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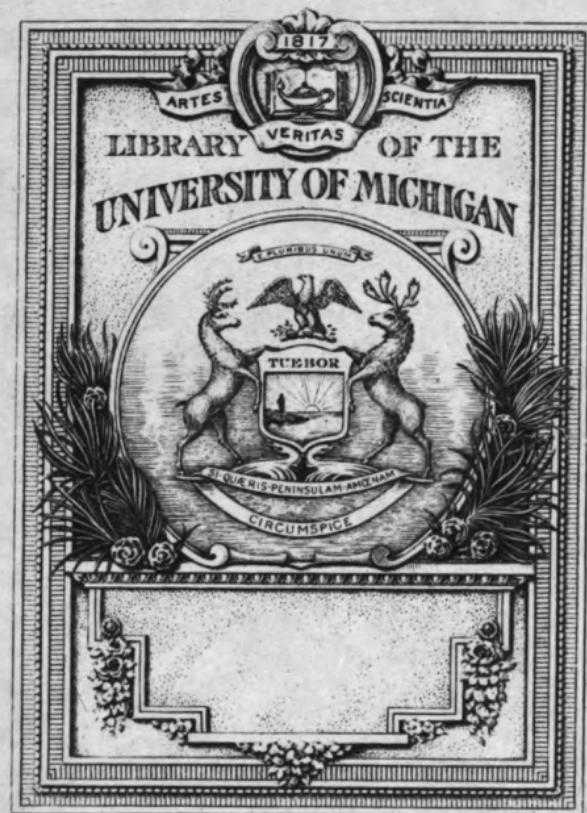
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Callimachus and Lycophron

Callimachus,
Lycophron, Aratus
(Solensis.)



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**CALLIMACHUS
LYCOPHRON
ARATUS**

१९

CALLIMACHUS AND LYCOPHRON

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**LONDON: WILLIAM HEINEMANN
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MCMXXI

PREFACE

THIS volume was intended to appear in 1914. The delay occasioned by the war, while it has doubtless enabled improvements to be made in detail, has at the same time made it hard to observe a meticulous consistency.

Such as it is, the hope may be permitted that the book will be found helpful as an introduction to the Alexandrine literature. The scholar will readily understand that the limitations of this series compelled us to partial statement where full discussion was desirable ; he will understand, too, that to secure even such statement as we could attempt, we had to study the severest compression. In particular, it may be explained that, to satisfy the limits required for publication, a very considerable amount of work had to be ruthlessly jettisoned. At the same time the translators most cordially and gratefully acknowledge that the Editors of the series have done their utmost, by an unusual concession in the matter of notes, to render the volume useful.

To enumerate the names of the scholars who have at one time or another given us advice on special

points might seem to exaggerate the importance of the book. But, while the translators are alone responsible for their final decisions, they gratefully remember among those who have aided them : the Astronomer Royal, Sir Frank Dyson ; Mr. W. T. Vesey ; Mr. E. W. Maunder ; the Astronomer Royal for Scotland, Professor Sampson ; Professor Cossar Ewart ; Professor E. T. Whittaker ; Mr. F. J. M. Stratton, D.S.O. ; Dr. T. G. Smyly ; Professor A. S. Hunt ; Professor Burnet ; Professor Arthur Platt ; Professor Phillimore ; and among the younger men *qui olim memorabuntur*, Mr. E. P. Dickie, M.C., and Messrs. A. and N. Porteous for help in revising the proofs.

To the firm of Messrs. R. & R. Clark we owe our cordial thanks. Mr. William Maxwell has shown a warm personal interest in the progress of the work which is in accordance with the best traditions of Scottish printing. To Messrs. Clark's accomplished Reader we desire to offer no merely formal acknowledgement of the vigilance and scholarship by which the book has been materially improved.

A. W. M.

G. R. M.

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Add Viscount Royston, translation and notes, Cambridge, at the University Press, 1806.

INTRODUCTION

1. THE LIFE OF CALLIMACHUS

OUR authorities for the life of Callimachus are a notice in Suidas *s.v.* Καλλίμαχος and various references in other authors.

Suidas says: "Callimachus, son of Battus and Mesatma, of Cyrene, grammarian, pupil of Hermocrates of Iasos, the grammarian [an authority upon accents, *Gr. Lat.* iv. 530 f. Keil], married the daughter of Euphrates of Syracuse. His sister's son was Callimachus the younger, who wrote an epic, *On Islands*. So diligent was he that he wrote poems in every metre and also wrote a great number of works in prose. The books written by him amount in all to more than eight hundred. He lived in the times of Ptolemy Philadelphus [reigned 285–247 B.C.]. Before his introduction to that king he taught grammar in Eleusis, a hamlet of Alexandria. He survived to the time of Ptolemy, surnamed Euergetes, and Olympiad 127 [an error, see below], in the second year of which Ptolemy Euergetes began to reign."

Suidas gives also a notice of his nephew: "Callimachus of Cyrene, epic poet, nephew of the preceding son of Stasenor and Megatima, sister of Callimachus." From this Hemsterhys conjectured that in the first notice also Megatima should be read for Mesatma.

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The most probable date on the whole for the birth of Callimachus is *circ.* 310 B.C. We learn from *Vit. Arat.* i. that Callimachus, both in his epigrams and also ἐν τοῖς πρὸς Πραξιφάνην, referred to Aratus as older than himself. But as they were fellow-students at Athens the difference of age is not likely to have been considerable: we may put the birth of Aratus in 315, that of Callimachus in 310.

Callimachus claimed to be descended from Battus, the founder of Cyrene (Pind. *P.* iv., v., Hdt. iv. 155 ff.): Strabo xvii. 837 λέγεται δὲ ἡ Κυρήνη κτίσμα Βάττου πρόγονον δὲ τοῦτον ἔαντοῦ φάσκει Καλλίμαχος. In any case he belonged to a family of some eminence, and we learn from himself that his grandfather had distinguished himself in military affairs (*Epigr.* xxiii.).

While still a young man he was, along with Aratus, a pupil of Praxiphanes the Peripatetic philosopher (author of treatises *On Poetry*, *On History*, etc.), in Athens (*Vit. Arat.* i., iv., and the Latin *Vit. Arat.*) probably *circ.* 287–281.

Subsequently, as Suidas tells us, he was a teacher in Eleusis, a suburb of Alexandria; afterwards he was introduced to the court of Ptolemy Philadelphus, in whose service he continued—apart from occasional excursions—till his death *circ.* 235 B.C.

The statement in Suidas that Callimachus παρέτεινε μέχρι τοῦ Εὐεργέτον κληθέντος Πτολεμαίου [came to the throne in 247], ὀλυμπιάδος δὲ ρκζ, ἃς κατὰ τὸ δεύτερον ἔτος [271 B.C.] ὁ Εὐεργέτης Πτολεμαῖος ἤρξατο τῆς βασιλείας is manifestly wrong. Merkel proposed to read ρλγ̄, i.e. 247. Kaibel makes a more elaborate conjecture, reading <ἢ κμασε δὲ ἐπὶ τῆς ὀλυμπιάδος ρκζ> καὶ παρέτεινε . . . ὀλυμπιάδος δὲ ρλγ̄, ἃς κτλ., i.e. his

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"floruit" was in Ol. 127 and he survived to the time of Ptolemy Euergetes, Ol. 133. No passage in his works implying a later date than Ol. 133, that was assumed as the date of his death.

But we read in Suidas s.v. Ἀριστοφάνης Βυζάντιος . . . μαθητὴς Καλλιμάχου καὶ Ζηνοδότου· ἀλλὰ τοῦ μὲν νέος, τοῦ δὲ παῖς ἥκουσε. The natural interpretation here (though some would take the last sentence as a chiasmus) is to understand the first *τοῦ* as Callimachus, the second as Zenodotus; and hence it is sought to be inferred that Callimachus survived Zenodotus, whose death is put *circ.* 245-235.

Among the more distinguished pupils of Callimachus were Eratosthenes of Cyrene, Aristophanes of Byzantium, and Apollonius, a native of Alexandria or of Naucratis, but from his sojourn in Rhodes called "the Rhodian." With the last named Callimachus had a quarrel which, purely literary in its origin, developed into a bitter personal feud, and led to Apollonius withdrawing from Alexandria to Rhodes. In the view of Callimachus the day of the Homeric type of epic was past. That spacious type of poetry must now give place to a poetry more expressive of the genius of the age, the short and highly polished poem, in which the recondite learning of the time should find expression. Apollonius, on the other hand, in his *Argonautica* sought to continue the Homeric tradition. We are not concerned here to decide the dispute, but we can appreciate the two points of view. To Callimachus it may well have seemed that the long epic, written in the traditional epic language with its set phrases and formulae, could hardly be other than a weak and artificial echo of Homer: it could be no expression

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of the living culture of Alexandria: it could have no originality, nothing individual (*Callim. Ep.* xxx.). To Apollonius, on the other hand, it might seem that for Callimachus romance was dead; and to him, who deserves to be called the first of the romantics, Callimachus might appear even more truly

The idle singer of an empty day,
lifeless and “wooden” and uninspired: cf. *A.P.* xi. 275.

The true inwardness of the quarrel may not have been apparent to their contemporaries or even to themselves, and it may have seemed to be merely a question of the Small Book *v.* the Big Book. *Athen.* ii. 72 A tells us *ὅτι Καλλίμαχος ὁ γραμματικὸς τὸ μέγα βιβλίον ἵστων ἔλεγεν εἶναι τῷ μεγάλῳ κακῷ*, “that a big book is a big evil.” Even if we accept the modern explanation that this refers merely to a papyrus-roll (*βιβλίον*) of inconvenient size we have the evidence of Callimachus himself in *Hymn. Apoll.* 105 ff.: “Spake Envy privily in the ear of Apollo: ‘I admire not the poet who singeth not songs in number as the sea.’ Apollo spurned Envy with his foot, and spake thus: ‘Great is the stream of the Assyrian river, but much filth of earth and much refuse it carries on its waters. And not of every water do the Melissae carry to Deo, but of the trickling stream that springs from a holy fountain, pure and undefiled, the very crown of waters.’” It might be fanciful to equate the *λύματα* (*schol. Hymn* i. 17 *λύματα· καθάρματα*) and *καθαρή* of this passage with the *κάθαρμα* of Apollonius’ epigram; but in any case the *schol.* on this passage says expressly: *ἔγκαλει διὰ τούτων τοὺς σκώπτοντας αὐτὸν μὴ δύνασθαι ποιῆσαι*

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μέγα ποίημα, ὃθεν ἡναγκάσθη ποιῆσαι τὴν Ἐκάλην.
Some have supposed that Apollon. *Argón.* iii. 932 ff.
ἀκλειῆς ὅδε μάντις ὃς οὐδὲ ὄσα παῖδες ἵσασιν οὐδὲ
νόῳ φράσσασθαι κτλ. was a second edition insertion
intended to refer to those words of Callimachus, the
crow being Callimachus, Mopsus being Apollonius
himself.

Doubtless Callimachus attributed the attitude of Apollonius to envy; he says of himself: ὁ δ' ἦεσεν κρέσσονα βασκανίης, Epigr. xxiii. 4, cf. *Hymn. Apoll.* 105; and he wrote a poem called *Ibis*, "of studied obscurity and abuse on one Ibis, an enemy of Callimachus: this was Apollonius, who wrote the *Argonautica*" (Suidas s.v. Καλλίμαχος), which served as the model for Ovid's poem of the same name: Ovid, *Ibis*, 53 ff. "Postmodo, si perges, in te mihi liber iambus Tincta Lycambeo sanguine tela dabit. Nunc, quo Battiades inimicum devovet Ibin, Hoc ego devoveo teque tuosque modo. Utque ille, historiis involvam carmina caecis: Non soleam quamvis hoc genus ipse sequi. Illius ambages imitatus in Ibide dicar Oblitus moris iudiciique mei."

To understand the allusion in applying the name Ibis to Apollonius we have only to read the description of the bird in Strabo xvii. 823, where he is speaking of the botany and zoology of Egypt: "Tamest of all is the Ibis, which is like a stork in shape and size, and is of two colours, one storklike [the white or Sacred Ibis], the other all black [the Glossy Ibis]. Every crossing (*τρίοδος*) in Alexandria is full of them, in some respects usefully, in others not usefully. Usefully, because they pick up all sorts of vermin and the offal (*ἀποκαθάρματα*) in the butchers' shops and fish-shops (*όψοπώλια*). They

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are detrimental, because they are omnivorous and unclean (*πάμφαγον καὶ ἀκάθαρτον*) and are with difficulty prevented from polluting in every way what is clean and what is not theirs (*τῶν ἀλλοτρίων*)."

Callimachus, as we have seen, abhorred the common path (*E.* xxx. 1 f.), and loved the pure spring (*H. Apoll.* 110 f.). So his professed disciple Propertius iii. 1. 1 ff. says: "Callimachi Manes . . . Primus ego ingredior puro de fonte sacerdos Itala per graios orgia ferre choros. . . . Non datur ad Musas currere lata via . . . opus hoc de monte Sororum Detulit intacta pagina nostra via." To Callimachus Apollonius was a treader in the beaten track, a feeder upon the unclean. Himself he would not have poetry to be

"Like a broad highway or a populous street

Or like some roadside pool, which no nice art
Has guarded that the cattle may not beat
And foul it with a multitude of feet."

2. CALLIMACHUS AND THE ALEXANDRINE LIBRARY

The statement, so unreservedly made in many works on Greek literature, that Callimachus succeeded Zenodotus as librarian of the Alexandrian library, would scarcely concern us here were it not that one observes in some recent writing remarks on the position of Callimachus among his contemporaries which proceed on the assumption that the librarianship of Callimachus is an ascertained fact.

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The genesis of the statement is briefly this. In 1819 F. Osann discovered in a Plautine MS. in Rome a scholium which professed to be based on a note by one Caecius on the *Plutus* of Aristophanes. Osann communicated the beginning of this scholium to Meineke, who published it in his *Quaest. Scen. Spec.* iii. p. 3.

A complete copy of the scholium was published by F. Ritschl in his *Die alexandrinischen Bibliotheken*, Breslau, 1838, pp. 3-4. The MS. in which it occurs is in the library of the Collegio Romano and is a fifteenth-century parchment codex of Plautus in 4to, designated 4.C.39, containing fifteen plays. The scholium occurs on the page where the *Poenulus* ends and the *Mostellaria* begins. It runs thus :

“Ex Caecio in commento comoediarum Aristophanis poetae in pluto quam possumus opulentiam nuncupare. Alexander aetolus et Lycophron chalcidensis et Zenodotus ephestius impulsu Regis ptolemaei philadelphi cognomento, qui mirum in modum favebat ingenii et famae doctorum hominum, graecae artis poeticae libros in unum collegerunt et in ordinem redegerunt; Alexander tragoedias, Lycophron comoedias, Zenodotus vero Homeri poemata et reliquorum illustrium poetarum. Nam Rex ille philosophis affertissimus et caeteris omnibus autoribus claris disquisitis impensa regiae munificentiae ubique terrarum quantum valuit voluminibus opera demetrii phalerii phzxa senum duas bibliothecas fecit, alteram extra Regiam, alteram autem in Regia. In exteriore autem fuerunt milia voluminum quadraginta duo et octingenta. In Regia autem bibliotheca voluminum quidem commixtorum volumina quadrageinta milia, simplicium autem et digestorum milia nonaginta,

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sicuti refert Callimacus aulicus Regius bibliothecarius qui etiam singulis voluminibus titulos inscripsit. Fuit praeterea qui idem asseveret eratosthenes non ita multo post eiusdem custos bibliothecae. hec autem fuerunt omnium gentium ac linguarum quae habere potuit docta volumina quae summa diligentia Rex ille in suam linguam fecit ab optimis interpretibus converti. Ceterum pisistratus sparsam prius homeri poesim ante ptolemaeum philadelphum annis ducentis et eo etiam amplius sollerti cura in ea quae nunc extant redegit volumina usus ad hoc opus divinum industria quattuor celeberrimorum et eruditissimorum hominum videlicet Conyli Onomacriti athenieñ, Zopyri heracleotae et Orphei crotoniatae. Nam carptim prius Homerus et non nisi difficillime legebatur. Quum etiam post pisistrati curam et ptolemaei diligentiam aristarchus adhuc exactius in homeri elimandam collectionem vigilavit. Heliodorus multa aliter nugatur quae longo convitio cecius reprehendit. Nam ol' LXXII duobus doctis viris a pisistrato huic negotio praepositis dicit homerum ita fuisse compositum. Qui quidem zenodoti et aristarchi industria omnibus praelatam comprobarint, quod constat fuisse falsissimum. Quippe cum inter pisistratum et Zenodotum fuerint anni supra ducentos. Aristarchus autem quattuor annis minor fuerit ipso et Zenodoto atque ptolemaeo."

The unknown Caecius or Cecius W. Dindorf (*Rhein. Mus.*, 1830, iv. p. 232) proposed to identify with John Tzetzes.

In 1839 J. A. Cramer published at Oxford his *Anecdota graeca e codd. manuscriptis Bibliothecae Regiae Parisiensis*. The first of the *Anecdota* (vol. i. p. 3 ff.) is a short anonymous treatise Περὶ κωμῳδίας

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from cod. 2677, "written apparently in the sixteenth century" according to the Paris catalogue: but Cramer notes that "Catalogi autem confector indicare neglexit, interesse quaedam vacua folia inter caetera quae Codice insunt et opusculum nostrum, quod diversa prorsus manu scriptum videtur et aliquantum recentiori: ut aliunde crediderim in unum volumen cum prioribus coaluisse." Cramer does not quite accept the identification of Cecius = Tzetzes.

The relative portion of this treatise is as follows: ὥστεον ὅτι Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ Αἰτωλὸς καὶ Λυκόφρων ὁ Χαλκιδεὺς ὑπὸ Πτολεμαίου τοῦ Φιλαδέλφου προτραπέντες τὰς σκηνικὰς διώρθωσαν βίβλους. Λυκόφρων μὲν τὰς τῆς κωμῳδίας, Ἀλέξανδρος δὲ τὰς τῆς τραγῳδίας, ἀλλὰ δὴ καὶ τὰς σατυρικάς. ὁ γὰρ Πτολεμαῖος, φιλολογώτατος ὢν, διὰ Δημητρίου τοῦ Φαληρέως καὶ ἔτερων ἐλλογίμων ἄνδρῶν, δαπάναις βασιλικαῖς ἀπανταχόθεν τὰς βίβλους εἰς Ἀλεξανδρείαν συνήθροισεν, καὶ δυσὶ βιβλιοθήκαις ταύτας ἐπέθετο. ὃν τῆς ἔκτος μὲν ἀριθμὸς τετρακισμύριαι δισχίλιαι ὀκτακόσιαι, τῆς δὲ τῶν ἀνακτόρων ἐντὸς συμμιγῶν μὲν βίβλων ἀριθμὸς τεσσαράκοντα μυριάδες, ἀμιγῶν δὲ καὶ ἀπλῶν μυριάδες ἔννεα· ὃν τὸν πίνακας ὑστερον Καλλίμαχος ἐπεγράψατο. Ἐρατοσθένει δὲ ἡλικιώτῃ Καλλιμάχου παρὰ τοῦ βασιλέως τὸ τοιοῦτον ἐνεπιστεύθη βιβλιοφυλάκιον. (An edition of this anonymous treatise corrected from various MSS. was published by Studemund, *Philologus*, xlvi. (1886).)

Next in the *Rhein. Mus.* vi. (1847) H. Keil published from a MS. at Milan, "cod. Ambrosianus C 222 sup. 4. mai. bombycinus, saec. xiii., qui olim Georgii Merulae fuit" the Prolegomena to Aristophanes of John Tzetzes. The superscription

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βίβλος Ἀριστοφάνους Τέττην φορέουσ' ὑποφήγην is followed by two versions of the Prolegomena, the similarity of which to the scholium Plautinum completely confirms Dindorf's conjecture. The relative passages in the two versions are as follows :

I. “Alexander the Aetolian and Lycophron the Chalcidian encouraged by royal bounties revised (*διωρθώσαντο*) for Ptolemy Philadelphus the scenic books—I mean the books of Comedy, Tragedy, and Satyric dramas—there being with them and helping in the correction such a librarian of so great a library — Eratosthenes, ὃν βίβλων τὸν πίνακας Καλλίμαχος ἀπεγράψατο. Alexander corrected the Tragics, Lycophron the Comics. νεανίαι ἦσαν Καλλίμαχος καὶ Ἐρατόσθενης. These revised the scenic books, as the Aristarchuses and Zenodotuses looked over those of the poets.”

II. The second version, after a similar reference to the founding of the library, proceeds to mention the number of books in the two libraries, “whereof the number in the outside library was 42,800; in that within the Court and Palace the number of ‘mixed’ books was 400,000, of ‘simple and unmixed’ books 90,000, ὃς ὁ Καλλίμαχος νεανίσκος ὃν τῆς αὐλῆς ὑστέρως μετὰ τὴν ἀνόρθωσιν τὸν πίνακας αὐτῶν ἀπεγράψατο. Eratosthenes, his contemporary, was entrusted by the king with such a great library. ἀλλὰ τὰ Καλλιμάχου καὶ τοῦ Ἐρατοσθένους μετὰ βραχύν τινα χρόνον ἐγένετο τῆς συναγωγῆς τῶν βίβλων, ὃς

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ἔφην, καὶ διορθώσεως, καὶ ἐπ' αὐτοῦ τοῦ
Πτολεμαίου τοῦ Φιλαδέλφου."

Thus the Plautine scholium alone names Callimachus as librarian, and even the phrase "aulicus Regius bibliothecarius" does not necessarily imply that he was Chief Librarian. The words, in fact seem rather to be merely a loose translation of the statement in the second version of Tzetzes.

The Prolegomena of Tzetzes can be consulted conveniently in the Appendix to Nauck's edition of the *Lexicon Vindobonense*, St. Petersburg, 1867, or in Kaibel, *Comicorum Gr. Frag.* (Berlin 1899), p. 18 ff.

3. WORKS

It will be convenient to divide these into two groups.

A. Works mentioned by Suidas s.v. Καλλίμαχος.

His list does not profess to be complete : "among his books are also these." The list runs as follows : 1. The Coming of Io. 2. Semele. 3. Settlements of Argos. 4. Arcadia. 5. Glaucus. 6. Hopes (*Ἐλπῖδες*). Nothing is known of any of these. They may not have been independent works at all, but merely subsections of the *Aitia* or other works mentioned below.

Suidas then mentions 7. Satyric dramas. 8. Tragedies. 9. Comedies. 10. Lyrics (*μέλη*). 11. Ibis (see above).

Then follows a list of works presumably in prose :

12. Museum. This, of which nothing is known,

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may have been a sub-title of the Pinaces. 13. Tables of all those who were eminent in any kind of literature and of their writings (*Πίνακες τῶν ἐν πάσῃ παιδείᾳ διαλαμψάντων καὶ ὅν συνέγραψαν*) in 120 books. 14. Table and register of dramatic poets chronologically, from the earliest times (*Πίναξ καὶ ἀναγραφὴ τῶν κατὰ χρόνους καὶ ἀπ’ ἀρχῆς γενομένων διδασκάλων*).

No. 14 is doubtless only a sub-title of No. 13. These tables were a catalogue of the books in the larger Alexandrian Library, *i.e.* part of the Brycheion near the Museum. Besides giving a list of an author's works, this catalogue contained a biographical sketch of each author. It would seem that the authors were distributed in at least eight classes: Epic and other non-dramatic poets; Dramatic poets; Legislation (this was Pinax No. 3; Athen. 585 *b*, *νόμον συστιτικόν*. . . ἀνέγραψε δ' αὐτὸν Καλλίμαχος ἐν τῷ τρίτῳ πίνακι τῶν Νόμων); Philosophy (Diog. Laert. viii. 86; Athen. 252 *c*); History (Athen. ii. 70 *b*); Oratory (Athen. 669 ε Καλλίμαχος ἐν τῇ τῶν Ῥητορικῶν ἀναγραφῇ); Miscellaneous (*τῶν παντοδαπῶν*, Athen. 244 *a*). The Pinaces gave also the opening words of each book and the number of lines it contained (Athen. 244 *a*, 585 *b*; Harpocrat. *s.v.* "Ιων").

15. Table of the Glosses and Compositions of Democritus (*Πίναξ τῶν Δημοκρίτου γλωσσῶν καὶ συνταγμάτων*). 16. Local Month-names (*Μηνῶν προσηγορίαι κατὰ ἔθνος καὶ πόλεις*). 17. Foundations of Islands and Cities and changes of name (*Κτίσεις νήσων καὶ πόλεων καὶ μετονομασίαι*). Known only from Suidas. 18. On the Rivers in Europe. A sub-title of No. 23. 19. On strange and marvellous things in Peloponnesus and Italy. A sub-title of

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No. 24. 20. Περὶ μετονομασίας ἵχθύων. 21. Περὶ ἀνέμων. Probably sub-titles of the 'Εθ. 'Ονομ. (see below). 22. On Birds (Περὶ ὄρνέων). This, cited by Athen. 388 δ as Περὶ ὄρνιθων, may have been a subtitle of the 'Εθ. 'Ονομ. (see below). 23. On the Rivers of the World (Περὶ τῶν ἐν τῇ οἰκουμένῃ ποταμῶν). 24. Collection of marvels in all the earth according to localities (Θαυμάτων τῶν εἰς ἅπασαν τὴν γῆν κατὰ τόπους συναγωγή). This was used by Antigonus of Carystus.

B. Works not mentioned in Suidas' list but known of from other sources.

25. Aetia. 26. Hecale. 27. On Games (Περὶ ἀγώνων). 28. Galatea. 29. Iambi. 30. Γραφεῖον. 31. Epigrams. 32. The Lock of Berenice (Βερενίκης πλόκαμος)=Catullus lxvi. 33. Six Hymns. 34. Elegy on Sosibios. 35. Ἀρσινόης γάμος, inferred from fr. 196. 36. Branchos. 37. Περὶ λογάδων. 38. Customs of Barbarians. 39. On the Nymphs. 40. 'Εθνικὰ 'Ονομασίαι, or local nomenclature, Athen. 329 α (=fr. 38). To this belonged probably not only the Περὶ μετονομασίας (κατονομασίας?) ἵχθύων (No. 20), but also the Περὶ ἀνέμων (No. 21), the Περὶ ὄρνέων, No. 22 above, and the Μηνῶν προσηγορίαι, No. 16 above. 41. On the Rivers of Asia (schol. Ap. Rh. i. 1165). A sub-title of No. 23 above. 42. Πρὸς Πραξιφάνη, *Vit. Arati* i. 43. 'Υπομνήμata ἱστορικά.

4. THE MSS. OF THE HYMNS

All the extant MSS. descend from a Byzantine sylloge which contained the *Hymns* of Homer,

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Callimachus, Orpheus, and Proclus. A MS. containing this collection was brought from Constantinople to Venice in 1423 by Ioannes Aurispa (Sandys, *Hist. Class. Schol.* ii. 36). Neither this MS. nor any immediate copy of it survives, but from it are derived all existing MSS. of the *Hymns* of Callimachus.

These MSS. are now divided into three families :
E, best represented by

m (Schneider S) = Matritensis Bibl. Nat. N 24, written by Constantine Lascaris at Milan in 1464 (1454 Schn.), containing Musaeus' *Hero and Leander*, Orpheus' *Argonautica* and *Hymns*, the *Hymns* of Homer and Callimachus, and a collection of ancient epigrams.

q (Schneider Q) = Mutinensis Bibl. Estensis iii. E 11, written by Georgius Valla of Piacenza, who died in 1499 (Sandys ii. 133). Of this MS. Schneider had only an imperfect collation, which he regrets, "nam codex inter meliores est et proxime accedere videtur ad codicis E [i.e. Parisinus 2763] bonitatem."

p = Parisinus suppl. Gr. 1095 (page lost which contained iii. 66-145) olim S. Petri Perusinus (library of S. Pierre de Pérouse (Perugia)).

d (Schneider D) = Laurentianus 82, 45. The part of this MS. which contained Callimachus is now lost, having been torn out to be printed in the *editio princeps* of Janus Lascaris, Florence 1494, which now represents the lost MS.

Other MSS. of the E-family are Schneider's V, i.e. the MS. from which in 1489 Angelus Politianus

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published his Latin version of the Bath of Pallas (Hymn v.).

Also Schneider's E, i.e. Parisinus 2763, written in the fifteenth century, and containing Orpheus' *Argonautica* and *Hymns*, the *Hymns* of Callimachus with marginal scholia, *Homeric Hymns*, Moschus' *Amor Fugitivus* ('Ἐρως Δραπέτης'), Musaeus' *Hero and Leander*, Hesiod's *Works and Days*, *Shield*, and *Theogony*, Theocritus' *Idylls*. This is the only MS. which places the Bath of Pallas after the Hymn to Demeter.

A, best represented by

a (Schneider A) = Vaticanus 1691, fifteenth century, containing Apollonius Rhodius' *Argonautica* with scholia, Orpheus' *Argonautica* and *Hymns*, and the *Hymns* of Callimachus;

also by Vaticanus 36 (Schneider B), fifteenth century; Venetus Marcianus 480 (Schneider C), which belonged to Cardinal Bessarion and was written by Joannes Rhosus; Urbinas 145 (Schneider K), end of fifteenth century.

F, represented by

r = Athous Laurae 587 (in the Laura monastery on M. Athos), fourteenth century.

f (Schneider F) = Ambrosianus B 98, fifteenth century, containing Apollonius' *Argonautica* with scholl., Homer's *Batrachom.*, Herodotus' *Life of Homer*, *Hom. Hymns*, and Callimachus' *Hymns*, etc.

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INTRODUCTION TO CALLIMACHUS'S HYMNS

I

As a literary form the Callimachean Hymn is the descendant of the Homeric. That Callimachus wrote his Hymns with a practical purpose, to be recited on real occasions of public or semi-public ceremony, is a very general assumption of modern scholarship. Thus Susemihl, *Geschichte d. griech. Litt. in d. Alexandrinerzeit*, i. 358 : "Sie waren ohne Zweifel bestimmt bei festlichen Gelegenheiten declamirt zu werden"; and to the same effect Couat, *La Poésie alexandrine*, p. 198 : "Les allusions directes qui s'y trouvent prouvent qu'ils étaient composés pour une récitation publique, en vue de circonstances déterminées. Ils ont le plus souvent pour objet de célébrer dans une fête religieuse, sous le nom d'une divinité, la grandeur du prince et la gloire de son règne." As to the truth of the assumption one may be permitted to be sceptical, and our scepticism is rather increased by the poverty of the arguments adduced in its favour, and the diversity of the theories advanced as to the particular festival contemplated in a given Hymn. It is, moreover, to be remembered that a poem not intended for ceremonial performance may be none the less alive and pertinent to real events. It is difficult to see how Tennyson's *Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington* would gain either in poetic merit or in historical value if we knew it to have been actually performed in the Abbey; and it would be a matter rather of personal curiosity than of literary

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interest to discover that Mr. Bridges' *Elegy on a Lady* was sung by a choir of maidens at a real funeral.

II.—HYMN I. To ZEUS

After announcing his theme—the praise of Zeus—the poet refers to the rival claims of Crete and Arcadia to be the birthplace of Zeus. The Arcadian claim is preferred—Cretans are always liars (1-9). Zeus was born in Arcadia (10-33), thence he was conveyed by Neda to the Cretan cave, where he was cradled by Adrasteia, attended by the Dictaean Meliae, suckled by the she-goat Amaltheia, and fed on honey by the Panacrian bees, while the Curetes danced round him to protect him from Cronus (33-53). The mention of the Dictaean Meliae implies that the cave is on Dicte (*cf.* Arat. 33), not on Ida. The cult of the Idaean cave seems to have superseded that of Dicte, from perhaps 800 b.c. (*cf.* A. B. Cook, *Zeus*, i. 150). Zeus speedily exhibits precocious powers, and his elder brothers ungrudgingly yield to him the sovereignty of Heaven (53-59). His supremacy is due to his own prowess, not, as the old poets fabled, to the casting of lots (60-67). Zeus has all the attributes of the supreme king. The king of birds is his messenger, the kings of men derive their power from him, *ἐκ δὲ Διὸς βασιλῆς* = Hesiod, *Th.* 96, they are his peculiar care, above all Ptolemy (67-91). The Hymn ends with the *χαιρέτισμα*, which is the Prayer proper (92-97).

As to the date and destination of the poem, the idea of Richter that it was written for the accession of Ptolemy Philadelphus in 285 b.c. is rejected on the ground that the poem in no way suggests a coronation hymn. A conjecture which finds more favour is that lines 58 f., which tell of the elevation of Zeus over his older brothers, allude to the circumstances of Ptolemy's accession. Ptolemy Soter left five sons of whom Philadelphus was the youngest (*Justin. xvi. 2. 7*). There is no reason to suppose that they accepted Ptolemy's elevation with equanimity, nor was their fate such as to make any reference

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to them a happy one. Recovery of the Egyptian throne was doubtless the ultimate objective of the stormy career of Ptolemy Ceraunus, who left Egypt for the court of Lysimachus of Thrace, where with Arsinoë II. he compassed the death of the crown prince Agathocles; went thence to Seleucus whom he accompanied to Corupedion (281 B.C.) where Lysimachus fell; next assassinated Seleucus and became king of Thrace, but shortly after (280 B.C.) fell in a battle with the Gauls (Justin. xxiv. 3. 4). His brother Meleagrus who succeeded him was almost immediately deposed. As for the remaining brothers, Pausan. i. 7. 1, after mentioning the marriage of Philadelphus to Arsinoë II., says: δεύτερα δὲ ἀδελφὸν ἀπέκτεινεν Ἀργαῖον ἐπιβουλεύοντα ως λέγεται . . . ἀπέκτεινε δὲ καὶ ἄλλον ἀδελφὸν γεγονότα ἐξ Εὐρυδίκης, Κυπρίοις ἀφιστάντα αἰσθθμένος. It is argued, then, that the Hymn belongs to a time when his brothers had not yet made any move against Philadelphus. But it is difficult to assert that there was any time after the elevation of Ptolemy when their hostility was not obvious. Clearly, too, the reference, if reference there be, may just as well be an admonition, reprobating their hostile attitude by appealing to the example of Zeus and his brothers. Wilamowitz, *Textgeschichte d. griech. Bukol.* p. 55, who thinks it undeniable that lines 58 f. allude to Ptolemy's succession, considers that the poem is dated by the absence of any reference to the marriage of Ptolemy and Arsinoë II. Couat dated it 280–275. Kaibel on certain metrical grounds put it later than III., V., VI., but earlier than II. and IV.

The preference given to the Arcadian tradition regarding Zeus is made by E. Maass, *Hermes* xxv. (1890), the basis of a theory of the destination of the poem. We have to do, he says, with a contamination of an originally purely Arcadian (Peloponnesian) saga with an originally purely Cretan saga in such manner that the Arcadian (Peloponnesian) is preferred. Now in the time of Battus II., *circ.* 570, we hear of a large accession of colonists from all parts of Greece to Cyrene (Herod. iv. 159), and in the

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time of Battus III. troubles, doubtless due to this immigration, caused the Cyreneans to apply to Delphi. On the advice of the oracle they asked Mantinea in Arcadia for a commissioner to arrange their affairs. The Mantineans sent Demonax as *καταρπιστήρης*, who distributed the population in three *phylae*: 1. Theraeans and *perioeci*. 2. Peloponnesians and Cretans. 3. All islanders (*νησιῶται*) (Herod iv. 161). Maass argues that the Peloponnesian-Cretan contamination of the Zeus tradition arose in the 2nd Cyrenean *phyle*, and for a symposium of private persons belonging to that *phyle* the Hymn was written. Maass' theory is entirely unnecessary. Everything points to the original Greek settlers of Cyrene having come from the Peloponnesus (Arcadia-Taenarus), partly direct, partly by way of Crete. Thus from the first the Cyrenean settlement would have been precisely of the type which Maass desiderates and finds in the later 2nd *phyle*.

III.—HYMN II. To APOLLO

As to the destination of this Hymn, Couat, p. 235, Susemihl i. p. 361, Maass, *Hermes* xxv. (1890), agree that it was written for the Carnean festival of Apollo at Cyrene. Maass, it is true, is somewhat troubled by the "Delian" palm. But he gravely conjectures that a scion of the Delian tree was grown in Cyrene and he appeals to Hehn, *Kulturpflanzen*, p. 224, to show that the palm is easily transplanted. Most readers will probably feel with Malten (*Kyrene*, p. 52, n. 1) that the conjecture is "zu gesucht!" We entirely agree with Malten—though not quite on the same grounds—that "obwohl er also von den kyrenäischen Karneen handelt, hat Kallimachos seinen Hymnus so wenig als ein sacrales Gedicht für Kyrene gedichtet wie Goethe die Walpurgisnacht für den Brocken."

The speaker throughout is the poet, and the occasion imagined is the epiphany of the God. To-day Apollo is to visit his temple. Ere yet the God veritably comes, we perceive the signs of his approach in the quivering of the

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holy laurel, in the trembling of the shrine. It is time for the profane to withdraw. Apollo is at the gate—the Delian palm bows to do him homage, the cry of the swan, Apollo's sacred bird, is heard on high. Let the doors of themselves roll back ! Let the young men declare his praise with voice and harp ! To see Apollo is not given unto all : it is the proof and promise of the Elect. That proof and that promise shall be ours. Now Apollo is present in his temple—let the youths sing his praise : so shall their days be long in the land which Apollo gave unto their fathers (1-15). Now the youths raise their song in honour of Apollo. Be silent, all ye faithful, and hearken to that Paean which wins Thetis from her mourning and stays the tears of Niobe—whose monumental grief still proclaims the sorrow and the sin of envy, of war with Heaven. Against Heaven, against my king : against my king, against Apollo ! But they who sing the praise of Apollo shall have their reward (16-29). Rich in gold is Apollo, ever beautiful and ever young, his unshorn locks shed dews of healing wheresoever he goes. He is the pattern and patron of the Archer, the Poet, the Prophet, the Physician, nay he is the Pastoral God (*Nomios*) as well, ever since upon earth he did such service for Admetus. Lastly, he is the Founder of Cities, ever since as a child of four years he built the Altar of Horns in Delos (29-64). Under his guidance was Cyrene founded (65 ff.). Lines 65-96 are occupied with the story of Cyrene, 97-104 with the origin of the cry *Hië Paean*. Finally 105-113 contain the remarkable parable of Envy.

The schol. ou v. 106 says : "In these words he rebukes those who jeered at him as not being able to write a big poem : which taunt drove him to write the *Hecale*." It is generally assumed that Phthonos represents Apollonius Rhodius and Apollo perhaps Ptolemy. There is a striking parallel to v. 106 in Apoll. Rh. iii. 932 f. ἀκλειῆς δέ μάντις, δέ οὐδ' οὐσα παιᾶς τοσιν | οὐδε νέω φράσσασθαι. But into the thorny chronology of the quarrel of Callimachus and Apollonius we cannot here enter. We can only say dogmatically that there is no real difficulty in the syntax

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of οὐδ' ὅσα : that the construction intended is ὅσα πόντος δεῖδει, not ἔστι or the like : that πόντος is the sea, not the Euxine, as Mr. Smiley, *Hermathena* xxxix. (1913), following Voss, conjectures : and the "Assyrian river" is, as the schol. says, the Euphrates, not a river—Halyss or Iris—in Leucosyria (Smiley, *t.c.*).

For the student who is interested in the relations of Callimachus and Apollonius we append a list of passages in which he may find, as he pleases, coincidence or "versteckte Kritik": Call. *H.* i. 15=A. i. 129; *H.* ii. 79=A. i. 431; *H.* ii. 96=A. ii. 711 f.; *H.* ii. 106=A. iii. 932 f.; *H.* iii. 45=A. iii. 881; *H.* iii. 108=A. i. 997; *H.* iii. 176=A. iii. 1344; *H.* iii. 182=A. iv. 961; Call. *Hec.* i. 1. 12=A. iv. 217; *Hec.* i. 2. 11=A. i. 177; *Hec.* 4=A. i. 972; *Hec.* 5=A. i. 1116; *Hec.* 6=A. iii. 277; *Hec.* 19=A. iii. 1226; Call. *fr. incert.* 9(a)=A. iv. 1717; 9(b)=A. ii. 1094; 21=A. iv. 1323; 64=A. i. 738; 65=A. i. 1309; 112=A. iv. 1614.

As to the date of the poem it is agreed that it must belong to a period when Egypt and Cyrene were friendly, say 258–247 B.C. In vv. 26 and 27 Callimachus speaks of "my king" in the singular. Now we know from official documents that from 267/6 to 260/259 Ptolemy had as co-regent a son named Ptolemy. It is pretty generally agreed that this son was none other than the future Euergetes (Ptolemy III.), the reason for the disappearance of his name from 260/259 being that by his betrothal to Berenice, daughter of Magas, he became virtual king of Cyrene (see introd. and notes to the *Lock of Berenice*). If this is right, then the Hymn cannot be earlier than 258 B.C. Malten (*Kyrene*, p. 51) says that if the war between Ptolemy and Cyrene, of which Polyaen. viii. 70 speaks, is rightly placed by Niese in 250–247, then the poem cannot be later than 250. The words ἡμετέρους βασιλεῦσι v. 68 are much disputed. Who are "our kings"? It seems natural to understand the Battidae, to whom as a matter of fact the promise was made (oracles in Herod. iv. 155, 157 and Diodor. viii. 29), and so the words are understood by Maass and Studniczka. On the other

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hand it is pointed out that the Battiad rule came to an end with the fall of Arcesilas IV. somewhat between 460 and 450 B.C. Hence it is more usually supposed that the reference is to the Ptolemies generally or more particularly to Philadelphus as king of Egypt and Euergetes as king in Cyrene.

The schol. on v. 26 has βασιλῆι] τῷ Πτολεμαῖῳ τῷ Εὐεργέτῃ διὰ δὲ τὸ φιλόλογον αὐτὸν εἶναι ὡς θεὸν τιμᾶ. This is accepted by Studniczka who, proceeding on the equation Apollo = Ptolemy, thinks the king referred to must be young, i.e. not Philadelphus but Euergetes. But Studniczka goes farther. He holds that the scene of Cyrene's lion-slaying was originally Thessaly and that tradition was accepted by Callimachus in the Hymn to Artemis 206-8 : between that Hymn and the Hymn to Apollo a new version arose which transferred the scene to Libya : this was an invention of Callimachus intended to represent Cyrene as Berenice, daughter of Magas : the lion is Demetrius ὁ καλός whom Berenice slew : and the date of the poem is 247 when Cyrene was united to Egypt by the marriage of Euergetes and Berenice.

IV.—CYRENE

1. The legend of the nymph Cyrene was told in the *Eoeae* of Hesiod (schol. Pind. *P.* ix. 6 = Hes. fr. 149) from whom Pindar tells the story in *P.* ix. Cyrene, daughter of Hypseus, is seen by Apollo struggling with a lion near Mount Pelion. In accordance with the prophecy of Cheiron Apollo carries her to Libya where she becomes mother of Aristaeus and eponym of the city of Cyrene. According to Acesandrus of Cyrene the king of Libya at the time was Eurypylus, whose land was being ravaged by a lion. Eurypylus offered his kingdom as a reward for slaying the lion. Cyrene, having performed the feat, received the kingdom. She bare two sons, Autuchus and Aristaeus (schol. *Apoll. Rh.* ii. 498). According to Phylarchus she came to Libya μετὰ πλειστῶν. When her company were sent out to

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hunt she went with them, slew the lion and received the kingdom. She bare to Apollo two sons, Autuchus and Aristaeus. Autuchus remained in Libya, Aristaeus went to Ceos (schol. Apoll. Rh. *l.c.*). Apollonius's account in ii. 500 ff. does not mention the slaying of the lion. To Nonnus she is essentially the lion-slayer (*λεοντοφόρος*) 27, 263 ; 25, 181 ; 45, 21 ; 46, 238, etc.

2. The story of the foundation of Cyrene is told in Pindar, *P.* iv., Herod. iv. 145 ff., Lycophron 886 ff., Apoll. Rh. iv. 1232 ff. The Argonauts on their way home were driven by the wind into the Syrtes, from which they carried their ship overland for twelve days and nights to Lake Tritonis. From this they found no outlet to the sea, till Triton appeared to them, in guise of Eurypylus, son of Poseidon, who, in return for the gift of a tripod, presented Euphemus with a clod of earth and showed them the way out. The clod, which was the earnest of the possession of Libya, fell overboard and landed at Thera. Medea declared that (1) had Euphemus taken the clod home to Taenarus in Laconia, then, in the course of the great migrations from the Peloponnesus in the fourth generation, his descendants would have colonized Libya ; (2) as it is, Euphemus will go with the Argonauts to Lemnos where in wedlock with a Lemnian wife he will beget descendants who will come to Thera, whence Battus will lead a colony to Libya and so in the seventeenth generation fulfil Medea's prophecy.

The fulfilment came about in this way. The descendants of Euphemus were driven from Lemnos by the Pelasgians, and came to Laconia where they settled on Taygetus. On the ground of their ancestry they were admitted to citizenship at Sparta, but when they aspired to the kingship they were thrown into prison, from which they escaped again to Taygetus. At this time Theras (see *H.* ii. 74 *n.*) was preparing to lead a colony to Calliste (Thera), and he took with him a party of the Euphemid refugees. Finally, by order of the Delphic oracle (for details see Herod. iv. 150 ff.), Battus sets out for Libya with a party of colonists. They reach Plateia, an island

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off the coast of Cyrenaica, where they stay for two years. Things going badly with them, they consult Delphi and learn that they must proceed to Libya itself. They cross to the mainland and settle for six years in Aziris (Azilis), *τὸν νάπαι κάλλισται συγκλητούσι* (Herod. iv. 157, cf. Callim. H. ii. 89). In the seventh year the Libyans conduct them westward, passing Irasa by night, until they reach the *κρήνη Ἀπόλλωνος* where they settle.

Here was the "Hill of Myrtles," from which Apollo and Cyrene watched the Theraeans dancing with the Libyan women—the Myrtussa of Callimachus ii. 91, the *Μυρτώσιον αἴτος* of Apoll. Rh. ii. 505. Smith and Porcher, *Discoveries at Cyrene* (1864), record an inscription (No. 13) found near the temple of Apollo at Cyrene which is dedicated *'Απόλλωνι Μυρτώῳ*, and they remark (p. 27) on the abundance of myrtles in the place at the present day. Here, too, was the imagined scene of the slaying of the lion by Cyrene (cf. Malten, *Kyrene*, p. 56).

V.—HYMN III. To ARTEMIS

According to Susemihl (i. 360) the one thing certain about the date of this Hymn is that it was written after 277 B.C., because lines 251-258 presuppose the invasion of Asia Minor by the Gauls in 278/7 B.C., and their raid upon the Ionian towns (Pausan. x. 32. 4), when according to the dubious story of the Rhodian Cleitophon Ephesus was betrayed to them (Plut. *Parall.* 15, Müller, *F.H.G.* iv. 367). The assumption is a common one, but without the slightest foundation. Callimachus refers to the burning of the temple of Artemis at Ephesus by the Cimmerians under Lygdamis in the seventh century (Strabo i. 61, Herod. i. 15). To see in this a covert allusion to the Celts as Couat and others do is a perfectly gratuitous extravagance.

Gercke, *Rhein. Mus.* xlvi. (1887), p. 273 ff., sees in v. 130 ff. an allusion to the two Arsinoës who are the *εἰνάτερες* and *γαλόω*: *εἰνάτερες* because Philadelphus, the husband of Arsinoë I., and Ceraunus, the husband of Arsinoë II.,

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were (half) brothers, and γαλόω because Arsinoë I. was the wife while Arsinoë II. was the sister of Philadelphus. This would date the Hymn previous to the repudiation of Arsinoë I. and Philadelphus's marriage to Arsinoë II. Couat, on the other hand, holding that it was written for the festival of Artemis at Ephesus, dates it between 258 and 248 B.C.

E. Maass, *Hermes* xxv. (1890), propounds a theory for which there is absolutely nothing to be said, namely, that it was written for the Artemis festival of the Third Phyle at Cyrene, which, as we have seen, was made up of the Νησιῶται. It is enough to say here that there is not an atom of evidence that the Third Phyle had anything to do with Artemis, and the "surprising fact" from which his theory starts, namely, that Artemis is attended by a choir of Ocean nymphs, is of all things the least surprising. In Homer, *Od.* vi. 105, Artemis is attended by the nymphs, and though they are there said to be daughters of Zeus, the far more fundamental doctrine is that the nymphs are daughters of Ocean. They are the female counterpart of the Rivers (*Ποραμοί*)—see Hesiod, *Theog.* 337 ff., whose doctrine is followed by Callimachus in *Hymn* i. 35 f. And if the choir of Artemis here needs such a desperate apology, how shall we apologize for Apollonius who (iii. 881 ff.) like Callimachus makes her attended by the nymphs of Amnisus, who are at any rate grand-daughters of Oceanus?

Maass holds that the poem must belong to a time when Alexandria and Cyrene were friendly, thus at earliest *circ.* 260 B.C. Kaibel on metrical grounds would put it earlier than any of the Hymns except vi. The early date for which Gercke argued is accepted by Studniczka, who thinks the humble rôle assigned to Cyrene in this Hymn implies a time when Alexandria and Cyrene were on such unfriendly terms that a court poet could not well occupy himself with the latter.

The lines referring to Cyrene have been the subject of much dispute: καὶ μὴν Κυρήνη ἐταρίσσαο, τῇ ποτ' ἔδωκας | αὐτῇ θηρητῆρε δύω κύνε, τοῖς ἐνι κούρῃ | Ὄψης παρὰ τύμβον Ἰώλκιον

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έμμορ' ἀέθλου (206-8). The “Iolcian tomb,” according to the schol., is the tomb of Pelias. Studniczka follows Spanheim in thinking that **έμμορ' ἀέθλου** refers to Cyrene's slaying of the lion. Meineke thought the reference was to a hunting contest at the funeral games of Pelias. Malten, *Kyrene*, p. 53, says, “Daß der τύμβος Ἰώλκιος, wo Kyrene an Wettspielen teilnimmt (**έμμορε**, sie ist also nicht die einzige, die dort wettkämpft!), ein Hinweis auf die Grabspiele zu Ehren des Pelias sei, ist eine aus der Natur der Sache ergebende Folgerung Meinekes und Vahlens. Daß in Wettspielen, an denen mehrere beteiligt sind, kein Löwenkampf figurieren kann, ist ebenso natürlich. Also besteht Kyrenes Kunst hier in einem Wettlauf inbinnen (*τοῖς ένι*) ihrer Hunde. Darüber kann man sich wundern, aber die Worte besagen dies und nichts anderes.” But, apart from the fact that the freak race suggested receives no sort of support from such expressions as Hor. *Ep.* i. 18. 50 f. *cum valeas et vel cursu superare canem*, not even Malten's authority can compel us to assign an impossible meaning (1) to *τοῖς ένι*, (2) to **έμμορε**, and (3) to **ἀέθλου**. **έμμορ' ἀέθλου** means “won the prize,” and only on that assumption is *τοῖς ένι*, “with which,” perfectly natural Greek. Whether the contest was part of the funeral games of Pelias is of course a totally different question.

VI.—HYMN IV. To DELOS

For dating this Hymn we have the references in the prophecy of Apollo to the extent of the dominion of Ptolemy Philadelphus (165-170) and to the Gauls (171-188).

Apollo, prophesying of Philadelphus, says, “beneath whose crown shall come—not loth to be ruled by a Macedonian—both continents and the lands which are set in the sea, far as where the limit of the earth is and again whence his swift horses carry the sun.” We are immediately reminded of the more detailed account of Ptolemy's dominion in the xviith Idyll of Theocritus, the *'Εγκώμιον εἰς Πτολεμαῖον*, where we read, 86 ff. :

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καὶ μὴν Φοινίκας ἀποτέμνεται Ἀρραβίας τε
καὶ Συρίας Διβύνας τε κελαινῶν τ' Ἀλθιοπήων.
Παμφύλαιοι τε πάσι καὶ αἰχμηταῖς Κιλκεσσοῖ
σαμαίνει, Δυκλοῖς τε φιλοπτολέμοισι τε Καρσί,
καὶ νάσοις Κυκλάδεσσιν, ἐπεὶ οἱ νᾶες δρισταὶ
πόντον ἐπιπλώντι, θάλασσα δὲ πᾶσα καὶ αλα,
καὶ ποταμοὶ κελάδοντες ἀνάσσονται Πτολεμαῖ.

Into the question of the mutual relations of Theocritus and Callimachus we cannot here enter. Theocritus in his Encomium speaks of Arsinoë II. as still alive, which dates the poem before 270 B.C. Wilamowitz puts it during the First Syrian War—"als der Krieg gegen Syrien, der 274 begonnen hat, guten Fortgang nahm, aber noch im Gange war" (*Textgeschichte d. gr. Bukol.* p. 152). If we assume the year 271 B.C., the year in which that war ended, as the date of the Hymn to Delos, the dominion of Philadelphus at that date would sufficiently justify the words of Callimachus. It included, outside Egypt, Coele Syria (recovered about 280), Lycia, Caria, Miletus, the island of Cyprus, and the Cyclades.

The reference to the Gallic invasion (see notes on the passage) would suit the supposed date very well. The schol. on v. 175 says: "Brennus, the king of the Gauls, gathered together the Celts and went against Pytho, wishing to plunder the treasures of the god. But when they approached, Apollo destroyed most of them by hail. A few survived, and one Antigonus, a friend of Ptolemy Philadelphus, procured them to serve him as mercenaries, Ptolemy wanting such an army at the moment. But they were equally eager to plunder his treasures. Knowing this he arrested them and brought them to the so-called Sebennytic mouth of the Nile where he drowned them. This is the 'common struggle' which he prophesies." Some regard the Antigonus mentioned above as the king of Macedon, others as merely a recruiting agent. The account of the incident in Paus. i. 7. 2 is: "When Ptolemy was preparing to repel the aggression of Magas he procured mercenaries, among them four thousand Gauls. Finding that these were plotting to seize Egypt,

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he conducted them over the river to a desert island, where they perished by each other's hands and by hunger."

It should be remembered, further, that from 308 b.c. there existed the Confederation of the Islanders—Τὸ Κοινὸν τῶν Νησιωτῶν—under the protectorate of Egypt and having its headquarters at Delos. See Dittenberger, *Orient. gr. Inscr.* Nos. 25, 40, 67, *Syll.*² Nos. 202, 209, 223, 224, 471, 588. The president of the Confederation (*νησιαρχος*) was nominated not by the Islands but by Egypt.

VII.—V. THE BATH OF PALLAS

No one has detected in this poem any reference to contemporary events. It shares with Hymn vi. the peculiarity of being written in the Doric dialect, while it alone forsakes the heroic for the elegiac metre. On Kaibel's metrical theory it would come third in date, after vi. and iii. As to its destination, Susemihl holds that it was written to the order of the Argives for a festival of Pallas in that city. That is the view also of F. Spiro, "Prolog und Epilog in Lykophrons Alexandra," *Hermes* xxiii. (1888) p. 194 ff., who holds further that it belongs to a period when such commissions were necessary for Callimachus, the period which he pictures in Epigrams xxviii., xxxiv., xlvi., when he was living as a poor schoolmaster in Eleusis, before his introduction to the Alexandrian court. He regards v. 56, *μῦθος δ' οὐκ ἔμδε ἀλλ' ἐτέρων*,^a as the announcement by the poet of an artistic dogma which he was afterwards to express in less simple language in the *Aitia*: *βροντᾶν δ' οὐκ ἔμδεν ἀλλὰ Διός*, frag. incert. 146 (490). In v. 140 ff. he detects a "versteckte Kritik" of Lycophron, *Alex.* 1474 *σώζων παλαιὰν Βεβρύκων παγκληράν*, which the Hymn therefore according to Spiro presupposes.

It was the custom, we are told by the schol. on v. 1, for the women of Argos on an appointed day to carry the image of Athena and the shield of Diomede to the river Inachus and there to wash them. The image is the Palladium carried off from Troy by Odysseus and Diomede

^a "I cannot tell how the truth may be; I say the tale as 'twas said to me," Scott, *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, ii. 22.

INTRODUCTION TO THE HYMNS

and by the latter brought to Argos. The shield of Diomede was dedicated by him in Athena's temple, cf. Pausan. ii. 24. 2, who mentions a temple of Athena Oxyderces on the Acropolis at Argos dedicated by Diomede in memory of the day when Athena took the mist from his eyes that he might discern God and man (*Il.* v. 127 f.).

For the widespread custom of annually bathing the holy image we have to compare the Athenian Plynteria (Xen. *Hell.* i. 4. 12, Plut. *Alc.* 34), also Pausan. ii. 10. 4 where, speaking of the temple of Aphrodite at Sicyon, he says ἐστασι μὲν δὴ ἐσ αὐτὸ γυνῆ τε νεωκόρος . . . καὶ παρθένος ιερωσύνην ἐπέτειον ἔχουσα λοντροφόρον τὴν παρθένον δυομάχουσι. See further Ovid, *Fast.* iv. 336 ff., Ammian. Marc. xxiii. 3, Tac. *Germ.* 40, and for the significance of the practice Mannhardt, *Baumkultus* chapter vii., *Antike Wald u. Feldkulte*, chapter v.

VIII.—HYMN VI. To DEMETER

Nothing can be determined as to the date of this Hymn. On Kaibel's metrical theory it is the oldest of all. The schol. on v. 1 says: "Ptolemy Philadelphus among other imitations of Athenian customs which he established in Alexandria, instituted the Procession of the Basket (*τὴν τοῦ καλάθου πρόσοδον*). For it was the custom in Athens that on a fixed day a basket should be borne upon a carriage in honour of Athena." The details of this Athenian celebration are entirely unknown, but it may be supposed that it followed more or less closely the model of the Athenian Thesmophoria. In that and in similar festivals there are three essential moments: Anodos (or Cathodos), Nesteia, Calligeneia, as they were called in the Thesmophoria. All that can be clearly distinguished here is that the Basket with its mystic contents is carried in procession to the temple of the goddess, attended by women, some of whom being uninitiated—these, if we may infer from the Athenian Thesmophoria, include the unmarried women—go but part of the way, while access to the temple is confined to the initiated

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(v. 118 ff.) ; and, further, that the procession takes place after sunset (v. 7).

IX.—TABLE OF DATES.

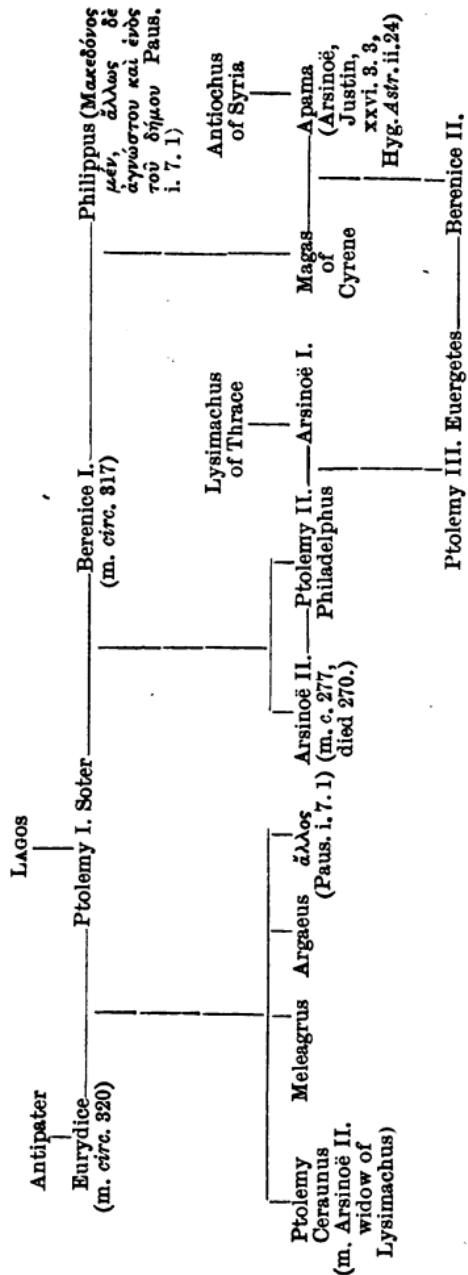
B.C.

323. Ptolemy satrap of Egypt.
323–321. Ptolemy under Perdiccas.
322. Cyrene conquered and attached to the satrapy of Egypt.
321. Ptolemy marries Eurydice, daughter of Antipater.
321–319. Ptolemy under Antipater.
320. Ptolemy seizes Coele Syria ; establishes protectorate of Cyprus.
319–311. Ptolemy under Polyperchon.
318. Ptolemy marries Berenice.
313. Cyrene under Ophellas revolts from Egypt.
311–305. Ptolemy independent satrap.
310–9. Birth of Ptolemy Philadelphus in Cos.
308. Establishment of Τὸ Κοινὸν τῶν Νησιωτῶν under protectorate of Egypt.
Ptolemy recovers Cyrenaica : Magas, son of Berenice, viceroy of Cyrene.
305–285. *Ptolemy I. Soter*, king of Egypt.
285. *Ptolemy II. Philadelphus* associated with his father as king ; marries Arsinoë I., daughter of Lysimachus.
283. Death of Ptolemy I. Soter.
280–79. Invasion of Gauls. Ptolemy recovers Coele Syria.
277. Ptolemy repudiates Arsinoë I. and marries his full sister Arsinoë II.
Revolt of Magas of Cyrene, who marries Apama, daughter of Antiochus.
273–1. First Syrian War ; Lycia, Caria, etc., fall to Egypt.
270. Death of Arsinoë II. Philadelphus.
270–258. Co-regency of Ptolemy III. Euergetes.
267–3. Chremonidean War.
262. Defeat of Egyptian fleet at Cos.

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258. Death of Magas of Cyrene, who had betrothed his daughter Berenice to Ptolemy, afterwards Ptolemy Euergetes.
- 257–6. The affair of Demetrius the Fair at Cyrene.
Ptolemy Euergetes king of Cyrene.
Second Syrian War.
247. Death of Ptolemy II. Philadelphus.
247. *Ptolemy III. Euergetes.* Cyrene united to Egypt by marriage of Ptolemy III. to Berenice, daughter of Magas.
Third Syrian War.
221. Death of Ptolemy III.

X.—STEMMA OF THE PTOLEMIES



CALLIMACHUS'S HYMNS

ΚΑΛΛΙΜΑΧΟΥ ΤΜΝΟΙ

I.—ΕΙΣ ΔΙΑ

Ζηνὸς ἔοι τί κεν ἄλλο παρὰ σπουδῆσιν ἀείδειν
λώιον ἡ θεὸν αὐτόν, ἀεὶ μέγαν, αἰὲν ἄνακτα,
Πηλαγόνων¹ ἐλατῆρα, δικασπόλον οὐρανίδησι;
πῶς καὶ μιν, Δικταῖον ἀείσομεν ἡὲ Λυκαῖον;
ἐν δοιῇ μάλα θυμός, ἐπεὶ γένος ἀμφήριστον.
Ζεῦ, σὲ μὲν Ἰδαιοῖσιν ἐν οὔρεσί φασι γενέσθαι,
Ζεῦ, σὲ δ' ἐν Ἀρκαδίῃ· πότεροι, πάτερ, ἐψεύσαντο;
“Κρῆτες ἀεὶ ψεῦσται.” καὶ γὰρ τάφον, ὃ ἄνα,
σεῦο
Κρῆτες ἐτεκτήναντο· σὺ δ' οὐ θάνες, ἐσσὶ γὰρ αἰεί.

¹ πηλαγόνων *E.M.*; πηλογόνων. The reading of the mss. Πηλογόνων (πηλογόνων τῶν γιγάντων παρὰ τὸ ἐκ πηλοῦ γενέσθαι, τουτέστι τῆς γῆς schol.) was corrected by Salmasius and others from *E.M.* s.v. Πηλαγόνες· οἱ γίγαντες, Καλλίμαχος “Πηλαγόνων ἐλατῆρα.” Cf. Hesych. s.v., Strabo vii. 331, fr. 40.

“ Mountain in Crete.

“ Mountain in Arcadia.

“ This proverbial saying, attributed to Epimenides, is quoted by St. Paul, Ep. Tit. i. 12, “One of themselves, a prophet of their own, said, The Cretans are always liars, evil beasts, idle bellies” (*κακὰ θηρία, γαστέρες ἀργαλ*), and seems to be alluded to by Aratus, *Phaen.* 30 *εἰς ἑτεὸν δῆ.*

CALLIMACHUS'S HYMNS

I.—TO ZEUS

At libations to Zeus what else should rather be sung than the god himself, mighty for ever, king for evermore, router of the Pelagonians, dealer of justice to the sons of Heaven?

How shall we sing of him—as lord of Dicte^a or of Lycaeum^b? My soul is all in doubt, since debated is his birth. O Zeus, some say that thou wert born on the hills of Ida^a; others, O Zeus, say in Arcadia; did these or those, O Father, lie? “Cretans are ever liars.”^c Yea, a tomb,^d O Lord, for thee the Cretans builded; but thou didst not die, for thou art for ever.

The explanation given by Athenodorus of Eretria *ap.* Ptolem. Hephaest. in *Photii Bibl.* p. 150 Bekk. is that Thetis and Medea, having a dispute as to which of them was the fairer, entrusted the decision to Idomeneus of Crete. He decided in favour of Thetis, whereon Medea said, “Cretans are always liars” and cursed them that they should never speak the truth. The schol. on the present passage says that Idomeneus divided the spoils of Troy unfairly.

^a The Cretan legend was that Zeus was a prince who was slain by a wild boar and buried in Crete. His tomb was variously localized and the tradition of “the tomb of Zeus” attaches to several places even in modern times, especially to Mount Iuktas. See A. B. Cook, *Zeus*, vol. i. p. 157 ff.

CALLIMACHUS

ἐν δέ σε Παρρασίῃ¹ 'Ρείη τέκεν, ἦχι μάλιστα 10
 ἔσκεν ὅρος θάμνοισι περισκεπέσ· ἔνθεν ὁ χῶρος
 ἱερός, οὐδέ τί μιν κεχρημένον Εἰλειθυίης
 ἐρπετὸν οὐδὲ γυνὴ ἐπιμίσγεται, ἀλλά ἔ 'Ρείης
 ὡγύγιον καλέουσι λεχώιον² Ἀπιδανῆες.
 ἔνθα σ' ἐπεὶ μήτηρ μεγάλων ἀπεθήκατο κόλπων
 αὐτίκα δίζητο ρόον³ ὅδατος, ὥ κε τόκοιο
 λύματα χυτλώσαιτο, τεὸν δ' ἐνὶ χρῶτα λοέσσαι. 15
 Λάδων ἀλλ' οὕπω μέγας ἔρρεεν οὐδ' 'Ερύ-
 μανθος,

λευκότατος ποταμῶν, ἔτι δ' ἄβροχος ἦεν ἄπασα
 'Αρκαδίη· μέλλεν δὲ μάλ⁴ εὔνυδρος καλέεσθαι
 αὗτις· ἐπεὶ τημόσδε, 'Ρέη ὅτ⁵ ἐλύσατο μίτρην,
 ἦ πολλὰς ἐφύπερθε σαρωνίδας ὑγρὸς⁶ 'Ιάων
 ἦειρεν, πολλὰς δὲ Μέλας ὡκχησεν ἀμάξας,
 πολλὰ δὲ Καρνίωνος⁷ ἄνω διεροῦ περ ἐόντος
 ἰλνοὺς ἐβάλοντο κινώπετα, νίσσετο δ' ἀνήρ 20
 πεζὸς ὑπὲρ Κράθιν τε πολύστιον⁸ τε Μετώπην
 διψαλέος· τὸ δὲ πολλὸν⁹ ὅδωρ ὑπὸ ποσσὸν ἔκειτο.
 καί ρ¹⁰ ὑπ' ἀμηχανίης σχομένη φάτο πότνια
 'Ρείη.

¹ Παρρασίη Lascaris; Παρνασσή.

² Καρνίωνος Arnaldus, cf. Paus. viii. 34, Plin. iv. 6; Καρλωνος MSS.

³ πολύστιον schol. Apoll. Rh. ii. 1172; πολύστειον MSS. and schol. Pind. O. vi. 146; cf. Nicand. T. 792, 950, A. 466.

^a Arcadia.

^c Goddess of birth.

^e River in Arcadia.

^f Melas] Dion. Per. 415 ff. 'Αρκάδες 'Απιδανῆες ὑπὸ σκοπιὴν
 'Ερυμάνθου, ἔνθα Μέλας, οθι Κράθις, ἵνα ῥέει ὑγρὸς 'Ιάων, ἦχι καὶ
 38

^b Cf. Apoll. Rh. iv. 1240.

^d The ancient Arcadians (schol.).

HYMN I

In Parrhasia^a it was that Rheia bare thee, where was a hill sheltered with thickest brush. Thence is the place holy, and no fourfooted^b thing that hath need of Eileithyia^c nor any woman approacheth thereto, but the Apidanians^d call it the primeval childbed of Rheia. There when thy mother had laid thee down from her mighty lap, straightway she sought a stream of water, wherewith she might purge her of the soilure of birth and wash thy body therein.

But mighty Ladon^e flowed not yet, nor Erymanthus,^f clearest of rivers; waterless was all Arcadia; yet was it anon to be called well-watered. For at that time when Rhea loosed her girdle, full many a hollow oak did watery Iaon^g bear aloft, and many a wain did Melas^h carry and many a serpent above Carnion,ⁱ wet though it now be, cast its lair; and a man would fare on foot over Crathis^k and many-pebbled Metope,^l athirst: while that abundant water lay beneath his feet.

And when in distress the lady Rheia said, "Dear

ώγυγος μηκύνεται θδασι Λάδων. Herodot. i. 145 has "Ολενος ἐν τῷ Πείρος ποταμὸς μέγας ἔστι. Strabo 386 has "Ολενος, παρ' δν ποταμὸς μέγας Μέλας where it has been proposed to read παρ' δν <Πείρος> and to omit Μέλας. M. T. Smiley, in *Classical Qu.* v. (1911) p. 89 f., suggests that the Styx is meant, which supplies the waterfall near Nonacris in North Arcadia and later becomes a tributary of the Crathis (Paus. viii. 18. 4). When Leake discovered the waterfall in 1806 the natives did not know the name Styx for it but called it the Black Water (Mavro nero) or the Dragon Water. The name Πείρος in any case suggests a connexion with the underworld.

^a Carnion or Carion, river in Arcadia, Paus. viii. 34.

^b Crathis, river in Arcadia (and Achaea), Paus. vii. 25. 11, viii. 15. 5, viii. 18. 4.

^c Metope, river in Arcadia.

CALLIMACHUS

“Γαῖα φίλη, τέκε καὶ σύ· τεαὶ δ’ ὀδῦνες ἐλαφραῖ.”
 εἶπε καὶ ἀντανύσασα θεὴ μέγαν ὑψόθι πῆχυν
 πλῆξεν ὄρος σκήπτρω· τὸ δέ οἱ δίχα πουλὺ διέστη,
 ἐκ δ’ ἔχεεν μέγα χεῦμα· τόθι χρόα φαιδρύνασα,
 ὡνα, τεὸν σπείρωσε, Νέδη δέ σε δῶκε κομίζειν¹
 κευθμὸν ἔσω Κρηταῖον, ἵνα κρύφα παιδεύοιο,
 πρεσβυτάτῃ Νυμφέων αἱ μιν τότε μαιώσαντο,
 πρωτίστῃ γενεῇ² μετά γε Στύγα τε Φιλύρην τε.
 οὐδ’ ἀλίην ἀπέτεισε θεὴ χάριν, ἀλλὰ τὸ χεῦμα
 κεῖνο Νέδην ὀνόμηνε· τὸ μέν ποθι πουλὺ κατ’ αὐτὸ
 Καυκάνων πτολίεθρον, ὁ Λέπρειον³ πεφάτισται,
 συμφέρεται Νηρῆι, παλαιότατον δέ μιν ὕδωρ
 νίνωνοι⁴ πίνουσι Λυκαονίης ἄρκτοιο.

εὗτε Θενᾶς ἀπέλειπεν ἐπὶ Κυωσοῖ φέρουσα,
 Ζεῦ πάτερ, ἡ Νύμφη σε (Θεναὶ δ’ ἔσαν ἐγγύθι
 Κυωσοῦ),

τουτάκι τοι πέσε, δαῖμον, ἀπ’ ὄμφαλός· ἔνθεν
 ἐκεῖνο

Ομφάλιον μετέπειτα πέδον καλέουσι Κάδυνες.

Ζεῦ, σὲ δὲ Κυρβάντων ἔτάραι προσεπηχύναντο

¹ κομίζειν A; κομίσσαι other mss.

² πρωτίστῃ γενεῇ Schneider.

³ Λέπριον mss.; corr. Wass.

⁴ γυιωνοί mss.

^a Cf. Paus. iv. 33. 1, “The Messenians say that Zeus was reared among them and that his nurses were Ithome and Neda, after whom the river got its name.” Cf. viii. 38 ff.

^b Styx, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, Hesiod, Th. 361.

^c Philyra, daughter of Oceanus, mother of Cheiron by Cronus.

^d Paus. iv. 20. 2. The river Neda rises in Mount Lycaeon, flows into Messenia and forms the boundary between Messenia and Elis. Cf. Strabo 348 who says it

HYMN I

Earth, give birth thou also! thy birthpangs are light." So spake the goddess, and lifting her great arm aloft she smote the mountain with her staff; and it was greatly rent in twain for her and poured forth a mighty flood. Therein, O Lord, she cleansed thy body; and swaddled thee, and gave thee to Neda^a to carry within the Cretan covert, that thou mightst be reared secretly: Neda, eldest of the nymphs who then were about her bed, earliest birth after Styx^b and Philyra.^c And no idle favour did the goddess repay her, but named that stream Neda^d; which, I ween, in great flood by the very city of the Cauconians,^e which is called Lepreion,^f mingles its stream with Nereus,^g and its primeval water do the son's sons of the Bear,^h Lycaon's daughter, drink.

When the nymph, carrying thee, O Father Zeus, toward Cnosus,ⁱ was leaving Thenae^j—for Thenae was nigh to Cnosus—even then, O God, thy navel fell away: hence that plain the Cydonians^j call the Plain of the Navel.^k But thee, O Zeus, the companions of the Cyrbantes^l took to their arms, even

rises in Lycaeum from a spring which Rhea caused to flow in order to wash the infant Zeus.

^a A people of Triphylia, Hom. *Od.* iii. 366.

^b Herod. iv. 148 says that Lepreon in Triphylia was founded by the Minyae after driving out the Cauconians.

^c i.e. the sea.

^d Arcas, the ancestor of the Arcadians, was the son of Zeus and Lycaon's daughter Callisto who was changed into a bear.

^e Town in Crete.

^f Cydonia, town in Crete.

^g Schol. Nicand. Alex. 7 Ομφαλὸς γὰρ τόπος ἐν Κρήτῃ, ὃς καὶ Καλλιμάχος πέσε . . . Κύδωνες. Diodor. v. 70 tells the story (he says Zeus was carried by the Curetes) and gives the name of the place as Omphalos and of the plain around as Omphaleion.

^h Corybantes.

CALLIMACHUS

Δικταῖαι Μελίαι, σὲ δ' ἔκοιμισεν Ἀδρήστεια
λίκνω¹ ἐνὶ χρυσέω, σὺ δ' ἐθήσαο πίονα μαζὸν
αἴγὸς Ἀμαλθείης, ἐπὶ δὲ γλυκὺν κηρίον ἔβρως.
γέντο γάρ ἔξαπιναῖα Πανακρίδος ἔργα μελίσσης
Ίδαιοις ἐν ὅρεσσι, τά τε κλείουσι Πάνακρα. 50
οὐλα δὲ Κουρῆτές σε περὶ πρύλιν ὡρχήσαντο
τεύχεα πεπλήγοντες,² ἵνα Κρόνος οῦασιν ἡχὴν
ἀσπίδος εἰσαῖοι καὶ μή σεο κουρίζοντος.

καλὰ μὲν ἡέξεν, καλὰ δ' ἔτραφες, οὐράνιε Ζεῦ,
δξὺ δ' ἀνήβησας, ταχινοὶ δέ τοι ἥλθον ἰουλοί. 55
ἄλλ' ἔτι παιδὸς ἐών ἐφράσσαο πάντα τέλεια.
τῶ τοι καὶ γνωτοὶ προτερηγενέες περ ἔόντες
οὐρανὸν οὐκ ἐμέγηραν ἔχειν ἐπιδαιάσιον οἶκον.
δηγαιοὶ δ' οὐ πάμπαν ἀληθέες ἥσαν ἀοιδοί·
φάντο πάλον Κρονίδησι διάτριχα δώματα νεῦμαι. 60
τίς δέ κ' ἐπ' Οὐλύμπῳ τε καὶ Ἀΐδη κλῆρον ἐρύσσαι,
ὅς μάλα μὴ νενίγλος; ἐπ' ἵσαιῃ γάρ ἔσικε
πήλασθαι· τὰ δὲ τόσσον ὅσον διὰ πλεῖστον ἔχουσι.
ψευδοίμην ἀίοντος ἃ κεν πεπίθοιεν ἀκούήν.
οὐ σε θεῶν ἐσσῆνα πάλοι θέσαν, ἔργα δὲ χειρῶν, 65

¹ λείκνῳ MSS.

² v.l. πεπληγέτες.

^a The ash-tree nymphs, cf. Hesiod, *Th.* 187.

^b Cf. Apoll. Rh. iii. 132 ff. Διὸς περικαλλὲς ἄθυρμα | κεῦνο,
τὸ οἱ ποιησε φίλη τροφὸς Ἀδρήστεια | Δυτρῷ ἐν Ίδαιῳ ἔτι νήπια
κουρίζοντι | σφαιραν ἐντρύχαλον; i.q. Nemesis, sister of the
Curetes (schol.).

^c The nymph or she-goat who suckled Zeus; Diodor. v. 70, Apollod. i. 5, schol. Arat. 161, Ovid, *Fast.* v. 115 ff.

^d Mountains in Crete (Steph. Byz. s.v. Πάνακρα). Zeus rewarded the bees by making them of a golden bronze colour and rendering them insensible to the rigours of the mountain climate (Diodor. v. 70).

^e Apollod. i. 4, "The Curetes in full armour, guarding

HYMN I

the Dictaean Meliae,^a and Adrasteia^b laid thee to rest in a cradle of gold, and thou didst suck the rich teat of the she-goat Amaltheia,^c and thereto eat the sweet honey-comb. For suddenly on the hills of Ida, which men call Panacra,^d appeared the works of the Panacrian bee. And lustily round thee danced the Curetes^e a war-dance,^f beating their armour, that Cronus might hear with his ears the din of the shield, but not thine infant noise.

Fairly didst thou wax, O heavenly Zeus, and fairly wert thou nurtured, and swiftly thou didst grow to manhood, and speedily came the down upon thy cheek. But, while yet a child, thou didst devise all the deeds of perfect stature. Wherefore thy kindred, though an earlier generation, grudged not that thou shouldst have heaven for thine appointed habitation.^g The ancient poets spake not altogether truly. For they said that the lot assigned to the sons of Cronus their three several abodes.^h But who would draw lots for Olympus and for Hades—save a very fool? for equal chances should one cast lots; but these are the wide world apart. When I speak fiction, be it such fiction as persuades the listener's ear! Thou wert made sovereign of the gods not by casting of lots but by the deeds of thy

the infant in the cave, beat their shields with their spears
that Cronus might not hear the child's voice."

^a προλις, the Cretan name for the πυρπληχη (Aristotle fr. 476, schol. Pind. P. ii. 127) or dance in armour (Pollux iv. 96 and 99).

^b This has been supposed to refer to the fact that Ptolemy Philadelphus was the youngest of the sons of Ptolemy Soter. See Introduction.

^c Homer, *Il.* xv. 187 ff.; cf. Apollodor. i. 7, Pind. *O.* vii. 54 ff.

CALLIMACHUS

σή τε βίη τό τε κάρτος, δ' καὶ πέλας εῖσαο δίφρου.
 θήκαο δ' οἰωνῶν μέγ' ὑπείροχον ἀγγελιώτην
 σῶν τεράων· ἃ τ' ἐμοῖσι φύλοις ἐνδέξια φαίνοις.
 εἶλεο δ' αἰζηῶν ὅ τι φέρτατον· οὐ σύ γε νηῶν
 ἐμπεράμους, οὐκ ἄνδρα σακέσπαλον, οὐ μὲν ἀοιδόν· 70
 ἀλλὰ τὰ μὲν μακάρεσσιν ὀλίζοσιν αὖθι παρῆκας
 ἄλλα μέλειν ἔτεροισι, σὺ δ' ἐξέλεο πτολιάρχους
 αὐτούς, ὃν ὑπὸ χεῖρα γεωμόρος, ὃν ἴδρις αἰχμῆς,
 ὃν ἐρέτης, ὃν πάντα· τί δ' οὐ κρατέοντος ὑπ' ἵσχύν;
 αὐτίκα χαλκῆς μὲν ὑδείομεν Ἡφαίστοιο, 75
 τευχηστάς δ' Ἀρηος, ἐπακτῆρας δὲ Χιτώνης
 Ἀρτέμιδος, Φοίβου δὲ λύρης εὖ εἰδότας οἴμους·
 ἐκ δὲ Διὸς βασιλῆες, ἐπεὶ Διὸς οὐδὲν ἀνάκτων
 θειότερον· τῷ καὶ σφε¹ τεὴν ἐκρίναο λάξιν.
 δῶκας δὲ πτολιέθρα φυλασσέμεν, ἕζεο δ' αὐτὸς 80
 ἄκρησ' ἐν πολίεσσιν, ἐπόψιος οἱ τε δίκησι
 λαὸν ὑπὸ σκολιῆσ' οἱ τ' ἔμπαλιν ἰθύνονται.
 ἐν δὲ ρυηφενίην ἔβαλέσ σφισιν, ἐν δ' ἄλις ὅλβον·
 πᾶσι μέν, οὐ μάλα δ' ἴσον. ἔοικε δὲ τεκμήρασθαι
 ἡμετέρῳ μεδέοντι· περιπρὸ γὰρ εὔρὺν βέβηκεν. 85
 ἐσπέριος κεῦνός γε τελεῖ τά κεν ἥρι νοήσῃ.
 ἐσπέριος τὰ μέγιστα, τὰ μείονα δ', εὗτε νοήσῃ.
 οἱ δὲ τὰ μὲν πλειῶνι, τὰ δ' οὐχ ἐνί, τῶν δ' ἀπὸ 90
 πάμπαν
 αὐτὸς ἄνην ἐκόλουσσας, ἐνέκλασσας δὲ μενοινήν.
 χαῖρε μέγα, Κρονίδη πανυπέρτατε, δῶτορ ἔάων,

¹ σφε Bentley; σφι.

^a Bia and Cratos appear as personifications of the might and majesty of Zeus in Aeschylus, *P. V.*, Hesiod, *Th.* 385, etc.

^b The eagle.

^c Artemis Chitone (Chitonea, Athen. 629 e), so called from the tunic (chiton) in which as huntress she was represented; not, as the schol. says, from the Attic deme Chitone.

HYMN I

hands, thy might and that strength ^a which thou hast set beside thy throne. And the most excellent of birds ^b didst thou make the messenger of thy signs ; favourable to my friends be the signs thou shovest ! And thou didst choose that which is most excellent among men—not thou the skilled in ships, nor the wielder of the shield, nor the minstrel : these didst thou straightway renounce to lesser gods, other cares to others. But thou didst choose the rulers of cities themselves, beneath whose hand is the lord of the soil, the skilled in spearmanship, the oarsman, yea, all things that are : what is there that is not under the ruler's sway ? Thus, smiths, we say, belong to Hephaestus ; to Ares, warriors ; to Artemis of the Tunic,^c huntsmen ; to Phoebus they that know well the strains of the lyre. But from Zeus come kings ; for nothing is diviner than the kings of Zeus. Wherefore thou didst choose them for thine own lot, and gavest them cities to guard. And thou didst seat thyself in the high places of the cities, watching who rule their people with crooked judgements, and who rule otherwise. And thou hast bestowed upon them wealth and prosperity abundantly ; unto all, but not in equal measure. One may well judge by our Ruler,^d for he hath clean outstripped all others. At evening he accomplisheth that whereon he thinketh in the morning ; yea, at evening the greatest things, but the lesser soon as he thinketh on them. But the others accomplish some things in a year, and some things not in one ; of others, again, thou thyself dost utterly frustrate the accomplishing and thwartest their desire.

Hail ! greatly hail ! most high Son of Cronus,

^a Ptolemy II. Philadelphus, 285-247 B.C.

CALLIMACHUS

δῶτορ ἀπημονίης. τεὰ δ' ἔργματα τίς κεν ἀείδοι;
οὐ γένετ', οὐκ ἔσται, τίς¹ κεν² Διὸς ἔργματ' ἀείσαι.³
χαῖρε πάτερ, χαῖρ³ αὐθι· δίδου δ' ἀρετήν τ' ἄφενός
τε.

οὗτ' ἀρετῆς ἄτερ ὅλβος ἐπίσταται ἄνδρας ἀέξειν
οὗτ' ἀρετὴ ἄφενοιο· δίδου δ' ἀρετήν τε καὶ ὅλβον. 95

¹ έσται· τίς vulg.

² κεν mss.; καὶ Wilamow.

³ ἀείσαι Blomf.; ἀείσοι or ἀείσει mss.

HYMN I

giver of good things, giver of safety. Thy works
who could sing? There hath not been, there shall
not be, who shall sing the works of Zeus. Hail!
Father, hail again! and grant us goodness and pros-
perity. Without goodness wealth cannot bless men,
nor goodness without prosperity. Give us goodness
and weal.

II.—ΕΙΣ ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΑ

Οἶνον ὁ τώπολλωνος ἐσείσατο δάφνινος ὄρπηξ,
οἴλα δ' ὅλον τὸ μέλαθρον· ἔκας, ἔκὰς ὅστις ἀλιτρός.
καὶ δή που τὰ θύρετρα καλῶ ποδὶ Φοῖβος ἀράσσει·
οὐχ ὄράς; ἐπένευσεν ὁ Δῆλιος ἡδύ τι φοῖνιξ
ἐξαπίνης, ὁ δὲ κύκνος ἐν ἥέρι καλὸν ἀείδει. 5
αὐτοὶ νῦν κατοχῆς ἀνακλίνεσθε πυλάων,
αὐταὶ δὲ κληῆδες· ὁ γὰρ θεὸς οὐκέτι μακρήν·
οἱ δὲ νέοι μολπήν τε καὶ ἐς χορὸν ἐντύνεσθε.
ἀπόλλων οὐ παντὶ φαείνεται, ἀλλ' ὁ τις ἐσθλός·
οἵσι μιν ἵδη, μέγας οὗτος, οἷς οὐκ ἵδε, λιτὸς ἐκεῖνος. 10
οὐψόμεθ', ὁ 'Ἐκάεργε, καὶ ἐσσόμεθ' οὕποτε λιτοί·
μήτε σιωπηλὴν κίθαριν μήτ' ἄψοφον ἵχνος
τοῦ Φοίβου τοὺς παῖδας ἔχειν ἐπιδημήσαντος,
εἰ τελέειν μέλλουσι γάμον πολιήν τε κερεῦσθαι,
ἐστήξειν δὲ τὸ τεῖχος ἐπ' ἀρχαιοῖσι θεμέθλοις. 15

^a The palm-tree by which Leto supported herself when she bare Apollo. Cf. *H. Delos* 210, *Hom. H. Poll.* 117, *Od.* vi. 162 f., *Theogn.* 5 f. The laurel and the palm are coupled in Euripides, *Hecuba*, 458 ff.

^b For the association of the swan with Apollo cf. *Hymn to Delos* 249; *Plato, Phædo*, 85; *Manilius* v. 381 “ipse Deum cygnus condit.”

^c The schol. on v. 12 remarks that Callimachus emphasizes the presence of the God because “it is said in the case of prophetic gods that the deities are sometimes present

II.—TO APOLLO

How the laurel branch of Apollo trembles! how trembles all the shrine! Away, away, he that is sinful! Now surely Phoebus knocketh at the door with his beautiful foot. See'st thou not? the Delian palm^a nods pleasantly of a sudden and the swan^b in the air sings sweetly. Of yourselves now ye bolts be pushed back, pushed back of yourselves, ye bars! The god is no longer far away. And ye, young men, prepare ye for song and for the dance.

Not unto everyone doth Apollo appear, but unto him that is good. Whoso hath seen Apollo, he is great; whoso hath not seen him, he is of low estate. We shall see thee, O Archer, and we shall never be lowly. Let not the youths keep silent lyre or noiseless step, when Apollo visits^c his shrine, if they think to accomplish marriage and to cut the locks of age,^d and if the wall is to stand upon its old founda-

(ἐπιδημεῖν), sometimes absent (ἀποδημεῖν), and when they are present the oracles are true, when absent false." Cf. Pind. *P.* iv. 5 οὐκ ἀποδάμοιν Ἀπόλλωνος τυχόντος. The Delphians celebrated the seventh day of the month Bysios—the birthday of Apollo—when he was supposed to revisit his temple, and the seventh of the holy month (Attic Anthesterion) was celebrated by the Delians when Apollo was supposed to return to Delos from the land of the Hyperboreans. (W. Schmidt, *Geburtstag im Altertum*, p. 86.) Cf. Verg. *A.* iii. 91.

^d i.e. if they are to live to old age.

CALLIMACHUS

ἡγασάμην τοὺς παῖδας, ἐπεὶ χέλυς οὐκέτ' ἀεργός.

εὐφῆμεῖτ' ἀίοντες ἐπ' Ἀπόλλωνος ἀοιδῇ.
εὐφῆμεῖ καὶ πόντος, ὅτε κλείουσιν ἀοιδοὶ
ἢ κιθαριν ἢ τόξα, Λυκωρέος ἔντεα Φοίβου.
οὐδὲ Θέτις Ἀχιλῆα κινύρεται αἴλινα μήτηρ,
ὅππόθ' ἵὴ παιῆον ἵὴ παιῆον ἀκούσῃ.

καὶ μὲν ὁ δακρυόεις ἀναβάλλεται ἄλγεα πέτρος,
ὅστις ἐνὶ Φρυγίῃ διερὸς λίθος ἐστήρικται,
μάρμαρον ἀντὶ γυναικὸς ὀιζυρόν τι χανούσης.

ἵὴ ἵὴ φθέγγεσθε· κακὸν μακάρεσσιν ἐρίζειν.
οὗ μάχεται μακάρεσσιν, ἐμῷ βασιλῆι μάχοιτο·
ὅστις ἐμῷ βασιλῆι, καὶ Ἀπόλλωνι μάχοιτο.
τὸν χορὸν ὡπόλλων, ὃ τι οἱ κατὰ θυμὸν ἀείδει,
τιμῆσει· δύναται γάρ, ἐπεὶ Διὸς δεξιὸς ἥσται.
οὐδ' ὁ χορὸς τὸν Φοίβον ἐφ' ἐν μόνον ἡμαρ ἀείσει,
ἔστι γάρ εὔμυνος· τίς ἂν οὐ ρέα Φοίβον ἀείδοι;

χρύσεα τώπολλων τό τ' ἐνδυτὸν ἢ τ' ἐπιπορπὶς
ἢ τε λύρη τό τ' ἀεμμα τὸ Λύκτιον ἢ τε φαρέτρη,
χρύσεα καὶ τὰ πέδιλα· πολύχρυσος γάρ Ἀπόλλων.
καὶ δὲ πολυκτέανος· Πυθῶνί κε τεκμήραιο.
καὶ μὲν¹ ἀεὶ καλὸς καὶ ἀεὶ νέος· οὕποτε Φοίβου

¹ καὶ μὲν ε; other mss. καὶ κέν.

^a i.e. the lyre, originally made by Hermes from the shell of a tortoise. ἡγασάμην = Well done!

^b Lycoreus, by-name of Apollo, from Lycoreia, town on Parnassus above Delphi : Strabo 418. Ζ ὑπέρκειται δ' αὐτῆς ἡ Λυκώρεια ἐφ' οὐ τόπου πρότερον ίδρυντο οἱ Δελφοὶ ὑπὲρ τοῦ ιεροῦ. Legends of its foundation in Pausanias x. 6, 2-3. Φ. Λυκωρεῖο Απoll. Rh. iv. 1490.

^c Though ἵη, not ἵῃ, is the usual form, it is perhaps better here to write the aspirated form to suit the suggested etymology from ἵει “shoot.” See vv. 97-104 for the legend.

^d Niobe, daughter of Tantalus, had, according to Hom. Il. xxiv. 602 ff., six sons and six daughters, who were slain by

HYMN II

tions. Well done the youths, for that the shell^a is no longer idle.

Be hushed, ye that hear, at the song to Apollo ; yea, hushed is even the sea when the minstrels celebrate the lyre or the bow, the weapons of Lycoreian Phoebus.^b Neither doth Thetis his mother wail her dirge for Achilles, when she hears *Hië^c Paeōn, Hië Paeōn.*

Yea, the tearful rock defers its pain, the wet stone that is set in Phrygia, a marble rock like a woman^d open-mouthed in some sorrowful utterance. Say ye *Hië ! Hië !* an ill thing it is to strive with the Blessed Ones. He who fights with the Blessed Ones would fight with my King^e; he who fights with my King, would fight even with Apollo. Apollo will honour the choir, since it sings according to his heart ; for Apollo hath power, for that he sitteth on the right hand of Zeus. Nor will the choir sing of Phoebus for one day only. He is a copious theme of song ; who would not readily sing of Phoebus ?

Golden is the tunic of Apollo and golden his mantle, his lyre and his Lyctian^f bow and his quiver : golden too are his sandals ; for rich in gold is Apollo, rich also in possessions : by Pytho mightst thou guess. And ever beautiful is he and ever

Apollo and Artemis respectively, because she boasted over their mother Leto, who had but two children. Niobe was turned into a stone, and this was identified with a rude rock figure on Mount Sipylos near Smyrna which is still to be seen. The water running down the face of the rock was supposed to be Niobe's tears—*ἔνθα λίθος περ ἔσθρα θεῶν ἐκ κῆδεα πέσσει*, Hom. *I.c.* 617, cf. "Phrygium silicem," Stat. *S. v. 3. 87.*

^a Ptolemy III. Euergetes, according to the schol. But see Introduction.

^b Lyctos, town in Crete.

CALLIMACHUS

θηλείησ' οὐδ' ὅσσον ἐπὶ χνόος ἥλθε παρειαῖς.
 αἱ δὲ κόμαι θυόεντα πέδω λείβουσιν ἔλαια·
 οὐ λίπος Ἀπόλλωνος ἀποστάζουσιν ἔθειραι,
 ἀλλ' αὐτὴν πανάκειαν· ἐν ἄστεῃ δ' ὡς κεν ἐκεῖναι 40
 πρῶκες ἔραζε πέσωσιν ἀκήρια πάντ' ἐγένοντο.
 τέχνῃ δ' ἀμφιλαφῆς οὐ τις τόσον ὅσσον
 Ἀπόλλων.

κεῖνος ὁἰστευτὴν ἔλαχ' ἀνέρα, κεῖνος ἀοιδὸν
 (Φοίβῳ γὰρ καὶ τόξον ἐπιτρέπεται καὶ ἀοιδή),
 κείνου δὲ θριαὶ καὶ μάντιες· ἐκ δέ νυ Φοίβου 45
 ἵητροὶ δεδάασιν ἀνάβλησιν θανάτοιο.

Φοῖβον καὶ Νόμιον κικλήσκομεν ἔξέτι κείνου,
 ἔξότ' ἐπ' Ἀμφρυσσῷ ζευγίτιδας ἔτρεφεν ἵππους
 ἥιθέου ὑπ' ἔρωτι κεκαυμένος Ἀδμήτοιο.
 ρεῖα κε βουβόσιον τελέθοι πλέον, οὐδέ κεν αἴγες
 δεύοιντο βρεφέων ἐπιμηλάδες¹ ἢσιν Ἀπόλλων
 βοσκομένησ' ὁφθαλμὸν ἐπήγαγεν· οὐδ' ἀγάλακτες
 οἵτες οὐδ' ἄκυθοι, πᾶσαι δέ κεν εἰν ὕπαρνοι,
 ἡ δέ κε μουνοτόκος διδυμητόκος αἴψα γένοιτο.

Φοίβῳ δ' ἐσπόμενοι πόλιας διεμετρήσαντο 55
 ἄνθρωποι· Φοῖβος γὰρ ἀεὶ πολίεσσι φιληδεῖ
 κτιζομένησ', αὐτὸς δὲ θεμείλια Φοῖβος ὑφαίνει.
 τετραέτης τὰ πρῶτα θεμείλια Φοῖβος ἔπηξε
 καλῇ ἐν Ὁρτυγίῃ περιηγέος ἐγγύθι λίμνης.

Ἄρτεμις ἀγρώσσουσα καρήτα συνεχὲς αἴγῶν 60
 Κυνθιάδων φορέεσκεν, δ' ἐπλεκε βωμὸν Ἀπόλλων.

¹ μενεμηλάδες v.l. in schol.; ἐμιμηλάδες Schneider, cf. Hesych. ἐμμηλάδας αἴγας.

^a As a personification Panaceia appears frequently as the daughter of Asclepius. In the Hippocratean oath she is named after Apollo, Asclepius, and Hygieia. Such "all-healing" virtue was in early times ascribed to various plants (*Πάνακες Χειρώνειον*, *Ἀσκληπίειον*, etc.).

HYMN II

young : never on the girl cheeks of Apollo hath come so much as the down of manhood. His locks distil fragrant oils upon the ground ; not oil of fat do the locks of Apollo distil but very Healing of All.^a And in whatsoever city those dews fall upon the ground, in that city all things are free from harm.

None is so abundant in skill as Apollo. To him belongs the archer, to him the minstrel ; for unto Apollo is given in keeping alike archery and song. His are the lots of the diviner and his the seers ; and from Phoebus do leeches know the deferring of death.

Phoebus and Nomius^b we call him, ever since the time when by Amphrysus^c he tended the yoke-mares, fired with love of young Admetus.^d Lightly would the herd of cattle wax larger, nor would the she-goats of the flock lack young, whereon as they feed Apollo casts his eye ; nor without milk would the ewes be nor barren, but all would have lambs at foot ; and she that bare one would soon be the mother of twins.

And Phoebus it is that men follow when they map out cities.^e For Phoebus evermore delights in the founding of cities, and Phoebus himself doth weave their foundations. Four years of age was Phoebus when he framed his first foundations in fair Ortygia^f near the round lake.^g

Artemis hunted and brought continually the heads of Cynthian goats and Phoebus plaited an

^b Cf. Pind. ix. 65.

^c River in Thessaly where Apollo tended the flocks of Admetus. Cf. Verg. G. iii. 2 "pastor ab Amphryso."

^d King of Pherae in Thessaly.

^e Hence Apollo's titles Ἀρχηγέτης, Κτιστης, etc.

^f Delos.

^g A lake in Delos. Cf. H. iv. 261, Theognis vii, Apollo is born ἐπὶ τροχοειδεῖ λίμνῃ, and Eur. I.T. 1104.

CALLIMACHUS

δείματο μὲν κεράεσσιν ἐδέθλια, πῆξε δὲ βωμὸν
ἐκ κεράων, κεραοὺς δὲ πέριξ ὑπεβάλλετο τοίχους.
ῶδ' ἔμαθεν τὰ πρῶτα θεμέιλια Φοῖβος ἐγείρειν.
Φοῖβος καὶ βαθύγειον ἐμὴν πόλιν ἔφρασε Βάττῳ 65
καὶ Λιβύην ἐσιόντι κόραξ ἥγήσατο λαῷ
δεξιὸς οἰκιστῆρι¹ καὶ ὥμοσε τείχεα δώσειν
ἡμετέροις βασιλεῦσιν· ἀεὶ δ' εὔορκος Ἀπόλλων.
ἄπολλον, πολλοί σε Βοηδρόμιον καλέουσι,
πολλοὶ δὲ Κλάριον, πάντη δέ τοι οὔνομα πουλύ· 70
αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ Καρνεῖον· ἐμοὶ πατρώιον οὕτω.
Σπάρτη τοι, Καρνεῖ, τὸ δὴ πρώτιστον ἐδεθλον,
δεύτερον αὖ Θήρη, τρίτατόν γε μὲν ἄστυ Κυρήνης.
ἐκ μὲν σε Σπάρτης ἔκτον γένος Οἰδιπόδαο 75
ἥγαγε Θηραίην ἐς ἀπόκτισιν· ἐκ δέ σε Θήρης
οὐλος Ἀριστοτέλης Ἀσβυστίδι πάρθετο γαίῃ,
δεῖμε δέ τοι μάλα καλὸν ἀνάκτορον, ἐν δὲ πόληι
θῆκε τελεσφορίην ἐπετήσιον, ἢ ἐνὶ πολλοὶ¹
ὑστάτιον πίπτουσιν ἐπ' ἵσχιον, ω ἄνα, ταῦροι.
ἵη ἴη Καρνεῖ πολύλιτε, σεῦ δὲ βωμοὶ¹
ἄνθεα μὲν φορέουσιν ἐν εἴαρι τόσσα περ Ὄραι 80

¹ οἰκιστῆρι Bentley; οἰκιστήρι.

^a The κερατών (Plut. *Thes.* 21, Dittenb. *Syll.*² No. 588, 172), βωμὸς κεράτινος (Plut. *Sollert. animal.* 35), made entirely of horns, was one of the Seven Wonders of the World. Cf. Anon. *De incredib.* 2; Ovid, *Her.* 21. 99.

^b Battus (Aristoteles), founder of Cyrene, birthplace of Callimachus.

^c The raven was one of the birds sacred to Apollo.

^d The Battiadae. See Introduction.

^e Boëdromius: *Et. Mag.* s.v. Βοηδρομών. δτι πολέμου συστάντος Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ Ἐλευσινοῖς συμμαχήσαντος "Ιωνος . . . ἐνίκησαν Ἀθηναῖοι. ἀπὸ οὗν τῆς τοῦ στρατεύματος βοῆς τῆς ἐπὶ τὸ δστυ δραμούσης δ τε Ἀπόλλων Βοηδρόμιος ἐκλήθη καὶ ἡ θυσία καὶ δ μῆν, καὶ τὰ Βοηδρόμια ἐτελεῖτο ἐορτή. According to schol. ἔχρησεν αὐτοῖς ὁ θεὸς μετὰ βοῆς ἐπιθέσθαι τοῖς πολεμοῖς. Doubtless the

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altar.^a With horns builded he the foundations, and of horns framed he the altar, and of horns were the walls he built around. Thus did Phoebus learn to raise his first foundations. Phoebus, too, it was who told Battus^b of my own city of fertile soil, and in guise of a raven^c—auspicious to our founder—led his people as they entered Libya and sware that he would vouchsafe a walled city to our kings.^d And the oath of Apollo is ever sure. O Apollo! many there be that call thee Boëdromius,^e and many there be that call thee Clarius^f: everywhere is thy name on the lips of many. But I call thee Carneius^g; for such is the manner of my fathers. Sparta, O Carneius! was thy first foundation; and next Thera; but third the city of Cyrene. From Sparta the sixth^h generation of the sons of Oedipus brought thee to their colony of Thera; and from Thera lusty Aristotelesⁱ set thee by the Asbystian^j land, and builded thee a shrine exceeding beautiful, and in the city established a yearly festival wherein many a bull, O Lord, falls on his haunches for the last time. *Hie, Hie, Carneius!* Lord of many prayers,—thine altars wear flowers in spring, even all the pied flowers which the Hours lead forth when Zephyrus

Athenians associated the name with help given them by some superhuman champions ($\betaοηδρβμοι=\betaοαθβοι$, Pind. *N.* vii. 31). Mommsen, *Feste d. Stadt Athen*, p. 171.

^a Clarius, by-name of Apollo, from Claros near Colophon.

^b Carneius, by-name of Apollo in many Dorian states, as Sparta, Thera, Cyrene.

^c The genealogy is Oedipus—Polyneices—Thersander—Tisamenus—Autesion—Theras, who led the colony to Thera and who is sixth descendant of Oedipus according to the Greek way of reckoning inclusively. Cf. Herod. iv. 147.

^d Battus.

^e The Asbystae were a people in the Cyrenaica.

CALLIMACHUS

ποικίλ' ἀγωνεῦσι ζεφύρου πνείοντος ἔέρσην,
 χείματι δὲ κρόκον ἡδύν· ἀεὶ δέ τοι ἀέναον πῦρ,
 οὐδέ ποτε χθιζὸν περιβόσκεται ἄνθρακα τέφρη.
 ή̄ ρ̄ ἔχάρη μέγα Φοῖβος, ὅτε ζωστῆρες Ἐνυοῦς 85
 ἀνέρες ὠρχήσαντο μετὰ ξανθῆσι Λιβύσσαις,
 τέθμιαι εὐτέ σφιν Καρνειάδες ἥλυθον ὥραι.
 οἱ δ' οὕπω πηγῆσι¹ Κύρης ἐδύναντο πελάσσαι
 Δωριέες, πυκνὴν δὲ νάπαις "Αζίλιν ἔναιον.
 τοὺς μὲν ἄναξ ἵδεν αὐτός, ἐῇ δ' ἐπεδείξατο νύμφῃ 90
 στὰς ἐπὶ Μυρτούσσης κερατώδεος, ἥχι λέοντα
 'Ψηῆς κατέπεφνε βιῶν σίνιν Εὔρυπύλοιο.
 οὐ κείνου χορὸν εἶδε² θεώτερον ἄλλον Ἀπόλλων,
 οὐδὲ πόλει τόσ' ἔνειμεν ὀφέλσιμα, τόσσα Κυρήνη,
 μνωόμενος προτέρης ἀρπακτύος. οὐδὲ μὲν αὐτοὶ 95
 Βαττιάδαι Φοίβοιο πλέον θεὸν ἄλλον ἔτεισαν.
 ἵη̄ ἵη̄ παιῆνον ἀκούομεν, οὕνεκα τοῦτο
 Δελφός τοι πρώτιστον ἐφύμνιον εὗρετο λαός,
 ἡμος ἐκηβολίην χρυσέων ἐπεδείκνυσο τόξων.
 Πιθώ τοι κατιόντι συνήντετο δαιμόνιος θήρ,
 ἀλνὸς ὄφις. τὸν μὲν σὺ κατήναρες ἄλλον ἐπ' ἄλλω
 βάλλων ὡκὺν ὄιστόν, ἐπηγύτησε δὲ λαός,
 "ἵη̄ ἵη̄ παιῆνον, ἵει βέλος." εὐθύ σε μήτηρ
 γείνατ' ἀσσητῆρα, τὸ δ' ἐξέτι κεῖθεν ἀειδη.
 ὁ Φθόνος Ἀπόλλωνος ἐπ' οὕτα λάθριος εἶπεν 105

¹ πηγαῖσι schol. Pind. P. iv. 523; πηγῆς.

² ἔνειμε A; ἔδειμε EF.

^a Cyre: stream at Cyrene which after running some distance under ground reappears at the Temple of Apollo as the fountain of Apollo (Herod. iv. 158, Pind. P. iv. 294).

^b Azilis or Aziris where the Theraeans with Battus dwelt for six years before they went to Cyrene (Herod. iv. 157 ff.).

^c Cyrene.

^d i.e. "Myrtle-hill" in Cyrene. See Introduction, p. 26.

^e Eurypylus: prehistoric king of Libya, who offered his

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breathes dew, and in winter the sweet crocus.
Undying evermore is thy fire, nor ever doth the
ash feed about the coals of yester-even. Greatly,
indeed, did Phoebus rejoice as the belted warriors of
Enyo danced with the yellow-haired Libyan women,
when the appointed season of the Carnean feast came
round. But not yet could the Dorians approach
the fountains of Cyre,^a but dwelt in Azilis ^b thick with
wooded dells. These did the Lord himself behold and
showed them to his bride ^c as he stood on horned
Myrtussa ^d where the daughter of Hypseus slew the
lion that harried the kine of Eurypylus.^e No other
dance more divine hath Apollo beheld, nor to any city
hath he given so many blessings as he hath given to
Cyrene, remembering his rape of old. Nor, again, is
there any other god whom the sons of Battus have
honoured above Phoebus.

Hië, Hië, Paeōn, we hear—since this refrain did
the Delphian folk first invent, what time thou didst
display the archery of thy golden bow. As thou
wert going down to Pytho, there met thee a beast
unearthly, a dread snake.^f And him thou didst slay,
shooting swift arrows one upon the other; and the
folk cried “*Hië, Hië, Paeōn*, shoot an arrow!” A
helper^g from the first thy mother bare thee, and ever
since that is thy praise.

Spake Envy^h privily in the ear of Apollo: “I
kingdom to anyone who should slay the lion which was
ravaging his land. Cyrene slew the lion and so won the
kingdom (Acesandros of Cyrene in schol. Apoll. Rh. ii. 498).

^f In Strabo 422 Python is a man, surnamed Draco.
Pytho was popularly derived from the fact that the slain
snake rotted ($\pi\acute{\nu}\theta\omega$) there. ^g *Hes. i. 1*

ⁱ Callimachus seems to adopt the old derivation of
 $\delta\sigma\sigma\eta\tau\bar{\eta}\rho$ from $\delta\sigma\sigma\alpha$ (voice). Thus $\delta\sigma\sigma\eta\tau\bar{\eta}\rho=\beta\sigma\eta\theta\delta\sigma$. For
 $\epsilon\xi\epsilon\tau\iota$ cf. H. iv. 275. ^h See Introduction, p. 22.

CALLIMACHUS

“οὐκ ἄγαμαι τὸν ἀοιδὸν ὃς οὐδ’ ὅσα πόντος ἀείδει.”
τὸν Φθόνον ὡπόλλων ποδί τ’ ἥλασεν ὥδε τ’ ἔειπεν.
“Ασσυρίου ποταμοῦ μέγας ρόος, ἀλλὰ τὰ πολλὰ
λύματα γῆς καὶ πολλὸν ἐφ’ ὕδατι συρφετὸν ἔλκει.
Δηοῖ δ’ οὐκ ἀπὸ παντὸς ὕδωρ φορέουσι Μέλισσαι,
ἀλλ’ ἡτις καθαρή τε καὶ ἀχράντος ἀνέρπει
πίδακος ἐξ ἵερῆς ὀλίγη λιβᾶς ἄκρον ἄωτον.”
χαῖρε ἄναξ· ὁ δὲ Μῶμος, ἦν δὲ Φθόνος,¹ ἐνθα
νέοιτο.

¹ φθόνος I (Vat. 1379), L (Mosquensis), schol. Gregor. Naz. Catal. MSS. Clark. p. 35; φθόρος.

HYMN II

admire not the poet who singeth not things for number as the sea."^a Apollo spurned Envy with his foot and spake thus: "Great is the stream of the Assyrian river,^b but much filth of earth and much refuse it carries on its waters. And not of every water do the Melissae carry to Deo,^c but of the trickling stream that springs from a holy fountain, pure and undefiled, the very crown of waters."

Hail, O Lord, but Blame—let him go where Envy dwells!

^a Cf. Apoll. Rhod. iii. 932.

^b Euphrates.

^c Deo=Demeter, whose priestesses were called Melissae (Bees): Porphyr. *De antro nympharum* 18 καὶ τὰς Δημητρος λεπελας ὡς τῆς χθονιας θεᾶς μύστιδας Μελίσσας οἱ παλαιοὶ ἐκάλουν αὐτήν τε τὴν Κόρην Μελιτώδη (Theocr. xv. 94).

III.—ΕΙΣ ΑΡΤΕΜΙΝ

"Αρτεμιν (οὐ γὰρ ἐλαφρὸν ἀειδόντεσσι λαθέσθαι)
νῦνέομεν, τῇ τόξα λαγωβολίαι τε μέλονται
καὶ χορὸς ἀμφιλαφῆς καὶ ἐν οὐρεσιν ἔψιάσθαι,
ἀρχμενοι,¹ ὡς ὅτε πατρὸς ἐφεζομένη γονάτεσσι
παῖς ἔτι κουρίζουσα τάδε προσέειπε γονῆα
“δόσ μοι παρθενίην αἰώνιον, ἄππα, φυλάσσειν,
καὶ πολυωνυμίην, ἵνα μή μοι Φοῖβος ἐρίζῃ.
δὸς δ' ἴονς καὶ τόξα—ἴα, πάτερ, οὓ σε φαρέτρην
οὐδ' αἰτέω μέγα τόξον· ἐμοὶ Κύκλωπες ὁιστοὺς
αὐτίκα τεχνήσονται, ἐμοὶ δ' εὐκαμπὲς ἄεμμα·
ἄλλὰ φαεσφορίην τε καὶ ἐς γόνυ μέχρι χιτῶνα
ζώννυσθαι λεγνωτόν, ἵν' ἄγρια θηρία καίνω.
δὸς δέ μοι ἔξήκοντα χορίτιδας Ὄκεανίνας,
πάσας εἰνέτεας, πάσας ἔτι παῖδας ἀμίτρους.
δὸς δέ μοι ἀμφιπόλους Ἀμνισίδας εἴκοσι νύμφας,
αἱ τέ μοι ἐνδρομίδας τε καὶ ὀππότε μηκέτι
λύγκας
μῆτ' ἐλάφους βάλλοιμι, θοοὺς κύνας εὖ κομέοιεν,
δὸς δέ μοι οὔρεα πάντα· πόλιν δέ μοι ἥντινα νεῦμον
ἥντινα λῆσ· σπαρνὸν γὰρ ὅτ' "Αρτεμις ἄστυ κάτ-
εισιν."

¹ ἀρχμενοι Blomfield; cf. fr. 9^b and now Aitia iii. 1. 56,
Herodian i. p. 471, ii. p. 190 and p. 252 Lentz; ἀρχόμενοι
or ἀρχόμενος MSS.

III.—TO ARTEMIS

ARTEMIS we hymn—no light thing is it for singers to forget her—whose study is the bow and the shooting of hares and the spacious dance and sport upon the mountains ; beginning with the time when sitting on her father's knees—still a little maid—she spake these words to her sire : “ Give me to keep my maidenhood, Father, for ever : and give me to be of many names, that Phoebus may not vie with me. And give me arrows and a bow—stay, Father, I ask thee not for quiver or for mighty bow : for me the Cyclopes will straightway fashion arrows and fashion for me a well-bent bow. But give me to be the Bringer of Light ^a and give me to gird me in a tunic ^b with embroidered border reaching to the knee, that I may slay wild beasts. And give me sixty daughters of Oceanus for my choir—all nine years old, all maidens yet ungirdled ; and give me for handmaidens twenty nymphs of Amnisus ^c who shall tend well my buskins, and, when I shoot no more at lynx or stag, shall tend my swift hounds. And give to me all mountains ; and for city, assign me any, even whatsoever thou wilt : for seldom is it that Artemis goes down to the town. On the

^a φωσφόρος is one of the titles of Artemis ; cf. v. 204, Eur. *Iph.* in *T.* 21.

^b See note on v. 225.

^c Amnisus, river in Crete. Cf. Apoll. Rhod. iii. 877 ff.

CALLIMACHUS-

οῦρεσιν οἰκήσω, πόλεσιν δ' ἐπιμείξομαι ἀνδρῶν 20
 μοῦνον ὅτ' ὁξείησιν ὑπ' ὡδίνεσσι γυναικες
 τειρόμεναι καλέουσι βοηθόν, ἢσι με Μοῖραι
 γεινομένην τὸ πρώτον ἐπεκλήρωσαν ἀρήγειν,
 ὅττι με καὶ τίκτουσα καὶ οὐκ ἥλυγησε φέρουσα
 μῆτηρ, ἀλλ' ἀμογητὶ φίλων ἀπεθήκατο γυίων.”
 ὡς ἡ παῖς εἰπούσα γενειάδος ἥθελε πατρὸς
 ἄψασθαι, πολλὰς δὲ μάτην ἔτανύσσατο χεῖρας,
 μέχρις ἵνα φαύσειε. πατὴρ δ' ἐπένευσε γελάσσας,
 φῆ δὲ καταρρέζων “ὅτε μοι τοιαῦτα θέαιναι
 τίκτοιεν, τυτθόν κεν ἐγὼ ζηλήμονος Ἡρης 30
 χωμένης ἀλέγοιμι. φέρευ, τέκος, ὅσσ' ἐθελημὸς
 αἰτίζεις, καὶ δ' ἄλλα πατὴρ ἔτι μείζονα δώσει.
 τρὶς δέκα τοι πτολίεθρα καὶ οὐχ ἕνα πύργον ὀπάσσω,
 τρὶς δέκα τοι πτολίεθρα, τὰ μὴ θεὸν ἄλλον ἀέξειν
 εἴσεται, ἀλλὰ μόνην σὲ καὶ Ἀρτέμιδος καλέεσθαι. 35
 πολλὰς δὲ ξυνῇ πόλιας διαμετρήσασθαι
 μεσσόγεως νῆσους τε· καὶ ἐν πάσῃσιν ἔσονται
 Ἀρτέμιδος βωμοί τε καὶ ἄλσεα. καὶ μὲν ἀγυιαῖς
 ἔσση καὶ λιμένεσσιν ἐπίσκοπος.” ὡς δὲ μὲν εἰπὼν
 μῦθον ἐπεκρήγη καρήστι. βαῖνε δὲ κούρη 40
 λευκὸν ἐπὶ Κρηταῖον ὄρος κεκομημένον ὑλῇ.
 ἔνθεν ἐπ' Ὁκεανόν· πολέας δ' ἐπελέξατο νῦμφας,
 πάσας εὐέτεας, πάσας ἔτι παιᾶς ἀμίτρους.
 χαῖρε δὲ Καίρατος ποταμὸς μέγα, χαῖρε δὲ Τηθύς,
 οὖνεκα θυγατέρας Λητωΐδι πέμπον¹ ἀμορφούς. 45

¹ πέμπον schol. Nicand. Th. 349; πέμπεν οΓ πέμπειν.

^a Artemis in one aspect is Eileithyia = Lucina. She is said to have been born before Apollo and to have assisted at his birth. Hence her birthday was put on the 6th of Thargelion (Diog. L. ii. 44), while Apollo was born on the 7th. (W. Schmidt, *Geburtstag im Altertum*, p. 94.)

^b Hence her title ἐνοδία, A. P. vi. 199.

HYMN III.

mountains will I dwell and the cities of men I will visit only when women vexed by the sharp pangs of childbirth call me to their aid ^a—even in the hour when I was born the Fates ordained that I should be their helper, forasmuch as my mother suffered no pain either when she gave me birth or when she carried me in her womb, but without travail put me from her body.” So spake the child and would have touched her father’s beard, but many a hand did she reach forth in vain, that she might touch it. And her father smiled and bowed assent. And as he caressed her, he said : “ When goddesses bear me children like this, little need I heed the wrath of jealous Hera. Take, child, all that thou askest, heartily. Yea, and other things therewith yet greater will thy father give thee. Three times ten cities and towers more than one will I vouchsafe thee—three times ten cities that shall not know to glorify any other god but to glorify thee only and be called of Artemis ; and many cities will I give thee to share with others, both inland cities and islands ; and in them all shall be altars and groves of Artemis. And thou shalt be Watcher over Streets ^b and Harbours. ^c ” So he spake and bent his head to confirm his words. And the maiden fared unto the white mountain of Crete leafy with woods ; thence unto Oceanus ; and she chose many nymphs all nine years old, all maidens yet ungirdled. And the river Caeratus ^d was glad exceedingly, and glad was Tethys that they were sending their daughters to be hand-maidens to the daughter of Leto.

^a As goddess of mariners she is called Euporia, Limenitis etc. So Νηοστός, Apoll. Rh. i. 570.

^b River near Cnossus in Crete, Strabo 476.

CALLIMACHUS

αῦθι δὲ Κύκλωπας μετεκίαθε· τοὺς μὲν ἔτετμε
νήσω ἐνὶ Λιπάρῃ (Λιπάρη νέον, ἀλλὰ τότ' ἔσκεν
οὐνομά οἱ Μελιγουνίς) ἐπ' ἄκμοσιν 'Ηφαιστοιο
ἔσταότας περὶ μυδρον· ἐπείγετο γὰρ μέγα ἔργον·
ἰππείην τετύκοντο Ποσειδάωνι ποτιστρην.

αὶ νύμφαι δ' ἔδδεισαν, ὅπως ἵδον· αἰνὰ πέλωρα
πρηόσιν 'Οσσαίοισιν¹ ἐοικότα, πᾶσι δ' ὑπ' ὁφρὺν
φάεα μουνόγληνα σάκει ἵσα τετραβοείῳ
δεινὸν ὑπογλαύσσοντα, καὶ ὅππότε δοῦπον ἄκουσαν
.ἄκμονος ἡχῆσαντος ἐπὶ² μέγα πουλύ τ' ἄημα
φυσάων αὐτῶν τε βαρὺν στόνον· αὐτε γὰρ Αἴτη,
αὐτε δὲ Τρινακίη, Σικανῶν ἔδος, αὐτε δὲ γείτων
'Ιταλίη, μεγάλην δὲ βοὴν ἐπὶ Κύρνος ἀντει,
εὐθ' οἱ γε ράιστῆρας ἀειράμενοι ὑπὲρ ὕμων
ἢ χαλκὸν ζείοντα καμινόθεν ἡὲ σίδηρον
ἀμβολαδὶς τετυπόντες ἐπὶ³ μέγα μοχθήσειαν.
τῶ σφέας οὐκ ἐτάλασσαν ἀκηδέες 'Ωκεανῖναι
οὗτ' ἄντην ἴδειν οὔτε κτύπον οῦσαι δέχθαι.
οὐ νέμεσις· κείνους γε⁴ καὶ αἱ μάλα μηκέτι τυτθαὶ
οὐδέποτ' ἀφρικτὶ μακάρων ὄρόωσι θύγατρες.
ἀλλ' ὅτε κουράων τις ἀπειθέα μητέρι τεύχοι,
μήτηρ μὲν Κύκλωπας ἐῇ ἐπὶ παιδὶ καλιστρεῖ,
"Αργην ἢ Στερόπην· δὲ δώματος ἐκ μυχάτοιο
ἔρχεται 'Ερμείης σποδιῇ κεχρημένος⁵ αἰθῇ.

¹ δσσείοισιν (-ησιν); corr. Meineke. ² ἐπὶ Bentley; ἐπει Stephanus, Bentley; ἐπει.

⁴ κείνους δὲ; corr. Meineke.

⁵ κεχριμένος in marg. e; κεχρειμένος in marg. T(aurinensis).

^a Sicily.

^b Corsica.

^c It is hard to determine the sense of ἀμβολαδὶς. The schol. says ἐκ διαδοχῆς, i.e. in succession or alternately. The same difficulty attaches to ἀμβλήδην and ἀμβολάδην,

HYMN III

And straightway she went to visit the Cyclopes. Them she found in the isle of Lipara—Lipara in later days, but at that time its name was Meligunis—at the anvils of Hephaestus, standing round a molten mass of iron. For a great work was being hastened on: they fashioned a horse-trough for Poseidon. And the nymphs were affrighted when they saw the terrible monsters like unto the crags of Ossa: all had single eyes beneath their brows, like a shield of fourfold hide for size, glaring terribly from under; and when they heard the din of the anvil echoing loudly, and the great blast of the bellows and the heavy groaning of the Cyclopes themselves. For Aetna cried aloud, and Trinacia^a cried, the seat of the Sicanians, cried too their neighbour Italy, and Cygnos^b therewithal uttered a mighty noise, when they lifted their hammers above their shoulders and smote with rhythmic swing^c the bronze glowing from the furnace or iron, labouring greatly. Wherefore the daughters of Oceanus could not untroubled look upon them face to face nor endure the din in their ears. No shame to them! on those not even the daughters of the Blessed look without shuddering, though long past childhood's years. But when any of the maidens doth disobedience to her mother, the mother calls the Cyclopes to her child—Arges or Steropes; and from within the house comes Hermes,

which the scholiasts interpret usually as either =ἀπὸ προοιμίου or as =“by spurts” (e.g. Pind. N. x. 62, where among other explanations in the scholia one is οὐκ ἐφεξῆς, i.e. not continuously). The combination of ἀμβολάδην with ξεῖω in Hom. Il. xxi. 364, Herod. iv. 181 might suggest that here too ἀμβολαδή should be taken with ξεῖοντα in the sense of “sputtering,” but the order of words is against that.

CALLIMACHUS

αὐτίκα τὴν κούρην μορμύσσεται, ἡ δὲ τεκούσης 70
 δύνει ἔσω κόλπους θεμένη ἐπὶ φάεσι χεῖρας.
 κοῦρα, σὺ δὲ προτέρω περ, ἔτι τριέτηρος ἐοῦσα,
 εὗτ' ἔμολεν Λητώ σε μετ' ἀγκαλίδεσσι φέρουσα,
 'Ηφαίστου καλέοντος ὅπως ὄπτήρια δοίη,
 Βρόντεώ σε στιβαροῖσιν ἐφεσσαμένου γονάτεσσι, 75
 στήθεος ἐκ μεγάλου λασίης ἐδράξαο χαίτης,
 ὥλοψας δὲ βίηφι· τὸ δ' ἄτριχον εἰσέτι καὶ νῦν
 μεσσάτιον στέρνοιο μένει μέρος, ὡς ὅτε κόρσην¹
 φωτὸς ἐνιδρυθεῖσα κόμην ἐπενείματ' ἀλώπηξ.

τῶ μάλα θαρσαλέῃ σφε τάδε προσελέξαο τῆμος. 80
 “Κύκλωπες, κῆμοί² τι Κυδώνιον εἰ δ' ἄγε τόξον
 ἦδ' ίοὺς κούλην τε κατακληῆδα βελέμνων
 τεύξατε· καὶ γάρ ἐγὼ Λητωιὰς ὥσπερ Ἀπόλλων.
 αἱ δέ κ' ἐγὼ τόξοις μονιὸν δάκος ἡ τι πέλωρον
 θηρίον ἀγρεύσω, τὸ δέ κεν Κύκλωπες ἔδοιεν.” 85
 ἔννεπες· οἱ δ' ἐτέλεσσαν· ἄφαρ δ' ὠπλίσσαο, οὐκ-

μον,
 αἷψα δ' ἐπὶ σκύλακας πάλιν ἤιεσ· ἵκεο δ' αὖλιν
 'Αρκαδικὴν ἔπι Πανός. ὁ δὲ κρέα λυγκὸς ἔταμνε
 Μαιναλίης, ἵνα οἱ τοκάδες κύνες εἴδαρ ἔδοιεν.
 τὸν δ' ὁ γενειήτης δύο μὲν κύνας ἥμισυ πηγοὺς 90

¹ κόρση Vindob. 318, Vossian. 59.

² κῆμοι Meineke; ή μοι.

^a κεχρημένος of mss. is probably correct. This participle in late poetry is used in the vaguest way to indicate any sort of condition.

^b δπτήρια, τὰ ὑπὲρ τοῦ ἰδεῖν δῶρα (schol.), were gifts given on seeing for the first time a new-born child (schol. Aesch. *Eum.* 7; Nonn. v. 139). Very similar is the birthday-gift proper, the δύσις γενέθλιος or γενέθλια· τὰ ἐπὶ τῇ πρώτῃ ἡμέρᾳ δῶρα (Hesych.). Phoebe gave the oracle at Delphi as a birthday gift to Phoebus. More usually δπτήρια = ἀνακαλυπτήρια, gifts given to the bride by the bridegroom on

HYMN III

stained ^a with burnt ashes. And straightway he plays bogey to the child and she runs into her mother's lap, with her hands upon her eyes. But thou, Maiden, even earlier, while yet but three years old, when Leto came bearing thee in her arms at the bidding of Hephaestus that he might give thee handsel ^b and Brontes ^c set thee on his stout knees— thou didst pluck the shaggy hair of his great breast and tear it out by force. And even unto this day the mid part of his breast remains hairless, even as when mange settles on a man's temples and eats away the hair.

Therefore right boldly didst thou address them then: “Cyclopes, for me too fashion ye a Cydonian ^d bow and arrows and a hollow casket for my shafts; for I also am a child of Leto, even as Apollo. And if I with my bow shall slay some wild creature or monstrous beast, that shall the Cyclopes eat.” So didst thou speak and they fulfilled thy words. Straightway didst thou array thee, O Goddess, and speedily again thou didst go to get thee hounds; and thou camest to the Arcadian fold of Pan. And he was cutting up the flesh of a lynx of Maenalus ^e that his bitches might eat it for food. And to thee the Bearded ^f God gave two dogs black-and-

seeing her for the first time; Pollux ii. 59 ὅπτήρια τὰ δῶρα τὰ παρὰ τοῦ πρώτον ἰδεῖντος τὴν νύμφην νυμφίου διδόμενα. Cf. iii. 36 τὰ δὲ παρὰ τοῦ ἀνδρὸς διδόμενα ἔδνα καὶ ὅπτήρια καὶ ἀνακαλυπτήρια . . . καὶ προσφθεγκτήρια ἐκάλουν. Moeris 205. 24 ὅπτήρια Ἀττικῶς, ἀνακαλυπτήρια Ἑλληνικῶς.

^a The three Cyclopes, sons of Gaia, were Brontes, Steropes, Arges (Hesiod, *Th.* 140).

^b i.e. Cretan, cf. Stat. *Th.* iv. 269 “Cydonea harundine,” vii. 339 “Cydoneas sagittas.”

^c Mountain in Arcadia.

^d Cf. Hom. *H. Pan* 39.

CALLIMACHUS

τρεῖς δὲ παρουαίους¹ ἔνα δ' αἰόλον, οἵ τα λέοντας
αὐτοὺς αὖ ἐρύοντες, ὅτε δράξαιντο δεράων,
εἴλκον² ἔτι ζώοντας ἐπ' αὐλίον, ἐπτὰ δ' ἔδωκε
θάσσονας αὐράων Κυνοσουρίδας, αἱ ταὶ διώξαι
ῶκισται νεβρούς τε καὶ οὐ μύοντα λαγωόν,
καὶ κοίτην ἐλάφοιο καὶ ὑστριχος ἔνθα καλιαὶ
σημῆναι, καὶ ζορκὸς ἐπ' ἵχνιον ἡγήσασθαι.

95

ἔνθεν ἀπερχομένη (μετὰ καὶ κύνες ἐσσεύοντο)
εὑρες ἐπὶ προμολῆσ' ὄρεος τοῦ Παρρασίοιο
σκαιρούσας ἐλάφους, μέγα τι χρέος· αἱ μὲν ἐπ' ὄχθης 108.
αἰὲν ἐβουκολέοντο μελαμψήφιδος Ἀναύρου,
μάσσονες ἢ ταῦροι, κεράων δ' ἀπελάμπετο χρυσός·
ἔξαπίνης δ' ἔταφες τε καὶ ὅν ποτὶ θυμὸν ἔειπες
“τοῦτό κεν Ἀρτέμιδος πρωτάγριον ἄξιον εἶη.”
πέντ' ἔσαν αἱ πᾶσαι· πίσυρας δ' ἔλες ὥκα θέουσα 105
νόσφι κυνοδρομίης, ἵνα τοι θοὸν ἄρμα φέρωσι.
τὴν δὲ μίαν Κελάδοντος ὑπὲρ ποταμοῦ φυγοῦσαν
Ἡρῆς ἐννεσίσιν, ἀέθλιον Ἡρακλῆι
ὑστερον³ ὄφρα γένοιτο, πάγος Κερύνειος ἔδεκτο.

“Ἀρτεμι Παρθενίη Τιτυοκτόνε, χρύσεα μέν τοι 110
ἔντεα καὶ ζώη, χρύσεον δ' ἔζεύξαο δίφρον,

¹ παροναίους Schneider after M. Haupt who conjectured παρωάλους, cf. Hesych. s.vv. παρώάς and πάρωσ, Arist. *H.A.* ix. 45, etc.; παροναίους.

² εἴλκον ε, cf. Nonn. 25. 188; εἴλον A.

³ ὑστερον schol. Apoll. Rh. i. 996; ὑστατον.

^a The ancients differed as to whether πηγός meant black or white (Hesych. s.vv. πηγός and πηγεσιμάλλῳ).

^b It is by no means certain that the MSS. παροναίους is wrong, “with hanging ears.” παροναίους is based upon Hesych. s.vv. παρώάς, πάρωσ, Aelian, *H.A.* viii. 12, cf. Arist. *H.A.* ix. 45, Dem. *De cor.* 260. Should we read Παρωάλους, i.e. Molossian?

HYMN III

white,^a three reddish,^b and one spotted, which pulled down^c very lions when they clutched their throats and haled them still living to the fold. And he gave thee seven Cynosurian^d bitches swifter than the winds—that breed which is swiftest to pursue fawns and the hare which closes not his eyes^e; swiftest too to mark the lair of the stag and where the porcupine^f hath his burrow, and to lead upon the track of the gazelle.

Thence departing (and thy hounds sped with thee) thou didst find by the base of the Parrhasian hill deer gambolling—a mighty herd. They always herded by the banks of the black-pebbled Anaurus—larger than bulls, and from their horns shone gold. And thou wert suddenly amazed and saidst to thine own heart: “This would be a first capture worthy of Artemis.” Five were they in all; and four thou didst take by speed of foot—without chase of dogs—to draw thy swift car. But one escaped over the river Celadon, by devising of Hera, that it might be in the after days a labour for Heracles,^g and the Ceryneian hill received her.

Artemis, Lady of Maidenhood, Slayer of Tityus, golden were thine arms and golden thy belt, and a golden car didst thou yoke, and golden bridles,

^a *αὐτὸν ἐρύοντες*, common in Oppian and Nonnus, is apparently a misunderstanding of the Homeric *αὐτερύοντες* (= *ἀνα-Fερύοντες*).

^b Arcadian, cf. Stat. *Th.* iv. 295 “dives Cynosura ferarum.”

^c Oppian, *Cyneg.* iii. 511 f.

^d Oppian, *ibid.* 391 ff.

^g Apollodor. ii. 5. 3 “The third labour which he (Eurystheus) imposed on him (Heracles) was to bring the Cerynean hind (*Κερυνῆτιν ἔλαφον*) to Mycenae alive. This was a hind . . . with golden horns, sacred to Artemis.” Cf. Pind. *O.* iii. 29.

CALLIMACHUS

ἐν δ' ἔβαλεν χρύσεια, θεή, κεμάδεσσι χαλινά.
 ποῦ δέ σε τὸ πρῶτον κερόεις ὅχος ἥρξατ' ἀείρειν;
 Αἴμω ἐπὶ Θρήικι, τόθεν βορέαο καταῖξ
 ἔρχεται ἀχλαίνοισι δυσαέα κρυμὸν ἄγουσα. 115
 ποῦ δ' ἔταμες πεύκην, ἀπὸ δὲ φλογὸς ἥψαο ποίης;
 Μυσῶ ἐν Οὐλύμπῳ, φάεος δ' ἐνέηκας ἀντμὴν
 ἀσβέστου, τό ρά πατρὸς ἀποστάζουσι κεραννοί.
 ποσσάκι δ' ἀργυρέοι, θεή, πειρήσαο τόξου;
 πρῶτον ἐπὶ πτελέην, τὸ δὲ δεύτερον ἡκας ἐπὶ δρῦν, 120
 τὸ τρίτον αὐτὸν ἐπὶ θῆρα. τὸ τέτρατον οὐκέτ' ἐπὶ
 δὴν ¹

ἀλλά μιν εἰς ἀδίκων ἔβαλες πόλιν, οἵ τε περὶ σφέας
 οἵ τε περὶ ξείνους ἀλιτήμονα πολλὰ τέλεσκον,
 σχέτλιοι· οἷς τύη χαλεπὴν ἐμμάξεαι ὄργην.
 κτήνεά φιν λοιμὸς ² καταβόσκεται, ἔργα δὲ πάχνη, 125
 κείρονται δὲ γέροντες ἐφ' οὐάσιν, αἱ δὲ γυναῖκες
 ἢ βληταὶ θυήσκουσι λεχωίδες ἢ ἐφυγοῦσαι
 τίκτουσιν τῶν ³ οὐδὲν ἐπὶ σφυρὸν ὄρθὸν ἀνέστη.
 οἷς ⁴ δέ κεν εὔμειδής τε καὶ ἥλαος αὐγάσσηαι,
 κείνοις εὖ μὲν ἄρουρα φέρει στάχυν, εὖ δὲ γενέθλη 130
 τετραπόδων, εὖ δὲ ὅλβος ἀέξεται· οὐδὲν ἐπὶ σῆμα
 ἔρχονται πλὴν εὗτε πολυχρόνιον τι φέρωσιν.
 οὐδὲ διχοστασίη τρώει γένος, ἢ τε καὶ εὖ περ
 οἴκους ἔστηώτας ἐσίνατο· ταὶ δὲ θυωρὸν
 εἰνάτερες γαλόω τε μίαν περὶ δίφρα τίθενται. 135
 πότνια, τῶν εἴη μὲν ἐμοὶ φίλος ὅστις ἀληθής,
 εἴη δὲ αὐτός, ἄνασσα, μέλοι δέ μοι αἰὲν ἀοιδή·

¹ δὴν Editor; δρῦν.

² λιμὸς A.

³ τῶν δ' MSS.; corr. Cobet.

⁴ ods d and Paris. 456.

^a εἰνάτερες = wives whose husbands are brothers; γαλόω = wife and sister(s) of one man. (Hom. Il. vi. 378.) Gercke, Rh. Mus.

HYMN III

goddess, didst thou put on thy deer. And where first did thy horned team begin to carry thee? To Thracian Haemus, whence comes the hurricane of Boreas bringing evil breath of frost to cloakless men. And where didst thou cut the pine and from what flame didst thou kindle it? It was on Mysian Olympus, and thou didst put in it the breath of flame unquenchable, which thy Father's bolts distil. And how often goddess, didst thou make trial of thy silver bow? First at an elm, and next at an oak didst thou shoot, and third again at a wild beast. But the fourth time—not long was it ere thou didst shoot at the city of unjust men, those who to one another and those who towards strangers wrought many deeds of sin, foward men, on whom thou wilt impress thy grievous wrath. On their cattle plague feeds, on their tilth feeds frost, and the old men cut their hair in mourning over their sons, and their wives either are smitten and die in childbirth, or, if they escape, bear births whereof none stands on upright ankle. But on whomsoever thou lookest smiling and gracious, for them the tilth bears the corn-ear abundantly, and abundantly prospers the fourfooted breed, and abundant waxes their prosperity: neither do they go to the tomb, save when they carry thither the aged. Nor does faction wound their race—faction which ravages even well-established houses: but brother's wife and husband's sister set their chairs around one board.^a Lady, of that number be whosoever is a true friend of mine, and of that number may I be myself, O Queen, and may song be my study for ever. In that song shall be the

xlii. (1887), p. 273 ff., sees an allusion to Arsinoë I. and Arsinoë II.

CALLIMACHUS

τῇ ἔνι μὲν Λητοῦς γάμος ἔσσεται, ἐν δὲ σὺ πολλή,
 ἐν δὲ καὶ Ἀπόλλων, ἐν δ' οἱ σεο πάντες ἄεθλοι,
 ἐν δὲ κύνες καὶ τόξα καὶ ἄντυγες, αἱ τέ σε ρεῖα 140
 θηητὴν φορέουσιν, ὅτ' ἐς Διὸς οἰκον ἐλαύνεις.
 ἔνθα τοι ἀντιώντες ἐνὶ προμολῆσι δέχονται
 ὅπλα μὲν Ἐρμείης Ἀκακήσιος, αὐτὰρ Ἀπόλλων
 θηρίον ὅπτι φέρησθα· πάροιθέ γέ,¹ πρὶν περ ἵκεσθαι
 καρτερὸν Ἀλκεῖδην· νῦν δ' οὐκέτι τοῦτον ἄεθλον 145
 Φοῖβος ἔχει, τοῖος γὰρ ἀεὶ Τιρύνθιος ἄκμων
 ἔστηκε πρὸ πυλέων ποτιδέγμενος, εἴ τι φέρουσα
 νεῖαι πῦν ἔδεσμα· θεοὶ δ' ἐπὶ πάντες ἐκείνῳ
 ἄλληκτον γελόωσι, μάλιστα δὲ πενθερὴ αὐτῇ,
 ταῦρον ὅτ' ἐκ δίφροι μάλα μέγαν ἡ ὅ γε² χλούνην 150
 κάπρον ὄπισθιδίοιο φέροι ποδὸς ἀσπαίροντα·
 κερδαλέω μύθῳ σε, θεή, μάλα τῷδε πινύσκει
 “βάλλε κακοὺς ἐπὶ θῆρας, ἵνα θυητοί σε βοηθὸν
 ὡς ἐμὲ κικλήσκωσιν.”³ ἕα πρόκας ἡδὲ λαγωὸς
 οὔρεα βόσκεσθαι· τί δέ κεν⁴ πρόκες ἡδὲ λαγωὶ 155
 ρέξειαν; σύες ἔργα, σύες φυτὰ λυμαίνονται.
 καὶ βόες ἀνθρώποισι κακὸν μέγα· βάλλ’ ἐπὶ καὶ
 τούς.”

ὡς ἔνεπεν, ταχινὸς δὲ μέγαν περὶ θῆρα πονεῦτο.
 οὐ γὰρ ὅ γε Φρυγίῃ περ ὑπὸ δρυὶ γυῖα θεωθεὶς

¹ γε Blomf.; δέ.

² δ γε d; δτε.

³ κικλήσκωσιν F and Voss. 59; -ουσιν AE.

⁴ τὶ κεν.

^a Cf. the Homeric epithet of Hermes, Ἀκάκητα, Il. xvi. 185, etc.

^b Heracles, as son of Amphitryon son of Alcaeus. According to Apollodorus. ii. 4. 12, Alcides was the original name of Heracles, the latter name having been bestowed upon him by the Pythian priestess when he consulted the 72

HYMN III

Marriage of Leto ; therein thy name shall often-times be sung ; therein shall Apollo be and therein all thy labours, and therein thy hounds and thy bow and thy chariots, which lightly carry thee in thy splendour, when thou drivest to the house of Zeus. There in the entrance meet thee Hermes and Apollo : Hermes, the Lord of Blessing,^a takes thy weapons, Apollo takes whatsoever wild beast thou bringest. Yea, so Apollo did before strong Alcides^b came, but now Phoebus hath this task no longer ; in such wise the Anvil of Tiryns^c stands ever before the gates, waiting to see if thou wilt come home with some fat morsel. And all the gods laugh at him with laughter unceasing and most of all his own wife's mother^d when he brings from the car a great bull or a wild boar, carrying it by the hind foot struggling. With this cunning speech, goddess, doth he admonish thee : " Shoot at the evil wild beasts that mortals may call thee their helper even as they call me. Leave deer and hares to feed upon the hills. What harm could deer or hares do ? It is boars which ravage the tilth of men and boars which ravage the plants ; and oxen are a great bane to men : shoot also at those." So he spake and swiftly busied him about the mighty beast. For though beneath a Phrygian^e oak his

oracle after he had gone into exile for the murder of his children. Heracles asked the oracle where he should dwell and he was told to settle in Tiryns and serve Eurystheus for twelve years.

^a There is no reason whatever to suppose that *ἄκμων* here has any other than its ordinary sense of anvil, used metaphorically, as in Aesch. *Pers.* 52. It has been sometimes supposed to mean unwearied = *ἀκάματος*.

^b Hera, mother of Hebe.

^c "Phrygia, a hill in Trachis where Heracles was burnt" (schol.).

CALLIMACHUS

160

παύσατ' ἀδηφαγίης· ἔτι οἱ πάρα νηδὺς ἐκείνη,
τῇ ποτ' ἀροτριόωντι συνήντετο Θειοδάμαντι.
— σοὶ δ' Ἀμνισιάδες μὲν ὑπὸ ζεύγληφι λυθείσας
ψῆχουσιν κεμάδας, παρὰ δέ σφισι πουλὺ νέμεσθαι
“Ηρης ἐκ λειμῶνος ἀμησάμεναι φορέουσιν
ἀκύθοον¹ τριπέτηλον, ὃ καὶ Διὸς ἵπποι ἔδουσιν· 165
ἐν καὶ χρυσείας ὑποληνίδας ἐπλήσαντο
ῦδατος, ὅφρ' ἐλάφοισι ποτὸν θυμάρμενον εἴη.
αὐτὴ δ' ἐσ πατρὸς δόμον ἔρχεαι· οἱ δέ σ' ἐφ' ἔδρην
πάντες ὄμῶς καλέουσι· σὺ δ' Ἀπόλλωνι παρίζεις.

170

ἡνίκα δ' αἱ νύμφαι σε χορῷ ἔνι κυκλώσονται
ἀγχόθι πηγάων Αἰγυπτίου Ἰνωποῖο
ἢ Πιτάνης (καὶ γὰρ Πιτάνη σέθεν) ἢ ἐνὶ Λίμναις,
ἢ ἵνα, δαῖμον, Ἀλὰς Ἀραφηνίδας οἰκήσουσα
ἥλθες ἀπὸ Σκυθίης, ἀπὸ δ' εἴπα τέθμια Ταύρων,
μὴ νειὸν τημοῦτος ἔμαι βόες εἴνεκα μισθοῦ 175
τετράγυνον τέμνοιεν ὑπ' ἀλλοτρίῳ ἀροτῆρῃ·
ἢ γάρ κεν γυιαί τε καὶ αὐχένα κεκμηνῖαι

¹ ὀκύθοον ε, cf. Hesych. s.v. ; ὀκύθεον.

“ When Heracles was passing through the land of the Dryopes, being in want of food for his young son Hyllus, he unyoked and slaughtered one of the oxen of Theiodamas, king of the Dryopes, whom he found at the plough. War ensued between the Dryopes and Heracles, and the Dryopes were defeated, and Hylas, son of Theiodamas, was taken as a hostage by Heracles (Apollodor. ii. 7. 7, Apoll. Rh. i. 1211 ff., Ovid, *Ib.* 488). Hence Heracles got the epithet Bouthoinas, schol. Apoll. Rh. *l.c.*, Gregor. Naz. *Or.* iv. 123. The Lindian peasant who was similarly treated by Heracles, and who, while Heracles feasted, stood apart and cursed (hence curious rite at Lindos in Rhodes, where, when they

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flesh was deified, yet hath he not ceased from gluttony. Still hath he that belly wherewith he met Theiodamas^a at the plough.

For thee the nymphs of Amnisus rub down the hinds loosed from the yoke, and from the mead of Hera they gather and carry for them to feed on much swift-springing clover, which also the horses of Zeus eat; and golden troughs they fill with water to be for the deer a pleasant draught. And thyself thou enterest thy Father's house, and all alike bid thee to a seat; but thou sittest beside Apollo.

But when the nymphs encircle thee in the dance, near the springs of Egyptian Inopus^b or Pitane^c—for Pitane too is thine—or in Limnae^d or where, goddess, thou camest from Scythia to dwell, in Alae Araphenides,^e renouncing the rites of the Tauri,^f then may not my kine cleave a four-acred^g fallow field for a wage at the hand of an alien ploughman; else surely lame and weary of neck would they come

sacrifice to Heracles, they do it with curses, Conon 11, Apollod. ii. 5. 11. 8, Lactant. *Inst. Div.* i. 21) is identified with Theiodamas by Philostr. *Imag.* ii. 24. Cf. G. Knaack, *Hermes* xxiii. (1888), p. 131 ff.

^b Inopus in Delos was supposed to have a subterranean connexion with the Nile.

^c On the Eurotas with temple of Artemis.

^d This may be the Athenian-Limnae (so schol.); but there was a Limnaeon also in Laconia with temple of Artemis and an image supposed to be that carried off by Orestes and Iphigeneia (Paus. iii. 7) from Taurica.

^e Attic deme between Marathon and Brauron with temple of Artemis (Eurip. *Iphig. in T.* 1446 ff.).

^f In the Crimea, where Artemis was worshipped with human sacrifice (Eurip. *l.c.*, Ovid, *Trist.* iv. 4, *Ex Ponto* iii. 2, Herod. iv. 103).

^g The typical heroic field (Hom. *Od.* xviii. 374, Apoll. Rh. iii. 1344); cf. *Od.* vii. 113.

CALLIMACHUS

κόπρον ἔπι προγένοιντο, καὶ εἰ Στυμφαιίδες εἰεν
εἰναετιζόμεναι κεραελκέες, αἱ μέγ' ἄρισται
τέμνειν ὥλκα βαθεῖαν· ἐπεὶ θεὸς οὗποτ' ἐκεῦνον 180
ἡλθε παρ' Ἡέλιος καλὸν χορόν, ἀλλὰ θεῆται
δίφρον ἐπιστήσας, τὰ δὲ φάεα μηκύνονται.

τίς δέ νύ τοι νήσων, ποῖον δ' ὄρος εὐαδε πλεῦστον,
τίς δὲ λιμήν, ποίη δὲ πόλις; τίνα δ' ἔξοχα νυμφέων
φίλαο, καὶ ποίας ἡρωίδας ἔσχες ἑταίρας; 185
εἰπέ, θεή, σὺ μὲν ἄμμιν, ἐγὼ δ' ἐτέροισιν ἀείσω.
νήσων μὲν Δολίχη, πολίων δέ τοι εὐαδε Πέργη,
Τηύγετον δ' ὄρέων, λιμένες γε μὲν Εὔριποιο.
ἔξοχα δ' ἀλλάων Γορτυνίδα φίλαο νύμφην, 190
ἐλλοφόνον Βριτόμαρτιν ἐύσκοπον· ἡς ποτε Μίνως
πτοιηθεὶς ὑπ' ἔρωτι κατέδραμεν οὔρεα Κρήτης.
ἡ δ' ὅτε μὲν λασίησιν ὑπὸ δρυσὶ κρύπτετο νύμφη,
ἄλλοτε δ' εἴαμενησιν· ὁ δ' ἐννέα μῆνας ἐφοίτα
παίπαλά τε κρημνούς τε καὶ οὐκ ἀνέπαυσε διωκτύν,
μέσφ' ὅτε μαρπτομένη καὶ δὴ σχεδὸν ἥλατο πόντον 195
πρηγόνος ἐξ ὑπάτοιο καὶ ἔνθορεν εἰς ἀλιήων
δίκτυα, τά σφ' ἐσάωσαν· ὅθεν μετέπειτα Κύδωνες
νύμφην μὲν Δίκτυναν, ὄρος δ' ὅθεν ἥλατο νύμφη
Δικταῖον καλέουσιν, ἀνεστήσαντο δὲ βωμοὺς
ἱερά τε ρέζουσι· τὸ δὲ στέφος ἥματι κείνῳ
ἥ πίτυς ἡ σχῖνος, μύρτοιο δὲ χεῖρες ἄθικτοι. 200

^a i.e. from Epirus. For the great size of the Ἡέρωτικα βόες see Aristotle, *H.A.* iii. 21, who says that when milking them the milker had to stand upright in order to reach the udder. Both Stymphaea and Tymphaea seem to be attested, though the latter seems to have the better authority (Steph. *Byz. s.v. Τύμφη*).

^b Hesiod, *W.* 436.

^c Doliche: either Euboea (*E.M. s.v. Εύβοια*), E. Maass, *Hermes* xxv. (1890), p. 404, or Icaros (Steph. *Byz. s.v. Ικαρος*), 76

HYMN III

to the byre, yea even were they of Stymphaean^a breed, nine^b years of age, drawing by the horns; which kine are far the best for cleaving a deep furrow; for the god Helios never passes by that beauteous dance, but stays his car to gaze upon the sight, and the lights of day are lengthened.

Which now of islands, what hill finds most favour with thee? What haven? What city? Which of the nymphs dost thou love above the rest, and what heroines hast thou taken for thy companions? Say, goddess, thou to me, and I will sing thy saying to others. Of islands Doliche^c hath found favour with thee, of cities Perge,^d of hills Taygeton,^e the havens of Euripus. And beyond others thou lovest the nymph of Gortyn, Britomartis,^f slayer of stags, the goodly archer; for love of whom was Minos of old distraught and roamed the hills of Crete. And the nymph would hide herself now under the shaggy oaks and anon in the low meadows. And for nine months he roamed over crag and cliff and made not an end of pursuing, until, all but caught, she leapt into the sea from the top of a cliff and fell into the nets of fishermen which saved her. Whence in after days the Cydonians call the nymph the Lady of the Nets (Dictyna) and the hill whence the nymph leaped they call the hill of Nets (Dictaeon), and there they set up altars and do sacrifice. And the garland on that day is pine or mastich, but the hands

or an island off Lycia (Steph. Byz. s.v. Δολιχή · νῆσος πρὸς τὴν Λυκία, ὡς Καλλιμαχος).

^a In Pamphylia, with temple of Artemis, Strabo 667.

^b In Laconia.

^c Britomartis or Dictyna, a Cretan goddess sometimes represented as an attendant of Artemis, sometimes regarded as identical with her.

CALLIMACHUS

δὴ τότε γὰρ πέπλοισιν ἐνέσχετο μύρσινος ὅζος
 τῆς κούρης, ὅτ’ ἔφευγεν· ὅθεν μέγα χώσατο μύρτῳ.
 Οὐπὶ ἄνασσ’ εὐώπι φαεσφόρε, καὶ δὲ σὲ κείνης
 Κρηταέες καλέουσιν ἐπωνυμίην ἀπὸ νύμφης.
 καὶ μὴν Κυρήνην ἑταρίσσαο, τῇ ποτ’ ἔδωκας
 αὐτὴ θηρητῆρε δύω κύνε, τοῖς ἔνι κούρη
 ‘Ψυχὴς παρὰ τύμβον ’Ιώλκιον ἔμμορ’ ἀέθλου.
 καὶ Κεφάλου ξανθὴν ἄλοχον Δηιονίδαο,
 πότνια, σὴν ὁμόθηρον ἔθήκαο· καὶ δὲ σὲ φασὶ²⁰⁵
 καλὴν ’Αντίκλειαν ἵσον φαέεσσι φιλῆσαι,
 αἱ πρῶται θοὰ τόξα καὶ ἀμφ’ ὥμοισι φαρέτρας
 ἴοδόκους ἔφόρησαν· ἀσίλλωτοι δέ φιν ὥμοι
 δεξιτεροὶ καὶ γυμνὸς ἀεὶ παρεφαίνετο μαζός.
 γῆνησας δ’ ἔτι πάγχυ ποδορρώρην ’Αταλάντην,
 κούρην ’Ιασίοιο συοκτόνον ’Αρκασίδαο,
 καὶ ἐ κυνηλασίην τε καὶ εὐστοχίην ἔδίδαξας.
 οὗ μω ἐπίκλητοι Καλυδωνίου ἀγρευτῆρες
 μέμφονται κάπροιο· τὰ γὰρ σημήια νίκης
 ’Αρκαδίην εἰσῆλθεν, ἔχει δ’ ἔτι θηρὸς ὄδόντας.
 οὐδὲ μὲν ’Υλαιόν τε καὶ ἄφρονα ’Ροῦκον ἔολπα
 οὐδέ περ ἔχθαιροντας ἐν ’Αιδὶ μωμήσασθαι
 τοξότιν· οὐ γάρ σφιν λαγόνες συνεπιψεύσονται,
 τάων Μαιναλίη νᾶεν φόνω ἀκρώρεια.

πότνια πουλυμέλαθρε, πολύπτολι, χαῖρε Χιτώνη²²⁵
 Μιλήτῳ ἐπίδημε· σὲ γὰρ ποιήσατο Νηλεὺς

^a Artemis in Ephesus, Sparta, etc.

^b Cyrene.

^c “The tomb of Pelias” (schol.). See Introduction.

^d Procris.

^e Mother of Odysseus.

^f The ms. ἀσύλ(λ)ωτοι is quite unknown. The translation assumes a connexion with ἀσιλλα.

HYMN III

touch not the myrtle. For when she was in flight, a myrtle branch became entangled in the maiden's robes; wherefore she was greatly angered against the myrtle. Upis,^a O Queen, fairfaced Bringer of Light, thee too the Cretans name after that nymph. Yea and Cyrene thou madest thy comrade, to whom on a time thyself didst give two hunting dogs, with whom the maiden daughter of Hypseus^b beside the Iolcian tomb^c won the prize. And the fair-haired wife^d of Cephalus, son of Deioneus, O Lady, thou madest thy fellow in the châse; and fair Anticleia,^e they say, thou didst love even as thine own eyes. These were the first who wore gallant bow and arrow-holding quivers on their shoulders; their right shoulders bore the quiver strap,^f and always the right breast showed bare. Further thou didst greatly commend swift-footed Atalanta,^g the slayer of boars, daughter of Arcadian Iasius, and taught her hunting with dogs and good archery. They that were called to hunt the boar of Calydon find no fault with her; for the tokens of victory came into Arcadia which still holds the tusks of the beast. Nor do I deem that Hylaeus^h and foolish Rhoecus, for all their hate, in Hades slight her archery. For the loins, with whose blood the height of Maenalus flowed, will not abet the falsehood.

Lady of many shrines, of many cities, hail! Goddess of the Tunic,ⁱ sojourner in Miletus; for thee

^a Atalanta took a prominent part in the hunt of the Calydonian boar, and received from Meleager the hide and head of the boar as her prize (Paus. viii. 45).

^b Hylaeus and Rhoecus were two centaurs who insulted Atalanta and were shot by her (Apollod. iii. 9. 2).

^c Chitone, by-name of Artemis as huntress, wearing a sleeveless tunic ($\chiιτών$) reaching to the knees.

CALLIMACHUS

ἡγεμόνην, ὅτε νησὸν ἀνήγετο Κεκροπίηθεν.
Χησιὰς Ἰμβρασὶ πρωτόθρονε, σοὶ δ' Ἀγαμέμνων
πηδάλιον νηὸς σφετέρης ἐγκάτθετο νηῶ
μείλιον ἀπλοῖης, ὅτε οἱ κατέδησας ἄγτας,
Τευκρῶν ἡνίκα νῆες Ἀχαιόδες ἀστεα κήδειν
ἔπλεον ἀμφ' Ἐλένῃ Ῥαμνουσίδι θυμωθεῖσαι.

ἡ μέν τοι Προῖτός γε δύω ἐκαθίσσατο νηούς,
ἄλλον μὲν Κορίης, ὅτι οἱ συνελέξαο κούρας
οὔρεα πλαζομένας Ἀζήνια,¹ τὸν δ' ἐνὶ Λούσοις
Ἡμέρη, οὖνεκα θυμὸν ἀπ' ἄγριον εὗλο παίδων.
σοὶ καὶ Ἀμαζονίδες πολέμου ἐπιθυμήτειραι
ἐν ποτε παρραλίῃ Ἐφέσῳ βρέτας ἰδρύσαντο
φηγῷ ὑπὸ πρέμνω, τέλεσεν δέ τοι ἱερὸν Ἰππώ·
αὐταὶ δ', Οὐπὶ ἄνασσα, περὶ πρύλων ὡρχήσαντο
πρῶτα μὲν ἐν σακέεσσιν ἐνόπλιον, αὐθὶ δὲ κύκλῳ
στησάμεναι χορὸν εὐρύν· ὑπήισαν δὲ λίγειαι
λεπταλέον σύριγγες, ἵνα ρήσσωσιν² ὁμαρτῇ·
οὐ γάρ πω νέθρεια δι' ὀστέα τετρήναντο,
ἔργον Ἀθηναῖς ἐλάφῳ κακόν· ἔδραμε δ' ἡχῷ
Σάρδιας ἔσ τε νομὸν Βερεκύνθιον. αἱ δὲ πόδεσσιν
οὐλα κατεκροτάλιζον, ἐπεψόφεον δὲ φαρέτραι.

¹ ἀξείνια mss.; corr. Spanheim.

² πλήσ(σ)ωσιν mss.; πλίσσωσιν Arnaldus; ρήσσωσιν de Jan.

^a Neleus, son of Codrus, founder of Miletus (Strabo, 633).

^b Artemis Hegemone as leader of colonists (Paus. viii. 37).

^c i.e. Athens. ^d Cape in Samos. ^e River in Samos.

^f Artemis was worshipped in Ephesus with the title Πρωτοθρονῆ (Paus. x. 38. 6). For rock-cut throne on Mount Coressus at Ephesus cf. A. B. Cook, *Zeus*, i. p. 140 f.

^g The ἀπλοῖα is sometimes described as a storm, sometimes as a dead calm.

^h Epithet of Helen as daughter of Nemesis, who was worshipped at Rhamnus in Attica.

ⁱ King of Argos.

HYMN III

did Neleus^a make his Guide,^b when he put off with his ships from the land of Cecrops.^c Lady of Chesion^d and of Imbrasus,^e throned^f in the highest, to thee in thy shrine did Agamemnon dedicate the rudder of his ship, a charm against ill weather,^g when thou didst bind the winds for him, what time the Achaean ships sailed to vex the cities of the Teucri, wroth for Rhamnusian^h Helen.

For thee surely Proetusⁱ established two shrines, one of Artemis of Maidenhood for that thou didst gather for him his maiden daughters,^j when they were wandering over the Azanian^k hills; the other he founded in Lusa^l to Artemis the Gentle,^m because thou tookest from his daughters the spirit of wildness. For thee, too, the Amazons, whose mind is set on war, in Ephesus beside the sea established an image beneath an oak trunk, and Hippoⁿ performed a holy rite for thee, and they themselves, O Upis Queen, around the image danced a war-dance—first in shields and in armour, and again in a circle arraying a spacious choir. And the loud pipes thereto piped shrill accompaniment, that they might foot the dance together (for not yet did they pierce the bones of the fawn, Athene's handiwork,^o a bane to the deer). And the echo reached unto Sardis and to the Berecynthian^p range. And they with their feet beat loudly and therewith their quivers rattled.

^a For their madness and cure cf. Paus. ii. 7. 8, viii. 18. 7 f.

^b Azania in Arcadia.

ⁱ In Arcadia.

^c For the temple of Artemis Hemera or Hemerasia at Lusa cf. Paus. viii. 18. 8.

^d Queen of the Amazons, no doubt identical with Hippolyte.

^e The flute (*αιλός*) invented by Athena (Pind. *P.* xii. 22) was often made from fawn bones, Poll. iv. 71, Athen. 182 E, Plut. *Mor.* 150 E.

^g In Phrygia.

CALLIMACHUS

κεῖνο δέ τοι μετέπειτα περὶ βρέτας εύρù θέμειλον
δωμήθη, τοῦ δ' οὔτε θεώτερον ὄψεται ἡώς
οὐδ' ἀφνειότερον· ρέα κεν Πυθῶνα παρέλθοι. 250

τῶ ρά καὶ ἥλαινων ἀλαπαξέμεν ἡπείλησε
Λύγδαμις ὑβριστής· ἐπὶ δὲ στρατὸν ἵππημολγῶν
ἡγαγε¹ Κιμμερίων ψαμάθῳ ἵσον, οἱ ρά παρ' αὐτὸν
κεκλιμένοι ναίουσι βοὸς πόρον Ἰναχιώνης.

ἀ δειλὸς βασιλέων, ὃσον ἥλιτεν· οὐ γὰρ ἔμελλεν
οὔτ' αὐτὸς Σκυθίηνδε παλιμπετὲς οὔτε τις ἄλλος
ὅσσων ἐν λειμῶνι Καϋστρίῳ ἔσταν ἄμαξαι
νοστήσειν· Ἐφέσου γὰρ ἀεὶ τεὰ τόξα πρόκειται. 255

πότνια Μουνιχίη λιμενοσκόπε, χαῖρε Φεραίη.
μή τις ἀτιμήσῃ τὴν Ἀρτεμιν· οὐδὲ γὰρ Οἴνει
βωμὸν ἀτιμήσαντι² καλοὶ πόλιν ἥλθον ἀγῶνες·
μηδ' ἐλαφηβολίην μηδ' εὔστοχίην ἐριδαίνειν·
οὐδὲ γὰρ Ἀτρεΐδης ὀλίγῳ ἐπὶ κόμπασε μισθῷ·
μηδέ τινα μνᾶσθαι τὴν παρθένον· οὐδὲ γὰρ Ὁτος,
οὐδὲ μὲν Ὡρίων ἀγαθὸν γάμον ἐμνήστευσαν. 265
μηδὲ χορὸν φεύγειν ἐνιαύσιον· οὐδὲ γὰρ Ἰππὼ
ἀκλαυτεὶ περὶ βωμὸν ἀπείπατο κυκλώσασθαι·
χαῖρε μέγα κρείουσα καὶ εὐάντησον ἀοιδῆ.

¹ ἥλασε *Et. Gud. Et. M. s.v. Ίσος.*

² ἀτιμήσαντι ε and Vindobon. 318; ἀτιμάσαντι Af; ἀτι-
μάσσαντι Schneider.

^a A people living on the north of the Black Sea.

^b The Cimmerian Bosphorus, which was named after the Cow (*βοῦς*), i.e. Io, daughter of Inachus, king of Argos.

^c The Cayster is a river in Lydia.

^d Harbour of Athens, where Artemis had a temple (Paus. i. 1. 4).

^e Artemis Pheraia is Artemis as Hecate from Pherae in Thessaly (Paus. ii. 23. 5).

HYMN III

And afterwards around that image was raised a shrine of broad foundations. Than it shall Dawn behold nothing more divine, naught richer. Easily would it outdo Pytho. Wherefore in his madness insolent Lygdamis threatened that he would lay it waste, and brought against it a host of Cimmerians^a which milk mares, in number as the sand; who have their homes hard by the Straits^b of the Cow, daughter of Inachus. Ah! foolish among kings, how greatly he sinned! For not destined to return again to Scythia was either he or any other of those whose wagons stood in the Caystrian^c plain; for thy shafts are ever more set as a defence before Ephesus.

O Lady of Munychia,^d Watcher of Harbours, hail, Lady of Pherae^e! Let none disparage Artemis. For Oeneus^f dishonoured her altar and no pleasant struggles came upon his city. Nor let any contend with her in shooting of stags or in archery. For the son^g of Atreus vaunted him not that he suffered small requital. Neither let any woo the Maiden; for not Otus, nor Orion wooed her to their own good. Nor let any shun the yearly dance; for not tearless to Hippo^h was her refusal to dance around the altar. Hail, great Queen, and graciously greet my song.

^f King of Calydon in Aetolia, who neglected to sacrifice to Artemis. In anger she sent the Calydonian boar to ravage his land.

^g Agamemnon, who shot a stag which was sacred to Artemis and boasted of the deed (Soph. *Electr.* 566 f., Hygin. *Fab.* 98). This led to the *πριλογία* at Aulis and the sacrifice of Iphigeneia.

^h Queen of the Amazons, who founded the temple of Artemis at Ephesus.

IV.—ΕΙΣ ΔΗΛΟΝ

Τὴν Ἱερήν, ὡς θυμέ, τίνα χρόνον ἦ πότ'¹ ἀείσεις
Δῆλον, Ἀπόλλωνος κουροτρόφον; ἢ μὲν ἅπασαι
Κυκλάδες, αἱ νήσων Ἱερώταται εἰν ἄλι κεῖνται,
εῦμνοι· Δῆλος δ' ἐθέλει τὰ πρῶτα φέρεσθαι
ἐκ Μουσέων, ὅτι Φοῖβον ἀοιδάων μεδέοντα
λοῦσέ τε καὶ σπείρωσε καὶ ὡς θεὸν ἥνεσε πρώτη.
ὡς Μοῦσαι τὸν ἀοιδὸν δι μὴ Πίμπλειαν ἀείσῃ²
ἔχθουσιν, τῶς Φοῖβος ὅτις Δήλοιο λάθηται.
Δήλω νῦν οἴμης ἀποδάσσομαι, ὡς ἂν Ἀπόλλων
Κύνθιος αἰνήσῃ με φίλης ἀλέγοντα τιθήνης.
κείνη δ' ἡνεμόεσσα καὶ ἄτροπος οἶά θ' ἀλιπλὴξ
αιθύης καὶ μᾶλλον ἐπίδρομος ἡέπερ ἵπποις
πόντῳ ἐνεστήρικται· δ' ἀμφὶ ἐ πουλὺς ἐλίσσοσιν
Ἰκαρίου πολλὴν ἀπομάσσεται ὑδατος ἄχνην.
τῶ σφε καὶ ἰχθυβολῆις ἀλίπλοοι ἐννάσσαντο.
ἀλλά οἱ οὐ νεμεσητὸν ἐνὶ πρώτησι λέγεσθαι,
ὅππότ' ἐσ Ωκεανὸν τε καὶ ἐσ Τιτηνίδα Τηθὺν
νῆσοι ἀολλίζονται, ἀεὶ δ' ἔξαρχος ὁδεύει.
ἡ δ' ὅπιθεν Φοίνισσα μετ' ἵχνια Κύρνος ὄπηδεῖ

¹ εἰ ποτ' Reiske. But the text is quite right.

² ἀείσῃ schol. Lycophr. 275; ἀείσει.

^a Fountain in Pieria near Mt. Olympus, sacred to the Muses.

^b Cynthos, mountain in Delos.

^c The Icarian sea, so called from Icarus, son of Daedalus,

IV.—TO DELOS

WHAT time or when, O my soul, wilt thou sing of holy Delos, nurse of Apollo? Surely all the Cyclades, most holy of the isles that lie in the sea, are goodly theme of song. But Delos would win the foremost guerdon from the Muses, since she it was that bathed Apollo, the lord of minstrels, and swaddled him, and was the first to accept him for a god. Even as the Muses abhor him who sings not of Pimpleia^a so Phoebus abhors him who forgets Delos. To Delos now will I give her share of song, so that Cynthian^b Apollo may praise me for taking thought of his dear nurse.

Wind-swept and stern is she set in the sea, and, wave-beaten as she is, is fitter haunt for gulls than course for horses. The sea, rolling greatly round her, casts off on her much spindrift of the Icarian^c water. Wherefore also sea-roaming fishermen have made her their home. But none need grudge that she be named among the first, whensoever unto Oceanus and unto Titan Tethys the islands gather and she ever leads the way.^d Behind her footsteps follow Phoenician Cyrenus,^e no mean isle, and who fell into it when his father and he attempted to fly from Crete with artificial wings to escape the wrath of Minos. (Strabo 639, Diodor. iv. 77.)

^a See Introduction.

^b Corsica, colonized by the Phoenicians.

CALLIMACHUS

οὐκ ὄνοτὴ καὶ Μάκρις Ἀβαντὶας Ἐλλοπιήων
 Σαρδὼ θ' ἴμερόεσσα καὶ ἦν ἐπενήξατο Κύπρις
 ἔξ ̄ῦδατος τὰ πρῶτα, σαοῖ δέ μιν ἀντ' ἐπιβάθρων.
 κεῖναι μὲν πύργοισι περισκεπέεσσιν ἐρυμναί,
 Δῆλος δ' Ἀπόλλωνι· τί δὲ στιβαρώτερον ἕρκος;
 τείχεα μὲν καὶ λᾶες ὑπαὶ ρίπης κε πέσοιεν
 Στρυμονίου βορέαο· θεὸς δ' ἀεὶ ἀστυφέλικτος·
 Δῆλε φίλη, τοῖος σε βοηθόος ἀμφιβέβηκεν.

εἰ δὲ λίγην πολέες σε περιτροχόωσιν ἀοιδαί,
 ποίη¹ ἐνιπλέξω σε; τί τοι θυμῆρες ἀκοῦσαι;
 ἡ ὡς² τὰ πρώτιστα μέγας θεὸς οὔρεα θείνων
 ἀορι τριγλώχινι, τό οἱ Γελχῖνες ἔτευξαν,
 νήσους εἰναλίας εἰργάζετο, νέρθε δὲ πάσας³
 ἐκ νεάτων ὥχλισσε καὶ εἰσεκύλισε θαλάσση;
 καὶ τὰς μὲν κατὰ βυσσόν, ὧν ἡπείροιο λάθωνται,
 πρυμνόθεν ἐρρίζωσε· σὲ δ' οὐκ ἔθλιψεν ἀνάγκη,
 ἀλλ' ἄφετος πελάγεσσιν ἐπέπλεες, οὕνομα δ' ἦν σοι
 Ἀστερίη τὸ παλαιόν, ἐπεὶ βαθὺν ἥλαο τάφρον
 οὐρανόθεν φεύγουσα Διὸς γάμον ἀστέρι ἵση.
 τόφρα μὲν οὕπω σοι χρυσέη ἐπεμίσγετο Λητώ,
 τόφρα δ' ἔτ' Ἀστερίη σὺ καὶ οὐδέπω ἔκλεο Δῆλος·
 πολλάκι σε⁴ Τροιζῆνος ἀπὸ ξανθοῖο πολίχνης

¹ τοιη MSS.

² χ' ὡς MSS.

³ δὲ πάσας MSS.; δ' ἐλάσσας Meineke; δ' ἐπάρας Schneider.

⁴ πολλάκι σ' ἔκ marg. Taur., corr. Meineke; πολλάκις ἔκ.

^a Euboea, which was also called Ellopia from Ellops, son of Ion (Strabo 445, Steph. B. s.v. Ἐλλοπία.)

^b Sardinia.

^c Cyprus (schol.).

^d ἐπιβάθρον (Hom. Od. xiv. 449, Callim. Hec. 31, Apoll. Rh. i. 421) is properly the fee for entering a ship; cf. Eustath. on Hom. l.c., Hesych. s.v. = ναῦλον. Here = fee for setting foot in Cyprus. Cf. Nonnus xiii. 457 Πάφον . . . ἔξ ὑδάτων ἐπιβάθρον ἀνερχομένης Ἀφροδίτης.

^e Strymon, river in Thrace. (ἀφ' οὗ ὁ βορᾶς· Στρυμονίου βορέαο, Steph. B. s.v.)

HYMN IV

Abantian Macris^a of the Ellopians, and delectable Sardo,^b and the isle^c whereto Cyprus first swam from the water and which for fee^d of her landing she keeps safe. They are strong by reason of sheltering towers, but Delos is strong by aid of Apollo. What defence is there more steadfast? Walls and stones may fall before the blast of Strymonian^e Boreas; but a god is unshaken for ever. Delos beloved, such is the champion that encompasses thee about!

Now if songs full many circle about thee, with what song shall I entwine thee? What is that which is pleasing unto thee to hear? Is it the tale how at the very first the mighty god^f smote the mountains with the three-forked sword which the Telchines^g fashioned for him, and wrought the islands in the sea, and from their lowest foundations lifted them all as with a lever and rolled them into the sea? And them in the depths he rooted from their foundations that they might forget the mainland. But no constraint afflicted thee, but free upon the open sea thou didst float; and thy name of old was Asteria,^h since like a star thou didst leap from heaven into the deep moat, fleeing wedlock with Zeus. Until then golden Leto consorted not with thee: then thou wert still Asteria and wert not yet called Delos. Oft-times did sailors coming from the town of fair-haired Troezenⁱ unto Ephyra^j within

^a Poseidon.

^b Mythical artificers, "notique operum Telchines," Stat. *T.* ii. 274; *S. iv.* 6. 47.

^c As if from *aster* = star. Stat. *A. i.* 388 "instabili Delo."

^d Troezen, son of Pelops, founder of Troezen in Argolis (Strabo 374, Paus. ii. 30. 8, Steph. B. *s.v.*)

^e Ephyra, old name of Corinth (Paus. ii. 1. 1, Strabo 338, Steph. Byz. *s.v.*)

CALLIMACHUS

έρχόμενοι Ἐφύρηνδε Σαρωνικοῦ ἔνδοθι κόλπου
ναῦται ἐπεσκέψαντο, καὶ ἐξ Ἐφύρης ἀνιόντες
οἱ μὲν ἔτ’ οὐκ ἴδον αὖθι, σὺ δὲ στεινοῖο παρ’ ὁξὺν
ἔδραμες Εὔριποι πόρον καναχῆδα ρέοντος, 45
Χαλκιδικῆς δ’ αὐτῆμαρ ἀνηναμένη ἄλὸς ὕδωρ
μέσφ’ ἐσ ’Αθηναίων προσενήξαο Σούνιον ἄκρον
ἢ Χίον ἢ νήσοιο διάβροχον ὕδατι μαστὸν
Παρθενίης (οὕπω γὰρ ἦν Σάμος), ἥχι σε νύμφαι
γείτονες Ἀγκαίου Μυκαλησίδες¹ ἐξείνισσαν. 50

ἥνικα δ’ Ἀπόλλωνι γενέθλιον οὐδας ὑπέσχες,
τοῦτο τοι ἀντημοιβὸν ἀλίπλοοι ούνομ’ ἔθεντο,
οῦνεκεν οὐκέτ’ ἄδηλος ἐπέπλεες, ἀλλ’ ἐνὶ πόντου
κύμασιν Αἴγαίοι ποδῶν ἐνεθήκαο ρίζας.

οὐδ’ Ἡρην κοτέουσαν ὑπέτρεσας· ἡ μὲν ἀπάσαις 55
δεινὸν ἐπεβρωμάτῳ λεχώσιν αἱ Διὶ παῖδας
ἐξέφερον, Λητοῖ δὲ διακριδόν, οῦνεκα μούνη
Ζηνὶ τεκεῖν ἥμελλε φιλαίτερον Ἀρεος υἱα.
τῷ ρά καὶ αὐτὴ μὲν σκοπιὴν ἔχεν αἰθέρος εἴσω
σπερχομένη μέγα δή τι καὶ οὐ φατόν, εἰργε δὲ
Λητώ 60

τειρομένην ὡδῖσι· δύω δέ οἱ εἴατο φρουροὶ
γαῖαν ἐποπτεύοντες, ὁ μὲν πέδον ἡπείροιο
ἡμενος ὑψηλῆς κορυφῆς ἐπὶ Θρήικος Αἴμου
θοῦρος Ἀρης ἐφύλασσε σὺν ἔντεσι, τῷ δέ οἱ ἵππω
ἐπτάμυχον βορέαο παρὰ σπέος ηὐλίζοντο· 65

¹ Μυκαλησίδες Blomf., cf. Steph. Byz. s.v.; Μυκαλησίδες.

^a Parthenia, old name for Samos (Steph. Byz. s.v.).

^b Mycale lies on the mainland, opposite Samos, of which Ancaeus, son of Zeus or Poseidon and Astypalaia, was the mythical king. Steph. Byz., s.v. Μυκαλησίδες, says ἔστι καὶ δρός Μυκαλησίδες ἐναντίον Σάμου· καὶ Μυκαλησίδες τὸ Θηλυκόν.

^c Stat. T. viii. 197 “partuque ligatam Delon.”

^d Apollo.

HYMN IV

the Saronic gulf descrie thee, and on their way back from Ephyra saw thee no more there, but thou hadst run to the swift straits of the narrow Euripus with its sounding stream. And the same day, turning thy back on the waters of the sea of Chalcis, thou didst swim to the Sunian headland of the Athenians or to Chios or to the wave-washed breast of the Maiden's Isle,^a not yet called Samos—where the nymphs of Mycalessos,^b neighbours of Ancaeus, entertained thee.

But when thou gavest thy soil to be the birth-place of Apollo, seafaring men gave thee this name in exchange, since no more didst thou float^c obscure (*ἀδηλος*) upon the water, but amid the waves of the Aegean sea didst plant the roots of thy feet.

And thou didst not tremble before the anger of Hera, who murmured terribly against all child-bearing women that bare children to Zeus, but especially against Leto, for that she only was to bear to Zeus a son^d dearer even than Ares. Wherefore also she herself kept watch within the sky, angered in her heart greatly and beyond telling, and she prevented Leto who was holden in the pangs of child-birth. And she had two look-outs set to keep watch upon the earth. The space of the continent did bold Ares watch, sitting armed on the high top of Thracian Haemus, and his horses were stalled by the seven-chambered cave^e of Boreas. And the

^a Cf. Stat. *Th.* vi. 100 “Dat gemitum tellus : non sic eversa feruntur Ismara, cum fracto Boreas caput extulit antro.” The cave of Boreas lay in the far North-east (Plin. *N.H.* vii. 10; Soph. *Ant.* 983, schol.; Apoll. Rh. i. 826; Sil. It. *Prin.* viii. 513; Serv. Verg. *A.* x. 350, xii. 366; [Plutarch], *De fluv.* 14. 5).

CALLIMACHUS

ἡ δ' ἐπὶ νησάων ἔτερη σκοπὸς εὐρειάων
 ἥστο κόρη Θαύμαντος ἐπαΐξασα Μίμαντι.
 ἐνθ' οἱ μὲν πολίεσσιν ὅσαις ἐπεβάλλετο Λητώ
 μύμνον ἀπειλητῆρες, ἀπετρώπων δὲ δέχεσθαι.
 φεῦγε μὲν Ἀρκαδίη, φεῦγεν δ' ὄρος ἱερὸν Αὔγης 70
 Παρθένιον, φεῦγεν δ' ὁ γέρων μετόπισθε Φενειός.¹
 φεῦγε δ' ὅλῃ Πελοπῆις ὅσῃ παρακέκλιται Ἰσθμῷ,
 ἔμπλην Αἴγιαλοῦ τε καὶ Ἀργεος· οὐ γὰρ ἐκείνας
 ἀτραπιτοὺς ἐπάτησεν, ἐπεὶ λάχεν "Ιναχον" Ἡρη.
 φεῦγε καὶ Ἀονίη τὸν ἔνα δρόμον, αἱ δ' ἐφέποντο 75
 Δίρκη τε Στροφίη τε μελαμψήφιδος ἔχουσαι
 Ἰσμηνοῦ χέρα πατρός, ὁ δ' εἰπέτο πολλὸν ὅπισθεν
 Ἀσωπὸς βαρύγουνος, ἐπεὶ πεπάλακτο κεραυνῷ.
 ἡ δ' ὑποδινηθεῖσα χοροῦ ἀπεπαύσατο νύμφη 80
 αὐτόχθων Μελίη καὶ ὑπόχλοον ἔσχε παρειὴν
 ἥλικος ἀσθμαίνουσα περὶ δρυός, ὡς ἵδε χαίτην
 σειομένην Ἐλικῶνος. ἐμαὶ θεαί, εἴπατε Μοῦσαι,
 ἦ ρ' ἐτεὸν ἐγένοντο τότε δρύες ἡνίκα Νύμφαι;
 Νύμφαι μὲν χαίρουσιν, ὅτε δρύας ὅμβρος ἀέξει,
 Νύμφαι δ' αὖ κλαίουσιν, ὅτε δρυσὶν οὐκέτι φύλλα. 85
 ταῖς μὲν ἔτ' Ἀπόλλων ὑποκόλπιος αἰνὰ χολώθη,

¹ Φενεῖος Arnaldus; Φεναιός.

“ Iris (Stat. Th. x. 123).

“ Mimas, mountain in Ionia opposite to Chios.

“ Auge, daughter of Aleos, king of Tegea. Her father, warned by an oracle that his sons would perish by a descendant of his daughter, made her a priestess to Athena. She became, however, mother of Telephus by Heracles and gave birth to her son on the hill Parthenium in Arcadia (Diodor. iv. 33. 7 ff.). Cf. Paus. viii. 48. 7, who says at Tegea Eileithyia was worshipped as Αὔγη ἐν γνασι because Auge bare her son there. But he mentions another story which said Telephus was exposed on Parthenium.

“ The autochthonous founder of Pheneos, town in Arcadia (Paus. viii. 14. 4).

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other kept watch over the far-flung islands, even the daughter^a of Thaumas seated on Mimas,^b whither she had sped. There they sat and threatened all the cities which Leto approached and prevented them from receiving her. Fled Arcadia, fled Auge's^c holy hill Parthenium, fled after her aged Pheneius,^d fled all the land of Pelops that lies beside the Isthmus, save only Aegialos^e and Argos. For on those ways she set not her feet, since Inachus^f belonged unto Hera. Fled, too, Aonia^g on the same course, and Dirce^h and Strophia,ⁱ holding the hands of their sire, dark-pebbled Ismenus;^j far behind followed Asopus,^k heavy-kneed, for he was marred by a thunderbolt. And the earth-born nymph Melia^l wheeled about thereat and ceased from the dance and her cheek paled as she panted for her coeval oak, when she saw the locks of Helicon tremble. Goddesses mine, ye Muses, say did the oaks come into being at the same time as the Nymphs? The nymphs rejoice when the rain makes the oaks to grow; and again the Nymphs weep when there are no longer leaves upon the oaks. And Apollo, yet in his mother's womb, was

^a Aegialos sometimes denoted the whole district from Sicyon to Buprasium (Steph. Byz. s.v.), i.e. Achaia (Paus. v. 1. 1, vii. 1. 1, Strabo 333), here more strictly the district of Sicyon (which was also called Aegiale, Paus. ii. 6. 5).

^b Inachus, river in Argolis.

^c Aonia = Boeotia.

^d Dirce, river at Thebes.

^e Strophia, unknown river of Boeotia.

^f Ismenos, river of Boeotia.

^g River in Boeotia.

^h The Meliae or Ash-nymphs were of the same class as the Dryads or Hamadryads. The Melia referred to here was the sister of Ismenus. For the general idea cf. Stat. *Silv.* i. 3. 59 ff.

CALLIMACHUS

φθέγξατο δ' οὐκ ἀτέλεστον ἀπειλήσας ἐπὶ Θήβῃ·
 “Θήβη, τίπτε τάλαινα τὸν αὐτίκα πότμον ἐλέγχεις;
 μήπω μή μ' ἀέκοντα βιάζεο μαντεύεσθαι.
 οὕτω μοι Πυθῶνι μέλει τριποδήιος ἔδρη, 90
 οὐδέ τί πω τέθνηκεν ὄφις μέγας, ἀλλ' ἔτι κεῦνο
 θηρίον αἰνογένειον ἀπὸ Πλειστοῦ καθέρπον
 Παρνησσὸν νιφόεντα περιστέφει ἐννέα κύκλοις·
 ἀλλ' ἔμπης ἐρέω τι τομώτερον ἢ ἀπὸ δάφνης.
 φεῦγε πρόσω· ταχινός σε κιχήσομαι αἴματι λούσων 95
 τόξον ἐμόν· σὺ δὲ τέκνα κακογλώσσοι γυναικὸς
 ἔλλαχες. οὐ σύ γ' ἐμεῦ φίλη τροφὸς οὐδὲ Κιθαι-
 ρῶν
 ἔσσεται· εὐαγέων δὲ καὶ εὐαγέεσσι μελοίμην.”
 ὡς ἄρ' ἔφη. Λητὼ δὲ μετάτροπος αὐτὶς ἔχώρει.
 ἀλλ' ὅτ' Ἀχαιάδες μιν ἀπηρνήσαντο πόληες 100
 ἐρχομένην, Ἐλίκη τε Ποσειδάωνος ἔταιρη
 Βοῦρά τε Δεξαμενοῦ βοόστασις Οίκιάδαο,
 ἀψ δ' ἐπὶ Θεσσαλίην πόδας ἔτρεπε, φεῦγε δ'
 “Αναυρος
 καὶ μεγάλη Λάρισα καὶ αἱ Χειρωνίδες ἄκραι,
 φεῦγε δὲ καὶ Πηνειὸς ἐλισσόμενος διὰ Τεμπέων. 105
 “Ηρη, σοὶ δ' ἔτι τῆμος ἀνηλεὲς ἥτορ ἔκειτο
 οὐδὲ κατεκλάσθης τε καὶ ὥκτισας, ἦνίκα πήχεις
 ἀμφοτέρους ὄρέγουσα μάτην ἐφθέγξατο τοῖα

^a The dragon which occupied or watched Delphi and which Apollo slew; cf. *Hymn Apoll.* 100 ff., Hom. *Hymn Apoll.* 282 ff.

^b River at Delphi.

^c The laurel of the Pythian priestess at Delphi.

^d Niobe, daughter of Tantalus and wife of Amphion of Thebes, had twelve children—six sons and six daughters—who were slain by Apollo and Artemis because Niobe

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sore angered against them and he uttered against Thebe no ineffectual threat: "Thebe, wherefore, wretched one, dost thou ask the doom that shall be thine anon? Force me not yet to prophesy against my will. Not yet is the tripod seat at Pytho my care; not yet is the great serpent^a dead, but still that beast of awful jaws, creeping down from Pleistus,^b wreathes snowy Parnassus with his nine coils. Nevertheless I will speak unto thee a word more clear than shall be spoken from the laurel^c branch. Flee on! swiftly shall I overtake thee and wash my bow in blood. Thou hast in thy keeping the children of a slanderous woman.^d Not thou shalt be my dear nurse, nor Cithaeron.^e Pure am I and may I be the care of them that are pure." So he spake. And Leto turned and went back. But when the Achaean cities refused her as she came—Helice,^f the companion of Poseidon, and Bura,^g the steading of Dexamenus, the son of Oeceus—she turned her feet back to Thessaly. And Anaurus fled and great Larisa and the cliffs of Cheiron^h; fled, too, Peneius, coiling through Tempe.

But thy heart, Hera, was even then still pitiless and thou wert not broken down nor didst have compassion, when she stretched forth both her arms boasted of the number of her children as compared with Leto, who had but two.

^a Cithaeron, mountain in Boeotia.

^b Helice, town in Achaia with temple of Poseidon Heliconios (Paus. vii. 24. 5, Strabo 384, cf. Hom. *Il.* xx. 404). Helice was daughter of Selinus and by Ion mother of Bura (Paus. vii. 1. 2, vii. 25. 5).

^c Bura, town in Achaia, where Dexamenos a Centaur had great cattle-stalls (schol.). In *E.M. s.v.* Βοῦσα he is called Ἐξάδος.

^d Pelion in Thessaly, home of the Centaur Cheiron.

CALLIMACHUS

“Νύμφαι Θεσσαλίδες, ποταμοῦ γένος, εἴπατε πατρὶ¹¹⁰
 κοιμῆσαι μέγα χεῦμα· περιπλέξασθε γενείω
 λισσόμεναι τὰ Ζηνὸς ἐν ὕδατι τέκνα τεκέσθαι.
 Πηνειὲ Φθιῶτα, τί νῦν ἀνέμοισιν ἐρίζεις;
 ὡς πάτερ, οὐ μὴν ἵππον ἀέθλιον ἀμφιβέβηκας.
 ή̄ ρά τοι ὡδ’ αἰὲν ταχινοὶ πόδες, η̄ ἐπ’ ἔμενο
 μοῦνοι ἐλαφρίζουσι, πεποίησαι δὲ πέτεσθαι¹¹⁵
 σήμερον ἐξαπίνης;” ὁ δ’ ἀνήκοος. “ὦ ἔμὸν ἄχθος,
 ποῖ σε φέρω; μέλεοι γὰρ ἀπειρήκασι τένοντες.
 Πήλιον ὡς Φιλύρης τυμφήιον, ἀλλὰ σὺ μεῖνον,
 μεῖνον, ἐπεὶ καὶ θῆρες ἐν οὔρεσι πολλάκι σεῦ¹²⁰
 ὡμοτόκους ὡδῖνας ἀπηρείσαντο λέαιναι.”
 τὴν δ’ ἄρα καὶ Πηνειὸς ἀμείβετο δάκρυα λείβων
 “Λητοῖ, Ἀναγκαίη μεγάλη θεός. οὐ γὰρ ἔγωγε
 πότνια σὰς ὡδῖνας ἀναίνομαι· οἴδα καὶ ἄλλας
 λουσαμένας ἀπ’ ἔμενο λεχωίδας· ἀλλά μοι Ἡρη¹²⁵
 δαιψιλὲς ἡρεῖλησεν. ἀπαύγασαι, οἶος ἔφεδρος
 οὔρεος ἐξ ὑπάτου σκοπιὴν ἔχει, ὃς κέ με ρένα
 βινσσόθεν ἐξερύσειε. τί μήσομαι; η̄ ἀπολέσθαι
 ἥδυ τί τοι Πηνειόν; ἵτω πεπρωμένον ἥμαρ·
 τλήσομαι εἴνεκα σεῦ καὶ εἰ μέλλοιμι ρόάων
 διψαλέην ἄμπωτιν ἔχων αἰώνιον ἔρρειν¹³⁰
 καὶ μόνος ἐν ποταμοῖσιν ἀτιμότατος καλέεσθαι.
 ἥνιδ’ ἔγω· τί περισσά; κάλει μόνον Εὐλήθυιαν.”
 εἰπε καὶ ἡρώησε μέγαν ρόον. ἀλλά οἱ Ἄρης¹³⁵
 Παγγαίου προθέλυμνα καρήτα μέλλεν ἀείρας
 ἐμβαλέειν δίνησιν, ἀποκρύψαι δὲ ρέεθρα.

¹ Among the daughters of Peneios are Iphis, Atrax, Tricca, Menippe, Daphne, and, according to some, Cyrene.

² Cheiron was the son of the union of Cronus and Philyra on Mt. Pelion (Pind. *P.* iii. 1 f., ix. 30, etc.).

³ The reference is to the helplessness and shapelessness of the lion cub at birth. Cf. Aristotle, *De gen. animal.* iv. 6

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and spake in vain: "Ye nymphs of Thessaly, offspring of a river,^a tell your sire to hush his great stream. Entwine your hands about his beard and entreat him that the children of Zeus be born in his waters. Phthiotian Peneius, why dost thou now vie with the winds? O sire, thou dost not bestride a racing horse. Are thy feet always thus swift, or are they swift only for me, and hast thou to-day been suddenly made to fly?" But he heard her not. "O burden mine, whither shall I carry thee? The hapless sinews of my feet are outworn. O Pelion, bridal chamber of Philyra,^b do thou stay, O stay, since on thy hills even the wild lionesses oftentimes lay down their travail of untimely birth."^c Then shedding tears, Peneius answered her: "Leto, Necessity is a great goddess. It is not I who refuse, O Lady, thy travail; for I know of others who have washed the soilure of birth in me—but Hera hath largely threatened me. Behold what manner of watcher keeps vigil on the mountain top, who would lightly drag me forth from the depths. What shall I devise? Or is it a pleasant thing to thee that Peneius should perish? Let my destined day take its course. I will endure for thy sake, even if I must wander evermore with ebbing flood and thirsty, and alone be called of least honour among rivers. Here am I! What needeth more? Do thou but call upon Eileithyia." He spake and stayed his great stream. But Ares was about to lift the peaks of Pangaeum^d from their base and hurl them in his eddying waters and hide his streams. And from on
 τὰ μὲν ἀδιάρθρωτα σχεδὸν γεννᾶ, καθάπερ ἀλώπηξ ἄρκτος λέων.
 The sense of ὠμός is precisely that of *crudus* in Stat. Th. iv. 280 "quercus laurique ferebant Cruda puerperia."

^a Mountain in Thrace.

CALLIMACHUS

ὑψόθε δ' ἐσμαράγησε καὶ ἀσπίδα τύφεν ἀκωκῇ
 δούρατος· ἡ δ' ἐλέλιξεν ἐνόπλιον· ἔτρεμε δ' "Οσσης
 οὔρεα καὶ πεδίον Κρανιώνιον αἱ τε δυσιεῖς
 ἐσχατιαὶ Πίνδοιο, φόβω δ' ὡρχήσατο πᾶσα
 Θεσσαλίη· τοῖος γὰρ ἀπ' ἀσπίδος ἔβρεμεν¹ ἥχος. 140
 ὡς δ' ὅπότ' Αἰτναιον ὅρεος πυρὶ τυφομένοιο
 σείονται μυχὰ πάντα κατουδαίοιο γίγαντος
 εἰς ἔτερην Βριαρῆος ἐπωμίδα κινυμένοιο,
 θερμάστραι² τε βρέμουσιν ὑφ' Ἡφαίστοιο πυράγρης
 ἔργα θ' ὁμοῦ, δεινὸν δὲ πυρίκμητοί τε λέβητες 145
 καὶ τρίποδες πίπτοντες ἐπ' ἄλλήλοις ἵαχεῦσι·
 τῆμος ἔγεντ' ἄραβος σάκεος τόσος εὐκύκλοιο.
 Πηνειὸς δ' οὐκ αὐτις ἔχάζετο, μίμνε δ' ὁμοίως
 καρτερὸς ὡς τὰ πρῶτα, θοὰς δ' ἐστήσατο δίνας, 150
 εἴσόκε οἱ Κοιτήσι ἐκέκλετο "σώζεο χαίρων,
 σώζεο· μὴ σύ γ' ἐμεῖο πάθης κακὸν εἴνεκα τῆσδε
 ἀντ' ἐλεημοσύνης, χάριτος δέ τοι ἔσσετ' ἀμοιβή·"
 ἦ καὶ πολλὰ πάροιθεν ἐπεὶ κάμεν ἐστιχε νῆσους
 εἰναλίας· αἱ δ' οὖ μιν ἐπερχομένην ἐδέχοντο,
 οὐ λιπαρὸν νήσουσιν Ἐχινάδες ὅρμον ἔχουσαι, 155
 οὐδ' ἥτις Κέρκυρα φιλοξεινωτάτη ἄλλων,
 Ἱρις ἐπεὶ πάσησιν ἐφ' ὑψηλοῦ Μίμαντος
 σπερχομένη μάλα πολλὸν ἀπέτραπεν· αἱ δ' ὑπ'
 ὅμοκλῆς
 πανσυδίῃ φοβέοντο κατὰ ρόον ἥντινα τέτμοι.

¹ ἔβρεμεν ε; ἔβραμεν A; ἔβραχεν other MSS.
² θερμάστραι Hesychius; θερμαύστραι.

a Cf. Frazer, G.B.³, *Adonis, Attis, Osiris*, i. p. 197: "The people of Timor, in the East Indies, think that the earth rests on the shoulder of a mighty giant, and that when he is weary of bearing it on one shoulder he shifts it to the other and so causes the ground to quake." *Ibid.* p. 200: "The

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high he made a din as of thunder and smote his shield with the point of his spear, and it rang with a warlike noise. And the hills of Ossa trembled and the plain of Crannon, and the windswept skirts of Pindus, and all Thessaly danced for fear: such echoing din rang from his shield. And even as when the mount of Aetna smoulders with fire and all its secret depths are shaken as the giant under earth, even Briares, shifts to his other shoulder,^a and with the tongs of Hephaestus roar furnaces and handiwork withal; and firewrought basins and tripods ring terribly as they fall one upon the other: such in that hour was the rattle of the fair-rounded shield. But Peneius retired not back, but abode his ground, steadfast even as before, and stayed his swift eddying streams, until the daughter^b of Coeüs called to him: "Save thyself, farewell! save thyself; do not for my sake suffer evil for this thy compassion; thy favour shall be rewarded."

So she spake and after much toil came unto the isles of the sea. But they received her not when she came—not the Echinades^c with their smooth anchorage for ships, nor Cercyra which is of all other islands most hospitable; since Iris on lofty Mimas^d was wroth with them all and utterly prevented them. And at her rebuke they fled all together, every one that she came to, along the waters. Then she came

Tongans think that the earth is supported on the prostrate form of the god Mōooi. When he is tired of lying in one posture, he tries to turn himself about, and that causes an earthquake."

^b Leto, daughter of Coeüs and Phoebe.

^c At the mouth of the Achelous.

^d "Windy Mimas," *Od.* iii. 172. Mountain in Erythraea, opposite Chios.

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ώγυγίην δῆπειτα Κόων, Μεροπήδα νῆσον, 160
ἴκετο, Χαλκιόπης ἱερὸν μυχὸν ἡρωίνης.

ἀλλά ἐ παιδὸς ἔρυκεν ἔπος τόδε “ μὴ σύ γε, μῆτερ,
τῇ με τέκοις. οὐτ’ οὖν ἐπιμέμφομαι οὐδὲ μεγαίρω
νῆσον, ἐπεὶ λιπαρή τε καὶ εὐβοτος, εἴ τοι τις ἄλλη·
ἀλλά οἱ ἐκ Μοιρέων τις ὀφειλόμενος θεὸς ἄλλος 165
ἐστι, Σωτήρων ὑπατον γένος· φῶντα
ἴξεται οὐκ ἀέκουσα Μακηδόνι κοιρανέεσθαι
ἀμφοτέρη μεσόγεια καὶ αἱ πελάγεσσι κάθηνται,
μέχρις ὅπου περάτη τε καὶ ὅππόθεν ὥκεες ὅπποι
‘Ηέλιον φορέουσιν· ὁ δ’ εἰσεται ἥθεα πατρός. 170

καὶ νῦ ποτε ξυνός τις ἐλεύσεται ἄμμιν ἀεθλος
ὑστερον, ὅππότερον οἱ μὲν ἐφ’ ‘Ελλήνεσσι μάχαι-
ραν

βαρβαρικὴν καὶ Κελτὸν ἀναστήσαντες “Αρηα
όψιγονοι Τιτῆνες ἀφ’ ἐσπέρου ἐσχατώντος
ρώσωνται νιφάδεσσιν ἐοικότες ἡ ἵσαριθμοι 175
τείρεσιν, ἦνικα πλεῖστα κατ’ ἡέρα βουκολέονται,
φρούρια καὶ [κῶμαι Λοκρῶν καὶ Δελφίδες ἄκραι]
καὶ πεδία Κρισσαῖα καὶ ἡπείροι[ο φάραγγες]¹
ἀμφιπεριστείνωνται, ἴδωσι δὲ πίονα καπνὸν²
γείτονος αἰθομένοιο, καὶ οὐκέτι μοῦνον ἀκοῦῃ, 180

¹ The best mss. and the Aldine (1513) have only φρούρια
καὶ (177) and καὶ πεδία Κρισσαῖα καὶ ἡπείροι (178). The words
in brackets are a worthless attempt to supply the lacunae
and are found only in the late and inferior mss. (Schneider's
LMNO).

² καρπὸν mss. ; corr. Reiske.

^a King of Cos (Steph. Byz. s.vv. Κῶς and Μέροψ).

^b Daughter of Euryplous, king of Cos, mother of Thessalos
by Heracles (Apollod. ii. 7. 8).

^c Ptolemy II. Philadelphus, son of Ptolemy I. Soter and
Berenice, was born in Cos in 310/9 B.C. The date of the
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HYMN IV

unto primeval Cos, the isle of Merops,^a the holy retreat of the heroine Chalciope,^b but the word of her son restrained her : “ Bear me not, mother, here. I blame not the island nor have any grudge, since a bright isle it is and rich in pasture as any other. But there is due to her from the Fates another god,^c the most high lineage of the Saviours^d; beneath whose crown shall come—not loth to be ruled by a Macedonian—both continents and the lands which are set in the sea, far as where the end of the earth is and again whence his swift horses carry the sun. And he shall know the ways of his sire.

Yea and one day hereafter there shall come upon us a common struggle, when the Titans of a later day shall rouse up against the Hellenes barbarian sword and Celtic war,^e and from the furthest West rush on like snowflakes and in number as the stars when they flock most thickly in the sky; forts too [and villages of the Locrians and Delphian heights],^f and Crisaean plains and [glens of the mainland] be thronged about and around, and shall behold the rich smoke of their burning neighbour, and no longer

birth of Philadelphus is now settled by the discovery of a new fragment of the Marmor Parium (*Athen. Mitth.* xxii. [1897]) which has : ἀρχοντος Ἀθήνησι τερομνήμονος (310/9 B.C.) Πτολεμαῖον ὁ νῦν ἐν Κῶι ἐγένετο. Cf. Theocrit. xvii. 58 ff.

^a Soter, or Saviour, a title of the Ptolemies.

^b From 300 B.C. there was a great southward movement of the Celts from the Balkan peninsula. In 280/279 they invaded Greece, where they attacked Delphi, but were miraculously routed by Apollo. It was shortly after this that a body of them settled in the district of Asia afterwards known as Galatia (c. 240 B.C.).

^c The readings here translated are an attempt in the inferior MSS. to supply the lacunae. They have no intrinsic value.

CALLIMACHUS

ἀλλ' ἥδη παρὰ νηὸν ἀπαυγάζοιντο φάλαγγας¹
δυσμενέων, ἥδη δὲ παρὰ τριπόδεσσιν ἐμεῖο
φάσγανα καὶ ζωστῆρας ἀναιδέας ἔχθομένας τε
ἀσπίδας, αἱ Γαλάτησι κακὴν ὄδὸν ἄφρονι φύλῳ
στήσονται· τέων αἱ μὲν ἐμοὶ γέρας, αἱ δὲ ἐπὶ Νεῖλῷ 185.
ἐν πυρὶ τοὺς φορέοντας ἀποπνεύσαντας ἰδοῦσαι
κείσονται βασιλῆς ἀέθλια πολλὰ καμόντος.
ἔσσομενε Πτολεμαῖε, τά τοι μαντήια φαίνω.
αἰνῆσεις μέγα δή τι τὸν εἰσέτι γαστέρι μάντιν
ὕστερον ἡματα πάντα. σὺ δὲ ἔνυμβάλλεο, μῆτερ· 190.
ἔστι διειδομένη τις ἐν ὕδατι νήσος ἀραιῆ,
πλαζομένη πελάγεσσι· πόδες δέ οἱ οὐχ ἐνὶ χώρῳ,
ἀλλὰ παλιρροίῃ ἐπινήχεται ἀνθέρικος ὥσ,
ἔνθα νότος, ἔνθ' εὔρος, ὅπῃ φορέσσι θάλασσα.
τῇ με φέροις· κεώνην γὰρ ἐλεύσεαι εἰς ἐθέλουσαν.” 195
αἱ μὲν τόσσα λέγοντος ἀπέτρεχον εἰνὶ ἀλλὶ νῆσοι·
‘Αστερίη φιλόμολπε, σὺ δὲ Εὐβοίηθε κατήεις,
Κυκλάδας ὁψομένη περιηγέας, οὐ τι παλαιόν,
ἀλλ’ ἔτι τοι μετόπισθε Γεραίστιον εἴπετο φῦκος·

φλεξας ἐπεὶ περικαίεο τπυρί,²
τλήμον' ὑπ' ὠδίνεσσι βαρυνομένην ὄροώσα.
“Ἡρη, τοῦτό με ρέξον ὁ τοι φίλον· οὐ γὰρ ἀπειλὰς
ὑμετέρας ἐφύλαξα· πέρα, πέρα εἰς ἐμὲ Λητοῖ.”

¹ φάλαγγες mss. ; corr. Bentley.
 * The better mss. leave a vacant space for line 200 and of line 201 have only φλέξας ἐπει τερικαλε πυρί (κῆρι emend. Bentley). Only the late and inferior mss. (Schneider's LMNO) supply ἔστης δ' ἐν μέσσησι κατοικτερασα δὲ Λητώ | φύκος ἀπαν κατέφλεξα, or similar words ; a very bad attempt to fill the lacuna. Some verb of speaking seems necessary.

^a In the course of the revolt of Magas of Cyrene Ptolemy Philadelphus had enrolled a body of Gallic mercenaries.

HYMN IV

by hearsay only; but already beside the temple behold the ranks of the foemen, and already beside my tripods the swords and cruel belts and hateful shields, which shall cause an evil journey to the foolish tribe of the Galatians. Of these shields some shall be my guerdon; others, when they have seen the wearers perish amid fire, shall be set by the banks of Nile^a to be the prizes of a king who laboured much. O Ptolemy who art to be, these prophecies I declare for thee. Greatly shalt thou praise in all the days to be him that prophesied while yet in his mother's womb. But mark thou, mother: there is to be seen in the water a tiny island, wandering over the seas. Her feet abide not in one place, but on the tide she swims even as a stalk of asphodel, where the South wind or the East wind blows, whithersoever the sea carries her. Thither do thou carry me. For she shall welcome thy coming."

When he had spoken thus much, the other islands in the sea ran away. But thou, Asteria, lover of song, didst come down from Euboea to visit the round Cyclades—not long ago, but still behind thee trailed the sea-weed of Geraestus . . . since thy heart^b was kindled, seeing the unhappy lady in the grievous pangs of birth: "Hera, do to me what thou wilt. For I heed not thy threats. Cross, cross over, Leto, unto me."

They became rebellious and attempted to make themselves masters of Egypt. Ptolemy enticed them into a desert island formed by the branches of the Nile, where he left them to die by famine and mutual slaughter (Paus. i. 7. 2). See Bouché-Leclercq, *Histoire des Lagides*, i. p. 167; Mahaffy, *The Empire of the Ptolemies*, p. 124 ff. The date of the revolt of Magas is round about 278 b.c., and thus about the same date as the Gallic attack on Delphi.

^a Translating κῆποι.

CALLIMACHUS

ἔννεπες· ἡ δ' ἀρητὸν¹ ἄλης ἀπεπαύσατο λυγρῆς, 205
 ἔζετο δ' Ἰνωποῖο παρὰ ρόον, ὅντε βάθιστον
 γαῖα τότ' ἔξανίησιν, ὅτε πλήθοντι ρέεθρω
 Νεῖλος ἀπὸ κρημνοῦ κατέρχεται Αἰθιοπῆος.
 λύσατο δὲ ζώνην, ἀπὸ δ' ἐκλίθη ἔμπαλιν ὥμοις
 φοίνικος ποτὶ πρέμνον ἀμηχανίης ὑπὸ λυγρῆς 210
 τειρομένη· νότιος δὲ διὰ χροὸς ἔρρεεν ἴδρως.
 εἶπε δ' ἀλυσθμαίνουσα “τί μητέρα, κοῦρε, βαρύνεις;
 αὗτη τοι, φίλε, τῆσσας ἐπιπλώουσα θαλάσση.
 γείνεο, γείνεο, κοῦρε, καὶ ἥπιος ἔξιθι κόλπου.”
 νύμφα Διὸς βαρύθυμε, σὺ δ' οὐκ ἄρ' ἔμελλες ἀπυστος 215
 δὴν ἔμεναι· τοίη σε προσέδραμεν ἀγγελιῶτις,
 εἶπε δ' ἔτ' ἀσθμαίνουσα, φόβῳ δ' ἀνεμίσγετο μῦθος,
 ““Ηρη τιμηέσσα, πολὺ προῦχουσα θεάων
 σὴ μὲν ἐγώ, σὰ δὲ πάντα, σὺ δὲ κρείουσα κάθησαι
 γυνησίν Οὐλύμπιο, καὶ οὐ χέρα δείδιμεν ἄλλην 220
 θηλυτέρην, σὺ δ', ἄνασσα, τὸν αἴτιον εἴσεαι ὄργης.
 Λητώ τοι μίτρην ἀναλύεται ἔνδοθι νήσου.
 ἄλλαι μὲν πᾶσαι μιν ἀπέστυγον οὐδὲ ἔδέχοντο.
 ’Αστερίη δ' ὀνομαστὶ παρερχομένην ἐκάλεσσεν,
 ’Αστερίη, πόντοιο κακὸν σάρον· οἶσθα καὶ αὐτή. 225
 ἄλλα, φίλη, δύνασαι γάρ, ἀμύνειν, πότνια, δούλοις
 ὑμετέροις, οἱ σεῖο πέδον πατέουσιν ἐφετμῆ.”
 ἡ καὶ ὑπὸ χρύσειον ἐδέθλιον ἵζε κύων ὥσ,
 ’Αρτέμιδος ἥτις τε, θοῆς ὅτε παύσεται ἄγρης,
 ἵζει θηρήτειρα παρ' ἵχνεσιν, οὕατα δ' αὐτῆς 230
 ὄρθα μάλ', αἰὲν ἔτοῦμα θεῆς ὑποδέχθαι ὁμοκλήν.
 τῇ ἱκέλῃ Θαύμαντος ὑπὸ θρόνον ἵζετο κούρη.
 κείνη δ' οὐδέποτε σφετέρης ἐπιλήθεται ἔδρης,
 οὐδὲ ὅτε οἱ ληθαῖον ἐπὶ πτερὸν ὑπνος ἐρείσῃ.

¹ ἀρητὸν Dilthey; ἀρητον.

^a See note on Hymn iii. 171.

^b See note on Hymn ii. 4.

HYMN IV

So didst thou speak, and she gladly ceased from her grievous wandering and sat by the stream of Inopus,^a which the earth sends forth in deepest flood at the season when the Nile comes down in full torrent from the Aethiopian steep. And she loosed her girdle and leaned back her shoulders against the trunk of a palm-tree,^b oppressed by grievous distress, and the sweat poured over her flesh like rain. And she spake in her weakness : “ Why, child, dost thou weigh down thy mother ? There, dear child, is thine island floating on the sea. Be born, be born, my child, and gently issue from the womb.” O Spouse of Zeus, Lady of heavy anger, thou wert not to be for long without tidings thereof : so swift a messenger hastened to thee. And, still breathing heavily, she spake—and her speech was mingled with fear : “ Honoured Hera, of goddesses most excellent far, thine am I, all things are thine, and thou sittest authentic queen of Olympus, and we fear no other female hand ; and thou, O Queen, wilt know who is the cause of thine anger. Leto is undoing her girdle within an island. All the others spurned her and received her not ; but Asteria called her by name as she was passing by—Asteria, that evil scum of the sea : thou knowest it thyself. But, dear Lady,—for thou canst—defend thy servants, who tread the earth at thy behest.”

So she spake and seated her beside the golden throne, even as a hunting hound of Artemis, which, when it hath ceased from the swift chase, sitteth by her feet, and its ears are erect, ever ready to receive the call of the goddess. Like thereto the daughter of Thaumas sat beside the throne. And she never forgetteth her seat, not even when sleep lays upon her his forgetful wing, but there by the edge of the

CALLIMACHUS.

- ἀλλ' αὐτοῦ μεγάλοιο ποτὶ γλωχῖνα θρόνοιο 235
 τυτθὸν ἀποκλίνασσα καρήσατα λέχριος εὗδει.
 οὐδέ ποτε ζώνην ἀναλύεται οὐδὲ ταχείας
 ἐνδρομῆδας, μή οἱ τι καὶ αἴφνιδιον ἔπος εἴπη
 δεσπότις. ἡ δ' ἀλεγεινὸν ἀλαστήσασα προσηγύδα
 "οὕτω νῦν, ὁ Ζηνὸς ὄνείδεα, καὶ γαμέοισθε
 λάθρια καὶ τίκτοιτε κεκρυμμένα, μηδ' ὅθι δειλαὶ
 δυστοκέες μογέουσιν ἀλετρίδες, ἀλλ' ὅθι φῶκαι
 εἰνάλιαι τίκτουσιν, ἐνὶ σπιλάδεσσιν ἐρήμοις.
 'Αστερίῃ δ' οὐδέν τι βαρύνομαι εἴνεκα τῆσδε
 ἀμπλακίης, οὐδ' ἔστιν ὅπως ἀποθύμια ρέξω, 245
 τόσσα δέοι¹. μάλα γάρ τε κακῶς ἔχαρίσσατο Λητοῦ·
 ἀλλά μιν ἔκπαγλόν τι σεβίζομαι, οῦνεκ' ἐμεῖν
 δέμνιον οὐκ ἐπάτησε, Διὸς δ' ἀνθείλετο πόντον."
 ἡ μὲν ἔφη· κύκνοι δὲ θεοῦ μέλποντες ἀοιδοὶ¹
 Μηόνιον Πακτωλὸν ἐκυκλώσαντο λιπόντες 250
 ἔβδομάκις περὶ Δῆλον, ἐπήεισαν δὲ λοχείη
 Μουσάων ὅρνιθες, ἀοιδότατοι πετεηνῶν·
 ἐνθεν ὁ παῖς τοσσάσδε λύρῃ ἐνεδήσσατο χορδὰς
 ὕστερον, ὀσσάκι κύκνοι ἐπ' ὠδίνεσσιν ἄεισαν.
 ὅγδοον οὐκέτ' ἄεισαν, ὁ δ' ἐκθορευ, αἵ δ' ἐπὶ μα-
 κρὸν 255
 νύμφαι Δηλιάδες, ποταμοῦ γένος ἀρχαίοιο,
 εἶπαν 'Ελειθυής ἱερὸν μέλος, αὐτίκα δ' αἰθὴρ
 χάλκεος ἀντήχησε διαπρυσίην ὀλολυγήν,
 οὐδ' "Ηρη νεμέσησεν, ἐπεὶ χόλον ἔξελετο Ζεύς.
 χρύσεά τοι τότε πάντα θεμείλια γείκετο, Δῆλε, 260
 χρυσῷ δὲ τροχόεσσα πανήμερος ἔρρεε λίμνη,
 χρύσειον δ' ἐκόμησε γενέθλιον ἔρνος ἐλαΐης,
 χρυσῷ δὲ πλήμυρε βαθὺς 'Ινωπὸς ἐλιχθείς.

¹ δέ οι mss.; δέω Reiske.

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great throne with head a little bent aslant she sleeps. Never does she unloose her girdle or her swift hunting-boots lest her mistress give her some sudden command. And Hera was grievously angered and spake to her : “ So now, O shameful creatures of Zeus, may ye all wed in secret and bring forth in darkness, not even where the poor mill-women bring forth in difficult labour, but where the seals of the sea bring forth, amid the desolate rocks. But against Asteria am I no wise angered for this sin, nor can I do to her so unkindly as I should—for very wrongly has she done a favour to Leto. Howbeit I honour her exceedingly for that she did not desecrate my bed, but instead of Zeus preferred the sea.”

She spake : and with music the swans,^a the gods' own minstrels, left Maeonian Pactolus and circled seven times round Delos, and sang over the bed of child-birth, the Muses' birds, most musical of all birds that fly. Hence that child in after days strung the lyre with just so many strings—seven strings, since seven times the swans sang over the pangs of birth. No eighth time sang they : ere that the child leapt forth and the nymphs of Delos, offspring of an ancient river, sang with far-sounding voice the holy chant of Eileithyia. And straightway the brazen sky echoed back the far-reaching chant and Hera grudged it not, because Zeus had taken away her anger. In that hour, O Delos, all thy foundations became of gold : with gold thy round lake ^b flowed all day, and golden foliage thy natal olive-tree put forth and with gold flowed coiled Inopus in deep flood.

^a Apoll. Rhod. iv. 1300 f. ὅτε καλὰ νάοντος ἐπ' ὁφρύσι
Πακτωλοῖο κύκνοι κινήσωσιν ἐδὺ μέλος.

^b See note on Hymn ii. 59.

CALLIMACHUS

αὐτὴ δὲ χρυσέοιο ἀπ' οῦδεος εὗλεο παῖδα,
 ἐν δ' ἐβάλευ κόλποισιν, ἕπος δ' ἐφθέγξαο τοῖον. 265
 “ ὡ μεγάλη πολύβωμε πολύπτολι πολλὰ φέρουσα,
 πίονες ἥπειροι τε καὶ αἱ περιναίετε νῆσοι·
 αὐτὴ¹ ἐγὼ τοιήδε, δυσήροτος, ἀλλ' ἀπ' ἐμεῦ
 Δήλιος Ἀπόλλων κεκλήσεται, οὐδέ τις ἄλλη
 γαιάων τοσσόνδε θεῷ πεφιλήσεται ἄλλῳ,
 οὐ Κερχνὶς κρείοντι Ποσειδάωνι Λεχαίῳ,²
 οὐ πάγος Ἐρμεΐη Κυλλήνιος, οὐ Διὶ Κρήτῃ,
 ὡς ἐγὼ Ἀπόλλωνι· καὶ ἔσσομαι οὐκέτι πλαγκτή.”
 ὅδε σὺ μὲν κατέλεξας· ὁ δὲ γλυκὺν ἔσπασε μαζόν.
 τῶ καὶ νησάων ἀγιωτάτη ἔξετι κείνου 275
 κλήζῃ, Ἀπόλλωνος κουροτρόφος· οὐδέ σ' Ἔινω
 οὐδ' Ἄιδης οὐδ' ἵπποι ἐπιστείβουσιν Ἀρηος·
 ἀλλά τοι ἀμφιετεῖς δεκατηφόροι αἰὲν ἀπαρχαὶ
 πέμπονται, πᾶσαι δὲ χοροὺς ἀνάγουσι πόλης,
 αἱ τε πρὸς ἡσίην αἱ θ' ἔσπερον αἱ τ' ἀνὰ μέσον
 κλήρους ἐστήσαντο, καὶ οἱ καθύπερθε βορείης
 οἰκία θινὸς ἔχουσι, πολυχρονιώτατον αἷμα.
 οἱ μέν τοι καλάμην τε καὶ ἱερὰ δράγματα πρῶτοι
 ἀσταχύων φορέουσιν · ἀ Δωδώνηθι³ Πελασγοὶ

¹ αὕτη Reiske.

² Λεχαίου Hemsterhuis.

³ Δωδώνηθι marg. Taur.; Δωδώνηθε.

“ i.e. Cenchreæ, one of the harbours of Corinth (“bimaris Corinthi”), the other being Lechaeum.

^b In Arcadia.

^c The Hyperboreans, who suffered neither disease nor age (Pind. *P.* x. 41, *O.* iii. 16; Hesiod fr. 209; Herod. iv. 32; Diodor. ii. 47; Strabo 341; Plin. *N.H.* iv. 89, vi. 34 and 55; Mela i. 12 f., iii. 36). There is a useful recent discussion by Otto Schroeder in *Archiv f. Religionswissenschaft*, viii. (1904-5) p. 69 ff. The meaning of the name is much disputed. Pindar, *O.* iii. 55, takes it to mean “the people behind Boreas,” the north wind. Modern sugges-

HYMN IV

And thou thyself didst take up the child from the golden earth and lay him in thy lap and thou spakest saying : "O mighty and of many altars and many cities, bounteous Earth ! rich continents and ye islands set around lo ! I am as thou see'st—hard of tillage ; yet from me shall Apollo be called 'of Delos,' and none other among all lands shall be so beloved by any other god : not Cerchnis^a so loved by Poseidon, Lord of Lechaeum, not Cyllene's hill^b by Hermes, not Crete by Zeus, as I by Apollo ; and I shall no more be a wandering isle." Thus didst thou speak and the child drew the sweet breast.

Wherefore from that day thou art famed as the most holy of islands, nurse of Apollo's youth. On thee treads not Enyo nor Hades nor the horses of Ares ; but every year tithes of first-fruits are sent to thee : to thee all cities lead up choirs, both those cities which have cast their lots toward the East and those toward the West and those in the South, and the peoples which have their homes above the Northern shore, a very long-lived race.^c These^d first bring thee cornstalks and holy sheaves of corn-ears, which the Pelasgians of Dodona, who tions are ὑπέρ + βόρα, hill, "the people over the hills," or i.q. Ηερφερέες, Herod. iv. 33, cf. Hesych. περφερέες· θεωροι.

^a The version of Callimachus is that the offerings come from the Hyperboreans to Dodona, thence to Malis, then to Euboea, then to Delos. Herodotus says the offerings came from the Hyperboreans to Scythia, then from tribe to tribe till they reached the head of the Adriatic, thence to Dodona, then to Malis, to Carystus in Euboea, then to Andros, then to Tenos, and thence to Delos. Pausanias, i. 31. 2, says the Hyperboreans gave them to the Arimaspi, they to the Issedones, then the Scythians carried them to Sinope, then they passed through Greece to Prasiae in Attica, and were then carried by the Athenians to Delos.

CALLIMACHUS

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τηλόθεν ἐκβαίνοντα¹ πολὺ πρώτιστα δέχονται,
γηλεχέες θεράποντες ἀσιγήτοι λέβητος·
δεύτερον Ἱερὸν ἄστυ καὶ οὔρεα Μηλίδος αἴης
ἔρχονται· κεῖθεν δὲ διαπλώουσιν Ἀβάντων
εἰς ἀγαθὸν πεδίον Ληλάντιον· οὐδ' ἔτι μακρὸς
ὅ πλόος Εύβοιήθεν, ἐπεὶ σέο γείτονες ὅρμοι.
289 πρῶται τοι τάδ' ἔνεικαν ἀπὸ ξανθῶν Ἀριμασπῶν
Οῦπις τε Λοξώ τε καὶ εὐάιων Ἐκαέργη,
θυγατέρες Βορέαο, καὶ ἄρσενες οἱ τότ' ἄριστοι
ἡιθέων· οὐδ' οἵ γε παλιμπετὲς οἴκαδ' ὕκοντο,
εῦμοιροι δ' ἐγένοντο, καὶ ἀκλέες οὕποτ' ἐκεῦνοι.
ἡ τοι Δηλιάδες μέν, ὅτ' εὐήχης ὑμέναιος
ἡθεα κουράων μορμύσσεται, ἥλικα χαίτην
παρθενικαῖς,² παῖδες δὲ θέρος τὸ πρῶτον ιούλων
ἄρσενες ἡιθέοισιν ἀπαρχόμενοι φορέουσιν.

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’Αστερίη θυόεσσα, σὲ μὲν περὶ τ' ἀμφί τε νῆσοι
κύκλον ἐποιήσαντο καὶ ὡς χορὸν ἀμφεβάλοντο·
οὔτε σιωπηλὴν οὔτ' ἄψοφον οὐλος ἐθείραις
“Εσπερος, ἀλλ' ἀλεί σε καταβλέπει ἀμφιβόητον.
οἱ μὲν ὑπαείδουσι νόμον Λυκίοι γέροντος,
ὄν τοι ἀπὸ Ξάνθοιο θεοπρόπος ἥγαγεν Ὁλήν·
αἱ δὲ ποδὶ πλήσσουσι χορίτιδες ἀσφαλὲς οὐδας.
δὴ τότε καὶ στεφάνοισι βαρύνεται ἴρὸν ἄγαλμα

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¹ εἰσβαίνοντα Meineke.

² παρθενικαῖς marg. e; παρθενικα.

a The famous Δωδωναῖον χαλκεῖον (Suid. s.v., Steph. Byz. s.v. Δωδώνη, cf. Strabo, vii. fr. 3) is discussed by A. B. Cook, “The Gong at Dodona” in J.H.S. xxii. (1902) p. 5 ff., who thinks the various allusions may be harmonized if we assume that the original “gong” was the row of resonant tripods round the sacred enclosure, and that later (say 4th century B.C.) these were replaced by a more elaborate gong consisting of two pillars, on one of which was mounted the figure of a boy holding a whip formed of three chains tipped

HYMN IV

couch upon the ground, servants of the caldron ^a which is never silent—far first receive, as these offerings enter their country from afar. Next they come to the Holy town and mountains of the Malian land ; and thence they sail across to the goodly Lelantian plain ^b of the Abantes ; and then not long is the voyage from Euboea, since thy havens are nigh thereto. The first to bring thee these offerings from the fair-haired Arimaspi ^c were Upis and Loxo and happy Hecaerge, daughters of Boreas, and those who then were the best of the young men. And they returned not home again, but a happy fate was theirs, and they shall never be without their glory. Verily the girls of Delos, when the sweet-sounding marriage hymn affrights the maidens' quarters, bring offerings of their maiden hair to the maidens, while the boys offer to the young men the first harvest of the down upon their cheeks.

Asteria, island of incense, around and about thee the isles have made a circle and set themselves about thee as a choir. Not silent art thou nor noiseless when Hesperus of the curling locks looks down on thee, but ringing evermore with sound. The men sing the song of the old man of Lycia—the very song which the seer Olen ^d brought thee from Xanthos : the maidens of the choir beat with their feet the steadfast ground. Then, too, is the holy image laden

with buttons which, when moved by the wind, beat upon a bronze λέβης mounted upon the other pillar. Cf. Callim. fr. 111.

^b In Boeotia.

^c For the Arimaspi see Herod. iv. 13 ff.

^d Prehistoric poet from Lycia (Xanthos is a river in Lycia) ; Herod. iv. 35 says he wrote the hymn sung at Delphi in honour of the Hyperborean maidens. Cf. Paus. ix. 27. 2, Suid. s.v. Ωλήν.

CALLIMACHUS

Κύπριδος ἀρχαίης ἀριήκοουν, ἦν ποτε Θησεὺς
 εἴσατο σὸν παιδεσσιν, ὅτε Κρήτηθεν ἀνέπλει.
 οἱ χαλεπὸν μύκημα καὶ ἄγριον υἱὰ φυγόντες 311
 Πασιφάης καὶ γναμπτὸν ἔδος σκολιοῦ λαβυρίνθου,
 πότνια, σὸν περὶ βωμὸν ἐγειρομένου κιθαρισμοῦ
 κύκλιον ὡρχήσαντο, χοροῦ δὲ ἡγήσατο Θησεύς.
 ἐνθεν ἀειζώντα θεωρίδος ἵερὰ Φοίβῳ
 Κεκροπίδαι πέμπουσι, τοπῆια νηὸς ἐκείνης. 311
 ’Αστερίη πολύβωμε πολύλλιτε, τίς δέ σε ναύ-
 της

ἔμπορος Αἰγαίοιο παρήλυθε νηὶ θεούσῃ;
 οὐχ οὕτω μεγάλοι μιν ἐπιπνείουσιν ἀῆται,
 χρειώ δὲ ὅττι τάχιστον ἄγει πλόον, ἀλλὰ τὰ λαίφη
 ὥκεες ἐστείλαντο καὶ οὐ πάλιν αὐτὶς ἔβησαν, 32
 πρὶν μέγαν ἦ¹ σέο βωμὸν ὑπὸ πληγῆσιν ἐλίξαι
 ρησσόμενον καὶ πρέμνον ὁδακτάσαι ἄγνὸν ἐλαίης
 χεῖρας ἀποστρέψαντας· ἀ Δηλιὰς εῦρετο νύμφη
 παίγνια κουριζοντι καὶ Ἀπόλλωνι γελαστύν.
 ιστίη ὡς νήσων εὑέστιε, χαῖρε μὲν αὐτῇ,
 χαίροι δὲ Ἀπόλλων τε καὶ ἦν ἐλοχεύσατο² Λητώ.

¹ μέγαν ἦ (ἦ) MSS.; μεγάλη Wilamowitz.

² ἦν ἐλοχεύσατο MSS.; ἦ ἐλ. Stephanus; ἦ σφ' ἐλ. Meineke; ἦ νελ. Schneider; ἦν ἐλοχεύσαο Wilamow.

^a The Minotaur.

^b Pasiphaë, daughter of Helios, wife of Minos, king of Crete.

^c The ship in which Theseus carried to Crete the seven maidens and seven boys as an offering to the Minotaur.

HYMN IV

with garlands, the famous image of ancient Cypris, whom of old Theseus with the youths established when he was sailing back from Crete. Having escaped the cruel bellowing and the wild son ^a of Pasiphaë ^b and the coiled habitation of the crooked labyrinth, about thine altar, O lady, they raised the music of the lute and danced the round dance, and Theseus led the choir. Hence the ever-living offerings of the Pilgrim Ship ^c do the sons ^d of Cecrops send to Phoebus, the gear of that vessel.

Asteria of many altars and many prayers, what merchant mariner of the Aegean passes by thee with speeding ship? Never do such mighty winds as that blow upon him, but though need urges the swiftest voyage that may be, yet they speedily furl their sails and go not on board again, ere they have circled thy great altar buffeted with blows and bitten the sacred trunk of the olive, their hands tied behind their backs.^e These things did the nymph of Delos devise for sport and laughter to young Apollo.

O happy hearth of islands, hail to thyself! Hail also to Apollo and to her^f whom Leto bare!

With the help of Ariadne, Theseus slew the monster (Plato, *Phaedo*, 58 b).

^a The Athenians, who vowed that if Theseus came safely home they would send a *θεωρία* every year to Delos (Plato, *l.c.*).

^b "In Delos it was the custom to run round the altar of Apollo and to beat the altar and, their hands tied behind their backs, to take a bite from the olive-tree" (schol.).

^f Artemis.

V.—ΕΙΣ ΛΟΥΤΡΑ ΤΗΣ ΠΑΛΛΑΔΟΣ

“Οσσαι λωτροχόοι τᾶς Παλλάδος ἔξιτε πᾶσαι,
ἔξιτε· τᾶν ἵππων ἄρτι φρυασσομενᾶν
τᾶν ἱερᾶν ἐσάκουσα, καὶ ἀ θεὸς εὗτυκος ἔρπειν^{1.}
σοῦσθε νυν, ω̄ ξανθαί, σοῦσθε Πελασιάδες.
οὕποκ’ Ἀθαναία μεγάλως ἀπενύφατο πάχεις
πρὶν κόνιν ἵππειᾶν ἔξελάσαι λαγόνων,
οὐδ’ ὅκα δὴ λύθρω πεπαλαγμένα πάντα φέροισα
τεύχεα τῶν ἀδίκων ἦνθ’ ἀπὸ γηγενέων,
ἀλλὰ πολὺ πράτιστον ὑψὸν ἄρματος αὐχένας ἵππων
λυσαμένα παγαῖς ἔκλυσεν Ὡκεανῷ
ἰδρῷ καὶ ραθάμιγγας, ἐφοίβασεν δὲ παγέντα
πάντα χαλινοφάγων ἀφρὸν ἀπὸ στομάτων.

ω̄ ἵτ’ Ἀχαιαίδες, καὶ μὴ μύρα μηδ’ ἀλαβάστρως
(συρίγγων ἀίω φθόγγον ὑπαξονίων²),
μὴ μύρα λωτροχόοι τῷ Παλλάδῃ μηδ’ ἀλαβάστρως
(οὐ γὰρ Ἀθαναία χρίματα μεικτὰ φιλεῖ)
οἴσετε μηδὲ κάτοπτρον· ἀεὶ καλὸν ὅμμα τὸ τήνας
οὐδ’ ὅκα τὰν “Ιδα³ Φρὺξ ἐδίκαζεν ἔριν,
οὔτ’ ἐσ ὀρείχαλκον μεγάλα θεὸς οὔτε⁴ Σιμοῦντος
ἔβλεψεν δίναν ἐσ διαφαινομέναν.”

^{1.} ἔρπει mss.

^{2.} ὑπαξόνιον ε; ὑπ’ ἀξονίων Schneider.

^{3.} “Ιδαν mss.; corr. Bentley.

^{4.} οὐδ’ . . . οὐδὲ mss.; corr. Meineke,

V.—ON THE BATH OF PALLAS

ALL ye that are companions of the Bath of Pallas, come forth, come forth! I heard but now the snorting of the sacred steeds, and the goddess is ready to go. Haste ye now, O fair-haired daughters of Pelasgus, haste! Never did Athena wash her mighty arms before she drove the dust from the flanks of her horses—not even when, her armour all defiled with filth, she returned from the battle of the lawless Giants; but far first she loosed from the car her horses' necks, and in the springs of Oceanus washed the flecks of sweat and from their mouths that champed the bit cleansed the clotted foam.

O come, daughters of Achaea, and bring not perfume nor alabasters (I hear the voice of the axleneves!); bring not, ye companions of the Bath, for Pallas perfume nor alabasters^a (for Athena loves not mixed unguents), neither bring ye a mirror. Always her face is fair, and, even when the Phrygian^b judged the strife on Ida, the great goddess looked not into orichalc^c nor into the transparent eddy of Simois, nor

^a i.e. vessels made of alabaster, used especially to hold perfumes, cf. *N.T.* Matt. xxvi. 7, *Mark* xiv. 3, *Luke* vii. 37; *Theophrast. De odor.* 41. ^b Paris.

^c First mentioned *Hesiod, Shield* 122, *Hom. H. Aphr.* 9. Already to Plato it is only a name ($\tauὸν \nuῦν δυομάχουμενον μένον$ *Critias* 114 E, cf. *schol. Apoll. Rh.* iv. 973). Later it was identified with the mixture of copper and zinc which the Romans called *aurichalcum*, i.e. brass.

CALLIMACHUS

οὐδ' Ἡρα· Κύπρις δὲ διαυγέα χαλκὸν ἔλοῖσα
 πολλάκι τὰν αὐτὰν δὶς μετέθηκε κόμαν·
 ἀ δέ, δὶς ἔξήκοντα διαθρέξασα διαύλως,
 οἵα παρ' Εὐρώτᾳ τοὶ Λακεδαιμόνιοι
 ἀστέρες, ἐμπεράμως ἐνετρίψατο¹ λιτὰ λαβοῖσα² 25
 χρίματα, τᾶς ἴδιας ἔκγονα φυταλιᾶς·
 ὡς κῶραι, τὸ δ' ἔρευθρος ἀνέδραμε, πρώιον οἴαν
 ἦ ρόδον ἦ σίβδας κόκκος ἔχει χροῖαν.
 τῷ καὶ νῦν ἄρσεν τι³ κομίξατε μῶνον⁴ ἔλαιον,
 ὡς Κάστωρ, ὡς καὶ χρίεται Ἡρακλέης· 30
 οἴσετε καὶ κτένα οἱ παγχρύσεον, ὡς ἀπὸ χαίταν
 πέξηται, λιπαρὸν σμασαμένα πλόκαμον.
 ἔξιθ' Ἀθαναία· πάρα τοι καταθύμιος ἥλα,
 παρθενικὰ μεγάλων παῖδες Ἀκεστοριδᾶν⁵.
 ἀθάνα, φέρεται δὲ καὶ ἡ Διομήδεος ἀσπίς,
 ὡς ἔθος Ἀργείων τοῦτο παλαιότερον 35
 Εύμήδης ἐδίδαξε, τεὶν κεχαρισμένος ἱρεύς.
 ὃς ποκα βωλευτὸν⁶ γνοὺς ἐπὶ οἱ θάνατον
 δᾶμον ἐτοιμάζοντα φυγὴ τεὸν ἱρὸν ἄγαλμα
 ὥχετ' ἔχων, Κρεῖον δ' εἰς ὅρος ὥκισατο. 40
 Κρεῖον ὅρος· σὲ δέ, δαῖμον, ἀπορρώγεσσιν ἔθηκεν
 ἐν πέτραις, αἷς νῦν οὔνομα Παλλατίδες.

ἔξιθ' Ἀθαναία περσέπτολι, χρυσεοπήληξ,
 ἵππων καὶ σακέων ἀδομένα πατάγῳ.

¹ ἐτρίψατο MSS. ; corr. Meineke.

² βαλοῖσα EF. ³ τι Bergk ; τε.

⁴ κομίξατε Schneider, μῶνον Ernesti ; κομίσσατε μοῦνον.

⁵ Ἀρεστοριδᾶν Valckenaer.

⁶ ποτε βουλευτὸν MSS.

^a Tibull. i. 8. 22 "saepeque mutatas disposuisse comas."

^b Castor and Pollux, known as stars to Eurip. *Hel.* 138 ff.,

HYMN V

did Hera. But Cypris took the shining bronze and often altered and again altered the same lock.^a But Pallas, after running twice sixty double courses, even as beside the Eurotas the Lacedaemonian Stars,^b took and skilfully anointed her with simple unguents, the birth of her own tree. And, O maidens, the red blush arose on her, as the colour of the morning rose or seed of pomegranate. Wherefore now also bring ye only the manly olive oil, wherewith Castor and wherewith Heracles anoint themselves. And bring her a comb all of gold, that she may comb her hair, when she hath anointed her glossy tresses.

Come forth, Athena! A company pleasing to thy heart awaits thee, the maiden daughters of Acestor's mighty sons.^c And therewithal, O Athena, is borne the shield of Diomedes, since this is the Argive custom which in olden days Eumedes^d taught them: a priest who found favour with thee: who on a time, when he knew that the people were plotting and planning death for him, fled with thy holy image and dwelt on the Creion hill—dwelt on the hill of Creion and established thee, O goddess, on the rugged rocks, whose name is now the Pallatid rocks.

Come forth, Athena, Sacker of Cities, golden-helmeted, who rejoicest in the din of horse and etc.; their identification with the constellation Gemini was comparatively late.

^a Ακεστοριδᾶν has been unjustly suspected. It is quite correct and is a mere etymological variant for Ἀρεστοριδᾶν, since ἀκέσασθαι = ἀρέσασθαι. See Hesych. s.vv.

^b "Once when the Heracleidae came against the Orestiadae, Eumedes, priest of Athena, was suspected by the Argives of wishing to betray the Palladium to the Heracleidae. Eumedes, being afraid, took the Palladium and came to the hill called Creion" (schol.).

CALLIMACHUS

45

σάμερον ὑδροφόροι μὴ βάπτετε—σάμερον Ἀργος
 πίνετ’ ἀπὸ κρανᾶν μηδ’ ἀπὸ τῶ ποταμῶ,¹
 σάμερον αἱ δῶλαι τὰς κάλπιδας ἡ ἁ Φυσάδειαν
 ἡ ἐς Ἀμυμώναν οἴσετε τὰν Δαναῶ.
 καὶ γὰρ δὴ χρυσῷ τε καὶ ἄνθεσιν ὕδατα μίξας
 ἥξει φορβαίων Ἰναχος ἐξ ὄρέων
 τάθάνατὸ λοετρὸν ἄγων καλόν. ἀλλά, Πελασγέ,
 φράζεο μὴ οὐκ ἐθέλων τὰν βασίλειαν ἴδης.
 ὅς κεν ἴδη γυμνὰν τὰν Παλλάδα τὰν πολιοῦχον,
 τῶργος ἐσοψεῖται τοῦτο πανυστάτιον.
 πότνι Ἀθαναία τὺ² μὲν ἔξιθι· μέσφα δ’ ἐγώ τι
 ταῖσδ’ ἐρέω. μῆθος δ’ οὐκ ἐμός, ἀλλ’ ἐτέρων.

50 55

παῖδες, Ἀθαναία νύμφαν μίαν ἐν ποκα Θήβαις
 πουλύ τι καὶ περὶ δὴ φίλατο τὰν ἑταρᾶν,
 ματέρα Τειρεσίαο, καὶ οὕποκα χωρὶς ἔγεντο·
 ἀλλὰ καὶ ἀρχαίων εὗτ’ ἐπὶ Θεσπιέων
 ἡ πὶ Κορωνείας ἡ εἰς Ἀλίαρτον ἐλαύνοι
 ἵππως, Βοιωτῶν ἔργα διερχομένα,
 ἡ πὶ Κορωνείας,³ ἵνα οἱ τεθυωμένον ἄλσος
 καὶ βωμοὶ ποταμῷ κεῦντ’ ἐπὶ Κωραλίῳ.
 πολλάκις ἀ δαίμων νιν ἐώ ἐπεβάσατο δίφρω,
 οὐδ’ ὅποι νυμφᾶν οὐδὲ χοροστασίαι
 ἀδεῖαι τελέθεσκον, ὃκ’ οὐχ ἀγεῖτο Χαρικλώ·
 ἀλλ’ ἔτι καὶ τήναν δάκρυα πόλλ’ ἔμενεν,
 καίπερ Ἀθαναίᾳ καταθύμιον ἔσσαν ἐταίραν.
 δὴ ποκα⁴ γὰρ πέπλων λυσαμένα περόνας
 ἵππω ἐπὶ κράνα ‘Ελικωνίδι καλὰ ρεοίσα
 λῶντο· μεσαμβρινὰ δ’ εἰχ’ ὄρος ἀσυχία.

60 65 70

¹ τῶ ποταμῶν MSS.

² σὺ MSS.

³ There is much uncertainty about the text here. We assume a very bold epanaphora.

⁴ ποτε MSS.

HYMN V

shield. To-day, ye water-carriers, dip not your pitchers—to-day, O Argos, drink ye from the fountains and not from the river; to-day, ye handmaidens, carry your pitchers to Physadeia,^a or Amymone,^b daughter of Danaus. For, mingling his waters with gold and with flowers, Inachus will come from his pastoral hills, bringing fair water for the Bath of Athena. But beware, O Pelasgian, lest even unwittingly thou behold the Queen. Whoso shall behold Pallas, Keeper of Cities, naked, shall look on Argos for this the last time. Lady Athena, do thou come forth, and meanwhile I shall say somewhat unto these. The story is not mine but told by others.

Maidens, one nymph of old in Thebes did Athena love much, yea beyond all her companions, even the mother of Teiresias, and was never apart from her. But when she drove her steeds towards ancient Thespiae or towards Coroneia or to Haliartus, passing through the tilled fields of the Boeotians—or toward Coroneia where her fragrant grove and altars are set by the river Curalius—often did the goddess set the nymph upon her car and there was no dalliance of nymphs nor sweet ordering of dance, where Chariclo^c did not lead.

Yet even her did many tears await in the after days, albeit she was a comrade pleasing to the heart of Athena. One day those twain undid the buckles of their robes beside the fair-flowing Fountain of the Horse on Helicon and bathed; and noon tide quiet

^a Spring at Argos. Cf. Steph. Byz. s.v. "Ασβωτις."

^b Spring at Argos. Cf. Apollod. ii. 1. 5, Strabo 368, Paus. ii. 37, etc.

^c Chariclo, wife of Eueres and mother of Teiresias.

CALLIMACHUS

ἀμφότεραι λώοντο, μεσαμβριναὶ δ' ἔσαν ὥραι,
 πολλὰ δ' ἀσυχία τῆνο κατεῖχεν ὄρος.
 Τειρεσίας δ' ἔτι μῶνος¹ ἀμᾶ κυσὶν ἄρτι γένεια 75
 περκάζων ἱερὸν χῶρον ἀνεστρέφετο.
 διψάσας δ' ἄφατόν τι ποτὶ ρόον ἥλυθε κράνας,
 σχέτλιος· οὐκ ἐθέλων δ' εἶδε τὰ μὴ θεμιτά·
 τὸν δὲ χολωσαμένα περ ὅμως προσέφασεν Ἀθάνα
 “τίς σε, τὸν ὀφθαλμῶς οὐκέτ’ ἀποισόμενον, 80
 ὡς Εὐηρείδα, χαλεπὰν ὄδὸν ἄγαγε δαίμων;”
 ἀ μὲν ἔφα, παιδὸς δ' ὅμματα νὺξ ἐλαβεν.²
 ἐστάκη³ δ' ἄφθογγος, ἐκόλλασαν γὰρ ἀνῖαι
 γώνατα καὶ φωνὰν ἔσχεν ἀμηχανίᾳ.
 ἀ νύμφα δ' ἐβόασε “τί μοι τὸν κῶρον ἔρεξας, 85
 πότνια; τοιαῦται δαίμονες ἔστε φίλαι;
 ὅμματά μοι τῷ παιδὸς ἀφείλεο. τέκνου ἄλαστε,
 εἴδες Ἀθαναίας στήθεα καὶ λαγόνας,
 ἀλλ' οὐκ ἀέλιον πάλιν ὄψεαι. ὡς ἐμὲ δειλάν,
 ὡς ὄρος, ὡς Ἐλικῶν οὐκέτι μοι παριτέ,
 η μεγάλ' ἀντ' ὀλίγων ἐπράξαο· δόρκας ὀλέσσας 90
 καὶ πρόκας οὐ πολλὰς φάεα παιδὸς ἔχεις.”
 ἀ καὶ ἄμ⁴ ἀμφοτέραισι φίλον περὶ παῖδα λαβοῦσα
 μάτηρ μὲν γοερᾶν οἶτον⁵ ἀηδονίδων
 ἀγε βαρὺ κλαίοισα, θεὰ δ' ἐλέησεν ἔταιραν 95
 καὶ νυν Ἀθαναία πρὸς τόδ' ἐλεξεν ἔπος
 “δῆα γύναι, μετὰ πάντα βαλεῦ πάλιν ὄσσα δι'
 ὄργαν
 εἴπας· ἐγὼ δ' οὐ τοι τέκνου ἔθηκ' ἄλασόν.
 οὐ γὰρ Ἀθαναία γλυκερὸν πέλει ὅμματα παίδων
 ἀρπάζειν· Κρόνιοι δ' ὥδε λέγοντι νόμοι. 100

¹ μοῦνος MSS.

² ἐλαβεν Vindob. 318; ἐβαλεν other MSS.

³ ἐστάκη Buttmann; ἐστάθη (ἐστάθη).

HYMN V

held all the hill. Those two were bathing and it was the noontide hour and a great quiet held that hill. Only Teiresias, on whose cheek the down was just darkening, still ranged with his hounds the holy place. And, athirst beyond telling, he came unto the flowing fountain, wretched man! and unwillingly saw that which is not lawful to be seen. And Athena was angered, yet said to him : "What god, O son of Everes, led thee on this grievous way? hence shalt thou never more take back thine eyes!"

She spake and night seized the eyes of the youth. And he stood speechless; for pain glued his knees and helplessness stayed his voice. But the nymph cried : "What hast thou done to my boy, lady? Is such the friendship of you goddesses? Thou hast taken away the eyes of my son. Foolish child! thou hast seen the breast and body of Athena, but the sun thou shalt not see again. O me unhappy! O hill, O Helicon, where I may no more come, surely a great price for little hast thou exacted. Losing a few gazelles and deer, thou hast taken the eyes of my child."

Therewith the mother clasped her beloved child in both her arms and, wailing the heavy plaint of the mournful nightingale, led him away. And the goddess Athena pitied her comrade and spake to her and said : "Noble lady, take back all the words that thou hast spoken in anger. It is not I that made thy child blind. For no sweet thing is it for Athena to snatch away the eyes of children. But the laws of Cronus order thus: Whosoever shall behold any

* $\delta\kappa\lambda\delta\mu'$ Editor; $\delta(\eta)\mu\acute{e}v.$
5 $o\lambda\kappa\tau\sigma v$ Stephanus.

CALLIMACHUS

ὅς κε τιν' ἀθανάτων, ὅκα μὴ θεὸς αὐτὸς ἔληγται,
 ἀθρήσῃ, μισθῶ τοῦτον ἵδεῖν μεγάλῳ.
 δῆα γίναι, τὸ μὲν οὐ παλινάγρετον αὐθὶ γένοιτο
 ἔργον· ἐπεὶ μοιρᾶν ὅδ' ἐπένησε¹ λίνα,
 ἄνικα τὸ πρᾶτόν νιν ἐγείναο· νῦν δὲ κομίζευ,
 ὡς Εὐηρεΐδα, τέλθος ὄφειλόμενον. 105
 πόσσα μὲν ἀ Καδμῆις ἐσ υστερον ἔμπυρα καυσεῖ,
 πόσσα δ' Ἀρισταῖος, τὸν μόνον εὐχόμενοι
 παῖδα, τὸν ἀβατὰν Ἀκταίονα, τυφλὸν ἵδεσθαι.
 καὶ τῆνος μεγάλας σύνδρομος Ἀρτέμιδος 110
 ἐσσεῖτ²· ἀλλ' οὐκ αὐτὸν ὁ τε δρόμος αἱ τ' ἐν ὄρεσσι
 ρύσσεῦνται ξυναὶ τάμος ἑκαβολίαι,
 ὅπποκ'² ἄν οὐκ ἐθέλων περ ἵδη χαρίεντα λοετρὰ
 δαιμονος· ἀλλ' αὐταὶ τὸν πρὸν ἄνακτα κύνες
 τουτάκι δειπνησεῦντι· τὰ δ' οὐέος ὀστέα μάτηρ 115
 λεξεῖται δρυμώς πάντας ἐπερχομένα·
 δλβίσταν ἐρέει σε καὶ εὐαίωνα γενέσθαι,
 ἐξ ὄρέων ἀλαὸν παιδ' ὑποδεξαμέναν.³
 ὡς ἔτάρα, τῷ μή τι μινύρεο· τῷδε γὰρ ἄλλα
 τεῦ χάριν ἐξ ἐμέθεν πολλὰ μενεῦντι γέρα. 120
 μάντιν ἐπεὶ θησῶ νιν ἀοίδιμον ἐσσομένοισιν,
 ἥ μέγα τῶν ἄλλων δή τι περισσότερον.
 γνωσεῖται δ' ὄρνιχας, ὃς αἴσιος οἵ τε πέτονται
 ἥλιθα καὶ ποίων οὐκ ἀγαθαὶ πτέρυγες.
 πολλὰ δὲ Βοιωτοῖσι θεοπρόπα, πολλὰ δὲ Κάδμῳ 125
 χρησεῖ, καὶ μεγάλοις υστερα Λαβδακίδαις.
 δωσῶ καὶ μέγα βάκτρον, ὃ οἱ πόδας ἐσ δέον ἀξεῖ,
 δωσῶ καὶ βιότω τέρμα πολυχρόνιον.

¹ ἐπένησε Spanheim, Bentley; ἐπένευσε. ² ὄππόταν mss.

³ ἀποδεξαμέναν Meineke; an absolute solecism, but accepted by Wilamowitz and others.

^a Autonoë.

^b Actaeon, son of Aristaeus and Autonoë, was torn to

HYMN V

of the immortals, when the god himself chooses not, at a heavy price shall he behold. Noble lady, the thing that is done can no more be taken back ; since thus the thread of the Fates span when thou didst bear him at the first ; but now, O son of Everes, take thou the issue which is due to thee. How many burnt offerings shall the daughter of Cadmus^a burn in the days to come ? how many Aristaeus ?—praying that they might see their only son, the young Actaeon,^b blind. And yet he shall be companion of the chase to great Artemis. But him neither the chase nor comradeship in archery on the hills shall save in that hour, when, albeit unwillingly, he shall behold the beauteous bath of the goddess. Nay, his own dogs shall then devour their former lord. And his mother shall gather the bones of her son, ranging over all the thickets. Happiest of women shall she call thee and of happy fate, for that thou didst receive thy son home from the hills—blind. Therefore, O comrade, lament not ; for to this thy son—for thy sake—shall remain many other honours from me. For I will make him a seer to be sung of men hereafter, yea, more excellent far than any other. He shall know the birds—which is of good omen among all the countless birds that fly and what birds are of ill-omened flight. Many oracles shall he utter to the Boeotians and many unto Cadmus, and to the mighty sons of Labdacus in later days. Also will I give him a great staff which shall guide his feet as he hath need, and I will give him a long term of life. And he only,^c when he dies,

pieces by his own dogs because he had seen Artemis bathing in Parthenius in the Gargaphian valley. Apollod. iii. 4. 4, Nonn. v. 287 ff., Ovid, *Met.* iii. 131 ff.

^a Hom. *Od.* x. 494 f.

CALLIMACHUS

καὶ μόνος, εὗτε θάνη, πεπνυμένος ἐν νεκύεσσι
φοιτασσῖ, μεγάλωι τίμιοι Ἀγεσίλᾳ.”

13
ὡς φαμένα κατένευσε· τὸ δ’ ἐντελὲς ω̄ κ’ ἐπὶ νεύσῃ¹

Παλλάς, ἐπεὶ μώνα Ζεὺς τό γε θυγατέρων
δῶκεν Ἀθαναίᾳ, πατρώια πάντα φέρεσθαι,

λωτροχόοι, μάτηρ δ’ οὕτις ἔτικτε θεάν,
ἀλλὰ Διὸς κορυφά. κορυφὰ Διὸς οὐκ ἐπινεύει
ψεύδεα <κούδε> Διὸς ψεύδετ² >αι <ά> θυγάτηρ.

ἔρχετ³ Ἀθαναία νῦν ἀτρεκές· ἀλλὰ δέχεσθε
τὰν θεόν, ω̄ κῶραι τῷργον⁴ ὅσαις μέλεται, —
σύν τ’ εὐαγορίᾳ σύν τ’ εἴγμασι σύν τ’ ὀλολυγαῖς.

χαῖρε θεά, κάδευ δ’ Ἀργεος Ἰναχίῳ.
χαῖρε καὶ ἐξελάοισα, καὶ ἐσ πάλιν αὗτις ἐλάσσαις
ἴππως, καὶ Δαναῶν κλάρον ἅπαντα σάω.

¹ ἐπὶ νεύσῃ Wilamowitz; ἐπινεύσῃ.

² lacuna supplied by the Editor.

³ τῷργον Boissonade; τῷργος.

HYMN V

shall walk among the dead having understanding,
honoured of the great Leader of the Peoples.^a"

So she spake and bowed her head; and that word is fulfilled over which Pallas bows; since to Athena only among his daughters hath Zeus granted that she should win all things that belong to her sire, O companions of the Bath, and no mother bare that goddess, but the head of Zeus. The head of Zeus bows not in falsehood, and in falsehood his daughter hath no part.

Now comes Athena in very deed. O maidens, whose task it is, receive ye the goddess with pious greeting and with prayer, and with the voice of thanksgiving. Hail, goddess, and have thou Inachian Argos in thy keeping! Hail when thou drivest forth thy steeds, and home again mayst thou drive them with joy, and do thou preserve all the estate of the Danaans.

^a Hades. The title Ἀγεσιλαος, which was used of Hades by Aeschylus also (Athen. iii. 99 B), refers to his character as host of the dead (*οι πολλοι, οι πλειονες*) and is to be compared with his titles Πολυδέγμων (Hom. *H. Dem.* 17, 31, 430), Πολυδέκτης (*ib.* 9), Πολυσημάντωρ (*ib.* 31), Πανδοκεύς (Lycophr. 655).

VI.—ΕΙΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΑ

Τῶ καλάθω κατιόντος ἐπιφθέγξασθε, γυναῖκες,
“Δάματερ μέγα χαῖρε πολυτρόφε πουλυμέδιμνε.”
τὸν κάλαθον κατιόντα χαμαι θασεῖσθε βέβαλοι,¹
μηδ' ἀπὸ τῶ τέγεος μηδ' ὑψόθεν αὐγάσσησθε
μὴ παῖς μηδὲ γυνὰ μηδ' ἀ κατεχεύατο χαίταν,
μηδ' ὅκ' ἀφ' αὐαλέων στομάτων πτύωμες ἄπαστοι.
“Εσπερος ἐκ νεφέων ἐσκέψατο πανίκα νεῦται,
“Εσπερος, ὅστε πιεῖν Δαμάτερα μῶνος ἔπεισεν,
ἀρπαγίμας ὅκ' ἄπυστα μετέστιχεν ἵχνια κώρας.
πότνια, πῶς σε δύναντο πόδες φέρεν ἔστ' ἐπὶ¹⁰
δυθμάς,
ἔστ' ἐπὶ τῶς μέλανας καὶ ὅπα τὰ χρύσεα μᾶλα;
οὐ πίεις οὔτ' ἄρ' ἔδεις τῆμον χρόνον οὐδὲ λοέσσα.
τρὶς μὲν δὴ διέβας Ἀχελώιον ἀργυροδίναν,
τοσσάκι δ' ἀενάων ποταμῶν ἐπέρασας ἔκαστον,

¹ Schol. Plato, *Symp.* 218 *β* καὶ εἰ τις ἀλλος ἔστι βέβηλος τε καὶ ἀγροκος, πύλας παμμεγάλας τοὺς ὡσὶν ἐπίθεσθε] ἐντεῦθεν παρφθησε Καλλίμαχος ἐν ὅμινῳ Δήμητρος καλάθου τὸ θύρας δ' ἐπίθεσθε βέβηλοι.

^a κατιόντος might mean “comes home” but probably it is safer to take it as “comes in procession.” Cf. κάθοδος Herondas i. 56.

^b i.e. dedicated on arriving at puberty. Or “hath her hair unbound,” i.e. a maiden unwed. Cf. schol. μηδ' ητις ἀγαμός ἔστι. Scott, *Heart of Midlothian* chap. 22, says of Effie Deans on her trial: “Her . . . tresses . . . which,

VI.—TO DEMETER

As the Basket comes,^a greet it, ye women, saying
“Demeter, greatly hail! Lady of much bounty, of
many measures of corn.” As the Basket comes, from
the ground shall ye behold it, ye uninitiated, and
gaze not from the roof or from aloft—child nor wife
nor maid that hath shed her hair^b—neither then
nor when we spit from parched mouths fasting.^c
Hesperus from the clouds marks the time of its
coming: Hesperus, who alone persuaded Demeter
to drink, what time she pursued the unknown tracks
of her stolen daughter.^d

Lady, how were thy feet able to carry thee unto
the West, unto the black^e men and where the
golden apples^f are? Thou didst not drink nor
didst thou eat during that time nor didst thou wash.
Thrice didst thou cross Achelous with his silver
eddies, and as often didst thou pass over each of the
ever-flowing rivers, and thrice didst thou seat thee on
according to the custom of the country, unmarried women
were not allowed to cover with any sort of cap, and which,
alas! Effie dared no longer confine with the snood or
riband which implied purity of maiden fame, now hung
unbound.”

^e The second day of the Thesmophoria was a day of
fasting, Nesteia.

^a Persephone.

^c The Aethiopians (schol.).

^f The garden of the Hesperides.

CALLIMACHUS

τρὶς δ' ἐπὶ Καλλιχόρῳ¹ χαμάδις ἐκαθίσσαο φρητί 15
αὐσταλέα ἀποτός τε καὶ οὐ φάγες οὐδὲ λοέσσα.

οῦπω τὰν Κυιδίαν, ἔτι Δώτιον ἥρὸν ἔναιον,
τὸν δὲ αὐτῷ καλὸν ἄλσος ἐποιήσαντο Πελασγοὶ 25
δένδρεσιν ἀμφιλαφέσ· διά κεν μόλις ἤνθεν ὁιστός·
ἐν πίτυις, ἐν μεγάλαι πτελέαι ἔσαν, ἐν δὲ καὶ ὅχναι,
ἐν δὲ καλὰ γλυκύμαλα· τὸ δὲ ὕστ’ ἀλέκτρινον ὕδωρ
ἔξ ἀμαρᾶν ἀνέθυε. θεὰ δὲ ἐπεμαίνετο χώρῳ
ὅσσον Ἐλευσῖνι, Τριόπω θ' ὅσσον, ὁκκόσον Ἔννα. 30

ἀλλ' ὅκα Τριοπίδαισιν ὁ δεξιὸς ἄχθετο δάιμων,
τουτάκις ἀ χείρων Ἐρυσίχθονος ἄφατο βωλά·
σεύνατ' ἔχων θεράποντας ἐείκοσι, πάντας ἐν ἀκμᾷ,
πάντας δ' ἀνδρογίγαντας ὅλαν πόλιν ἀρκίος ἀραι,
ἀμφότερον πελέκεσσι καὶ ἀξίναισιν ὅπλίσσας, 35
ἐς δὲ τὸ τᾶς Δάματρος ἀναιδέες ἔδραμον ἄλσος.
ἥς⁷ δέ τις αἴγειρος, μέγα δένδρεον αἰθέρι κύρον,
τῷ δ' ἔπι ταῖς νῦμφαι ποτὶ τῶνδιον ἐψιώωντο,

¹ τρὶς δὲ ἔπει καλλι . . . only is preserved in A ; the lacuna is supplied in F and late mss.

² πτολίεσσιν ἡα . . . A ; lacuna supplied in F.

³ ὑπερβα . . . A ; lacuna supplied in F etc.

⁴ π . . . Α; . . . Ιδέσθαι pd.

⁵ τίν δ' MSS.; τεῖδ' Schneider.

⁶ τριβόπω θ' LM; Τριοπάδ' Schneider; τριβόπαιδ' AF; τριβόπα θ' d.

? *θ̄s d : θ̄v.*

HYMN VI

the ground beside the fountain Callichorus,^a parched and without drinking, and didst not eat nor wash.

Nay, nay, let us not speak of that which brought the tear to Deo^b! Better to tell how she gave to cities pleasing ordinances; better to tell how she was the first to cut straw and holy sheaves of corn-ears and put in oxen to tread them, what time Triptolemus^c was taught the good craft; better to tell—a warning to men that they avoid transgression—how [she made the son of Triopas hateful and pitiful]^d to see.

Not yet in the land of Cnidus,^e but still in holy Dotium^f dwelt the Pelasgians and unto thyself they made a fair grove abounding in trees; hardly would an arrow have passed through them. Therein was pine, and therein were mighty elms, and therein were pear-trees, and therein were fair sweet-apples; and from the ditches gushed up water as it were of amber. And the goddess loved the place to madness, even as Eleusis, as Triopum,^g as Enna.^h

But when their favouring fortune became wroth with the Triopidae, then the worse counsel took hold of Erysichthon.ⁱ He hastened with twenty attendants, all in their prime, all men-giants able to lift a whole city, arming them both with double axes and with hatchets, and they rushed shameless into the grove of Demeter. Now there was a poplar, a great tree reaching to the sky, and thereby the nymphs were wont to sport at noontide. This poplar

^a Callichorus, well (*φρέαρ*) at Eleusis, Paus. i. 38. 6.

^b Demeter.

^c Son of Celeus, was taught agriculture by Demeter.

^d The lacuna is supplied in LM: <*θήκατο Τριοπίδην ἔχθρὸν καὶ οἰκτρόν*>. ^e In Caria. ^f In Thessaly.

^g i.e. Triopum in Caria. ^h In Sicily. ⁱ Son of Triopas.

CALLIMACHUS

ἀ πράτα πλαγεῖσα κακὸν μέλος ἵαχεν ἄλλαις.
 ἥσθετο Δαμάτηρ, ὅτι οἱ ξύλον ἱερὸν ἄλγει,⁴⁰
 εἶπε δὲ χωσαμένα “τίς μοι καλὰ δένδρεα κόπτει;”
 αὐτίκα Νικίππα, τάν οἱ πόλις ἀράτειραν
 δαμοσίαν ἔστασαν, ἐείσατο, γέντο δὲ χειρὶ⁴⁵
 στέμματα καὶ μάκωνα, κατωμαδίαν δ’ ἔχε κλῆδα.
 φᾶ δὲ παραψύχοισα κακὸν καὶ ἀναιδέα φῶτα⁵⁰
 “τέκνου, ὅτις τὰ θεοῖσιν ἀνειμένα δένδρεα κόπτεις,
 τέκνουν ἐλίνυσον, τέκνουν πολύθεστε τοκεῦσι,
 παύεο καὶ θεράποντας ἀπότρεπε, μή τι χαλεφθῆ
 πότνια Δαμάτηρ, τᾶς ἱερὸν ἐκκεραΐζεις.”⁵⁵
 τὰν δ’ ἄρ’ ὑποβλέψας χαλεπώτερον ἡὲ κυναγὸν
 ὤρεσιν ἐν Τμαρίοισιν ὑποβλέπει ἄνδρα λέαινα
 ὡμοτόκος, τᾶς φαντὶ πέλειν βλοσυρώτατον ὅμμα,
 “χάζευ,” ἔφα, “μή τοι πέλεκυν μέγαν ἐν χροῖ πάξω.
 ταῦτα δ’ ἐμὸν θησεῖ στεγανὸν δόμον, ω̄ ἐνι δαῖτας
 αἰὲν ἐμοῖς ἑτάροισιν ἄδην θυμαρέας ἀξῶ.”⁶⁰
 εἶπεν ὁ παῖς, Νέμεσις δὲ κακὰν ἐγράψατο φωνάν.
 Δαμάτηρ δ’ ἄφατόν τι κοτέσσατο, γείνατο¹ δ’ ἄ² θεύς.
 ἴθματα μὲν χέρσω, κεφαλὰ δέ οἱ ἄψατ’ Ὁλύμπω.
 οἱ μὲν ἄρ’ ἡμιθνῆτες, ἐπεὶ τὰν πότνιαν εἴδον,
 ἔξαπίνας ἀπόρουσσαν ἐνὶ δρυσὶ χαλκὸν ἀφέντες.⁶⁵
 ἀ δ’ ἄλλως μὲν ἔσεν, ἀναγκαίᾳ γὰρ ἐποντο
 δεσποτικὰν ὑπὸ χεῖρα, βαρὺν δ’ ἀπαμεύψατ’ ἄνακτα
 “ναῑ ναῑ, τεύχεο δῶμα, κύον, κύον, ω̄ ἐνι δαῖτας

¹ γείνατο MSS.; γείνετο Schneider. ² ἀ MSS.; αὐ Bergk.

^a “As priestess” (schol.).

^b Tmarus, mountain near Dodona in Epirus.

^c For strict sense of ὡμοτόκος see note on *Hymn* iv. 120. Here it is no more than τοκάς “with cubs” as in Eur. *Med.* 187 τοκάδος δέργυμα λέοντος.

^d Nemesis takes note of presumptuous acts and words, Plato, *Laws* 717 D. Nonn. Dion. i. 481 imitates Callimachus.

HYMN VI

was smitten first and cried a woeful cry to the others. Demeter marked that her holy tree was in pain, and she was angered and said : " Who cuts down my fair trees ? " Straightway she likened her to Nicippe, whom the city had appointed to be her public priestess, and in her hand she grasped her fillets and her poppy, and from her shoulder hung her key.^a And she spake to soothe the wicked and shameless man and said : " My child, who cuttest down the trees which are dedicated to the gods, stay, my child, child of thy parents' many prayers, cease and turn back thine attendants, lest the lady Demeter be angered, whose holy place thou makest desolate." But with a look more fierce than that wherewith a lioness looks on the hunter on the hills of Tmarus^b —a lioness with new-born cubs,^c whose eye they say is of all most terrible—he said : " Give back, lest I fix my great axe in thy flesh ! These trees shall make my tight dwelling wherein evermore I shall hold pleasing banquets enough for my companions." So spake the youth and Nemesis^d recorded his evil speech. And Demeter was angered beyond telling and put on her goddess shape. Her steps touched the earth, but her head reached unto Olympus.^e And they, half-dead when they beheld the lady goddess, rushed suddenly away, leaving the bronze axes in the trees. And she left the others alone—for they followed by constraint beneath their master's hand—but she answered their angry king : " Yea, yea, build thy house, dog, dog,^f that thou art, wherein

^a From Hom. *Il.* iv. 443 "Ερις ούρανῳ ἐστήριξε κάρη καὶ
ἐπὶ χθονὶ βαλνεῖ. Cf. Verg. *A.* iv. 177, x. 767, Nonn. xxix.
320.

^f Cf. *Aitia* iii. 1. 4.

CALLIMACHUS

ποιησεῖς· θαμιναὶ γὰρ ἐσ ὕστερον εἰλαπίναι τοι.”
 ἀ μὲν τόσσον εἰποῖσθεντοι τεῦχε πονηρά. 65
 αὐτίκα οἱ χαλεπόν τε καὶ ἄγριον ἔμβαλε λιμὸν
 αἴθωνα κρατερόν, μεγάλᾳ δ’ ἐστρεύγετο νούσῳ.
 σχέτλιος, ὅσσα πάσαιτο τόσων ἔχειν ἡμερος αὐτις.
 εἴκατι δαῖτα πένοντο, δυώδεκα δ’ οἶνον ἄφυσσον·
 τόσσα Διώνυσον γὰρ δὲ καὶ Δάματρα χαλέπτει. 70
 καὶ γὰρ τᾶ Δάματρι συνωργίσθη Διόνυσος.
 οὕτε νιν εἰς ἑράνως οὕτε ξυνδείπνια πέμπον
 αἰδόμενοι γονέες, προχανὰ δὲ εὐρίσκετο πᾶσα.
 ἦνθον Ἰτωνιάδος νιν Ἀθαναίας ἐπ’ ἄεθλα
 Ὁρμενίδαι καλέοντες· ἀπ’ ὧν ἀρνήσατο μάτηρ 75
 “οὐκ ἔνδοι, χθιζὸς γὰρ ἐπὶ Κραυνῶνα βέβακε
 τέλθος ἀπαιτησῶν ἔκατὸν βόας.” ἦνθε Πολυξώ,
 μάτηρ Ἀκτορίωνος, ἐπεὶ γάμον ἄρτυε παιδί,
 ἀμφότερον Τριόπαν τε καὶ νίέα κικλήσκοισα.
 τὰν δὲ γυνὰ βαρύθυμος ἀμείβετο δάκρυ χέοισα 80
 “νεῖται τοι Τριόπας, Ἐρυσίχθονα δὲ ηλασε κάπρος
 Πίνδον ἀν’ εὐάγκειαν, δὲ δὲ ἐννέα φάεα κεῖται.”
 δειλαία φιλότεκνε, τί δὲ οὐκ ἐψεύσαο, μᾶτερ;
 δαίνυεν εἰλαπίναν τις. “ἐν ἀλλοτρίοις Ἐρυσίχθων.”
 ἄγετό τις νύμφαν. “Ἐρυσίχθονα δίσκος ἔτυψεν,” 85
 ἦ “ἔπεος ἐξ ἵππων,” ἦ “ἐν” Οθρυΐ ποίμνι ἀμιθρεῖ!¹
 ἐνδόμυχος δῆπειτα πανάμερος εἰλαπιναστὰς
 ἥσθιε μυρία πάντα· κακὰ δὲ ἐξάλλετο γαστὴρ
 αἰεὶ μᾶλλον ἔδοντι, τὰ δὲ ἐσ βυθὸν οἴα θαλάσσας
 ἀλεμάτως ἀχάριστα κατέρρεεν εἰδατα πάντα. 90
 ὡς δὲ Μίμαντι χιών, ὡς ἀελίῳ ἔνι πλαγγών,

¹ ἀμιθρεῖ Ruhnken, Valckenaer; ἀμι- A, ἀμ' E, ἀριθμεῖ d; ἀμέλγει F.

^a Eponymous king of Ormenion in Thessaly.

^b So called from her cult at Itone in Thessaly.

HYMN VI

thou shalt hold festival; for frequent banquets shall be thine hereafter." So much she said and devised evil things for Erysichthon. Straightway she sent on him a cruel and evil hunger—a burning hunger and a strong—and he was tormented by a grievous disease. Wretched man, as much as he ate, so much did he desire again. Twenty prepared the banquet for him, and twelve drew wine. For whatsoever things vex Demeter, vex also Dionysus; for Dionysus shares the anger of Demeter. His parents for shame sent him not to common feast or banquet, and all manner of excuse was devised. The sons of Ormenus^a came to bid him to the games of Itonian Athene.^b Then his mother refused the bidding: "He is not at home; for yesterday he is gone unto Crannon to demand a debt of a hundred oxen." Polyxo^c came, mother of Actorion—for she was preparing a marriage for her child—inviting both Triopas and his son. But the lady, heavy-hearted, answered with tears: "Triopas will come, but Erysichthon a boar wounded on Pindus of fair glens and he hath lain abed for nine days." Poor child-loving mother, what falsehood didst thou not tell? One was giving a feast: "Erysichthon is abroad." One was bringing home a bride: "A quoit hath struck Erysichthon," or "he hath had a fall from his car," or "he is counting his flocks on Othrys.^d" Then he within the house, an all-day banqueter, ate all things beyond reckoning. But his evil belly leaped all the more as he ate, and all the eatables poured, in vain and thanklessly, as it were into the depths of the sea. And even as the snow upon Mimas,^e as a wax doll in the sun, yea, even more

^a Unknown.

^d Mountain in Thessaly.

^e *Hymn iv. 67 n.*

CALLIMACHUS

καὶ τούτων ἔτι μεῖζον ἐτάκετο μέσφ' ἐπὶ νευράς·
δειλαιών ἶνές τε καὶ ὄστέα μῶνον ἔλειφθεν.
κλαῖε μὲν ἀ μάτηρ, βαρὺ δ' ἔστενον αἱ δύν ἀδελφαὶ
χῶ μαστὸς τὸν ἔπωνε καὶ αἱ δέκα πολλάκι δῶλαι. 95
καὶ δ' αὐτὸς Τριόπας πολιαῖς ἐπὶ χεῖρας ἔβαλλε,
τοῖα τὸν οὐκ ἀίοντα Ποσειδάωνα καλιστρέων.
“ψευδοπάτωρ ἵδε τόνδε τεοῦ τρίτον, εἴπερ ἐγὼ μὲν
σεῦ τε καὶ Αἰολίδος Κανάκας γένος, αὐτὰρ ἐμεῖο
τοῦτο τὸ δεῖλαιον γένετο βρέφος· αἴθε γὰρ αὐτὸν 100
βλητὸν ὑπὸ Ἀπόλλωνος ἐμαὶ χέρες ἐκτερέιξαν.
νῦν δὲ κακὰ βούβρωστις ἐν ὁφθαλμοῖσι κάθηται.
ἢ οἱ ἀπόστασον χαλεπὰν νόσον ἡέ νιν αὐτὸς
βόσκε λαβών· ἀμαὶ γὰρ ἀπειρήκαντι τράπεζαι.
χῆραι μὲν μάνδραι, κενεαὶ δέ μοι αὐλιες ἥδη
τετραπόδων, ἥδη γὰρ ἀπαρνήσαντο μάγειροι.” 105
ἀλλὰ καὶ οὐρῆς μεγαλᾶν ὑπέλυσαν ἀμαξᾶν,
καὶ τὰν βῶν ἔφαγεν, τὰν Ἐστίᾳ ἔτρεφε μάτηρ,
καὶ τὸν ἀεθλοφόρον καὶ τὸν πολεμήιον ἵππον,
καὶ τὰν αἴλουρον, τὰν ἔτρεμε θηρία μικκά. 110
μέσφ' ὅκα μὲν Τριόπαο δόμοις ἔνι χρήματα κεῖτο,
μῶνοι ἄρ' οἰκεῖοι θάλαμοι κακὸν ἡπίσταντο.
ἀλλ' ὅκα τὸν βαθὺν οἶκον ἀνεξήραναν¹ ὁδόντες,
καὶ τόχ' ὁ τῷ βασιλῆος ἐνὶ τριόδοισι καθῆστο
αἰτίζων ἀκόλως τε καὶ ἔκβολα λύματα δαιτός. 115

¹ ἀνεξήραναν Ernesti; ἀνεξήραινον MSS.

^a Canace, daughter of Aeolus and Enarete, mother by Poseidon of Triopas (Diod. v. 61, Apollod. i. 7, iii. 4).

^b This rendering, which takes βούβρωστις as abstract for concrete, seems better than “gluttony sits in his eyes.”

^c The Greek μάγειρος is butcher as well as cook.

^d At libations and sacrifices the first and last offerings were made to Hestia, the goddess of the family hearth.

HYMN VI

than these he wasted to the very sinews: only sinews and bones had the poor man left. His mother wept, and greatly groaned his two sisters, and the breast that suckled him and the ten handmaidens over and over. And Triopas himself laid hands on his grey hairs, calling on Poseidon, who heeded not, with such words as these: "False father, behold this the third generation of thy sons—if I am son of thee and of Canace,^a daughter of Aeolus, and this hapless child is mine. Would that he had been smitten by Apollo and that my hands had buried him! But now he sits an accursed glutton before mine eyes.^b Either do thou remove from him his cruel disease or take and feed him thyself; for my tables are already exhausted. Desolate are my folds and empty my byres of four-footed beasts; for already the cooks^c have said me "no."

But even the mules they loosed from the great wains and he ate the heifer that his mother was feeding for Hestia^d and the racing horse and the war charger, and the cat at which the little vermin trembled.

So long as there were stores in the house of Triopas, only the chambers of the house were aware of the evil thing; but when his teeth dried up the rich house, then the king's son sat at the crossways,^e begging for crusts and the cast out refuse of the Hence the proverb ἀφ' Ἐστιας ἀρχεσθαι, which sometimes approaches the sense of τὴν ἀφ' λεπᾶς κινέν, indicating a last desperate move, or something thorough-going (cf. Germ. "von Hause aus." Plato, *Euthyphr.* 3 A, etc.).

^e There seems to be a reference to the disposal of rubbish at the crossways, Aesch. *Cho.* 97 with schol., and offerings made to Hecate there, Aristoph. *Plut.* 594 with schol. Harpocr. s.v. δξυθύμια. It seems possible that Hecate's name Eucoline is a euphemism for Acoline (*ἀκολος*).

CALLIMACHUS

Δάματερ, μὴ τῆνος ἐμὸν φίλος, ὃς τοι ἀπεχθήσ,
εἴη μηδ' ὁμότοιχος· ἐμοὶ κακογείτονες ἔχθροι.

ἄσατε¹ παρθενικαὶ, καὶ ἐπιφθέγξασθε τεκοῦσαι
“Δάματερ μέγα χαῖρε πολυτρόφε πουλυμέδιμε.”²

χῶς αἱ³ τὸν κάλαθον λευκότριχες ἵπποι ἄγοντι 120

τέσσαρες, ὡς ἀμὸν μεγάλα θεὸς εύρυανασσα

λευκὸν ἔαρ, λευκὸν δὲ θέρος καὶ χεῖμα φέρουσα

ἡξεῖ καὶ φθινόπωρον, ἔτος δ' εἰς ἄλλο φυλαξεῖ.

ώς δ' ἀπεδίλωτοι καὶ ἀνάμπυκες ἄστυ πατεῦμες, 125

ώς πόδας, ὡς κεφαλὰς παναπηρέας ἔξομες αἰεί.

ώς δ' αἱ³ λικνοφόροι χρυσῶ πλέα λίκνα φέροντι,

ώς ἀμὲς τὸν χρυσὸν ἀφειδέα πασαίμεσθα.

μέσφα τὰ τᾶς πόλιος πρυτανήια τὰς ἀτελέστως, 130

τὰς δὲ τελεσφορέας⁴ ποτὶ τὰν θεὸν ἄχρις ὁμαρτεῖν,

αἵτινες ἔξήκοντα κατώτεραι· αἱ δὲ⁵ βαρεῖαι

χάτις Ἐλειθυίᾳ τείνει χέρα χάτις ἐν ἀλγει,

ώς ἀλις, ὡς αὐτᾶν ἴκανὸν γόνυ· ταῖσι δὲ Δηὸς

δωσεῖ πάντ' ἐπίμεστα καὶ ὡς ποτὶ ναὸν ἴκωνται.

χαῖρε θεὰ καὶ τάνδε σάω πόλιν ἐν θῷ ὁμονοίᾳ 135

ἐν τῷ εὐηπελίᾳ, φέρε δ' ἀγρόθι νόστιμα πάντα·

φέρβε βόας, φέρε μᾶλα, φέρε στάχυν, οἷσε θεισμόν,

φέρβε καὶ εἰράναν, ἵν' ὃς ἄροσε τῆνος ἀμάσῃ.⁶

ἴλαθί μοι τρίλιυστε μέγα κρείοισα θεάων.

¹ ἄσατε F; om. AE.

² χῶς al Stephanus; χῶσαι.

³ ωἱ al MSS.; corr. Meineke.

⁴ τελεσφορὰς MSS.; corr. T. Bentley.

⁵ αἱ τε MSS.; corr. Ernesti.

⁶ ἀμάσῃ Stephanus; ἀμάσ(σ)ει MSS., which may be right,
cf. fr. incert. 16.

HYMN VI

feast. O Demeter, never may that man be my friend who is hateful to thee, nor ever may he share party-wall with me ; ill neighbours I abhor.

Sing, ye maidens, and ye mothers, say with them : "Demeter, greatly hail ! Lady of much bounty, of many measures of corn." And as the four white-haired horses convey the Basket, so unto us will the great goddess of wide dominion come bringing white spring and white harvest and winter and autumn, and keep us to another year. And as unsandalled and with hair unbound we walk the city, so shall we have foot and head unharmed for ever. And as the van-bearers bear vans^a full of gold, so may we get gold unstinted. Far as the City Chambers let the uninitiated follow, but the initiated even unto the very shrine of the goddess—as many as are under sixty years. But those that are heavy^b and she that stretches her hand to Eileithyia and she that is in pain—sufficient it is that they go so far as their knees are able. And to them Deo shall give all things to overflowing, even as if they came unto her temple.

Hail, goddess, and save this people in harmony and in prosperity, and in the fields bring us all pleasant things ! Feed our kine, bring us flocks, bring us the corn-ear, bring us harvest ! and nurse peace, that he who sows may also reap. Be gracious, O thrice-prayed for, great Queen of goddesses !

^a λίκνα, skull-shaped baskets, used for offering first-fruits to the gods (cf. Hesych. s.v. λεῖκνα), also for winnowing corn and for cradles. Equivalent to Latin *vannus*, whence our "van" and "fan."

^b βαρεῖα has the ambiguous sense of heavy with age (Soph. O.T. 17) or heavy with child—Lat. *gravida*.

ΕΠΙΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΑ

I.

Ξεῦνος Ἀταρνείτης τις ἀνείρετο Πιττακὸν οὗτω
τὸν Μυτιληναῖον, παῖδα τὸν Ὑρράδιον¹.
“ἄπτα γέρον, δοιός με καλεῖ γάμος· ἡ μία μὲν δὴ
νύμφη καὶ πλούτω καὶ γενεῇ κατ’ ἐμέ,
ἡ δ’ ἑτέρη προβέβηκε· τί λώιον; εἰ δ’ ἄγε σύμ μοι 5
βούλευσον, ποτέρην εἰς ὑμέναιον ἄγω.”
εἶπεν· ὁ δὲ σκίπωνα, γεροντικὸν ὅπλον, ἀείρας,
“ἥνιδε, κεῖνοί σοι πᾶν ἐρέουσιν ἔπος.”
οἱ δ’ ἄρ’ ὑπὸ πληγῆσι θοὰς βέμβικας ἔχοντες
ἔστρεφον εὐρείη παῖδες ἐνὶ τριόδῳ. 10
“κείνων ἔρχεο,” φησί, “μετ’ ἵχνια.” χῶ μὲν ἐπέστη
πλησίον· οἱ δ’ ἔλεγον· “τὴν κατὰ σαυτὸν ἔλα.”
ταῦτ’ ἀίων ὁ ξεῦνος ἐφείσατο μείζονος οἴκου.
δράξασθαι, παίδων κληδόνα² συνθέμενος,

¹ Ὑρράδιον Schneider; Ὑρραδίου.

² κληδόνι Diog.

a In Mysia.

b One of the Seven Wise Men.

c The peculiar Aeolic form of patronymic in -άδιος is attested by the Greek grammarians (Bekker, *Anecd.* ii. 634, Cramer, *Anecd. Ox.* iv. 326, etc.), who mention that Pittacus

EPIGRAMS

I.

A stranger from Atarneus^a thus asked Pittacus^b of Mytilene, the son of Hyrrhas^c: “Reverend Father, two marriages invite me. One lady is my equal in wealth and blood: the other is above my station. Which is better? Come advise me whether of those I should lead to the altar.”

So he spake: and Pittacus lifted up his staff, the old man’s weapon, and said: “Lo! these yonder shall tell thee all.” Now these were boys who at a wide crossing were spinning their swift tops with blows of the lash. “Follow their tracks,” saith he. And the stranger stood by them: and they were saying: “Keep your own rank!^d” When the stranger heard the words, he laid to heart the saying of the boys and spared to grasp at the greater estate. Now,

was called Hyrradius as son of Hyrrhas. But it is very likely that Τρραδίον is right here.

^a The phrase *τὴν κατὰ σαυτὸν ἔλα* = “drive your own line,” or “path” was a proverb. Suidas s.v., who gives not quite a correct rendering (“Seem to be what you are”), says some attributed it to the Pythian oracle, some to Solon, some to Chilon. It is hinted at by Aesch. *Prom.* v. 887 ff., where schol. A attributes it to Pittacus. It is imitated Aristoph. *Clouds* 25 *ἔλανε τὸν σαυτοῦ δρόμον*. A. Hauvette—“c’est-à-dire pousse la toupie qui est à ta portée, à ta hauteur”—quite misunderstands the phrase.

CALLIMACHUS

τὴν δ' ὀλίγην ὡς κεῦνος ἐσ οἰκίον ἥγετο νύμφην. 15
οὗτω καὶ σύ γ' ἵων¹ τὴν κατὰ σαυτὸν ἔλα.

A.P. vii. 89, Diog. Laert. i. 79 f.

II.

Εἶπέ τις, Ἡράκλειτε, τεὸν μόρον, ἐσ δέ με δάκρυ
ἥγαγεν, ἐμνήσθην δ' ὁσσάκις ἀμφότεροι
ἥλιοι ἐν λέσχῃ κατεδύσαμεν· ἀλλὰ σὺ μέν που,
ξεῖν² Ἀλικαρνησεῦ, τετράπαλαι σποδιή· 5
αἱ δὲ τεαὶ ζώουσιν ἀηδόνες, ἥσιν ὁ πάντων
ἀρπακτῆς Ἀΐδης οὐκ ἐπὶ χεῖρα βαλεῖ.

A.P. vii. 80, Diog. Laert. ix. 17.

III.²

[Οξεῖαι πάντη περὶ τὸν τάφον εἰσὶν ἄκανθαι
καὶ σκόλοπες· βλάψεις τοὺς πόδας, ἦν προσίης.]
Τίμων μισάνθρωπος ἐνοικέω. ἀλλὰ πάρελθε
οἰμώζειν εἴπας πολλά, πάρελθε μόνον.

A.P. vii. 320, where it is attributed to Hegesippus. Plut.
Ant. 70 quotes the last distich as τὸ περιφερόμενον Καλλι-
μάχειον.

IV.²

Μὴ χαίρειν εἴπης με, κακὸν κέαρ, ἀλλὰ πάρελθε·
ἴσον ἐμοὶ χαίρειν ἔστι τὸ μὴ σὲ γελᾶν.³

A.P. vii. 318.

¹ γ' ἵων A.P.; Διων Diog.

² Rejected by Wilamowitz. Other epigrams on Timon
A.P. vii. 313 ff. ³ γελᾶν mss.; πελᾶν Jacobs.

EPIGRAMS

even as he led home the humble bride, so go thou
and keep thine own rank.

II.^a

One told me, Heracleitus, of thy death and
brought me to tears, and I remembered how often
we two in talking put the sun to rest.^b Thou,
methinks, Halicarnasian friend, art ashes long and
long ago; but thy nightingales live still, whereon
Hades, snatcher of all things, shall not lay his hand.

III.

[All about my grave are sharp thorns and stakes :
thou wilt hurt thy feet if thou comest nigh :]

I, Timon,^c hater of men, inhabit here; but go
thou by; curse me as thou wilt, but go.

IV.

Bid me not “farewell,” evil heart, but go by. It
is well with me if thou refrain from laughter.

^a Quoted Diog. Laert. ix. 17, where he gives a list of persons called Heracleitus: τρίτος ἐλεγέλας ποιητὴς Ἀλικαρνασσεύς, εἰς δν Καλλιμάχος πεποίηκεν οὕτως, Εἰπέ τις . . . βαλεῖ. Strabo, xiv. 656, mentions among notable men of Halicarnassus Ἡράκλειτος ὁ ποιητὴς ὁ Καλλιμάχου ἑταῖρος. An epitaph by him is A.P. vii. 465 (imitated by Antip. Sid. A.P. vii. 464). The epigram of Callimachus is translated in *Ionica* (1858, rep. 1891) by Wm. Cory (Johnson).

^b Verg. *E.* ix. 51 f. “saepe ego longos Cantando puerum
memini me condere soles.”

^c On Timon, the Athenian misanthrope, cf. Aristoph. *Birds* 1549, *Lys.* 809 ff.; Lucian, *Timon*; Diog. Laert. ix. 112; Plut. *Anton.* 70. Schneider assigns the first distich to Hegesippus, the second to Callimachus.

CALLIMACHUS

V.

Τίμων, οὐ γὰρ ἔτ' ἐσσί, τί τοι, σκότος ἢ φάος
ἐχθρόν;
“τὸ σκότος· ὑμέων γὰρ πλείονες εἰν ’Αίδη.”

A.P. vii. 317.

VI.

Κόγχος ἐγώ, Ζεφυρῖτι, παλαιότερος^{1.} ἀλλὰ σὺ νῦν με,
Κύπρι, Σεληνάῆς ἄνθεμα πρῶτον ἔχεις,
ναυτίλος² ὃς πελάγεσσων ἐπέπλεον, εἰ μὲν ἀήται,
τείνας οἰκείων λαῖφος ἀπὸ προτόνων,
εἰ δὲ Γαληναίη, λιπαρὴ θεός, οὐδός ἐρέσσων
ποσσὶ νιν³, ὥστ’ ἔργῳ τοῦνομα συμφέρεται,
ἔστ’ ἐπεσον παρὰ θῆνας Ἰουλίδας, ὅφρα γένωμαι
σοὶ τὸ περίσκεπτον παίγνιον, Ἀρσινόη,

5

¹ πάλαι τέρας Schneider. ² ναυτίλον; corr. Kaibel.
³ ποσσὸν ίν'; corr. Hermann.

^a οἱ πλεῖονες, as we say The Great Majority = the Dead : Aristoph. *Eccl.* 1073; A.P. vii. 731, xi. 42; Suid. πλειόνων τῶν νεκρῶν.

^b On a nautilus shell dedicated to Arsinoë Aphrodite of Zephyrium (cf. epigr. of Poseidippus in Athen. vii. 318) by Selenaea, daughter of Cleinias, who, we may suppose, on the way from Smyrna to Egypt had obtained the shell at Iulis in Ceos. For Zephyrium cf. Steph. Byz. s.v. ἔστι καὶ ἀκρα τῆς Αἰγαίου ἀφ' ἣς ἡ Ἀφροδίτη καὶ Ἀρσινόη Ζεφυρῖτις ὡς Καλλίμαχος. See W. Deonna, *Rev. Arch.* 1917, *Rev. de l'histoire d. relig.* 80 (1919).

The epigram is quoted by Athenaeus apropos of Aristotle's description (fr. 316) of the nautilus : "The so-called nautilus (*i.e.* sailor) is not a polypus but resembles the polypus in the matter of tentacles. It has a testaceous back. In emerging from the water it keeps the shell atop so as not to carry

EPIGRAMS

V.

Timon (for thou art no more), which is hateful to thee—Darkness or Light? “The Darkness, for there are more^a of you in Hades.”

VI.^b

An old shell am I, O Lady of Zephyrium,^c but now, Cyprus, I am thine, a first offering from Selenaea : I the nautilus that used to sail upon the sea, if there were wind, stretching my sail on my own forestays, if Calm,^d that bright goddess, prevailed, rowing strongly with my feet—so that my name befits my deed!—till I fell on the shores of Iulis, that I might become thy admired toy, Arsinoë, and that in my chambers may

water. Then it turns over and floats on the surface, holding erect two tentacles which have a membrane between them, similar to the skinny web seen between the toes of fowls. Other two tentacles it lets down into the sea to serve as rudders. When frightened by the approach of anything it draws in its feet, fills itself with sea water and submerges quickly.” This is the Argonaut or Paper nautilus.

Arsinoë II. Philadelphus, who died, as we now know from a new fragment of the Mendes stele, in July 270 B.C., received divine honours and had, among others, a temple at Zephyrium, a promontory between Alexandria and the Canopic mouth of the Nile, dedicated by Callicrates (Poseidippus *ap.* Athen. vii. 318) ὁ ναϊάρχος, where she was worshipped as Arsinoë Aphrodite (Strabo 800), i.e. Aphrodite as patroness of sea-faring (*Εὐπλοια, Πελαγία*).

^d Galenaia, or Galene, a Nereid (Hes. Th. 244), was the goddess of Calm, cf. Eurip. *Hel.* 1457; Paus. ii. 1. 8. But the word is frequently used in the sense of the “calm sea,” e.g. Hom. *Od.* vii. 319 ἐλῶσι γαλήνην; which justifies us in taking νύν here to be the sea; cf. *νήσσων ἔρεστεται . . . οὖδωρ* A.P. iv. 3^b, 30.

CALLIMACHUS

μηδέ μοι ἐν θαλάμησιν ἔθ' ὡς πάρος, εἰμὶ γὰρ
ἄπνους,

τίκτηται νοτερῆς¹ ὕεον ἀλκυόνης.

10

Κλεινίου ἀλλὰ θυγατρὶ δίδου χάριν. οἴδε γὰρ ἐσθλὰ
ρέζειν καὶ Σμύρνης ἐστὶν ἀπ' Αἰολίδος.

Athen. vii. 318.

VII.

Τοῦ Σαμίου² πόνος εἰμὶ δόμω ποτὲ θεῖον ἀοιδὸν³
δεξαμένου, κλείω⁴ δ' Εὔρυτον, ὅσσ' ἔπαθεν,
καὶ ξανθὴν Ἰόλειαν, Ὁμήρειον δὲ καλεῦμαι
γράμμα· Κρεωφύλω, Ζεῦ φίλε, τοῦτο μέγα.

Strabo xiv. 638, Sext. Emp. *Adv. math.* p. 609, schol. Dion. Thrac. p. 163 (except the last four words).

VIII.

Στήλην μητρυιῆς, μικρὰν⁵ λίθον, ἐστεφε κοῦρος,
ώς βίον ἡλλάχθαι καὶ τρόπον οἰόμενος·
ἡ δὲ τάφῳ κλινθέντα κατέκτανε παῖδα πεσοῦσα·
φεύγετε μητρυιῆς καὶ τάφον οἱ πρόγονοι.

A.P. ix. 67 anonym. but attributed to Callim. by Planud.

¹ νοτερῆσ' . . . ἀλκυονίς Kaiobel.

² Τοῦ Σαμίου Strabo; Κρεωφύλου schol. Dion. Thrac. and Sext. Emp.

³ ἀοιδὸν Sext. Emp.; Ὅμηρον Strabo.

⁴ κλείω Sext. Emp.; κλαίω Strabo.

⁵ μαρὰν Bentley, but cf. Suid. s.v. Κυνήγιον . . . εἶδεν ἐκεῖσε στήλην μικρὰν τῷ μήκει καὶ πλατεῖαν καὶ παχεῖαν πάνυ . . . παρευθὺ πεσεῖν τὴν στήλην ἐκ τοῦ ἐκεῖσε ὑψους καὶ κροῦσαι τὸν Ἰμέριον καὶ θανατῶσαι.

EPIGRAMS

no more be laid, as erstwhile—for I am dead—the eggs of the water-haunting kingfisher. But give thou grace to the Daughter of Cleinias; for she knows to do good deeds and she is from Aeolian Smyrna.

VII.

I am the work of the Samian,^a who once received the divine singer in his house; and I celebrate the sufferings of Eurytus^b and of fair-haired Ioleia; but I am called the writing of Homer. Dear Zeus, for Creophylus this is a great thing.

VIII.^c

A youth was garlanding the grave-pillar of his step-mother, a short stone, thinking that with change of life her nature too was changed. But as he bent over the grave, the stone fell and killed the boy. Ye step-sons, shun even the grave of a step-mother.

^a Strabo xiv. 638 “To Samos belonged also Creophylus who is said to have entertained Homer and received from him as a gift the inscription of the poem called ‘The Taking of Oechalia’ (*Οἰχαλίας Αλωσις*). But Callimachus in an epigram asserts the contrary and implies that Creophylus wrote the poem while Homer was reputed to be the author on account of the alleged entertaining.” Then he quotes the epigram.

^b Eurytus, king of Oechalia, variously localized in Thessaly (*Il.* ii. 730), Messenia, and Euboea. He offered to wed his daughter Iole, or Ioleia (Hesiod *ap. schol. Soph. Tr.* 263), to him who should defeat him in archery. Heracles defeated him, but he refused to give Iole to Heracles, who thereupon destroyed Oechalia, killed Eurytus, and carried off Iole.

^c The unkindness of the step-mother to the first family (*πρόγονοι*, so *A.P.* ix. 68) is proverbial in the Greek and Latin poets, *A.P.* ix. 68 and 69.

CALLIMACHUS

IX.

“Ηλθε Θεαίτητος καθαρήν ὁδόν. εἰ δ’ ἐπὶ κισσὸν
τὸν τεὸν οὐχ αὕτη, Βάκχε, κέλευθος ἄγει,
ἄλλων μὲν κήρυκες ἐπὶ βραχὺν οὔνομα καιρὸν
φθέγξονται, κείνου δ’ Ἑλλὰς ἀεὶ σοφίην.

A.P. ix. 565.

X.

Μικρή τις, Διόνυσε, καλὰ πρήσσοντι ποιητῇ
ρῆσις· ὁ μὲν “νικῶ” φησὶ τὸ μακρότατον,
ῳδὲ σὺ μὴ πνεύσῃς ἐνδέξιος,¹ ἦν τις ἔρηται
“πῶς ἔβαλες”; φησὶ “σκληρὰ τὰ γιγνόμενα.”
τῷ μερμηρίξαντι τὰ μὴ “νδικα τοῦτο γένοιτο
τοῦπος· ἐμοὶ δ’, ὥναξ, ή βραχυσυλλαβίη.

5

A.P. ix. 566.

XI.

Τῆδε Σάων ὁ Δίκωνος Ἀκάνθιος ἱερὸν ὑπνον
κοιμᾶται. θνήσκειν μὴ λέγε τοὺς ἀγαθούς.

A.P. vii. 451.

XII.

“Ἡν δίζη Τίμαρχον ἐν “Αιδος, ὅφρα πύθηαι
ἢ τι περὶ ψυχῆς ἢ πάλι πῶς ἔσεαι,
δίζεσθαι φυλῆς Πτολεμαῖδος νιέα πατρὸς
Παυσανίου· δήεις δ’ αὐτὸν ἐν εὐσεβέων.

A.P. vii. 520.

¹ ἐπιδέξιος Kaibel.

^a Theaetetus was the author of several extant epigrams, Diog. Laert. iv. 25, viii. 48; A.P. vii: 444, 499, 727. We
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EPIGRAMS

IX.

Theaetetus^a travelled a splendid path. If that path, Bacchus, leads not to thine ivy wreath—other men's names the heralds will voice a little while, but his skill Hellas will voice for ever.

X.

Short is the speech, Dionysus, of the successful poet : " Won," says he, at most. But if thou breathe not favourably and one ask, " What luck? " "'Tis a hard business," he says. Be these the words of him who broods injustice ; but mine, O Lord, the monosyllable !

XI.

Here Saon of Acanthus, son of Dicon, sleeps the holy sleep. Say not that the good die.^b

XII.

If thou seekest Timarchus^c in the house of Hades to learn aught of the soul, or how it shall be with thee hereafter, seek the son of Pausanias of the Ptolemaic tribe,^d and thou shalt find him in the abode of the righteous.

may perhaps infer from *A.P.* vii. 49, which is on Ariston of Cyrene, that he belonged to that town. The reference of καθαρὴν ὁδὸν is obscure : cf. Pind. *Isth.* iv. (v.) 23, *Ol.* vi. 23 and 73. Hauvette has "T. est entré dans une voie nouvelle."

^b J. Montgomery : When the good man yields his breath —for the good man never dies (*Wanderer of Switz.* v.).

^c Diog. Laert. vi. 95 mentions a philosopher Timarchus of Alexandria.

^d This Athenian tribe was so named in honour of Ptolemy Philadelphus, Paus. i. 6. 8.

CALLIMACHUS

XIII.

Σύντομος ἦν ὁ ξεῖνος· ὁ καὶ στίχος οὐ μακρὰ λέξων
“Θῆρις Ἀρισταίου Κρής” ἐπ’ ἔμοι δολιχός.

A.P. vii. 447.

XIV.

Κύζικον ἦν ἔλθης, ὀλίγος πόνος ‘Ιππακὸν εὔρεῦν
καὶ Διδύμην· ἀφανὴς οὖ τι γὰρ ἡ γενεή·
καὶ σφιν ἀνιηρὸν μὲν ἐρεῖς ἔπος, ἔμπα δὲ λέξαι
τοῦθ’, ὅτι τὸν κείνων ὥδ’ ἐπέχω Κριτίην.

A.P. vii. 521.

XV.

Ἡ ρ' ὑπὸ σοὶ Χαρίδας ἀναπαύεται; “εἰ τὸν Ἀρίμμα
τοῦ Κυρηναίου παῖδα λέγεις, ὑπ' ἔμοι.”
ὡ Χαρίδα, τί τὰ νέρθε; “πολὺ σκότος.” αἱ δ'
ἄνοδοι τί;
“ψεῦδος.” ὁ δὲ Πλούτων; “μῦθος.” ἀπωλό-
μεθα.

^a It seems best to take *σύντομος* as short of stature, cf. Ovid, *Amor.* ii. 7. 59 f. “Ossa tegit tumulus, tumulus pro corpore magnus, Quo lapis exiguus par sibi carmen habet”; but some understand it as short of speech or swift of foot. The interpretations are various:

1. The deceased was small of stature, the monument was small, so that the inscription, though of the shortest, was yet too long to be written in one line (Wilamowitz).

2. The Planudean gives the epigram as one of several *eis ἀγωνιστάς*. Hence Meineke reads *ὑπ' ἔμοι, δόλιχον* (i.e. the long race) in the sense “Theris lies under me (the tomb-stone), *victor* in the long race.” Stadtmüller reads *ἐπόνει δόλιχον*.

PIGRAMS

XIII.

Short^a was the stranger: wherefore the line,
though brief its tale: "Theris, son of Aristaeus,
Cretan," is long for [upon] me.

XIV.

If thou goest to Cyzicus, it will be small trouble
to find Hippacus^b and Didyme: for not obscure is
their family. And a painful message thou wilt tell
them, yet tell them this, that I here cover Critias,
their son.

XV.^c

Doth Charidas rest under thee? "If thou meanest
the son of Arimmas of Cyrene, under me." O
Charidas, what of the world below? "Much dark-
ness." And what of the upward way? "A lie."
And Pluto? "A fable." We are undone. "This

3. Others, taking σύντομος as concise in speech, read λέξω
and ὑπ' ἔμοι, δολιχός. "Th. was brief of speech: so shall the
verse be: I shall not say much: Th., etc., rests under me :"
too long still!

^b For the name Hippacus cf. Pittacus, Astacus, Buttacus, Pyrrhacus. Ajax in his last words (*Soph. Aj.* 845 ff.) appeals to the Sun to carry the news of his death to his father and mother. Epigrams in which this last appeal is made by the epitaph on the tomb to the passenger are numerous in the Anthology: *A.P.* vii. 499, 500, 502, 540, 544, 569, 589, 631. Hauvette refers to *C.I.A.* i. 463; iv. 477^e, 477^h.

^c On Charidas, son of Arimmas of Cyrene. Arimmas is a short form of Ἀρίμαχος and is found in *Arr. Anab.* iii. 6. 8 (Hoffmann, *Die Makedonen*, p. 193).

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“οὗτος ἐμὸς λόγος ὕμμιν ἀληθινός· εἰ δὲ τὸν ἥδην βούλει, Πελλαίου βοῦς μέγας εἰν ’Αΐδη.”

A.P. vii. 524.

XVI.

Δαιμονα τίς δ' εὖ οἶδε τὸν αὔριον; ἀνίκα καὶ σέ
Χάρμι, τὸν ὄφθαλμοῖς χθιζὸν ἐν ἀμετέροις
τῷ ἑτέρᾳ κλαύσαντες ἐθάπτομεν· οὐδὲν ἐκείνου
εἶδε πατὴρ Διοφῶν χρῆμ’ ἀνιαρότερον.

A.P. vii. 519.

XVII.

“Τιμονόη.” τίς δ' ἐσσί; μὰ δαιμονας, οὐ σ' ἀν
ἐπέγνων,
εἰ μὴ Τιμοθέου πατρὸς ἐπῆν ὄνομα
στήλῃ καὶ Μήθυμνα, τεὴν πόλις. ἡ μέγα φημὶ
χῆρον ἀνιᾶσθαι σὸν πόσιν Εὐθυμένη.

A.P. vii. 522.

XVIII.

Κρηθίδα τὴν πολύμυθον, ἐπισταμένην καλὰ παιζειν
δίζηνται Σαμίων πολλάκι θυγατέρες,
ἡδίστην συνέριθον ἀεὶ λάλον· ἡ δ' ἀποβρίζει
ἐνθάδε τὸν πάσαις ὑπνον ὁφειλόμενον.

A.P. vii. 459.

^a The cheapness of things in Hades seems to have been proverbial. Cf. Callim. *Iamb.* i. 2 ἐκ τῶν δύον βοῦν κολλύβου πιπρήσκουσιν and Phot. δύολοῦ χίμαιρα· ἐν Αΐδου. Coins of Pella had ox as type (Head, *Hist. Numm.* p. 212, cf. schol. Ambros. *Theocr.* i. 26) and hence may have been

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that I say to you is the true tale, but if thou wouldest have the pleasant tale, a great ox costs but a copper in Hades.”^a

XVI.

Who knows aright to-morrow’s ^b fortune? When even thee, Charmis, whom we saw with our own eyes yesterday, next day we laid in the grave with tears. Than that thy father Diophon hath seen nothing more painful.

XVII.^c

“Timonoë.” Who art thou? By the gods I had not known thee, were not the name of thy father Timotheus on thy tombstone, and Methymna, thy city. Great, methinks, is the sorrow of thy widowed husband Euthymenes!

XVIII.

Crathis, of many tales, skilled in pretty jest, do the daughters of the Samians oft-times seek—their sweetest companion, always talking; but she sleeps here the sleep that is due to all.

known as *βόες Πελλαῖοι*, as Attic drachmas were called *γλαῦκες Λαυρεωτικαὶ* (Aristoph. *Av.* 1106) or *Παλλάδες* (Eubulus *ap.* Poll. ix. 76), and the Corinthian coins with figure of Pegasus were called *πῶλοι* (Eurip. fr. 675 = Poll. ix. 75). The meaning will then be that in Hades a real *βοῦς μέγας* costs only a *βοῦς Πελλαῖος*. Cf. Kaibel, *Hermes* xxxi. (1896).

^b Wilamowitz’ *τὸν Αἴριον* is incredible. There is no such deity.

^c Kaibel (*Hermes* xxxi. (1896)) suggests that the epigram implies an epitaph in the form *Τιμονός Τιμοθέου Μηθυμναῖος*, *γυνὰ δὲ Εὐθυμένεος*.

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XIX.

“Ωφελε μηδ’ ἐγένοντο θοαὶ νέες· οὐ γὰρ ἂν ἡμεῖς
παῖδα Διοκλείδου Σάπολιν ἐστένομεν.
νῦν δ’ ὁ μὲν εἰν ἀλί που φέρεται νέκυς, ἀντὶ δ’
ἐκείνου
οὖνομα καὶ κενεὸν σῆμα παρερχόμεθα.

A.P. vii. 271.

XX.

Νάξιος οὐκ ἐπὶ γῆς ἔθανεν Λύκος, ἀλλ’ ἐνὶ πόντῳ
ναῦν ἄμα καὶ ψυχὴν εἶδεν ἀπολλυμένην,
ἔμπορος Αἴγινηθεν ὅτ’ ἔπλεε. χώ μὲν ἐν ὑγρῇ
νεκρός, ἐγὼ δ’ ἄλλως οὖνομα τύμβος ἔχων
κηρύσσω πανάληθες ἔπος τόδε “φεῦγε θαλάσσῃ”
συμμίσγειν ἐρίφων, ναυτίλε, δυομένων.” 5

A.P. vii. 272.

XXI.

Δωδεκέτη τὸν παῖδα πατὴρ ἀπέθηκε Φίλιππος
ἐνθάδε, τὴν πολλὴν ἐλπίδα, Νικοτέλην.

A.P. vii. 453.

XXII.

‘Ηῶι Μελάνιππον ἔθάπτομεν, ἥελίου δὲ
δυομένου Βασιλὼ κάτθανε παρθενικὴ
αὐτοχερί· ζώειν γὰρ ἀδελφεὸν ἐν πυρὶ θεῖσα
οὐκ ἔτλη. δίδυμον δ’ οἶκος ἐσεῖδε κακὸν

EPIGRAMS

XIX.^a

Would that swift ships had never even been !
So should we not be mourning Sopolis, son of
Diocleides. But now he floats somewhere in the sea,
a corpse, and, in his stead, his name and empty tomb
we pass by.

XX.^b

Not on land died Lycus of Naxos, but at sea
he saw ship and life perish together, when sailing as
a merchant from Aegina. And he in the wet sea is
a corpse, while I, the tomb that holds only his name,
proclaim this message of utter truth : Flee the
company of the sea, O mariner, when the Kids are
setting !

XXI.

Here the father laid his twelve-year son : here
Philippus laid his great hope—Nicoteles.

XXII.

At morn we buried Melanippus : as the sun set
the maiden Basilo died by her own hand ; for she
could not endure to lay her brother on the pyre and
live ; and the house of their father Aristippus

^a *Cp. A.P.* vii. 496.

^b For the cosmical setting of the Kids in December
bringing storm, as also their heliacal rising in May, cf. Plin.
N.H. xviii. 69 “haec (tempestates) ab horridis sideribus
exeunt veluti Arcturo, Orione, haedis.” Hor. *C.* iii. 1. 28 ;
Verg. *A.* ix. 668. Similarly Capella, Ovid, *Fast.* v. 113,
M. iii. 594; Arat. *Ph.* 158 f.; Theocr. vii. 53.

CALLIMACHUS

πατρὸς Ἀριστίπποιο, κατήφησεν δὲ Κυρήνη
πᾶσα τὸν εὔτεκνον χῆρον ἴδούσα δόμον.

A.P. vii. 517.

XXIII.

Οστις ἐμὸν παρὰ σῆμα φέρεις πόδα, Καλλιμάχου με
ἴσθι Κυρηναίου παῦδά τε καὶ γενέτην.
εἰδείης δ' ἄμφω κεν· ὁ μέν κοτε πατρίδος ὅπλων
ἡρξεν, ὁ δ' ἦεισεν κρέσσονα βασκανίης·
οὐ νέμεσις· Μοῦσαι γὰρ ὅσους ἵδον ὅμματι παῦδας 5
μὴ λοξῷ, πολιοὺς οὐκ ἀπέθεντο φίλους.

A.P. vii. 525.

XXIV.

Αστακίδην τὸν Κρῆτα τὸν αἰπόλον ἥρπασε Νύμφη
ἔξ ὄρεος, καὶ νῦν ἱερὸς Ἀστακίδης.
οὐκέτι Δικταίησιν ὑπὸ δρυσίν, οὐκέτι Δάφνιν
ποιμένες, Ἀστακίδην δ' αἰὲν ἀεισόμεθα.

A.P. vii. 518.

XXV.

Εἴπας “ “Ηλιε χαῖρε ” Κλεόμβροτος ‘Ωμιβρακιώτης
ἢλατ’ ἀφ’ ὑψηλοῦ τείχεος εἰς Ἀίδην,

^a On Battus, son of Callimachus the General and father of Callimachus the Poet.

^b Cf. Hes. Th. 81 f.; Hor. Od. iv. 3. 1.

^c i.e. is become a hero. Cf. Wilamowitz, *Die Textgeschichte der griechischen Bukoliker*, p. 176.

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beheld a twofold woe; and all Cyrene bowed her head to see the home of happy children made desolate.

XXIII.^a

Whosoever thou art who walkest past my tomb,
know that I am son and sire of Callimachus of Cyrene.
Thou wilt know them both. For the one once led
the arms of his fatherland, the other sang songs
beyond the reach of envy. Naught in this is there
to surprise; for on whom as children the Muses
look ^b with no sidelong glance, those they do not
reject as friends when their heads are grey.

XXIV.

Astacides, the Cretan, the goat-herd, a nymph
carried off from the hill, and now Astacides is made
holy.^c No more beneath the oaks of Dicte, no more
of Daphnis shall we shepherds sing, but always of
Astacides.

XXV.^d

Farewell, O Sun, said Cleombrotus of Ambracia
and leapt from a lofty wall into Hades. No evil

^a A.P. vii. 471, cf. xi. 354. Cleombrotus of Ambracia was a pupil of Plato. He was in Aegina at the time of Socrates' death, Plato, *Phaedo* 59 c. For his suicide cf. Lucian, *Philopatr.* i. ἀλλὰ κατὰ κρημνῶν ὡθούμην ἀν ἐπὶ κεφαλῆς σκοτοδινήσας, εἰ μὴ ἐπέκραξάς μοι, ὃ τάν, καὶ τὸ τοῦ Κλεομβρότου πήδημα τοῦ Ἀμβρακιώτου ἐμνθεύθη ἐπ' ἐμοί. The work of Plato is the *Phaedo*, or *On the Soul*. Cf. Th. Sinko in *Eos* xi. (1905), pp. 1 f.

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ἀξιον οὐδὲν ἵδων θανάτου κακόν, ἀλλὰ Πλάτωνος
ἐν τῷ περὶ ψυχῆς γράμμῳ ἀναλεξάμενος.

A.P. vii. 471; Sext. Emp. *Adv. math.* p. 690; schol.
Dion. Thrac. p. 160.

XXVI.

Ἡρως Ἡετίωνος ἐπίσταθμος Ἀμφιπολίτεω
ἴδρυμαι μικρῷ μικρὸς ἐπὶ προθύρῳ
λοξὸν ὄφιν καὶ μοῦνον ἔχων ξίφος· ἀνδρὶ δ' Ἐπειῶ
θυμωθεὶς πεζὸν κάμε παρῳκίσατο.

A.P. ix. 336.

XXVII.

Ωμοσε Καλλίγνωτος Ἰωνίδι μήποτ' ἐκείνης
ἔξειν μήτε φίλον κρέσσονα μήτε φίλην.
ώμοσεν· ἀλλὰ λέγουσιν ἀληθέα τοὺς ἐν ἔρωτι
ὅρκους μὴ δύνειν οὔνατ' ἐσ ἀθανάτων.
νῦν δ' ὁ μὲν ἀρσενικῷ θέρεται πυρί· τῆς δὲ ταλαιόης 5
νύμφης ὡς Μεγαρέων οὐ λόγος οὐδὲ ἀριθμός.

A.P. v. 6.

^a Heroes were characteristically represented armed and on horseback and attended by a snake (indicating their chthonian nature). Eetion is a typical Trojan (*cf.* Eetion father of Andromache) who hates the idea of a horse in consequence of the wooden horse made by Epeius (*Od.* viii. 493), and so has a hero at his door who is represented on foot. ἀνδρὶς ἦρως is a mortal. *Cf.* Pind. *O.* ii. 2 τίν' ἥρωα, τίνα δ' ἀνδρα;

^b Instability of lovers' vows; *cf.* Ovid, *Ars am.* i. 633 “Iuppiter ex alto periuria ridet amantum.”

^c The Megarians: the concluding words τῆς . . . ἀριθμός are

PIGRAMS

had he seen worthy of death, but he had read one writing of Plato's, *On the Soul*.

XXVI.^a

I, a Hero, am set by the doors of Eétion of Amphipolis—a small statue by a small vestibule, with coiling snake and a sword—no more: Wroth with the man Epeius he has set me also by his house on foot.

XXVII.^b

Callignotus swore to Ionis that he would never hold man or woman dearer than her. He sware: but what they say is true—that lovers' oaths enter not the ears of the immortals. And now his flame is a man, while of poor Ionis there is, as of the Megarians,^c “nor count nor reckoning.”

quoted from “Callimachus in his Epigrams” by Suidas *s.v.* ὑμεῖς ὁ Μεγαρέως, where the explanation of the proverb is given: “Mnaseas relates that the Aegians in Achaea, having defeated the Aetolians at sea and captured from them a penteconter, dedicated a tithe at Pytho and inquired who were the best of the Greeks. The Pythian priestess gave them the oracle quoted above. A Thessalian mare, a Lacedaemonian woman, the men who drink the water of fair Arethusa . . . ὑμεῖς δ', Αἰγιέτες οὐτε τρίτοι οὐτε τέταρτοι, οὐτε δωδέκατοι, οὗτ' ἐν λόγῳ οὗτ' ἐν ἀριθμῷ. Ion also says the oracle was given to the Aegians. But some think it was spoken to the Megarians, and quote ὑμεῖς δ' ὁ Μεγαρέως κτλ., as Callimachus in his Epigrams, etc.” Cf. Suid. *s.vv.* Αἰγιέτης and Μεγαρέων, Steph. Byz. *s.v.* Αἴγιον, etc.

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XXVIII.

Εἶχον ἀπὸ σμικρῶν ὄλιγον βίον οὕτε τι δεινὸν
ρέέζων οὔτ' ἀδικῶν οὐδένα. Γαῖα φίλη,
Μικύλος εἴ τι πονηρὸν ἐπήνεσα, μήτε σὺ κούφη
γίνεο μήτ' ἄλλοι δαίμονες οἱ μ' ἔχετε.

A.P. vii. 460.

XXIX.

‘Ησιόδου τό τ’ ἄεισμα καὶ ὁ τρόπος· οὐ τὸν ἀοιδὸν
ἔσχατον, ἀλλ’ ὀκνέω μὴ τὸ μελιχρότατον
τῶν ἐπέων ὁ Σολεὺς ἀπεμάξατο· χαίρετε λεπταὶ
ρήσιες, ’Αρήτου σύντονος ἀγρυπνίῃ.

A.P. ix. 507. Arati Vit. iii. (West. p. 54).

XXX.

‘Εχθαίρω τὸ ποίημα τὸ κυκλικόν, οὐδὲ κελεύθω
χαίρω τίς πολλοὺς ὥδε καὶ ὥδε φέρει,
μισῶ καὶ περίφοιτον ἐρώμενον, οὐδ’ ἀπὸ κρήνης
πίνω· σικχαίνω πάντα τὰ δημόσια.
Λυσανίη, σὺ δὲ ναιχὶ καλὸς καλός—ἄλλὰ πρὸν εἰπεῦν
τοῦτο σαφῶς ‘Ηχώ, φησί τις “ἄλλος ἔχει.”

A.P. xii. 43.

^a The name Micylus occurs as the name of a Macedonian general in Diodor. xix. 88. 5. It is chosen here probably as suiting the context (Micylus = small).

^b On the *Phaenomena* of Aratus. If *ἀοιδὸν* of all mss. is right, the interpretation adopted (Kaibel, *Hermes* xxix. (1894), p. 120) seems best. It would be hazardous to take *τ. ἀ. ἔσχ. as* = *τ. ἔσχ. ἀ.*, and in that sense it would be better to read *ἀοιδῶν*.

^c “Odi profanum vulgus et arceo,” Hor. *Od.* iii. 1. 1.

PIGRAMS

XXVIII.

With little means I led a humble life, doing no dreadful deed nor injuring any. Dear Earth, if I, Micylus,^a have praised any evil thing, be not thou light to me, nor light ye other Spirits which have me in your keeping.

XXIX.^b

Hesiod's is the theme and Hesiod's the manner. I misdoubt that not to the utter end but only the most honeysweet of his verses has the poet of Soli copied. Hail subtle discourses, the earnest vigil of Aratus.

XXX.^c

I hate the cyclic poem, nor do I take pleasure in the road which carries many to and fro. I abhor, too, the roaming lover, and I drink not from every well^d; I loathe all common things. Lysanias, thou art, yea, fair, fair: but ere Echo has quite said the word, says someone, "He is another's."

Echo is the companion of Pan, Eros, etc. (Plut. *Qu. Symp.* viii. 711 ε) and mother of Lynx, the Love Charmer (Callim. *ap. schol. Theocrit.* ii. 17). Her function is to repeat the last word or words of a sentence—here καλός. Cf. Ovid, *Metam.* iii. 368 "tamen haec in fine loquendi Ingeminat voces auditaque verba reportat," and *ib.* 380 "dixerat, Ecquis adest, et Adest responderat Echo." The repeated καλός as part of the lover's language occurs as early as Pind. *P.* ii. 72 καλός τοι πιθων (pet name for πιθηκός) παρὰ παισὶν δει καλός, and Attic vases frequently exhibit such forms as ὁ παῖς ναιχὶ καλός, καλὸς νεανὸς, ὁ παῖς καλός, ναιχὶ καλός, Δωρόθεος καλός, ναιχὶ καλός.

The punctuation after 'Ηχώ was first proposed by E. Petersen in 1875. The old punctuation, after σαφῶς, gave the words ἀλλος ἔχει to Echo. Cf. *Theogn.* 959 ff.

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XXXI.

"Εγχει καὶ πάλιν εἰπὲ "Διοκλέος." οὐδ' Ἀχελῷος
κείνου τῶν ἱερῶν αἰσθάνεται κυάθων.
καλὸς ὁ παῖς, Ἀχελῷε, λίην καλός, εἰ δέ τις οὐχὶ⁵
φησίν—ἐπισταίμην μοῦνος ἐγὼ τὰ καλά.

A.P. xii. 51.

XXXII.

Θεσσαλικὴ Κλεόνικε, τάλαν, τάλαν, οὐ μὰ τὸν ὀξὺν
ἡλιον, οὐκ ἔγνων· σχέτλιε, ποῦ γέγονας;
δόστέα σοὶ καὶ μοῦνον ἔτι τρίχες· ἦ ρά σε δαίμων
ούμὸς ἔχει, χαλεπῆ δ' ἡντεο θευμορίῃ;
ἔγνων· Εὐξίθεός σε συνήρπασε, καὶ σὺ γὰρ ἐλθὼν⁵
τὸν καλόν, ὡς μοχθῆρ', ἔβλεπες ἀμφοτέροις.

A.P. xii. 71.

XXXIII.

'Ογρευτής, Ἐπίκυδες, ἐν οὕρεσι πάντα λαγωὸν
διφᾶ καὶ πάσῃς ἵχνια δορκαλίδος
στείβῃ καὶ νιφετῷ κεχρημένος,¹ ἦν δέ τις εἴπη
“τῇ, τόδε βέβληται θηρίον,” οὐκ ἔλαβεν.
χούμὸς ἔρως τοιόσδε· τὰ γὰρ φεύγοντα διώκειν
οἶδε, τὰ δ' ἐν μέσσῳ κείμενα παρπέτεται.

A.P. xii. 102.

¹ κεχρημένος Bentley.

^a For the custom of drinking to a person in unmixed wine cf. A.P. v. 136, 137. For Achelous=water cf. Verg. Georg. i. 9 “Poculaque inventis Acheloia miscuit uvis.”

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XXXI.

Fill the cup and say again “To Diocles!” And Achelous^a knows not of his sacred cups. Fair is the boy, O Achelous, and very fair: and if any denies it, may I alone know how fair he is!

XXXII.

Cleonicus of Thessaly, poor youth! poor youth! nay, by the scorching sun I knew thee not. Where, poor wretch, hast thou been? Thou hast but bones and hair.^b Hath then the same doom overtaken thee as me, and hast thou met a hard dispensation of the gods? I know—Euxitheus hath caught thee too: for thou, too, didst come and gaze upon the fair one, poor youth, with both thine eyes.

XXXIII.^c

The hunter on the hills, O Epicydes, searches out every hare and the tracks of every roe, beset by frost and snow. But if one say, “Lo! here is a beast shot” he takes it not. Even such is my love: it can pursue what flees from it, but what lies ready it passes by.

^b Cf. Theocr. ii. 89.

^c This epigram is paraphrased by Horace, *Sat.* i. 2. 105 ff. “‘Leporem venator ut alta In nive sectatur, positum sic tangere nolit.’ Cantat et apponit: ‘meus est amor huic similis, nam Transvolat in medio posita et fugientia captat.’” The sentiment is a common one, cf. Ovid, *Amor.* ii. 9. 9 “‘Venator sequitur fugientia, capta relinquit Semper et inventis ulteriora petit’”; cf. ii. 19. 35; Sappho, frag. 1. 21 καὶ γὰρ αἱ φεύγει ταχέως διώξει.

CALLIMACHUS

XXXIV.

Οιδ' ὅτι μοι πλούτου κενεαὶ χέρει, ἀλλά, Μένιππε,
μὴ λέγε πρὸς Χαρίτων τούμὸν ὄνειρον ἐμοί.
ἀλγέω τὴν διὰ παντὸς ἔπος τόδε πικρὸν ἀκούων·
ναὶ φίλε, τῶν παρὰ σοῦ τοῦτ' ἀνεραστότατον.

A.P. xii. 148.

XXXV.

"Αρτεμι, τὸν τόδ' ἄγαλμα Φιληρατὶς εἴσατο τῇδε·
ἀλλὰ σὺ μὲν δέξαι, πότνια, τὴν δὲ σάω.

A.P. vi. 347.

XXXVI.

Τίν με, λεοντάγχ' ὡνα συοκτόνε, φήγινον ὕζον
θῆκε "τίς;" 'Αρχῖνος. "ποῖος;" ὁ Κρής.
"δέχομαι."

A.P. vi. 351.

XXXVII.

Βαττιάδεω παρὰ σῆμα φέρεις πόδας εὖ μὲν ἀοιδὴν
εἰδότος, εὖ δ' οἶνῳ καίρια συγγελάσαι.

A.P. vii. 415.

XXXVIII.

'Ο Λύκτιος Μενίτας
τὰ τόξα ταῦτ' ἐπειπὼν

EPIGRAMS

XXXIV.

Empty of wealth, I know, are my hands. But,
for the Graces' sake, Menippus, tell not "my own
dream to me."^a Pained through and through am I,
when I hear this bitter saying. Yes, my friend, of
all I have had from thee this is the most unloverlike.

XXXV.

Artemis, to thee Phileratis set up this image here.
Do thou accept it, Lady, and keep her safe.

XXXVI.

To thee, O Lord, Strangler of the Lion,^b Slayer of
the Boar, I, a branch of oak, am dedicated—"By
whom?" Archinus. "Which?" The Cretan. "I
accept."

XXXVII.

"Tis the tomb of Battus' son that thou art passing
—one who was well skilled in poesy and well skilled
in season to laugh over the wine.

XXXVIII.

Menitas of Lyctus dedicated this bow with these

^a Proverbial of what one knows well; cf. xlix. 6.

^b The Strangler of the Lion (*λεοντάγχης*; cf. *κυνάγχης* of
Hermes, Hippon. fr. 1) is Heracles strangling the Nemean
lion, a frequent type in art, e.g. on the throne at Amyclae
ἀγχών Ἡρακλῆς τὸν λέοντα (Paus. iii. 18. 15). He is Slayer of
the Boar, i.e. the Erymanthian Boar (Paus. viii. 24. 5).

CALLIMACHUS

ἔθηκε “τῇ, κέρας τοι
δίδωμι καὶ φαρέτρην,
Σάραπι τοὺς δ’ ὄιστοὺς
ἔχουσιν ‘Εσπερῖται.”

A.P. xiii. 7.

XXXIX.

Τὰ δῶρα τάφροδίτη
Σῦμον ἡ περίφοιτος, εἰκόν’ αὐτῆς,
ἔθηκε τήν τε μίτρην
ἡ μαστοὺς ἐφίλησε τόν τε πανόν,
αὐτοὺς θ’ οὓς ἐφόρει τάλαινα θύρσους.¹

A.P. xiii. 24. 5

XL.

Δήμητρι τῇ Πυλαίῃ,
τῇ τοῦτον οὐκ Πελασγῶν
Ακρίσιος τὸν νηὸν ἐδείματο, ταῦθ’ ὁ Ναυκρατίτης
καὶ τῇ κάτω θυγατρὶ⁵
τὰ δῶρα Τιμόδημος
εἶσατο τῶν κερδέων δεκατεύματα· καὶ γὰρ εὗξαθ’
οὗτως.

A.P. xiii. 25.

XLI.

Ιερέη Δήμητρος ἐγώ ποτε καὶ πάλιν Καβείρων,
ῶνερ, καὶ μετέπειτα Δινδυμήνης

¹ θύρσους Bentley; αὐτοὺς . . . ἐφόρει Editor; καὶ τοὺς αὐτοὺς δρῆ τάλαινα θάρσους A.P.

^a Steph. Byz. s.v. 'Εσπερίς πόλις Λιβύης, ἡ νῦν Βερονίκη. δὲ πολίτης 'Εσπερίτης. Καλλίμαχος ἐν τοῖς 'Επιγράμμασιν.

^b Cf. Hephaest.

^c Acrisius, son of Abas of Argos (οὐκ Πελασγῶν). The shrine referred to seems to be implied to be at Thermopylae, cf. Strabo ix. 420 'Ακρίσιος δὲ τῶν μνημονευομένων

EPIGRAMS

words: "Lo! I give to thee horn and quiver,
Sarapis; but the arrows the men of Hesperis ^a have."

XXXIX.

These gifts to Aphrodite did Simon, the light o'
love, dedicate: a portrait of herself and the girdle
that kissed her breasts, and her torch, yea, and the
wands which she, poor woman, used to carry.

XL.^b

To Demeter of the Gates, to whom Pelasgian
Acrisius^c builded this shrine, and to her daughter
under earth, Timodemus of Naucratis^d dedicated
these gifts as a tithe of his gains. For so he vowed.

XLI.

Priestess, Sir, of old was I of Demeter and again
of the Cabeiri and afterward of Dindymene^e—I the
πρώτος διατάξαι δοκεῖ τὰ περὶ τοὺς Ἀμφικτύονας (the Delphic
Amphictyony) τὴν δὲ σύνοδον Πυλαῖαν ἐκάλουν . . .
ἐπειδὴ ἐν Πύλαισι συνήγοντο, ἀς καὶ Θερμοπύλας καλοῦσιν· ἔθνον
δὲ τὴν Δῆμητρα οἱ πυλαγόροι. As Πυλαῖος was an epithet of
Hermes as warden of the gates of Hades (schol. Hom. Il. ii. 842, cf. πυληδόκον Hom. H. Merc. 15) and the leader of
the Pelasgians from Larissa was called Pylaeus (Hom. Il. l.c.), the exact significance of the epithet is somewhat
difficult.

^a Naucratis, town in Egypt, founded by the Milesians, Strabo xvi. 801.

^b Dindymene=Cybele, from Mt. Dindymus in Phrygia, at the foot of which lay Pessinus, the early centre of her worship, cf. Steph. Byz. s.v. Δίνδυμα . . . ἀφ' ὅν Δινδυμήνη ἡ Πέτα, and Catull. lxiii. 13 "Dindymenae dominae."

CALLIMACHUS

ἡ γρῆνς γενόμην, ἡ νῦν κόνις, ἡ 'ν [ὅτλοις
'Ελευθοῦσ] ¹
πολλῶν προστασίη νέων γυναικῶν.
καὶ μοι τέκν' ἐγένοντο δύ' ἄρσενα, κήπέμυσ'
ἐκείνων
εὐγήρως ἐνὶ χερσίν· ἔρπε χαίρων.

5

A.P. vii. 728.

XLII.

"Ημισύ μεν ψυχῆς ἔτι τὸ πνέον, ημισυ δ' οὐκ οἶδ'
εἴτ' "Ἐρος εἴτ' 'Αἰδης ἥρπασε, πλὴν ἀφανές.
ἡ ρά τιν' ἐσ παιδῶν πάλιν ᾗιχετο; καὶ μὲν ἀπεῦπον
πολλάκι "τὴν δρῆστιν μὴ ὑποδέχεσθε νέοι."
οὖτις συνδιφήσον· ἐκεῖσε γὰρ ἡ λιθόλευστος
κείη καὶ δύσερως οἶδ' ὅτι που στρέφεται.

5

A.P. xii. 73.

XLIII.²

Εἰ μὲν ἔκών, 'Αρχῖν', ἐπεκώμασα, μυρία μέμφου,
εἰ δ' ἄκων ἡκω, τὴν προπέτειαν ἔα.

¹ Supplement by Editor.

² This epigram was found on a wall in a house on the Esquiline in Rome (Kaibel, *Herm.* x. 1 ff.); cf. Kaibel, *Ep. Gr. e lap. collect.* p. 502.

^a Aulus Gellius, *N.A.* xix. 9, has preserved an imitation of this by Q. Catulus: "Aufugit mi animus. credo, ut solet, ad Theotimum Devenit. sic est: perfugium illud habet. Qui, si non interdixem, ne illunc fugitivum Mitteret ad se intro, sed magis eiceret? Ibimus quaesitum. verum, ne ipsi teneamur, Formido. quid ago? da, Venus, consilium."

^b Cf. A.P. xii. 166.

^c The language of this epigram is that of the Stoic logic. προπέτεια, "rashness," is opposed to ἀπροπτωσία, cf. Diog. L. vii. 46 τὴν τε ἀπροπτωσίαν ἐπιστήμην τοῦ πότε δεῖ συγκατατίθεσθαι

EPIGRAMS

old woman who am now dust, I who in the travail
of Eleutho was the friend of many young wives.
And two male children were born to me and in a
ripe old age I closed my eyes in their arms. Go thy
way and farewell!

XLII.^a

Half of my soul still lives, but half I know not
whether Love or Death hath stolen: only it is
vanished.^b Has it gone again to where the boys
are? and yet I forbade them often: "O youths,
receive not the runaway!" There help me, some
one, to search; for there somewhere of a surety flits
that lovesick one, worthy to die by stoning.

XLIII.^c

If of my free will, Archinus, I serenaded thee,
blame me ten thousand times; but if I came unwillingly,
away with rashness! Wine and Love con-

καὶ μὴ; *ibid.* 48 διατείνεις δὲ τὴν ἐν ταῖς ἀποφάσεσι προτέτειαν
καὶ ἐπὶ τὰ γυνόμενα, ὥστε εἰς ἀκοσμίαν καὶ εἰκαίτητα τρέπεσθαι
τοὺς ἀγυμνάστους ἔχοντας τὰς φαντασίας. See von Arnim,
Hermes, xxv. p. 475 ή μὲν ἀπροπτωσίᾳ . . . ἀνελκτον (*cf.*
εἴλεκν *i. 4*) παρεχομένη ταῖς μὴ καταληπτικαῖς (φαντασίαις).
For v. 6 *cf.* Propert. ii. 30. 24 "Hoc si crimen erit, crimen
Amoris erit"; and in general *cf.* Propert. i. 3. 13 "et quamvis
duplici correptum ardore iuberent Hac Amor, hac Liber,
durus uterque deus"; Ovid, *Amor*. i. 6. 33 "Ergo Amor et
modicum circum mea tempora vinum," and *ibid.* v. 59 "Nox
et Amor vinumque nihil moderabile suadent: Illa pudore
vacat, Liber Amorque metu." Cf. Kaibel, *Hermes* xxxi.
(1896). The last two lines of the epigram are quoted by
Plutarch, *De cohib. ira*, 5.

CALLIMACHUS

"Ακρητος καὶ Ἔρως μ' ἡνάγκασαν, ὃν ὁ μὲν αὐτῶν
εἶλκεν, ὁ δ' οὐκ εἴᾳ τὴν προπέτειαν ἔᾶν.¹
ἔλθων δ' οὐκ ἐβόησα, τίς η τίνος, ἀλλ' ἐφίλησα 5
τὴν φλιήν· εἰ τοῦτ' ἔστ' ἀδίκημ', ἀδικέω.

A.P. xii. 118; Cramer, *Anec. Par.* iv. 384.

XLIV.

"Ελκος ἔχων ὁ ξεῖνος ἐλάνθανεν· ὡς ἀνιηρὸν
πνεῦμα διὰ στηθέων (εἶδες;) ἀνηγάγετο,
τὸ τρίτον ἥνικ' ἔπινε, τὰ δὲ ρόδα φυλλοβολεῦντα
τῶνδρος ἀπὸ στεφάνων² πάντ' ἐγένοντο χαμαί·
ῶπτηται μέγα δή τι· μὰ δαίμονας οὐκ ἀπὸ ρύσμοι³ 5
εἰκάζω, φωρὸς δ' ἵχνια φὼρ ἔμαθον.

A.P. xii. 134.

XLV.

"Ἐστι τι ναὶ τὸν Πᾶνα κεκρυμμένον, ἔστι τι ταύτη
ναὶ μὰ Διώνυσον πῦρ ὑπὸ τῇ σποδιῆ·
οὐ θαρσέω· μὴ δή με περίπλεκε. πολλάκι λήθει
τοῖχον ὑποτρώγων ἥσυχιος ποταμός·
τῷ καὶ νῦν δείδοικα, Μενέξενε, μή με παρεισδὺς 5
οὗτος ὁ σιγέρπης⁴ εἰς τὸν ἔρωτα βάλῃ.

A.P. xii. 139.

¹ σώφρονα θυμὸν ἔχειν *A.P.*

² ἀπὸ στεφάνων *Athen.* xv. 669 who quotes τὰ δὲ ρόδα . . .
χαμαῖ; ἀπὸ στομάτων *A.P.*

³ ὁ σιγέρπης *Bentley*; ὁσειγαρνης.

^a With this epigram cf. Asclepiades, *A.P.* xii. 185.

^b Cf. *A.P.* 135. 4 χώ σφιγχθεὶς οὐκ ἔμενε στέφανος.

^c The sense seems to be that the poet, for whom the fire

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strained me; whereof the one dragged me, the other allowed me not to away with rashness. And when I came, I did not shout thine or thy father's name, but kissed the doorpost. If this be wrong, then I have done wrong.

•

XLIV.^a

The stranger had a wound and we knew it not. How painful a sigh, marked you? he heaved when he drank his third cup, and the roses, shedding their petals, fell from his garlands all upon the ground.^b He is badly burnt, by the gods, my guess is not amiss—a thief myself I know the tracks of a thief.

XLV.^c

There is something hidden, by Pan, there is, yes, by Dionysus, some hidden fire beneath these ashes.^d No confidence have I: embrace me not. Oft-times the quiet river undermines the wall unmarked. So now I fear, Menexenus, lest this fawning gypsy^e slip in and whelm me in love.

of love has burnt out, misdoubts that "still in the ashes live the wonted fires," and so rejects the advances of a flatterer. The language of v. 3 is curiously like Pind. *P.* ii. 82 διαπλέκει. οὐ οἱ μετέχω θράσεος.

^a Hor. *Od.* ii. 1. 7 "ignes suppositos cineri doloso."

^b σιγέρπης Bentley from Hesych. σιγέρπης· λαθροδάκτυς, used of a dog which fawns only to bite. "Gypsy" may render the word, cf. Theocr. xv. 48.

CALLIMACHUS

XLVI.

“Ληφθήσει, πέριφευγε, Μενέκρατες” εἶπα Πανήμου
εἰκάδι, καὶ Λώιου τῇ τίνι; τῇ δεκάτῃ
ῆλθεν ὁ βοῦς ὑπ’ ἄροτρον ἔκούσιος. εὖ γ’ ἐμὸς
‘Ερμῆς,
• εὖ γ’ ἐμός· οὐ παρὰ τὰς εἴκοσι μεμφόμεθα.

A.P. xii. 149.

XLVII.

‘Ως ἀγαθὰν Πολύφαμος ἀνεύρετο τὰν ἐπαοιδὰν
τώραμένω· ναιὶ Γᾶν, οὐκ ἀμαθῆς ὁ Κύκλωψ·
αἱ Μοῦσαι τὸν ἔρωτα κατισχναίνοντι, Φίλιππε·
ἡ πανακὲς πάντων φάρμακον ἡ σοφία.
τοῦτο, δοκέω, χὰ λιμὸς ἔχει μόνον ἐσ τὰ πονηρὰ 5
τώραθόν· ἐκκόπτει τὰν φιλόπαιδα νόσον.
ἔσθ’ ἀμῦν χάκαστά σ’¹ ἀφειδέα ποττὸν “Ἐρωτα·
“ τουτὶ, παῖ,² κείρεν τὰ πτερὰ παιδάριον,
οὐδ’ ὅσον ἀττάραγόν τυ δεδοίκαμες· αἱ γὰρ ἐπῳδαὶ
οἴκοι τῷ χαλεπῷ τραύματος ἀμφότεραι.” 10

A.P. xii. 150.

¹ χάκαστά σ’ Editor : χάκαστὰς.

² τοῦτ’ εἶπαι Kaibel.

^a Πάνημος = Macedonian Πάναμος (Hoffmann, *Die Makedonen*, p. 103) was originally the 9th month of the Macedonian year which began with the autumnal equinox and in which the months were: 1. Δῖος; 2. Ἀπελλαῖος; 3. Αὔδναιος; 4. Περίτιος; 5. Δύστρος; 6. Ξανδικός; 7. Ἀρτεμίσιος; 8. Δαλσιος; 9. Πάναμος; 10. Δώιος; 11. Γορπιαῖος; 12. Τπερβερεταῖος.

PIGRAMS

XLVI

"Thou wilt be caught! flee and save thyself, Menecrates!" said I on the 20th of Panemos,^a and on Loios the—what?—the 10th, the ox came to the plough unbidden. Well done, my Hermes,^b well done! with the twenty days' interval I find no fault.

XLVII.^c

How excellent was the charm ^d that Polyphemus discovered for the lover. By Earth, the Cyclops was no fool! The Muses, O Philippus, reduce ^e the swollen wound of love. Surely the poet's skill is sovereign remedy for all ill. Methinks hunger, too, hath this good and this alone in regard to evil: it drives away the disease of love. We have both remedies against thee, remorseless Love: "There, boy; have thy wings cut, little boy! We fear thee not a jot; for we have in store both charms for thy cruel hurt."

Panemos occurs in the calendar of Boeotia, Corinth, Ephesus, etc., and Loios (Homoloios in Thessaly) is also widely found. In the Alexandrian calendar in the time of the Ptolemies Panemos = June, Loios = July, approximately.

^a God of luck.

^b For the love of Polyphemus see Theocr. xi. The ms. reading in v. 7 seems merely to need right punctuation, σ(ε) and Ερωτα being in apposition and ἔκαστα being loosely used for ἔκάτερα.

^c The Muse.

^d Cf. Aesch. *P. V.* 380.

CALLIMACHUS

XLVIII.

Τὴν ἀλίην Εὔδημος, ἐφ' ἡς¹ ἀλα λιτὸν ἐπέσθων
χειμῶνας μεγάλους ἔξέφυγεν δανέων,
θῆκε θεοῖς Σαμόθραξι λέγων ὅτι τήνδε κατ' εὐχήν,
ὡ λαοί, σωθεὶς ἔξ αλὸς ὡδ' ἔθετο.

A.P. vi. 301.

XLIX.

Εὔμαθίην ἥτεῦτο διδοὺς ἐμὲ Σῦμος ὁ Μίκκου

¹ ὑφ' ἡς Bentley; ἀφ' ἡς Blomfield.

^a With this epigram should be compared the inscription found at Kuft in 1883, now in the Cairo museum (Dittenberger, *Orient. Graec. Inscr. Select.* No. 69) : Θεοῖς μεγάλοις Σαμοθρᾶξι Ἀπολλώνιος Σωσιβίου Θηραῖος ἡγεμὼν τῶν ἔξω τάξεων σωθεὶς ἐγ μεγάλων κινδύνων ἐκπλεύσας ἐκ τῆς Ἐρυθρᾶς θαλάσσης εὐχῆν.

The epigram is a series of puns, based on the ambiguous sense of *ἀλ* as meaning either "sea" or "salt." As the sailor saved from the sea and its storms would dedicate an offering—a model perhaps of his ship—to the gods of Samothrace, so Eudemos, having escaped the storms of debt by frugal living, dedicates his salt-cellar because he is saved from salt.

^b The Cabeiri, Herodot. ii. 51. Their worship reached its highest point under the Diadochi, when Samothrace became an asylum, e.g. for Arsinoë Philadelphos, for Perseus of Macedon (Gnaeus Octavius προσομισάμενος τῇ Σαμοθράκῃ τὴν μὲν ἀσυλίαν παρεῖχε τῷ Περσεῖ διὰ τοὺς θεούς, Plut. *Aemil.* 26). Juv. iii. 144 "iures licet et Samothracum Et nostrorum aras." Hence "pii Samothraces," Statius, *A.* i. 832. As gods who protected sailors, Apoll. Rh. i. 915 ff., Theophr. *Char.* 25, Diodor. iv. 43. 1.

^c (1) Bentley's idea that v. 4 referred to the letter Τ, which Pythagoras of Samos is said to have used to denote the divergence of the paths of virtue and vice (Persius, *Sat.* iii. 56), and that the mask of Dionysus was set up beside a representation of that letter in a boys' school, has long been exploded.

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XLVIII.^a

The salt-cellar, whereon, by eating frugal salt
for relish, he escaped the mighty storms of debt,
Eudemus dedicated to the gods of Samothrace,^b
saying, According to my vow, O people, saved from
salt, I dedicated this here.

XLIX.^c

Simus, son of Miccus, offered me to the Muses,

(2) Since Bernhardy (1822) compared Aelian, *N.A.* vii. 48 and Plin. *N.H.* viii. 58, it has been seen that the reference is to the Samian *Διόνυσος κεχηνώς* or Gaping Dionysus. Pliny, who gives the fuller account, says that one Elpis of Samos landed in Africa and near the shore he saw a lion gaping threateningly (*hiatu minaci*). Elpis got up a tree, meanwhile invoking father Liber (i.e. Dionysus). The lion made no attempt to pursue, but lay down before the tree and seemed to solicit pity. Elpis then discovered that the threatening gape was due to a bone which had got stuck in the beast's jaws and that the poor animal was perishing of hunger. At last he ventured to descend from the tree and remove the bone. The lion showed its gratitude by supplying him with game during his stay on the shore. For which cause Elpis consecrated a temple in Samos to father Liber, which from that circumstance the Greeks called the temple of *κεχηνώς Διόνυσος*. The epigram is now interpreted to mean that a schoolboy, in fulfilment of a vow, set up in the school a mask or bust of *Διόνυσος κεχηνώς*, in which his gape was so exaggerated, either intentionally (Bergk) or through lack of skill on the part of the artist—"the best he could make or pay for" (Kaibel)—as to be "twice that of the Samian Δ. κ." Here Dionysus listens to the boys repeating *ad nauseam* *leπὸς ὁ πλόκαμος*—i.e. reading the *Bacchae* of Euripides, the quotation (*Bacch.* 494) being used to denote the play as we might use "Arma virumque" to indicate the *Aeneid*.

(3) G. Kaibel in *Hermes* xxxi. (1896) disputes the use of *δνειαρ* for *δνειρον*. Comparing (with Benndorf) the similar

CALLIMACHUS

5

ταῖς Μούσαις· αἱ δὲ Γλαῦκος ὄκως ἔδοσαν
 ἀντ' ὀλίγου μέγα δῶρον. ἐγὼ δ' ἀνὰ τῆδε¹ κεχηνῶς
 κεῖμαι τοῦ Σαμίου διπλόον ὁ τραγικὸς
 παιδαρίων Διόνυσος ἐπήκοος· οἱ δὲ λέγουσιν
 “ἰερὸς ὁ πλόκαμος” τούμὸν ὄνειαρ ἐμοὶ.

A.P. vi. 310.

L.

Τῆς Ἀγοράνακτός με λέγε, ξένε, κωμικὸν ὄντως
 ἀγκεῖσθαι νίκης μάρτυρα τοῦ 'Ροδίου
 Πάμφιλον, οὐχ ἐν² ἔρωτι δεδαγμένον, ημισυ δ' ὀπτῇ
 ἴσχαδι καὶ λύχνοις "Ισιδος εἰδόμενον.

A.P. vi. 311.

LI.

Τὴν Φρυγίην Αἰσχρην, ἀγαθὸν γάλα, πᾶσιν ἐν
 ἐσθλοῖς

¹ τῆδε; corr. Bergk.

² οὐκ ἐν; corr. Editor.

epigram of Asclepiades in *A.P.* vi. 308, of which the last distich is κάμε χάριν Μούσαις τὸν κωμικὸν δῶς Χάρητα | πρεσβύτην θορύβῳ θήκατο παιδαρίων, he emends Χάρητα to χαρέντα and thus makes the “comic old man” enjoy the din of the school. He thus reaches the conclusion that ὄνειαρ has here its ordinary epic sense. Dionysus says he finds his “pleasure” in the recitation of the line, whether it be in the *Bacchae* as a whole or the particular scene from which the line is taken or in the fact that the boys have still to read the play.

(4) But in answer to Kaibel it has to be said: (1) The use of ὄνειαρ=dream is sufficiently attested by *A.P.* vii. 42. 1 where it is probably intended to be a quotation of Suid. s.v. ὄνειαρ, Eustath. Hom. *Od.* 1877. 64, etc. (2) If ὄνειαρ means “pleasure” there is no point in τούμδν . . . ἐμοὶ. The poet must have written ἐμόν (or τούμδν) or ἐμοὶ but not both. On the other hand the combination τούμδν . . . ἐμοὶ is an essential thing in the proverb; thus Plato, *Rep.* 563 D, Callim. *Ep.*

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praying for ease of learning. And they, like Glauclus^a gave him a great gift for a small. And here I am set, gaping twice as widely as the Samian (Dionysus), the tragic Dionysus, hearkening to children as they say "Sacred is the lock of hair,"^b repeating "my own dream to me."

L.

Say, Stranger, that I am set up as a witness of the victory of Agoranax of Rhodes, a comic witness^c indeed—Pamphilus, not a single love-worn face but half of it like roasted figs and the lamps of Isis.

LI.^d

Phrygian Aeschra, his good nurse, so long as she

34. 2, Suid. s.v. *Ὄταρ*, Cic. *Ad Attic.* vi. 9. 3. (3) But the last objection is decisive. It is universally assumed that the mask is a mask of a Διόνυσος κέχηνώς. But that would be utterly out of place, and we are expressly told it was ὁ τραγικὸς Διόνυσος. The mask was an ordinary mask of Dionysus. What is meant is that he is so weary of the "damnable iteration" (Shakespeare) of the schoolroom that he yawns more widely than the Gaping Dionysus himself. It is needless to illustrate this use of κέχηνα (Latin *oscito*) to express boredom, e.g. Aristoph. *Ach.* 30.

^a Hom. *Il.* vi. 234 ff. where Glauclus "exchanged armour with Diomedes, golden armour for armour of bronze, the price of a hundred oxen for the price of nine."

^b Eurip. *Bacch.*

^c For the proverbial "comic witness" cf. Cic. *Ad famil.* ii. 13 "mea vero officia ei non defuisse tu es testis, cui iam κωμικὸς μάρτυς, ut opinor, accedit Phania."

Pamphilus appears as a character in the *Andria* and *Hecyra* of Terence; Pamphila in Menander, *Epitrep.* 508 f. and in Terence, *Eunuchus* and *Adelphi*.

For the mask with double face cf. Pollux iv. 141, Quintilian xi. 3. 74.

^d Very similar to this is *A.P.* vii. 663.

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Μίκκος καὶ ζωὴν οὐσαν ἐγηροκόμει
καὶ φθιμένην ἀνέθηκεν ἐπεσσομένοισιν ὄρασθαι,
ἡ γρῆνς μαστῶν ὡς ἀπέχει χάριτας.

A.P. vii. 458.

LII.

Τέσσαρες αἱ Χάριτες· ποτὶ γὰρ μίᾳ ταῖς τρισὶ τήναις
ἄρτι ποτεπλάσθη κῆτι μύροισι νοτεῖ.
εὐαίων ἐν πᾶσιν ἀρίζαλος Βερενίκα,
ἀς ἄτερ οὐδ' αὐταὶ ταὶ Χάριτες Χάριτες.

A.P. v. 145.

LIII.

Τὸν τὸ καλὸν μελανεῦντα Θεόκριτον, εἰ μὲν ἔμ'
ἔχθει,
τετράκι μισοίης, εἰ δὲ φιλεῖ, φιλέοις·
ναιχὶ πρὸς εὐχαίτεω Γανυμήδεος, οὐράνιε Ζεῦ,
καὶ σύ ποτ' ἡράσθης—οὐκέτι μακρὰ λέγω.

A.P. xii. 230.

LIV.

Καὶ πάλιν, Εἰλήθυια, Λυκαινίδος ἐλθὲ καλεύσης
εῦλοχος ὡδίνων ὡδε οὖν εὐτοκίη,
ὡς τόδε νῦν μέν, ἄνασσα, κόρης ὑπερ, ἀντὶ δὲ παιδὸς
ὑστερον εὐώδης ἄλλο τι νηὸς ἔχοι.

A.P. vi. 146.

^a Berenice, daughter of Magas of Cyrene, and Apame; she is the wife of Ptolemy III. Euergetes and the heroine of the *Rape of the Lock* (Βερενίκης πλόκαμος). Cf. Wil.-Moell. *Die Textgeschichte d. gr. Bukoliker*, p. 52 f.

^b Theocr. xvii. 57.

^c That the Theocritus of this epigram is the poet of the

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lived, Miccus cared for in her old age with all good things, and when she died, he set up her statue for future generations to see, so that the old woman has received thanks for her nursing breasts.

LII.

Four are the Graces; for beside those three another has been fashioned lately and is yet wet with perfume. Happy Berenice ^a and resplendent ^b among all—without whom even the Graces themselves are not Graces.

LIII.

If Theocritus ^c with finely darkening cheek hates me, four times as much mayst thou hate him, or if he loves me, love. Yea, by Ganymede of the fair locks, O Zeus in heaven, thou too hast loved.^d I say no more.

LIV.

Even so again, Eilethyia, come thou when Lycaenis calls, to bless her pains with easy birth; so may thy fragrant shrine have, as now this offering for a girl, some other offering hereafter for a boy.

Idylls is supported by what seem to be echoes of his poetry. (1) The adverbial use of *τὸ καλόν* is rare in pre-Christian times, but occurs in Theocritus iii. 3 and 18, cf. Herod. i. 54, *A.P.* vii. 219, ps.-Lucian, *Amor.* iii. 26. (2) v. 4 is an echo of Theocr. *Idyl.* viii. 59 f. *ω πάτερ ω Ζεῦ, | οὐ μόνος ἡράσθης καὶ τὸ γυναικοφίλας.* Further *μελανεῦντα* would imply that Theocritus was still young when he wrote *Idylls* iii. and viii. and made the acquaintance of Callimachus.

^a Cf. *A.P.* v. 166.

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LV.

Τὸ χρέος ὡς ἀπέχεις, Ἀσκληπιέ, τὸ πρὸ γυναικὸς
Δῆμοδίκης Ἀκέσων ὥφελεν εὐξάμενος,
γυνώσκειν ἦν δ' ἀρα λάθη, *<πάλι>* καὶ μιν ἀπαιτῆσ,
φησὶ παρέξεσθαι μαρτυρίην ὁ πίναξ.

A.P. vi. 147.

LVI.

Τῷ με Κανωπίτᾳ Καλλίστιον εἴκοσι μύξαις
πλουσιον ἀ Κριτίου λίχνον ἔθηκε θεῷ
εὐξαμένα περὶ παιδὸς Ἀπελλίδος· ἐς δ' ἐμὰ φέγγη
ἀθρήσας φάσεις ““Εσπερε πῶς ἔπεσες ;””

A.P. vi. 148.

LVII.

Φησὶν ὁ με στήσας Εὐάνινετος (οὐ γὰρ ἔγωγε
γυνώσκω) νίκης ἀντί με τῆς ἴδιης
ἀγκεῖσθαι χάλκειον ἀλέκτορα Τυνδαρίδησι·
πιστεύω Φαιδρου παιδὶ Φιλοξενίδεω.

A.P. vi. 149.

LVIII.

Ιναχίης ἔστηκεν ἐν Ἱσιδος ἡ Θάλεω παῖς
Αἰσχυλὶς Εἰρήνης μητρὸς ὑποσχεσίῃ.

A.P. vi. 150.

LIX.

Τίς, ξένος ὁ ναυηγέ; Λεόντιχος ἐνθάδε νεκρὸν

^a i.e. Sarapis, cf. Paus. ii. 4. 6 δύο (τεμένη) Σαράπιδος, ἐν Κανώβῳ καλούμένου τὸ ἔτερον.

^b Identified here, as often, with Io, daughter of Inachus.

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LV.

Know, Asclepius, that thou hast received the debt which Aceson owed thee by his vow for his wife Demodice. But if thou dost forget and demand payment again, the tablet says it will bear witness.

LVI.

To the god ^a of Canopus did Callistion, daughter of Critias, dedicate me—a lamp enriched with twenty nozzles: a vow for her child Apellis. Looking on my light thou wilt say, “Hesperus, how art thou fallen?”

LVII.

Evaenetus, who set me up, says—for I know not—that in return for a victory of his I am offered—a bronze cock—to the Tyndaridae: I believe the son of Phaedrus, son of Philoxenides.

LVIII.

In the temple of Isis,^b daughter of Inachus, is set the statue of Aeschylis, daughter of Thales, in fulfilment of the vow of her mother, Eirene.

LIX.

Who art thou, O shipwrecked stranger?^c
Leontichus found thee here a corpse upon the
So she is called Inachis, Ovid, *M.* ix. 686, Propert. ii. 24.
4, etc.
^c For the order of words cf. Hes. *Sh.* 78; *A.P.* vi. 267. 1.

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εῦρεν ἐπ' αἰγαλοῦ, χῶσε δὲ τῷδε τάφῳ
δακρύσας ἐπίκηρον ἔὸν βίον· οὐδὲ γὰρ αὐτὸς
ῆσυχον, αἰθυίῃ δ' ἵσα θαλασσοπορεῖ.

A.P. vii. 277.

LX.

Εὐδαιμων ὅτι τἄλλα μανεῖς ὥρχαιος Ὁρέστας
· Λευκαρέτα τὰν μὰν οὐκ ἐμάνη μανίαν
οὐδ' ἔλαβ' ἔξετασιν τῷ Φωκέος ἄτις ἐλέγχει
τὸν φίλον· ἀλλ' αἱ χῆν δρᾶμ' ἐδίδαξε μόνον,
ἢ τάχα καὶ τὸν ἑταῖρον ἀπώλεσε τοῦτο ποήσας—
κήγω τὰς πολλὰς οὐκέτ' ἔχω Πυλάδας.

A.P. xi. 362.

LXI.

Οἵτινες Ἀλείοιο παρέρπετε σῆμα Κίμωνος,
ἴστε τὸν Ἰηπαίου παῖδα παρερχόμενοι.

A.P. vii. 523.

LXII.

Αἴνιε καὶ σὺ γὰρ ὡδε Μενέκρατες οὐκ ἐπὶ πουλὺ^ν
ἥσθα· τί σε, ξείνων λώστε, κατειργάσατο;
ἢ ῥά τὸ καὶ Κένταυρον; “ὅ μοι πεπρωμένος ὕπνος
ἥλθεν, ὁ δὲ τλήμων οἶνος ἔχει πρόφασιν.”

A.P. vii. 725.

LXIII.

Κυνθιάδες θαρσεῖτε, τὰ γὰρ τοῦ Κρητὸς Ἐχέμμα
κεῖται ἐν Ὁρτυγίῃ τόξα παρ' Ἀρτέμιδι,

^a For the gull as typical of the seafarer cf. Callim. *Aitia* i. 1. 34; A.P. vii. 295. 2; Arat. *Ph.* 296.

^b The reading and interpretation here given were proposed to Dr. Rouse and others (Prof. Henry Jackson, Wilamowitz, etc.) by the Editor in March 1913. Almost the same inter-

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beach, and covered thee in this tomb, with tears
for his own hazardous life. For no quiet life is his
either, but restless as the gull ^a he roams the sea.

LX.^b

Happy was Orestes of old who, mad in all else,
yet was not mad with the madness of Leucaretas,
nor tried the Phocian by the one test which proves
the friend; nay, had he produced but one drama,
soon would he by so doing have lost his comrade—
even as I have no more my many Pyladae.

LXI.

Whosoever ye be who pass the tomb of Cimon of
Elis, know that ye pass the son of Hippaeus.

LXII.^c

Menecrates of Aenus—for thou, it seems, wert
not to be here for long—what, best of friends, made
an end of thee? Was it that which was the undoing
of the Centaur? ^d “ 'Twas the destined sleep that
came to me, but wretched wine has the blame.”

LXIII.

Ye goats of Cynthus, be of good cheer! for now
the bow of Cretan Echemmas is laid up in Ortygia
in the temple of Artemis,—that bow wherewith he

pretation was given by Prof. G. A. Davies in *Classical Rev.*,
May 1913, p. 91. ^e Similar is Athen. 436 D.

^d Hom. *Od.* xxi. 295 οἵνος καὶ Κένταυρον δγακλυτὸν Εύρυτλωρα
δασεν.

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οῖς ὑμέων ἐκένωσεν ὅρος μέγα· νῦν δὲ πέπαυται,
αἶγες, ἐπεὶ σπονδὰς ἡ θεὸς εἰργάσατο.

A.P. vi. 121; vv. 1-2 Suidas s.v. Κυνθιάδες.

LXIV.

Οὗτως ὑπνώσαις, Κωνώπιον, ὡς ἐμὲ ποιεῖς
κοιμᾶσθαι ψυχροῖς τοῖσδε παρὰ προθύρους.
οὗτως ὑπνώσαις, ἀδικωτάτη, ὡς τὸν ἔραστὴν
κοιμίζεις, ἐλέου δ' οὐδ' ὄναρ ἡντίασας.
γείτονες οἰκτείρουσι, σὺ δ' οὐδ' ὄναρ. ἡ πολιὴ δὲ 5
αὐτίκ' ἀναμνήσει ταῦτα σε πάντα κόμη.

A.P. v. 23.

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made the great hill empty of you. But now he hath ceased, ye goats, since the goddess hath wrought a truce.

LXIV.^a

So mayst thou sleep, Conopion, as thou makest thy lover lie by this cold porch ; so mayst thou sleep, O most unkind, as thou makest thy lover lie ; but pity thou hast not met even in a dream. The neighbours pity, but thou not even in a dream. But the grey hair will presently remind thee of all these things.^b

^a This is a παρακλαυσίθυρον or Lament at the door of the beloved, cf. Plut. Mor. 753 *τις οὖν ὁ κωλύων ἐστὶ κωμάζειν ἐπὶ θύρας, ἔδειν τὸ παρακλαυσίθυρον, ἀναδεῖν τὰ εἰκόνια, παγκρατιάζειν πρὸς τοὺς ἀντεραστάς; ταῦτα γὰρ ἐρωτικά.*

^b Cf. A.P. v. 20; Hor. Od. iv. 10.

THE FRAGMENTS

AITIA

INTRODUCTION

THE *Aitia* was an elegiac poem in four books. The title *Aitia*, i.e. Causes, corresponds to the Latin *Origines*, the name of a work of M. Porcius Cato ("Senex historias scribere instituit. Earum sunt libri septem. Primus continet res gestas populi Romani, secundus et tertius unde quaeque civitas orta sit Italica. Ob quam rem omnes *Origines* videtur appellasse" C. Nepos, *Cato* iii.). It is probable that Cato modelled his work upon the *Aitia* of Callimachus. Among the writings which Suidas ascribes to Callimachus is one *On the wonderful and paradoxical things in the Peloponnesus and Italy*. It cannot be a coincidence that Cato "in iisdem exposuit quae in Italia Hispaniisque aut fierent aut viderentur admiranda." Attempts, like that of O. Schneider, to reconstruct the detailed plan of the work are rather futile. All that can safely be said is that the *Aitia* treated in a series of elegiac episodes all sorts of aetiological legends connected with Greek history, customs, and rites. The setting of the work was given in the form of a dream in which the poet imagined himself to be carried by the Muses from Libya to Helicon, where in answer to his questions they instructed him in all manner of legendary lore. The idea is borrowed by the Roman Callimachus, Propertius iv. 3. 1 "Visus eram molli recubans Heliconis in umbra," etc.; cf. iii. 26. 31 f. "Tu satius memorem Musis (*Μούσαις μεμελημένοις*) imitere Philetam Et non inflati somnia Callimachi."

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TESTIMONIA

1. Apollonius (Rhodius), *A.P.* xi. 275.

Καλλίμαχος τὸ κάθαρμα, τὸ παιγνιον, ὁ ξύλινος
νοῦς,
αἴτιος ὁ γράψας Αἴτια Καλλιμάχου.¹

2. Diodorus, *A.P.* vii. 42.

*Α μέγα Βαττιάδαο σοφοῦ περίπυστον ὄνειαρ,
ἡ ρ' ἐτεὸν κεράων οὐδ' ἐλέφαντος ἔησ.
τοῖα γὰρ ἀμμιν ἔφηνας, ἃτ' οὐ πάρος ἀνέρες
ἰδμεν,
ἀμφὶ τε ἀθανάτους ἀμφὶ τε ἡμιθέους,
εὗτέ μιν ἐκ Λιβύης ἀναείρας εἰς Ἐλικῶνα
ῆγαγες ἐν μέσσαις Πιερίδεσσι φέρων·
αἱ δέ οἱ εἰρομένῳ ἀμφ' ὡγυγίων ἥρώων
Αἴτια καὶ μακάρων εἶρον ἀμειβόμεναι.

Vv. 1-2 Suidas s.v. ὄνειαρ.

5

3. Martial x. 4. 9 ff.

Non hic Centauros, non Gorgonas Harpyiasque
Invenies : hominem pagina nostra sapit.

¹ Καλλίμαχος Bentley.

^a The punctuation and consequently the meaning of this distich is wholly uncertain.

AITIA

TESTIMONIES

1. Callimachus is the cause—the scapegoat, the sport, the wooden mind—who wrote the *Causes of Callimachus*.^a

2. O greatly renowned Dream of the wise son of Battos, surely thou wert of horn, not of ivory.^b For thou didst reveal to us such things as hitherto we mortals have not known, both about the immortals and about the demigods, what time thou didst carry him away from Libya to Helicon and didst take and set him in the midst of the Pierides. And they in answer to his questions told him the Causes, both touching the primeval heroes and touching the blessed gods.

3. Here you will not find Centaurs nor Gorgons and Harpies: our pages savour of humanity. But

^a The reference is to the famous passage in *Odyssey* xix. 562 ff. where Penelope says: "Two Gates there be of Phantom Dreams, these fashioned of horn and those of ivory. Now the Dreams which come through sawn ivory they deceive (*έλεφαίρουται*) men with words without fulfilment; but those which come forth through the polished horns bring true fulfilment (*κρατούσι*) for the mortal who beholds them"; cf. Verg. *Aen.* vi. 894 ff., Hor. *Od.* iii. 27. 41, Stat. *Silv.* v. 3. 288.

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Sed non vis, Mamurra, tuos cognoscere mores
Nec te scire : legas Aetia Callimachi.

4. Clem. Alex. *Strom.* v. 511 c Εὐφορίων ὁ ποιητὴς καὶ Καλλιμάχου Ἰβις καὶ τὰ Αἴτια καὶ ἡ Λυκόφρονος Ἀλεξάνδρα καὶ τὰ τούτοις παραπλήσια γυμνάσιον εἰς ἔξήγησιν γραμματικῶν ἔκκειται παισίν.

5. Epigr. Anonym. Bern. v. 7.
καὶ τῶν μεγίστων Αἰτίων τὴν τετράδα.

^a Euphorion of Chalcis in Euboea, born 276 B.C., elegiac and epic poet, some of whose poems were translated by Cornelius Gallus. Cf. Verg. *Ecl.* x. 50, Quintil. x. l. 56. His obscurity was notorious: "Ille vero nimis etiam obscurus Euphorion," Cic. *De divin.* ii. 64.

^b παισίν seems a certain correction of the ms. πτασίν.

I. 1

Grenfell and Hunt, *Oxyrhynchus Papyri* xi. (1915), 1362, cf. L. Malten, *Hermes*, liii. (1918), pp. 148-179. A. Korte, "Zu attischen Dionysosfesten," *Rhein. Mus.* lxxi. (1916), pp. 575-578. M. P. Nilsson, "Die Anthesterien und die Aiora," *Eranos*, xv. (1916), pp. 181-200.

The identification of this fragment as the work of Callimachus is established by the coincidences with extant fragments, as noted below. From Athenaeus, xi. 477 c Καλλιμάχος δ' ξοκε διαμαρτάνειν ἐν τῇ συγχύσει τῶν δνομάτων λέγων ἐπὶ τοῦ οἰκεον ('Ikion Grenfell and Hunt) ξένου τοῦ παρὰ τῷ Ἀθηναῖ Πόδλιδι συνεστιαθέντος αὐτῷ· καὶ γὰρ ὁ Θρηικίην . . . τὸ τρίτον (=frag. 109, vv. 11-12) and from the poem itself we gather that Callimachus was the guest in Egypt of Pollis, an Athenian who had settled in that

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you, Mamurra, do not wish to know your own character nor to "know yourself": you should read the *Aitia* of Callimachus.

4. The poet Euphorion,^a the *Ibis* and the *Aitia* of Callimachus, the *Alexandra* of Lycophron, and similar works are given as an exercise in exegesis to the "sons of the grammarians."^b

5. And the Four Books^c of the greatest *Aitia*.

The phrase "sons of the grammarians," as a sort of slang term for "students," "scholars," occurs in Athenaeus 359 D.

^c What had been previously inferred from citations of the *Aitia*—that it was in four books—is now proved by Oxyrhynchus Papyrus 1011 which contains the conclusion of the poem, followed by the inscription Καλλιμάχου [Αἰτία]ων δ.

country. In his new home Pollis scrupulously celebrated the festivals of his native Athens. On this particular occasion the festival celebrated was that of the Aiora, which was instituted (Hygin. *Astron.* ii. 4) in connexion with the epidemic of suicide among the women of Attica after Erigone, daughter of Icarius, hanged herself: "qualis Marathonide silva Flebilis Erigone caesi prope funera patris Questibus absuntis tristem iam solvere nodum Cooperat et fortis ramos moritura ligabat," Stat. *Th.* xi. 644 ff.; cf. *Silv.* v. 3. 74 ff. Among the guests of Pollis was a merchant Theogenes from the little island of Icos (Strabo 436), one of the Magnesian islands. Him Callimachus questions about the cult of Peleus in Icos and the relations of that island with Thessaly.

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Fr. 1, col. i.

ἡώς οὐδὲ πιθοιγίς¹ ἐλάνθανεν οὐδ' ὅτε δούλοις
 ἥμαρ Ὁρέστειοι² λευκὸν³ ἄγουσι χόες·
 Ἰκαρίου καὶ παιδὸς⁴ ἄγων ἐπέτειον ἀγιστύν,
 Ἀτθίσιν οἰκτίστη, σὸν φάσ, Ἡριγόνη
 ἐσ δαίτην ἐκάλεσσεν ὁμηθέας, ἐν δέ νυ τοῖσι
 ξεῦνον ὃς Ἀ[ἰ]γύπτῳ καινὸς ἀνεστρέφετο
 μεμβλωκώς ἴδιόν τι κατὰ χρέος· ἦν δὲ γενέθλην
 Ἰκιος,⁵ ὡς ξυνὴν εἶχον ἐγὼ κλισίνη
 οὐκ ἐπιτάξ,⁶ ἀλλ' αἶνος Ὄμηρικός,⁷ αἰὲν ὅμοιον
 ὡς θεός, οὐ ψευδής, ἐσ τον ὅμοιον ἄγει.
⁸καὶ γὰρ ὁ Θρηικίην μὲν ἀπέστυγε χανδὸν ἄμυστιν⁹

¹ ηώς πιθοιγίς, i.e. the Pithoigia, first day of the Anthesteria. For ηώς=day cf. Hom. Od. xix. 571, etc.

² Ὁρέστειοι χόες, the Feast of Pitchers, second day of the Anthesteria, which was celebrated on the 11th (Pithoigia), 12th (Choes), and 13th (Chytroi) of the month Anthesterion (Harpocr. s.v.). At the Choes it was the custom that each guest should drink by himself: *καθάπερ ἐν τοῖς Χούσῃν εὐωχοῦνται μὲν γὰρ κατ' ἰδιαν*, Athen. vii. 276 c. The aetiological legend was that, when the matricide Orestes came to Athens during the celebration of a public festival, Demophon or Pandion, king of Athens, wishing to be hospitable but unwilling for religious reasons that an unpurified murderer should eat and drink with others, ordered a pitcher (*χοῦς*) of wine to be given to each guest separately. Hence was established the Choes or Feast of Pitchers (Athen. x. 437 c, Suid. s.v. χόες, Eur. I.T. 947 ff.).

³ δούλοις . . . λευκόν, because on the day of the Choes slaves enjoyed great licence, Athen. x. 437 E. For similar occasions of licence for slaves cf. id. iv. 139 F, 149 C, xiv. 639.

⁴ Ἰκαρίου παιδὸς, i.e. Erigone, daughter of Icarus. Icarus was an Athenian who was taught the knowledge of the vine by Dionysus. He was killed by some peasants to whom he had given wine. His daughter Erigone or Aletis (i.e. wanderer), guided by her dog Maera, found his grave on Hymettus. In her grief she hanged herself on a tree over her father's grave. Erigone became the constellation Virgo,

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I. 1

Nor did the morn of the Broaching of the Jars pass unheeded, nor that whereon the Pitchers of Orestes bring a white day for slaves. And when he kept the yearly festival of Icarius' child, thy day, Erigone, lady most sorrowful for Attic women, he invited to a banquet his familiars, and among them a stranger who was newly visiting Egypt, whither he had come on some private business. An Ician he was by birth, and I shared one couch with him—not by appointment, but not false is the saw of Homer that God ever brings like to like; for he, too, abhorred the wide-mouthed Thracian draught

her father became Arcturus or Boötes, Maera became Sirius. Dionysus caused a plague of madness to fall upon the Athenian women, who hanged themselves as Erigone had done. To end the plague the festival of the Aiora ("which they call Eudeipnos," *E.M. s.v. alώρα*) was founded. A song sung on these occasions was called *ἀλήτης*, *Athen. xiv. 618 ε*, *Poll. iv. 55*. Cf. *Apollod. iii. 14. 7*, and *Hesych. s.vv. alώρα* and *ἀλήτης*, *Aelian, N.A. vii. 28*.

⁵ Icos, an island off the coast of Thessalian Magnesia (*Strabo ix. 436*) where Peleus died. Cf. *A.P. vii. 2 κεύθει καὶ Θέτιδος γαμέτην ἡ βραχύβωλος Ἰκός*. "Ικώ should be read for Κώ in schol. *Pind. P. iii. 167*, and schol. *Eur. Tr. 1128*, and 'Ικλον for οἰκελον, *Athen. xi. 477 c*.

⁶ ἐπιτάξ: *Callim. fr. 327 (E.M. s.v. ἐπιτάξ· παρὰ Καλλιμάχῳ ἐπιρρημα, Hellad. Chrestom. ap. Phot. Bibl. p. 532. 36^a Bekker), Arat. 380*, and now *Iambi i. 239*.

⁷ αῖνος Ὁμηρικός: *Hom. Od. xvii. 218 ως αἰεὶ τὸν δμοῖον ἀγει θεδς ως τὸν δμοῖον*.

⁸ 11–14=fr. 109, cited καὶ γὰρ . . . τὸ τρίτον, *Athen. xi. 477 c ἀνήντατο . . . ξωροποτεῖν*: 11–12 cited *Athen. x. 442 F ἀπέστυγε . . . οἰνοποτεῖν*, cf. *Athen. xi. 781 D (οἰνοποτεῖν)*, *Macrob. Sat. v. 21. 12 ἀνήντατο . . . ξωροποτεῖν*.

⁹ ἀμυστις is the draught or custom of drinking ἀμυστι or ἀπνευστι, cf. *Eur. Rh. 419, 438*, *Poll. vi. 25*, *Anacr. fr. 64*, *Cratin. fr. 291*, *Epicharm. fr. 34*, etc. There is no clear case of ἀμυστις=drinking-cup.

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15

οἶνοποτεῖν, ὀλίγω δ' ἦδετο κισσυβίω.¹
 τῷ μὲν ἐγὼ τάδ' ἔλεξα περιστείχοντος ἀλείσου²
 τὸ τρίτον, εῦτ' ἐδάην οὖνομα καὶ γενεήν·
 οὐ³ Η μάλ' ἔπος τόδ' ἀλήθες ὅ τ' οὐ μόνον ὕδατος
 αἰσαν

ἀλλ' ἔτι καὶ λέσχης οἶνος ἔχειν ἐθέλει·
 τὴν ἡμεῖς, οὐκ ἐν γ[ὰ]ρ ἀρυστήρεσσι⁴ φορεῖται
 οὐδέ μιν εἰς ἀ[τενεῖς] ὁφρύας οἰνοχόων
 αἰτήσεις ὄροβ[ν] ὅτ' ἐλεύθερος ἀτμένα⁵ σαίνει,
 βάλλωμεν χαλεπῷ φάρμακον ἐν πόματι,
 Θεύγενες, ὅσσ[α] δ' ἐμεῖο σ[έ]θεν πάρα θυμὸς
 ἀκοῦσαι

ἰχαίνει,⁶ τάδε μοι λ[έ]ξον [ἀνειρομέν]ω·
 Μυρμιδόνων ἐσσῆνα⁷ τ[ί πάτριον ὕ]μμι σέβεσθαι
 Πηλέα, κῶς "Ικώ ξυν[ὰ τὰ Θεσσαλι]κά,⁸
 τεῦ δ' ἐνεκεν γήτειον⁹ ἵδ[...]υτ[...]ἄρτον¹⁰ ἔχουσα 25

¹ δλίγψ κισσυβίω : all sorts of cups might be provided and the guest took his choice (Lucian, *Cronosolon* 18). It was usual to proceed from smaller cups to larger, Diog. L. i. 104 "Ελλῆνες ἀρχόμενοι μὲν ἐν μικροῖς πίνουσι, πλησθέντες δὲ ἐν μεγάλοις, Cic. *In Verr.* ii. 1. 66 "fit sermo inter eos et invitatio ut Graeco more biberetur. hortatur hospes, poscunt maioribus poculis." But the use of small cups was regarded as characteristically Greek, Athen. xi. 432 E, cf. Xen. *Symp.* ii. 26, Athen. xi. 461 ff. For Thracian drinking cf. Hor. C. i. 27. 1 ff.

² Different modes of circulating the cup in Athen. xi. 463 δ' Ἀττικὸς ἐκ μικρῶν ἐπιδέξια, ὁ δὲ Θετταλικὸς ἐκπώματα προπίνει δτῷ δι βούλωνται μεγάλα.

³ 15–16 : cited anonymously, Athen. i. 32 B, with a line of Simonides (hence the three lines appear as Simonides fr. 88 in Bergk P.L.G.). μάλ] Athen. γάρ. ἀλλ' ἔτι] Athen. ἀλλά τι. λέσχης] λεύχης Athen. (except L).

⁴ ἀρυστήρεσσι : δτῷ μὲν οὖν ὁ οἶνος ἀρύεται, ἀρυστήρ, Poll. vi. 19; cf. x. 75. With it the cup-bearers fill the individual cups from the κρατήρ.

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of wine and liked a little cup. To him I said, as the beaker was going round for the third time, when I had learnt his name and lineage: “Verily this is a true saying, that wine wants not only its portion of water but also its portion of talk. So—for talk is not handed round in ladles, nor shalt thou have to ask for it, looking to the haughty brows of the cup-bearers, on a day when the free man fawns upon the slave—let us, Theogenes, put talk in the cup to mend the tedious draught; and what my heart yearns to hear from thee, do thou tell me in answer to my question. Wherefore is it the tradition of thy country to worship Peleus, king of the Myrmidons? What has Thessaly to do with Icos? And why with a leek and . . . loaf does a

⁵ ἀτμένα = δοῦλον. *Et. Flor.* p. 51 Miller ἀτμήν· δοῦλος· Καλλίμαχος (fr. 538), cf. *E.M.* s.vv. ἀτμήν, ἀτμένες, schol. Nicandr. *Alex.* 172 and 426. The form ἀτμενος (cf. fr. 538) is recognized by Hesych. s.v. ἀτμενον· . . . οἰκέτην, and Eustath. *Od.* 1750. 62 (*Od.* xiv. 63). Verb ἀτμεύειν, Nicandr. *Alex.* 172; noun ἀτμενίη, Manetho vi. 59; *A.P.* ix. 764; and obscure adjective, ἀτμένιος, Nicandr. *Alex.* 178 and 426.

⁶ *Ιχαλνει*: only here, = *Ιχανᾶ*, cf. *Ιχανᾶσθ(ε)*; Herondas vii. 26.

⁷ Μυρμδόνων ἐσσῆνα = fr. 508 (Herodian. *De monad.* p. 17. 6 Dindorf) ἐσσῆν. δο οἰκιστῆς, Μυρμδόνων ἐσσῆνα, Καλλίμαχος.

⁸ Θεσσαλικά]κα E. Lobel, cf. fr. 372 (Πηλεὺς ἐν Κῷ (*leg.* Ικώ) τῇ νήσῳ ἀτυχῆσας τὸν βίον οἰκτρῶς καὶ ἐπωδύνως ἀπέθανεν, ως καὶ Καλλίμαχος μαρτυρεῖ, schol. Pind. *P.* iii. 167), and schol. Eurip. *Tr.* 1128 καὶ προσελθεῖν (sc. τὸν Πηλέα) διὰ χειμῶνα τῇ <Ι>κώ τῇ νήσῳ καὶ ξενισθέντα ὑπὸ Μόδωνος τίνος Αἴβαντος ἔκει καταλῦσαι τὸν βίον.

⁹ γῆτειον: Athen. 372 A mentions the leek at the Theoxenia in Delphi.

¹⁰ ίδ' [Ελλ]υ[τ]ι[ν] ἀρτον Malten, cf. Hesych. Ἑλλυτις· τλακοῦς τις; cf. Ἑλλύτης, Cramer, *Anecd. Gr.* ii. 44, and *I.G.* xii. 3. 330 Ἑλλύταν καὶ ἀρτον.

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col. ii.

ἡρως κα[θ]όδου πα[ις]¹
εἰδότες ὡς ἐνέπου[σι]
κείνην ἥ περὶ σὴν [
οὖθ' ἔτέρην ἔγνωκα· τ[
οῦτα μυθεῖσθαι βο[²]
τ[αῦτ'] ἐμέθεν λέξαντο[
τ[ρισ]μάκαρ,³ ἥ παύρων ὅ[λβιός ἐσσι μέτα,
[ναυτι]λίης εἰ νῆιν ἔ[χεις βίον· ἀλλ' ἐμὸς αἰών
[κύμασιν αἱ]θυίης⁴ μᾶ[λλον ἐσωκίσατο

30

¹ 26 ff. The sense cannot be made out. *κάθοδος* may mean 'procession,' as in Herond. i. 56, so ἥρ. *κάθ.*, procession in honour of a hero.

² βο[ύλεο] Wilamowitz.

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girl . . . at the procession in honour of the hero? As those who know say . . . that or about thine . . . and I know no other. . . ." When I had said this [the stranger answered and said]: "Thrice blessed, verily thou art happy as few are, if thou hast a life that is ignorant of sea-faring. But my life is more at home among the waves than is the sea-gull."

³ 32-34=fr. 111. 2-4, Stobaeus, *Serm.* lix. 10. 11. The first line of fr. 111, which Stobaeus *i.o.* cited separately, is now shown to have no connexion with lines 2-4. ἀλλ' ἐμὸς . . . ἐσφκίσατο is quoted as by Callimachus in schol. Arat. 294. ναυτιλησιν ἦν, Stobaeus; Bentley corrected ναυτιλῆς δε νῆν; Nauck *el* for *δε*.

⁴ αἰθυλῆς: the gull is the type of the seafarer; Callim. *Ep.* lix. αἰθυλή δ' ἵστα θαλασσοπορεῖ, Aelian, *Epp. Rust.* 18 ἐπικυματίζει καὶ λάρου βλον ξῆ; cf. Aratus 296.

1. 2

THE subject of this fragment is the story of Linos. According to Pausan. i. 43 Psamathe, daughter of Crotopus, king of Argos, became mother of Linos by Apollo. In fear of her father she exposed the child who was killed by her father's dogs. Apollo sent Poine to punish the Argives. Poine carried away the children from their mothers, until she was slain by Coroebus. A second plague came upon Argos, and Coroebus went voluntarily to Delphi to atone for the slaying of Poine. The Pythia forbade him to return to Argos, and told him to take a tripod from the temple, and, wherever he should let it fall, there to build a temple to Apollo and to dwell there. He dropped the tripod near Geraneia in the Megarid, where he founded the town of Tripodisci. His grave was in the agora at Megara, *cf.* *A.P.* vii. 154.

Conon 19 (*Phot. Bibl.* p. 133 f. Bekker) gives a somewhat different account, according to which Linos was reared as his own child by the shepherd to whom he was given. When he was torn to pieces by the dogs, the secret of his birth became known to Crotopus, who condemned his daughter to death. In anger Apollo sent a plague upon Argos. When the Argives consulted the Delphic oracle they were told that they must propitiate Psamathe and Linos. So they honoured them in other ways and sent women and maidens to lament (*θρηνεῖν*) Linos. These mingling lamentations with prayers bewailed the fate of Psamathe and Linos and themselves. Thus arose the Linos-song. "And they named a month Lamb-mouth ('Αρνέιος) because Linos had been reared with the lambs (*άρνες*) and they hold a sacrifice and a Lamb-

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festival (έορτὴ ἀρνίς), on which day they kill any dogs that they find." Cf. Κυνοφόντιν ἔορτήν, Athen. iii. 99 ε and Clearchus ap. Aelian, *N.A.* xii. 34 ἐν δὲ ταῖς ἡμέραις ἀς καλοῦσιν ἀρνηίδας οἱ αὐτοὶ, ἐὰν κύων ἐς τὴν ἀγορὰν παραβάλῃ, ἀναιροῦσιν αὐτὸν. As the plague did not cease, Crotopus in accordance with an oracle left Argos and founded a city in the Megarid which he called Tripodision and there dwelt. Cf. Ovid, *Ibis*, 573 ff.; Stat. *Theb.* i. 562 ff., *Silv.* v. 5. 55.

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Papyrus Rylands 13; cf. Wilam. *Hermes*, xlvi. (1911), 471-3. Frag. 127 possibly belongs to the same context.

5

ἀρνεῖος Μ
 ἀρνῆ_{<ι>}δας
 καὶ θάνε
 τοῦ μὲν ἀ
¹καὶ τὸν ἐπ[ὶ] ράβδῳ μῦθον ὑφαινόμενον
 ἀνέρες ε
 πλαγκτὺν
 ἡνεκὲς ἀε [ίδω δειδεγμένος]
 οὐδὲ μεὺ α
 νύμφης αι
 παιδοφόνω
 ἥκεν ἐπ' Ἀρ[γείους]
 ἦ σφεων
 μητέρας [ἔξεκένωσεν ἐκούφισθεν δὲ τιθῆναι.²
 οὐχ οὔτω
 "Αργος ανα.

10

15

γηράσκει δὲ γέρων κεῖνος ἐλαφρότερον,
 κοῦροι τὸν φιλέουσιν, ἔὸν δέ μιν οἴα γονῆα
 χειρὸς ἐπ' οἰκείην ἄχρις ἄγουσι θύρην.

Stobaeus, *Serm.* cxv.; cf. Lucian, *Amor.* 48,
 Apollon. *De pron.* p. 143 Bekker.

ἀπ' ὀστλίγγων αἰὲν ἄλειφα ρέει.

E.M. s.v. ὄστλιγγες, schol. Apoll. Rhod. i. 1297.

¹ 5, 8=frag. 138, schol. Pind. N. 2. 1 τοὺς ῥαψῳδοὺς οἱ
 μὲν ῥαβδῳδοὺς ἐτυμολογοῦσι διὰ τὸ μετὰ ῥάβδου δηλοντει τὰ
 Ὁμήρου ἔπη διεξιέναι. Καλλιμαχος· καὶ τὸν ἐπὶ ῥάβδῳ μῦθον
 ὑφαινόμενον ἡνεκὲς ἀείδω δειδεγμένος (corr. Bentley); cf.
 Eustath. *Hom. Il.* p. 6. 18 Καλλιμάχῳ εἰπόντι τὸν ἐπὶ ῥάβδῳ
 μῦθον ὑφαινόμενον.

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I. 2

[There is a month named] Arneios [after him and the days thereof are named] the Arneid days. And [Linos] died [torn by dogs]: and his [untimely fate as sung by minstrel] men and the wandering [of Crotopus . . .] I sing right on as I received it. Nor [did Apollo remain unheeding for ever] of his bride [of hapless fate, but to expiate a child's death] by the death of children [Poine, an avenger of grievous wrath] came against the Argives, who [leapt upon their homes] and made empty-armed the mothers and lightened the burden of the nurses. Not so . . . in Argos. . . .

I. 3 (11)

That man finds old age lighter whom boys love and, as if he were their father, lead by the hand unto his own door.

I. 4 (12)

And from his (Apollo's?) locks unguent ever flows.

² 14=frag. 424, Gramm. *De barbarismo* in Valckenaer's *Ammonius*, p. 197 τῆς δὲ κακλας μέρος ἔστι καὶ ἡ ἀκυρολογία, ὡς παρὰ τῷ Καλλιμάχῳ ἐπὶ τῶν ἀπολλυμένων νηπίων· μητέρας ἔξεκένωσαν, ἐκούφισσαν δὲ τιθῆναι. Greg. Cor. in Hermog. *Rhet. Gr.* vii. 1133 Walz παρὰ τῷ Καλλιμάχῳ εὑρίσκεται ἐπὶ τῶν ἀπολλυμένων νηπίων· ἐκούφισθησαν δὲ τιθῆναι. The reading in the text is Bergk's.

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οἵη τε Τρίτωνος ἐφ' ὑδασι 'Ασβύσταο.
Steph. Byz. s.v. 'Ασβύστα.

τετράενον Δαμάσου παιδα Τελεστορίδην.
Is. Lydus, *De mensibus*, iv. 1, E.M. s.v. ἄφενος.

Schol. ADL *Il.* viii. 48 τρία δέ εἰσιν ἀκρωτήρια
τῆς Ἱδης, Λεκτόν, Γάργαρον, Φαλάκρη. τούτου
μνημονεύει Καλλίμαχος ἐν πρώτῳ Αἰτίων.

Schol. AD *Il.* xiii. 66 'Αθηνᾶ . . . τοὺς Λοκροὺς
ἡνάγκασεν ἐπὶ χίλια ἔτη εἰς Ἰλιον ἐκ κλήρου
παρθένους πέμπειν. ἡ ἱστορία παρὰ Καλλιμάχῳ
ἐν α' Αἰτίων.

Schol. A.P. vii. 154 Κόροιβον, οὗ μέμνηται Καλ-
λίμαχος ἐν α' Αἰτίων.

Steph. Byz. s.v. Τριποδίσκος . . . κώμη τῆς
Μεγαρίδος . . . Καλλίμαχος δ' ἐν <α'> Αἰτίων
πόλιν αὐτὴν εἶναι φησι.

^a Asbytian means African. Triton refers either to Lake Tritonis, or more probably perhaps to the Nile; cf. Lycophron, *Alexandra* 576 Αἴγυπτιον Τρίτωνος ἔλκοντες ποτὸν, Apoll. Rhod. iv. 269 ποταμὸς Τρίτων. In Lycophr. 848 the Nile is called ρεῖθρον 'Ασβύσταο.

^b The Locrian maiden-tribute, Lycophron 1141–1173. “A plague having come on Locris through the assault of Aias upon Cassandra, the god (Apollo) told them by an oracle that for a thousand years they must send

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I. 5 (13)

And as <she> by the waters of Asbystian^a
Triton . . .

I. 6 (13a)

Telestorides, the four-year-old child of Damasus.

I. 7 (13c)

There are three peaks of Ida, Lectum, Gargarum.
Phalacra. The last Callimachus mentions in *Aitia* i.

I. 8 (13d)

Athena . . . compelled the Locrians for a space
of a thousand years to send to Ilios maidens^b selected
by lot. The story in Callimachus, *Aitia* i.

I. 9 (13e)

Coroebus, whom Callimachus mentions in *Aitia* i.^c

I. 10 (4)

Tripodiscus . . . a village of the Megarid . . .
Callimachus calls it a city in *Aitia* i.^d

maidens every year to Troy for Athena. When they arrived they were slain by the Trojans who met and stoned them. Any who escaped made their way secretly to the temple of Athena and became for the future her priestesses. Those who were killed were burnt with fruitless and wild wood. Their bones were thrown into the sea from Mount Traron at Troy and the Locrians sent others in their stead" (schol. Lycophr. 1141).

^a This probably belongs to the Linos story, *Ait.* i. 2.

^b See *Ait.* i. 3 (Introduction).

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καὶ γὰρ ἐγὼ τὰ μὲν ὅσσα καρήστι τῆμος ἔδωκα
ξανθὰ σὺν εὐόδμοις ἀβρὰ λίπη¹ στεφάνουις,
ἄπνοια πάντ' ἐγένοντο παραχρῆμ². ὅσσα τ' ὁδόντων
ἔνδοθι νειαιρήν τ' εἰς ἄχαριστον ἔδυ,
καὶ τῶν οὐδὲν ἔμεινεν ἐς αὔριον· ὅσσα δ' ἀκοναῖς 5
εἰσεθέμην, ἔτι μοι μοῦνα πάρεστι τάδε.

Stob. *Flor.* lxxxii. 8.

ἡ μὲν ἀερτάζουσα μέγα τρύφος ‘Τψιζώρου
ἄστυρον εἰσανέβαιν’.

Et. Mag. s.v. ἄστυρον.

ὡς τε Ζεὺς ἐράτιζε τριηκοσίους ἐνιαυτούς.

Schol. AD *Il.* i. 609.

οὕνεκεν οἰκτείρειν οἶδε μόνη πολίων.

Schol. Soph. O.C. 258 Καλλίμαχος . . ἐν τῷ
τέλει τοῦ β'³ τῶν Αἰτίων.

Τάμμεω θυγατέρος.

Schol. AD *Il.* ix. 193.

Tzetzes, *Lycophr.* 869 τὸ δρέπανον παρὰ Σικελοῖς
ζάγκλον καλεῖται. μέμνηται δὲ καὶ Καλλίμαχος
ἐν δευτέρῳ Αἰτίων.

¹ ἀβρὰ λίπη B; ἀκραλίπη A; ἀκραλιπῆ S.

^a Athena.

^b Hypsizorus, mountain in Chalcidice (Plin. *N.H.* iv. 36).

^c The reference is to the *lepros γάμος* or secret marriage
of Zeus and Hera, first mentioned in *Iliad* xiv. 294 ff.,
346 ff.; cf. Theocrit. xv. 64, Callim. *Ait.* iii. 1. 4.

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II. 1 (106)

For whatsoever I bestowed in that hour upon my head, the delicate yellow unguents with the sweet-smelling wreaths, all lost their fragrance straightway; and whatsoever entered within my teeth and into the ungrateful belly, thereof naught remained until the Morrow; but what I laid within my hearing ears, these things alone still abide for me.

II. 2 (19)

And she ^a lifted the great fragment of Hypsizorus ^b and went up into the city.

II. 3 (20)

And how Zeus loved for three hundred years.^c

II. 4 (21)

Since she ^d alone among cities knows to pity.

II. 5 (21a)

The daughter ^e of Athamas.

II. 6 (22)

The sickle is called among the Sicilians *zanclon*.^f Callimachus mentions this in *Aitia* ii.

^a The city of Athens. Paus. i. 17. 1 "In the market-place of Athens . . . is an altar of Pity to whom . . . alone of the Hellenes the Athenians render honours."

^b Hella. The phrase is quoted to illustrate an Ionicism whereby "Athamas" becomes "Tammias."

^f Thucyd. vi. 4 "The original name given to Sicily by the Sicels was Zanicle, from its sickle-shape . . . the Sicels call the sickle *zanclon*."

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Steph. Byz. frag. s.v. Δωδώνη· ὡνόμασται . . . ,
ώς Ἐπαφρόδιτος ὑπομνηματίζων τὸ β' Αἰτίων,
ἀπὸ Δωδώνης¹ μιᾶς τῶν Ὁκεανίδων νυμφῶν.

Αἴγυπτος προπάροιθεν ἐπ’ ἐννέα κάρφετο ποίας.¹

τὴν κείνου Φάλαρις πρᾶξιν ἀπεπλάσατο,
πρῶτος ἐπεὶ τὸν ταῦρον ἐκαίνισεν ὃς τὸν ὅλεθρον
εὗρε τὸν ἐν χαλκῷ καὶ πυρὶ γιγνόμενον. 5

¹ s.v. πόα . . . ποιά (so E.M. accents, cf. s.v. φοιά· τὰ εἰς
ἀλήγοντα θηλυκά, εἰ μὲν τῷ ὁ παραλήγεται, παροξύνεται, οἷον . . .
πόα, εἰ δὲ τῇ σῇ διφθεργῷ δέχεται οἷον . . . ποιά) ἔστιν ὁ
ἐνιαυτός· Καλλίμαχος· Αἴγυπτος . . . ποιας (fr. 182 Schneid.); cf.
Suid. s.v. ποίη. Tzetz. *Lycophr.* 717 μέμνηται τοῦ Φαλήρου καὶ
Καλλίμαχος λέγων· τὴν ἐκείνου Φάληρος (οἰς) . . . ἀπεπλάσατο (fr.
194 Schneid.). Schol. Pind. *P.* i. 185 κατασκευάσαι δὲ αὐτὸν
(sc. τὸν τοῦ Φαλάριδος ταῦρον) φασὶ Περίλαον καὶ πρῶτον ἐν αὐτῷ
κατακαῆναι. καὶ Καλλίμαχος· πρῶτος . . . γιγνόμενον (fr. 119
Schneid.). Plutarch, *Parall.* xxxix. p. 315 Πέριλλος . . .
δάμαλις κατασκευάσας χαλκῆν ἔδωκε τῷ βασιλεῖ ὡς ἀν τοὺς ξένους
κατακαὶ ζῶντας ἐν αὐτῇ· ὁ δὲ μόνον τύτε γενόμενος δίκαιος αὐτὸν
ἐνέβαλεν. ἔδοκε δὲ μυκηθμὸν ἀναδιδόναι ή δάμαλις. ὡς ἐν δευτέρῳ
Αἰτίων (fr. 25 Schneid.).

^a The combination of frags. 25, 119, 194, was first made by Ruhnken; frag. 182 was added by Porson. The

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II. 7 (24)

Dodona: it gets its name, according to Epaphroditus in his commentary on *Aitia* ii., from Dodona, one of the Oceanid nymphs.

II. 8 (25)^a

Egypt formerly suffered drought for nine seasons:

His conduct Phalaris imitated when he who invented the death by bronze and fire was the first to handsel the bull.

story of Phalaris, tyrant of Agrigentum, and the brazen bull invented by Perillus is familiar to everyone. Callimachus represents Phalaris as imitating Busiris, king of Egypt. The legend was that when Egypt had suffered from drought for nine years, Thrasius of Cyprus, a seer, told the king that the drought would cease if he would sacrifice a stranger every year to Zeus. Busiris took his advice and began the series by sacrificing Thrasius himself. Ovid, *Ars amat.* i. 647 ff., follows Callimachus closely: "Dicitur Aegyptos caruisse iuvantibus arva Imbris atque annos sicca fuisse novem, Cum Thrasius Busirin adit monstratque piari Hospitis effuso sanguine posse Iovem. Illi Busiris: 'fies Iovis hostia primus,' Inquit, 'et Aegypto tu dabis hospes aquam.' Et Phalaris tauro violenti membra Perilli Torruit: infelix imbuit auctor opus. Iustus uterque fuit, etc." Cf. *Trist.* iii. 11. 39 ff., especially 48: "Mugiet et veri vox erit illa bovis" (cf. Plutarch. l.c.) and 51 f.: "'poenae mirande repertor, Ipse tuum praesens imbuere,' dixit, 'opus.'"

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APART from Callimachus our authorities for the story of Acontius and Cydippe are first and foremost Aristaenetus, *Ep.* i. 10, who closely follows Callimachus, Ovid, *Heroïdes* 20 and 21, *Tristia* iii. 10. 73 ff., Antoninus Liberalis i. where the story of Hermochares and Ctesylla is a duplicate of that of Acontius and Cydippe, Plutarch, *Aet. Graec.* 27.

Briefly the story is this. Acontius, a handsome youth of Ceos, saw Cydippe with her nurse at the yearly festival at Delos. Falling in love at sight, he followed her to the temple of Artemis, where he threw in the way of

III. 1

A. S. Hunt, *Oxyrhynchus Papyri*, vii. (1910), 1011.
A. Brinkmann, *Rhein. Mus.* lxxii. (1918), p. 473 ff.

ηδη καὶ κούρω παρθένος εὐνάστατο,¹
τέθμιον ὡς ἐκέλευε προνύμφιον² ὕπνον ἰαῦσαι
ἄρσενι τὴν τᾶλιν³ παιδὶ σὺν ἀμφιθαλεῖ.⁴
“Ηρην γάρ κοτέ φασι — κύον, κύον, ἵσχεο, λαιδρὲ
θυμέ, σύ γ' ἀείσῃ καὶ τά περ οὐχ ὄσίη·⁵
ῶναο κάρ_θ ἔνεκ' οὐ τι θεῆς ἴδεις ἱερὰ φρικτῆς,
ἔξ ἀν ἐπεὶ⁶ καὶ τῶν ἥρυγχες ἰστορίην.
ἡ πολυιδρείη χαλεπὸν κακὸν δστις ἀκαρτεῖ⁶

¹ 1 ff. Cf. schol. Townl. Hom. Il. xiv. 296 εἰς εὐνήν φοιτῶντε φίλους λήθοντε τοκῆας . . . διὸ καὶ μέχρι νῦν ὑπόμνημα φυλάσσεσθαι παρὰ Ναξίοις καὶ τὸν ἀμφιθαλῆ τῷ τάλι συγκατατεθεῖσθαι· ἀλλοι τὸν Δία φασὶν ἐν Σάμῳ λάθρᾳ τῶν γονέων διαπαρθενεῦσαι τὴν “Ηραν· δθεν Σάμιοι ἤλλω τῆς θεοῦ μηνστεύοντες τὰς κόρας λάθρᾳ συγκομίζουσιν, εἴτα παρρησίᾳ τοὺς γάμους θύουσιν.

² προνύμφιον only here.

³ = Callim. fr. 210 = schol. Soph. Antig. 629 τᾶλις λέγεται
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AITIA

her attendant an apple inscribed with the words "I swear by Artemis to marry Acontius." The attendant handed the apple to Cydippe who read the inscription and, realizing the oath by which she was unintentionally binding herself, threw it away. The father of Cydippe arranged a different marriage for his daughter; but always when the time for the marriage arrived, Cydippe was seized by a mysterious illness. Three times this happened, but the fourth time the father went to Delphi to consult Apollo, and learnt that the whole mystery was due to the oath by which his daughter had unwittingly bound herself. By the advice of Apollo Cydippe's father fulfilled her vow

III. 1

And already the maid had been bedded with the boy, even as ritual ordered that the bride should sleep her prenuptial sleep with a male child both whose parents were alive. Yea, for they say that once on a time Hera^a—thou dog, thou dog, refrain, my shameless soul! thou wouldest sing of that which it is not lawful to tell. It is a good thing for thee that thou hast not seen the rites of the dread goddess^b: else wouldest thou have uttered their story too. Surely much knowledge is a grievous thing for him who

^a Cf. *Ait.* ii. 3.

^b The mysteries of Demeter.

παρ' Αἰολεῦσιν ἡ δνομασθεῖσά (?) μνηστευθεῖσά) τινι νύμφῃ.
Καλλίμαχος· αὐτίκα (*sic*) τὴν τᾶλιν κτλ.

^a παις ἀμφθαλῆς is a boy or girl both of whose parents are alive; cf. Pollux iii. 40, etc. Herwerden, *Lex. Graec.*, adds Dittenberger, *Syll.*² 353. 20, 21.

^b The reading is due to A. E. Housman. The papyrus has εξενέπειν, but the first hand wrote εξανεπει.

^b ἀκαρτεῖ=ἀκρατεῖ only here.

CALLIMACHUS

γλώσσης· ὡς ἐτεὸν παιᾶς ὅδε μαῦλιν ἔχει.¹ 10
 ἡῶι μὲν ἔμελον ἐν ὕδατι θυμὸν ἀμύξειν
 οἱ βόες ὀξεῖαν δερκόμενοι δορίδα,
 δειελινὴν τὴν δ' εἴλε κακὸς χλόος, εἴλε δε νοῦσος,
 αἶγας ἐς ἀγριάδας τὴν ἀποπεμπόμεθα,²
 ψευδόμενοι δ' ἴερὴν φημίζομεν³. ἦ τότ' ἀνιγρὴ
 τὴν κούρην Ἀ[ίδ]εω μέχρις ἔτηξε δόμων. 15
 δεύτερον ἐστόρνυντο τὰ κλισμία,⁴ δεύτερον ἦ
 πα[ῖ]ς
 ἐπτὰ τεταρταίω μῆνας ἔκαμνε πυρί.
 τὸ τρίτον ἐμνήσαντο γάμου κοτέ, τὸ τρίτον αὐτ[ις]
 Κυδίππην ὄλοδὸς κρυμὸς ἐσωκίσατο.
 τέτρατον [ο]ὐκέτ' ἔμεινε πατὴρ ἐς Δέλφιον⁵ ἄρας 20
 Φοῖβον· ὁ δ' ἐννύχιον⁶ τοῦτ' ἔπος ηὐδάσατο·
 “Αρτέμιδος τῇ παιδὶ γάμον βαρὺς ὄρκος ἐνικλᾶ,
 Λύγδαμιν οὐ γὰρ ἐμὴ τῇ<μος> ἔκηδε κάσις,⁷
 οὐδ' ἐν Ἀμυκλαίῳ θρ<ύ>ον⁸ ἐπλεκεν οὐδ' ἀπὸ⁹
 θήρης
 ἔκλυζεν ποταμῷ λύματα Παρθενίῳ, 25

¹ Cf. the proverb μὴ παιδὶ μάχαιραν, *Paroem. Gr.* Gaisford, p. 77, etc.

² Cf. Hesych. s.v. κατ' αἶγας ἀγριας· παροιμία λεγομένη εἰς ἀγριας αἶγας τρέπειν τὰς νόσους, μάλιστα δὲ τὴν ιεράν. Suid. s.v. κατ' αἶγας ἀγριας, *Paroem. Gr.* Gaisford, p. 197 (ὅμοια τῇ “ἐς κόρακας”), Philostr. *Her.* p. 148.

³ ψευδόμενοι . . . φημίζομεν = Callim. fr. 276, i.e. schol. Apoll. Rhod. i. 1019 τὰ μεγάλα τῶν παθῶν εὐθήμως ιερὰ καὶ καλά φαμεν . . . καὶ τὴν λοιμικὴν νόσον ιεράν, ὡς καὶ Καλλίμαχος· ψευδόμενοι κτλ.

⁴ κλισμία only here. Brinkmann suggests accenting κλισμία; cf. θέσμια, μύχια, λόχια, etc.

⁵ Δελφικόν; Aristaenet. i. 10 τρίτον ὄμοιως ταῦτα συμβέβηκε τῇ παιδὶ, ὁ δὲ πατὴρ τετάρτην οὐκ ἀνέμεινε νόσον, ἀλλ' ἐπύθετο τοῦ Πυθίου τις ἄρα θεῶν τὸν γάμον ἐμποδίζει τῇ κόρῃ. δο δὲ Ἀπόλλων πάντα σαφῶς τὸν πατέρα διδάσκει, τὸν νέον, τὸ

controls not his tongue: verily this is a child with a knife.

In the morning the oxen were to tear their hearts in the water,^a seeing before them the keen blade. But in the afternoon an evil paleness seized her: seized her the disease which we banish to the goats of the wild and which we falsely call the holy disease.^b And then that ill sickness wasted the girl even to the gates of death. A second time the couches were spread: a second time the maid was sick for seven months with a quartan fever.^c A third time they bethought them again of marriage: a third time a deadly chill settled on Cydippe. A fourth time her father abode it no more but set off to Delphian Phoebus, who in the night spake and said. "A grievous oath by Artemis thwarts thy child's marriage. For my sister was not vexing Lygdamis,^d neither in Amyclae's shrine^e was she weaving rushes, nor in the river Parthenius^f was she washing her stains after the hunt: nay, she was at

^a The oxen were to be bathed in the morning for the prenuptial sacrifice, but on the *previous* afternoon Cydippe fell ill.

^b Epilepsy. We possess a Hippocratean treatise on it.

^c Plato, *Timaeus*, 86 A, Hippocrat. *passim*, "quartana febris" Plin. *N.H.* vii. 166, etc.

^d Lygdamis, a king of the Cimmerians who burnt the temple of Artemis at Ephesus, *circ.* 670 B.C.

^e Paus. iii. 18. 9.

^f River in Pontus, haunt of Artemis, Steph. *Byz.* s.v., Apoll. *Rhod.* ii. 938.

μῆλον, τὸν δρκὸν, καὶ τῆς Ἀρτέμιδος τὸν θυμόν· καὶ παραινεῖ θάττον εδορκον ἀποφῆναι τὴν κόρην.

⁶ ἐμμύχιον? cf. Hesych. s.v. ἐννύχιον κρύπτεις . . . τινὲς δὲ ἐμμύχιον, ἐν τῷ μυχῷ.

⁷ The punctuation is due to Prof. A. Platt. *τῆμος* Platt; *τῆνον* Papyrus. ⁸ θρύον Hunt; θρίον Papyrus.

CALLIMACHUS

Δ[ή]λω δ' ἦν ἐπίδημος, Ἀκόντιον ὅππότε σὴ παῖς
ῶμοσεν, οὐκ ἄλλον, νυμφίον ἔξέμεναι·
ἀ[κήρ]υξ¹ ἀλλ' ἦν μ' ἐθέλ<η>σ συμφράδμονα
θέσθαι,

[πά]ντα τελευτήσεις ὄρκια θυγατέρος.
ἄργυρον οὐ μολίβω γὰρ² Ἀκόντιον ἀλλὰ φαεινῷ 30
ἡλεκτρον χρυσῷ φημί σε μιξέμεναι.
Κοδρείδης σύ γ' ἄνωθεν ὁ πενθερός, αὐτὰρ ὁ

Κεῖος

γαμβρὸς Ἀρισταίου [Ζη]νὸς ἀφ' ἵερ<η>ων³
'Ικμίου, οἷσι μέμ[η]λεν ἐπ' οὔρεος ἀμβώνεσσιν⁴ 35
πρητύνειν χαλ[ε]πὴν Μαῖραν ἀνερχομένην,
αὐτεῖσθαι τὸ δ' ἄημα παρὰ Διός, ὃ τε θαμ<η>νοὶ⁵
πλήσσονται λινέαις ὅρτυγες ἐν⁶ νεφέλαις.⁶"
ἢ θεός· αὐτὰρ ὁ Νάξον ἔβη πάλιν, εἴρετο δ' αὐτὴν
κούρην, ἡ δ' ἀν<η>τὰ τῷ⁷ πᾶν ἐκάλυψεν ἔπος.
κῆν αὖ σῶς.⁸ ὁ τ[ε] λοιπόν, Ἀκόντιε, σεῦο μετελ-
θεῖν

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¹ ἀκήρυξ', i.e. & ἐκήρυξε. Callimachus affects such inverted order.

² ἄργυρων οὐ μόλιβον γὰρ? Aristaenet. i. 10 "ἄλλως τε, " φησι, "Κυδίπτην Ἀκοντίῳ συνάπτων οὐ μόλιβδον δν συνεπιμίξειας ἄργυρων, ἀλλ' ἐκατέρωθεν ὁ γάμος ἔσται χρυσοῦς."

³ [Ζη]νὸς ἀφ' ἵερ<η>ων Housman; . . . τισαμφίερων (μ apparently deleted) Papyrus.

⁴ ἐπ' οὔρεος ἀμβώνεσσιν=frag. anon. 70 Schneider, i.e. E.M. s.v. ἀμβων . . . λέγονται δὲ καὶ οἱ δρεινοὶ καὶ ὑψηλοὶ τόποι οἰον ἐπ' . . . ἀμβώνεσσι.

⁵ πλήσσονται . . . ἐν=έμπλήσσονται, cf. Hom. Od. xxii. 468 f. ὡς δ' θτ' ἀν ἡ κίχλαι τανυσίπτεροι ἡὲ πέλειαι | ἔρκε' ἐνιπλήξωσι, τό θ' ἐστήκη ἐνὶ θάμνῳ, Oppian, Hal. iii. 117.

⁶ νεφέλαις=nets. Hesych. νέφεα . . . καὶ λίνα¹ θηρατικά. Suid. νεφέλη . . . εἶδος δικτύου θηρευτικοῦ. Arist. Birds, 194 μὰ παγίδας, μὰ νεφέλας, μὰ δίκτυα.

⁷ ἀνὰ τῷ Brinkmann; ανετως Papyrus.

⁸ κηνανσως Papyrus. The punctuation is due to Schwister.

AITIA

home in Delos when thy child sware ^a that she would have Acontius, none other, for her bridegroom. But if thou wilt take me for thy adviser, thou wilt fulfil all the oath of thy daughter even as she announced.^b For I say that Acontius shall be no mingling of lead with silver, but of electrum^c with shining gold. Thou, the father of the bride, art sprung from Codrus^d: the Cean bridegroom springs from the priests of Zeus Aristaeus^e the Lord of Moisture: priests whose business it is upon the mountain-tops to assuage stern Maera^f when she rises and to entreat from Zeus the wind whereby many a quail is entangled in the linen mesh.” So spake the god. And her father went back to Naxos and questioned the maiden herself; and she revealed to him the whole matter. And she was well again. For the rest, Acontius,

^a Aristaenet. i. 10 says the inscription on the apple was Μὰ τὴν Ἀρτεμιν Ἀκοντίῳ γαμοῦμαι. Note that the ancients habitually read aloud.

^b The reading of the beginning of the line is quite uncertain.

^c Not amber here, but the metallic alloy of gold and silver.

^d The last king of Athens.

^e Aristaeus, son of Apollo and Cyrene (Pind. *P.* ix. 64 f.). When Ceos was suffering from pestilence owing to the heat of the dogstar, Aristaeus went there and built an altar to Zeus Icmæus or Icmius, i.e. Zeus as god of Moisture, and established an annual sacrifice for him and Sirius on the hills of the island. Ever after Zeus caused the Etesian winds to blow for forty days after the rise of Sirius. Hence Aristaeus was worshipped in Ceos as Zeus Aristaeus (Apoll. *Rhod.* ii. 516 ff.; Nonnus v. 269 ff.).

^f The hound of Erigone: as a star = Sirius (Hesych. *s.v.*, Lycophron 334) or Procyon (Hygin. *Astr.* ii. 4, etc.).

For the phrase cf. Lucian, *Lexiphan.* 12 ταύτη προσπεσθντες δὲ Δαμαστας καὶ ἡ γυνὴ αὐτοῦ . . . ικέτευον ἐλεῆσαι σφᾶς· ἡ δὲ αὐτίκα ἐπένευσε, καὶ σῶς ήν. Hesych. *s.v.* ὑγιής· . . . σῶος.

CALLIMACHUS

ἔσται τὴν ἴδιην ἐς Διονυσιάδα.
 χὴ θεὸς εὐορκεῖτο¹ καὶ ἥλικες αὐτίχ' ἔταιρης
 <ἢ>δον² ὑμηναίους οὐκ ἀναβαλλομένους.
 οὖ σε δοκέω τημοῦτος, Ἀκόντιε, νυκτὸς ἐκείνης
 ἀντί κε, τῇ³ μίτρης ἥψαο παρθενίης,
 οὐδὲ σφυρὸν Ἰφίκλειον⁴ ἐπιτρέχον ἀσταχύεσσι
 οὐδὲ ἀ Κελ<αι>νίτης ἐκτεάτιστο Μίδης
 δέξασθαι,⁵ ψήφου δ' ἀν ἐμῆς ἐπιμάρτυρες εἰεν
 οἵτινες οὐ χαλεποῦ νήιδές εἰσι θεοῦ.
 ἐκ δὲ γάμου κείνοιο μέγ' οὕνομα μέλλε νέεσθαι.⁵⁰
 δὴ γὰρ ἔθ' ὑμέτερον φῦλον Ἀκοντιάδαι
 πουλύ τι καὶ περίτιμον⁶ Ἰουλίδι ναιετάουσιν,
 Κεῖε, τεὸν δ' ἡμεῖς ἵμερον ἐκλύομεν
 τόνδε παρ' ἀρχαίου Ξενομήδεος ὅς <κ>οτε πᾶσαν
 νῆσον ἐνὶ μνήμῃ κάτθετο μυθολόγῳ,⁵⁵
 ἀρχμενος ὡς⁷ νύμφησι[ν ἐ]ναίετο Κωρυκίησι,
 τὰς ἀπὸ Παρησσοῦ λῖς ἐδίωξε μέγας,

¹ εὐορκεῖτο. Hunt compares schol. Apoll. Rhod. ii. 257
 ἐκείνους ήν μὴ εὐορκῶμεν.

² <ἢ>δον Wilamowitz; ειδον Papyrus, cf. Aristaenet. i. 10
 10 ἐνεργὸν ὑμέναιον ἦδον, οὐκ ἀναβαλλόμενον ἔτι.

³ τῇ Gilbert Murray; της Papyrus. Aristaenet. i. 10
 has ἀπαντα δ' οὖν δημια βραδύνειν ἐδόκει τῷ Ἀκοντίῳ, καὶ οὗτε
 ἡμέραν ἐκείνης ἐνδύμεις μακροτέραν ἐορακέναι οὗτε νύκτα βραχυτέραν
 τῆς νυκτὸς ἐκείνης, ης οὐκ ἀν ἡλλάξατο τὸν Μίδου χρυσόν, οὐδὲ
 τὸν Ταυτάλου πλούτον ισοστάσιον ἤγεῖτο τῇ κόρῃ.

⁴ σφυρὸν Ἰφίκλειον = Callim. fr. 496, i.e. Cramer, *Anecd. Oxon.* iv. 329. 6 (Herodian ii. p. 861 Lentz) διὸ καὶ μέμ-
 φονται τὸν Ζηνόδοτον ἐπειδὴ τὸ ἀρών ἐκ κεφαλέων κτητικὸν
 ἔλεγε καὶ τὸν Καλλιμαχὸν “χειρ ἡ Πολυδευκείη” καὶ “σφυρὸν
 Ἰφίκλειον.” Schneider wrongly combined the two phrases
 as one quotation.

AITIA

it will be her business to go with thee to her own Dionysias.^a

So faith was kept with the goddess, and her fellows straightway sang their comrade's marriage hymn, deferred no longer. Then I deem, Acontius, that for that night, wherein thou didst touch her maiden girdle, thou wouldest not have accepted either the ankle of Iphicles^b who ran upon the corn-ears nor the possessions of Midas^c of Celaenae. And my verdict would be attested by all who are not ignorant of the stern god. And from that marriage a great name was destined to arise. For, O Cean, your clan, the Acontiadae, still dwell, numerous and honoured, at Iulis.^d And this thy passion we heard from old Xenomedes,^e who once enshrined all the island in a mythological history : beginning with the tale of how it was inhabited by the Corycian^f nymphs whom a great lion drove from Parnassus : wherefore also they

^a i.e. Naxos, Diodor. v. 52.

^b Iphiclus or Iphicles, son of Phylacus, father of Podarces and Protesilaus, was proverbial for his speed of foot. He could run over a cornfield without bending the ears (Hesiod fr. 143 ap. Eustath. Il. ii. 693, Nonnus xxviii. 284 f., etc.).

^c Midas of Celaenae in Phrygia, proverbial for his wealth.

^d In Ceos, birthplace of Simonides and Bacchylides.

^e Xenomedes is cited by various grammarians, schol. Aristoph. *Lys.* 448; schol. Townl. *Il.* xvi. 328. Dion. Hal. *De Thucyd.* v. calls him ὁ Χῖος (read Κεῖος).

^f Nymphs of the Corycian cave on Parnassus, cf. Ovid, *Her.* xx. 221 f. (Acontius to Cydippe) "Insula Coryciis quondam celeberrima nymphis Cingitur Aegaeo, nomine Cea, mari."

⁵ Aristaenetus i. 10 has καὶ σύμψηφοι πάντες ἐμοὶ, δσοι μὴ καθάπαξ τῶν ἑρωτικῶν ἀμάθεις.

⁶ περίτιμον only here.

⁷ ἀρχμένος ὡς. Cf. *Hymn Artem.* 4 and fr. 9^b.

CALLIMACHUS

¹ Κύρω . . κτλ. The reading is quite uncertain. No connexion is known between Ceos and any of the towns called Caryae (in Laconia, Arcadia, and Lycia).

² *χρειστος*, apparently, Papyrus.

³ *iδpvμ*'. The reading is doubtful, the noun not being found elsewhere with *v* short.

^a Heraclid. Περὶ πολιτειῶν ix. (Müller, F.H.G. ii. p. 214) ἐκαλέστο μὲν Ὑδροῦσα ἡ νῆσος· λέγονται δὲ οἰκήσαι Νύμφαι πρότερον αὐτὴν· φοβήσαντο δὲ αὐτὰς λέοντος εἰς Κάρυστον διαβῆναι. διδ

AITIA

called it Hydrussa,^a and how . . . dwelt in Caryae. And how they dwelt in it whose offerings Zeus of the War-Cry^b evermore receives to the sound of trumpets—Carians and Leleges together; and how Ceos, son of Phoebus and Melia, caused it to take another name. Withal the insolence and the lightning death and therewith the wizard Telchines^c and Demonax, who foolishly regarded not the blessed gods, did the old man put in his tablets, and aged Macelo, mother of Dexithea, whom alone the deathless gods left scatheless, what time for sinful insolence they overturned the island. And how of its four cities^d Megacles built Carthaea, and Eupylus, son of the heroine Chryso, the fair-fountained city of Iulis, and Acae . . . Poeëssa, seat of the fair-tressed Charites, and how Aphrastus built the city of Coresus. And blent therewith, O Cean, that old man, lover of truth, told of thy fierce love: whence came the maiden's story to my muse. For now I shall not sing of the foundations of cities . . .

καὶ ἀκρωτήριον τῆς Κέω Λέων καλεῖται. Κέως δὲ ἐκ Ναυπάκτου διαβὰς ϕύκισε, καὶ αὐτὸν ταίτην ὠνόμασαν.

^b Herodot. v. 119 says “the Carians alone of all people that we know offer sacrifice to Zeus Stratiotis.”

^c Our chief authorities for the legend referred to here are Pindar, *Paeans*, iv. 42 ff., Bacchylides i., Ovid, *Ibis* and scholia. The story in outline is that the Telchines, mythical craftsmen and wizards, provoked the wrath of the gods. So Zeus and Poseidon “sent the land and all the host of the people into the depths of Tartarus” (Pind. *l.c.*), but spared Dexithea and her sisters, daughters of Damon (here called Demonax), because they had entertained Zeus and Apollo. Macelo in the *Ibis* scholia is called sister of Dexithea, not mother. Dexithea became mother of Euxantius by Minos of Crete. See Jebb, *Bacchylides*, pp. 443 ff.

^d The names of the founders of the cities of the Cean *tetrapolis* are otherwise unknown. For the towns see Steph. Byz. s.v.

CALLIMACHUS

μέμβλετο δ' εἰσπνήλαις, ὅππότε κοῦρος ἵοι
φωλεὸν ἡὲ λοετρόν.

E.M. s.v. εἰσπνήλης. That this belongs to the Cydippe episode may be inferred from Aristaenet. i. 10 οἱ δὲ φιλοθεάμονες τοῦ κάλλους εἰς διδασκάλου προϊόντα περιεσκόπουν συνωθοῦντες ἄλλήλους.

πολλοὶ καὶ φιλέοντες Ἀκόντιον ἥκαν ἔραζε
οώνοπόται Σικελὰς ἐκ κυλίκων λάταγας.

Athenaeus xv. 668 b; cf. 668 e.

ἄγραδε τῷ πάσῃσιν ἐπὶ προχάνησιν ἔφοίτα.

Schol. Soph. *Antig.* 80. Cf. Aristaenet. i. 10 καὶ
εἰς ἄγρὸν ἐπὶ πάσῃ προφάσει τὸν πατέρα φεύγων
ἔφοίτα.

ἄλλ' ἐνὶ δὴ φλοιοῖσι¹ κεκομμένα τόσσα φέροιτε
γράμματα Κυδίππην ὅσσ' ἐρέοντι καλήν.

Schol. Aristoph. *Ach.* 144 Ἰδιον ἐραστῶν ἦν τὰ
τῶν ἐρωμένων ὄνόματα γράφειν ἐν τοῖς τοίχοις
ἢ δένδροις ἢ φύλλοις οὕτως· ὁ δεῖνα καλός· καὶ
παρὰ Καλλιμάχῳ· ἄλλ' κτλ.; cf. Aristaenet. i. 10
εἴθε, ὡ δένδρα, καὶ νοῦς ὑμῶν γένοιτο καὶ φωνή,
ὅπως ἂν εἴποιτε “Κυδίππη καλή,” ἢ γοῦν τοσαῦτα

¹ φλοιοῖσι Bentley; φύλλοισι.

^a E.M. s.v. εἰσπνήλης . . . ὁ ὑπὸ τοῦ ἔρωτος εἰσπνεόμενος.
Λακεδαιμόνιος γάρ εἰσπνεῖν φασι τὸ ἐρᾶν. Cf. E.M. s.v. ἀτῆς;
schol. Theocr. xii. 13 εἰσπνιλος ὁ ἐραστής, ἀτῆς ὁ ἐρώμενος.

^b Hesych. s.v. φωλεὸν· διδασκαλεῖον. Suid. s.v. φωλεόν· τὸ
παιδευτήριον Ἰωνες. Cf. E.M. s.v. ἀποφώλιος and Pollux iv. 19
and 41, ix. 41.

AITIA

III. 2 (169)

And the youth attracted lovers^a whenever he went to school^b or bath.

III. 3 (102)

And many for love of Acontius when they drank the wine poured from their cups upon the ground Sicilian heel-taps.^c

III. 4 (26)

Wherefore upon every pretext^d he went to the country. Cf. Aristaenet. i. 10 and on every excuse he went to the country.

III. 5 (101)

But graven on your bark^e may ye bear such writing as shall declare "Cydippe beautiful."

Schol. Aristoph. *Ach.* 144: It was the peculiar custom of lovers to write the names of the beloved upon walls, trees, leaves: "Beautiful So-and-so." So in Callimachus: But etc.; cf. Aristaenet.: Would, O trees, that you had understanding and voice, so that you might say "Beautiful Cydippe"; or might

^a The reference is to the game of *cottabos* (see *Dict. of Ant.* for various ways of playing it). It is said to be a Sicilian invention, Athen. xv. 668.

^b Hesych. s.v. προχάνη, σκῆψις, πρόφασις, καὶ καλύπτρα, Callim. *Hymn* vi. 74.

^c For the custom of writing the name of the beloved upon trees cf. Theocr. 18. 47, Verg. *Ecl.* 10. 53, Propert. i. 18. 22, Ovid, *Her.* 5. 21, etc.

CALLIMACHUS

κατὰ τῶν φλοιῶν ἐγκεκολαμμένα φέροιτε γράμματα ὅσα τὴν Κυδίππην ἐπονομάσει καλήν.

λιρὸς ἐγώ, τί δέ σοι τόνδ' ἐπέθηκα φόβον;

Hesych. s.v. λειριόεντα. Probably from the Cydippe episode, cf. Aristaenet. i. 10 τί δέ σοι τοῦτον ἐπῆγον τὸν φόβον;

τὼς μὲν ὁ Μνησάρχειος ἔφη ξένος, ὡδε συναινῶ.

Priscian, *Inst. Gramm.* ii. 12; cf. i. 11 and 30; Hephaestion i. 8.

E.M. s.v. βρέφος, τὸ νεογνὸν παιδίον. κυρίως ἐπὶ ἀνθρώπου. Καλλίμαχος ἐν τρίτῳ τῶν Αἰτίων καὶ ἐπὶ σκύμνου τίθησιν.

IV.

In the restoration given it is assumed that the goddess invoked is Aphrodite who is closely associated with the Graces. The "queen" of v. 2 is taken to be Berenice, wife of Ptolemy Euergetes, who was the "fourth of the Graces," Callimach. *Ep.* 52. "Αρην" in v. 1 may be a veiled allusion to the Syrian war. In v. 6 the allusion may be to some lost passage of Hesiod in praise of Aphrodite. For other restorations see Hunt and Platt, *ll. cc.*

Hunt, *Oxyrhynch. Pap.* vii. (1910). A. Platt, *Cl. Qu.* Jan. 1911. As the subscription in the papyrus shows, this is the conclusion of the fourth and last book of the *Aitia*. The restoration here given is merely experimental.

AITIA

at least carry, graven on your bark, words to call
Cydippe beautiful.

III. 6 (229)

Shameless me! why did I set such fear upon
thee? ^a

III. 7 (27)

As the guest of Mnesarchus ^b said, so I agree.

III. 8 (28)

Bρέφος, the newly born child; properly of a
human being. Callimachus in *Aitia* iii. applies it
also to a whelp.

^a Acontius expresses remorse for having exposed Cydippe
to the anger of Artemis.

^b The father of Pythagoras was called Mnesarchus, but the
reference here is unknown.

CALLIMACHUS

Ἀρην¹ ὅτ' ἐμὴ Μοῦσα π[οθ'] ἵλ]άσεται.
 [ἡ]που καὶ Χαρίτων [σὺ λοχεύτ]ρια, μαῖα² δ'
 ἀνάσσης
 [ἥμε]τέρης, οὐ σε ψευδον[ύμω]ς στό]ματι
 πάντ' ἀγαθὴν καὶ πάντα τ[έλ]εσφόρον εἶπε[ν
 ἀοιδὸς
 κεῖνος.⁴ τῷ Μοῦσαι πολλὰ νέμοντι βοτὰ 5
 σὺν μύθους ἐβάλοντο παρ' ἵχν[ι]ον ὁξέος ἵππου·
 χαῖρε, σὺν εὐεστοῖ δ' ἔρχεο λωιτέρη.
 χαῖρε, Ζεῦ, μέγα καὶ σύ, σάω δ' [ὅδο]ν οἰκον
 ἀνάκτων.
 αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ Μουσέων πεζὸς [ἔ]πειμι νομόν.

Steph. Byz. s.v. Δειπνιάς, κώμη Θεσσαλίας περὶ Λάρισσαν, ὅπου φασὶ τὸν Ἀπόλλωνα δειπνῆσαι πρῶτον ὅτε ἐκ τῶν Τέμπεων καθαρθεὶς ὑπέστρεψεν· καὶ τῷ παιδὶ τῷ διακομιστῇ τῆς δάφνης

¹ αριν Papyrus. The letter following Μοῦσα is very doubtful. Hunt takes it for τ. We might read τ[ιν'].

² μοῖα Hunt.

³ ψευδόνυμος with short antepenult does not seem to occur, but cf. ψευδόνειρος. Cf. Hesych. ψευδώνυμοι δνειροι· ψευδολόγοι.

⁴ Hunt gives κεινῷ, but there are signs of correction. The reference is to Hesiod whom the Muses visited, Hes. *Theog.* 22 f., Ovid, *Fast.* vi. 13. Cf. Fronto, *Ep. ad Marc.* i. 2 “Hesiodium pastorem . . . dormientem poetam ais factum. At enim ego memini olim apud magistrum me legere : ποιμένι μῆλα νέμοντι παρ' ἵχνιον ὁξέος ἵππου | Ἡσιόδῳ, Μουσέων ἐσμός δτ' ἥντιασεν.”

^a Hippocrene, Hesiod, *Th.* 6, a spring on Helicon, feigned to have been caused by the hoof of Pegasus, the winged horse of Bellerophon: hence called Πηγασίς κρήνη,

AITIA

IV. 1

. . . When some day my Muse shall propitiate War.
Surely, O thou who didst assist at the birth of the
Graces and who didst bring to birth my Queen, not
with lying lips did the minstrel call thee of perfect
excellence and of perfect fulfilment; that minstrel
with whom as he herded many sheep the Muses
held converse beside the footprint of the swift
Horse.^a Hail to thee and do thou come with
prosperous^b weal. Hail, greatly hail to thee also,
O Zeus! do thou save all the house of our kings!
and I will visit the haunt of the Muses on foot.^c

IV. 2 (32)

Deipnias, a village of Thessaly near Larissa, where Apollo is said to have dined first on his return from Tempe after purification.^d And it was the custom

Mosch. iii. 78; "Pegasis unda," Martial ix. 59; "fons caballinus," Pers. *Prol.* 1.

^b λωτέρη: the comparative is hardly to be rendered in English. The phrase is a ritualistic one, e.g. we know from extant tablets that a usual form of inquiry at the oracle at Dodona was "A. asks . . . whether if he do so and so, it will be for him λώιον καὶ ἀμεινον." The antique nature of the word is noticed by Lucian, *Lexiphon*. 21 ή δ' ὁς καὶ ἀμηγέπη καὶ λώστε.

^c Callimachus will henceforth devote himself to prose writing.

^d After slaying the Python Apollo had to go into banishment till he was purified of the murder. He went to Tempe (Plut. *Aet. Gr.* 12) where he was purified by Carmanor of Crete (Paus. x. 7. 2). This was commemorated by a solemn pilgrimage to Tempe every ninth year when a branch of laurel was carried home by a boy called *daphnephorus*.

CALLIMACHUS

ἔθος εἰς τήνδε παραγενομένῳ δειπνεῖν· Καλλίμαχος
τετάρτῳ.

Δειπνιὰς ἔνθεν μιν δειδέχαται.

Schol. Clem. Alex. *Protrep.* 35, Migne, *Patrol. Gr.* viii. p. 124 τιμᾶται δέ τις καὶ Φαληροῦ κατὰ πρύμναν ἥρως] . . . ὁ δὲ κατὰ πρύμνας ἥρως Ἀνδρόγεως ἐστιν, υἱὸς Μίνωος, οὗτος ὀνομασθεὶς ὅτι κατὰ πρύμνας τῶν νεῶν ἔδρυτο, ὡς Καλλίμαχος ἐν δ' τῶν Λίτιων μέμνηται.

Harpocrateion s.v. "Ακτια ἀγώνι παλαιὸς ἦν ὡς δῆλον ποιεῖ Καλλίμαχος ἐν τῷ περὶ ἀγώνων.

Cf. Suid. s.v. "Ακτια, Bekker, *Anecd.* 373. 80. The Περὶ ἀγώνων being otherwise unknown, this probably belongs to the *Aitia*.

Chronicon Paschale iii., Migne, *Patrol. Gr.* xcii. 293 τὸν δὲ ἵππικὸν ἀγῶνα ὁ Ἐννάλιος ἄρμασι διπώλοις ἐφεῦρε, καθὼς συνεγράψατο Καλλίμαχος . . . ἐν τοῖς Αἴτιοις αὐτοῦ.

Clem. Alex. *Protrep.* ii. p. 32, Migne, *Patrol. Gr.* viii. 117 "Αρτεμιν Ἀρκάδες Ἀπαγχομένην καλουμένην προστρέπονται, ὡς φησι Καλλίμαχος ἐν Αἴτιοις.

^a Paus. viii. 23. 6 "About a furlong from Caphyae (in Arcadia) is a place Condylea, where there is a grove and temple of Artemis — anciently called 'Artemis of Condylea,' but they say her name was changed for the

AITIA

for the boy who brought the laurel to dine when he arrived at this village. Callimachus [*Aitia*] iv.

Whence Deipnias receives him.

IV. 3 (33b)

A certain Hero-at-the-stern is honoured at Phalerum] . . . this is Androgeos, son of Minos, so named because he was set up on the sterns of ships, as Callimachus tells in *Aitia* iv.

FROM UNCERTAIN Books

1

The Actia was an ancient games' meeting, as Callimachus shows in his work on Games.

2

The equestrian contest with two-horse cars was invented by Enyalios, as Callimachus has written . . . in the *Aitia*.

3

The Arcadians worship Artemis under the title of Artemis Hung,^a as Callimachus says in the *Aitia*.

following reason. Some children who were playing about the temple—how many they do not say—found a rope, which they tied round the throat of the image of the goddess, saying ‘Artemis is being hung.’ When the people of Caphyae found out what the children had done, they stoned them to death. Whereupon an epidemic of miscarriage attacked their women, until the Pythian

CALLIMACHUS

Schol. AD Hom. *Il.* ii. 145 καταπεσόντος δὲ τοῦ παιδὸς τὸ ὑποκείμενον πέλαγος Ἰκάριον μετωνομάσθη . . . ἴστορεῖ . . . Καλλίμαχος ἐν Αἴτίοις.

Probus on Vergil, *Georg.* iii. 19 Molorchi mentio est apud Callimachum in *Aἰτίων* libris.

Servius on Vergil, *A.* i. 408 Cur dextrae iungere dextram Non datur] maiorum haec fuerat salutatio, cuius rei τὸ αἴτιον, i.e. causam, Varro Callimachum sequutus exposuit, asserens omnem eorum honorem dextrarum constitisse virtute. Ob quam rem hac se venerabant corporis parte.

Schol. Ovid, *Ibis* 475 sacerdos Apollinis Delii Anius fuit, ad quem quum venisset per noctem Thasus a canibus laniatus est, unde nullus canis Delon accedit auctore Callimacho.

priestess told them to bury the children and make yearly offerings to them (ἐναγύζειν αὐτοῖς καὶ ἔτος), as they had been put to death unjustly. The Caphyans carry out the injunction of that oracle to this day and—what was also enjoined in the oracle—they have ever since called the goddess at Condylea ‘Artemis Hung.’”

^a Icarus, son of Daedalus.

^b Molorches (Molorcus), a peasant of Cleonae, who entertained Heracles when he came to slay the Nemean lion. The story is connected with the foundation of the Nemean

AITIA

4 (5)

His boy ^a having fallen, the underlying sea had its name changed to the "Icarian" sea, as Callimachus tells in the *Aitia*.

5 (6)

Molorchus ^b is mentioned by Callimachus in the *Aitia*.

6 (8)

Why is it not granted me to join right hand to right hand?] This was our ancestors' manner of salutation, the *αιτιον* of which Varro has explained, following Callimachus, asserting that all their honour lay in the strength of their right hands; wherefore they paid respect to one another with that part of the body.

7 (9)

Anius ^c was priest of Apollo at Delos. Thasus, visiting him at night, was torn by dogs; hence no dog has access to Delos, according to Callimachus.

games. In many respects it is a close parallel to the story of Hecale and Theseus. Cf. Nonnus xvii. 52 ff.; Steph. Byz. s.v. Μολορκία; Stat. S. iii. 1. 29, iv. 6. 51, Th. iv. 160 etc.; Tibull. iv. 1; E. Maass, "Alexandrin. Fragm." in *Hermes* xxiv. (1889), p. 520 ff.

^o The reference of this to the *Aitia* is pure conjecture. For Anius cf. schol. Lycophr. 580. Thasus was his son, Hygin. 247. A similar story of the exclusion of horses from the temple of Artemis on account of the death of Hippolytos is said, by Servius on Verg. *Aen.* vii. 778, to have been mentioned by Callimachus in the *Aitia* (fr. 7 Schneider).

THE LOCK OF BERENICE

OUR knowledge of this poem is derived mainly from the translation by Catullus, who in his 65th poem tells Ortalus that, his brother's death having made it impossible for him to write poetry, he is sending him a translation from Callimachus :

Sed tamen in tantis maeroribus, Ortale, mitto
Haec expressa tibi carmina Battiadae.

The translation referred to may well be the 66th poem of our editions, the *Coma Berenices*. We have small means of judging whether the poem is a strict translation or only a paraphrase.

Berenice was the daughter of Magas, King of Cyrene, who was a son of Berenice I., wife of Ptolemy I. Though long betrothed to Ptolemy III., she does not appear to have actually become his wife till after his accession to the throne of Egypt (which was at latest in 246 b.c.); cf. Callim. lxvi. 11 "novo auctus hymenaeo." About the time that Ptolemy III. came to the throne his sister Berenice, daughter of Ptolemy Philadelphus, who had become the wife of Antiochus II. of Syria, was murdered, as was Antiochus himself, by Laodice, the divorced wife of Antiochus, who caused her own son Seleucus II. Callinicus to be proclaimed king. Thus broke out the *Λαοδίκειος πόλεμος* (*CIG*. 2905) or Third Syrian War.

On the departure of her husband for the war Berenice vowed to the gods for his safety a lock of her hair, which upon his return was dedicated in the temple of Arsinoë Aphrodite at Zephyrium. The lock mysteriously disappeared. Thereupon Conon, the court astronomer, pre-

THE LOCK OF BERENICE

tended to identify it with the delicate group of stars, thenceforth known as Coma Berenices, lying within the circle formed by Ursa Major, Boötes, Virgo, and Leo ; cf. Catull. lxvi. 65 ff. " Virginis et saevi contingens namque Leonis Lumina, Callisto iuncta Lycaoniae, Vertor in occasum, tardum dux ante Booten, qui vix sero alto mergitur Oceano " ; cf. Hygin. *Astron.* ii. 24, Hesych. s.v. Βερενίκης πλόκαμος. The title of the poem is conjectural and the fragments are assigned to it on the evidence of Catullus.

ΒΕΡΕΝΙΚΗΣ ΠΛΟΚΑΜΟΣ

ἢδὲ Κόνων μ' ἔβλεψεν ἐν ἡέρι, τὸν Βερενίκης
βόστρυχον, ὃν κείνη πᾶσιν ἔθηκε θεοῖς.

Schol. Arat. 146 Κόνων ὁ μαθηματικὸς Πτολεμαῖος χαριζόμενος Βερενίκης πλόκαμον ἐξ αὐτοῦ [sc. λέοντος] κατηστέρισε. τοῦτο καὶ Καλλίμαχός πού φησιν. ἢδὲ Κόνων ἔβλεψεν . . . ὃν τ' ἄρα . . . θεοῖσιν. The text is that of Muretus but it is quite uncertain whether the words of the schol. are a continuous quotation. Catullus lxvi. 7 ff. Idem me ille Conon caelesti in lumine vidit E Bereniceo vertice caesariem Fulgentem clare, quam cunctis illa deorum Levia protendens bracchia pollicita est.

Catullus lxvi. 25 f. at te ego certe Cognoram a parva virgine magnanimam; cf. Hygin. *Astron.* ii. 24.

^a The epithet used by Callimachus was probably *μεγάθυμος*, less likely *μεγαλόψυχος*. Hygin. *Astron.* ii. 24 says that Callimachus called her great-souled (*magnanima*) because when her father Ptolemy (*sic*) was terrified by a multitude of enemies and sought safety in flight, Berenice, being accustomed to riding, mounted a horse, rallied the rest of the army, slew several of the enemy, and put the rest to flight. He mentions, too, Callimachus and others as saying that she kept horses and sent them to the Olympic games. But the epithet "great-souled" has reference

THE LOCK OF BERENICE

1 (34)

And Conon beheld me in the sky, me the curl of Berenice which she dedicated to all the gods.

Schol. Arat. 146 Conon the mathematician, to please Ptolemy, made a constellation, "The Lock of Berenice," out of the Lion. That is what Callimachus means : "And Conon," etc.

2 (35)

But thee certainly from a little maiden I knew to be great-souled.^a

rather to the episode of Demetrius the Beautiful (*ὁ καλός*), brother of Antigonus Gonatas and son of Demetrius Poliorcetes and, through his mother Ptolemais, grandson of Ptolemy Soter. Apama (Asinoë according to Justin), widow of Magas, wishing to break off the betrothal arranged by Magas between Berenice and the future Ptolemy III., invited Demetrius to Cyrene with a view to his marriage with Berenice. Unfortunately he bestowed his affections rather on his prospective mother-in-law; this coupled with his haughty bearing offended both the soldiers and the populace; in the end he was slain in Apama's room: "quo

CALLIMACHUS

σήν τε κάρην ὕμοσα σόν τε βίον.

E.M. s.v. θηλαμών . . . εἱρηται καὶ θηλυκῶς κάρη, ὡς παρὰ Καλλιμάχω· ἦν (sic) τε κτλ.

Catullus lxvi. 39 f. *Invita, O regina, tuo de vertice cessi, Invita, adiuro teque tuumque caput.*

*Χαλύβων ὡς ἀπόλοιτο γένος,
γειόθεν ἀντέλλοντα κακὸν φυτὸν οἵ μιν ἔφηναν.*

Schol. Apoll. Rh. ii. 373 (cf. i. 1323) *Χάλυβες
. . . μέμνηται αὐτῶν καὶ Καλλίμαχος· Χαλύβων
κτλ.*

Catullus lxvi. 48 ff. *Iuppiter, ut Chalybon omne
genus pereat, Et qui principio sub terra quaerere
venas Institit ac ferri fingere duritiem!*

πρὶν ἀστέρι τῷ Βερενίκης.

Achilles, *Εἰσαγωγ.* Arat. p. 134 Petavius: ὁ
Καλλίμαχος “*πρὶν κτλ.*” ἐπὶ τοῦ πλοκάμου φησὶν.

Catullus lxvi. 80 ff. *Non prius unanimis corpora
coniugibus Tradite . . . Quam iucunda mihi munera
libet onyx.*

interfecto Beronice et stupra matris salva pietate ulta est
et in matrimonio sortiendo iudicium patris secuta" (Justin
xxvi. 3). This is strongly supported by the next words of
Catullus: "Anne bonum oblita est facinus, quo regium adepta
es Coniugium, quo non fortius ausit alis?"

^a The Lock protests that it was reluctant to leave
Berenice's head.

THE LOCK OF BERENICE

3 (35 b)

I swear by thy head ^a and by thy life.

4 (35 c)

Perish the race of the Chalybes who brought to light that evil plant which springs ^b from the earth !

5 (35 d)

[Do not ye new-wed brides enter the bridal bed] till to the star of Berenice [ye have offered perfumes ^c].

^b With ἀντέλλοντα supply σιδηρον (iron). The Lock protests that it could not help itself against the iron shears : "Quid facient crines cum ferro talia cedant?" Catull. lxvi. 47, cf. "Sed qui se ferro postulet esse parem?" lxvi. 42, and invokes a curse upon the Chalybes, the renowned iron-workers in Pontus (Strabo 549 f., Xen. *Anab.* v. 5. 1, Dion. *Per.* 768, Apoll. Rh. ii. 1001 ff.).

^c Athenaeus xv. 689 A speaks of Berenice's fondness for perfumes : ἦκμαζε δὲ καὶ ἐν Ἀλεξανδρείᾳ (μύρα) διὰ πλουτού καὶ διὰ τὴν Ἀρσινόης καὶ Βερενίκης σπουδὴν, ἐγίνετο δὲ καὶ ἐν Κυρήνῃ ὁ διδιων χρηστότατον καθ' ὃν χρόνον έξη Βερενίκη ἡ μεγάλη. Cf. Catull. lxvi. 77 f. "Quicum ego, dum virgo quondam fuit, omnibus expers Unguentis, una milia multa bibi."

CALLIMACHUS

ἐσχατιὴν ὑπὸ πέζαν ἐλειήταο λέοντος.

E.M. s.v. ἐλειήτης· ὁ Λέων· ἐσχατιὴν κτλ.
Hecker was probably right in referring this to the
Bsp. Πλ. of Callimachus; cf. Catullus, lxvi. 65 f.
Virginis et saevi contingens namque Leonis Lumina.

^a This describes the position in the sky of the *Coma Berenices*.

ΒΡΑΓΧΟΣ

BRANCHUS, son of a Delphian Smicrus and a Milesian mother, was beloved of Apollo (in one version he was Apollo's son) who gave him the gift of prophecy. He founded at Didyma or Didymi near Miletus a temple of Apollo with cult similar to that of the Delphic oracle. Its oracle was consulted by Croesus (Herod. i. 46), who dedicated offerings in the temple (Herod. i. 92, v. 36), by the Cumaeans (Herod. i. 157), and Necos, king of Egypt,

Hephaest. p. 30. 19 Consbruch: (Περὶ χοριαμβίκου). καὶ τῷ πενταμέτρῳ δὲ Καλλίμαχος ὅλον ποίημα τὸν Βράγχον συνέθηκε.

Δαιμονες εὐνυμνότατοι Φοῖβε¹ τε καὶ Ζεῦ, Διδύμων γενάρχα.²

¹ E.M. s.v. Διδυμαῖος quotes the last six words; cf. Terent. Maur. 1885 ff. "De choriambo: Nec non et memini pedibus quater his repetitis Hymnum Battiadem Phoebo cantasse Iovique Pastorem Branchum: quem captus amore pudico Fatidicas sortes docuit depromere Paian."

² γενάρχα E.M.; γενάρχαι Hephaest.

THE LOCK OF BERENICE

6 (fr. anon. 88)

By the utmost verge of the fervid Lion.^a

The obscure word *ἔλειήτης* is derived according to the *E.M.* "either from ἔλη=heat, which is called ἔλη, with the addition of iota, or from ἔλος=marsh, because before being made a constellation they dwelt in marshes." The reference, in any case, of *ἔλειήταρο* and certainly of Catullus's "saevi" is to the heat at the time when the sun enters Leo in July, cf. *Arat.* 150 f.

BRANCHUS

dedicated there the dress in which he had won some notable victories (*Herod.* ii. 159). See further *Paus.* vii. 2. 4, *Strabo* 421, *Conon ap. Phot. Bibl.* pp. 136 and 140. The temple was pillaged and burnt by the Persians in 494 B.C. (*Herod.* vi. 19, *Strabo* 634), but was rebuilt on a scale so huge that it remained unroofed (*Strabo l.c.*). The remains have been excavated in modern times by Haussoullier and later by Wiegand.

And Callimachus has composed a whole poem, "Branchus," in the (choriambic)^a pentameter: e.g. "Góds who are wéll wórthy of sóng, Phoébus and Zeús, Dídyma's áncient foúnders."

^a Hephaestion in this chapter explains that a choriambic line may consist of pure choriambbs or be combined with iambi: as a general rule, when the line is catalectic, it ends in an iambic *clausula* (*κατάκλεις*), i.e. in an amphibrach (˘ - ˘) or bacchius (˘ - -), the last syllable being indifferent (*ἀδιάφορος = anceps*).

ΕΠΙΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΑ

THE following fragments are quoted by various writers from the *Epigrams* of Callimachus. There is some ground for supposing that Callimachus published a separate volume under this title. Thus Suidas *s.vv.* Ἀρχίβιος, Ἀπολλωνίου, γραμματικός. Τῶν Καλλιμάχου Ἐπιγραμμάτων ἔξτυγησιν seems to imply such a volume. Cf. Plin. *Ep.* iv. 3. And Suid. *s.v.* Μαριανός tells us that Marianus, among other iambic paraphrases of the poets (Theocritus, Apollonius, Aratus, etc.), wrote “a paraphrase of Callimachus’s *Hecale*, *Hymns*, *Aitia*, and *Epigrams* in 6810 iambics.” Incidentally it may be noted that Suidas says the paraphrase of Aratus (our text, including the *Dissemeiae*, gives 1154 lines) occupied 1140 iambics.

αὐτὸς δὲ Μᾶμος
ἔγραφεν ἐν τούχοις “δέ Κρόνος ἐστὶ σοφός.”
ἡνίδε κον κόρακες τεγέων ἐπι κοῦ συνῆπται
κρώζουσιν καὶ κῶς αὐθὶ γενησόμεθα.

Diog. Laert. ii. 111 Διόδωρος Ἀμεινίου Ἰασεύς,
καὶ αὐτὸς Κρόνος ἐπίκλην [i.e. as well as Apollonius], περὶ οὖ φησι Καλλίμαχος ἐν Ἐπιγράμμασιν·
“αὐτὸς . . . σοφός.” Sextus Empir. *Adv. math.* i. 309
ὅτε καὶ τὸ τυχὸν ἐπιγραμμάτιον οὐχ οἰοί τέ εἰσι
νοῆσαι, καθάπερ καὶ τὸ ὑπὸ τοῦ Καλλιμάχου εἰς
Διόδωρον τὸν Κρόνον συγγραφέν, “ἡνίδε . . . γενη-
σόμεθα.” Bentley was probably right in combining
the two fragments as one.

EPIGRAMS

1 (70)

Blame himself wrote upon the walls : “Cronus^a is wise.” Behold the crows upon the roof are croaking, “What is a *Co-nex Sentence?*” and “What is the proof of Immortality?”

^a The reference is to Diodorus of Iasos, one of the later philosophers of the Megaric school. The nickname Cronus—indicating an “old fogy”—is said to have been applied in the first instance to his teacher Apollonius of Cyrene and from him applied to his pupil; Strabo 658 and 638, cf. Diog. Laert. *l.c.*, who says that in the presence of Ptolemy Soter certain dialectical questions were put to him by Stilpon, and being unable to answer them offhand, ὑπὸ τοῦ βασιλέως τὰ τε ἀλλα ἐπειμήθη καὶ δὴ καὶ Κρόνος ἤκουσεν ἐν σκώμματος μέρει. His doctrines, the epigram implies, were so current that the very crows upon the roof discussed them. κοῖα συνῆπται, i.e. ποῦ ἔστων ἀξιώματα συνημένα, refers to the classification of sentences or propositions (“profata” or “proloquia” (Varro), “pronuntiata” (Cicero)) into simple (ἀπλᾶ), adjunct (συνημένα), and complex (συμπεπλεγμένα). If one says “γράφει,” the absence of the subject makes this what the Stoics called a κατηγόρημα; if one says γράφει Σωκράτης, we have an ἀξιώμα because it is now complete in itself (αὐτοτελές), Diog. Laert. vii. 63, cf. Aulus Gellius xvi. 8. 4 “redimus igitur necessario ad Graecos libros. ex quibus accepimus ἀξιώματα esse his verbis: λεκτὸν αὐτοτελὲς

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οὐδὲ τὸ γράμμα
ἥδεσθη τὸ λέγον μ' νῖα Λεοπρέπεος
κεῖσθαι Κήιον ἄνδρα . . .

οὐδ' ὑμέας, Πολύδευκες, ὑπέτρεσεν, οἱ με μελάθρου ε
μέλλοντος πίπτειν ἐκτὸς ἔθεσθέ ποτε
δαιτυμόνων ἀπὸ μοῦνον, ὅτε Κραννώνιος, αἰαῖ,
ῶλισθεν μεγάλους οἶκος ἐπὶ Σκοπάδας.

Suid. s.v. Σιμωνίδης· Ἀκραγαντῖνος στρατηγὸς
ἥν ὄνομα Φοῖνιξ. Συρακοσίοις δὲ ἐπολέμουν οὗτοι·
οὐκοῦν ὅδε ὁ Φοῖνιξ διαλύει τὸν τάφον τοῦ Σιμωνί-
δου . . . καὶ ἐκ τῶν λίθων τῶνδε ἀνίστησι
πύργον, καὶ κατὰ τοῦτον ἐάλω ἡ πόλις. ἔοικε
δὲ καὶ Καλλίμαχος τούτοις ὅμολογειν· οἰκτίζεται
γοῦν τὸ ἄθεσμον ἔργον καὶ λέγοντά γε αὐτὸν ὁ
Κυρηναῖος πέποίηκε τὸν γλυκὺν ποιητὴν “οὐδὲ
τὸ γράμμα ἥδεσθη τὸ λεγόμενον νιὸν Θεοπρεποῦς
κεῖσθαι Κήιον ἄνδρα”· καὶ τοῦτον ἄπτα ἐπιλέγει·
“οὐδ’ ὑμέας, Πολύδευκες, ὑπέτρεσεν, οἱ με μελά-
θρου μέλλοντος πίπτειν ἐκτὸς ἔσεσθαι ποτε δαιτυ-
μόνων ἀπὸ μοῦνον, ὅτε Κραννώνιων αἴας ὕλισθε
μέγας οἶκος ἐπὶ σκοπάσας. Cf. Quintilian xi. 2. 11,
Cicero, *De orat.* ii. 86. Simonides, writing in
honour of the Scopadae, went out of his way to
praise the Dioscuri. As the banquet at Crannon
began, he was told that two strangers wished to
speak to him, but, going out, he saw no one.
Then the hall fell.

ἀπόφαντον δσον ἐφ' αὐτῷ. . . . sed M. Varro . . ita finit:
Proloquium est sententia, in qua nihil desideratur.” Gellius
goes on to define and illustrate συνημμένον and συμπεπλεγμένον :
§ 9 f. “sed quod Graeci ‘συνημμένον ἀξιωμα’ dicunt, alii

EPIGRAMS

2 (71)

And he (Phoenix) respected not the inscription which declared that "I the son of Leoprepes^a of Ceos lie here," neither did he tremble before you,^b Polydeuces [and thy brother Castor], who, when the hall was about to fall, set me outside, alone of all the banqueters, when the house at Crannon, ah! me, tumbled on the mighty sons of Scopas.

nostrorum 'adiunctum,' alii 'conexum' dixerunt. id 'conexum' tale est: 'si Plato ambulat, Plato movetur,' 'si dies est, sol super terras est.' item quod illi 'συμπεπλεγμένον,' nos vel 'coniunctum' vel 'copulatum' dicimus, quod est eiusdem modi: 'P. Scipio, Pauli filius, et bis consul fuit et triumphavit et censura functus est et conlega in censura L. Mummi fuit.' Cf. Sext. Emp. *Adv. math.* viii. 115 Διόδωρος δὲ ἀληθὲς εἶναι φησι συνημμένον ὅπερ μήτε ἐνεδέχετο μήτε ἐνδέχεται ἀρχόμενον ἀπ' ἀληθοῦς λήγειν ἐπὶ ψεύδος.

The argument for Immortality was connected with Diodorus' denial of the possibility of motion. "That which moves, moves either in the place where it is or in the place where it is not. Neither of these is possible; therefore nothing moves. But if nothing moves, it follows that nothing perishes. For, by the same reasoning as before, since a living creature does not die in the time in which it lives nor in the time in which it does not live, it does not die at all. Therefore we shall always be alive and shall be born again" (*αὐθι γενησόμεθα*). Sext. Empir. *Adv. math.* i. 309.

^a The restoration of this epigram is a good example of Bentley's genius. The Scopadae were a distinguished Thessalian family who had their seat at Crannon and Pharsalus. Scopas II. in whose honour Simonides of Ceos, son of Leoprepes (Paus. vi. 9. 9), wrote an *epinicion*, lost his life by the sudden fall of his house at Pharsalus or Crannon during a banquet. Cf. Valer. Max. i. 8.

^b ὑμέας, i.e. Castor and Polydeuces.

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θεὸς δέ οἱ ἵερὸς ὕκης.

Athen. vii. 327 A. In 284 c Athen. quotes the same fragment as *ἵερὸς δέ τοι ἵερὸς ὕκης.*

ἐσ Δύμην ἀπιόντα τὴν Ἀχαι[ας].
Steph. Byz. frag. p. 240 f. Mein. Δύμη.

Λύδη καὶ παχὺ γράμμα καὶ οὐ τορόν.
Schol. Dion. Perieg. *Βίος Διονυσίου* p. 317 Bernhardy; cf. schol. v. 3, *ibid.* p. 977.

EPIGRAMS

3 (72)

A god to him is the holy *hyces*.^a

4 (73)

Departing to Dyme in Achaia.

5 (74b)

The *Lyde*^b is a dull writing and not clear.

^a Red mullet (?). But see *Galateia* (37 Schn.).

^b The *Lyde* was an elegiac poem by Antimachus of Colophon (contemporary with Plato), in which he sought to console his grief for the death of his wife Lyde by writing of similar cases.

ΓΑΛΑΤΕΙΑ

ἢ μᾶλλον χρύσειον ἐπ¹ ὁφρύσιν ιερὸν ἰχθύν,
ἢ πέρκας ὅσα τ' ἄλλα φέρει βυθὸς ἀσπετος ἄλμης.

Athenaeus vii. 284 c Καλλίμαχος δ' ἐν Γαλατείᾳ
τὸν χρύσοφρυν. ἢ μᾶλλον κτλ.

¹ ἐπ' Meineke, cf. Plutarch, Mor. 981 D; εν.

^a Nothing is known of this beyond the one quotation in Athenaeus. It is natural, especially in view of the nature of the quotation, to think of the love-story of the Nereid Galateia and the Cyclops Polyphemus, which was a

ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ

εὗλκυσε δὲ δριμύν τε χόλον κυνὸς ὀξύ τε κέντρον
σφηκός· ἀπ' ἀμφοτέρων ἴὸν ἔχει στομάτων.¹

Grammaticus in cod. Ambros. 222 μαρτυρεῖ δὲ
. . . καὶ . . . Καλλίμαχος· καὶ γὰρ περὶ τοῦ
Ἀρχιλόχου λέγων ἐν τῷ Γραφείῳ φησὶν οὕτως·
εὗλκυσε κτλ.

¹ στομάτων] στόματος Schneider.

^a The title of this poem is exceedingly obscure. It is known to us by the following fragment only. Susemihl thinks it was a series of "Dichterporträte" or brief characterizations of poets. Dilthey compared the *Imagines* of Varro.

GALATEIA ^a

(37 Schneider)

Or rather the gilthead, holy fish,^b or perches and others that the infinite depth of the sea produces.

favourite theme of the Alexandrine poets and their imitators. Theocrit. xi. etc.

^b The discussion in Athenaeus is about the identity of the "holy fish." In this quotation it is identified with the gilthead (*Chrysophrys aurata*), so named from the crescent-shaped yellow mark between the eyes.

GRAPHEUM ^a

(37a Schneider)

And he^b drank the bitter wrath of the dog and the sharp sting of the wasp: he has venom from the mouth of both.

^b Archilochus of Paros *circ.* 650 B.C., famous for the bitterness of his lampoons or *iambi*. The Ambrosian grammarian derives *iambus* from *ἰός* = poison, hence the quotation. There is a very similar anonymous epigram A.P. ix. 185 'Αρχιλόχου τάδε μέτρα καὶ ἡχήεντες λαμβοί, θυμοῦ καὶ φοβερῆς *ἰός* ἐπεσθολίης. The same comparison of Archilochus to a mad dog underlies Hor. A.P. 79 "Archilochum proprio rabies armavit iambo."

HECALE

THE story of Hecale is told by Plutarch, *Theseus* ch. 14 : “ Theseus, wishing to be actively employed, and at the same time to win the favour of the people, went out against the Marathonian bull, which was causing no small annoyance to the inhabitants of the Tetrapolis, and he overcame the bull and drove it through the city to exhibit it, after which he sacrificed it to Apollo Delphinius. Hecale and the legend of her reception and entertainment (of Theseus) seem to be not quite without some portion of truth. For the *demes* round about used to meet and hold a Hecalesian festival in honour of Zeus Hecalus, and honoured Hecale, whom they called by the pet name Hecaline, because when she entertained Theseus, who at the time was quite young, she addressed him as an old woman would and greeted him with that sort of pet names. When Theseus was setting out to the contest she vowed in his behalf to offer a sacrifice to Zeus if he came back safe. She died, however, before his return, and received the above mentioned honours, in return for her hospitality, by order of Theseus, as Philochorus relates.” Cf. Steph. Byz. s.v. Ἐκάλη· δῆμος τῆς Λεωντίδος φυλῆς. ὁ δημόσιος Ἐκάλιος· τὰ τοπικὰ Ἐκάληθεν, Ἐκάληνδε· καὶ Ἐκάλιος Ζεύς. Hesych. s.v. Ἐκάλειος Ζεύς· δν Ἐκάλη ἰδρύσατο.

It is obvious from the fragments that Hecale was represented as very old and very poor, and in both regards she became proverbial. *Priapea*, xii. 1 ff. (Baehrens, *Poet. Lat. Min.* i. p. 61) “quaedam annosior Hectoris parente Cumaeae soror, ut puto, Sibyllae, Aequalis tibi, quam domum revertens Theseus repperit in rogo iacentem.” Ovid, *Rem. Amor.* 747 f. “Cur nemo

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est Hecalen, nulla est quae ceperit Iron? Nempe quod alter egens, altera pauper erat." Statius, *Th.* xii. 582 "nec fudit vanos anus hospita fletus." Julian, *Ep.* 41 οὐδὲ τῆς Ἐκάλης δὲ Θησεὺς τοῦ δείπνου τὸ λιτὸν ἀπηγέλωσεν, διλλ' ὥδει καὶ μικροῖς ἐς τὸ ἀναγκαῖον ἀρκεῖσθαι.

It may be inferred further that the poem contained references to the birth of Theseus. The story was that Aegeus, king of Athens, being childless, consulted the oracle at Delphi. To interpret the oracle which he received he went to consult Pittheus of Troezen. Here he became father of Theseus by Aethra, daughter of Pittheus. Leaving Troezen before the birth of Theseus, Aegeus hid his sword and shoes under a rock, telling Aethra that if and when their son was able to raise the rock and remove the sword and shoes, she was to send him to Athens with these tokens of recognition. This duly took place and Theseus was recognized as the son of Theseus (*Plut. Thes.* 3 ff.).

THE RAINER FRAGMENTS OF THE *HECALE*

THESE important additions to our knowledge of the *Hecale* are preserved on a piece of a wooden tablet now in the papyri collection of the Archduke Rainer in the Royal Library at Vienna, and were first published by Prof. Theodor Gomperz in vol. vi. of the *Mitteilungen aus d. Sammlung d. Papyr. Erzherzog Rainer*, Vienna, May 1893 (printed separately).

On the reverse side of the tablet are written two columns from the *Phoenissae* of Euripides. From the amount of the *Phoenissae* which is missing between these two columns it would seem that about three-fifths of the board have been lost by the breakage. That nothing is lost at the top is proved by the fact that the upper border is marked by two indented lines. Traces of a similar marking appear also at the side ends. The general character of the tablet and its contents—"a wooden tablet inscribed with part of a messenger's speech from

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one of the three most read dramas of Euripides and a part, rich in mythological allusions, of one of the most celebrated works of Callimachus"—leaves no doubt that it was intended for school use.

For these and other details the reader is referred to T. Gomperz, *Hellenica*, vol. ii., Leipzig, 1912, p. 273 f., "Aus der Hecale des Kallimachos," where in an Excursus J. Zingerle discusses palaeographical details. The character of the writing, according to Wessely, assigns the tablet to the 4th century A.D. Two different hands are distinguished, one of which wrote Columns I. and IV., the other Columns II. and III. From the nature of the subject matter, as well as certain palaeographical indications, Zingerle concludes that the columns were not written in their present order. Thus Column I. was written after Columns II. and III. and is a palimpsest.

The identification of the fragments was first made by Dr. W. Weinberger, who was associated with Dr. Zingerle in the examination of the tablet.

Clearest of all is the identification of Column IV. Of this v. 12 was already known from schol. Aristoph. *Frogs*, 1297, where it is assigned to Callimachus, and Suidas s.v. *ἷμαῖον*, where it is assigned to the *Hecale*. Moreover γάλακτι = γάλακτι v. 3, λύχνα v. 11, and a large part of v. 13 were already attested as belonging to Callimachus (fr. 551, 255, 278) by Herodian, *Et. Magn.*, and schol. Apoll. Rhod. respectively.

As to Column I., internal evidence alone would be sufficient to refer it to the *Hecale*—the reference to Theseus and the Marathonian bull, etc., but, further, v. 6, apart from the first word, was already known from Suidas s.v. *ἀστυρον*, where it is assigned to Callimachus (fr. 288), and had already been referred to the *Hecale*. Also, the end of v. 14 occurs, with the addition of two more words, in Suidas s.v. *στόρνησι*, and had already been referred by Ruhnken and others to the *Hecale* (fr. anon. 59).

The identification of Columns II. and III. does not rest on any ancient citation. But the general character

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of the style, the nature of the contents—the story of Erichthonius, which is the subject of Column II., is known from a scholium on *Iliad* ii. 547 to have been treated in the *Hecale*, and in one form of the story a crow played a prominent part, which apparently is the theme of Col. III.—and the context in which they appear, leave no doubt as to the source of the fragments.

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ΕΚΑΔΗ

ΤΕΣΤΙΜΟΝΙΑ

1. Crinagoras, *A.P.* ix. 545 :

Καλλιμάχου τὸ τορευτὸν ἔπος τόδε· δὴ γὰρ
ἐπ’ αὐτῷ
ώνηρ τοὺς Μουσέων πάντας ἔσεισε κάλως.
ἀείδει δ’ Ἐκάλης τε φιλοξείνοιο καλὶν
καὶ Θησεῖ Μαραθῶν οὓς ἐπέθηκε πόνους·
τοῦ σοὶ καὶ νεαρῶν χειρῶν σθένος εἴη ἀρέσθαι,
Μάρκελλε, κλεινοῦ τ’ αἰνον ἵσον βιότου. 5

2. Schol. Callim. *Hymn. Apoll.* 106 ἐγκαλεῖ διὰ
τούτων τοὺς σκώπτοντας αὐτὸν μὴ δύνασθαι
ποιῆσαι μέγα ποίημα, ὅθεν ἡναγκάσθη ποιῆσαι τὴν
Ἐκάλην.

3. E.M. s.v. Ἐκάλη· ή ἡρωίς, εἰς ἣν καὶ ποίημα
ἔγραψε Καλλίμαχος· ή πρὸς ἑαυτὴν πάντας
καλοῦσα. ταύτην Ἐκάλην (*leg.* Ἐκαλίνην) ἔλε-
γον οἱ παλαιοὶ ὑποκοριζόμενοι. ἔθυον δὲ αὐτῇ
διὰ τὸ ξενίσαι Θησέα. Cf. Suid. s.v. Ἐκάλη.

4. Petronius 135 :

Qualis in Actaea quondam fuit hospita terra

^a Crinagoras presents a copy of the *Hecale* to M. Claudius
244

HECALE

TESTIMONIES

1. This ^a is the chiselled work of Callimachus ; for on it, indeed, he shook out every reef of the Muses. It sings the cabin of hospitable Hecale and the toils that Marathon imposed on Theseus. His young strength of hand may it be thine to win, Marcellus, and equal praise of glorious life !

2. In these words^b he rebukes those who jeered at him as not being able to write a big poem : which taunt drove him to write the *Hecale*.

3. Hecale, the heroine, on whom also Callimachus wrote a poem : she who called (*καλεῖν*) all to her. The ancients called her by the pet name of Hecaline. And they offered sacrifice to her on account of her having entertained Theseus.

4. Such as the hospitable woman who was of old Marcellus 43-23 B.C., nephew of Augustus, whose early death was much lamented ; Verg. *Aen.* vi. 884.

^b οὐκ δύαμαι κτλ. : words put in the mouth of Envy.

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Digna sacris Hecale, quam Musa loquentibus annis
Battiadae veteris mirando tradidit aevo.

5. Epigr. Anonym. Bern. 5 f.:

μέλπω δὲ γραὸς τῆς πολυξένου τρόπους¹
καὶ τὴν τελευτὴν Θησέως τε τὴν ἄγραν.

1. 1.

[κουλεὸν εἰς] ἐτέρην² περίαπτε καὶ εἰν ἄορ ἥκεν·
ώς ἴδον, ο[ἱ δ']³ ἅμα πάντες ὑπ[έτρ]εσ[α]ν ἥδ'
[ἔλιασ]θεν

ἄνδρα μέγαν καὶ θῆρα πελώριον ἄντ[α ἵ]δέσθαι,
μέσφ' ὅτε δὴ Θησεύς φιν ἀπόπροθι μακρὸν ἄνσε·
μίμνετε θαρσήετες, ἐμῷ δέ [τ]ις Αἰγαῖι πατρὶ⁴
νεύμενος ὃς τ' [ῶ]κιστος ἐσ ἀστυρον ἀγγελιώτης⁴
ώς ἐνέποι—πολέων κεν ἀναψύξειε μεριμνέων—
“Θησεὺς οὐχ ἔκὰς οὐτος,⁵ ἀπ' εὐնόδου Μαραθῶνος⁶
[ζ]ωὸν ἄγων τὸν ταῦρον.” δο μὲν φάτο, τοὶ δ'
ἀίοντες

[π]άντες “[ἱ]ὴ παιῆον” ἀνέκλαγον, αὐθὶ δὲ μίμνον.¹⁰
οὐχὶ νότος τόσσην γε χύσιν κατεχεύατο φύλλων,
οὐ βορέης οὐδ' αὐτὸς ὅτι ἔπλετο φυλλοχόος μ[ε]ίσ,
[δ]οσσα τότι [ἀ]γ[ρ]ῶσται περὶ [τ'] ἀμφί [τ]ε
Θησέι βάλλον,

¹ τρόπους Politian; τρόπον.

² κουλεὸν εἰς Editor: <οὐ σειρὴν> ἐτέρην Piccolomini, <ἢψ τελαμῶν> ἐτέρη or δεσμὴν ἐτέρην Polack. According to vase representations Theseus had laid aside his sword and fastened it to a tree.

³ ο[ἱ δ']: ὡς?

⁴ ὃς τ' . . . ἀγγελιώτης quoted by Suidas s.v. ἀστυρον (fr.

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in the land of Acte (*i.e.* Attica), Hecale worthy of worship, whose story and her marvellous age the Muse of the ancient son of Battus told to the eloquent years.^a

5. And I sing the ways of the old woman of many guests and her death, and Theseus' capture.

1. 1.

On the other side [Theseus] fastened [the sheath] and therein put his sword. And when they beheld it, they all trembled before him and shrank from looking face to face on the great man and the monstrous beast, until Theseus called to them from afar : “Have courage and abide, and let the swiftest go unto the city to bear a message to my father Aegeus—so shall he relieve him from many cares : —‘Lo ! Theseus is at hand, bringing alive the bull from watery Marathon.’” So spake he, and, when they heard, they all shouted “*Iē Paieon*” and abode there. Not the South wind sheds so great a fall of leaves, not the North wind even in the month of falling leaves, as those which in that hour the rustics threw around and over Theseus—the rustics who

^a There seems to be some corruption in this text of which no solution has yet been found.

288), as from Callimachus. The fragment was assigned by Naeke to the *Hecale*; ὅς τ' Suidas; ωτρ' Rainer tablet.

εκτας

^b οὐχ οὐτος Rainer tablet; Gomperz thinks τ in εκτας is really λ; οὐλος Polack.

^b εὐνύδρου Μαραθώνος] cf. Suid. s.v. Μαραθών· . . . τοῦτον Καλλιμαχος ἐννότιον λέγει, τουτέστι δινύγρον ἡ ἐνύδρον (=fr. 114, assigned by Naeke to the *Hecale*).

CALLIMACHUS

[οῖ μιν ἐκυκλώσα] ντο περιστα [δ]όν,¹ αἱ δὲ γυναῖκες
· · . στόρνησιν ἀνέστεφον.²

15

1. 2.

καὶ ρ' ὅτ' ἐποφ . . . ἐφ' (?) δν ἄν τιν' ἔκαστοι
Οὐρανίδαι ἐπάγοιεν ἐμῶ πτ[ε]ρῷ, ἀλλά ἐ Παλλὰς
τῆς μὲν ἔσω δηναι(ό)ν³ (?) ἀφῆ⁴ δρ[ό]σον⁵
‘Ηφαιόστοιο,
μέσοφ’ ὅτε Κεκροπίδησιν ἐπ’ Ἀκτῆ⁶ θήκατο λᾶαν,
λάθριον ἄρρητον, γενεῇ δ’ ὅθεν οὐδέ τινι ἔγνων⁷ 5
οὗτ’ ἐδάην, φήμη⁸ δὲ κατ’ ὡγυγίους (?) ἔφαν
[α]ύται⁹
οἰωνούς, ὡς δῆθεν ὑφ’ ‘Ηφαιόστω τέκεν Αἴα.
τ[ο]υτάκι¹⁰ δ’ ἡ μὲν ἔῆς ἔρυμα χθονὸς ὄφρα βάλοιτο,
τὴν ῥά νέον ψήφῳ [τ]ε Διὸς δυ[ο]ν[ο]καίδεκα τ’ ἄλλων
ἀθανάτων ὄφιος τε κατέλλαβε μαρτυρίησιν,

10

¹ Cf. Quint. Smyrn. xii. 362 μέσσον ἐκυκλώσαντο περισταδόν.

² 14–15. Suid. s.v. στόρνησι· ξώναις αἱ δὲ γυναῖκες στόρνησιν
ἀνέστεφον [ἀνέστεφον Τουρ]: περὶ Θησέως [=fr. anon. 59
Schneider].

³ δηναῖων Rainer tablet.

⁴ ἀφῆ seems to be a hitherto unknown form of 3rd sing.
2nd aor. indic. of ἀφίημι. Polack proposes δὴ νάσσεν ἀφῆ
coll. Hesych. ἀφῆς· ἀδύνατος, ἀλλος [leg. ἀλαος].

⁵ δρόσον] cf. Aesch. Ag. 141, E.M. s.v. ἔρσαι.

⁶ Ἀκτῆ Diels and others; ἀκτῆ.

⁷ Gomperz takes ἔγνων and ἐδάην as 3rd plurals. οὐδέ :
οὗτε ? ⁸ φήμη Rainer tablet; φῆμαι Crusius.

⁹ ἔφαν αύται] πεφάτισται ? ¹⁰ ταυτακι R.t.

^a The reference is to the birth of Erichthonius, son of Athena and Hephaestus. Athena wished to rear him secretly. She therefore “shut him up in a chest (*κιστῆ*) and gave him to the daughters of Cecrops, Agraulus, Pandorus, and Herse, with orders not to open the chest until she herself came. Having gone to Pellene she was bringing a hill in order to make a bulwark (*ἔρυμα*) in front of

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encircled him about, while the women crowned him with garlands.

1. 2.

But Pallas laid him, the ancient seed of Hephaestus within the chest,^a until she set a rock in Acte (Attica) for the sons of Cecrops: a birth mysterious and secret, whose lineage I neither knew nor learnt, but they themselves [*i.e.* the daughters of Cecrops] declared, according to report among the primeval birds, that Earth bare him to Hephaestus. Then she, that she might lay a bulwark for the land which she had newly obtained by vote of Zeus and the twelve other immortals and the witness of the Snake, the Acropolis, when two of Cecrops' daughters opened the chest and beheld two serpents with Erichthonius. As Athena was bringing the hill which is now called Lycabettus, a crow (*κορώνη*) met her and told her that Erichthonius was discovered. Athena, when she heard it, threw down the hill where it now is, and she told the crow that, for her bad news, she must never enter the Acropolis" (Amelesagoras *ap.* Antig. Caryst. *Hist. Mirab.* c. xii., *cf.* Apollodor. iii. 14, Ovid, *Met.* ii. 551 ff., Hygin. *Fab.* 166). The reference in v. 10 f. is to the story of the contest between Athena and Poseidon for possession of Attica. Poseidon smote a rock on the Acropolis and produced a salt pool (*θάλασσα*). Then Athena, calling Cecrops to witness her possession (*κατάληψις*), produced an olive. Finally Zeus appointed the twelve gods as arbiters who decided in favour of Athena, Κέκρωπος μαρτυρήσαντος δτι πρώτη τὴν ἐλαῖαν ἐφύτευσεν, Apollodor. iii. 14. 1. Cecrops is called here the Snake, because he was represented as having the lower part of his body in snake form, in sign of his being earth-born: Κέκροψ αὐτόχθων, συμφυὲς ἔχων σῶμα ἀνδρὸς καὶ δράκοντος, τῆς Ἀττικῆς ἐβασίλευσε πρῶτος (Apollodor. *l.c.*). The speaker appears to be the crow.

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Πελλήνην ἐφίκανεν Ἀχαιΐδα· τόφρα δὲ κοῦραι
αἱ φυλακοὶ κακὸν ἔργον [ἐ]πεφράσσαντο τελέσσαι
κείστης δεσμά τ' ἀνεῖσαι¹ . . .

1. 3.

Αθήνης

· · . μοῦναι δὲ παραπτυ[όμεσθα] κορῶναι
[δαιμοσιν· οὐ γὰρ ἔγωγε] τεόν ποτε, πότνια,
θυμόν,
· · . [օσσα] πολλὰ παραίσια μήποτ' ἐλαφροὶ
[ξῆ]σομεν οἰωνοί, τότε δ' ὥφελον [εἶναι ἄναυδος].⁵
οὕτως ἡμετέρην μὲν ἀπέπτυσεν, οὐδὲ γενέθλην
ἡμετέρην ἐ καλεῖν [μάλ' ἐπιτρέπει· ἀλλὰ πέσοις σὺ
μηδέποτ' ἐκ θυ[μοῦ]ο· βαρὺς χόλος αἰὲν Ἀθήνης·
αὐτὰρ ἔγὼ τυτθὸς παρέ[ην γ]όνος· [ό]γδ[ο]άτ[η]
γὰρ
ηδη μοι γενεὴ πέλ[εται, δεκάτη δὲ τοκεῦσι].² 10

[δεί]ελος ἀλλ' ἦ νύξ ἦ ἔνδιος³ ἦ ἔστετ' ἡώς,
εὗτε κόραξ, [ό]ς νῦν γε καὶ ἀν κύκνοισιν ἐρίζοι

¹ δεσμά τ' ἀνεῖσαι οὐ δέσματ' ἀνεῖσαι] Wessely now thinks he can read ΔΑΚΑ, in place of δεσμά, which he completes as [πύν]δακα.

² The text is so uncertain that any plausible restoration seems hopeless. The supplements are mainly due to Wessely. In v. 7 μάλ' ἐπιτρέπει is suggested by the present editor, as also πέσοις σὺ for Piccolomini's πέσοιο which is impossible.

³ Cf. Hom. Il. xxi. 111. ἔνδιος as in *Hymn* vi. 39, but ἔνδιος fr. incert. 20 (124).

^a The subject of this fragment seems to be the banishment of the crow from the Acropolis as a punishment
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came unto Pellene in Achaea. Meanwhile the maidens that watched the chest bethought them to do an evil deed . . . and undoing the fastenings of the chest . . .

1. 3 col. iii.

. . . but we crows alone are rejected [of the gods : for never did I (vex)] thy heart, O Lady . . .

. . . but I would that I had been [voiceless then]. So much she abhors our voice and [suffers not] our race to call upon her name. [Mayst thou] never [fall] from her favour : ever grievous is the anger of Athene. But I was present only as a little child ; for this is my eighth generation [but the tenth for my parents].

1. 4^a

“But evening it shall be or night or noon or morn when the raven,^b which now might vie for

for bringing to Athena the news of the sin of Cecrops' daughters. The speaker appears to be a crow. The reference in the last two lines will be to the longevity of the “many-wintered” crow. Cf. Hesiod, fr. 171 (183), Ovid, *M.* vii. 274 “novem cornicis saecula passae.”

^a The reference of the opening lines is to the turning of the raven's plumage from white to black as a punishment for the news which it brought to Apollo regarding Coronis who, being with child by Apollo, sinned with Ischys, son of Elatos (Pind. *P.* iii. 8 ff.). For story of the raven bringing the news to Apollo cf. Hesiod, fr. 123 (148)=schol. Pind. *P.* iii. 48 ; Ovid, *M.* ii. 598.

In v. 10 στιβήεις must refer to the frost of early morning, not, as Gomperz thinks, to the frost of age.

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καὶ γάλακι¹ χροιὴν καὶ κύματος ἄκρω ἀώτῳ,²
 κυάνεον φὴ πίσσαν ἐπὶ πτερὸν οὐλοὸν ἔξει,³
 ἀγγελίης ἐπίχε[ι]ρα τά οἱ ποτε Φοῖβος ὅπασσει,⁵
 ὁππότε [κ]εν Φλεγύναο Κορωνίδος ἀμφὶ θυγατρὸς
 "Ισχυι πληξίππω σπομένης μιερόν⁴ τ[ι] πύθηται.
 τὴν μὲν ἄρ' ὡς φαμένην ὑπνος λάβε, τὴν δ' ἀτουσαν·
 καδδραθέτην δ' οὐ πολλὸν ἐπὶ χρόν[ον],⁵ αἰψα
 γὰρ ἥλθεν
 στιβήεις⁶ ἄγχουρος· ἵτ', οὐκέτι χεῖρες ἐπαγροι¹⁰
 φιλητέων· ἥδη γὰρ ἔωθινὰ λύχνα φαείνει.⁷
 [ἀ]είδει καὶ πού τις ἀνὴρ ὑδατηγὸς ἴμαῖον.⁸
 ἔγρει καὶ τιν' ἔχοντα παρ[ὰ] πλόον οἰκίον ἄξων⁹
 τετριγῶς ὑπ' ἄμαξαν, ἀνιάζουσι δὲ πυκνοὶ
 [δμ]ῶοι χαλκῆες κωφώμενοι¹⁰ ἐν[τὸς]¹¹ ἀκουήν. 15

τῶν δέ ἐ πάντες ὁδῖται
 ἥρα φιλοξενίης· ἔχε γὰρ τέγος¹² ἀκλήιστον.

Schol. Aristoph. *Acharn.* 127 Καλλίμαχος ἐν
 Ἐκάλῃ. Cf. Suid. s.v. Ἐκάλη, . . . ἔχε κτλ.

¹ Cf. grammarian in Cram. *Anecd. Ox.* 338. 5 τὸ γάλα
 γάλακτος, γάλακτι [*leg. γάλακος, γάλακι*] παρὰ Καλλιμάχῳ ὡς
 ἀπὸ εἰς ξ ληγούσης εὐθεῖας.

² κύματος δ. ἀ. = frag. anon. Schneider 40, i.e. Suid. κύματος
 ἄκρον ἀντον' ὁ ἀφρός.

³ ἔξει] ? ἔσσει, i.e. ἐφέσσει Gomperz.

⁴ μιερόν Kaibel, *Epigr. Gr.* 336. 4.

⁵ καδδραθέτην . . . χρόνον = Hom. *Od.* xv. 494; πολλὸν . . .
 ἥλθε = Hom. *Od.* xii. 407.

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colour with swans, or milk, or the foam that tips the wave, shall put on a sad plumage black as pitch, the guerdon that Phoebus shall one day give him for his news, when he learns terrible tidings of Coronis, daughter of Phlegyas, even that she has gone with knightly Ischys.” While she spoke thus sleep seized her and seized her hearer. They fell asleep but not for long; for soon came a frosty neighbour: “Come, no longer are the hands of thieves in quest of prey: for already the lamps of morn are shining; many a drawer of water is singing the Song of the Pump and the axle creaking under the wagon wakes him that hath his house beside the highway, while many a thirled smith, with deafened hearing, torments the ear.

2 (41)

And all wayfarers honoured her by reason of her hospitality; for she kept an unbarred house.

⁶ στιβήειs hitherto only in Suidas.

⁷ λύχνα φαείνει=frag. 255 (Schneid.), i.e. E.M. s.v. λύχνος

λύχνα παρὰ Καλλιμάχῳ λύχνα φανεῖη (sic).

⁸ =fr. 42, i.e. schol. Aristoph. *Ran.* 1297, Suid. s.v. ιμαιον.

⁹ =fr. 278 (Schneid.), i.e. schol. Apoll. Rh. iii. 1150 περιπλομένας παριόντας, ἐπει καὶ πλόος λέγεται ἡ ὁδός· Καλλίμαχος ἔγρει καὶ τιν' ἔχοντα περὶ πλόον.

¹⁰ κωφώμενον Herwerden.

¹¹ ἐν[τὸς] Wessely thinks a c is visible before ἀκουῆν.

¹² τέγος Cram. *Anecd. Ox.* ii. p. 436. 10, etc.; στέγος schol. Arist.; τεῖχος Suid.

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αἴθ' ὄφελες θανέειν ἦ ὑστατον¹ ὄρχήσασθαι.

Suid. s.v. (Gaisf. i. 1096) αἴθ' κτλ.· ἐπειδὴ τὴν γλαῦκα ὅταν λάβωσι τὰ παιδία περιάγουσιν, ἡ δὲ μὴ βλέπουσα δι' ἡμέρας ὕσπερ ὄρχεῖται· ἥτη ὅταν πληγῇ, τελευτῶσα στρέφεται ὕσπερ ὄρχουμένη. Καλλίμαχος ἐν Ἐκάλῃ λέγει περὶ αὐτῆς.

ἀρμοῖ που κάκείνῳ ἐπέτρεχεν ἀβρὸς² ἰουλος.

Suid. s.v. ἀρμοῖ που . . . Καλλίμαχος ἐν Ἐκάλῃ. ἀρμοῖ κτλ. Cf. E.M. s.v. ἀρμῷ.

Νηπεύης ἦ τ'³ ἄργος, ἀοίδιμος Ἀδρήστεια.

Schol. Apoll. Rh. i. 1116.

βουσσόον, ὃν τε μύώπα βοῶν καλέουσιν ἀμορβοί.

Suid. s.v. μύώψ, . . . λέγεται παρὰ Καλλιμάχῳ ἐν Ἐκάλῃ· βοῦς σῶος (*sic*) μύώψ, ὁ τὰς βοῦς σοβῶν καὶ διώκων, but the whole line is quoted more or less correctly schol. *Odyss.* xii. 299 and elsewhere, where it is attributed to Callimachus.

¹ πανύστατον (*πανύχιον* C) Suid. ; corr. Bentley.

² ἀβρὸς Suid. ; λεπτὸς E.M. ; cf. Apoll. Rh. i. 972.

³ ἦ τ' schol. ; corr. Bentley.

^a The reference is to the owl's helplessness in the daytime, when it becomes the prey of other birds, and hence was used by fowlers as a decoy, a practice known to Aristotle, *H.A.* ix. 1, etc., and still employed, Aflalo, *N.H. of Brit. Isles*, p. 206 "The professional bird-catcher is . . .

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3 (43)

Would that thou hadst died or danced thy last dance!^a

Suidas . . . “Since when boys catch an owl they lead it about, and it, being unable to see, dances—so to say; or, when struck, as it is dying, it twists as if dancing. Callimachus mentions it in the *Hecale*.

4 (44)

The soft down of manhood was just springing on his cheek.^b

5 (45)

Where is the plain of Nepeia, Adrasteia theme of song.^c

6 (46)

The ox-driving (gadfly) which herdsmen call the goad of oxen.^d

content to use the blinking bird, dead or alive, as a decoy.” For its method of defence, Plin. *N.H.* x. 39 “resupinae pedibus repugnant.” The crow, which is the natural enemy of the owl (Aristot. *l.c.*), may here be the speaker. γλαύξ was the name of a “funny” dance (*Athenae.* 629, *Hesych. s.v.*).

^b Reference is probably to Theseus. Cf. Paus. i. 19. Ιχηροντο [Θησέα] σὺν χλευασίᾳ δὲ τι δὴ παρθένος ἐν ὥρᾳ γάμου πλανᾶται μόνη.

^c Ἀδράστεια or Ἀδραστεῖα πεδίον was the name given to the district about Cyzicus, Strabo 588. For ἀργος=plain cf. Strabo 372 ἀργος δὲ καὶ τὸ πεδίον λέγεται παρὰ τοῖς νεωτέροις . . . μάλιστα δ' οἰονται Μακεδονικὸν καὶ Θετταλικὸν εἶναι. Cf. Eustath. on Dion. Perieg. 419, Apoll. Rh. *l.c.*

^d Cf. Apoll. Rh. iii. 276 f. οἰστρος . . . δν τε μύωπα βοῶν κλεοντοι νομῆες.

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δππότε λύχνου

δαιομένου πυρόεντες ἄδην ἐγένοντο μύκητες.

Choerobosc. in Theodos. (Bekker, *Anecd.* p. 1399); cf. schol. Arat. 976, schol. Aristoph. *Vesp.* 262.

οἱ νῦ καὶ Ἀπόλλωνα παναρκέος Ἡελίοιο
χωρὶ¹ διατμήγουσι καὶ εὗποδα Δηωίην
Ἄρτέμιδος.

Schol. Pind. N. i. 3 Καλλίμαχος ἐν Αἰκάλῃ
(sic). οἱ νῦ κτλ.

ναὶ μὰ τὸ ρίκνὸν
σῦφαρ ἐμόν, ναὶ τοῦτο τὸ δένδρεον αὖν ἔόν περ.

Suid. s.v. σῦφαρ. So s.v. ναὶ μὰ τό. Schol. Apoll. Rh. i. 669.

γεργέριμον πίτυρίν τε καὶ ἦν ἀπεθῆκατο λευκὴν
εἰν ἄλι νήχεσθαι φθινοπωρίδα.

Athenaeus ii. 56 Καλλίμαχος δ' ἐν τῇ Ἐκάλῃ
γένη ἐλαῶν καταλέγει· γεργέριμον πίτυρίν τε.

¹ χωρὶ Herwerden, *Lex. Gr. Suppl.*; χῶρι Bentley (*χῶρι* διατμήγουσι Apoll. *Dysc. De adverb.* p. 549, etc., without name of author); *χωρὶον* schol. Pind.

^a A well-known sign of rain. Cf. Verg. *Georg.* i. 392.

^b i.e. Persephone, daughter of Deo=Demeter.

^c The speaker is doubtless Hecale. The tree probably is merely her staff. Cf. Hom. *Il.* i. 234 ναὶ μὰ τόδε σκῆπτρον τὸ μὲν οὐ ποτε φύλλα καὶ δέους φύσει κτλ.

^d If this is a single quotation from the *Hecale*, it would seem that we have three sorts of olive mentioned with which Hecale entertained Theseus: (1) γεργέριμος, (2) πίτυρις, (3) λευκὴ φθινοπωρίς. The first of these Suidas tells us was the olive ripened on the tree; cf. Hesych. s.v. γεργέριμος, Athen. l.c., Suid. s.v. δρυπετής, etc. As to πίτυρις Athen. l.c. says that according to Philemon the πίτυρις is the φαντλα olive; which, according to Hesych. s.v., is "the κέτινος (wild

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7 (47)

When on the burning lamp fiery snuff gathers abundantly.^a

8 (48)

Who distinguish Apollo from all powerful Helios and fair-footed Deoïne^b from Artemis.

9 (49)

Nay, by my wrinkled hide, nay by this tree withered as it is!^c

10 (50)

The ripened olive and the wild olive and the white olive which she put away to swim in brine in autumn.^d

Athen. : Callimachus in the *Hecale* gives a list of olives. “The ripened olive . . .” Suid. s.v. γεργέριμον,

olive), or simply a species of olive.” As to the λευκή and its treatment, see *Geopon.* ix. 30, Cato, *Agricult.* 117, 118. It is quite clear that these olives were crushed before being pickled. On the other hand the κολυμβάς, which Suidas says is the φθινοπωρίς, is not crushed, *Geopon.* ix. 33. Pollux (vi. 45), too, enumerates four sorts, apparently, δρυπτετεῖς ἑλαῖαι, ἀλμάδες, νηκτίδες, κοτινάδες. It is tempting to find four sorts corresponding to these in Callimachus, i.e. γεργέριμος = δρυπ., λευκή = ἀλμ., φθινοπωρίς = νηκτ., πίτυρις = κοτ. It may or it may not (Maass, *Hermes*, xxiv. (1889), p. 523) be significant that Nonnus connects the phrase εἰν ἀλὶ νήχ. φθιν. with Molorus, not Hecale. If, however, we do take λευκή φθιν. together, should we compare Cato, *Agricult.* 118 “oleam albam quam secundum vindemiam uti voles, sic condito”?

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Suid. s.v. γεργέριμον, τὴν ἐν τῷ δένδρῳ πεπανθεῖσαν ἔλαιαν, πίτυρίν τε καὶ ἣν ἀπεθήκατο λευκήν, τουτέστι τὴν συνθλασθεῖσαν καὶ οὕτως ἀποτεθεῖσαν ἔλαιαν, εἰν ἀλὶ δὲ νήχεσθαι φθινοπωρίδα, τὴν κολυμβάδα λέγει. Cf. Nonnus xvii. 54 f. χύδην δ' ἐπέβαλλε τραπέζῃ | εἰν ἀλὶ νηχομένης φθινοπωρίδος ἄνθος ἔλαιης | Βρόγγος ἔχων μίμημα φιλοστόργοιο νομῆος [i.e. Molorcus who entertained Heracles].

Plin. *N.H.* xxii. 88 Estur et sonchos—ut quem Theseo apud Callimachum adponat Hecale—uterque, albus et niger.

Schol. Nicandr. *Ther.* 909 κρῆθμον· ἦτοι λάχανόν ἔστι. καὶ γὰρ μέμνηται αὐτοῦ καὶ Καλλίμαχος ἐν τῇ Ἐκάλῃ.

Plin. *N.H.* xxvi. 82 eadem vis crethmo ab Hippocrate admodum laudato. est autem inter eas quae eduntur silvestrium herbarum. hanc certe apud Callimachum adponit rustica illa Hecale!.

δινομένην ὑπὸ¹ βουσὶν ἐμὴν ἐφύλασσον ἀλωα.

Suid. s.v. δεινονυμένην. E.M. s.v. ἀλως. Cf. Cramer, *Anecd. Ox.* ii. p. 376, Bekker, *Anecd.* p. 1440, etc.

¹ ὑπὸ Suid. ; περὶ.

* Philemon Holland's rendering of these words is worth quoting as a specimen of how translation was done in the spacious times of Elizabeth: "Moreover, the Sowthistle is
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the olive ripened on the tree, “the wild olive . . .” i.e. the olive bruised and so put away; “to swim . . .” he means the κολυμβάς. Cf. Nonnus: “And abundantly did Brongus put on the table the flower of autumn olive swimming in brine, imitating the kindly herdsman (Molorcus).”

11 (63)

The sow-thistle is also eaten—seeing that in Callimachus Hecale serves it to Theseus—both white and black.^a

12 (64)

(a) *Crethmon*, a vegetable; for Callimachus mentions it in the *Hecale*.

(b) “Of the same power is Sampier^b [marg. Or *Crestmarine*], so highly commended by *Hippocrates*: now is this one of the wild woorts which are usually eaten in salads: and certes, this is that very hearbe which the good countrey wife *Hecale* forgat not to set upon her bord in a feast that she made (as we may read in *Callimachus* the Poet).” (Holland.)

13 (51)

. . . watched my threshing-floor trodden by the oxen.

an hearbe for to be eaten: for we read in the Poet *Callimachus*, That the poore old woman *Hecale*, at what time as prince *Theseus* fortuned upon necessitie to take his repast in her simple cottage, made him a feast, and set before him a principall dish of Sowthistles. Two kinds there bee of them, the white, and the blacke.”

^a Samphire (i.e. (herbe de) Saint Pierre, St. Peter's herb) or sea-fennel is said to make an excellent pickle.

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ἡνίκα μὲν γὰρ ταῦτα φαείνεται ἀνθρώποισιν,
αὐτοὶ μὲν φιλέουσ', αὐτοὶ δέ τε πεφρίκασιν·
έσπεριον φιλέουσιν, ἀτὰρ στυγέουσιν ἔῶν.

Olympiodorus in *Meteor.* Aristot. p. 12 ὅτι γὰρ ὁ
αὐτός ἐστι καὶ ἔῶσ παῖς καὶ ἔσπεριος, δηλοῖ καὶ Καλ-
λίμαχος λέγων ἐν Αἰκάλῃ [sic]. ἡνίκα μὲν γὰρ
φαίνεται τοῖς ἀνθρώποις ταῦτα [corr. Hecker] . . .
ἀποστυγέουσιν ἔῶν. Eustath. *Il.* 1271. 35 ὡς καὶ
Καλλιμάχῳ δοκεῖ ἔνθα φησὶν ὡς ἔσπεριον φιλέουσιν,
ἀτὰρ στυγέουσιν ἔῶν. So the last line is given
Tzetz. *Chil.* viii. 837, *Ep.* xlivi.

ἢ δ' ἐκόησεν
τοῦνεκεν Αἴγεος ἔσκε.

Ammonius, *De simil. et diff. voc.* p. 139 Valck.,
E.M. s.v. κοάλεμον. Cf. Hellad. *Phot. Bibl.* p. 531.
13, Suid. s.v. ἐκόησεν.

πολυπτῶκές τε Μέλαιναι.

Etym. Gud. 300. 11 παρὰ Καλλιμάχῳ πολυ. κτλ.
Steph. Byz. Μελαινεῖς, δῆμος τῆς Ἀντιοχίδος φυλῆς.
Καλλίμαχος δὲ Μελαίνας φησὶ τὸν δῆμον ἐν
Ἐκάλῃ.

Steph. Byz. s.v. Τρινεμεῖς, δῆμος τῆς Κεκροπίδος
φυλῆς. . . . Καλλίμαχος Ἐκάλῃ Τρινέμειαν.

^a The reference is to the planet Venus, otherwise known as the Evening or Morning Star, the identity of which is said to have been first recognized by Pythagoras (Plin. *N.H.* ii. 37), as it also was by Parmenides (Aēt. *Plac.* ii. 15. 4 Παρμενίδης πρῶτον μὲν τάττει τὸν ἔφον τὸν αὐτὸν δὲ νομιζόμενον ὑπ' αὐτοῦ καὶ ἔσπερον). It is natural to connect this passage with *Hecale* i. 4, and the reference will be to the workman

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14 (52)

For while it is the same thing that appears to men, the selfsame people love and loathe: at even-tide they love it, but in the morn abhor.^a

Olympiodorus: The identity of the morning and evening star is shown by Callimachus when he says in the *Hecale* "For while," etc.

15 (53)

But she knew that he was the son of Aegeus.^b

16 (56 + 528)

And Melaenae abounding in hares.

17 (57)

Trinemeis, a deme of the Cecropid tribe. . . .
Callimachus in the *Hecale* calls it Trinemeia.

who welcomes the evening star and hates the morning star.
So of the thief, Catull. lxii. 34 f., of the bride [Verg.] Cir.
349 ff.

^b "She" is probably Hecale and "he" is Theseus.
Ammonius notes the use of $\tau\omega\eta\kappa\epsilon\nu=\delta\tau\iota$, which he says is
doubly wrong: (1) it should be $\sigma\eta\kappa\epsilon\kappa\alpha$, (2) even if $\tau\omega\eta\kappa\epsilon\kappa\alpha$
could be used for $\sigma\eta\kappa\epsilon\kappa\alpha$, $\tau\omega\eta\kappa\epsilon\nu$ could not.

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Hesych. s.v. γηφάγοι· πένητες, ἄποροι, ὡς τὰς
ἐκ γῆς βοτάνας σιτιζόμενοι τροφῆς ἀμοιροῦντες.
Καλλίμαχος ἐν Ἐκάλῃ.

στάδιον δ' ὑφέεστο χιτῶνα.

Schol. Apoll. Rhod. iii. 1226 τινὲς δὲ στάδιον ὡς
εὐπαγῆ, δν καὶ Καλλίμαχος λέγει· στάδιον κτλ.
Suid. s.v. στάδιον· . . . καὶ στάδιος χιτών, ὁ ποδή-
ρης, ὁ τέλειος, παρὰ Καλλιμάχῳ ἐν Ἐκάλῃ.

ἐν μὲν γὰρ Τροιζῆνι κολουραίῃ ὑπὸ πέτρη
θῆκε σὺν ἀρπίδεσσι.

Tzetz. Lycophr. 494, cf. id. 1322. E.M. s.v. ἀρπίς.
Suid. s.v. κολουραία πέτρα.

εὗτ' ἀν ὁ παῖς ἀπὸ μὲν γυαλὸν λίθον ἀγκάσσασθαι
ἄρκιος ή̄ χείρεσσιν ἐλὼν Αἰδήψιον ἄορ.¹

Λιμναίω δὲ χοροστάδας ἥγον ἔορτάς.

Schol. Aristoph. Ran. 216. Cf. Steph. Byz. s.v.
Λίμναι.

¹ Schol. A Hom. Il. v. 99 τὸ γυαλὸν δταν ἐπίθετον η̄
δξύνεται· εὗτ' ἀν . . . ἀγκάσσασθαι. This anonymous fragment
should most probably be combined with Steph. Byz. s.v.
Αἰδήψος. . . καὶ Καλλίμαχος Ἐκάλῃ· ἄρκιος ή̄ [sic] χείρεσσιν ἐλὼν
Αἰδήψιον ἄορ (Schneider 51 a).

^a It is clear that the meaning of στάδιος χιτών was
doubtful in antiquity. The explanation of the E.M. is
adopted in view of Paus. i. 19 ολα δὲ χιτῶνα ἔχοντος αὐτοῦ

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18 (58)

Earth-eaters: *i.e.* poor, needy; implying that for lack of food they eat herbs from the earth.

19 (59)

And he had, underneath, a tunic reaching to his feet.^a

Schol. Apoll. Rhod. *l.c.*: Some take *στάδιος* as “well-compacted,” as Callimachus says, etc.

20 (66)

For in Troezen under a hollow rock he put (his sword) together with his shoes.^b

21 (fr. anonym. 331 + fr. 51 a)

When the boy should be able to lift with his hands the hollow rock, taking the Aedepsian^c sword. . . .

22 (66 a)

And they held choral festivals in honour of the god of the Marshes.^d

[*i.e.* Theseus] *ποδήρη*. In Apollonius the reference is to the *θώρηξ στάδιος*, a breastplate of stiff plates of armour as opposed to the *θώρηξ ἀλυσιδωτός*, a breastplate of chain armour, *lorica annulata*. But the *στάδιος* (*δρθοστάδιος*) *χιτών* is merely an ungirt tunic reaching to the feet.

^a For the legend of Aegeus see Introduction.

^b Aedepsus in Euboea, Strabo ix. 425, 455, notable for its hot springs, *cf.* Plutarch, *Mor.* 667 c, 487 f, Aristot. *Meteor.* 366 a 29, Plin. *N.H.* xxxi. 29. Euboea in general was famous for iron work.

^c Dionysus.

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τοῦτο γὰρ αὐτὴν
κωμῆται κάλεον περιηγέες.¹
Suid. s.v. κωμῆται· καὶ οἱ γείτονες . . . Καλ-
λίμαχος Ἐκάλη· τοῦτο κτλ.

παλαιθετα κᾶλα καθήρει.

Etym. Paris. 2720 (Cramer, *Anec. Par.* iv. 53) Καλ-
λίμαχος Ἐκάλη· παλαιθετα κτλ. Cf. Suid. s.v.
κᾶλα παλαιθετα.

ναὶ μὰ τόν.

Suid. s.v. ναὶ μὰ τό· . . . καὶ Ἐκάλη εἶπε “ναὶ
μὰ τόν” καὶ οὐκέτι ἐπάγει τὸν θεόν, ρύθμιζει δὲ
ὁ λόγος πρὸς εὔσεβειαν.

οὐ γάρ μοι πενίη πατρώϊος, οὐδ' ἀπὸ πάππων
εἴμι λιπερνῆτις· βάλε μοι, βάλε τὸ τρίτον εἴη.

E.M. s.v. λιπερνῆτις (cod. Vossianus Gaisford).
Et. Flor. p. 207 Müller. Schol. Dion. Thrac. p. 946.
15 βάλε μοι . . . εἴη, Καλλίμαχος.

Schol. Eurip. *Hippol.* 32 πέτραν δὲ Παλλάδος
φησὶ τὸ ἐν τῇ Ἀττικῇ Γλαυκώπιον, οὗ Καλλίμαχος
ἐν Ἐκάλῃ μέμνηται.

¹ αὐτῆς . . . περιαγέες Suid. ; corr. Toup.

^a Cf. Plut. *Thes.* 14 οἱ πέριξ δῆμοι . . . τὴν Ἐκάλην
ἔτιμῶν Ἐκαλίνην ὑποκοριζόμενοι. For περιηγέες cf. Callim.
Hymn. iv. 198.

^b Hecale entertaining Theseus takes down the fire-

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23 (66b)

For so the villagers round about called her.^a

24 (66c)

(She) took down the long-stored logs.^b

25 (66d)

Nay, by the (god).

Suid. : And Hecale said "nay by the . . .," without adding the name of the god, a form of speech accommodated to piety.

26 (66e)

I do not inherit poverty from my fathers nor am I needy from my ancestors. I would, I would I had the third!^c

27 (66f)

By the Rock of Pallas he means the Glaukopion ^d in Attica which Callimachus mentions in the *Hecale*.

wood which had been laid up to dry above the chimney : ὑπὲρ καπνοῦ Hesiod, *W.* 45.

^c The natural sense seems to be that Hecale wishes that she had a third of the wealth of her ancestors. Schneider takes Hecale to wish that, in addition to good birth and a reasonable competence, she had the third thing, i.e. children.

^a For the Glaukopion cf. Strabo vii. 299.

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Suid. s.v. Κωλιάς· ναός ἐστι τῆς Ἀφροδίτης οὗτῳ καλούμενος. . . . μέμνηται καὶ Καλλίμαχος ἐν ‘Εκάλῃ.

Schol. Euseb. *Praep. Evang.* iv. 16 οὐ τὴν πρὸς ταῖς Ἀθήναις Σαλαμῖνα λέγει. αὗτη γὰρ Κούλουρις πάλαι ἐλέγετο, ὡς καὶ Καλλίμαχος ἐν ‘Εκάλῃ φησίν, ἀλλὰ τὴν κατὰ Κύπρον Σαλαμῖνα λέγει.

ἴθι, πρηεῖα γυναικῶν,
τὴν ὁδὸν ἦν ἀνίαι θυμαλγέες οὐ περόωσιν.
πολλάκι σεῖο <δέ>¹, μαῖα, φιλοξείνοιο καλῆς
μνησόμεθα. ξυνὸν γὰρ ἐπαύλιον ἔσκεν ἅπασιν.

Suid. s.v. ἐπαύλιον δὲ μονή. περὶ ‘Εκάλης θανούσ-
σης· ίθι κτλ. Cf. E.M. s.v. θάνατος. . . . ίθι . . .
περόωσι, Καλλίμαχος.

τοῦνεκα καὶ νέκυες πορθμῆιον οὕτι φέρονται
μούνη ἐνι πτολίων, ὃ τε τέθμιον οἰσέμεν ἄλλους
ἐν στομάτεσσι νεώς Ἀχεροντείας² ἐπίβαθρον
(δανάκην).

E.M. s.v. δανάκης νομίσματός ἐστιν ὄνομα βαρ-
βαρικόν, πλέον ὄβολοῦ, ὃ τοῖς νεκροῖς ἐν τοῖς
στόμασιν ἐτίθεσαν. Καλλίμαχος· τοῦνεκα κτλ.

¹ <δέ> Editor; πολλάκι σεῖο μαῖα Suidas.
² Ἀχεροντείας Casaubon; Ἀχεροντείας.

^a Theseus addresses Hecale whom he finds dead on his return from his capture of the Marathonian bull.

^b The reference is to Hermione. The district about Hermione in Argolis was associated with the worship of Demeter and Persephone and it was there that Demeter

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28 (66g)

Colias, name of a temple of Aphrodite . . . mentioned by Callimachus in the *Hecale*.

29 (66h)

He does not mean the Salamis off Athens, for that was anciently called Cularis, as also Callimachus says in the *Hecale*, but Salamis in Cyprus.

30 (131)

Go, kind among women, on that journey where aching sorrows do not pass; but often, mother, shall I remember thy hospitable cabin; for it was an inn open to all.^a

31 (110)

Wherefore only in that city the dead carry not a fee for the ferry, such as it is the custom for others to carry in the mouth to pay their passage on the ship of Acheron (a doit).^b

E.M.: *Danaces*, a barbarous coin, more than an obol, which used to be put in the mouth of the dead; Callimachus: "Wherefore, etc." Cf. Suid. s.v. πορ-

first got news of her lost daughter. Here was the district called Aegialus mentioned by Suidas, cf. Paus. ii. 34. 9. So Strabo viii. 373 παρ' Ἐρμιονέσι δὲ τεθρύληται τὴν εἰς Αἴδου κατάβασιν σύντομον εἶναι διόπερ οὐκ ἐντιθέασιν ἐνταῦθα τοῖς νεκροῖς ναῦλον. As the same district—Hermione to Troezen—was associated with the birth of Theseus and his recovery of the *gnorismata* (Paus. ii. 34. 6), it seems that the passage may be safely referred to the *Hecale*.

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Cf. Suid. s.v. πορθμήιον, ὁ μισθὸς τοῦ ναύτου. Καλλίμαχος· τοῦνεκα . . . φέρονται. ἐν Αἴγιαλῷ γὰρ καταβάσιόν ἔστιν Ἀΐδου, εἰς ὃ ἀπελθοῦσα ἡ Δημήτηρ ἔμαθε παρὰ τῶν περιοίκων περὶ τῆς κόρης. καὶ ἐδωρήσατο αὐτοῖς, ὡς λέγει, ἄφεσιν τοῦ πορθμηῖον. *Cf.* Suid. s.vv. Ἀχερούσια and δανάκη, Pollux ix. 6.

ἀλλὰ θεῆς, ἥτις με διάκτορον ἔλλαχε Παλλάς.

E.M. s.v. διάκτορος . . . τοῦ γὰρ Ἐρμοῦ ἐπίθετον· παρὰ δὲ τοὺς ἄλλους ποιηταῖς ἀπλῶς ἐπὶ τοῦ διακόνου τίθεται. Καλλίμαχος ἐπὶ γλαυκὸς τὸ ἐπίθετον· ἀλλὰ θεῆς κτλ.

ὅ μὲν εἶλκεν, ὁ δ' εἴπετο νωθρὸς ὁδίτης.

Schol. Apoll. Rhod. i. 1162 καὶ Καλλίμαχος ἐπὶ τοῦ ταύρου ἡττηθέντος φησίν· ὁ μὲν κτλ.

πέδιλα, τὰ μὴ πύσε νήχυτος εὐρώς.

Suid. s.v. εὐρώς· ὑγρότης σεσηπύνα. Καλλίμαχος· πέδιλα κτλ. *Cf.* id. s.v. νήχυτος ἔρως [sic].

ἐκ δ' ἄρτους σιπύθεν ἄλις κατέθηκεν ἐλοῦσα.

Zonaras, p. 1645 σιπύθη· τὸ κανίσκιον ἦ ή ἄρτοθήκη. Καλλίμαχος· ἐκ δ' ἄρτους κτλ. *Cf.* Apoll. Dysc. *De adverb.* p. 605. 6.

^a The fact that the owl is the speaker points to this being from the *Hecale*.

^b The reference to the bull seems to assign this to the *Hecale*.

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θυηῖον, a sailor's hire; Callimachus: "Wherefore," etc. In Aegialus is a descent to Hades, where Demeter got news of her daughter, and, it is said, she granted them a remission of the ferryman's fee.

32 (164)

But of the goddess, even Pallas who hath me for
her appointed messenger.^a

E.M.: *διάκτορος*; epithet of Hermes. In other poets used simply as "messenger." Callimachus has the epithet of an owl. "But . . ."

33 (275)

He haled and the other [*i.e.* the bull] followed, a sluggish traveller.^b

Schol. Apoll. Rhod.: Callimachus uses it of the defeated bull: "He . . ."

34 (313)

The sandals which the abundant mould had not rotted.^c

35 (454)

And from the bin she took loaves in plenty and set them down.

^a It is natural to assume that the reference is to the sandals of Aegeus and that the fragment belongs to the *Hecale*. For *νήχυτος* cf. schol. Apoll. Rh. iii. 530 *νήχυτον* *οὐδωρ* · *τὸ πολύχυτον* · *τὸ γάρ νῆ καὶ στέρησιν σημαίνει καὶ ἐπίτασιν* · *καὶ ἀχύνετον οὐδωρ* [Nicandr. *Alex.* 174], *τὸ πολύ*, *κατὰ Ἰωνας καὶ Σικελιώτας*. Cf. Musaeus 247, Hesych. s.v. *νήχυτον* · *πολύ*.

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INTRODUCTION

THAT Callimachus was the author of a poetic work entitled *Iambi*—though it is not included in the list of his works by Suidas—was known from various citations referring to Καλλιμάχος ἐν Ἰάμβοις or ἐν Χωλιάμβοις. Our knowledge of this work is now considerably increased by the discovery of the *Oxyrhynchus Papyri* 1011 (ed. A. S. Hunt, 1910) and 1363 (ed. B. P. Grenfell and A. S. Hunt, 1915). The latter, it is true, extends but to thirty lines, none of which is preserved entire, and nearly all of which are beyond restoration. Yet even so it is able to confirm an ingenious conjecture of Bentley (see *Iamb.* 5 (86) below). But the former preserves for us a considerable fragment of the *Iambi*, and, though large portions of it are in a state of hopeless mutilation, we are able to gain from it some knowledge of the nature and method of the work.

Metrically, the Papyrus makes it clear that the work was written not only in Iambic Trimeters and Choliambic (Scazon) Trimeters but also in Trochaic Tetrameters—not apparently in Trochaic Tetrameters Scazon (*i.e.* ending in — | — instead of — ~ | —), which were sometimes written by Hipponax (Diog. Laert. i. 84). As to Callimachus' management of those metres we learn various details, *e.g.* that in his Choliams he did not permit a spondee in the 5th foot but did allow an anapaest in the 2nd and 4th; and that he frequently neglected the caesura in his Trochaic Tetrameters.

As to the contents of Papyrus 1011, it preserves for us the opening lines of the *Iambi* and proves the truth of what was previously only a conjecture, that Callimachus appears in the character of the New Hipponax or Hipponax *redivivus* who returns from Hades not to pursue his quarrel with Bupalus, but to sing a new song.

Two episodes are preserved in sufficient completeness to give us quite a good idea of the style and character of the work—the episode of the Cup of Bathycles and that of the Quarrel of the Olive and the Laurel. The latter explains itself, but a word of explanation is perhaps necessary in regard to the first.

Diogenes Laertius i. 27 ff. gives us, in his life of Thales, various versions of the legend. Certain Ionian youths

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bought from some fishermen of Miletus their "shot" ($\betaόλος$). A tripod being fished up, a dispute ensued, until the Milesians sent to Delphi to consult Apollo, who declared the tripod to belong to "him who is first of all in wisdom." So it was given to Thales, who passed it on to another, and he to a third, and so on until it came to Solon, who declared that "the god was first in wisdom" and sent the tripod to Delphi. "A different version of the story," says Diogenes Laertius, "is given by Callimachus in his *Iambi*, which he took from Maeandrius of Miletus (author of *Μιλησιακά*, a work on the antiquities of Miletus). According to this version Bathycles, an Arcadian, left a cup ($\phiάλη$) with instructions that it be given $\tauῶν σοφῶν τῷ διητοτῷ$. It was presented to Thales, and in the course of its circuit to Thales again. He sent it to Apollo at Didymi with the dedication, according to Callimachus: Θαλῆς με τῷ μεδεῦντι Νειλέω δῆμου | δίδωσι, τοῦτο δὶς λαβὼν ἀριστεῖον. The prose inscription is: Θαλῆς Ἐξαμύνου Μιλήσιος Ἀτόλλων Δελφινών Ἑλλήνων ἀριστεῖον δὶς λαβὼν. The son of Bathycles who carried round the cup was called Thyron, according to Eleusis, *On Achilles*, etc." Diogenes gives other versions of the story. According to one, the prize was a golden cup presented by Croesus; according to another it was a tripod offered by the Argives; or it was a tripod belonging to a ship of Periander, which was wrecked on its way to Miletus, the tripod being recovered by some fishermen; or, finally, it was a tripod wrought by Hephaestus and given by him as a wedding-present to Pelops, from whom it passed to Menelaus. When Paris carried off Helen, he took the tripod also, but Helen threw it into the sea off Cos, prophesying that it would be a bone of contention. So it came to pass afterwards that some men of Lebedos bought the draught of some Coan fishermen, who, when they fished up the tripod, refused to fulfil their bargain. The Lebedeans appealed to their metropolis Miletus, which declared war on Cos. After many on both sides had fallen, an oracle told them to "give it to the wisest." Both parties agreed to give it to Thales who, after circulating it, dedicated it to Apollo at Didymi.

JAMBOI

1

Oxyrhynch. Papyr. 1011 (in *Oxyrhynchus Papyri*, vii. (1910) p. 31 ff. ed. by A. S. Hunt).

Fol. 2 verso

Fol. 2 recto

ἀπολλον s παρ' αἰπόλῳ μυῖαι
 ; . φεικες 'πὸ θύματος Δελφοῦ
 ; . αιμιν iv ὡς κάτη πλήθευς
 . . ιλοις ἐν πνοὴν ἀναλώσει

100

¹ = Callim. fr. 92 Schneider, i.e. Hephaestion v. 4, schol. Aristoph. *Nub.* 232, *Ran.* 58, Suid. s.v. οὐ γὰρ ἀλλά.

² = Callim. fr. 85 Schneider, i.e. Pollux ix. 72 εἰη δ' ἀν καὶ κόλλυβον λεπτόν τι νομισμάτιον. Καλλίμαχος γοῦν ἔφη, περὶ τῶν ἐν ἄδου λέγων, Ἐκ τῶν κτλ., ώς ἀν εἴποι τις τοῦ προστυχόντος.

⁸ φέρων . . . Βουπάλειον = Callim. fr. 90 Schneider, i.e. Julian, Ep. xxx. προσθεῖς τοὺς λάμβους οὐ μάχην ἀείδοντας τὴν Βουπάλειον, κατὰ τὸν Κυρηναῖον ποιητήν. Schol. Saib., Hephaest. p. 30 Gaisford παρὰ Καλλιμάχῳ δὲ (ό λαμβός)

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Hear ye Hipponax^a! Nay indeed I come from that place where they sell an ox for a penny ; bringing an iamb which sings not the quarrel with Bupalus, but news [such as a dead man might have for the living].

O Apollo ! [they throng] like flies beside a goat-herd or [many as] the wasps [that buzz about the priest] after a Delphian sacrifice. O Hecate ! what a crowd !^b [On you, poor wretches, Charon] will

^a Callimachus is a Hipponax *redivivus*, who comes from Hades where things are proverbially cheap (see note on *Epigr.* xv. 6). Hipponax of Ephesus *circ.* 550 B.C., famous iambographer and reputed inventor of the choliambic metre. Especial objects of his satire were the sculptors Bupalus and Athenis of Clazomenae, whither he had retired when Athenagoras became tyrant of Ephesus.

^b The restoration assumes that Hipponax *redivivus* expresses amazement at the crowd of shades on the hither bank of Acheron, whom Charon has to ferry over to the *ripa exterior*. A "Delphian sacrifice" was proverbial, cf. *Paroem.* Gr. Gaisford, p. 130 : "If you sacrifice at Delphi, you will eat no meat yourself : Of those who spend much and get no benefit ; since sacrificers at Delphi, on account of the number of the guests, got nothing to eat themselves." The reference of 111 f. is unknown.

καινὸν εἶναι δοκεῖ ὡς “φέρων λαμβόν οὐ μάχην ἀείδοντα τὴν Βουπάλειον.”

⁴ The schol. just quoted suggests that the word after Βουπάλειον is καινά : perhaps something like καινὰ δ' οἱ ἀνθρώποι | θανῶν δύναντο τοῖς ξοῦσιν ἀγγέλλειν.

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... ν λον τὸν τρίβωνα γυμνώ[σ] . . .
σωπὴ γενέσθω καὶ γράφεσθε τὴν ρῆσιν.

ἀνὴρ Βαθυκλῆς Ἀρκάς—οὐ μακρην ἄξω
... ν . σ .
μέγα σχολάζ[ων] εἰμὶ πάρ μέσον δινεῦν 101
... εναχερο . . . s · τ . . . π.' λαιστ
ἔγένετο πά[ν]τα δ' εἶχεν οἷσιν ἀνθρώποις
θεοὶ τελευ ας ἐπίστανται.¹

... τοὺς μὲν ἔνθα, τοὺς δ' ἔνθα
ἔστησέ <κ>ου κλωστῆρας· εἶχε γὰρ δεσμὸς
μέλλοντας ηδη παρθένοις ἀλινδεῖσθαι.²
<ἔπλευσεν ἐς Μίλητον· ήν γὰρ ή νίκη
Θάλητος, ὃς τ' ήν τάλλα δεξιὸς γνώμῃ,>

Fol. 3 verso

καὶ τῆς Ἀμάξης ἐλέγετο σταθμήσασθαι³
τοὺς ἀστερίσκους, ἢ πλέουσι Φοίνικες.
εὑρεν δ' ὁ προυσέληνο[ς] αἰσίῳ σίττῃ
ἐν τοῦ Διδυμέος τὸν γέρ[ο]ντα κων<εί>ω
ξύοντα τὴν γῆν καὶ γράφοντα τὸ σχῆμα

¹ The provisional restoration which we translate is: ὅπολλον, [δχλεῦνθ' ὡ]ς παρ' αἰτόλῳ μνῖαι [ἢ σ]φ<η>κες [ἀμφ' ἵρη] 'πδ θύματος Δελφοῦ [δσ]κοι μν[υρίζουσ]ιν· ω' κάτη πλήθευς. [δε]λοῖς ἐν [ύμιν τὴν] πνοὴν ἀναλόσει [Χάρων] [ἀμαλ]λον τὸν τρίβωνα γυμνώ[σας]. σωπὴ γενέσθω καὶ γράφεσθε τὴν ρῆσιν. ἀνὴρ Βαθυκλῆς Ἀρκάς—οὐ μακρην ἄξω [δδδ]ν [λάδ>γων σ', ω ξε]ῖνε, καὶ γὰρ οὐδ' αὐτὸς μέγα σχολάζ[ων] εἰμὶ πάρ μέσον δινεῦν [τὸ χεῦκμ] 'Αχέρο[ντο]ς· τ[ῶν] π[α]λαι<ο>π[λούτεύντων] ἔγένετο, πά[ν]τα δ' εἶχεν οἷσιν ἀνθρώποις θεοὶ τελευ[τῶν τὰς χάριτ]ας ἐπίστανται. In the last line τελευτῶν εύτυχιας might be read.

² v. 113 quoted anonymously in E.M. 8.v. ἀλινδῷ· τὸ κυλίω· οἷον μέλλοντας κτλ.

³ These, with the two preceding lines, constituted formerly

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expend his breath, baring his [napless] coat. Let there be silence and write down my tale.

One Bathycles an Arcadian—I will not lead you, Sir, by a long [path of words]; for I myself have no great leisure to tarry hard by the stream of Acheron —was [one of the rich from of old] and he had all those things wherewith the gods know to [perfect their favours] to men.

Some here, some there he set the spindles; for a string held them ready for the maidens to twirl.

He ^a sailed to Miletus; for the victory fell to Thales,^b who was a man of clever mind in general and who was said to have mapped out the little stars of the Wain^c by which the Phoenicians sail. And the prelunar^d visitor by happy luck found the old man in the temple of Apollo of Didymi^e scratching the ground with a cane and drawing the figure which

^a Thyrion, son of Bathycles.

^b Thales of Miletus, the earliest Greek philosopher. His most famous feat in astronomy was his prediction of the solar eclipse of 28th May 585 B.C.

^c Ursa Minor, the Lesser Bear, by which the Phoenicians sailed, while the Greeks sailed by Ursa Major. Arat. 37 ff. Sir T. Heath, *Aristarchus of Samos*, p. 23 renders σταθμίσασθαι etc. as “used as a standard, i.e. for finding the Pole, the small stars of the Wain,” but the Greek merely means that he mapped out the constellation; cf. Pind. *O.* xi. 45.

^d i.e. Arcadian. The primitive character of the Arcadians was indicated by the saying that they were older than the moon (Aristot. fr. 591, Apoll. Rh. iv. 264, Lycophr. 482).

^e See critical notes on *Branchus*.

frag. 94=Achilles on Aratus, *Phaen.* i., cf. Diog. Laert. i. 23 Καλλιμάχος αὐτὸν (sc. Θάλητα) οἴδεν εὑρετὴν τῆς ἀρκτού τῆς μικρᾶς, λέγων ἐν τοῖς λαμβόις οὕτως· καὶ τῆς . . . Φοινικες.

CALLIMACHUS

τούξεῦρ' ὁ Φρὺξ Εὔφορβ[ος], ὅστις ἀνθρώπων
 τρ[ίγ]ωνα καὶ σκ[αληνὰ] πρῶτος ἔγρ[αψε]
 καὶ κύκλου ἐπ[ταμήκε', ἡδὲ νηστεύειν
 τῶν ἐμπνεό[ντ]ων ε[ἰπεν· οἱ δ' ὑπήκουσαν
 οὐ πάντες, ἀλλ' οὓς εἶχεν [οὐτέρος δαίμων].¹
 πρὸς δή [μ]ιν ὡδ' ἔφησε.
 ἐκεῖ[νο] τούλόχρυσον ἔξ.¹²⁵[
 ούμοδ[ς] πατὴρ ἔφεῦτο του[
 δοῦ[ναι] τίς ὑμέων τῶν σοφ[ῶν ὄνήιστος²

¹ Diog. Laert. i. 24 παρά τε Αἰγυπτίων γεωμετρεῖν μαθόντα
 [sc. Thales] φησὶ Παμφίλη πρῶτον καταγράψαι κύκλου τὸ τρί-
 γωνον δρθογώνιῳν καὶ θύσαι βοῦν. οἱ δὲ Πυθαγόραν φασὶν, ὃν
 ἔστιν Ἀπολλόδωρος ὁ λογιστικός. οὗτος προήγαγεν ἐπὶ πλείστον
 ἀ φῆσι Καλλίμαχος ἐν τοῖς Ἰάμβοις Εὔφορβον εὑρειν τὸν Φρύγα,
 οἷον σκαληνὰ καὶ τρίγωνα καὶ δοσα γραμμικῆς ἔχεται θεωρίας.
 Diodor. Sic. x. 6 δτι Καλλίμαχος εἶπε περὶ Πυθαγόρου, διότι
 τῶν ἐν γεωμετρίᾳ προβλημάτων τὰ μὲν εὑρε, τὰ δὲ ἐκ τῆς Αἰγύπτου
 πρῶτος εἰς τοὺς "Ἐλληνας θνεγκεν, ἐν οἷς δτ' ἔξεῦρε [τούξεῦρε ?]
 Φρὺξ Εὔφορβος δτις ἀνθρώπων τρίγωνα καὶ σκαληνὰ καὶ κύκλου
 ἐπταμήκη διδάξει νηστεύειν τῶν ἐμπνεόντων, οἱ τάδ' οὐδὲ ὑπήκουσαν
 πάντες. Schol. Pind. P. iii. 64 Καλλίμαχος δέ φησιν οὐ πάντες
 ἀλλ' οὓς ἔσχεν ἔτερος δαίμων.

² Diog. Laert. i. 28 ἐπισκῆψαι δοῦναι τῶν σοφῶν ὄνηιστω.
 δοῦ[ναι] τίς Housman, coll. *Hymn* iv. 185, *Epig.* xxx. 2,
 frag. 272, *Ait.* iii. 1. 60. Add (according to present Editor)
Hymn i. 93. The reading seems to be confirmed by the
 oracle given to the Milesians : τίς σοφίῃ πάντων πρῶτος, τούτου
 τρίποδ' αὐδῶ (Diog. Laert. i. 28).

^a Euphorbus was a Trojan slain by Menelaus (Hom. *Il.* xvii. 59) of whom Pythagoras of Samos declared himself to be a reincarnation, Diog. Laert. viii. 4 f., Aul. Gell. iv. 11. 14. The mathematical achievements here attributed to Pythagoras are referred to with such brevity that the meaning is exceedingly obscure. The figure which Thales is found drawing appears to be the describing of a circle about a right-angled triangle, which was attributed to Thales or Pythagoras (Diog. Laert. i. 24), in other words the demon-
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the Phrygian Euphorbus ^a discovered : who first of men drew triangles and scalenes and the seven-length circle and who bade mēn abstain from eating living things : ^b and his teaching was hearkened to, not by all but by some misguided men.^c

To him he spake thus: ". . . that cup of solid gold my father enjoined me to give to him who is

stration of the theorem that "the angle in a semicircle is a right angle." The words *τρίγωνα καὶ σκαληνά*—the *καὶ* which was suspect in Diog. Laert.'s *σκαληνὰ καὶ τρίγωνα* and Diiodorus's *τρίγωνα καὶ σκαληνά* is now confirmed by the Papyrus—can apparently mean only "triangles and scalene triangles." Dr. T. G. Smyly of Trinity College, Dublin, suggests that there may be a reference to the theorem that "the sum of the angles of a triangle is two right angles," which, according to Geminus, was proved first for equilateral, next for isosceles, and lastly for scalene triangles (the most difficult case); or to the theorem that "the square on the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle is equal to the sum of the squares on the sides." Such triangles must, if the sides are commensurable, be scalene. Were it not for the context it would be tempting, as Professor E. T. Whittaker suggests, to take the phrase to refer to triangular *numbers* and scalene *numbers*, especially in view of the arithmetical bent of Pythagoras; and it is, of course, possible that Callimachus has confused numbers with geometrical figures. What is meant by *κύκλος ἐπταμήκης* remains an unsolved problem. The interesting suggestion is made by Dr. Smyly that there may be a reference to the distances of the seven planets and the original form of the theory of the "harmony of the spheres" (see Heath, *Aristarchus of Samos*, p. 107 ff.).

^b According to some Pythagoras enjoined abstention from all animal food—έμψυχων ἀπέχεσθαι Onesicritus *ap.* Strabon. 716, Porphy. *De abstin.* 7 who quotes Eudoxus as saying that he refused even to associate with butchers (*μάγειροι*) and hunters. According, however, to Aristoxenus he limited his abstinence to the ploughing ox and the ram (Diog. Laert. viii. 20, Aul. Gell. iv. 11).

^c δαίμων ἔτερος, euphemism for an "evil genius"; Pind. *P.* iii. 34, Plato, *Phaedo* 114 e, Plut. *Mor.* 369 e.

CALLIMACHUS

τῶν ἐπτά· κῆγὼ σοὶ δίδωμ[^ο] ἀριστεῖον.
 [Θάλης δὲ τῷ] σκίπωνι τοῦδα [φος πλήξας
 [καὶ τὸ] ήν ὑπῆρην τὴτέρη [λαβὼν χειρὶ¹
 ἔξειν]^π· τὴν δόσιν μὲν [οὐκ ἀπαρνεῦμαι]¹
 σὺ δὲ εἴ[. .] . εῶνος μὴ λό[
 Βί² <α>s [. ειλ[

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Fol. 3 recto

ἀλλ' ἦν ὄρῃ τις, “οὗτος Ἀλκμέων” φήσει,
καὶ “φεῦγε, βάλλει, φεῦγ”, ἐρεῖ, “τὸν ἄνθρωπον 140

τὴν γλῶσσαν εἰλῶν ὡς κύων ὅταν πίνῃ. 144

τὰ τράχηλα γυμνάζει.³

χλωρὰ σῦκ[α . . .]

Fol. 4 verso

τάπι Κρόνου· τοῖς ἄντιτ' ἄ[λ]οτ' [ῆλλαξεν,
λέγουσι, καὶ κως [ο]ὐ[κ ὁ]ημέναις [όργαις
δίκαιος ὁ [Ζε]ύς,⁴ οὐ δίκα [ια] δ' αἰσυμνῶν
τῶν ἔρπετῶν [μ]ὲν ἐξέκοψε τὸ φθέ[γμα,

¹ [οὐκ ἀπαρνεῦμαι] Editor. ² βιης Papyrus.
³ =fr. 98 Schneider, i.e. E.M. s.v. κελευθός . . . γίνεται
 γάρ μεταβολὴ γένους εἰς ἔτερον γένος, ὡς ἀπὸ τοῦ ὁ τράχηλος τὸ
 τράχηλον· ἐνθεὲν πληθυντικῶς παρὰ Καλλιμάχῳ· τὰ τράχηλα
 γυμνάζει. Cf. schol. A Hom. Il. i. 312, etc.
⁴ [Ζε]ὺς Housmann.

^a Thales apparently suggests that the cup should be offered to Bias of Priene (Diog. Laert. i. 82 ff.).

^b Alcmæon, son of Amphiaraus and Eriphyle, is the typical matricide; cf. Dio Cass. lxi. 16.

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best of you, the Seven Wise Men. And I present the prize to thee.” Then Thales smote the ground with his staff and taking his chin in one hand he said: The gift^a [I do not refuse,] but if thou . . . Bias . . .

Fol. 3 recto

But anyone who sees him will say “There is Alcmeon^b” and “Flee! he’s going to strike!” he’ll cry, “flee from the man!

rolling his tongue, like a dog when he drinks

exercises his throat.^c

green figs^d . . .

Fol. 4 verso

. . . in the reign of Cronus.^e [But anon,] they say, Zeus [changed all things] to the contrary [and in no happy mood], Zeus, the just, dispensing injustice, he robbed four-footed things of speech and,

^a Bentley’s conjecture that these words referred to a bull is now proved to be wrong.

^b Cf. Athen. 80 B.

^c The reference is to some legend of a reversal of the order of nature whereby animals were changed into human beings, cf. Semonides’ *Iamb* upon Women. Andronicus, some unknown person whom the poet addresses. Aesop, according to our earliest notice of him, Herod. ii. 134, was the slave of Iadmon of Samos in the time of Amasis *circ.* 550 B.C., which is quite consistent with his being a native of Sardis. For the legend of his death at the hands of the Delphians cf. Suid. s.v. έωσεν καὶ περὶ τοῦ Αἰσώπου οἱ Δελφοὶ έωσαν αὐτὸν κατὰ κρημνοῦ μάλα.

CALLIMACHUS

γένος δὲ τοῦτ' ἀ[νιγ]ρόν, ὥσπερ οὐ κάρτος
 ἡμέων ἔχοντων χήτεροις ἀπάρξασθαι, 165
 [ῆμει]ψ' ἐς ἄνδρῶν· καὶ κενὸς [φρ]ε[νῶν] δῆμος
 [πλεί]ω φιλόφου ψιττακοῦ λε[λήκασιν].
 οἱ [δὲ] τραγῳδοὶ τῶν θάλασσαν οἰ[κεύντων]
 ἔχο[υ]σι φωνὴν· οἱ δὲ πάντες [ὑμνῳδοὶ
 καὶ που[λ]ύμυθοι καὶ λάλοι πε[φύκασιν
 ἐκεῖθεν, ἀνδρόνικε, ταῦτα δ' Α[ἴσω]πος
 ὁ Σαρδιην<ὸ>ς εἶπεν, ὅντιν' οἱ Δελφοὶ
 ἄδοντα μῦθον οὐ καλῶς ἐδέξαντο. 170

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..... ή] ζοὴ μετέστραπται . . . 182

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Fol. 4 recto

κρηγύνως ἐπαιδεύθην 196

..... καὶ θεοὺς ἀπρηγεῦντας² 198
 μοχθηρὸς ἔξεκνήμωσε³ 199
 ἀν ἦν ὄνήισ[το]ς 200
 ἄκον[ε] δὴ τὸν αἰνον· ἔ[ν] κοτε Τμώλῳ
 δάφνην ἐλαίη νεῦ[κος οἱ πάλαι Λυδοὶ
 λέγουσι θέσθαι· καὶ γὰ[ρ] ἦν τανύπτορθον⁴
 καλόν τε δένδρο[ν]
 σείσασ[α] τοὺς ὅρπηκ[ας 215]

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¹ The supplements in 160-161 are by the Editor; the rest of the text is that of Prof. A. Platt in *Class. Qu.* iv. (1910) 205, except that in place of ἄνθρωποι in v. 169, we suggest ὑμνῳδοι. In 172 the Papyrus has Σαρδιηνευς, which is clearly wrong. vv. 171-3 ταῦτα . . . ἐδέξαντο, quoted

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as if we had not strength enough even to bestow on others, he changed this hapless race to human kind. And the empty-witted people [chatter] more than the dainty-loving parrot: the tragedians have the voice of them who make the sea their home; and all the [hymnists,] garrulous and wordy, have their birth therefrom, Andronicus. This is the tale of Aesop of Sardis, whom, when he sang his story, the Delphians received in no kindly wise.

. . . life is turned topsy-turvy . . .

Fol. 4 recto

. . . I had a good education.

. . . and gods inactive.

. . . wickedly destroyed.

. . . would have been the best.

Hear now^a the tale. Once upon a time on Tmolus,^b [the ancient Lydians] say, the Laurel had a quarrel with the Olive. For she was a [long-branched] and beautiful tree, . . . shaking her boughs. . . .

^a The regular formula of the story-teller, Plato, *Gorg.* 523A.

^b Mountain in Lydia.

anonymously by Apollon. Sophist. s.v. *δειδε*, had previously been assigned to Callimachus by Schneidewin and Ahrens.

² *ἀπρηγεῦντας* Housman; *ἀπρηγεῦνται* Hunt.

³ Cf. Hesych. *ἔξεκρημώθη* · *ἔξεφθάρη*.

⁴ The supplement is a suggestion by Wilamowitz.

CALLIMACHUS

Fol. 5 verso

ώριστερὸς μὲν λευκὸς ὡς ὕδρου γαστήρ,
 ὁ δ' ἡλιοπλῆξ¹ ὃς τὰ [π]ολλὰ γυμνοῦται.
 τίς δ' οἶκος οὐπέρ οὐ[κ] ἐγὼ παρὰ φλιῇ;
 τίς δ' οὐ με μάντις ἢ τίς οὐθυτὴρ ἔλκει;
 καὶ Πυθίη γάρ ἐν δάφνῃ μὲν ἰδρυται,
 δάφνην δ' ἀείδει² καὶ δάφνην ὑπέστρωται.
 ὥφρων ἐλαίη, τοὺς δὲ παῖδας οὐ Βράγχος
 τοὺς τῶν Ἰάνων, οἷς ὁ Φοῖβος ὡ[ργίσθη],
 δάφνη τε κρούων κῆπος οὐ τό[νῳ τρανε]ῖ³
 δὶς ἢ τρὶς ε[ἰ]πὼν ἀρτεμέας ἐποίη[σε];
 [κ]ήγω μὲν ἢ πὶ δαῖτας ἢ 'σ χορὸν φ[οι]τέω
 τὸν Πυθαϊστήν, γίνομαι δὲ κακέθλον,
 οἱ Δωριῆς δὲ Τεμπόθεν με τέμνουσιν
 ὄρέων ἀπ' ἄκρων καὶ φέρουσιν ἐς Δελφούς,
 ἐπὴν τὰ τώπολλων ἴρᾳ γίνηται.
 ὥφρων ἐλα[ί]η, πῆμα δ' οὐχὶ γινώσκω,
 οὐδ' οἴδ' ὅκ[οίη]ν οὐλαφηφόρος⁴ κάμπτει,
 ἀ[γν]ὴ γάρ εἰμι· κού πατεῦσί μ' ἄνθρωποι,

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¹ ἡλιοπλῆξ only here.

² ἀείδει] ? ἐρείδει =chews.

³ οὐ τόνῳ τρανεῖ is the Editor's suggestion in reference to the name Branchus (*βράγχος* = hoarseness).

⁴ Cf. Hesych. οὐλαφηφορεῖ· νεκροφορεῖ.

^a The left is the Westward or sheltered side, the right is the Eastward side (Plato, *Legg.* 760 D) which is exposed to the sun, cf. Hom. *Il.* xii. 239 f. εἰ τ' ἐπὶ δεξὶ̄ ιώσι πρὸς ἡῶ τ' ἡλιού τε, εἰ τ' ἐπ' ἄριστερὰ τοι γε ποτὶ σύφον ἡρβεντα and schol. A there. The reference is to the olive and the difference of colour between the upper and under surface of the leaves. τὰ πολλά refers to the peculiarity which the olive shares with the lime, elm, and white poplar, of inverting its leaves after the summer solstice, καὶ τούτῳ γνωρίζουσιν θτὶ γεγένηνται <al>τροπαῖ Theophrast. *H.P.* i. 10; cf. Nicander 678 ff. ἡὲ καὶ

IAMBI

Fol. 5 verso

. . . The left ^a side white as the belly of a water-snake, the other, which is mostly exposed, smitten by the sun. But what house is there where I am not beside the doorpost? What seer or what sacrificer carries me not with him? Yea, the Pythian priestess hath her seat on laurel, laurel she sings and laurel hath she for her bed. O foolish Olive, did not Branchus,^b when Phoebus was wroth with the sons of the Ionians, make them whole by striking them with laurel and uttering twice or thrice in no clear tone his spell?

And I go to feasts or Pythian dance, and I am made the prize of victory.^c The Dorians cut me on the hill-tops of Tempe^d and carry me to Delphi, whenever the holy rites of Apollo are celebrated. O foolish Olive! sorrow I do not know, nor wot I the path of him that carries the dead, for I am pure; and men tread not on me, for I am holy. But with

ἥλιοιο τροπᾶς ισώνυμον ἔρνος ή θ' Ὁ περιονίδαο παλινστρέπτοο κελεύθους τεκμαρει γλαυκοῦσιν ίσον πετάλοισιν ἐλαῖης, where schol. has καὶ αὐτὴ γὰρ ἡ ἐλαῖα τὰ γλαυκὰ τῶν φύλλων ἀνω ἔχει ἐν θέρους ὥρᾳ, τὰ δὲ μέλανα χειμῶνος. The masculine noun to be supplied is probably λοβός.

^b For the story cf. Clem. Alex. Strom. v. 8. 48 Ἀπολλόδωρος δ' ὁ Κερκυραῖος τοὺς στίχους τούτους ὑπὸ Βράγχου ἀναφωρηθῆναι τοῦ μάντεως λέγει Μιλησίους καθαρούς ἀπὸ λοιμοῦ. ὁ μὲν γὰρ ἐπιρραίνων τὸ πλῆθος δάφνης κλάδοις προκατήρχετο τοῦ ὄμοιο ὃδὲ πως μέλπετε, ὡς παιᾶς, Ἐκάργον καὶ Ἐκάργαν, ἐπέψαλλεν δ' ὡς εἰπεῖν ὁ λαός· βέδυ, ξάψ, χθώμ, πλῆκτρον, σφῆξ, κναξβίχ, θύπτης, φλεγυμό, δρώψ. μέμνηται τῆς λοτροπᾶς καὶ Καλλίμαχος ἐν Ἰάμβοις (=Schneider's fr. 75, probably our present passage).

^c The crown at the Pythian games was originally of oak-leaves, afterwards of laurel to commemorate the purification of Apollo (Frazer, G.B. iv. 80 ff.).

^d cf. Plut. Ait. Gr. 12, Steph. Byz. p. 223. 12.

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¹ [κήπι]τάξ is Wilamow.'s suggestion, cf. *Ait.* i. 1. 9. But the sense κατ' ἐπίταγμα is not very appropriate here. The statement in *E.M.* s.v. ἐπιτάξ . . . εἰς δὲ τὸ ρητορικὸν λεξικὸν εὑρον τὴν λέξιν σημαντικῶν συντόμως, κωμικῶς· "Οστις τῆς ὁδοῦ ἡγήσεται σοι τὴν ἐπιτάξ· οὐχ ὡς οἱ τραγικοί, μακρώς, is very puzzling, and there is some evidence for another word ἐπιπάξ (cf. *Hesych.* s.v. ἐπιτάξ, etc.) in the sense of "finally," which might be read here. The sense would be very nearly that of εἰσπάξ, which Hunt suggests.

² ἀπήμ[νε] is very doubtful; ἀπήν[τησε] would be better, but the accusative is then a difficulty.

IAMBI

thee, whenever men are to burn a corpse or bestow it in the grave—with thee they wreath themselves and thee they strew by ordinance under the sides of him who breathes no more.”

Thus she, boasting. But the mother of oil answered her very quietly. “O altogether barren of that I bear, Laurel, like the swan,^a thou singest sweetest at the end. Do I not know my part in those things? I help to speed those whom Ares slays and [I attend the funeral] of chieftains who [nobly die].^b And when the children carry to the tomb a white-haired grandmother or some aged Tithonus,^c it is I who go with them, it is I who am strewn upon their path, doing them a greater service than thou to those who bring thee from Tempe. And as to the matter whereof thou spakest, even in that am I not greater than thou? For the festival at Olympia is greater than that at Delphi. But silence is best. For my part I say nothing of thee either good or unkind, but indeed^d the birds among the leaves have long

^a The swan was supposed to sing its sweetest song just before its death.

^b We translate *χήτι τὰς ταφὰς φοιτέω τὰς τῶν ἀριστέων οἱ καλῶς τεθνήκασιν*.

^c Tithonus, type of extreme longevity. (Arist. *Ach.* 688).

^d *ἄηθες*, “unwontedly,” could only refer to the strangeness of birds talking.

³ *ἄκυθε*, if right, involves *ἄκυθος* as against *ἄκυθος* in *Hymn ii. 53.*

⁴ The supplements are by the Editor.

⁵ [*άρκ*] [*ύσα*] Editor.

⁶ *σευκαίγ . . . ρουγωῆνον λυμπτιη* Papyrus; Hunt reads *σεῦ*, *κ<οῦ>* γ[ά]ρ <ώ>γών, ή 'ν 'Ολυμπίη.

⁷ *ἄληθες* Editor; *ἀηθεῖς* (but *ι* erased) Papyrus; *ἄηθες* Hunt.

CALLIMACHUS

πάλαι κάθηνται κωτίλ[οι]ς [όμηρ]εῦσαι.¹
“τίς δ’ εὑρε δάφνην; γαῖα [τήν γ’ ἐφίτυ]σ[εν,² 2

Fol. 5 recto

ώς πρῶνον, ώς δρῦν, ώς κύπειρον, ώς ὕλην.³
τίς δ’ εὑρ’ ἐλαίην; Παλλάς, ἥμος ἦ[ρ]ιζ[ε]
τῷ φυκιοίκῳ κῆδίκαζεν ἀρχαῖος
ἀνὴρ ὄφις τὰ νέρθεν ἀμφὶ τῆς Ἀκτῆς.
ἐν ἡ δάφνη πέπτωκε. τῶν δ’ ἀειζώων
τίς τὴν ἐλαίην, τίς δὲ [τ]ὴν δάφνην τιμᾶ;
δάφνην Ἀπόλλων, ἡ δὲ Παλλὰς ἦν εὑρεν.
ξυνὸν τόδ’ αὐταῖς; θεοὺς γὰρ οὐ διακρίνω.
τ[ίς] τῆς δάφνης ὁ καρπός; ἐς τί χρήσωμαι;
μήτ’ ἔσθε μήτε πῖνε μήτ’ ἐπιχρίσης.
οἱ τῆς δ’ ἐλαίης ἔαδε πόλλ’, ἔσω⁴ μάσταξ
ώς ἔ[νθεσι]ν καλεῦσιν, ἂν δὲ τὸ χρῦμα⁵
ἐν[ῆ, κο]λυμβά[σ], ἦν ἐπα[ῦρε] χῶ Θησεύς.
[τὸ δ]εύ[τερ]ον τίθημι τῇ δάφνῃ πτῶμα.
τεῦ γὰρ [τὸ] φύλλον οἱ ἱκέται προτεύ[ο]νται;
τὸ τῆς ἐλαίης. τὰ τρί⁶ ἡ δάφνη κεῖται.
φεῦ τῶν ἀτρύτων οὐλα κωτιλίζουσι.
λαιδρὴ κορώνη, κῶς τὸ χεῖλος οὐκ ἀλγεῖς;
[τεῦ γ]ὰρ τὸ πρέμνον Δήλιοι φυλάσσουσι;
[τὸ τ]ῆς ἐλαίης, ἡ κ[αθεῖσ]ε⁶ τὴν Λητώ.

¹ κωτίλοις ὄμηρεῦσαι Editor. Cf. Hes. Th. 39.

² Supplement by Editor.

³ ὕλην] πεύκην Papyrus in marg., probably rightly.

⁴ ἔσω] the Papyrus has apparently *τ* written over the *ω*.

⁵ The supplements are by the Editor.

⁶ κ[αθεῖσ]ε was suggested by Wilamowitz. Hunt says λ might be read for κ. Possibly λ[όχεισ]ε.

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while been muttering such things, as they sit chattering together : ‘ Who discovered the laurel ? ’ Twas the earth that gave her birth, as she gave birth to the ilex, the oak, the galingale, or other shrub. Who discovered the olive ? Pallas when she contended with the Dweller among Seaweed for Acte, and the ancient man, a snake in his lower parts, acted as judge.^a That is one fall against the Laurel. Who of the ever-living ones honours the Olive, who the Laurel ? Apollo honours the Laurel, Pallas the Olive which she herself discovered. This bout is even, for I distinguish not between gods.

What is the Laurel’s fruit ? For what shall I use it ? Eat it not nor drink it nor use it to anoint. The Olive’s fruit pleases in many ways : inwardly^b it is a mouthful as they call a snack ; with the oil in it, it is the preserved olive which Theseus also enjoyed. I count this the second fall against the Laurel. Whose is the leaf that suppliants extend ? The Olive’s. Three falls against the Laurel ! ’ Oh ! the endless babblers, how they chatter ! Shameless crow, how does thy lip not ache ? ‘ Whose trunk do the Delians preserve ? The Olive’s which gave a seat to Leto.’ ”^c

^a For the story of the contention of Athena and Poseidon for Attica (Acte) see *Hecale* i. 2.

^b If έσω is right, we should expect δν δὲ κτλ. to refer to an external application. Hence Hunt thinks that κολυμβ . . . etc. refers to the famous dive of Theseus told in Bacchylid. xvi. and suggests έσ[τιν] κολυμβᾶν ήν ἐπάλτο. The reading in the text takes the reference to be to the κολυμβᾶς ἐλαῖα which Hecale served to Theseus (see *Hecale*, fr. 54 with note). The objections are that (1) this reading provides no antithesis to έσω, (2) ἐπαῦρε would naturally take a genitive. For ένθεσιν see Hesych. s.v., Telecleid. and Pherecrat. ap. Athen. vi. 268.

^c There were three holy trees at Delos, all connected with the birth of Apollo—the palm, the laurel, the olive : cf.

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ώς εἶπε, τῇ δ' ὁ θυμὸς ἀμφὶ τῇ ρήσει
ἥλγησε,¹ μέζον δ' ἦ τὸ πρόσθεν ἥ[σχαλλ]εν.
[φεῦ] φεῦ, τὸ λοιπὸν εικο. εστονούτ . . .²

· ατα σ ἥ χύτ' εἰχε . . . τρ να
ἔλεξεν, ἦν γὰρ οὐκ ἀπωθε τῶν δένδρων·
“οὐκ, ὡ τάλαιναι, παυσόμεσθα, μὴ λίην
γεν<ώ>μεθ’ ἔχθραι; μὴ λέγωμεν ἀλλῆλας
ἀνολβα· ναι ἀλλὰ ταῦτ’ ὁ . . μ . να.”
τὴν δ’ ἄγρι[ο]ς φανεῖσα ταῦρος ἥ δάφνη
ἔβλεψε καὶ τάδ’ εἶπεν· “ὦ κακὴ λώβη,
ώς δὴ μῆ νήμέων καὶ σὺ μή με ποιῆσαι
εὔστεκτον³. ἥ γὰρ γειτονεῦσ’ ἀποπνίγεις.

29

29

30

Fol. 6 verso

· . . ἀ]οιδὸς ἐς κέρας τεθύμωται.

32

τὴν ξένην ἀνακρίνει

32

ἥν δοῦλον εἶναί φησι καὶ παλίμπρητον.

33

Ἐφεσον ὅθεν πῦρ οἱ τὰ μέτρα μέλλοντες
τὰ χωλὰ τίκτειν μὴ μαθῶς ἐναύονται.

Fol. 6 recto

λαλοῦσ[ι]

35

Ἰαστὶ καὶ Δωριστὶ καὶ τὸ σύμμικτον.

¹ “At the beginning of the line the first hand wrote something like *ηγρησ* or *ηστησ*, which the corrector apparently wished to convert into *ἥλγησε*” (Hunt). Wilamowitz proposed *<ἥλησε>* and *ἥλγησεν* at the end of the line. The text is the Editor’s suggestion.

² εἰκὸς ἐς τὸν οὐτασμόν?

³ εὔστεκτον, if right, is a new word.

Eurip. *Iph. in Taur.* 1098 f. Αρτεμιν δλβιαν δ παρὰ Κύνθιον δχθον οικεῖ φοινικα θ' ἀβροκύμαιαν δάφναν τ' εὐερνέα καὶ γλαυκᾶς θαλλὸν ίρδν ἐλαλας, Δατοῦς ὠδίνα φίλαν, Catull. 34. 7 “(Latonia) quam mater prope Deliam Deposivit olivam.”

288

IAMBI

So she spake. And the heart of the other was pained by her speech, and she was angrier than before. Alas! Alas! next^a it is likely [they would have come to blows], had not . . . Who was not far from the trees, said: "Wretches! let us cease, lest we become too embittered. Let us not speak evil of one another! Nay, even these things. . . ." Then the Laurel, like a wild bull, glared^b at her and said: "O evil thing of shame, do not thou bid me be patient, as if thou wert one of us. Verily thy neighbourhood stifles me."

Fol. 6 verso

the minstrel rages horn-wise.^c

He examines the stranger who, he declares, is a slave and a thing of sale.

Ephesus whence they who would write the halting^d metres not unwisely light their torches.

Fol. 6 recto

They talk in Ionic and Dorian and a mixture of the two.

^a The strife of the Laurel and the Olive is apparently interrupted by someone, but who the would-be peacemaker is cannot be made out.

^b Cf. ταυρηδὸν βλέπειν (Arist. *Ran.* 804), δέργμα ἀποταυροῦσθαι (*Eur. Med.* 188).

^c This curious phrase, properly of an angry bull, occurs Eurip. *Bacch.* 743 ταῦρος δ' ὑβρισταὶ κάς κέρας θυμοθενοί and is imitated by Vergil, *Georg.* iii. 232 "et tentat sese atque irasci in cornua discit Arboris obnixus truncō."

^d Writers of choliams or scazons take Hipponax of Ephesus as their model.

CALLIMACHUS

Σόλων· ἐκεῖνος δ' ὡς Χίλων' ἀπέστειλεν.

Choeroboscus *ap.* Cramer. *Anecd. Ox.* ii. 277. 10
Χίλων . . . εὑρηται και ἐγ συστολῇ παρὰ Καλλι-
μάχῳ, οἶον Σόλων κτλ.

πάλιν τὸ δῶρον ἐς Θάλητ' ἀνώλισθεν.

Choerobosc. *ap.* Bekker. *Anecd. 1380.* E.M. s.v.
Θάλης.

Θάλης με τῷ μεδεῦντι Νεῖλεω δήμου
δίδωσι, τοῦτο δὶς λαβὼν ἀριστεῖον.

Diog. Laert. i. 29.

ἐς τὸ πρὸ τείχευς ἵρὸν ἀλέες δεῦτε,
οὐ τὸν πάλαι Παγχαῖον ὁ πλάσας Ζῆνα
γέρων ἀλάζων ἄδικα βιβλία ψήχει.¹

Plutarch. *De plac. philos.* i. 7 (*Moral.* 880 ε) τὸν
δ' Εὐήμερον και Καλλίμαχος ὁ Κυρηναῖος αἰνίτ-
τεται ἐν τοῖς Ἰάμβοις γράφων· εἰς τὸ πρὸ κτλ.
Cf. schol. Tzetz. Allegor. Cramer, *Anecd. Ox.* iii. p. 380,
E.M. s.v. ἀλέες, etc.

¹ πάλαι Παγχαῖον . . . ψήχει Bentley; πάλαι χάλκε(ι)ον
. . . ψύχει (ψήχων) Sext. Empir. *Adv. dogmatic.* iii. 51).
Bentley's emendation is now confirmed by *Oxyrhynchus Papyrus* 1363 (ed. Grenfell and Hunt 1915) which has πάλαι Πάγχαιο[ν]. Also this papyrus supports ψήχει as against ψήχων (Schneider from Sext. Empir.) in so far as it proves that a new sentence begins the next line.

^a The reference, as in the next two fragments, is to the Cup of Bathycles. Chilon was an ephor at Sparta *circ.* 560 B.C., where after his death he was venerated as a hero, Paus. iii. 16. 4. Life in Diog. Laert. i. 68 f. Renowned

IAMBI

2 (89)

Solon ; and he sent it ^a to Chilon.

3 (96)

Again the gift returned to Thales.

4 (95)

Thales presents me to the Lord of the people of Neileus,^b having twice received this prize.

5 (86)

Come hither all together to the temple before the wall, where the old impostor ^c who feigned the ancient Panchaeian Zeus scrapes his unrighteous scriptures.

as one of the Seven Wise Men, cf. Herod. i. 59, vii. 235.
Plutarch. *De poet. aud.* 35 f.

^b Neileus=Neleus, son of Codrus of Athens, founder of Miletus, cf. Strabo 633. The Lord of Miletus is Apollo of Didymi or ἐν Βραγχίδαις, cf. Strabo 634. The prose version of the inscription on the Cup of Bathycles was, according to Diog. Laert. i. 29, Θαλῆς Ἐξαμώνος Μιλήσιος Ἀπόλλωνι Δελφινιψ Ἐλλήνων ἀριστείον δις λαβών.

^c Euhemerus of Messana in Sicily was a friend of Cassander (311-297) at whose request he undertook various journeys to the far south. He wrote a work entitled Ἰερὰ ἀναγραφὴ in which he pretended to have reached an island Panchaea in the Indian Ocean where he found a temple of Triphylian Zeus in which was a pillar whereon Zeus had recorded the deeds of himself and his predecessors Uranus and Cronus, showing that all three were originally human kings. The "rationalizing" of Euhemerus has given rise to the modern term "Euhemerism."

CALLIMACHUS

τὴν ὄγαμέμνων, ὡς ὁ μῦθος, εἶσατο,
τῇ καὶ λίπουρα καὶ μονωπὰ θύεται.

Schol. Aristoph. *Av.* 873 Εὐφρόνιος δέ φησιν ὅτι
ἐν Ἀμαρύνθῳ ἡ Κολαινὶς διὰ τὸ τὸν Ἀγαμέμνονα
θύσαι αὐτῇ ἐκ τοῦ κηροῦ κριὸν κόλον· ἐπὶ ταύτης
δὲ Καλλίμαχος λέγει· τὴν κτλ.

οὐ γὰρ ἐργάτιν τρέφω
τὴν Μοῦσαν, ὡς ὁ Κεῖος Ὑλίχου νέπους.

Schol. Pind. *Isth.* ii. 9, cf. Tzetz. *Chil.* viii. 228.

ἥν κεῖνος οώνιαυτός, ὃ τό τε πτηνὸν
καὶ τοὺν θαλάσσην καὶ τὸ τετράπον οὗτως
ἔφθεγγεθ' ὡς ὁ πηλὸς ὁ Προμήθειος.

Clem. Alex. *Strom.* v. p. 707 Pott. γήινον μὲν οἱ
φιλόσοφοι . . . τὸ σῶμα ἀναγορεύουσι . . . Καλ-
λίμαχος δὲ διαρρήδην γράφει· ἥν κτλ.

ἐγὼ φαύλη
δένδρων ἀπάντων εἰμί.

Pseudo-Tryphon, Περὶ τρόπων (Walz, *Rhet. Gr.*
viii. p. 760) παρὰ δὲ Καλλιμάχῳ ἀστειζομένῃ ἡ
ἔλαια φησίν· ἐγὼ φαύλη πάντων τῶν δένδρων
εἰμί.

καὶ τῶν νεήκων εὐθὺς οἱ τομώτατοι.

E.M. s.v. κόχλος. . . . ὡς παρὰ τὸ ἱερός γίνεται
ἱέραξ καὶ νέος νέαξ, ὡς παρὰ Καλλιμάχῳ· καὶ
τῶν κτλ.

^a An aetiological legend to explain the by-name Κολαινὶς under which Artemis was worshipped at various places, Paus. i. 31, Aristoph. *Av.* 873, as if from κολός, “docked,” “hornless” or the like.

IAMBI

6 (76)

Whom Agamemnon, as the legend ^a tells, established—the goddess to whom the tailless and the one-eyed are sacrificed.

Schol. Aristoph. : Euphronius says that in Amarynthus (in Euboea) Artemis was worshipped as Colaenis ("hornless"), because Agamemnon sacrificed to her a hornless ram made of wax. In reference to her Call. says, etc.

7 (77)

For no hireling Muse do I cherish, like the Cean descendant ^b of Hyllichus.

8 (87)

It was that year when ^c the winged fowl and the dweller in the sea and the four-footed creature talked even as the clay of Prometheus.

Clem. Alex. : The philosophers call the body earthy . . . Callimachus says expressly, "It was, etc."

9 (93 b)

I am the meanest of all trees.^d

Pseudo - Tryphon. : In Callimachus the olive ironically says, "I am, etc."

10 (78)

And straightway the sharpest ^e of the youths.

^b i.e. Simonides of Ceos of whose mercenary muse many tales are told.

^c Reference to some legend of a time when the lower animals could speak like "the clay of P.," i.e. human beings.

^d Quoted to illustrate *δοτεισμός*, a pleasantry or urbanity, here almost irony.

^e Possibly there is a pun on *νεγκής*, "newly sharpened."

CALLIMACHUS

κούχῳδ’ Ἀρείων τῷ πέσαντι πὰρ Διὶ
ἔθυσεν Ἀρκάς ἵππος.

Steph. Byz. s.v. Ἀπέσας . . ἀφ' οὐ Ζεὺς Ἀπεσάντιος [Paus. ii. 15. 3]. Καλλίμαχος δὲ ἐν τοῖς Ἰάμβοις τὸ ἔθνικὸν Ἀπέσας φησί· κούχῳδι.

αἰτοῦμεν εὔμάθειαν Ἐρμᾶνος δόσιν.

Et. Florent. s.v. ὡς τάν.

τὰς Ἀφροδίτας (ἢ θεὸς γὰρ οὐ μία)
πάσας ὑπερβέβληκε τῷ καλῶς φρονεῖν
ἢ Καστνιῆτις· ἥδε γὰρ χαίρει μόνη
θυσίαις νείαις.

Strabo ix. 438 Καλλίμαχος μὲν οὖν φησιν ἐν τοῖς Ἰάμβοις τὰς Ἀφροδίτας (ἢ θεὸς γὰρ οὐ μία) τὴν Καστνιῆτιν ὑπερβάλλεσθαι πάσας τῷ φρονεῖν ὅτι μόνη παραδέχεται τὴν τῶν ὑῶν θυσίαν. We give the above restoration as one more among many: to recover the words of Callimachus with certainty is of course impossible.

Μοῦσαι καλαὶ κάπολλον οἴς ἐγὼ σπένδω.

Eustath. on *Il.* ix. 658 and *Od.* xv. 162, schol. Soph. *O.C.* 1621, and Suidas.

^a Areion is the famous horse of Adrastus, reputed to be the offspring of Poseidon and Demeter when she in equine form was seeking her daughter near Thelpusa in Arcadia, Paus. viii. 25. 5 ff. Apesas is a hill near Nemea.

^b Aphrodite Castnia (Lycophr. 403 and 1234) is Aphrodite as worshipped at Aspendos in Pamphylia, so called from Castnion, a hill near Aspendos. As Aspendos was a colony from Argos (Strabo xiv. 667), Aphrodite Castnia is simply Aphrodite as worshipped at Argos to whom swine were sacrificed: Athen. 96 A δτι δ' δυτως Ἀφροδίτην ὑσ

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11 (82)

And not so sped Areion,^a the Arcadian horse,
beside the shrine of Apesantian Zeus.

12 (82 a).

We ask the boon of learning easily, the gift of
Hermes.

13 (82 b)

All the Aphrodites—for the goddess is not one
goddess only—are excelled in wisdom by Aphrodite
of Castnion^b; for she alone rejoices in sacrifice of
swine.

Strabo: Callimachus says in his *Iambi* that
Aphrodite of Castnion excels all the Aphrodites (for
she is not a single goddess) in wisdom since she
alone accepts sacrifices of swine.

14 (83 c)

O Muses fair and Apollo to whom I make libation.^c

Θύεται μαρτυρεῖ Καλλίμαχος ἡ Ζηνόδοτος ἐν ἱστορικοῖς ὑπομνήμασι
γράφων ὡδεῖς. “'Αργεῖοι Ἀφροδίτην θύουσι καὶ ἡ ἑορτὴ καλεῖται
Ταστήρια.” The assertion in Roscher's *Lex.*, s.v. *Kastnìa*, that
Callimachus said swine were offered to Aphrodite Castnietis
at Metropolis in Thessaly Histiaiotis is not true. What
Strabo says is that whereas Callimachus asserted that only
Aphrodite Castnietis received swine sacrifice, it was after-
wards pointed out that other Aphrodites did the same,
and among them Aphrodite at Metropolis.

^a Quoted to illustrate preference of masculine to feminine
in concord, whereas Homer, *Il. l.c.* gives the preference
to the feminine. In Hom. *Od. l.c.* and Soph. *l.c.* the
masculine is preferred as in Callimachus.

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οὐ πρῶν μὲν ἡμῖν ὁ τραγῳδὸς ἤγειρεν.
Suid. s.v. πρώ. Cf. Herodian i. 494. 7 Lentz.

ἢ τις¹ τραγῳδὸς μοῦσα ληκυθίζουσα.
Schol. Saib. Hephaest. p. 36 Gaisf. ii.

τὰ νῦν δὲ πολλὴν τυφεδῶνα λεσχάίνεις.
Herodian, Περὶ λέξ. μον. ii. p. 914 Lentz.

Schol. V Hom. *Il.* xiv. 172.

εβηξαν οἰον ἀλίβαντα² πίνοντες.
E.M. s.v. ἀλίβας· ὁ νεκρός. . . σημαίνει δὲ
καὶ ὅξος ὡς παρὰ Καλλιμάχῳ εβηξαν κτλ.

¹ ή τις] ή τις. *Oxyrhynch. Papyr.* 1363. 13 reads . . . ωδοι μουσα τ . . . which might be identified with this line. The letter after μουσα is uncertain.

² $\delta\lambda\beta\alpha\tau\alpha$] $\delta\lambda\beta\alpha\tau\alpha$, i.e. $\delta\lambda$, Schneider, as one would expect the first syllable of $\delta\lambda\beta.$ to be short.

^a Meaning and context quite unknown. $\pi\rho\hat{\omega}\nu$ would naturally be = $\pi\rho\hat{\omega}\eta\nu$, but $\pi\gamma\epsilon\rho\pi\tau$ suggests that Callimachus used it in the sense of $\pi\rho\hat{\omega}\nu$.

^b For λήκυθοι, ληκυθίζειν in this sense cf. *ampullæ, ampullari*

IAMBI

15 (84)

Not early for us did the tragedian wake. . . .^a

16 (98 c)

Some tragic muse with her tropes.^b . . .

17 (98 b)

But now thou talkest much vapour.^c

18 (98 d)

I am greedy of getting information.^d

19 (88)

They coughed as if drinking vinegar.

20 (98 a)

The fire which thou didst kindle has gone on to
be a great flame. . . . Restraine thy steeds eager for
the race nor run a second turn . . . lest on the

and the commentators on Aristoph. *Ran.* 1200 ff., Hor.
Ep. i. 3. 141, *A.P.* 97.

^a The line is quoted to illustrate *τυφεδῶνα metri gr.* for *τυφεδόνα*. *τυφεδών* is here = *τῦφος*, vapouring talk, cf. *ληρεῖν καὶ τετυφώσθαι* (*Demosth.*); “inflammation” (*L. & S.*) is quite wrong.

^b Quoted to illustrate the metaphorical use of one sense for another: *λιχνός* properly of greediness for food, here for information. The reference of Strabo ix. 438 καὶ μήν πολυίστωρ [*sc.* Καλλιμαχος] εἴ τις ἀλλος καὶ πάντα τὸν βίον, ὡς αὐτὸς εἴρηκε, τὸ ταῦτα μυθεῖσθαι βουλόμενος may be to this passage, but Schneider’s attempted restoration is futile.

CALLIMACHUS

..... μὴ παρὰ νύσση δίφρον
ἀξωσιν, ἐκ δὲ κύμβαχος κυβιστήσῃς.

Tryphon, Περὶ τροπ. ποιητ. Boissonade, *Anecd.* iii. p. 271, Choeroboscus, Περὶ τ. ποιητ. τροπ. Cramer, *Anecd. Ox.* iv. p. 399. The above restoration mainly follows Schneidewin and Bergk.

χαῖρ' Εὐκολίνη.

Et. Sorbon. ap. Gaisford, E.M. s.v. Εὐκολίνη· ἡ Εκάτη κατὰ ἀντίφρασιν.

“ These quotations, which need not be supposed to be consecutive, are used to illustrate Allegory: “Allegory is a form of language which expresses one thing while it suggests the idea of another. It is fittingly employed when prudence or modesty forbids frank expression, as by

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turning-post they wreck the car and thou come
tumbling down.^a

21 (82 d)

Hail, Eucoline ^b!

Callimachus in his *Iambi*" (Tryphon, *l.c.*). This suggests that the "fire" referred to is the passion of love. The mysterions *ἔρως* which in Cramer *l.c.* follows *ἀνέκαυστος* may be *ἔρως*, a gloss on *πῦρ*.

^b This euphemistic by-name for Hecate is not otherwise known. Bentley, reading 'Εκάλη for 'Εκάτη, referred the fragment to the *Hecale*, cf. Plutarch, *Thes.* 14.

INCERTAE SEDIS FRAGMENTA

καὶ μιν Ἀλητιάδαι πουλὺ γεγειότερον¹
τοῦδε παρ' Αἰγαίωνι θεῷ τελέοντες ἀγῶνα
θήσουσιν νίκης σύμβολον Ἰσθμιάδος,
ζήλῳ τῶν Νεμέηθε, πίτυν δ' ἀποτιμήσουσιν,
ἢ πρὶν ἀγωνιστὰς ἔστεφε τοὺς Ἐφύρῃ.

Plutarch, *Quaest. Conviv.* v. 677 B.

οἱ μὲν ἐπ' Ἰλλυρικοῦ πόρου σχάσσαντες ἐρετμὰ
λᾶα πάρα ξανθῆς Ἀρμονίης ὄφιος
ἀστυρον ἐκτίσσαντο, τὸ μὲν Φυγάδων τις ἐνίσποι
Γραικός, ἀταρ κείνων γλῶσσ' ὄνομην Πόλας.
Strabo, i. 46, cf. v. 216.

¹ For γέγειος cf. fr. incert. 135 and 136, Suid. s.v. γέγειαι βόες.

^a The original prize at the Isthmian games in honour of Poseidon (Aegaeon) had been a wreath of pine (*πίτυς*), but later the wreath of wild celery (*σέλινον*) was introduced from Nemea.

^b Aletes, great-grandson of Heracles, was the founder of Corinth; cf. Pind. *O.* xiii. 14. ^c Corinth.

^d Strabo quotes Callimachus for the tradition that some of the Colchians sent by Aeëtes in pursuit of Iason and Medea reached the head of the Adriatic where they founded Pola or Polai. Cf. Apoll. Rh. iv. 516 οἱ δ' ἀρ' ἐπ' Ἰλλυρικοῦ μελαμβαθέος ποταμοῖο, τύμβος ιν' Ἀρμονίης Κάδμοιο τε πύργον

FRAGMENTS OF UNCERTAIN LOCATION

1 (103)

And it ^a (the wild celery) shall the sons of Aletes,^b when in the presence of the god Aegaeon they celebrate a festival more ancient by far than this, appoint to be the token of victory in the Isthmian games, in rivalry of those at Nemea; but the pine they shall reject, which aforetime crowned the combatants at Ephyra.^c

2 (104)

Some by the Illyrian waters stayed their oars and beside the stone of fair-haired Harmonia, become a snake, they founded a town, which a Greek would call the city of Exiles, but their tongue named it Polae.^d

Ἐδειμαν, ἀνδράσιν Ἐγχελύσσοιν ἐφέστια; Lycophr. 1021 ff. Cadmus with his wife Harmonia was driven from Thebes, and came to Illyria where they were changed into snakes. M. Arnold, *Empedocles on Aetna*, "The Adriatic breaks in a warm bay Among the green Illyrian hills . . . And there, they say, two bright and aged snakes, Who once were Cadmus and Harmonia, Bask in the glens," etc. If the "stone" is not here = "tomb," it must refer to the δύο πέτραι (Dion. Per. 395), λίθοι ([Scylax] 24 f., *Geog. Gr. Min.* i. p. 31), two rocks in or off Illyria called the rocks of Cadmus and Harmonia. Dion. Per. l.c. clearly distinguishes the tomb (390) from the two rocks (395). Cf. Athen. 462 b, Ovid, *M.* iv. 563 ff.

CALLIMACHUS

οὗπω Σκέλμιον¹ ἔργον ἐύξοον, ἀλλ' ἔτι τεθμῷ
δηναίῳ γλυφάνων ἄξοος ἥσθα σάνις·
ῶδε γὰρ ἴδρυοντο θεοὺς τότε· καὶ γὰρ Ἀθήνης
ἐν Λίνδῳ Δαναὸς λεῖον² ἔθηκεν ἔδος.

Plutarch. *ap.* Euseb. *Praep. Ev.* iii. 8 "Ἡρας δὲ
καὶ Σάμιοι ἔντιλιον εἶχον εἶδος [*i.e.* ἔδος], ὡς φησι
Καλλίμαχος· οὕπω Σκέλμιον ἔργον κτλ.

κουφοτέρως τότε φῶτα διαθλίβουσιν ἀνῖαι
ἐκ δὲ τριηκόντων μοῖραν ἀφεῦλε μίαν,
ἢ φίλον ἢ ὅτ' ἐς ἄνδρα συνέμπορον ἢ ὅτε κωφαῖς
ἄλγεα μαψαύραις ἔσχατον ἐξερέη.

Stobaeus cxiii. 6, E.M. s.v. δυσίν. Καλλίμαχος
ἐν <*τοῖς*> Ἐλεγείοις· ἐκ δὲ . . . μίαν. As no
separate work called *Elegies* is known, we include the
fragment here.

αἴθε γάρ, ὁ κούροισιν ἐπ' ὅμματα λίχνα φέροντες
Ἐρχίος ὡς ὑμῶν ὕρισε παιδοφιλεῦν,
ῶδε νέων ἐράοιτε, πόλιν κ' εὐανδρον ἔχοιτε.

Lucian, *Amor.* 49.

¹ Clemens Alex. *Protrept.* 41 τὸ δὲ ἐν Σάμῳ τῆς Ἡρας
ξύναντον Σμύλιδον πεποιῆσθαι Ὁλύμπιχος ἐν Σαμακοῖς
ἰστορεῖ. *id. ibid.* 40 καὶ τὸ τῆς Σαμιλας Ἡρας, ὡς φησιν Ἀέθλιος,
πρότερον μὲν ἦν σάνις, ὕστερον δὲ ἐπὶ Προκλέους ἀρχοντος
ἀνδριαντοειδὲς ἐγένετο; cf. Arnob. vi. 11. Paus. vii. 4. 4
εἶναι δ' οὖν τὸ ιερὸν τοῦτο [sc. τὸ ἐν Σάμῳ τῆς Ἡρας] ἐν τοῖς
μάλιστα ἀρχαῖον οὐχ ἤκιστα ἀν τις καὶ ἐπὶ τῷ ἀγάλματι
τεκμαριούτο· ἔστι γὰρ δὴ ἀνδρὸς ἔργον Αἰγανῆτον Σμύλιδος τοῦ
Εὔκλειδου. οὗτος δὲ Σμύλις ἔστιν ἡλικίαν κατὰ Δαιδαλον, δόξης δὲ
οὐκ ἐς τὸ ίσον ἀφίκετο. Cf. schol. Paus. l.c. (ed. F. Spiro
in *Hermes* xxix., 1894, p. 148) Σμύλις] δτι Σμύλις Αἰγανῆτης τὸ
ἀγάλμα τῆς Σαμιλας Ἡρας ειργάσατο Δαιδάλῳ κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν
χρόνον γεγονώς· δὲ Καλλίμαχος Σκέλμιν ἀντὶ Σμύλιδος φησι:

² λεῖον] λιτὸν Voss; κλον' Bentley. But λεῖον is absolutely right.

FRAGMENTS OF UNCERTAIN LOCATION

3 (105)

Not yet the polished work of Scelmis^a wert thou,
but still according to ancient custom only a board
unpolished by the carver's knife. For in such wise
did they in those days establish their gods: yea, in
Lindos also did Danaus set up for Athene an un-
sculptured board.^b

4 (67)

More lightly do his sorrows press upon a man—
of thirty parts it takes one part away—when to a
friend or fellow traveller, or to the unheeding idle
winds at least, he tells his griefs.^b

5 (107)

O ye who cast greedy eyes upon the youths,
would that ye would love the young as Erchius^c
defined for you that youth should be loved; so
should ye possess a city of goodly men.

^a Scelmis (*cf.* Celmis, one of the Idaean Dactyls) seems to be an etymologizing substitute (*cf.* σκάλμη· μάχαιρα Θρακία Hesych.) for Smilis (from σμιλη), *cf.* Wilamow. *Hermes* l.c. p. 245. Hera as bride is a Samian coin-type representing, it seems, the image attributed to Smilis. *Cf.* Varr. *ap.* Lact. *Inst.* i. 17. For the Lindian Athena and her image *cf.* Apollod. ii. 13 προσσχών δὲ 'Ρόδῳ τὸ τῆς Λινδίας δγαλμα 'Αθηνᾶς ιδρύσατο (Δαναός); Diodor. v. 58. But Herod. ii. 182, Strabo 655 attribute the foundation of the temple at Lindos to the daughters of Danaus.

^b *Cf.* Eur. *Iph.* in T. 48, *Med.* 56.

^c Erchius is not known.

CALLIMACHUS

τῇ μὲν ἀρισκυδῆς εὗνις ἀνῆκε Διὸς
Ἄργος ἔχειν, ἵδιόν περ ἐὸν λάχος, ἀλλὰ γενέθλη
Ζηνὸς ὅπως σκοτίῃ τρηχὺς ἄεθλος ἔοι.

Schol. Pind. N. x. 1.

ἔνθ' ἀνέμων μεγάλων κῦμα διωλύγιον.
Stobaeus, *Serm.* lix. 10.

Καλλίστη τὸ πάροιθε, τὸ δ' ὕστερον οὖνυμα Θήρη,
μήτηρ εὐίππου πατρίδος ἡμετέρης.

Strabo 837, cf. Strabo 347 and schol. Pind. P.
iv. 459 (for v. 1), Strabo x. 484 (for v. 2).

- (a) Αἰγλήτην Ἀνάφην τε Λακωνίδι γειτόνα Θήρη.
(b) ἄρχμενος¹ ὡς ἥρωες ἀπ' Αἰήταο Κυταίου
αὗτις ἐς ἄρχαιήν ἐπλεον Αίμονίην.

Strabo i. 46 quotes both (a) and (b), in x. 484 he
again quotes (a).

ἄ ναῦς, ἀ τὸ μόνον φέγγος ἐμὶν τὸ γλυκὺ τᾶς ζοᾶς
ἄρπαξας, ποτὶ τὲ Ζανὸς ἵκνεῦμαι λιμενοσκόπῳ. . . .

A.P. xiii. 10.

¹ For ἄρχμενος cf. *Hymn* iii. 4, *Aitia* iii. 1. 56.

^a Heracles.

^b Cyrene was a colony from Thera : εὐίππου . . . Κυράνας
Pind. P. iv. 2.

^c Both fragments refer to the Argonautic expedition. (a)
A terrible darkness fell upon the Argonauts in the wide gulf
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FRAGMENTS OF UNCERTAIN LOCATION

6 (108)

To whom the wrathful spouse of Zeus gave Argos
to keep, albeit it was her own possession, to the end
that it might be a stern labour for the bastard off-
spring ^a of Zeus.

7 (111)

Where the tremendous wave raised by mighty
winds . . .

8 (112)

Calliste in former times, but afterwards named
Thera, mother of our fatherland of goodly horses.^b

9 (113 a, b)^c

(a) (Apollo) Aegletes, and Anaphe nigh to
Laconian Thera.

(b) Beginning with the story how the heroes sent
by Aeëtes of Cyta sailed again to ancient Haemonia.

10 (114)

Ship that hast carried away from me my only
light, the sweet light of my life, I entreat thee by
Zeus, Watcher of Havens . . .

of Crete. Iason prayed to Apollo who caused to appear
before them the little island of Anaphe near Thera. There
the Argonauts anchored and made a *temenos* and altar for
Apollo, calling him "Aegletes" because of his radiance,
and the island Anaphe because Apollo caused it to appear:
Αἰγλήτην μὲν . . . είνεκεν αἴγλης | Φοῖβον κεκλόμενοι. Ἀνάφην
δέ τε λισσάδα νῆσον | ἵσκον δ δῆ Φοῖβος μν ἀτυζομένοις ἀνέφηνεν
(Apoll. Rh. iv. 1714 ff.).

For (b) see note on frag. incert. 2.

CALLIMACHUS

ἔρχεται πολὺς μὲν Αἰγαῖον διατμήξας ἀπ' οἰνηρῆς
Χίου
ἀμφορεύς, πολὺς δὲ Λεσβίης ἄωτον νέκταρ οἰνάνθης
ἄγων.

A.P. xiii. 9; v. 1 also Hephaestion vi. 2.

ἔνεστ' Ἀπόλλων τῷ χορῷ τῆς λύρης ἀκούω·
καὶ τῷν Ἐρώτων ἥσθόμην· ἔστι κάφροδίτη.
Hephaestion xv. 17.

Ἐρμᾶς ὁ περ Φεραῖος αἰνέει θεός,
ἐμμὶ τῷ φυγαίχμα.

Hephaest. vi. 3.

ἡ πᾶς ἡ κατάκλειστος,
τὴν οἱ φασι τεκόντες
εὐναίους ὀαρισμοὺς
ἔχθειν ίσον ὀλέθρῳ.

Hephaest. *De poem.* i. 3.

χαῖρε βαρυσκίπων, ἐπίτακτα μὲν ἔξακτι δοιά,
ἐκ δ' αὐταγρεσίης πολλάκι πολλὰ καμών.

Schol. Pind. N. iii. 42.

ἔλλατε νῦν, ἐλέγοισι δ' ἐνψήσασθε λιπώσας
χεῖρας ἐμοῖς, ἵνα μοι πουλὺ μενοῦσιν ἔτος.

Schol. Pind. N. iv. 10.

“ Meaning and reference are a matter of conjecture. Φεραῖος may refer to Pherae in Thessaly, where Ἐρμαῖος appears as a month-name. Some take the word as = Φαραῖος,

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11 (115)

Comes many a jar across the Aegean from Chios
rich in wine, and many a jar that brings nectar, the
flower of the Lesbian vine.

12 (116)

Apollo, too, is in the choir; I hear the lyre; I
note the presence of the Loves; Aphrodite, too, is
here.

13 (117)

As Hermes, god of Pherae, agrees, I belong to
the fugitive.^a

14 (118)

The cloistered maiden, who, her parents say, hates
marriage talk even as perdition.

15 (120)

Hail! thou of the heavy staff,^b who by command^c
didst perform labours six times two, but of thine
own undertaking many times many.

16 (121)

Be ye^d gracious now and lay your anointed hands
upon my elegies, that they may endure for me many
a year.

referring to worship of Hermes at Pharae in Achaia, cf.
Paus. vii. 22. Wilamowitz reads δ Περφεραῖος.

^b Heracles in reference to his club.

^c of Eurystheus. ^d The Muses, or possibly the Charites.

CALLIMACHUS

καὶ παρ' Ἀθηναίοις γὰρ ἐπὶ στέγος ἱερὸν ἥνται
κάλπιδες, οὐ κόσμου σύμβολον ἀλλὰ πάλης.
Schol. Pind. N. x. 64.

νηφάλιαι¹ καὶ τῆσιν ἀεὶ μελιηδέας ὅμπας
λήτειραι καίειν ἔλλαχον Ἡσυχίδες.

Schol. Soph. O.C. 489.

ἀμφὶ δέ οἱ κεφαλῇ νέον Αἴμονίηθεν
μεμβλωκὸς πίλημα περίτροχον ἀλκαρ ἔκειτο
ἰδεος ἐνδίοιο.²

ἔπρεπέ τοι προέχουσα καρῆς εὑρεῖα καλύπτρη,
ποιμενικὸν πύλημα, καὶ ἐν χερὶ χαῖον ἔχουσα. . .

Schol. Apoll. Rh. iv. 972.

δέσποιναι Λιβύης ἡρωῖδες αἱ Νασαμώνων

¹ νηφάλι' αἱ Schneider, cf. Stengel, *Opferbräuche d. Griechen*, p. 132.

² Schol. Soph. O.C. 314 περισσοὶ ἦσαν οἱ Θεσσαλικοὶ πῖλοι, ώς καὶ Καλλίμαχος· εἶδεος ἀμφὶ δέ οἱ κεφαλῇ νέον Αἴμονίηθεν μεμβλωκὸς πίλημα πέτρου ἀλκαρ ἔκειτο. The text is due to Toup who restored περίτροχον from Suid. πύλημα περίτροχον· περιφερὲς σκέπασμα and Naeke who, from Hesych. εἶδεος ἐνδίοιο· καύματος μεσημβρινοῦ, restored ιδεος ἐνδίοιο as the end of the quotation.

^a At the Panathenaea jars of olive oil were given as prizes (Pind. l.c.).

FRAGMENTS OF UNCERTAIN LOCATION

17 (122)

For among the Athenians also beside the holy dwelling pitchers sit, a symbol not of ornament but of wrestling.^a

18 (123)

And evermore to burn for them honey-sweet cakes is the duty of the sober priestesses, daughters of Hesychus.^b

19 (124)

And about his head was set a round felt cap, newly come from Haemonia, a defence against the noon tide heat.^c

20 (125)

There stood out from her head her broad head-gear, a shepherd cap, and holding in her hand a shepherd's staff . . .^d

21 (126)

Ye Heroines, queens of Libya, who look upon the

^b The Hesychides, who claimed descent from the Athenian hero Hesychos, had charge of the worship of the Eumenides, who received wineless offerings (Aesch. *Eum.* 107).

^c Prob. from *Hecale*, in reference to Theseus, whose head-gear is the broad Thessalian (Haemonian) felt πέτασος. Cf. Soph. *l.c.* κράτι δ' ἡλιοστερής | κυνῆ πρόσωπα Θεσσαλίς νιν ἀμπέχει; Theophr. *H.P.* iv. 8. 7.

^d Reference probably to *Hecale*. The χαῖον = properly the shepherd's crook. Amerias (the Macedonian, author of a Glossary (*γλῶσσαι*), Athen. iv. 176, etc.) seems to have given it as merely = βόδος.

CALLIMACHUS

αῦλια¹ καὶ δολιχὰς θῖνας ἐπιβλέπετε,
μητέρα μοι ζώουσαν ὀφέλλετε.²

Schol. Apoll. Rh. iv. 1322. Cf. Steph. Byz. s.v.
Νασαμῶνες.

ἄρνες τοι, φίλε κοῦρε, συνήλικες,³ ἄρνες ἔταιροι
ἔσκον, ἐνιαυθμοὶ δ' αὐλια καὶ βοτάναι.

Stobaeus, *Flor.* lxxvi. Cf. E.M. s.v. ἐνιαυθμός.

ὅστις ἀλιτροὺς
αὐγάζειν καθαραῖς οὐ δύναται λογάσιν.

E.M. s.v. λογάδες, ἐπὶ τῶν ὁφθαλμῶν τὰ λευκά·
Καλλίμαχος· ὅστις κτλ. Cf. Melet. ap. Cramer,
Anecd. Oxon. iii. 69. 6.

εἴ σε Προμηθεὺς
ἐπλασε καὶ πηλοῦ μὴ 'ξ ἐτέρους γέγονας.

Clem. Alex. *Strom.* v. p. 708, Euseb. *Praep. Ev.*
xiii. 13.

ἀλλὰ θεόντων,
ώς ἀνέμων, οὐδεὶς εἶδεν ἀματροχιάς.

Porphyrius, *Quaest. Hom.* iii.

¹ αῦλια Scaliger; αῦλιν. ² διφελετε Valckenaer.

³ συνήλικες Wernicke; ὀμήλικες.

^a The Heroines are the ἡρῷσσαι Διβύνης τιμῆροι Apoll. Rh. iv. 1309 = χθονίης . . . νύμφαις αἱ Διβύνην ἐνέμοντο id. ii. 504 f. into whose keeping Apollo gave Cyrene. "My mother" is no doubt Cyrene as the native city of Callimachus. So Pind. *Isth.* i. 1 μᾶτερ ἐμά . . . Θήβα.

^b Possibly from the episode of Linos, *Ait.* i.

^c Cf. Habakkuk i. 13, Thou that art of purer eyes than to behold evil and canst not look on iniquity.

^d What seems a reminiscence of this fragment occurs in an inscription from Pisidia in vol. iii. of the publications of

FRAGMENTS OF UNCERTAIN LOCATION

folds of the Nasamones and the long sands, bless ye my mother in her life.^a

22 (127)

Lambs, dear boy, were the companions of thy youth, lambs were thy comrades and thy sleeping-place the sheepfolds and the pastures.^b

23 (132)

Who with pure eyes cannot look upon sinners.^c

24 (133)

If Prometheus fashioned thee and thou art not made of other clay.^d

25 (135)

But, as they sped like the winds, none saw the track of the wheels.^e

the American School of Classical Studies at Athens (Boston, 1888), by Sterrett : εἰς γὰρ Ζεὺς πάντων προπάτωρ, μία δ' ἀνδράσι βίσσα, εἰς παλὸς πάντων. Cf. G. Kaibel, *Hermes* xxiii. (1888), p. 543 f.

^e Porphyrius finds fault with Callimachus for confusing ἀματροχίᾳ with ἀρματροχιά. He defines the two words thus : ἔστι δὲ ἀματροχίᾳ τὸ ἀμα τρέχειν καὶ μὴ ἀπολείπεσθαι, . . . ἀρματροχιά δὲ τῶν τροχῶν τὸ ἔχον. In Hom. *Il.* xxiii. 423 ἀματροχίᾳς ἀλεείνων, the meaning of ἀματροχιά is " collision," but the old lexicons recognize the other use : *E.M.* s.v. ἀρματροχιά gives the same distinction as Porphyrius, quoting *Il.* xxiii. 423 for ἀματροχιά and xxiii. 505 for ἀρματροχιά, but s.v. ἀματροχιά παρ' Ομήρῳ ἡ τῶν τροχῶν σύγκρουσις, παρὰ τοῖς νεωτέροις δὲ τῶν τροχῶν ἐν γῇ τύπος. Cf. Suid. s.v. ἀματροχιά, Hesych. s.vv., Nicandr. *Ther.* 263 with schol.

CALLIMACHUS

ἔκλυε . . . τῶν μηδὲν ἔμοὺς δι' ὀδόντας ὀλίσθοι,
Πηλεύς.

Schol. Pind. N. v. 25 οἶδεν οὖν ὁ Πίνδαρος τὸν
Φώκου θάνατον, ἀλλ' ἐκτρέπεται εἰπεῖν. μήποτε
δὲ καὶ τὸ παρὰ Καλλιμάχῳ, ἔκλυε κτλ., οὗτως
ἀποδοτέον, ὅτι αἱ γυναικες ὥνειδίζον αὐτῷ τὸν
Φώκου θάνατον.

εἰ θεὸν οἶσθα,
ἴσθ’ ὅτι καὶ ρέξαι δαίμονι πᾶν δυνατόν.

Plutarch, *Mor.* 880 F.

καὶ τριτάτη Περσῆος ἐπώνυμος, ἡς ὀρόδαμνον
Αἴγυπτῳ κατέπηξε.

Schol. Nicandr. *Alex.* 101.

ἀμφί τε κεβλὴν
εἰργμένος ἀγλίθων οὐλον ἔχει στέφανον.

Schol. Nicandr. *Alex.* 433.

ἐγὼ δ’ ἦντησα Λυκείου
καλὸν ἀεὶ λιπόωντα κατὰ δρόμον Ἀπόλλωνος.
Schol. Soph. *O.T.* 919.

^a Peleus and Telamon, sons of Aeacus and Endeis, slew their half-brother Phocus, son of Aeacus and Psamathe. The reluctance of Callimachus to speak of the deed seems to be an echo of Pindar's treatment of the same theme in *Nem.* v. 14 ff. *αἰδέομαι μέγα εἰπεῖν κτλ.*

^b The reference is to the *perseia* which Schweinfurth has now, by examination of the material of *perseia* wreaths from tombs, identified as *Mimusops schimperi*, a native of Abyssinia. The legend was that it was introduced into

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26 (136)

Things were said of Peleus, whereof may none slip through my teeth! ^a

Schol. Pind. : So Pindar knows of the death of Phocus but avoids speaking of it. Probably the passage in Callimachus should be rendered in the same way: "Things were said . . ." — because the women reproached him with the death of Phocus.

27 (137)

If thou knowst God, thou knowest that everything is possible for God to do.

28 (139)

And third the tree which is named after Perseus, whereof he planted a scion in Egypt.^b

29 (140)

And, wreathed about his head, he wears a curly garland of garlic.

30 (141)

And I met (him) beside the field of Apollo Lyceios that always shines fair with oil.^c

Egypt from Persia by Perseus, and that while it had been poisonous in Persia it was edible in Egypt, Dioscorides i. 129, schol. Nicander, *Ther.* 764, Plin. *N.H.* xv. 45, Diodor. Sic. i. 34, Columella x. 405 ff. See also Theophr. *H.P.* iv. 2. 1, and for a discussion of the *perseia* and its confusion in ancient authors with the peach ($\mu\eta\lambdaον$ Περσικόν) see W. T. Thiselton-Dyer, *Journal of Philology*, xxxiv. 67 (1915), p. 87 ff.

^c "The Lyceum is a gymnasium at Athens where Apollo is worshipped" (schol. Soph. *l.c.*). $\lambdaιπωντα$ refers to the oil used by athletes, cf. $\lambdaιπαρᾶς παλαιστρᾶς$ Theocr. ii. 51.

CALLIMACHUS

τὸ δὲ σκύλος ἀνδρὶ καλύπτρῃ
γιγνόμενον, νιφετοῦ καὶ βελέων ἔρυμα.

Schol. Soph. *Aj.* 26. Suid. s.v. κατηναρισμένας.

ὅς ρ̄ ἔφυγεν μὲν
Ἄρκαδίην, ἡμῖν δὲ κακὸς παρενάσσατο γείτων.
Schol. Aristoph. *Nub.* 508.

ἡρνεόμην Θανάτοιο πάλαι καλέοντος ἀκοῦσαι
μὴ μετὰ δὴν ἵνα καὶ σ' ἐπιθρηνήσαιμι θανόντα.

Suidas s.v. μή· . . . μὴ τὸ ἀπαγορευτικὸν ἀντὶ¹
τοῦ Οὐ κεῖται παρὰ Καλλιμάχῳ· ἡρνεόμην . . .
μεταδήν. τουτέστιν· οὐκ ἀπέθανον πρὸ τούτου,
ἵνα οὐ μεταδὴν καὶ ἐπὶ σοὶ θρηνήσω ἀποθανόντος.
We restore as above.

ἄλλικα χρυσείησιν ἔεργομένην ἐνετῆσιν.¹

E.M. s.v. ἄλλιξ. Cf. Suid. s.vv. ἄλλικα and
ἐνετῆσι, Et. Paris. Cramer, *Anecd. Par.* iv. p. 5, etc.

πολλάκι καὶ κανθῶν ἥλασ' ἄωρον ἄπο.

E.M. s.v. ἄωροι.

¹ ἐνετῆσι Suid. s.v. ; ἐνέτησι.

^a The reference is to the λεοντεῖα δορά, the hide of the Nemean lion worn by Heracles.

^b The reference is to Cercyon, son of Agamedes and Epicaste. Agamedes with Cercyon and Trophonius, son of Epicaste by a previous marriage, robbed the treasury of Augeas in Elis. Agamedes was caught in a trap and to avoid discovery Trophonius cut off the head of Agamedes and fled with Cercyon to Orchomenus and from there Trophonius to Lebadeia, Cercyon to Athens. Cf. the story

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31 (142)

And the hide that becomes headgear for a man,
a defence against snow and missiles.^a

32 (143)

Who fled from Arcadia and settled beside us, an
ill neighbour.^b

33 (144)

I refused to hearken to Death who called me long
ago, that—not long after—I should mourn thee
dead.^c

Suidas: $\mu\nu\eta$ as prohibitive particle is found in
Callimachus in place of $o\nu$. “I refused . . .,” i.e. I
did not die before this so that not long after I should
lament thy death.

34 (149)

A cloak fastened with buckles of gold.

35 (150)

And often I drove sleep from my eyes.^d

in Paus. ix. 37. This Cercyon is identified sometimes
with Cercyon, son of Poseidon, e.g. Plutarch, *Thes.* 2, who
killed strangers whom he forced to wrestle with him until
Theseus killed him. Hence this fragment almost certainly
belongs to the *Hecale*.

* This passage might be referred to the *Hecale*, if we
suppose that Hecale is trying to dissuade Theseus from
going against the Marathonian bull. As it happened, he
returned safe to find her dead. The passage is quoted by
Suidas to indicate an apparent use of $\mu\nu\eta$ for $o\nu$, i.e. the
negation is confined to $\mu\nu\tau\alpha\delta\eta\nu$ and does not extend to $\epsilon\nu\iota\theta\rho$.
Cf. Hom. *Od.* iv. 684 f.

^a Cf. Hesych. $\delta\omega\sigma\cdot \delta\omega\pi\nu\sigma\cdot \text{Μηθυμναῖοι}$.

CALLIMACHUS

ἐν δὲ Πάρῳ¹ καλαὶ² τε καὶ αἰόλα βεῦδε³ ἔχουσαι.

E.M. s.v. βεῦδος. Καλλίμαχος· ἐν δὲ Πάρῳ κτλ. σημαίνει δὲ τὰ ποικίλα ἡ πορφυρᾶ ἴμάτια.

οῖος βωνίτησιν ἐνικρύπτουσι³ γυναῖκες.

E.M. s.v. βωνίτης. Cf. Cramer, *Anecd. Par.* iv. 180. 20.

γαιοδόται⁴ καὶ σπάρτα διηγεκὲς εὗτε βάλωνται.

E.M. s.v. γαιοδόται. Cf. Suid. s.v. γαιοδότης· δ ἀπεμπολῶν γῆν.

καὶ γλαρίδες σταφύλη τε καθιεμένη τε μολυβδίς.

E.M. s.v. γλαρίς. Cf. Hesych. s.v. σταφύλη.

ξεῖνος ἔχιδναῖον νέρθεν ἄγων δάκετον.

E.M. s.v. δάκετον.

μηδ' ἀπ' ἐμεῦ διφάτε μέγα ψοφέονσαν ἀσιδήν.

E.M. s.v. διφῶ.

¹ ἐν δὲ Πάρῳ E.M.; ἐν Παρίῳ δὲ? cf. schol. Aristoph. *Wasps* 1189 ἐν Παρίῳ ψυχρὸν μὲν ὕδωρ καλαὶ δὲ γυναῖκες.

² καλαὶ Bentley; καλά.

³ ἐνικρύπτουσι Bentley; ἐνὶ κρύπτουσι.

⁴ γαιοδόται] γαιοδάται Sturz (Bentley had suggested γεωδαῖται).

^a The reference is to bread baked in the ashes: ἀρτος ἐγκρυφίας, *panem subcinericum quem Bannokam nostri appellitant* (Io. Maior, *De Gestis Scotorum* i. 2); Hesych. s.v. ἐγκρυφίας. ἀρτον εἶδος ὁ ἐν σποδῷ γενόμενος τῷ μὴ εἶναι κλίβανον; Athen. 110 a b, 115 e.

^b E.M. s.v. σταφυλή (2nd article, p. 742. 44 Sylburg) 316

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36 (155)

In Paros are women fair and robed in shining
raiment.

37 (157)

Such loaves as women bake in the ashes for
herdsman.^a

38 (158)

And land-surveyors when they cast their ropes
from end to end.

39 (159)

Chisels and level and lead that is let down.^b

40 (161)

The guest bringing from the underworld the
snaky beast.^c

41 (165)

And seek not from me a loud-sounding lay.^d

confuses this with the μολιθός : σταφυλὴ δξύνεται καὶ βαρύνεται,
ὅς φησι Πτολεμαῖος [? of Ascalon, in his work Ηερὶ διαφορᾶς
λέξεων]. τὸ μὲν γάρ βαρυθμενὸν δνομα ἐπὶ τῆς καθιεμένης
μολίθου παρὰ τοῦς ἀρχιτέκτοσι τίθεται, τὸ δὲ δξυθμενὸν ἐπὶ τῆς
σπώρας.

^e The 12th labour of Heracles was to bring from Hades Cerberus whose mother was Echidna. Cerberus had three dog's heads, the tail of a serpent, and on his back all manner of snake heads (Apollodorus. ii. 122). Whose guest Heracles became, is a matter of conjecture; possibly the king of Troezen, where he ascended from Hades (Apollodorus. ii. 126).

^f Cf. Ovid, *Rem.* 381 "Callimachi numeris non est dicendus Achilles."

CALLIMACHUS

δύπται τ' ἔξ ἄλὸς ἐρχόμενοι
ἔνδιοι¹ καύηκες.

E.M. s.v. δύπτης. δύπται λέγονται αἱ αἴθυιαι.
Cf. schol. Apoll. Rh. i. 1008 δύπτειν ἔστι τὸ δύνειν.

οἱ δὲ ἡλεὸς οὕτ' ἐπὶ σίττην
βλέψας.

ἡλεὰ μὲν ρέξας, ἔχθρὰ δὲ πεισόμενε.

- E.M. s.v. ἡλεός.

εἰδυῖαν φάλιον ταῦρον ἰηλεμίσαι.

E.M. s.v. ἰάλεμος. Cf. schol. Theocr. iv. 28.

αὗτις ἀπαιτίζουσαν ἐὴν² εὐεργέα λάκτιν.

E.M. s.v. λάκτιν.

αἰεὶ³ τοῦς μικκοῖς μικκὰ⁴ διδοῦσι θεοί.

Artemidor. *Oneirocrit.* iv. 80 ὄρθως γοῦν καὶ τὸ
Καλλιμαχεῖον ἔχει· αἰεὶ κτλ., E.M. s.v. μίκκος.

¹ ἔνδιοι] ενδῖοι Schneider, cf. Arat. 913 ff.

² ἐὴν (which Casaubon had conjectured) *Et. Florent.* ;
ἔκνον E.M.

³ αἰεὶ om. E.M.

⁴ μικροῖς μικρὰ Artem.

* It seems clear that, in the poets at least, various birds of the gull sort were not very clearly distinguished. Thus Hesych. s.v. κῆξ, ὁ λάρος κατὰ Ἀπίωνα (time of Augustus to Claudius, successor of Theon as head of the Alexandrine School). λέγεται δὲ καὶ καύηξ, τινὲς δὲ καὶ αἴθυιαν ἀποδιδόσιν, οἱ δὲ κέπφον, οἱ δὲ διαφέροντα ἀλλήλων. Schol. Hom. *Od.* xv. 479 some say the κῆξ is the λάρος, some say the αἴθυια. E.M.

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42 (167)

And diver gulls coming forth from the sea at noon.^a

43 (173)

But he being foolish and regarding no omen.^b

44 (174)

O thou that hast wrought folly and shalt suffer hateful things.

45 (176)

Skilled to bewail the white-flecked bull.^c

46 (178)

Asking back again her own well-wrought stirrer.^d

47 (179)

Always the gods give small things to the small.^e

s.v. καύηξ, ὁ γλάρος [i.e. λάρος], . . . Εὐφορίων· τῆς οὐδὲ αἰθνιαι οὐδὲ κρυεροὶ καύηκες.

^a Lit. the nuthatch, a bird of omen. Cf. *Iambi* i. 121.

^b Apis, the sacred bull, worshipped at Memphis in Egypt. Though φάλιος is said usually by the old lexicographers to mean white (e.g. E.M. s.v. φαλακρός), it rather means with white spots. Hesych. s.v. φαλιόποντι . . . φάλιοι γὰρ οἱ λευκομέτωποι. Herod. iii. 28 describes him as black with a white square on the forehead, and the monumental evidence agrees with this. Tibullus seems to translate this line i. 7. 28 "Memphitem plangere docta bovem."

^c There seems to be a play upon ἔβργη or εὐέργη = τορύνη, Pollux vi. 88.

^d Artemidorus quotes this apropos of dreams. The good or evil indicated by dreams is proportionate to the rank of the dreamer.

CALLIMACHUS

καὶ ῥά παρὰ¹ σκαιοῦ βραχίονος ἔμπλεον ὅλπιν.
E.M. s.v. ὅλπις.

Σκύλλα γυνὴ κατάκασσα καὶ οὐ ψύθος οὔνομ' ἔχουσα.
E.M. s.v. ψίθυρ. Cf. Suid. s.v. ψύθος.

Βριλήσου λαγόνεσσιν ὁμούριον ἐκτίσσαντο.²

Galen, *De praesagiis ex puls.* iii. 6 μήτε τῶν λαγόνων, ὡς σύνηθες, ἀλλ' οὕτω δεῦν φάσκε λαγόνων ἀκούειν, ὡς ἐπὶ τοῦ ὄρους Βριλήσου Καλλίμαχος εἴρηκε· Βριλήσου λαγόνες εἰσὶ νόμου δὲ ἐκτίσσαντο.

Φοῖβος Ὑπερβορέοισιν ὅνων ἐπιτέλλεται ἱροῖς.

τέρπουσιν λιπαρὰὶ Φοῖβον ὀνοσφαγίαι.

Clem. Alex. *Protrept.* p. 25, schol. Pind. *P.* x. 49.

δείελον αἰτίζουσιν, ἄγουσι δὲ χεῖρας ἀπ' ἔργου.

Schol. Hom. *Od.* xvii. 599. Cf. Eustath. *ad loc.*

Μηκώνην, μακάρων ἔδρανον, αὗτις ἰδεῖν,³

¹ παρὰ] κατὰ Meineke.

² The text is due to Bentley, who did not decide between ἐκτίσαντο and ἐκτίσσαντο.

³ Μηκώνην . . . ἰδεῖν schol. Pind. *N.* ix. 23.

^a δλπη (δλπις) usually = λήκυθος, oil-flask, but see Athen. 495 c τὴν δὲ δλπην Κλείταρχος Κορινθίους μέν φησι καὶ Βυζαντίους καὶ Κυπρίους τὴν λήκυθον ἀποδιδόναι. Θεσσαλοὺς δὲ τὴν προχόον.

^b Scylla, daughter of Nisus, king of Megara. When Minos attacked Megara, he corrupted Scylla, who cut from the

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48 (181)

And on the left arm a full flask.^a

49 (184)

Scylla,^b a lecherous woman and not falsely named.

50 (185)

They founded (a city) nigh to the flanks of Brilesos.^c

Galen: *λαγόνες* is to be understood not in the usual sense but as Callimachus uses it of Mt. Brilessos.

51 (187)

Phoebus visits the Hyperborean sacrifices of asses.

52 (188)

Fat sacrifices of asses delight Phoebus.^d

53 (190)

They ask their evening meal and stay their hands from work.

54 (195 + 465)

To behold again Mecone, seat of the Blessed,

head of her sleeping father the purple or golden lock on which his life or his success depended, thus betraying her fatherland to the enemy. Hence she was true to her name Scylla (*σκυλεύω*, “to despoil”).

^a Brilesos, hill in Attica (Strabo 399). For *λαγόνες* cf. Heliod. *Aeth.* ii. 26.

^b Cf. Pind. *P.* x. 30 ff. where Perseus is said to have found the Hyperboreans sacrificing κλειτάς δυων ἐκατόμβας to Apollo.

CALLIMACHUS

ἥχι πάλους ἐβάλοντο, διεκρίναντο δὲ τιμᾶς
πρῶτα γυγαντείου δαίμονες ἐκ πολέμου.¹

Ἄρσινόης, ὡς ξεῖνε, γάμον καταβάλλομ' ἀείδειν.
Schol. Pind. *N.* ii. 1.

Ἐργῖνος Κλυμένους ἔξοχος ἐν σταδίῳ.
Schol. Pind. *O.* iv. 32.

Ἡλιν ἀνάσσεσθαι, Διὸς οἰκίον, ἔλλιπε Φυλεῖ.
Schol. Pind. *O.* x. (xi.) 55.

πολλάκι δ' ἐκ λύχνου πῖον ἔλειξαν ἔαρ.
Schol. Nicand. Alex. 87. Cf. E.M. s.v. ἔρωδιός.

Πήγιον ἄστυ λιπὼν Ἰοκάστου Αἰολίδαο.
Tzetzes, *Lycophr.* 54 and 739.

αἱ δὲ βοόκρανοι παρ' ἄγκυλον ἵχνος Ἀραιθουν.
Schol. Lycophr. 409.

¹ ἥχι . . . πολέμου schol. Vat. Eurip. *Hec.* 467.

^a There seems every reason to combine the two fragments. Mecone was the old name of Sicyon (Strabo, 382). For the casting of lots at Mecone cf. Hesiod, *Th.* 535 ff.

^b Arsinoë II. (Philadelphus), married to her brother Ptolemy Philadelphus *circ.* 277 B.C., certainly not later than 274/3 (Pithom stele).

^c Erginus, an Argonaut, who took part in games in Lemnos, where the women scoffed at his prematurely grey

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where first the gods cast lots and apportioned their honours after the war with the giants.^a

55 (196)

O stranger, I begin to sing the marriage of Arsinoë.^b

56 (197)

Erginus, son of Clymenus, excellent in the (short) footrace.^c

57 (198)

He left Elis, the abode of Zeus, to be ruled by Phyleus.^d

58 (201)

And often they drank rich oil from the lamp.

59 (202)

Leaving Rhegium, the city of Iocastus^e son of Aeolus.

60 (203)

And some by the crooked track of the ox-headed Araethus.^f

hair, yet he won the footrace (Pind. *O.* iv. 19, Liban. *Ep.* 303).

^a Phyleus, son of Augeias, bore witness against his father when he refused to reward Heracles for cleaning his stables. For this Augeias banished him, but afterwards Heracles slew Augeias and gave the kingship of Elis to Phyleus (Apollod. ii. 141).

^b Reputed founder of Rhegium, cf. Diodor. v. 8.

^c Araethus here and Lycophr. 409 = Aratthus, river in Epirus (Strabo 325). Rivers were often represented as tauriform or bull-headed, cf. Soph. *Trach.* 13.

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καὶ κρῖμνον κυκεῶνος ἀποστάζοντος ἔραζε.
Schol. Lycophr. 607, cf. E.M. s.v. κρῖ μενον.

τὴν μὲν ὅ γ' ἐσπέρμηνεν Ἐρινύι Τιλφωσαίη.
Schol. Lycophr. 1225 (cf. 153).

Φωκαέων μέχρις κε μένη μέγας εἰν ἀλὶ μύδρος.
Schol. Soph. *Antig.* 264.

θηρὸς ἀερτάζων δέρμα κατωμάδιον.

Schol. Apoll. Rh. i. 1243 κυρίως οἱ ποιηταὶ τὸν λέοντά φασι θῆρα, ὡς καὶ Καλλίμαχος.

καὶ τὰ μὲν ὡς ἥμελλε μετὰ χρόνον ἐκτελέεσθαι.

= Apoll. Rh. i. 1309, where the schol. says Καλλίμαχου ὁ στίχος.

ἀντὶ γὰρ ἐκλήθης Ἰμβρασε Παρθενιόν.

Schol. Apoll. Rh. ii. 867 (cf. i. 187); schol. Pind. O. vi. 149.

(ἄκαιναν)

ἀμφότερον κέντρον τε βοῶν καὶ μέτρον ἀρούρης.

Schol. Apoll. Rh. iii. 1323 ἄκαινα δέ ἐστι μέτρον δεκάπονυ Θεσσαλῶν εὑρεμα· ἡ ράβδος ποιμενικὴ παρὰ Πελασγοῦς ηύρημένη· περὶ ἣς Καλλίμαχός φησιν· ἀμφότερον κτλ. Cf. E.M. s.v. ἄκαινα.

* Probably from the *Hecale*. Both schol. Lycophr. and E.M. recognize two senses of *κρῖμνον*, (a) a kind of barley : τὸ παχὺ τοῦ ἀλεύρου (E.M.), (b) τὸ ἀπόσταγμα τοῦ κυκεῶνος.

† Tilphosa = Telpusa = Thelpusa on the river Ladon in Arcadia, where Demeter had the cultname of Erinys. “He” is Poseidon, “her” is Despoina, i.e. Persephone. See for the legend Paus. viii. 25, where the daughter of

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61 (205)

And groats of pottage dripping on the ground.^a

62 (207)

Her he begat with Erinys of Tilphosa.^b

63 (209)

So long as the Phocaeans' mighty mass of metal
remains in the sea.^c

64 (211)

Hanging on his shoulders the hide of the beast.^d

65 (212)

And these things were thus to be fulfilled in after
time.

66 (213)

For in place of Parthenius thou wert called
Imbrasus.^e

67 (214)

(The rod), at once a goad for oxen and a measure
of land.^f

Demeter and Poseidon is left nameless—θυγατέρα ἡς τὸ δνομα
ἐς ἀτελέστους λέγειν οὐ νομίζουσι; cf. *Iamb.* 9.

^a Herod. i. 165 tells how the Phocaeans under Persian pressure determined to emigrate to Corsica. They invoked terrible curses on anyone who remained behind and in addition μύδρον σιδήρεον κατεπέντωσαν καὶ ώμοσαν μὴ πρὶν ἐς Φώκαιαν ἤξεν πρὶν ἡ τὸν μύδρον τούτον ἀναφανῆναι.

^b Heracles and the Nemean lion.

^c Imbrasus, river in Samos, formerly called Parthenius (Strabo 457).

^d So our own “rod,” “pole,” “perch,” and the Roman *as* = *asser*.

CALLIMACHUS

‘Ριπαίου πέμπουσιν ἀπ’ οὔρεος, ἥχι μάλιστα . . .
Schol. Apoll. Rh. iv. 284.

σὺν δ’ ἄμυδις φορυτόν τε καὶ ἵπνια λύματ’ ἄειρεν.

Schol. Aristoph. *Vesp.* 832 ἵπνια τὰ ἀποκαθάρματα τοῦ ἵπνου ἢ τὰ πρὸς τὴν κάμινον ἐπιτήδεια καύσιμα. Καλλίμαχος δὲ τὴν κόπρον τῶν ζώων σὺν δ’ κτλ. Cf. Suid. s.vv. ἵπνια and ἄειρεν, schol. Aristoph. *Ach.* 927.

Κυπρόθε Σιδόνιός με κατήγαγεν ἐνθάδε γαῦλος.

Schol. Aristoph. *Av.* 598.

οὐδ’ ἔτι τὴν Φθίων εἶχεν ἀνακτορίην.

Ammonius, Περὶ λέξ. διαφ. 143.

τεθναίην, ὅτ’ ἐκεῖνον ἀποπνεύσαντα πυθοίμην.

Schol. Aesch. *Ch.* 438.

χῆ Παλλάς, Δελφοί νιν ὅθ’ ἰδρύοντο Προναίην.

Schol. Aesch. *Eum.* 21.

μέσφα Καλαυρείης ἥλθεν ἐς ἀντίδοσιν.

Schol. Aesch. *Eum.* 21.

^a The mythical Rhipaeon mountains, where the Danube was supposed to rise, formed the south boundary of the Hyperboreans (Aleman fr. 58, Aesch. fr. 197, Strabo 295 and 299).

^b Probably refers to Heracles cleaning the stables of Augeias.

^c Reference probably to Peleus, cf. *Ait.* i. 1. 23 f.

^d The title Pronaia refers to the position of her image

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68 (215)

They send from the Rhipaeon mountain where
chiefly . . .^a

69 (216)

Together he took litter and filth of the midden.^b

70 (217)

A Sidonian galley brought me here from Cyprus.

71 (218)

And no longer did he hold the sovereignty of the
Phthians.^c

72 (219)

Let me die when I hear that he has breathed his
last.

73 (220)

And Pallas when the Delphians established her as
Pronaia.^d

74 (221)

Until he came (it came) to the exchange of
Calaureia.*

before the temple of Apollo (*E.M. s.v.* etc.), cf. Paus. ix. 10. 2. This title was sometimes confused with her title of Pronoia, cf. Paus. x. 8. 6, Aeschin. iii. 108.

* The myth was that Pytho originally belonged to Poseidon, who exchanged it with Apollo for Calaureia, an island off Troezen (Paus. ii. 33. 2, x. 5. 6). Strabo 373-4 says Poseidon gave Delos to Leto for Calaureia and Pytho to Apollo for Taenarum.

CALLIMACHUS

τοῦ <τε> μεθυπλῆγος φροίμιον Ἀρχιλόχου.¹
Eustath. Hom. *Il.* p. 629. 56.

ἵππους καιετάεντος ἀπ' Εύρώταο κομίσσαι.
Schol. Hom. *Od.* iv. 1, Eustath. *ad loc.*

ἔσκεν ὅτ' ἄξωστος χάτερόπορπος ἔτι.
Schol. Eurip. *Hecuba*, 934.

εἰμὶ τέρας Καλυδῶνος, ἄγω δ' Αἴτωλὸν Ἀρηα.
Schol. Eurip. *Phoen.* 134 Ἀρη δ' Αἴτωλόν· ὡς
ἔχοντος αὐτοῦ ἐπὶ τῆς ἀσπίδος τὸν περὶ τοῦ συὸς
πόλεμον· Καλλίμαχος· εἰμὶ κτλ.

μὴ σύ γε, Θειόγενες, κόψῃς χέρα Κιλλικόωντος.
Schol. Aristoph. *Pax*, 363, Suid. s.v. πονηρός. Cf.
Suid. s.v. Κιλλικῶν.

¹ Ἀντιλόχου; corr. Ruhnken.

^a Archilochus of Paros *circ.* 650 B.C., famous for his "hymns of hate," or iambic lampoons, cf. Athen. 628 A, where Archilochus boasts of his skill in writing dithyrambs οὖν συγκεραυνωθεὶς φρένας.

^b Quoted apropos of the ν.ι. καιετάεσσαν (Zen.), for κητώεσσαν, which some interpreted as καλαμινθώδη = abounding in mint, cf. Hesych. s.v. καλάτα, others as full of pits (καιέται), cf. Strabo 367.

^c The Lacedaemonian girls were ἄξωστοι καὶ ἀχιτωνες, ungirdled and without a tunic, ιμάτιον μόνον ἐπὶ θάτερα ἐπιπέ-
328

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75 (223)

The hymn of wine-smitten Archilochus.^a

76 (224)

To bring horses from the Eurotas abounding in mint.^b

77 (225)

When she was still ungirdled and her mantle pinned on one shoulder.^c

78 (226)

I am the Wonder of Calydon and I bring Aetolian war.^d

Schol. Eur. *Phoen.* : Aetolian war : because he had on his shield the battle of the (Calydonian) boar.

79 (227)

Theogenes, cleave not thou the hand of Cillicon.^e

πορπημένα. Eustath. Hom. II. p. 975. 37 (schol. Eurip. ἐφ' ἐκατέρου τῶν ὄμων, read ἐφ' ἐτέρου).

^a Eurip. *l.c.* says of Tydeus, son of Oineus, king of Calydon in Aetolia, "Αρη δ' Αἰτωλὸν ἐν στέρποις ἔχει, i.e. the device on his shield is a representation of the Hunt of the Calydonian Boar. For Tydeus as the Boar of Calydon cf. Lycophr. 1066, Eur. *Phoen.* 411, etc.

^b Cillicon betrayed Miletus to Priene. Afterwards he entered the shop of one Theogenes to buy meat. Theogenes asked him to point out where he wanted it cut and, when he stretched out his hand, cut it off, saying, "With this hand thou shalt never betray another city," schol. Aristoph. and Suid. *l.c.*

CALLIMACHUS

έρπετά, τῶν αἱεὶ τετράφαται λοφιαί.

Schol. Nicandr. Alex. 611 περὶ τῆς σμίλου φησὶν
Ἄνδρέας περὶ Αἰτωλίαν πληθύνειν καὶ τοὺς
ἔγκοιμηθέντας αὐτῇ ἀποθνήσκειν. ὁ δὲ Θεόφραστος
[H.P. iii. 10. 2] περὶ μὲν τῶν ἀνθρώπων οὐδὲν
εἴρηκεν, αὐτὸ δὲ μόνον ὅτι τὰ λόφουρα τῶν ζώων
γευσάμενα ἀποθνήσκει, λόφουρα δ' εἰσὶ βόες
ἡμίονοι. Καλλίμαχος δέ· ἔρπετά κτλ.

Cf. Aelian, *De animal.* ix. 27 μισῶ μὲν σκορπίους,
φιλῶ δὲ ἀνθρώπους. Καλλίμαχος δὲ ἄρα ἐν τῇ
γῇ τῇ Τραχινίᾳ ἄδει δένδρον τι φύεσθαι καὶ
καλεῖσθαι σμῖλον ὡς τὰ ἔρπετὰ γειτνιάσαντα καὶ
παραψαύσαντα ἀρχὴν εἶτα ἀποθνήσκειν.

εἰκαίην τῆς οὐδὲν ἀπέβρασε φαῦλον ἀλετρίς.

Suidas s.v. εἰκαία, and s.v. ἀποβράσματα, τὰ
πίτυρα παρὰ Καλλιμάχῳ τῆς οὐδὲν κτλ. Cf. s.v.
ἀλετρίς and schol. Arist. Pax 257.

ἴπον τ' ἀνδίκτην τε μάλ' εἰδότα μακρὸν ἀλέσθαι.
ἐν δ' ἐτίθει παγίδεσσιν ὀλέθρια δείλατα δοιαῖς.

Pollux x. 156. Cf. E.M. s.vv. ἀνδίκτης, δέλεαρ.

τὸν μὲν ἐπ' ἀσκάντα κάθισεν.

E.M. s.v. ἀσκάντης.

^a According to Bentley *τῶν . . . λοφιαὶ* is a paraphrase of *λόφουρα*, i.e. bushy-tailed. It must be said that in this case *alel* is strange, and *λοφιαὶ*, which should refer to the mane or neck, if we must here refer it to the hair of the tail, is awkward, in spite of *λόφουρα*. It seems at least possible that *λοφιαὶ* here means "necks," and that the ms. *τετράφαται* is right: i.e. "animals whose necks are always bruised," i.e. beasts of burden, *ἔρπετὰ λόφουρα*. It is not necessary to give *λοφιὴ* the sense of *λόφος* in *λόφουρος*, and this rendering gives meaning to *alel*. Bentley supposes

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80 (228)

Animals whose brushes are always well grown.^a

Schol. Nicandr.: Andreas says of the yew that it abounds in Aetolia, and that those who sleep on it die. Theophrastus says nothing of human beings, but only that bushy-tailed animals die if they eat of it. By bushy-tailed animals he means oxen or mules. . . .

Aelian: I hate scorpions but I love men. Callimachus sings of a tree growing in Trachis called "yew," which, if four-footed things approach and eat at all, they die.

81 (232)

Ordinary meal, from which the mill-woman has sifted nothing coarse.^b

82 (233 + 458)

Trap and spring well skilled to leap afar; and in the two snares (she^c) put deadly bait.

83 (237)

(She) made him sit upon a stool.^d

Aelian *l.c.* to confuse ἔρπετά, meaning "animals" generally (Hesych. *s.v.*), with ἔρπετά in special sense of "serpents." Schneider defends Aelian by assuming that he is referring to some other (possibly prose) passage of Callimachus. M. Wellmann, *Hermes* xxiv. (1889), p. 542, agrees with Bentley.

^b The antecedent to εἰκαίνη might be κριθῆν or δλφίτου ἀκτῆν. What is meant is whole meal unbolted (*ἀσηστός*) and "having everything in it" (Athen. 114 E), as opposed to κριθῆς καθαρῶς ἡσσημένα πάντα (Athen. 111 F). Probably from the *Hecale*.

^c Probably Hecale.

^d Reference probably to Hecale and Theseus.

CALLIMACHUS

δέκα δ' ἄστριας αἴνυτο λάτρον.

E.M. s.v. ἄστριας. Suid. s.v. ἄστρια. Cf. Hesych. s.v. ἄστριες, Poll. ix. 99.

Ζορκός τοι, φίλε κοῦρε, Λιβυστίδος αὐτίκα δώσω
πέντε νεοσμήκτους ἄστριας.

Schol. Platon. p. 319 Bekker; cf. Eustath. Hom. Il. p. 1289. 55.

ὅσον βλωμοῦ πίονος ἡράσατο.

E.M. s.v. βλωμός.

τὴν δὲ γενήν οὐκ οἶδα.

E.M. s.v. γενέθλη.

γράμματα δ' οὐχ εὖλισσεν ἀπόκρυφα.

E.M. s.v. γράμμα, Eustath. Hom. Od. p. 1959. 61,
Ammon. Περὶ διαφ. λέξ. p. 38.

εἰ δέ ποτε προφέροιντο¹ διάσματα, φάρεος ἀρχήν.

Et. Florent. p. 87, cf. E.M. s.v. δίασμα.

τὸ δ' ἐκ μέλαν εἶαρ ἔλαπτεν.

E.M. s.v. εἶαρ.

θηρὸς ἐρωήσας ὀλοὸν κέρας.

E.M. s.v. ἐρωή. Cf. Suid. s.v. ἐρωεῖς.

¹ προφοροῦντο Schneider, cf. Poll. vii. 32 στῆσαι τὸν στήμονα
ἢ τὰ στημόνια, καὶ προφορεῖσθαι· οὕτω γάρ ἔλεγον οἱ Ἀττικοὶ
τὸ νῦν διάξεσθαι.

^a ἄστρις, as E.M. rightly explains, is a ὑποκοριστικόν or pet
name for ἀστράγαλος. ^b Cf. Theophrast. Char. v. 4.

^c Reference probably to Heracles and Theiodamas.

FRAGMENTS OF UNCERTAIN LOCATION

84 (238)

And ten dice (he) took for fee.^a

85 (239)

I will give thee straightway, dear boy, five newly-polished dice made from a Libyan antelope.^b

86 (240)

As much as he loved the rich morsel.^c

87 (241)

His birth I know not.^d

88 (242)

And he did not unroll secret writings.^e

89 (244)

And if ever they cast the warp, the beginning of the robe.^f

90 (247)

And lapped therefrom the dark blood.

91 (249)

Staying the deadly horn of the beast.^g

^a Reference to Nile?

^b Quoted to show use of *γράμματα* = *συγγράμματα*, “writings,” not “letters.”

^c Cf. *Ιστὸν στήσαιτο γυνὴ προβάλοιτό τε ἔργον*, Hesiod, *W.* 779.

^d Reference probably to Theseus and the bull of Marathon.

CALLIMACHUS

ὅν τε¹ μάλιστα βοῶν ποθέουσιν ἔχîνοι.
E.M. s.v. ἔχîνος.

ᾶξονται δ' οὐχ ἵππον ἀέθλιον, οὐ μὲν ἔχîνον
βουδόκον.

E.M. s.v. ἔχîνος; Et. Flor. p. 138 ἄξονται . . .
βουδόκον, so Et. Sorb. etc.

ἢ ρ' ὅτι, τὰς ὁ γέγειος ἔχει λόγος.

ἢνθεα μήκωνός τε . . .
ηχι γέγεια

E.M. s.v. γέγειος.

τῷ ἵκελον τὸ γράμμα τὸ Κώιον.

E.M. s.v. Κῶος.

τέρπνιστοι δὲ τοκεῦσι τόθ' οἰέες . . .

E.M. s.v. τέρπνιστος.

πτέρνη θ' ἵππος ἐλαυνόμενος.

Schol. Pind. O. xiii. 27.

αὐτώρης ὅτε τοῦσιν ἐπέφραδε.

Schol. Pind. P. iv. 104 ἔνθεν δὴ καὶ αὐτώρης ὁ
τρίποντος, ὡς Καλλίμαχος· αὐτώρης κτλ.

¹ δν τε E.M.; δτε or δτι the other Etymologies.

* Cf. Nonn. x. 333 f.; βουχανδῆς ὁ λέβης, A.P. vi. 153.
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FRAGMENTS OF UNCERTAIN LOCATION

92 (250 a)

Which most of all the bellies of cattle desire.

93 (250 b)

And they will carry off (as prize) not a racehorse
nor a cup that would hold an ox.^a

94 (252 a)

Or, as the old tale is, that . . .

95 (252 b)

Where old flowers of poppy and . . .

96 (254)

Like thereto is the writing of the man of Cos.^b

97 (256)

And sweetest then to parents are their sons . . .

98 (263)

And horse urged by the rider's heel.

99 (264)

When the tripod of its own motion declared to
them.^c

^a Reference probably to Philitas (Philetas) of Cos, famous scholar and elegiac poet, teacher of Ptolemy Philadelphus.

^b Battus consulted the Pythian oracle about his stammering voice, but the oracle took no regard to his question, but told him to lead a colony to Libya. Cf. αὐτομάτω κελάδω Pind. *P.* iv. 60.

CALLIMACHUS

ἢ ὑπὲρ αὐσταλέον¹ Χαρίτων λόφον.
Schol. Pind. *P.* v. 31.

ἐν δὲ θεοῖσιν ἐπὶ φλογὶ καιέμεν ὅμπας.²
Schol. Nicandr. *Alex.* 450.

ὑπὲρ ἀλα κεῦνος ἐνάσθη
Ἄλκαθοον τίς ἄπυστος.

Schol. Soph. *O.C.* 3 τίς οὐ πυσματικῶς ἀλλ’ ἀντὶ τοῦ ἄρθρου. ὅτι δὲ τῷ τίς ἀντὶ τοῦ ἄρθρου χρῶνται, Καλλίμαχός φησιν οὕτως· ὑπὲρ . . . ἄπυστος [*sic*; corr. Bentley].

τί δάκρυον εὑδον ἐγείρεις;
Schol. Soph. *O.C.* 510, Suid. *s.v.* δεινόν.

μαστύος ἀλλ’ ὅτ³ ἔκαμνον ἀλητύι.
Schol. Apoll. *Rh.* i. 1353.

Τυρσηνῶν τείχισμα Πελαργικόν.
Schol. Arist. *Av.* 832.

¹ *ἀσταλέων*, “naked,” Ruhnken, *cf.* Hesych. *ἀσταλής*.
μὴ περιβεβλημένος. ² *ὅμπας*] *ὅμπνας* schol. Nicand.
³ ἀλλ’ ὅτ’ Editor; *ἄλλοτ’*.

^a The Hill of the Graces, from which the Cinyps flows, lies between the Greater and Lesser Syrtes. The epithet *αὐσταλέος*, *incomptus*, seems to correspond exactly to Herodotus’ description of it (iv. 175): *δασὺς ἰόγοι*. The metaphor is the same as *ὅρος κεκομημένον οὐλῇ*, *Hymn* iii. 41.

FRAGMENTS OF UNCERTAIN LOCATION

100 (266)

Or over the unkempt Hill of the Charites.^a

101 (268)

And withal to burn in the flame wheaten cakes to
the gods.

102 (272)

He settled beyond the sea who unwittingly <slew>
Alcathous.^b

Schol. Soph.: *τις*, not interrogative but for the
article. For *τις* as article cf. Callimachus: "He"
etc.

103 (273)

Why wakest thou the sleeping tear?

104 (277)

But when they were weary with wandering in
search.

105 (283)

The Pelargic wall of the Tyrrhenians.^c

^b Quoted to illustrate use of *τις=δις*. Alcathous, brother of Oeneus, was slain by his nephew Tydeus, who was therefore banished (Apollod. i. 76).

^c For the Πελασγικόν or Πελαργικόν lying below the Acropolis of Athens cf. Paus. i. 28. 3, Thuc. ii. 17, Strabo 221. The Tyrrheni came from Lydia, Strabo 219: Pelasgus was son of Niobe, daughter of Tantalus of Lydia. Hence Tyrrhenians = Pelasgians. The Pelasgic wall was supposed to have been built by the Pelasgians. E.M. s.v. Πελαργικόν has: τὸ ὑπὸ Τυρρηνῶν κατασκαφὲν τεῖχος κτλ.

CALLIMACHUS

ἀ πάντως ἵνα γῆρας
αὐθὶ τόδ' ἐκδύοιμι.

(a) Suid. s.v. ἀ. Καλλίμαχος· ἀ . . . γῆρας. So schol. Plat. p. 393 Bekker etc. ἀ πάντα συναγείρας, Hesych. s.v. ἀ and Et. Paris. ap. Cram. Anecd. Par. iv. p. 84. (b) Ammon. *De diff. ad fin. voc.* p. 27 κακῶς οὖν Καλλίμαχός φησι· αὐθὶ κτλ. ἀντὶ τοῦ μετὰ ταῦτα.

· εἴνεκεν οὐχ ἐν ἄεισμα <διηνεκὲς>¹ ἥνυσα.
Apoll. Dysc. *De conjunct.* p. 505. 17.

ἔλλετε, βασκανίης ὀλοὸν γένος.
Eustath. Hom. Il. p. 756. 37.

τὰ μὴ πατεοῦσιν ἄμαξαι,
τὰ στείβειν, ἔτέρων δ' ἵχνια μὴ καθ' ὅμα.

Olympiodor. in Platon. *Phaedon* p. 66 *καὶ Πυθ-*
αγόρειον ἦν παράγγελμα φεύγειν τὰς λεωφόρους
ῶσπερ “τὸ τὰ . . . στείβειν” καὶ “ἔτέρων δ’”
κτλ.; cf. Eustath. Hom. Il. p. 1317. 18 and Eustath.
Prooem. comm. Pind. xxiii. 14.

δύνην ἀπόθεστον² ἀλάλκοι.
Suid. s.v. δύη.

¹ διηνεκές in marg. Cod. Par. Bekker, *Anecd.* p. 1117, extr.; cf. Ammon. *De diff. ad fin. voc.* p. 106 Καλλίμαχος εἰπών· εἴνεκεν . . . θεισμα.

² ἀπόθεσθ' mss.; corr. Porson.

^a The Editor ventures to combine these two fragments.
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FRAGMENTS OF UNCERTAIN LOCATION

106 (323 + 286)

Ah ! verily, that I might strip off again this old
age !^a

107 (287)

That I did not make one continuous poem.^b

108 (292)

Plague upon you, baleful children of envy !

109 (293)

To walk in paths where no wheel comes and not
to follow the tracks of others.

Olympiodorus : And it was a Pythagorean precept
to avoid the highways, like the precept (of Callim.)
“To walk,” etc.^c

110 (302)

And ward off unenviable woe.^d

Schneider suggested that the object of *ἐκδύομαι* might be
γῆρας; cf. Aristoph. *Pax* 336.

^b Possibly refers to the sort of criticism implied in the
schol. on *Hymn* ii. 106 (see Introd. to that Hymn).

^c In spite of *καλ* in Olymp. these two quotations seem
to belong together; cf. Verg. *G.* iii. 292 “iuvat ire iugis
qua nulla priorum Castaliam molli divertitur orbita clivo.”

^d *ἀπόθεστος* = *ἀπευκτός*, *deprecandus* was by some derived
from *ποθέω*. So Suid. here, *ἢν οὐδεὶς ποθεῖ*.

CALLIMACHUS

μή με τὸν ἐν Δωδῶνι λέγοι μόνον οὕνεκα χαλκὸν
ῆγειρον.

Steph. Byz. frag. s.v. Δωδώνη; cf. Bekk. Anecd.
p. 1228.

Schol. Apoll. Rh. iv. 1614 ἀλκαία λέγεται ἡ τοῦ
λέοντος οὐρά . . . Καλλίμαχος δὲ κακῶς ἐπὶ τῶν
μυῶν¹ τέθεικεν.

ἀλκαίας ἀφεῦσαν.²

φθέγγεο, κυδίστη, πλειοτέρῃ φάρυγι.

Et. Flor. p. 247; cf. E.M. s.v. πλειότερος.

Suid. s.v. Μαραθών· . . τοῦτον Καλλίμαχος ἐννότιον
λέγει, τουτέστι δίνυρον ἡ ἔνυδρον.

μεῖνον γὰρ ὅντως Τρωΐλος <γ'> ἐδάκρυσεν | ἦ Πρίαμος.

Plutarch, Consol. ad Apoll. xxiv. 114 A; cf. Cic.
Tusc. Qu. i. 39 “Non male ait Callimachus multo
saepius lacrimasse Priamum quam Troilum.”

δράκαιων

Δελφύνην.

Schol. Apoll. Rh. ii. 706.

¹ μυῶν Bent.; μυῶν or μηρῶν.

² ἀφεῦσαν Ed.; ἀφυσσα.

* See Hymn iv. 286 n. Δωδωναῖον χαλκεῖον was a proverb,
ἐπὶ τῶν ἀκαταπαύστως λαλούντων, Gaisf. Paroem. Gr. p. 131;
cf. pp. 223 and 377.

FRAGMENTS OF UNCERTAIN LOCATION

111 (306)

Lest one say of me that I did but wake the
brazen gong at Dodona.^a

112 (317)

ἀλκαία is properly said of the lion's tail, but
Callimachus uses it improperly of mice :

They singed^b their tails.

113 (331)

Speak, most glorious one, with fuller^c throat.

114 (350)

Marathon is called by Callimachus ἐννότιος, i.e.
moist or watery.^d

115 (363)

For truly Troilus^e wept less than Priam.

116 (364)

The dragoness Delphyne.

^a Bentley wrongly compared Hesych. ἡφυσάμην· ἔφειλ-
κυσάμην, which refers, of course, to Hom. *Od.* vii. 286 ἀμφὶ^f
δὲ φύλλα ἡφυσάμην.

^b πλειότερος not, as *E.M.*, compar. of πλεῖος but double
compar. from πλεῖων. Such forms (*δλιξύτερος*, *μειώτερος*, etc.)
are common in post-classical poetry.

^c Cf. *Hecale* i. 1. 8.

^d Troilus, youngest son of Priam, slain, while still a boy,
by Achilles in the temple of Apollo Thymbraeus.

CALLIMACHUS

τριγλώχω ὄλοῶ τῆσσος ἐπ' Ἐγκελάδῳ.

Choerob. *ap.* Bekk. *Anecd.* 1424 b; cf. schol.
Pind. *O.* iv. 11 ὁ μὲν Πίνδαρος τῷ Τυφῶνί φησι
ἐπικεῖσθαι τὴν Αἴτνην, ὁ δὲ Καλλίμαχος τῷ
Ἐγκελάδῳ.

ἐπεὶ θεὸς οὐδὲ γελάσσαι
ἀκλαντὶ μερόπεσσιν ὀιζυροῦσιν ἔδωκε.

Schol. Gregor. Naz. *Or. Stelit.* i. 70.

πιπράσκει δ' ὁ κακὸς πάντα πρὸς ἀργύριον.

Schol. Thuc. vii. 57.

Μοῦσαι μιν ἔοις ἐπὶ τυννὸν ἔθεντο
<γούνασι>.

Apollon. *Dysc. Pronom.* p. 143.

ἄγνωστον δὲ φίλῳ μηδὲν ἔχοιμι καλόν.

Theoph. Simoc. *Qu. Phys.* 7; Eustath. *Il.* 743. 7;
987. 57; *Od.* 1684. 40.

ἔκ με Κολωνάων τις ὄμέστιον ἦγαγε δαίμων
τῶν ἐτέρων.

Schol. Ambros. *Q. Hom. Od.* xiv. 197; cf. Suid. s.v.
Κολωνάων. So νησάων *Hymn* iv. 66 and 275.

οἱ κεν βρωσείοντες ἐμὸν παρίωσιν ἄροτρον.

Apollon. *Soph. Lex.* s.v. ὄψείοντες.

* Sicily, under which is buried the giant Enceladus.

FRAGMENTS OF UNCERTAIN LOCATION

117 (382)

The three-forked island ^a (that lies) upon deadly Enceladus.

Schol. Pind.: Pindar says that Aetna lies upon Typhon, Callimachus says upon Enceladus.

118 (418)

For God hath not granted to woeful mortals even laughter without tears.

119 (419)

The base man sells all for silver.

120 (420)

The Muses set him when a little child upon their knees

121 (422)

Let me have no good thing unknown to a friend.

122 (428)

To share (whose) hearth some evil fate brought me from Coloni.

123 (435)

Who anhungered pass my plough.^b

^b The speaker is probably Theiodamas; cf. *Hymn* iii. 161 n. Knaack, *Hermes* xxiii. (1888), p. 184.

CALLIMACHUS

οἱ δ' ᾥστ' ἐξ ὄχεῆς ὅφις αἰόλος αὐχέν' ἀνασχών . . .
Orion. *Etym.* p. 165. 2.

ἀμάρτυρον οὐδὲν ἀείδω.
Schol. Dion. Per. i. p. 318 Bernh.

οὓς Βρένος ἀφ' ἐσπερίου θαλάσσης
ἥγαγεν Ἑλλήνων ἐπ' ἀνάστασιν.¹
Schol. Dion. Per. 74.

οὐδ' ὅθεν οἶδεν ὁδεύει
θητὸς ἀνήρ.
Schol. Dion. Per. 221.

καὶ τόσον ὀφθαλμοὶ γὰρ ἀπευθέες ὅσσον ἀκούῃ
εἰδυλίσ.

Et. Gud. p. 163. 22, etc.

ἀ βάλε μηδ' ἀβόλησαν.
Schol. ms. in Dionys. Thrac. (Ernesti).

Μουσέων δ' οὐ μάλα φειδὸς ἔγώ.
Cod. Voss. *E.M.* p. 791. 11.

πάλαι δ' ἔτι Θεσσαλὸς ἀνήρ
ρυστάζει φθιμένων ἀμφὶ τάφον φονέας.
Proclus on Plato, *Rep.* p. 391; cf. schol. AB
Leid. Hom. *Il.* xxii. 397.

¹ ἐπ' ἀνάστασιν Ruhnken; εἰς ἐπανάστασιν.

FRAGMENTS OF UNCERTAIN LOCATION

124 (438)

And they, even as a coiling snake lifting its neck
from its lair . . .

125 (442)

I sing naught that hath not its witness.

126 (443)

Whom Brennus from the Western sea . . .
brought for the overthrow of the Hellenes.^a

127 (445)

And no mortal man knoweth whence he^b travels.

128 (451)

For the eyes are as ignorant as the ears are
knowing.

129 (455)

Ah ! would that they had never even met !

130 (460)

Not parsimonious of the Muses am I.

131 (466)

And even from of old the Thessalian hales the
slayers of the dead around their tomb.

^a Brennus was leader of the Gallic invasion of 279 B.C.

^b The river Nile.

CALLIMACHUS

Καλλιχόρω ἐπὶ φρητὶ καθέζεο παιδὸς ἄπυστος.

Schol. Clem. Alex. *Protrept.* p. 16.

οἱ δ', ἐνεκ' Εὐρυνόμη Τιτηνιάς, εἶπον, ἔτικτε.

Schol. V. Hom. *Il.* xviii. 399; cf. Apollon. *Dysc. De conjunct.* p. 505. 17.

ἀλλ' ἀντὶ βρεφέων πολιόν, νέον, εἴρενα, μέσσον.

Choerob. in Theodos. *ap.* Bekk. *Anecd.* p. 1193,
Epimer. *ap.* Cram. *Anecd. Ox.* i. p. 413.

Ἄτρακιον δῆπειτα λυκοσπάδα πῶλον ἐλαύνει.

Choerob. in Theodos. *ap.* Bekk. *Anecd.* p. 1346.

ἔστιν ὕδος καὶ γαῖα καὶ ὁπτήτειρα κάμινος.

Choerob. in Theodos. *ap.* Bekk. *Anecd.* p. 1209.

πάσχομεν ἄστηνοι· τὰ μὲν οἴκοθε πάντα δέδασται.

Et. Florent. s.v. ἄστηνος ὁ δυστυχῆς καὶ πένης·
Καλλίμαχος· πάσχομεν κτλ.

αὐτίκα Κενθίππην τε πολύκρημνόν τε Πρόσυμναν.

Et. Florent. s.v. Κενθίππη.

^a Demeter.

^b Persephone.

^c Eurynome, daughter of Tethys and Oceanus (Hes. *Th.* 358) and wife of Ophion (Apoll. *Rh.* i. 503), was mother of Charis or the Charites (Hes. *Th.* 907).

^d Perhaps from the Linos episode (*Ait.* i. 2). *εἴρην* = youth of twenty years (Laconia).

^e Atracian=Thessalian (Lycophr. 1309, Stat. *Th.* i. 106, 346

FRAGMENTS OF UNCERTAIN LOCATION

132 (469)

By the well of Callichorus thou^a didst sit, having no tidings of thy child.^b

133 (471)

Some said that Titanian Eurynome^c was her mother.

134 (473)

But, for infants, the grey-haired and the child, the young man and the middle-aged.^d

135 (474)

Then he drives a wolf-bitten Atracian colt.^e

136 (475)

Water there is and earth and the baking kiln.

137 (476)

We suffer in misery; all at home is expended.^f

138 (477)

Straightway Centhippe^g and many-cliffed Prosymna.

Propert. i. 8. 25, Val. Fl. vi. 447) from Atrax, town in Thessaly. Thessalian horses were proverbially good (Strabo 449). *λυκοσπάς* as epithet of horses indicates excellence or speed. An explanation is indicated in *Geopon.* xv. 1. 5 *ἴππος ὑπὸ λύκου βρωθεὶς* [v.l. δηγθεὶς] *ἀγαθὸς ἔσται καὶ ποδῶκης.*

^f Cf. Hom. Il. i. 125.

^g So called as the place where Bellerophon first used the spur (*κεντεῖν*) to Pegasus. For Prosymna in Argolis cf. Strabo 373, Paus. ii. 17. 1, Stat. Th. iv. 44.

CALLIMACHUS

Δηώ ὅπου Κλυμένου τε πολυξείνοιο δάμαρτα.
Et. Florent. s.v. Κλύμενος.

μὴ μετρεῖν σχοίνω Περσῖδι τὴν σοφίην.
Plutarch, *De exil.* 10, p. 602.

ὅ προῖμης ὥρης θηρίον οὐ λέγεται.

Galen in Hippocr. *De fract.* iii. 51 ὁ ἡλίθιος εὐήθης ὄμοιώς λέγεται τῇ τε γλυκείᾳ καὶ τῷ καλλίᾳ, γλυκεῖαν μὲν τὴν σῦν ὀνομαζόντων τῶν ἀνθρώπων ὅταν θύγται τοῖς θεοῖς εὐφημίας ἔνεκα, καλλίαν δὲ τὸν πίθηκον, ἐπειδὴ καὶ τούτου τὴν προσηγορίαν φυλάττοντες λέγουσιν, ὥσπερ καὶ Καλλίμαχος· ὃ πρὸ μῆτῆς [corr. Nauck] κτλ.

Cf. Lucian, *Amor.* 39 εἰ γοῦν ἀπὸ τῆς νυκτέρου κοίτης πρὸς ὅρθρον ἀν ίδοι τις ἀνισταμένας γυναῖκας, αἰσχίους νομίσει θηρίων τῶν πρωῖας ὥρας ὀνομασθῆναι δυσκληδονίστων.

Περσίη ἡς θ' ἔνεκεν πένθος ἀπωμόσατο.
Apollon. *Dysc. De conjunct.* p. 504. 30.

ἀρχόμενοι μανίην ὀξυτάτην ἔχομεν.

^a Demeter.

^b Persephone.

^c Clymenus : by-name of Hades especially in Hermione, cf. Athen. 624 E.

^d Hades is πολυδέκτης Hom. *H.* v. 9, πολυσημάντωρ πολυδέγμων *ib.* 31, πανδοκεύς Lycophr. 655, πολύξενος Aesch. fr. 229.

FRAGMENTS OF UNCERTAIN LOCATION

139 (478)

Where (they worship) Deo^a and the spouse^b of Clymenus,^c host of many guests.^d

140 (481)

Measure not wisdom by a Persian chain.^e

141 (482)

The beast which is not mentioned in the early hours.

Galen: The foolish person is called *εὐήθης* (lit. of good character, decent, honest) in the same way that men call the pig "sweet" by way of euphemism when it is sacrificed to the gods, and the ape "pretty"—for the ape also people avoid calling by its own name, as Callimachus says "The beast," etc.

Lucian: At any rate if one were to see women when they rise in the morning after a night in bed, he would think them uglier than the beasts whom it is ill-omened to name in the early hours.

142 (485)

And the *perseia*,^f for which she foreswore her mourning.

143 (487)

In the beginning we have keenest rage.

^a The *schoenus* as a (Persian) measure of length was variously reckoned from 30 to 60 stades, cf. Strabo 804.

^b For the ape cf. Pind. *P.* ii. 72 *καλός τοι πίθων, παρὰ παισὶν αἰεὶ καλός*, and for *εὐήθης* see Thuc. iii. 83 *τὸ εὐηθές, οὐ τὸ γενναῖον πλεῖστον μετέχει καταγελασθὲν ἡφανίσθη*.

^c Referring probably to Isis and Osiris. For *perseia* see fr. incert. 28 n.

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Choerob. *Dict. in Theod.* i. 15 ἐπειδὴ κατὰ τὸν Θουκυδίδην (ii. 8) “ἀρχόμενοι πάντες ὀξύτερον ἀντιλαμβάνονται” καὶ Καλλίμαχος δὲ τὸ αὐτὸ τοῦτο λέγει, “ἀρχόμενοι” κτλ.

νήιδες οἱ Μούσης οὐκ ἐγένοντο φίλοι.

Choerob. *ibid.* p. 193; Hephaest. xv.

παῖς ἄτε,¹ τῶν δ' ἐτέων ἡ δέκας οὐκ ὀλίγη.

Hephaest. xv.

τίκτεσθαι, βροντᾶν δ' οὐκ ἐμὸν ἀλλὰ Διός.

Hephaest. xv. Cf. Plutarch. *Mor.* 54 ^α εὐφυῆς εἴμι ποιητὴς καὶ στίχον οὐ φαυλότατον γράφων, βροντᾶν δ' κτλ.

«ἄτερ αὐλῶν»
ρέζειν καὶ στεφέων εῦαδε τῷ Παρίῳ.

Hephaest. xv.

τέμνοντα σπορίμην αὐλακα γειομόρον.

E.M. s.v. γειομόρος. Et. Flor. p. 75.

ὅ δ' ἐκ Λοκρῶν τείχεος Ἰταλικοῦ
· · · · · ήκεν ἀμύντωρ.

Schol. Hom. *Il.* xxii. 56.

¹ παῖς ἄτε Gaisf. ; παῖσατε.

^a Cf. A.P. v. 282. 4.

^b Combined by Dilthey with fr. incert. 41.

^c When Minos was sacrificing in Paros to the Charites, he heard of the death of his son Androgeos; he stripped off his garland, stopped the flute, etc. Hence the Parians sacrifice to the Graces without flutes or garlands. Apollod. iii. 210.

FRAGMENTS OF UNCERTAIN LOCATION

Choeroboscus: Since according to Thucydides "in the beginning all are keener to take part" and Callimachus also says the same thing, "In the beginning" etc.

144 (488)

Friends who were not ignorant of the Muse.

145 (489)

Like a child, yet the tale of her years is not small.^a

146 (490)

To produce, but to thunder belongs not to me but to Zeus.

Cf. Plutarch: I am a clever poet and write not bad verse, but "to thunder" etc.^b

147 (491)

The Parian is pleased to sacrifice <without flutes> and garlands.^c

148 (491 b)

A farmer^d cutting the seed-furrow.

149 (493)

And he came from the Italian walled town of the Locrians as their defender.^e

^a Probably Theiodamas, cf. *Hymn* iii. 161. G. Knaack, *Hermes* xxiii. (1888) p. 133, suggests that έτερμεν ended the preceding line.

^b When Odysseus came to Temesa in Bruttium, one of his crew, Polites, was stoned to death by the inhabitants. His ghost in the shape of an evil demon preyed upon Temesa, until Euthymus, a famous boxer, came from Locris and overcame him. Paus. vi. 6, Strabo 255, cf. Plin. *N.H.* vii. 152 (=fr. 399 Schn.).

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“Ηρης
ἀγνὸν ὑφαινέμεναι τῆσι μέμηλε πάτος.
Melet. ap. Cram. *Anecd.* Ox. iii. p. 93.

οἵτε βιοπλανὲς ἀγρὸν ἀπ' ἀγροῦ
φοιτῶσιν.

Choerob. ap. Bekk. *Anecd.* p. 1253.

ὅ δρόμος ἱερὸς οὗτος Ἀνούβιδος.
Strabo xvii. p. 805.

ἱλαθί μοι φαλαρῖτι, πυλαιμάχε.
Schol. Hom. *Od.* iii. 380.

αἷμα τὸ μὲν γενεῆς Εὐξαντῖδος.
Et. Flor. p. 134; cf. *E.M.* p. 394. 34, schol. Dion.
Thrac. p. 850. 26, etc.

νυμφίε Δημοφόων, ἄδικε ξένε.
Herodian. *De monad.* p. 10. 8. Choerob. ap. Bekk.
Anecd. p. 1361 B.

μέσσαβα βοῦς ὑποδύς.
Procl. Hesiod, *Erg.* 467. Tzetz. Lycophr. 817.

^a Cf. Hesych. πάτος . . . ἔνδυμα τῆς “Hras.”

^b From Strabo's account of Heliopolis in Egypt.

^c Athena.

^d Euxantius was son of Minos and Dexitheia (Apollod. iii. 7, cf. Ait. iii. 1. 67) and father of Miletus, the *eponymus* of that town (schol. Apoll. Rh. i. 185).

FRAGMENTS OF UNCERTAIN LOCATION

150 (495)

Whose task it is to weave the sacred robe of Hera.^a

151 (497)

Who in their wandering life roam from field to field.

152 (501)

This is the holy course of Anubis.^b

153 (503)

Be gracious Lady ^c of the Helmet, Fighter in the Gate.

154 (504)

By blood partly of the race of Euxantius.^d

155 (505)

Bridegroom Demophoon, unrighteous guest.^e

156 (513)

An ox under the yoke.^f

^a Demophoon, son of Theseus, on his way home from Troy married Phyllis, daughter of the Thracian King Sithon. He left his newly made bride, promising to return to her soon, but broke his promise (Tzetz. *Lycophr.* 494, Apollod. *Epit.* Vat. p. 221 Wagner, Ovid, *Her.* 2).

^b Both Procl. and Tzetz. explain μέσαβα as being *al τοῦ γυγοῦ γλυφαῖ*, apparently the part of the yoke which rests on the neck of the ox (*ἴνθα οἱ αὐχένες τῶν βοῶν δέδενται*, Tzetz.).

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«Γαῦδον» . . . ὀλίγην νησῖδα Καλυψοῦς.
Ammon. *De different.* p. 103.

Μουσέων κεῖνος ἀνὴρ ἀτέει.
Schol. Hom. *Il.* xx. 232.

Φιλαδελφείων ἄτμενος ἦα δόμων.
Et. Flor. p. 51; cf. Diels, *Hermes* xxiii. (1888) p. 286.

ἀστήρ
αὐλιος ὃς δυθμὴν εἴσι μετ' ἡελίου.
Schol. A Hom. *Il.* xi. 62.

ὅς τ' Ἰταλὴν ἐφράσαθ' ἀρμονίην.
Schol. Vratisl. Pind. *O.* xi. 13.

πρώκιον ἐνδυκέως
εἰδαρ ἔδων.
Schol. Theocr. iv. 16.

ὅς δ' ἀείδων Μαλόες ἤλθε χορός.
Bekk. *Anecd.* p. 1187.

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- ¤ Referring to Ptolemy Philadelphus and Arsinoë Philadelphus.
 - ¤ The Evening Star.
 - ¤ Xenocritus of Locri Epizephyrii invented the “Locrian” musical mode (*ἀρμονία Λοκριστὶ προσαγορευομένη* schol. Pind. *l.c.*).

FRAGMENTS OF UNCERTAIN LOCATION

157 (524)

(Gaudos) . . Calypso's little isle.

158 (537)

That man is heedless of the Muses.

159 (538)

I was a servant of the house of the Philadelphi.^a

160 (539)

The star^b that bids the shepherd fold, which passes
to his setting with the sun.

161 (541)

Who devised the Italian harmony.^c

162 (542)

Eagerly eating his dewy food.^d

163 (543)

The choir of Apollo Maloeis^e came singing.

^a The grasshopper was supposed to feed on dew. Theocr. iv. 16, Verg. E. v. 77.

^b Maloeis (Callim. Maloës) was a by-name of Apollo in Lesbos, cf. Thuc. iii. 3 Ἀπόλλωνος Μαλόεντος ἔξω τῆς πόλεως ἐσπρῆ, ἐν δὲ πανδημεὶ Μυτιληναῖοι ἐορτάζουσι.

THE PHAENOMENA
OF ARATUS

INTRODUCTION

1. THE LIFE OF ARATUS

Authorities.—Suidas s.v. "Αράτος and four ancient *Vitae*.
(A. Westermann, *Biographoi*, Brunswick, 1845, p. 52 ff.)

Vita I., first published by Petrus Victorius with other Greek commentaries on Aratus, Florence, 1567; then by Dionysius Petavius in *Uranologium*, Lutet. Paris. 1630, p. 268 ff.

This life, once supposed to be by Achilles Tatius, author of the romance of *Leucippe and Cleitophon* (*circ.* fourth cent. A.D.), is shown by E. Maass, *Aratea*, Berlin, 1892, p. 16, to be by one Achilles, a grammarian, who lived towards the end of the second or beginning of the third cent. A.D. It is printed in Buhle ii. p. 429 ff.; Maass, *Comment. in Arati Reliquias* p. 76 ff.

Vita II., first published by Iriarte in *Catal. bibl. Matrit.* i. p. 201 from cod. Matritensis lxi. written by Constantinus Lascaris in A.D. 1465. This ms., which has also *Vita IV.*, divides Aratus into four books (1) 1–450, (2) 451–732, (3) 733–818, (4) 819–end. Maass suspects that this *Life* is the work of Sporos of Nicaea (*circ.* A.D. 200), who commented on Aratus (Leont. Περὶ κατασκευῆς Ἀπαρτέλας σφαλπας· ὡς φησι Σπόρος δὲ ὑπομνηματιστής; cf. schol. Arat. 541, 1091). It is printed in Buhle ii. p. 442 ff.; Maass, *Comment. in Arat. Reliq.* p. 323 f.

Vita III., first ed. by Ruhnken from cod. Baroccianus in Ernesti's edition of Callimachus i. p. 590; then by Iriarte from cod. Matritensis lxvii. in *Catal. bibl. Matrit.* p. 239. This life is also given in cod. Vindobonensis.

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This, which is the best Life, is expressly attributed in cod. Mediolan. C 263 to Theon (Θέωνος Ἀλεξανδρέως γένος Ἀράτου) and Maass has shown that this ascription is correct (*Analecta Eratosth.* Berlin, 1883, in Kiessling u. Wilamowitz, *Philol. Untersuch.* vi.). There exists a translation of this in bad Latin (ed. Breysig, Erfurt, 1870) which occasionally fills up gaps in the Greek text. Buhle ii. 444 ff.

Vita IV., first published by Aldus Manutius, and thenceforth the *Vita* usually prefixed to editions of Aratus (e.g. Buhle, Bekker). It is the most worthless of the *Vitae*. Maass, *Comment. in Arat. Reliq.* p. 324 ff.

There is so much similarity between the *Vitae* that they may be assumed to be all derived ultimately from the same original Life, possibly that of the Stoic Boëthus of Sidon (circ. 150 b.c.) who wrote upon Aratus (*Vita II.*) in at least four books (Geminus Isag. 14 δθεν καὶ Βόηθος ὁ φιλόσοφος ἐν τῷ τετάρτῳ βιβλίῳ τῆς Ἀράτου ἔξηγήσεως κτλ., Cicero, *De divis.* i. 8. 13 “Atque his rerum praesensionibus Prognostica tua referta sunt. Quis igitur elicere causas praesensionum potest? Etsi video Boëthum Stoicum esse conatum, qui hactenus aliquid egit, ut earum rationem rerum explicaret, quae in mari caelove fierent.” Cf. schol. Arat. 1091).

Aratus of Soli in Cilicia—as distinct from Soli in Cyprus—was the son of Athenodorus and Letophila (Lenodora, *Vita IV.*). His family was one of some distinction in war and in other fields (*Vita II.*). He was an older contemporary of Callimachus (*Vita I.* μέμνηται γοῦν αὐτοῦ καὶ Καλλίμαχος ὡς πρεσβυτέρου οὐ μόνον ἐν τοῖς ἐπιγράμμασιν ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐν τοῖς πρὸς Πραξιφάνην, πάντι ἐπαινῶν αὐτὸν ὡς πολυμαθῆ καὶ ἀριστον ποιητὴν; the relation is reversed in *Vita IV.* γηραιῶ δὲ τῷ Κυρρηναῖ ἐπεβάλετο, παρ' οὐ καὶ ἐπιγράμματος ἡξώθη), and his birth may be put about 315 b.c.

He was a pupil (ἀκούστης), Suidas says, of the grammarian Menecrates of Ephesus and of the philosophers Timon and Menedemus.

Menecrates was author of an "Epya or poem on agri-

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culture, apparently in the manner of Hesiod (*E. M.* s.v. ἡθύμος. Cf. Varro, *R. R.* i. 1. 9 “easdem res etiam quidam versibus, ut Hesiodus Ascreaeus, Menecrates Ephesius,” and iii. 16. 18; Pliny *N.H.* Ind. viii. and xi. ; and xi. § 17). From Varro, *R. R.* iii. 16. 18 and the last two references in Pliny it appears that he was an authority upon bees and the flowers on which they fed (schol. Nicand. Alex. 172). It appears from schol. Eurip. *Rhes.* 529 that he also wrote on astronomy (Diels, *Poet. Philos. Fr.* p. 171). We may fairly assume that it was at Ephesus and in his earliest years that Aratus was his pupil.

Timon of Phlius (Life by Diog. Laert. ix. 12), sceptic, philosopher, and sillographist, lived *circ.* 320—*circ.* 230 b.c. Accidentally making the acquaintance of Pyrrho, he went to Elis and became his disciple. Afterwards he made his living as a peripatetic teacher in the towns about the Hellespont and Propontis, and finally settled in Athens—some time after 276—where he spent the rest of his life, with the exception of a short sojourn in Thebes.

Two statements in Diog. Laert. *l.c.* are of interest for Aratus: (a) § 110 ἐγγάσθη (sc. Τίμων) δὲ καὶ Ἀντιγόνῳ τῷ βασιλεῖ καὶ Πτολεμαίῳ τῷ Φιλαδέλφῳ, ὃς αὐτὸς ἐν τοῖς λάμψοις αὐτοῦ μαρτυρεῖ. (b) § 113 φασὶ δὲ καὶ Ἀρατον πυθέσθαι αὐτοῦ πῶς τὴν Ὁμήρου ποίησιν ἀσφαλῶς κτήσασι τὸν δὲ εἰπεῖν, Εἰ τοῖς ἀρχαῖοις ἀντιγράφοις ἐντυγχάνοι καὶ μὴ τοῖς ήδη διωρθωμένοις.

It would not be relevant to discuss here the question whether Timon personally visited the court of Philadelphus, though some colour is given to that view by the jesting reference by Timon to the Museum which is preserved in Athen. i. 22 D. That Timon visited the Macedonian Court is more generally accepted, in which case the conversation between Timon and Aratus will have taken place there *circ.* 276 b.c., the rash emendation, against which Aratus is warned, referring to the recent edition of Zenodotus.

The third teacher of Aratus mentioned by Suidas is Menedemus of Eretria (Life by Diog. Laert. ii. 18), founder of the Eretrian School of philosophy, who died

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some time not long after 278, at the age of seventy-four (Diog. Laert. *l.c.* 18). Diog. Laert. *l.c.* 10 says: ἡσπάξετο (sc. Μενέδημος) δὲ καὶ Ἀρατον καὶ Λυκόφρονα τὸν τῆς τραγῳδίας παιητὴν καὶ τὸν Ρόδιον Ἀνταγόραν. This would seem clearly to belong to the time when Aratus was studying in Athens, to which period also would belong his acquaintance with Callimachus, with the stoic philosopher Persaeus (*Vita IV.* probably wrongly says Persaeus was his teacher), with Praxiphanes the Peripatetic (Susemihl i. 144 ff. who puts his association with Aratus and Callimachus *circ.* 291–287).

The VIIth Idyll of Theocritus, the scene of which is laid in Cos, introduces an Aratus (98 ff.) as one apparently of the group of poets whose central figure was Philetas of Cos. It has been very generally assumed that this Aratus to whom Theocritus also addresses Idyll VI. is the author of the *Phaenomena* (so too the schol.). Against the identification it is pointed out (1) that the name Aratus was a common one in Cos, occurring on coins^a and in inscriptions^b of this period. (2) That in Theocritus "Aparos" has the first syllable short, whereas "Aparos" of the *Phaenomena* has always in Greek the first syllable long.

Of those who accept the identification some put the Coan sojourn of Aratus before his residence in Athens (Susemihl i. 286), others put it after (Croiset v. 225).

At some date, probably *circ.* 291, Aratus came to Athens where he made the acquaintance of his somewhat younger contemporary Callimachus, and with him apparently attended the lectures of the peripatetic philosopher Praxiphanes, but afterwards attached himself to Zeno of Citium, founder of the Stoic School of philosophy.

At this time too he made the acquaintance, as we have seen, of Menedemus. Zeno was on friendly terms with Antigonus Gonatas who may have become acquainted with Aratus in Athens. It is likely then that it was at the request of Antigonus himself that Aratus went to the Macedonian court along with his fellow students Persaeus

^a Paton and Hicks, *Inscriptions of Cos*, pp. 309, 313, 318.

^b Paton and Hicks, Nos. 10 c 58 and 81.

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and Philonides soon after Antigonus became king of all Macedonia in 276 B.C. It has been suggested that the occasion was the marriage of Antigonus with Phila, daughter of Seleucus and Stratonice, and it was then probably that Aratus produced his Hymn to Pan in honour of Antigonus' victory over the Celts at Lysimacheia in 277 B.C., allusion being made to the panic fear which had seized the enemy in that battle.

The Macedonian court was then the home of an active literary circle.

Here Aratus wrote at the instigation of Antigonus his *Phaenomena*, following the prose work of Eudoxus which bore the same name (*Vita III. τῶν Εὐδόξου Φαινομένων*) or was (*Vita I.*) entitled *Kάτοπτρον*.^a This must have been between 276–274, because in the latter year this literary circle was broken up by the invasion of Pyrrhus, and it was not till 272 that Antigonus was restored.

The legend that Aratus and Nicander of Colophon were contemporaries and that at the request of Antigonus Aratus wrote the *Phaenomena*, though he had no astronomical attainments while he knew about medicine: that Nicander, on the other hand, who knew astronomy, wrote by request of Antigonus the *Theriaca* and *Alexipharmacata*, is ridiculed on chronological grounds by *Vita I.* and *Vita IV.* It is alluded to by Cicero, *De oratore* i. 69, cf. G. Knaack in *Hermes* xxiii. (1888), p. 313.

Upon the invasion of Pyrrhus, Aratus went to the Court of Antiochus I. (Soter), son of Seleucus, where he lived for some time and where he completed an edition of the *Odyssey* of Homer. It appears that Antiochus wished him to edit the *Iliad* as well, but this apparently he did not do. Subsequently Aratus returned to the court of Antigonus at Pella, where he died at some date previous to the death of Antigonus (who died 240–239 B.C.).

A monument was erected to him at Soli and his portrait appears on coins of that town.^b

^a *Ἐυοπτρον*, Hipparch. i. 2. 2.

^b Head, *Hist. Num.* p. 729.

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2. THE MSS.

1. The two oldest mss. of the *Phaenomena* are :

M = Marcianus 476, containing Aratus (no life or title) with scholia and prefaces, and Lycophron with scholia. This ms. was written for his own use by Nicetas *diaconus* whom Maass identifies with the distinguished Bishop of Serrhai (Seres) in the eleventh century. It belonged to the library of Cardinal Bessarion and contains some annotations by him. Maass distinguishes a second hand (about thirteenth cent.) and a third, and lastly Bessarion himself (fifteenth cent.). This is both the oldest and best ms. of Aratus and represents, in all probability, the recension of Theon of Alexandria (fourth cent. A.D.) father of Hypatia and the last known member of the Alexandrian Museum, a distinguished philosopher and mathematician, author of commentaries on Aratus, Euclid, and Ptolemy. Theon's choice of readings was influenced by his apologetic tendency in favour of Aratus which led him to adopt the conjectures of Attalus of Rhodes and possibly to make conjectures of his own with a similar purpose. Some variants noted by Nicetas from another ms. may, as Maass thinks, represent the text of Sporus.

V = Vaticanus 1307 (no life, title 'Αράτου Φαινόμενα supplied by a later hand), containing Lycophron with scholl. and Aratus with scholl. The similarity of writing shows that this ms. was written about the same date as M. The two mss. agree closely even in minutiae. Bekker believed V to be the older of the two, but Maass, from a comparison of the scholia and on the ground that V is in general more corrupt than M, decides in favour of M and holds that V is derived either from M or from the archetype of M.

2. Later mss. These, dating from the thirteenth to the fifteenth century, are of two classes.

(a) *Interpolated mss.*, i.e. containing the interpolated lines of Maximus Planudes, a monk of Constantinople (fourteenth cent.). His interpolations, intended to bring Aratus into conformity with the Almagest or Megale

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Syntaxis of Claudius Ptolemaeus (2nd cent. A.D.), consist of 16 lines to follow *Phaen.* v. 480, 10 lines to follow v. 501, 14 lines to follow v. 514 (printed in Bekker's edition Berlin 1828).

These are: Barberinus i. 43, saec. xv.; Bodleianus inter Baroccianos 78, saec. xv.; Bodleianus inter Baroccianos 109, saec. xv.; Laurentianus xxviii. 37, written at Florence in 1464 by Joannes Scutariotes and once belonging to Angelo Poliziano, the famous humanist (1454-1494); Vindobonensis 127 (Lambecius) 341 (Nessel). v. Buhle ii. p. 377, Groddeck, *Epist. Crit. in Arati Phaen.*, etc. The Planudean recension is of no independent value.

(b) *Non-interpolated mss.*—Maass mentions (1) with scholia: Casanatensis G V 5, saec. xiv.; Vaticanus, 1910, s. xiii. vel xiv.; Vaticanus, 1692, s. xiii. vel xiv.; Vaticanus 121, s. xv.; Vaticanus 199, s. xv.; Marcianus 480, s. xv.; Ambrosianus C 32, sup. s. xv.; Ambrosianus H 42, sup. s. xv.; Parisinus 2841, s. xiii.; Parisinus 2726, s. xv.; Parisinus 2403, s. xiii. vel xiv.; Parisinus 2842; written 1475; Butlerianus Brit. Mus. Add. mss. 11886, s. xv. vel xvi.; Burneianus Brit. Mus. 63, s. xv.; Mosquensis (scholia printed in Buhle i. p. 269 ff.).

(2) Without scholia: Laurentianus xxxi. 32, s. xv.; Palatinus (inter Vaticanos) 137, s. xv.; Neapolitanus bibl. nat. ii. F 37, s. xv.; Marcianus 465, s. xv.; Marcianus 317, s. xv.; Parisinus 2728, s. xv.; Parisinus 2860, s. xv.; Parisinus 2843, s. xv.; Palatinus 40, s. xiv.; Rhedigeranus 35, s. xv.

Some of these have an independent value. Maass selects for his *apparatus criticus* two which he holds are not derived from M or V, though, like these, they derive from the recension of Theon; Parisinus 2403 (A) and Parisinus 2728 (C).

It is to be added that vv. 1-9, 10-12, 778-817, 822-891 of the *Phaenomena* are preserved in the *Eclogae* of Joannes Stobaeus (sixth century).

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3. THE SCHOLIA

The Scholia imply in general the same text as the Marcianus. Mainly, no doubt, they are founded on the commentary of Theon, but they contain also notes from the commentary of Sporos (schol. Arat. 541, 1091) and others.

4. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Editio princeps. — Aldine, Venice, October 1499 (in *Astronomi veteres*, with scholl. and Latin version, along with the *Aratea* of Cicero, Germanicus, and Avienus; the *Astronomica* of Firmicus and Manilius; *Procli diadochi Sphaera* with version by T. Linacre).

This was followed by a close succession of editions of Aratus either separately or along with kindred works (detailed account in edn. of J. T. Buhle i. xv. ff.); Gr. and Lat. with preface by Phil. Melanchthon, Wittenberg, 1521; another (?) Basel, 1523; Ceporinus, Basel, 1534; I. Mycillus, Basel, 1535; in *Sphaera atque astrorum coelestium ratio, natura et motus*, Basel, 1536; with Cicero's *Aratea* supplemented from Vergil, Germanicus, and Avienus, Joachim Perionius, Paris, 1540 (rep. Basel, 1540); c. scholl., Ceporini, Cologne, 1543; ap. Henr. Petri, Basel, 1547; ap. Guil. Morelum, Paris, 1559, 1595; *Arati Phaen. Latinis versibus reddita a Nicolao Areno, Essextiano Anglo*, Paris, 1561; H. Stephanus (in *Poet. Graec. principes heroici carminis*), Paris, 1566 (a new recension of the text, which became the vulgate).

In 1567 appeared the *editio princeps* of the Greek commentators on Aratus (Hipparchus and Achilles [Tatius] with the scholl. and Life of Aratus), by Petrus Victorius, Florentiae, In offic. Juntarum, Bernardi filiorum.

In 1600 Hugeianus Grotius (Huig van Groot, 1583–1645) published his *Syntagma Arateorum, Opus Antiquitatis et Astronomiae studiosissimum utilissimum*, Ex Offic. Plantiniana, ap. Christoph. Raphelegium, Acad. Lugd. Batav. Typogr. In the epist. dedicatory, dated from The Hague VII. Cal. August. M.D., he refers with pardonable pride to his youth. The *Syntagma* contains Aratus, Cicero's

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Aratea with the lacunae supplied in the same metre by Grotius, the *Aratea* of Germanicus, for which he used a ms. from the library of Jacobus Susius (Suys) of Grysenoordt; plates of the constellations from that ms.; notes on Aratus, Cicero, and Germanicus; and Avienus with short marginal notes. Grotius' references to mss. are very vague—"manuscriptus," "alii codices," etc.; Buhle says he used codex Palatinus — presumably Palatinus 40.

Aratus was included in the *Poet. Gr. veteres carminis her. scriptores* of Jacob. Lectius, Aureliae Allobrogum 1606; also in a collection of (mainly) astronomical works, Lyons, 1608. Other edd. are E. Schedius, Gustrou, 1631; John Fell, afterwards Bishop of Oxford, Oxford, 1672 (text mainly founded on Morel); A. M. Bandini, Florence, 1765 (with Italian verse trans. by A. M. Salvini). Buhle's judgement of Bandini is worth quoting: "In Arati editione textum Grotianum cum omnibus vitiis et mendis repetiit, ut adeo labores, de quibus conqueritur, non nisi mendaciis fingendis, quibus Florentinae ecclesiae Subdecano imponeret, contineantur. . . . Qui tandem factum est, ut putidissimus homo celeberrimae Italiae bibliothecae praeficeretur?"

The first volume of the edition of Io. Theophilus Buhle appeared at Leipzig (Weidmann) in 1793 (the preface is dated Göttingen, 21st Feb. 1793). The mss. on which he relies are Barberinus, Rhedigeranus, Mosquensis, and the Augustanus Eclogarum Stobaei for the lines quoted by the latter from Aratus. Vol. i. contains Life of Aratus (iv.); Hypothesis; the *Phaen.* and *Diosem.* with Latin prose version facing the text and the *scholia vulgata* at the foot of the page; Leontius *De Sphaer. Aratea*; "scholia Theonis" from cod. Mosquensis; and lastly critical animadversions. Vol. ii. (same place and publisher) appeared in 1801 and contains the *Aratea* of Cicero, Germanicus (with scholl.), Avienus; notes on these; ep. crit. of G. E. Groddeck. Lives of Aratus I., II., III. and the notice in Suidas; with an essay on the life and writings of Aratus and his Latin interpreters.

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Editions subsequent to Buhle are: F. C. Matthiä, Frankfort-on-Main, 1817; J. H. Voss (with German verse trans.), Heidelberg, 1824; Phil. Buttmann (critical notes), Berlin 1826 (founded on codd. Mosq., Vratislav. Barberin. Vindob, Palatin. and Bekker's collations of mss. in France and Italy); I. Bekker, Berlin, 1828 (with scholl.). Bekker's text is founded on Paris. Reg. 2403, Paris. Reg. 2726, Paris. Reg. 2728, Paris. Reg. 2841, Paris. Reg. 2842, Paris. Reg. 2843, Paris. Reg. 2860, Vaticanus 1307, Vaticanus 1910, Casanatensis O. Praedicatorum Minervitanorum J. 11. 6, Laurentianus Plut. 28 cod. 37, Marcianus 476, Marcianus 480, and Palatinus (in Vaticano) 137 as far only as v. 67. Didot (in *Poet. Didact.*), Paris, 1851. Finally E. Maass, Berlin, 1893: the standard critical edition.

Translations.—Besides those mentioned above, there are translations in French by Halma, Paris, 1823; in English by John Lamb, D.D., Master of Corp. Christ. Coll. Camb., London, 1848 (rhymed verse); by E. Poste, London, 1880.

Recent literature on Aratus includes: E. Maass, *Aratea*, Berlin, 1892, and *Commentariorum in Aratum Reliquiae*, Berlin, 1898; E. Bethe, *Aratillustrationen*, 1893^a; G. Kaibel, *Aratea* 1894^b; Wilamowitz-Moellendorf, *Aratos von Kos*, 1894; G. Dittmann, *De Hygino Arati interprete* 1900; J. Hoepken, *Über d. Entstehung d. Phaenomena d. Eudoxus—Aratus*, 1905; G. Sieg, *De Cicerone, Germanico, Avieno Arati interpretibus*, Halis Sax. 1886; J. Maybaum, *De Cicerone et Germanico Arati interpretibus*, Rostock, 1889; G. Knaack, *Wil.-Moell., Untersuch.* viii., 1886.

^a *Rhein. Mus.* xlviii. (1893).

^b *Hermes* xxix. (1894).

INTRODUCTION TO THE *PHAENOMENA*

I.

EUDOXUS of Cnidus, on whose prose work Aratus based his poem, lived *circa* 390–337 B.C. He was a pupil of Plato and a very distinguished mathematician. Proclus attributes to him the Fifth Book of Euclid's Elements, and among other achievements he is said to have solved the so-called "Delian problem" ^a and to have determined the volume of the pyramid and the cone by the method of exhaustion. According to Hipparchus i. 2. 2, "two books on the phenomena [*i.e.* the starry sphere] are attributed to Eudoxus, which, with very few exceptions, are in almost all points concordant. One of his books is entitled *Enoptron*, the other *Phaenomena*; it is on the latter that Aratus bases his poem."

Hipparchus, whose three books of commentary "on the *Phaenomena* of Aratus and Eudoxus" we possess, belonged to Nicaea in Bithynia and lived *circa* 190–120 B.C. His most famous achievement is his discovery of the Precession of the Equinoxes.

The poem of Aratus found many commentators, the most careful of whom, in the opinion of Hipparchus, was Attalus of Rhodes: ἔξηγησις μὲν οὖν τῶν Ἀράτου Φαινομένων καὶ δόλοι πλείονες συντετάχασιν ἐπιμελέστατα δὲ δοκεῖ πάντων Ἄτταλος ὁ καθ' ἡμᾶς μαθηματικὸς τὸν περὶ αὐτῶν πεποιῆσθαι λέγον (Hipp. i. 1. 3). Besides the commentary of Hipparchus we possess the Introduction of Geminus of Rhodes (first century B.C.), that of Achilles (*circa* A.D. 200), and lastly, the work of Leontius (*circa* A.D. 600 (?)) περὶ κατασκευῆς Ἀράτειου σφαῖρας.

^a *i.e.* the duplication of the cube (διπλασιασμὸς κύβου).

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II.

Out of many the following *testimonia* may be quoted.
Hipparchus i. 1. 7 ή γὰρ τῶν ποιημάτων χάρις ἀξιοπιστίαν τινα τοῖς λεγομένοις περιτίθησιν [cf. Pind. O. i. 30]. καὶ πάντες σχεδὸν οἱ τὸν ποιητὴν τοῦτον ἔχηγούμενοι προστίθενται τοῖς ὑπὲν αὐτοῦ λεγομένοις.

Dionysius Thrax (*Vita III.* p. 59 W.): συναγορεύει δὲ αὐτῷ [i.e. *Hipparchus*] καὶ Διονύσιος ἐν τῷ “περὶ συγκρίσεως Ἀράτου καὶ Ὁμήρου” περὶ τῶν μαθηματικῶν, δοκεῖ γέ φησιν· “οὐ τίθεμεν αὐτὸν ἱστρὸν εἶναι γράφαντα τὰς ἱστρικὰς δυνάμεις, οὐδὲ μαθηματικὸν θῆσομεν οὐδὲν ξένον εἰπόντα τῶν Εὔδδησον.”

Leontius (Buhle i. 257 f.): ἴστεον δὲ ὅτι τὰ περὶ τῶν δοτρῶν τῷ Ἀράτῳ εἰρημένα οὐ πάντα καλῶς εἰρηται, ὡς ἔστιν ἔκ τε τῶν Ἰππάρχω καὶ Πτολεμαίων συντεταγμένων περὶ τούτων μαθεῖν. αἴτιον δὲ πρῶτον μὲν, ἐπειὶ καὶ τὰ Εὔδδησον, οἷς μάλιστα ἡκολούθησεν ὁ Ἀράτος, οὐ λίαν ὄρθως εἴληπται, ἐπειτα δὲ ὅτι καὶ οὐ πρὸς τὸ ἀκριβές, ὡς φησι Σπόρος ὁ ὑπομνηματιστής [*commentator*], ἀλλὰ τὸ χρήσιμον τοῖς ναυτιλλομένοις ταῦτα οὕτω διαγέγραπται.

Cicero, *De re publ.* 14: “Dicebat enim Gallus sphaerae illius alterius solidae atque plenaes vetus esse inventum, et eam a Thalete Milesio primum esse tornatam, post autem ab Eudoxo Cnidio . . . eandem illam astris stellisque quae caelo inhaererent esse descriptam; cuius omnem ornatum et descriptionem sumptam ab Eudoxo multis aulis post non astrologiae [i.e. astronomy], sed poetica quadam facultate versibus Aratum extulisse.”

Cicero, *De orat.* i. 15: “si constat inter doctos hominem ignarum astrologiae ornatissimis. atque optimis versibus Aratum de caelo stellisque dixisse.”

Theon, i.e. *Vita III.* p. 59 W.: δοεν τινὲς . . . ἔδοξαν μὴ μαθηματικὸν εἶναι τὸν Ἀράτον· ὑπέλαβον γὰρ μηδὲν ἔτερον τῶν Εὔδδησον Φαινομένων ποιήσαντα αὐτὸν εἰς τὸ σύγγραμμα θεῖναι . . . βιάζονται δ' οὐ μετρίως· ἢν γὰρ καὶ τὸ εἰδέναι μεταφράσαι ἐμπειρίας μαθηματικῆς· εὑρήσομεν δὲ αὐτὸν καὶ ἐπιμελέστερον τὰ πλεῖστα τοῦ Εὔδδησον ἐπιστάμενον.

Achilles, i.e. *Vita I.* p. 55 W.: ἐπιτετευγμένως δ' αὐτῷ ἐγράφη τὰ Φαινόμενα, ὡς παρευδοκιμθῆναι πάντας ὑπὸ Ἀράτου.

Vita II. p. 57 W.: ἀλλ' ὅμως πάντων λαμπρότερον ὁ Ἀράτος ἐγράψε.

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Callimachus, *E.* xxix.

Leonidas of Tarentum (contemporary of Aratus), *A.P.*
ix. 25 :

Γράμμα τόδ' Ἀρήτοι δαήμονος, ὃς ποτε λεπτῆ
φροντίδι δημαιούσις ἀστέρας ἐφράσατο,
ἀπλανέας τὸν ἄμφω καὶ ἀλήμονας, οἷσιν ἐναργῆς
ἴλλαρμενος κύκλοις οὐρανὸς ἐνδέδεται.
αἰνεῖσθω δὲ καμῶν ἔργον μέγα καὶ Διὸς εἶναι
δεύτερος, δοτις ἔθηκ' ἀστρα φαεινότερα.

Meleager, *A.P.* iv. 49 : *ἀστρων τὸν ἰδριν "Αρατον.*

Epigr. by Πτολεμαῖος ὁ βασιλεὺς in *Vita I.*

Πάνθ' Ἡγησιάναξ τε καὶ Ἔρμιππος τὰ κατ' αἰθρην
τείρεα καὶ πολλοὶ ταῦτα τὰ φαινόμενα
βίβλοις ἐγκατέθεντο, ἀποσκόπιοι δὲ ἀφάμαρτον,
ἄλλα τὰ λεπτολόγου σκῆπτρον "Αρατος ἔχει.

C. Helvius Cinna (Müller p. 87, Baehrens, *Fr. Rom. Poet.* 324) :

Haec tibi Arateis multum vigilata lucernis
Carmina, quis ignes novimus aetherios,
Levis in aridulo malvae descripta libello
Prusiaca vexi munera navicula.

Ovid, *Amor.* i. 15. 6 :

"Cum sole et luna semper Aratus erit."

Quintilian, *Inst.* x. 1. 55 : "Arati materia motu caret, ut in qua nulla varietas, nullus affectus, nulla persona, nulla cuiusquam sit oratio; sufficit tamen operi cui se parem creditit."

III.

Among Roman writers Aratus attracted much attention and his influence upon Lucretius and Vergil need only be mentioned. His poem was translated by Cicero in his early youth ("admodum adulescentulus," *De nat. d.* ii. 41; cf. *Ad Attic.* ii. 1. 11 (June 60 B.C.) "prognostica mea cum oratiunculis propediem expecta"; as Cicero was then forty-six years of age, this would seem to imply that at first he had translated only the *Phaenomena* so-called, i.e. 1-732).

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Of his translation we possess some 670 lines. Some part at least of the poem was translated by P. Terentius Varro (82-37 B.C.), surnamed Atacinus from the river Atax in his native Gallia Narbonensis, who "nomen est adsecutus interpres operis alieni," Quintil. *Inst.* x. 1. 87 (he translated also the *Argonautica* of Apoll. Rhod.). Some fragments are preserved by Servius on Verg. *G.* i. 375, 397. We have also some 857 lines of the translation of Germanicus Caesar (15 B.C.-A.D. 19), the nephew of Tiberius. We possess further the paraphrase in 1878 lines by Rufus Festus Avienus (proconsul of Africa A.D. 366). The *Astronomica* of Manilius (under Tiberius) also owes much to Aratus.

IV.

After the *Prooemium* (1-8) Aratus mentions the Axis of the stellar sphere terminating in the North and South Poles (21-26). He now proceeds to enumerate the constellations.

A. 26-318

The Northern constellations, *i.e.* those North of the Zodiac but including the zodiacal signs themselves. His method is to start with the Bears and to work Southward to the Zodiac, then return to the Bears and again work South to the Zodiac, proceeding round the Pole from East to West. Thus 1 and 2. The Bears, Ursa Minor and Ursa Major, also known as The Wains. The modern derivation of $\alpha\mu\alpha\xi\alpha$ is $\alpha\mu\alpha + \alpha\xi\omega\nu$, and something of the sort seems to be alluded to by Aratus in v. 27. 3. Draco. Hipparchus i. 4. 2 ff. objects that the leading stars in Ursa Minor are nearly parallel with the tail of Draco, so that it is incorrect to say with Eudoxus and Aratus that Ursa Minor is in the coil of Draco; incorrect, too, to say with Aratus 47 that the Bears are on either side of the coil, when they are really on either side of his tail. More interesting is the remark of Hipparchus i. 4. 4 ff. that Aratus should have said not *right* temple, but *left* temple. He adds an important remark: "To say, as Attalus does,

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that Aratus conceives the head of Draco to be turned the other way and not turned towards the inside of the sphere, is quite unpleasing. For all the constellations are formed with reference to our point of view and turned towards us, except when one of them is in profile (*κατάγραφον*). This is made clear by Aratus repeatedly ; for whenever he mentions the right or left portion of a constellation, his statement agrees with this assumption." Hipparchus seems to imply that Draco is not conceived in profile (as he usually is in star-maps) and he holds that not the right temple but the left (γ Draconis) is in a straight line with the tongue of Draco and the end of the tail of the Great Bear. It may be noted that German. 58 and Avien. 162 follow Aratus in saying right temple.

4. Engonasin, the Phantom on his knees, who, according to the later interpretation, represents Hercules at the moment when he slew the Dragon which guarded the apples of the Hesperides. Hipparchus i. 4. 9 points out that Eudoxus and Aratus are guilty of an oversight in saying that Engonasin has his right foot on the head of Draco (69 f.), whereas it should be his left. Attalus attempted to exculpate Aratus by reading *μέσσον δ' ἐφύπερθε καρῆνον δεξιτεροῦ*, i.e. on the middle of the right side of Draco's head—which Attalus imagines to be turned away from us (*ἔξω τοῦ κέσμου*). - But it is shown by Hipparchus that this assumption (see above) is contrary to the practice of Aratus. Moreover it is more an oversight (*παρόραμα*) than an error (*ἀμάρτημα*) on the part of Aratus, as is shown by his other references to Engonasin 270 ff., 612 ff., 591 ff. Hipparchus is here clearly right. Heracles has his club in his right hand : the advanced knee must therefore be the left. So he is described in [Eratosth.] *Catast.* 4 and Hyginus, *Astr. s.v.* Engonasin, German. 68 ; but Avienus 192 follows Aratus in saying right foot. It is to be said, further, that the confusion of right and left is not only extremely natural but is also as a matter of fact extremely common in ancient accounts of the constellations. Moreover, many mss. of Germanicus actually represent Engonasin as Hercules with the lion's skin

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over his right arm, his club in his left, the left leg bent to the ground, the right advanced. (Boll, *Sphaera*, p. 102.)

5. The (Northern) Crown, *Corona Borealis*, said to be the crown of Ariadne, daughter of Minos, set among the stars by Dionysus : "Ariadneae caelestia dona Coronae," Manil. v. 21 ; "Coronam Gnosida," Ovid, *F.* iii. 459.

6. Ophiuchus, Serpentarius, Anguitenens, the figure of a man holding in his hands a serpent (*Anguis, Serpens*). He was sometimes identified with Asclepius ; [Eratosth.], *Cat.* i. 6.

7. Scorpio, the Eighth Sign of the Zodiac.

8. The Claws of Scorpio, the Seventh Sign of the Zodiac ; also known as Ζυγός, Libra, the Balance, the sign which the Sun enters at the Autumnal Equinox.

9. Arctophylax or Boötes with his brightest star Arcturus.

10. Virgo, the Maiden, the Sixth Sign of the Zodiac, identified with Dikē (Justice) or Astraea. In token of rustic simplicity she carries in her hand a corn-ear—represented by the bright star Spica (α Virginis). Usually this is said to be carried in her left hand [Eratosth.] *Cat.* i. 9 ; German. 95. Protrygeter, Vindemitor, a star on the right wing of Virgo ; [Eratosth.] *l.c.*, Hygin. *s.v.* Virgo. This line 138 is given by ACM, but it is not translated by German. 141 nor Avien. 353. The schol. on 137 mentions *protrygeter*, but it is not clear whether he read it.

11. Gemini, the Twins, Castor and Pollux, Third Sign of the Zodiac.

12. Cancer, the Crab, Fourth Sign of the Zodiac.

13. Leo, the Lion, Fifth Sign of the Zodiac.

14. Auriga, the Charioteer, including the Goat, Capella (α Aurigae) and the Kids, Haedi (γ, ξ Aurigae).

15. Taurus, the Bull, the Second Sign of the Zodiac, including the Hyades.

16. Cepheus. 17. Cassiepeia. 18. Andromeda. 19. Equus, Pegasus.

20. Aries, the Ram, First Sign of the Zodiac. 21.

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Deltoton (*i.e.* Δ-shaped) or Trigonon, Triangulum. 22. Pisces, the Fishes, Twelfth sign of the Zodiac. 23. Perseus. 24. Pleiades in the constellation of Taurus, here treated separately on account of their importance as seasonal signs. 25. Lyra, the Lyre.

26. The Bird, the Swan (opp. to Iovis ales=Aquila, Manil. i. 350).

27. Aquarius, the Water-Carrier, Eleventh Sign of the Zodiac.

28. Capricorn, the Goat, Tenth Sign of the Zodiac.

29. Sagittarius, the Archer, Ninth Sign of the Zodiac.

30. Sagitta, the Arrow. 31. Aquila, the Eagle. 32. Delphinus, the Dolphin.

This ends the Northern constellations: Haec sunt Aquilonia signa (Manil. i. 379).

B

CONSTELLATIONS SOUTH OF THE ECLIPTIC

1. Orion. 2. Canis Major, the Dog, including Sirius (α Canis Majoris). 3. Lepus, the Hare. 4. Argo. 5. Cetus, the Whale. 6. Eridanus, the River. 7. Piscis Australis, the Southern Fish. 8. Hydor, Water. 9. Ara, the Altar. 10. Centaurus, the Centaur, often confused with the other Centaur, Sagittarius. 11. Therium, Bestia, the Wolf. 12. Hydra. 13. Crater, the Cup. 14. Corvus, the Raven. 15. Procyon.

This ends the Fixed Stars.

C

Next Aratus refers to the Five Planets which he declines to discuss. He does not name them but he means, of course, Saturn or Cronus, Jupiter or Zeus, Mars or Ares, Venus or Aphrodite, Mercury or Hermes.

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D

Aratus next describes the Circles of the Celestial Sphere (454-461).

1. Gala, the Galaxy or Milky Way, a Great Circle of the Celestial Sphere.

2. The Tropic of Cancer, an imaginary circle $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ North of the Equator, marking the extreme Northern limit of the Sun's annual path.

3. The Tropic of Capricorn, an imaginary circle $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ South of the Equator, marking the extreme Southern limit of the Sun's annual path.

4. The Equator, a Great Circle of the Celestial Sphere, its plane being perpendicular to the axis of the Celestial Sphere. It is called *ἰσημερινὸς κύκλος*, or the Equinoctial, because when the Ecliptic or annual path of the Sun cuts it (1) when the Sun enters Aries (*circa* March 21), and again (2) when the Sun enters Libra (*circa* September 23), day and night are equal all over the globe.

5. The Zodiac, used sometimes generally in the sense of the Ecliptic, a Great Circle of the Celestial Sphere, representing the apparent annual path of the Sun among the stars. The plane of the Ecliptic is inclined to the plane of the Equator at an angle of (roughly) $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$. This so-called "obliquity of the Ecliptic" is what causes variation in the length of day and night at different seasons and in different latitudes. When the Zodiac is used more strictly, it means the belt of sky extending some 6 to 12 degrees on either side of the Ecliptic and comprehending the so-called zodiacal signs or constellations. In the Ecliptic lie the apparent paths of the Sun, Moon, and chief planets, and it gets its name from the fact that the Moon must be in or near the plane of the Ecliptic when an eclipse takes place.

E. 559-732

Aratus next deals with the *συναντολαι* and *ἀντικαταδύσεις* of the constellations, *i.e.* what stars rise with a given zodiacal sign or set when the zodiacal sign is rising. The order in which he enumerates the signs of the Zodiac is

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from the Summer Solstice onward : Cancer, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricorn, Aquarius, Pisces, Aries, Taurus, Gemini.

Since in modern editions of the Classics statements about the rising and setting of stars are notoriously untrustworthy, it seems desirable to explain what exactly is meant by the rising and setting of a star. The early Greek writers on the matter distinguish the real or imperceptible rising and setting from the apparent or perceptible rising and setting. We thus have : (A) Real Risings and Settings. (1) The true Cosmical Rising, *i.e.* Star and Sun rise together (the star, though above the horizon, being invisible on account of its proximity to the Sun). (2) The true Cosmical Setting, *i.e.* the Star sets as the Sun rises (the star again being invisible because before it actually reaches the W. horizon it is obscured by the light of the rising Sun). (3) The true Acronychal Rising, *i.e.* the Star rises as the Sun sets (again the star is invisible as it emerges from the E. horizon because the light of the departed Sun still illuminates the sky). (4) The true Acronychal Setting, *i.e.* Star and Sun set together (the Star being therefore invisible).

But corresponding to these we have : (B) The Perceptible Risings and Settings which are of more practical importance. And these are : (1) The Heliacal rising, *i.e.* the first visible appearance of a star on the E. horizon before sunrise. The star is just sufficiently in advance of the Sun to be visible for a moment. (2) The Heliacal Setting, *i.e.* the last visible setting of a star in the evening (next night it will have reached the West while there is still too much light for it to be seen). (3) The (apparent) Acronychal Rising, *i.e.* the last visible rising of a star in the evening (next night it will have risen while there is still too much light for its emergence above the E. horizon to be seen). (4) The (apparent) Cosmical Setting, *i.e.* the first visible setting of a star in the morning (the previous night it does not quite succeed in reaching the West before sunrise ; every morning thereafter the interval between its setting and sunrise increases).

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The Rising of a Star normally means its Heliacal Rising ; the Setting of a Star its Cosmical Setting.

Hipparchus ii. 1. 1 f. remarks that Aratus in treating the signs of the Zodiac is concerned with the actual constellations, not with the ideal divisions of the Zodiac, and is therefore bound to be relatively inaccurate, since those constellations are sometimes less, sometimes larger than the twelfth part ($\delta\omega\delta\epsilon\kappa\alpha\tau\eta\mu\nu\sigma\iota\omega\nu$) which they are supposed to occupy. Some of them, moreover, do not lie wholly in the Zodiac but considerably North of it, e.g. Leo and the more northerly of the two Fishes. He notes further (ii. 1. 15) that Aratus in his division of the Zodiac begins with the solstitial and equinoctial points, and so makes those points the beginnings of the signs, while Eudoxus makes those points the middle of the signs, the solstices occurring in the middle of Cancer and Capricorn, the equinoxes in the middle of Aries and Libra.

F

The Weather Signs, it is now generally agreed, are an integral part of the poem. The separate title given by some grammarian to this part of the poem is *Διοσημῖαι* or *Διοσημεῖαι*, not *Διοσημεῖα*. For *διοσημῖα* in the sense of some significant phenomenon of the weather cf. Aristoph. *Ach.* 170 f. λέγω δ' ὑμῖν ὅτι | διοσημῖα 'στι καὶ ῥανὶς βέβληκέ με, Plut. *Mor.* 419 Ε σύγχυσιν μεγάλην περὶ τὸν ἀέρα καὶ διοσημῖας πολλὰς γενέσθαι, Poll. viii. 124 ἀνίστατο δὲ τὰ δικαστήρια εἰ γένοιτο διοσημῖα · ἔξηγηται δὲ ἐκαλοῦντο οἱ τὰ περὶ τῶν διοσημῶν καὶ τὰ τῶν ἀλλων ἱερῶν διδάσκοντες. Cf. Suid. s.v. διοσημῖα and Diodor. v. 40, speaking of the Etruscans : γράμματα δὲ καὶ φυσιολογίαν καὶ θεολογίαν ἔξεπδυησαν ἐπὶ πλέον, καὶ τὰ περὶ τὴν κεραυνοσκοπίαν μάλιστα πάντων ἀνθρώπων ἔξειργάσαντο · διὸ καὶ μέχρι τῶν νῦν χρόνων οἱ τῆς οἰκουμένης σχεδὸν δῆλης ἡγούμενοι θαυμάζουσι τε τοὺς ἀνδρας καὶ κατὰ τὰς ἐν τοῖς κεραυνοῖς διοσημῖας τούτοις ἔξηγηταις χρῶνται.

A vexed question is the relation of the Weather Signs to the little work Περὶ σημείων which passes under the name of Theophrastus. On the one hand Maass (Introd.

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to his edition, p. xxv) thinks that both are based upon an original written in Ionic. On the other hand Kaibel ("Aratea" in *Hermes* xxix. (1894)) is of opinion that the Ηερὶ σημεῖων was written after the publication of the poem of Aratus and that the work shows indications of disarrangement due to subsequent additions from Aratus and other sources. As these additions agree in style and language with the rest of the work Kaibel holds that they were made by the author himself.

The details of the Metonic Cycle referred to in 752 ff. cannot be discussed here, but a few words must be said. The problem is to find a cycle which will contain a whole number of solar years and at the same time a whole number of synodical months. Meton found that 235 lunations amount practically to nineteen solar years. He therefore made a Cycle of 6940 days, made up of nineteen years with seven intercalated months. The chief relevant texts are Theophr. Ηερὶ σημ. 4, Diod. xii. 36, Geminus 37 D (Petav.). The words of Aratus 754 ff. have been the subject of much controversy. They appear to refer to the Metonic Calendar as distinguished from the Metonic Cycle. In his *Parapegma*^a or Calendar the first *phenomenon* seems to have been the rise of Orion's Belt, then the rest of Orion, up to his foot; then Sirius; and all the other stars, whether governing terrestrial things mainly (the stars of Zeus) or mainly nautical affairs (the stars of Poseidon). But Ideler i. 327 thinks the reference is to the first and last *phenomena* recorded in the Metonic Calendar. E. Müller supposed the Belt of Orion to denote the beginning, while Sirius denoted the end of the stellar year.

^a It was usual for early astronomers to "fix up," παραπηγμέναι, their calendars on pillars in a public place (Aelian, *V.H.* x. 7); hence παράπηγμα, *affiche*, comes to mean "calendar." Meton's calendar appears to have begun with 18th Scirophorion (27th June), 432 B.C., his first New Moon falling on 16th July.'

ΑΡΑΤΟΥ ΦΑΙΝΟΜΕΝΑ

Ἐκ Διὸς ἀρχώμεσθα, τὸν οὐδέποτ’ ἄνδρες ἔωμεν
ἀρρητον· μεσταὶ δὲ Διὸς πᾶσαι μὲν ἀγυιαί,
πᾶσαι δ’ ἀνθρώπων ἀγοραί, μεστὴ δὲ θάλασσα
καὶ λιμένες· πάντη δὲ Διὸς κεχρήμεθα πάντες.
τοῦ γὰρ καὶ γένος εἰμέν· δ’ δ’ ἥπιος ἀνθρώποισιν
δεξιὰ σημαίνει, λαοὺς δ’ ἐπὶ ἔργον ἐγείρει,
μιμνήσκων βιότοιο, λέγει δ’ ὅτε βῶλος ἀρίστη
βουσί τε καὶ μακέλησι, λέγει δ’ ὅτε δεξιὰ ὥραι
καὶ φυτὰ γυρῶσαι καὶ σπέρματα πάντα βαλέσθαι.
αὗτὸς γὰρ τά γε σήματ’ ἐν οὐρανῷ ἐστήριξεν,
ἄστρα διακρίνας, ἐσκέψατο δ’ εἰς ἐνιαυτὸν
ἀστέρας οἵ κε μάλιστα τετυγμένα σημαίνοιεν
ἀνδράσιν ὥραν, ὅφερ ἔμπεδα πάντα φύωνται.
τῷ μιν ἀεὶ πρῶτον τε καὶ υστατον ἵλασκονται.
χαῖρε, πάτερ, μέγα θαῦμα, μέγ’ ἀνθρώποισιν ὄνειαρ,
αὗτὸς καὶ προτέρη γενεῆ. χαίροιτε δὲ Μοῦσαι
μειλίχιαι μάλα πᾶσαι· ἐμοὶ γε μὲν ἀστέρας εἰπεῦν
ἢ θέμις εὐχομένῳ τεκμήρατε πᾶσαν ἀοιδήν.

Οἱ μὲν ὄμῶς πολέες τε καὶ ἄλλυδις ἄλλοι ἔοντες¹

¹ Ιόντες codd. recd., cf. schol.

^a Cicero, *De legg.* ii. 3 “Ab Iove Musarum primordia sicut in Aratio carmine orsi sumus”; Germ. *Arat.* 1 f. “Ab Iove principium magno deduxit Aratus Carminis”; Avien. *Arat.* 1 “Carminis inceptor mihi Iuppiter.”

^b N.T. Acts xvii. 28.

^c Cicero *ap.* Priscian. x. 11.

ARATUS : PHAENOMENA

FROM Zeus let us begin ; ^a him do we mortals never leave unnamed ; full of Zeus are all the streets and all the market-places of men ; full is the sea and the havens thereof ; always we all have need of Zeus. For we are also his offspring ; ^b and he in his kindness unto men giveth favourable signs and wakeneth the people to work, reminding them of livelihood. He tells what time the soil is best for the labour of the ox and for the mattock, and what time the seasons are favourable both for the planting of trees and for casting all manner of seeds. For himself it was who set the signs in heaven, ^c and marked out the constellations, and for the year devised what stars chiefly should give to men right signs of the seasons, to the end that all things might grow unfailingly. Wherefore him do men ever worship first and last. Hail, O Father, mighty marvel, mighty blessing unto men. Hail to thee and to the Elder Race ^d ! Hail, ye Muses, right kindly, every one ! But for me, too, in answer to my prayer direct all my lay, even as is meet, to tell the stars.

They, all alike, many though they be and other

^a The Elder or Earlier Race is variously interpreted in the scholia as (1)=Zeus (*ἐπειλαύρδος εἰ καὶ ἡ προτέρα γενεὴ*) ; (2)=Titans ; (3)=the brothers of Zeus ; (4)=the earlier astronomers ; (5)=the heroes. ^b Cicero, *Dē nat. d.* ii. 41.

ARATUS¹

οὐρανῷ ἔλκονται πάντ' ἥματα συνεχὲς αἰεί· 20
 αὐτὰρ ὁ γ' οὐδ' ὀλύγον μετανίσσεται, ἀλλὰ μάλ' αὗτως
 ἄξων αἱὲν ἄρηρεν, ἔχει δ' ἀτάλαντον ἀπάντη
 μεσσηγὸν γαῖαν, περὶ δ' οὐρανὸν¹ αὐτὸν ἀγινεῖ.
 καὶ μιν πειραίνουσι δύω πόλοι ἀμφοτέρωθεν· 25
 ἀλλ' ὁ μὲν οὐκ ἐπίοπτος, ὁ δ' ἀντίος ἐκ βορέαο
 ὑψόθεν ὠκεανοῦ· δύω δέ μιν ἀμφὶς ἔχουσαι
 ΑΡΚΤΟΙ ἄμα τροχώσι, τὸ δὴ καλέονται ἈΜΑΞΑΙ.
 αἱ δ' ἦτοι κεφαλὰς μὲν ἐπ' ἵξυας αἱὲν ἔχουσιν
 ἀλλήλων, αἱὲι δὲ κατωμάδιαι φορέονται,
 ἐμπαλιν εἰς ὕμους τετραμμέναι. εἰ ἐτεὸν δή, 30
 Κρήτηθεν κεῖναι γε Διὸς μεγάλου ἴότητι
 οὐρανὸν εἰσανέβησαν, ὁ μιν τότε κουρίζοντα
 Δίκτω ἐν εὐώδει, ὅρεος σχεδὸν Ἰδαίοιο,
 ἀντρῷ ἐγκατέθεντο καὶ ἔτρεφον εἰς ἐνιαυτόν,
 Δικταῖοι Κούρητες ὅτε Κρόνον ἐψεύδοντο. 35
 καὶ τὴν μὲν ΚΥΝΟΣΩΤΡΑΝ ἐπίκλησιν καλέουσιν,
 τὴν δ' ἔτέρην ἘΛΙΚΗΝ. Ἐλίκη γε μὲν ἄνδρες
 Ἀχαιοὶ
 εἰν ἀλλὶ τεκμαίρονται ἵνα χρὴ νῆσος ἀγινεῖν,
 τῇ δ' ἄρα Φοίνικες πίσυνοι περόωσι θάλασσαν. 40
 ἀλλ' ἡ μὲν καθαρὴ καὶ ἐπιφράσσασθαι ἐτοίμη
 πολλὴ φαινομένη Ἐλίκη πρώτης ἀπὸ νυκτὸς·
 ἡ δ' ἔτέρη ὀλίγη μέν, ἀτὰρ ναύτησιν ἀρείων·
 μειοτέρῃ γὰρ πᾶσα περιστρέφεται στροφάλιγγι·
 τῇ καὶ Σιδόνιοι ιθύντατα ναυτίλλονται.

¹ οὐρανὸν M; οὐρανὸς AC.

^a Ocean here = horizon, as usual in Aratus.

^b The Greater and the Lesser Bear.

^c Cic. *De nat. d.* ii. 41. The translation of ἐμπαλιν κτλ. is too disputed to be discussed here.

^d Dicton, apparently a by-form of the usual Dicte. It is, of course, not near Ida, as Strabo points out: καὶ γὰρ ἡ

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star in other path, are drawn across the heavens always through all time continually. But the Axis shifts not a whit, but unchanging is for ever fixed, and in the midst it holds the earth in equipoise, and wheels the heaven itself around.

On either side the Axis ends in two Poles, but thereof the one is not seen, whereas the other faces us in the north high above the ocean.^a Encompassing it two Bears^b wheel together—wherefore they are also called the Wains. Now they ever hold their heads each toward the flank of the other, and are borne along always shoulder-wise, turned alternate on their shoulders.^c If, indeed, the tale be true, from Crete they by the will of mighty Zeus entered up into heaven, for that when in olden days he played as a child in fragrant Dicton,^d near the hill of Ida, they set him in a cave and nurtured him for the space of a year, what time the Dictaeon Curetes were deceiving Cronus. Now the one men call by name Cynosura and the other Helice. It is by Helice that the Achaeans on the sea divine which way to steer their ships, but in the other the Phoenicians put their trust when they cross the sea.^e But Helice,^f appearing large at earliest night, is bright and easy to mark; but the other is small, yet better for sailors: for in a smaller orbit wheel all her stars. By her guidance, then, the men of Sidon^g steer the straightest course.

Δίκτη πλησίον (τῆς Πράσου), οὐχ ὡς "Αρατος " δρεσ σχεδὸν 'Ιδαιοιο." καὶ γὰρ χιλίους ἡ Δίκτη τῆς "Ιδης ἀπέχει (Strabo 478). Zenodotus of Mallos understood δίκτον as = δίκταμον, the plant "dittany," hence the epithet "fragrant" (schol.).

* Ovid, *Trist.* iv. 3. 1-2 "Magna minorque ferae, quarum regis altera Graias, Altera Sidonias, utraque sicca, rates." Cf. Cic. *De nat. d.* iii. 42.

^a The Great Bear (Ursa Major).

^b The Phoenicians.

ARATUS

Tὰς δὲ δι’ ἀμφοτέρας οἵη ποταμοῖο ἀπορρώξ⁴⁶
εἰλεῖται μέγα θαῦμα, ΔΡΑΚΩΝ, περί τ’ ἀμφί τ’
ἔαγὼς

μυρίος· αἱ δ’ ἄρα οἱ σπείρης ἐκάτερθε φέρονται
“Ἀρκτοὶ, κυανέου πεφυλαγμέναι ὡκεανοῖο.
αὐτὰρ ὅ γ’ ἄλλην μὲν νεάτη ἐπιτείνεται οὐρῆ,
ἄλλην δὲ σπείρη περιτέμνεται. ἡ μέν οἱ ἄκρη
οὐρῆ πάρ κεφαλὴν Ἐλίκης ἀποπαύεται” Ἀρκτου·
σπείρη δ’ ἐν Κυνόσουρα κάρη ἔχει· ἡ δὲ κατ’ αὐτὴν
εἰλεῖται κεφαλὴν καὶ οἱ ποδὸς ἔρχεται ἄχρις,
ἐκ δ’ αὐτις παλίνορσος ἀνατρέχει. οὐ μὲν ἐκείνη
οἰόθεν οὐδ’ οilos κεφαλῆ ἐπιλάμπεται ἀστήρ,
ἄλλα δύο κροτάφοις, δύο δ’ ὅμμασιν· εἰς δ’ ὑπ-⁵⁵
ένερθεν

ἐσχατιὴν ἐπέχει γένυος δεινοῖο πελώρου,
λοξὸν δ’ ἐστὶ κάρη, νεύοντι δὲ πάμπαν ἔοικεν
ἄκρην εἰς Ἐλίκης οὐρήν· μάλα δ’ ἐστὶ κατ’ ιθύ
καὶ στόμα καὶ κροτάφοιο τὰ δεξιὰ νειάτῳ οὐρῆ.
κείνη που κεφαλὴ τῇ νίσσεται, ἥχι περ ἄκραι
μίσγονται δύσιές τε καὶ ἀντολαὶ ἀλλήλησιν.

Τῆδ’ αὐτοῦ μογέοντι κυλίνδεται ἀνδρὶ ἐοικὸς
εἴδωλον. τὸ μὲν οὔτις ἐπίσταται ἀμφαδὸν εἰπεῖν,

^a Draco.

^b i.e. never set for Northern latitudes.

^c Cynosura (Ursa Minor).

^d Hipparchus says it should be *left* temple.

^e Cic. *De nat. d.* ii. 42 “Et reliquum quidem corpus Draconis totis noctibus cernimus: ‘Hoc caput hic paulum sese subito aequore condit, Ortu ubi atque obitus partem admiscetur in unam.’” At latitude x° a star x° from Pole would just touch the horizon at its lowest point. The head of Draco lies between 33° and 39° from the Pole ($34\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ – 37° , Hipparch. i. 4. 8), and hence about lat. 37° it would just touch the horizon at its lowest point, i.e. it lies within the

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Between them, as it were the branch of a river, circles in wondrous way the Dragon,^a winding infinite around and about ; on either side of his coil are borne along the Bears, that shun evermore the blue sea.^b Now towards the one he stretches the end of his tail, but with the coil he intercepts the Lesser Bear.^c The tip of his tail ends by the head of Helice, but in the coil Cynosura has her head. For his coil circles past her very head and comes near her feet, but again, turning back, runs upward. Not one lone star shines on his head, but on his brows are two stars lit, and two in his eyes, and one beneath is set upon the chin-point of the dread monster. Aslant is his head, and he seems most like as if he were nodding to the tip of the tail of Helice ; his mouth and right^d temple straight confront the end of her tail. That head wheels near where the limits of setting and rising blend.^e

Right there in its orbit wheels a Phantom form,^f like to a man that strives at a task. That sign no

circle of perpetual visibility ($\delta\; \alpha\epsilon\; \phi\alpha\nu\rho\delta\; \kappa\kappa\lambda\sigma$) ; cf. Hipparch. *l.c.*, who refutes Attalus who said it lay somewhat south of this. In other words, a star so situated that it rises nearly due North will set nearly due North, and the interval between setting and rising will be very short : setting and rising blend ; cf. *Scott's Last Expedition* (Smith, Elder & Co., 1913), chap. ix. April 23, "The long mild twilight which like a silver clasp unites to-day with yesterday ; when morning and evening sit together hand in hand beneath the starless sky of midnight." Homer's remarks upon the Laestrygones, *Od.* x. 82 ff., especially $\acute{e}\gamma\gamma\upsilon\;\gamma\grave{\alpha}\rho\;\nu\nu\kappa\tau\acute{o}s\;\tau\epsilon\;\kappa\alpha\;\eta\mu\alpha\tau\acute{o}s\;\epsilon\iota\sigma\iota\;\kappa\acute{e}\lambda\epsilon\nu\theta\acute{o}s$, point, as Crates rightly saw (schol. Arat. 62), to a people of the Far North.

^f Cicero, *De nat. d.* ii. 42 "Id autem caput [sc. Draconis] Attingens defessa velut maearentis imago Vertitur' quam quidem Graeci 'Engonasin vocant, genibus quia nixa feratur.'" See 270 n. and Introd. p. 373.

ARATUS

ούδ' ὅτινι κρέμαται κεῖνος πόνω, ἀλλά μιν αὗτως 65
 ΕΓΓΟΝΑΣΙΝ καλέουσι. τὸ δ' αὐτὸν ἐν γούνασι κάμνον
 ὀκλάζοντι ἔοικεν· ἀπ' ἀμφοτέρων δέ οἱ ὥμων
 χεῖρες ἀείρονται· τάνυταί γε μὲν ἄλλυδις ἄλλη
 ὅσσον ἐς ὄργυιήν· μέσσω δ' ἐφύπερθε καρήνω
 δεξιτεροῦ ποδὸς ἄκρον ἔχει σκολιοῦ Δράκοντος. 70

Αὐτοῦ κάκεῖνος ΣΤΕΦΑΝΟΣ, τὸν ἀγανὸς ἔθηκεν
 σῆμα· ἔμεναι Διόνυσος ἀποιχομένης Ἀριάδνης,
 νώτῳ ὑποστρέφεται κεκμηότος Εἰδώλοιο.

Νώτῳ μὲν Στέφανος πελάει, κεφαλὴ γε μὲν ἄκρῃ
 σκέπτεο πάρ κεφαλὴν Ὁφιούχεον, ἐκ δ' ἄρ' ἐκείνης 75
 αὐτὸν ἐπιφράσσαιο φαεινόμενον ΟΦΙΟΤΧΟΝ·
 τοῖοι οἱ κεφαλῆι ὑποκείμενοι ἀγλαοὶ ὠμοι
 εἴδονται· κεῖνοι γε καὶ ἄν διχόμηνι σελήνῃ
 εἰσωποὶ τελέθοιεν· ἀτὰρ χέρες οὐ μάλα ἴσαι·
 λεπτὴ γάρ καὶ τῇ καὶ τῇ ἐπιδέδρομεν αἴγλη.
 ἀλλ' ἔμπης κάκεῖναι ἐπόψιαι· οὐ γάρ ἐλαφραῖ·
 ἀμφότεραι δ' Ὁφιος πεπονήσαται, ὃς ρά τε μέσσον
 δινεύει Ὁφιούχον· ὁ δ' ἔμμενες εὖ ἐπαρηρὼς
 ποσσὸν ἐπιθλίβει μέγα θηρίον ἀμφοτέροισιν,
 ΣΚΟΡΠΙΟΝ, ὀφθαλμῷ τε καὶ ἐν θώρηκι βεβηκώς 85
 ὄρθος. ἀτάρ οἱ ΟΦΙΣ γε δύω στρέφεται μετὰ χερσόν,
 δεξιτερῇ ὀλίγος, σκαιῇ γε μὲν ὑψόθι πολλός.

^a Engonasin, *Ingeniculus*: later supposed to be Heracles at the moment when he slew the dragon (Draco) which guarded the apples of the Hesperides (Avien. 169 ff.); also called Gnyx, i.e. On his knees A. 591, 615; or *Eidolon*, here and 64. By Roman poets called Nixus, Effigies, Imago. Cf. Avien. 631, Germ. 271.

^b Hipparchus in *Arat. et Eudox. Phaen.* i. 2. 6 points out that both Eudoxus and Aratus say "right foot," whereas it should be "left foot."

^c Corona Borealis. Cic. *l.c.* "Hic illa eximio posita est fulgore Corona."

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man knows how to read clearly, nor on what task he is bent, but men simply call him On His Knees.^a Now that Phantom, that toils on his knees, seems to sit on bended knee, and from both his shoulders his hands are upraised and stretch, one this way, one that, a fathom's length. Over the middle of the head of the crooked Dragon, he has the tip of his right foot.^b

Here too that Crown,^c which glorious Dionysus set to be memorial of the dead Ariadne, wheels beneath the back of the toil-spent Phantom.

To the Phantom's back the Crown is near, but by his head mark near at hand the head of Ophiuchus,^d and then from it you can trace the starlit Ophiuchus himself: so brightly set beneath his head appear his gleaming shoulders. They would be clear to mark even at the midmonth moon, but his hands are not at all so bright; for faint runs the gleam of stars along on this side and on that. Yet they too can be seen, for they are not feeble. Both firmly clutch the Serpent,^e which encircles the waist of Ophiuchus, but he, stedfast with both his feet well set, tramples a huge monster, even the Scorpion,^f standing upright on his eye and breast. Now the Serpent is wreathed about his two hands—a little above his right hand, but in many folds high above his left.

^a Cic. *l.c.*, “Atque haec quidem a tergo, propter caput autem Anguitenens, ‘Quem claro perhibent Ophiuchum nomine Graii. Hic pressu duplici palmarum continet Anguem, Atque eius ipse manet religatus corpore torto; Namque virum medium serpens sub pectora cingit. Ille tamen nitens graviter vestigia ponit Atque oculos urgat pedibus pectusque Nepaï [=Scorpio].’” Cic. *ap.* Priscian. xiv. 52 “Huic supera duplices humeros affixa videtur Stella micans tali specie talique nitore.”

^e Serpens.

^f Scorpio.

ARATUS

Καὶ δή οἱ Στεφάνω παρακέκλιται ἄκρα γένεια,
νειόθι δὲ σπείρης μεγάλας ἐπιμαίεο χηλασ.

ἄλλ' αἱ μὲν φαέων ἐπιδευέεις, οὐδὲν ἀγαναί. 90

Ἐξόπιθεν δ' Ἐλίκης φέρεται ἐλάοντι ἔοικὼς
ΑΡΚΤΟΦΤΛΑΞ, τόν δὲ ἄνδρες ἐπικλείουσι ΒΟΩΤΗΝ,
οῦνεχ' ἀμαξαίης ἐπαφώμενος εἴδεται Ἀρκτον.
καὶ μάλα πᾶς ἀρίδηλος· ὑπὸ ζώνη δέ οἱ αὐτὸς
ἔξ ἄλλων ΑΡΚΤΟΤΡΟΣ ἐλίσσεται ἀμφαδὸν ἀστήρ. 95

Ἀμφοτέροισι δὲ ποσσὶν ὅποι σκέπτοιο Βοώτεω
ΠΑΡΘΕΝΟΝ, ηδὲ ἐν χερσὶ φέρει Στάχυν αἰγλήντα.
εἴτ' οὖν Ἀστραίου κείη γένος, ὃν δέ τέ φασιν
ἄστρων ἀρχαῖον πατέρα ἔμμεναι, εἴτε τεν ἄλλου,
εὔκηλος φορέοιτο· λόγος γε μὲν ἐντρέχει ἄλλος
ἀνθρώποις, ὡς δῆθεν ἐπιχθονίη πάρος ἦεν,
ῆρχετο δὲ ἀνθρώπων κατεναντίη, οὐδέ ποτε ἀνδρῶν
οὐδέ ποτε ἀρχαίων ἡνήνατο φῦλα γυναικῶν,
ἄλλ' ἀναμίξε ἐκάθητο, καὶ ἀθανάτη περ ἐοῦσα.
καὶ ἐ Δίκην καλέεσκον· ἀγειρομένη δὲ γέροντας, 10
ἥρε που εἰν ἀγορῇ ηδὲ εὐρυχόρῳ ἐν ἀγυνῇ,
δημοτέρας ἦειδεν ἐπισπέρχουσα θέμιστας.
οὕπω λευγαλέου τότε νείκεος ἡπίσταντο
οὐδὲ διακρίσιος πολυμεμφέος οὐδὲ κυδοιμού,
αὗτως δὲ ἔζων· χαλεπὴ δὲ ἀπέκειτο θάλασσα,
καὶ βίον οὕπω νῆες ἀπόπροθεν ἤγινεσκον,
ἄλλὰ βόες καὶ ἄροτρα καὶ αὐτή, πότνια λαῶν,
μυρία πάντα παρεῖχε Δίκη, δώτειρα δικαίων.
τόφρος δὲ, σφρός ἔτι γαῖα γένος χρύσειον ἔφερβεν.
ἀργυρέω δὲ ὄλιγη τε καὶ οὐκέτι πάμπαν ἔτοίμη¹ 11

¹ ὁμοίη Α.

“ Scorpion's Claws or Libra.

^b Boötes. Cic. l.c. “ Septentriones autem sequitur ‘ Arctophylax, vulgo qui dicitur esse Bootes, Quod quasi temoni adiunctam prae se quatit Arctum.’ Dein quae sequuntur.

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Toward the Crown leans the Serpent's jaw, but beneath his coiling form seek thou for the mighty Claws ^a; they are scant of light and nowise brilliant.

Behind Helice, like to one that drives, is borne along Arctophylax whom men also call Boötes,^b since he seems to lay hand on the wain-like Bear. Very bright is he all; but beneath his belt wheels a star, bright beyond the others, Arcturus himself.

Beneath both feet of Boötes mark the Maiden,^c who in her hands bears the gleaming Ear of Corn.^d Whether she be daughter of Astraeus, who, men say, was of old the father of the stars, or child of other sire, untroubled be her course! But another tale is current among men, how of old she dwelt on earth and met men face to face, nor ever disdained in olden time the tribes of men and women, but mingling with them took her seat, immortal though she was. Her men called Justice; but she assembling the elders, it might be in the market-place or in the wide-wayed streets, uttered her voice, ever urging on them judgements kinder to the people. Not yet in that age had men knowledge of hateful strife, or carping contention, or din of battle, but a simple life they lived. Far from them was the cruel sea and not yet from afar did ships bring their livelihood, but the oxen and the plough and Justice herself, queen of the peoples, giver of things just, abundantly supplied their every need. Even so long as the earth still nurtured the Golden Race, she had her dwelling on earth. But with the Silver Race only

Huic enim Booti 'subter praecordia fixa videtur Stella micans radiis, Arcturus nomine claro.'

^c Virgo. Cic. *l.c.* "cuius [Arcturi] pedibus subiecta fertur
['] Spicum inlustre tenens splendenti corpore Virgo."

^d Spica.

ARATUS

ώμιλει, ποθέουσα παλαιῶν ἥθεα λαῶν.
 ἀλλ' ἔμπης ἔτι κεῦνο κατ' ἀργύρεον γένος ἥεν·
 ἥρχετο δ' ἐξ ὁρέων ὑποδείελος ἥχηέντων
 μουνάξ, οὐδέ τεῳ ἐπεμίσγετο μειλιχίοισιν.
 ἀλλ' ὅπότ' ἀνθρώπων μεγάλας πλήσαιτο κολώνας, 120
 ἥπειλει δὴ ἔπειτα καθαπτομένη κακότητος,
 οὐδ' ἔτ' ἔφη εἰσωπὸς ἐλεύσεσθαι καλέουσιν.
 “οἵην χρύσειοι πατέρες γενεὴν ἐλίποντο
 χειροτέρην· ὑμεῖς δὲ κακώτερα τεξείεσθε.
 καὶ δὴ που πόλεμοι, καὶ δὴ καὶ ἀνάρσιον αἷμα
 ἔσσεται ἀνθρώποισι, κακὸν δ' ἐπικείσεται ἄλγος.”
 ὡς εἰποῦσ' ὁρέων ἐπεμαίετο, τοὺς δ' ἄρα λαοὺς
 εἰς αὐτὴν ἔτι πάντας ἐλίμπανε παπταίνοντας.
 ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ κάκεῦνοι ἐτέθνασαν, οἱ δ' ἐγένοντο,
 χαλκείη γενεὴ, προτέρων ὀλοώτεροι ἄνδρες, 130
 οἱ πρῶτοι κακόεργον ἔχαλκεύσαντο μάχαιραν
 εἰνοδίην, πρῶτοι δὲ βιῶν ἐπάσαντ' ἀροτήρων,
 καὶ τότε μισήσασα Δίκη κείνων γένος ἄνδρῶν
 ἔπταθ' ὑπουρανίῃ· ταύτην δ' ἄρα νάσσατο χώρην,
 ἥκι περ ἐνυχίῃ ἔτι φαίνεται ἀνθρώποισιν
 Παρθένος, ἐγγὺς ἐοῦσα πολυσκέπτοιο Βοώτεω. 135
 Τῆς ὑπὲρ ἀμφοτέρων ὥμων εἰλίσσεται ἀστήρ
 [δεξιτερῇ πτέρυγι· ΠΡΟΤΡΥΓΗΤΗΡ δ' αὗτε καλεῖται].¹
 τόσσος μὲν μεγέθει, τούῃ δ' ἐγκείμενος αἴγλῃ,
 οἶος καὶ μεγάλης οὐρὴν ὑποφαίνεται Ἀρκτού. 140
 δεινὴ γὰρ κείνη, δεινοὶ δέ οἱ ἐγγύθεν εἰσὶν
 ἀστέρες· οὐκ ἂν τούς γε ἴδων ἐπιτεκμήραιο

¹ ACM; but not translated by Germ. or Avienus.

“Cic. *De nat. d.* ii. 63 “Quibus [bubus], cum terrae subigerentur fissione glebarum, ab illo aureo genere, ut poetae loquuntur, vis nulla unquam adferebatur. ‘Ferrea tum vero proles exorta repente est Ausaque funestum prima

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a little and no longer with utter readiness did she mingle, for that she yearned for the ways of the men of old. Yet in that Silver Age was she still upon the earth; but from the echoing hills at even-tide she came alone, nor spake to any man in gentle words. But when she had filled the great heights with gathering crowds, then would she with threats rebuke their evil ways, and declare that never more at their prayer would she reveal her face to man. "Behold what manner of race the fathers of the Golden Age^a left behind them! Far meaner than themselves! but ye will breed a viler progeny^b! Verily wars and cruel bloodshed shall be unto men and grievous woe shall be laid upon them." Even so she spake and sought the hills and left the people all gazing towards her still. But when they, too, were dead, and when, more ruinous than they which went before, the Race of Bronze was born, who were the first to forge the sword of the highwayman, and the first to eat of the flesh of the ploughing-ox, then verily did Justice loathe that race of men and fly heavenward and took up that abode, where even now in the night time the Maiden is seen of men, established near to far-seen Boötes.

Above both her shoulders at her right wing wheels a star, whereof the name is the Vintager^c—of such size and with such brightness set, as the star that shines beneath the tail of the Great Bear. For dread is the Bear and dread stars are near her. Seeing them thou needest not further conjecture est fabricarier ensem Et gustare manu vincitum domitumque iuvencum."

^b Cf. Hor. C. iii. 6. 46 "Aetas parentum, peior avis, tulit Nos nequiores, mox datus Progeniem vitiosiorem."

^c Vindemiator.

ARATUS

[οἱ μιν πᾶσαν ὅπισθεν ἐλισσόμενοι τυπόωσιν,] ¹ 142
 οἵσις οἱ πρὸ ποδῶν φέρεται καλός τε μέγας τε
 εἰς μὲν ὑπωμαίων, εἰς δ' ἵξυόθεν κατιόντων,
 ἄλλος δ' οὐραίοις ὑπὸ γούνασιν· ἀλλ' ἄρα πάντες 145
 ἀπλόοι ἄλλοιθεν ἄλλος ἀνωνυμίῃ φορέονται.

Κρατὶ δέ οἱ ΔΙΔΤΜΟΙ, μέσσῃ δ' ὑπὸ ΚΑΡΚΙΝΟΣ
 ἐστίν.

ποσσὶ δ' ὅπισθοτέροισι ΛΕΩΝ ὑπὸ καλὰ φαείνει.
 ἔνθα μὲν ἡελίοι θερεύταταί εἰσι κέλευθοι·
 αἱ δέ που ἀσταχύων κενεὰ φαίνονται ἄρουραι 150
 ἡελίου τὰ πρώτα συνερχομένοι Λέοντι.
 τῆμος καὶ κελάδοντες ἐτησίαι εὐρέϊ πόντῳ
 ἀθρόοι ἐμπίπτουσιν, ὃ δὲ πλόος οὐκέτι κώπαις
 ὥριος. εὐρεῖαι μοι ἀρέσκοιεν τότε νῆες,
 εἰς ἄνεμον δὲ τὰ πηδὰ κυβέρνητῆρες ἔχοιεν.

Εἰ δέ τοι ἩΝΙΟΧΟΝ τε καὶ ἀστέρας Ἡνιόχοιο
 σκέπτεσθαι δοκέει, καὶ τοι φάτις ἥλυθεν ΑΙΓΟΣ
 αὐτῆς ἡδ' ΕΡΙΦΩΝ, οἱ τ' εἰν ἀλὶ πορφυροῦσῃ
 πολλάκις ἐσκέψαντο κεδαιομένους ἀνθρώπους,
 αὐτὸν μέν μιν ἄπαντα μέγαν Διδύμων ἐπὶ λαιὰ
 κεκλιμένον δήεις. Ἐλίκης δέ οἱ ἄκρα κάρηνα
 ἀντία δινεύει. σκαιῶ δ' ἐπελήλαται ὥμω
 αἰξ ἱερή, τὴν μέν τε λόγος Διὶ μαζὸν ἐπισχεῖν,
 Ωλενίην δέ μιν Αἴγα Διὸς καλέοντας ὑποφῆται.

¹ Read only in later mss. Cf. v. 171.

^a Cic. ap. Priscian. *Gramm.* vi. “Tertia sub caudam ad genus ipsum lumina pandit.”

^b Gemini. Cic. *De nat. d.* ii. 43 “Et natos Geminos invises sub caput Arcti: Subiectus mediae est Cancer, pedibusque tenetur Magnu’ Leo tremulam quatiens e corpore flammam.” ^c Cancer. ^d Leo.

^e About 23rd July the Sun enters the zodiacal sign Leo: cf. Hipparch. ii. 1. 18 who, after quoting Aratus 149-151, remarks: “For the greatest heat occurs about the time

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what stars beyond them model all her form. Such stars are borne along, beautiful and great, one in front of her forefeet, one on her flank, and one beneath her hind knees.^a But all singly one here, one there, are wheeled along without a name.

Beneath the head of Helice are the Twins^b; beneath her waist is the Crab^c; beneath her hind feet the Lion^d brightly shines. There is the Sun's hottest summer path. Then the fields are seen bereft of corn-ears, when first the Sun comes together with the Lion.^e Then the roaring Etesian^f winds fall swooping on the vasty deep, and voyaging is no longer seasonable for oars. Then let broad-beamed ships be my choice, and let steersmen hold the helm into the wind.

But if it be thy wish to mark Charioteer^g and his stars, and if the fame has come to thee of the Goat^h herself and the Kids,ⁱ who often on the darkening deep have seen men storm-tossed, thou wilt find him in all his might, leaning forward at the left hand of the Twins. Over against him wheels the top of Helice's head, but on his left shoulder is set the holy Goat, that, as legend tells, gave the breast to Zeus. Her the interpreters of Zeus call the Olenian

when the Dog-Star rises, which is as nearly as possible thirty days after the summer solstice. At that date, according to Aratus, the Sun is in the beginning of Leo. The sun, therefore, at this (the summer) solstice occupies the beginning of the Crab (Cancer)."

^j The Etesian or trade-winds which blow every year in the Mediterranean during the summer, mostly from the North, begin at the rising of the Dog-Star, being preceded by the *prodromi* which, also from the North, begin eight days before the rising of the Dog-Star. The Etesian winds blow for some fifty days. ^k Auriga. ^l Capella.

^m Haedi; cf. Verg. *A.* ix. 668 "pluvialibus Haedis."

ARATUS

ἀλλ' ἡ μὲν πολλή τε καὶ ἀγλαή· οἱ δέ οἱ αὐτοῦ 165
λεπτὰ φαείνονται "Εριφοὶ καρπὸν κάτα χειρός.

Πάρ ποσὶ δ' Ἡνιόχου κεραὸν πεπτήστα τΑΤΡΟΝ
μαίεσθαι. τὰ δέ οἱ μάλ' ἐοικότα σήματα κεῖται·
τοίη οἱ κεφαλὴ διακέκριται· οὐδέ τις ἄλλω
σήματι τεκμήραιτο κάρη βοός, οἴλα μιν αὐτοὶ 170
ἀστέρες ἀμφοτέρωθεν ἐλισσόμενοι τυπώσιν.
καὶ λίην κείνων ὄνομ' εἴρεται, οὐδέ τοι αὕτως
νήκουστοι τΑΔΕΣ. ταὶ μέν ῥ' ἐπὶ παντὶ μετώπῳ
Ταύρου βεβλέαται· λαιοῦ δὲ κεράatos ἄκρον
καὶ πόδα δεξιτερὸν παρακειμένου Ἡνιόχοιο 175
εἰς ἀστὴρ ἐπέχει· συνεληλάμενοι δὲ φέρονται,
ἄλλ' αἰεὶ Ταῦρος προφερέστερος Ἡνιόχοιο
εἰς ἔτερην καταβῆναι, ὅμηλυσίη περ ἀνελθών.

Οὐδ' ἄρα Κηφῆος μογερὸν γένος Ἰασίδαο
αὗτως ἄρρητον κατακείσεται· ἄλλ' ἄρα καὶ τῶν 180
οὐρανὸν εἰς ὄνομ' ἥλθεν, ἐπεὶ Διὸς ἐγγύθεν ἦσαν.
αὗτὸς μὲν κατόπισθεν ἐὼν Κυνοσουρίδος "Ἀρκτου
κηφετζ ἀμφοτέρας χεῖρας τανύοντι ἐοικώς.
ἴση οἱ στάθμη νεάτης ἀποτείνεται οὐρῆς
ἐσ πόδας ἀμφοτέρους, ὅσση ποδὸς ἐσ πόδα τείνει. 185

^a Amalthea: Olenian as being on the arm ($\omegaλένη$) of Auriga or as daughter of Olenus or from Olenus or Olene in Achaia (Strabo 387, who quotes Aratus). Cf. "Nascitur Oleniae signum pluviale Capellae," Ovid, *F. v.* 113, "Oleniae sidus pluviale Capellae," Ovid, *M. iii.* 594.

^b The participle $\pi\epsilon\pi\tau\eta\acute{w}$ occurs five times in Aratus, here of Taurus, 318 of the bright stars in the Dolphin, 324 of Orion, 353 of Andromeda, 369 of certain nameless stars. The mss. of Homer confuse the perfect participle active of $\pi\epsilon\pi\tau\omega$ with that of $\pi\tau\hbar\sigma\omega$ (Leaf on *Il. xxi.* 503). There seems reason to think that in some cases, e.g. 324, Aratus treated $\pi\epsilon\pi\tau\eta\acute{w}$ as from $\pi\epsilon\pi\tau\eta\mu$, $\pi\epsilon\pi\tau\eta\eta\mu$, in the sense of "extended," "spread."

PHAENOMENA

Goat.^a Large is she and bright, but there at the wrist of the Charioteer faintly gleam the Kids.

At the feet of Charioteer seek for the crouching ^b horned Bull.^c Very lifelike are his signs; so clear defined his head: not by other sign would one mark the head of an ox, since in such wise those very stars, wheeling on either side, fashion it. Oft-spoken is their name and not all unheard-of are the Hyades.^d Broadcast are they on the forehead of the Bull. One star occupies the tip of his left horn and the right foot of the Charioteer, who is close by. Together they are carried in their course, but ever earlier is the Bull than the Charioteer to set beneath the West,^e albeit they fare together at their rising.^f

Nor all unnamed shall rest the hapless family of Iasid Cepheus.^g For their name, too, has come unto heaven, for that they were near akin to Zeus.^h Cepheus himself is set behind the Bear Cynosura, like to one that stretches out both his hands. From her tail-tip to both his feet stretches a measure equal to that from foot to foot.ⁱ But a little aside

^a Taurus.

^b Hyades in the constellation of Taurus.

^c ἦρην may refer to West, as here, and 279, 659, or to East, 571, 617, 726, always according to the context.

^d The Bull sets sooner because he is farther South than Auriga (schol.). For criticism of this passage cf. Hipparch. i. 5. 14 ff.

^e Cepheus, King of Aethiopia, father of Andromeda by Cassiepeia. He was descended from Io whose father, according to one version, was Jasus, son of Argos (Apollod. ii. 5).

^h As descended from Io.

ⁱ Hipparchus i. 2. 12 says that this remark, in which Aratus agrees with Eudoxus, is not true, the distance between the feet of Cepheus being less than that from either foot to the tip of Cynosura's tail.

ARATUS

αὐτὰρ ἀπὸ ζώνης ὀλίγον κε μεταβλέψειας
πρώτης ίέμενος καμπῆς μεγάλοιο Δράκοντος.

Τοῦ δ' ἄρα δαιμονίη προκυλίνδεται οὐ μάλα
πολλὴ

νυκτὶ φαεινομένη παμμήνιδι ΚΑΣΣΙΕΠΕΙΑ·
οὐ γάρ μιν πολλοὶ καὶ ἐπημοιβοὶ γανόωσιν
ἀστέρες, οἱ μιν πᾶσαν ἐπιρρήδην στιχόωσιν.
οἵη δὲ κληῆδι θύρην ἔντοσθ' ἀφαρυῖαι
δικλίδ' ἐπιπλήσσοντες ἀνακρούουσιν ὀχῆας,¹
τοῖοι οἱ μουνάξ ὑποκείμενοι ἐνδάλλονται
ἀστέρες. ή δ' αὕτως ὀλίγων ἀποτείνεται ὕμων
ὅργυιήν. φαίης κεν ἀνιάζειν ἐπὶ παιδί.

Αὐτοῦ γὰρ κάκεῦνο κυλίνδεται αὖνὸν ἄγαλμα
ΑΝΔΡΟΜΕΔΗΣ ὑπὸ μητρὶ κεκασμένον. οὐ σε μάλ' οἴω
νύκτα περισκέψασθαι, ἵν' αὐτίκα μᾶλλον ἰδηται·
τοίη οἱ κεφαλή, τοῖοι δέ οἱ ἀμφοτέρωθεν
ῶμοι καὶ πόδες ἀκρότατοι καὶ ζώματα πάντα.
ἄλλ' ἔμπης κάκεῖθι διωλενίη τετάνυσται,
δεσμὰ δέ οἱ κεῖται καὶ ἐν οὐρανῷ· αἱ δ' ἀνέχονται
αὐτοῦ πεπταμέναι πάντ' ἥματα χεῖρες ἐκεῖναι.

'Αλλ' ἄρα οἱ καὶ κρατὶ πέλωρ ἐπελήλαται 'ΙΠΠΟΣ
γαστέρι νειαιρῆ· ξυνὸς δ' ἐπιλάμπεται ἀστὴρ
τοῦ μὲν ἐπ' ὄμφαλίῳ, τῆς δ' ἐσχατόωντι καρήνῳ.
οἱ δ' ἄρ' ἔτι τρεῖς ἄλλοι ἐπὶ πλευράς τε καὶ ὕμους
ἴππου δεικανώσαι διασταδὸν ἵσα πέλεθρα,
καλοὶ καὶ μεγάλοι· κεφαλὴ δέ οἱ οὐδὲν ὁμοίη,

¹ οἵην . . . ὀχῆες ACM.

^a Cassiepeia offended the Nereids by vying with them in beauty. Hence Poseidon sent a sea-monster (Cetus) against Aethiopia.

^b The W-shaped constellation of Cassiepeia is a familiar spectacle in the sky. It is probably unnecessary to suppose that more is meant than that C. presents roughly the same

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from his belt look to find the first coil of the mighty Dragon.

Eastward his hapless wife, Cassiepeia,^a gleaming when by night the moon is full, wheels with her scanty stars. For few and alternate stars adorn her, which expressly mark her form with lines of light. Like the key^b of a twofold door barred within, wherewith men striking shoot back the bolts, so singly set shine her stars. But from her shoulders so faint she stretches a fathom's length. Thou would'st say she was sorrowing over her daughter.^c

For there, too, wheels that woeful form of Andromeda, enstarred beneath her mother. Thou hast not to wait^d for a night, I ween, whereon to see her more distinct! So bright is her head and so clearly marked are both the shoulders, the tips of her feet and all her belt. Yet even there she is racked, with arms stretched far apart, and even in Heaven bonds are her portion. Uplifted and outspread there for all time are those hands of hers.

Beneath her head is spread the huge Horse,^e touching her with his lower belly. One common star gleams on the Horse's navel and the crown of her head. Three other separate stars, large and bright, at equal distance set on flank and shoulders, trace a square^f upon the Horse. His head is not so brightly aspect as that presented by the bars of a folding-door, where one half-door acts as door-post to the other and *vice versa*. If these two bars were secured by a drop-bar passing through the two, the resemblance would be clearer still.

^e Andromeda, who was exposed to the Sea-Monster being chained to a rock until she was rescued by Perseus.

^a i.e. She can be seen any night.

^b Pegasus, the winged horse of Bellerophon.

^f The Great Square of Pegasus, made up of α , β , γ Pegasi with α Andromedae.

ARATUS

οὐδ' αὐχὴν δολιχός περ ἔών. ἀτὰρ ἔσχατος ἀστὴρ
αἰθομένης γένυος καὶ κεν προτέροις ἐρίσειεν
τέτρασιν, οἱ μιν ἔχουσι περίσκεπτοι μάλ' ἔόντες.
οὐδ' ὅ γε τετράπος ἔστιν· ἀπ' ὄμφαλίοιο γὰρ ἄκρου
μεσσόθεν ἡμιτελῆς περιτέλλεται ἵερὸς ²¹⁵ Ἰππος.
κεῦνον δὴ καὶ φασι καθ' ὑψηλοῦ Ἐλικῶνος
καλὸν ὕδωρ ἀγαγεῖν εὐαλδέος Ἰππουκρήνης.
οὐ γάρ πω Ἐλικῶν ἄκρος κατελείβετο πηγαῖς,
ἀλλ' ²²⁰ Ἰππος μιν ἔτυψε· τὸ δ' ἀθρόον αὐτόθεν ὕδωρ
ἔξέχυτο πληγῇ προτέρου ποδός· οἱ δὲ νομῆς
πρῶτοι κεῦνο ποτὸν διεφήμισαν Ἰππουκρήνην.
ἀλλὰ τὸ μὲν πέτρης ἀπολείβεται, οὐδέ ποτ' αὐτὸ
Θεοπιέων ἀνδρῶν ἔκας ὄψεαι· αὐτὰρ ὁ ²²⁵ Ἰππος
ἐν Διὸς εἰλεῖται καὶ τοι πάρα θηήσασθαι.

²²⁵ Αὐτοῦ καὶ κριοὶ θωώταταί εἰσι κέλευθοι,
ὅς ῥά τε καὶ μήκιστα διωκόμενος περὶ κύκλα
οὐδὲν ἀφαυρότερον τροχάει Κυνοσουρίδος ²³⁰ Ἀρκτου,
αὐτὸς μὲν νωθῆς καὶ ἀνάστερος οἴλα σελήνῃ
σκέψασθαι, ζώνη δ' ἀν ὅμως ἐπιτεκμήραιο
Ἀνδρομέδης· ὀλίγον γὰρ ὑπ' αὐτὴν ἐστήρικται.
²³⁵ μεσσόθι δὲ τρίβει μέγαν οὐρανόν, ἥχι περ ἄκραι
χηλαὶ καὶ ζώνη περιτέλλεται Ὁριωνος.

²⁴⁰ "Εστι δέ τοι καὶ ἔτ' ἄλλο τετυγμένον ἐγγύθι σῆμα
νειόθεν Ἀνδρομέδης, τὸ δ' ἐπὶ τρισὶν ἐστάθμηται
ΔΕΛΤΩΤΟΝ πλευρῆσιν, ἵσαιομένησιν ἐοικὸς
ἀμφοτέρης· ἡ δ' οὔτι τόση, μάλα δ' ἐστὶν ἐτοίμη
εὑρέσθαι· περὶ γὰρ πολέων εὐάστερός ἐστιν.
τῶν ὀλίγον Κριοῦ νοτιώτεροι ἀστέρες εἰσίν.

^a The constellation of Pegasus is only a *προτομή* or bust, showing head and forefeet and half the body.

^b A fountain on Helicon, near Thespiae in Boeotia, said to have been caused by the hoof of Pegasus, the winged Horse of Bellerophon (Paus. ix. 31. 3).

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marked, nor his neck, though it be long. But the farthest star on his blazing nostril could fitly rival the former four, that invest him with such splendour. Nor is he four-footed. Parted at the navel, with only half a body, wheels in heaven the sacred Horse.^a He it was, men say, that brought down from lofty Helicon the bright water of bounteous Hippocrene.^b For not yet on Helicon's summit trickled the fountain's springs, but the Horse smote it and straightway the gushing water was shed abroad at the stamp of his forefoot, and herdsmen were the first to call that stream the fountain of the Horse. From the rock the water wells and never shalt thou see it far from the men of Thespiae; but the Horse himself circles in the heaven of Zeus and is there for thee to behold.

There too are the most swift courses of the Ram,^c who, pursued through the longest circuit, runs not a whit slower than the Bear Cynosura—himself weak and starless as on a moonlit night, but yet by the belt of Andromeda thou canst trace him out. For a little below her is he set. Midway he treads the mighty heavens, where wheel the tips of the Scorpion's Claws and the Belt of Orion.

There is also another sign, fashioned near, below Andromeda, Deltoton,^d drawn with three sides, whereof two appear equal but the third is less, yet very easy to find, for beyond many is it endowed with stars. Southward a little from Deltoton are the stars of the Ram.

^a The Ram, Aries, situated on the Equator, which is a Great Circle of the celestial globe, completes his circuit of the heavens in the same time that Ursa Minor completes her smaller circle.

^b Triangulum.

ARATUS

Οι δ' ἄρ' ἔτι προτέρω, ἔτι δ' ἐν προμολῆσι νότοιο,
ιχθυες. ἀλλ' αὐεὶ ἔτερος προφερέστερος ἄλλου,²⁴¹

καὶ μᾶλλον βορέαο νέον κατιόντος ἀκούει.

ἀμφοτέρων δέ σφεων ἀποτείνεται ἡῦτε δεσμὰ
οὐραίων ἐκάτερθεν ἐπισχερὼ εἰς ἐν ίόντων.

καὶ τὰ μὲν εἰς ἀστὴρ ἐπέχει καλός τε μέγας τε,
ὅν ῥά τε καὶ σύνδεσμον ὑπούραιον καλέουσιν.²⁴⁵

Ανδρομέδης δέ τοι ὁμος ἀριστερὸς Ἰχθύος ἔστω
σῆμα βορειοτέρου· μάλα γάρ νύ οἱ ἐγγύθεν ἔστιν.

Αμφότεροι δὲ πόδες γαμβροῦ ἐπισημαίνοιεν
ΠΕΡΣΕΟΣ, οἱ δέ οἱ αἰὲν ἐπωμάδιοι φορέονται.

αὐτὰρ ὅ γ' ἐν βορέω φέρεται πειρήκετος ἄλλων.²⁵⁰

καὶ οἱ δεξιτερὴ μὲν ἐπὶ κλισμὸν τετάνυσται
πενθερίου δίφροι· τὰ δέ ἐν ποσὶν οὐα διώκων
ἴχνια μηκύνει κεκονιμένος ἐν Διὶ πατρί.

Αγχι δέ οἱ σκαιῆς ἐπιγουνίδος ἥλιθα πᾶσαι
ΠΛΗΙΑΔΕΣ φορέονται. ὁ δέ οὐ μάλα πολλὸς
ἀπάσας²⁵⁵

χῶρος ἔχει, καὶ δέ αὐταὶ ἐπισκέψασθαι ἀφαυραί.
ἐπτάποροι δὴ ταί γε μετ' ἀνθρώπους ὑδέονται,
ἔξ ολαί περ ἐοῦσαι ἐπόψιαι ὀφθαλμοῖσιν.

οὐ μέν πως ἀπόλωλεν ἀπευθῆς ἐκ Διὸς ἀστὴρ,
ἔξ οὐ καὶ γενεῆθεν ἀκούομεν, ἀλλὰ μάλ' αὗτας
εὑρεται.²⁶⁰ ἐπτὰ δέ ἐκεῖναι ἐπιρρήδην καλέονται

Αλκυόνη Μερόπη τε Κελαινώ τ' Ἡλέκτρη τε
καὶ Στερόπη καὶ Τηγύέτη καὶ πότνια Μαῖα.

αἱ μὲν ὄμως ὀλίγαι καὶ ἀφεγγέες, ἀλλ' ὄνομασται
ἡρι καὶ ἐσπέριαι, Ζεὺς δέ αἴτιος, εἰλίσσονται,²⁶⁵

^a Pisces. Hipparchus i. 6. 8 f. points out that not both but only one of the Fishes is south of the Ram. The schol. takes Aratus to mean south of Triangulum.

^b a Piscium, the knot of the band of stars joining the tails of the two Fishes.

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Still farther in front of the Ram and still in the vestibule of the South are the Fishes.^a Ever one is higher than the other, and louder hears the fresh rush of the North wind. From both there stretch, as it were, chains, whereby their tails on either side are joined. The meeting chains are knit by a single beautiful and great star, which is called the Knot of Tails.^b Let the left shoulder of Andromeda be thy guide to the northern Fish, for it is very near.

Her two feet will guide thee to her bridegroom, Perseus,^c over whose shoulder they are for ever carried. But he moves in the North a taller form than the others. His right hand is stretched toward the throne of the mother^d of his bride, and, as if pursuing that which lies before his feet, he greatly strides, dust-stained, in the heaven of Zeus.

Near^e his left thigh move the Pleiades, all in a cluster, but small is the space that holds them and singly they dimly shine. Seven are they in the songs of men, albeit only six are visible to the eyes.^f Yet not a star, I ween, has perished from the sky unmarked since the earliest memory of man, but even so the tale is told. Those seven are called by name Halcyone, Merope, Celaeno, Electra, Sterope, Taygete, and queenly Maia. Small and dim are they all alike, but widely famed they wheel in heaven at morn and eventide, by the will of Zeus,

^a Perseus, son of Zeus and Danaë, who rescued Andromeda.

^b Cassiepeia, mother of Andromeda.

^c Hipparch. i. 6. 12 criticizes this: "The left knee of Perseus is a long way from the Pleiades."

^f The missing Pleiad is sometimes said to be Merope, sometimes Electra. Hipparch. i. 6. 14 says that by looking carefully on a clear moonless night seven stars can be seen.

ARATUS

ὅ σφισι καὶ θέρεος καὶ χείματος ἀρχομένοιο
σημαίνειν ἐκέλευσεν ἐπερχομένου τ' ἀρότοιο.

Καὶ ΧΕΛΤΣ, ἥτ' ὀλίγη· τὴν δ' ἀρ' ἔτι καὶ
παρὰ λίκνῳ

Ἐρμείης ἐτόρησε, ΛΤΡΗΝ δέ μιν εἶπε λέγεσθαι.

καὸς δ' ἔθετο προπάροιθεν ἀπευθέος Εἰδώλοιο 270
οὐρανὸν εἰσαγαγών. τὸ δ' ἐπὶ σκελέεσσι πέτηλον
γούνατί οἱ σκαιῷ πελάει· κεφαλή γε μὲν ἄκρη
ἀντιπέρην "Ορνίθος ἐλίσσεται· ἡ δὲ μεσηγὺ²
ὄρνιθέης κεφαλῆς καὶ γούνατος ἐστήρικται.

"Ητοι γὰρ καὶ Ζηνὶ παρατρέχει αἰόλος ΟΡΝΙΣ. 275
ἄλλ' ὁ μὲν ἡερόεις, τὰ δέ οἱ ἐπὶ τετρήχυνται
ἀστράσιν οὕτι λίην μεγάλοις, ἀτὰρ οὐ μὲν ἀφαυροῦς.
αὐτὰρ ὁ γ' εὐδιόωντι ποτὴν ὅρνιθι ἐοικὼς
οὔριος εἰς ἑτέρην φέρεται, κατὰ δεξιὰ χειρὸς
Κηφείης ταρσοῦ τὰ δεξιὰ πείρατα τείνων,
λαιῆ δὲ πτέρυγι σκαρθμὸς παρακέκλιται "Ιππου. 280

Τὸν δὲ μετασκαίροντα δύ³ "Ιχθύες ἀμφινέμονται
"Ιππον· πὰρ δ' ἄρα οἱ κεφαλῆς χεὶρ 'ΤΔΡΟΧΟΟΙΟ
δεξιτερὴ τετάνυσθ⁴. ὁ δ' ὀπίστερος Αἴγοκερῆος 285
τέλλεται. αὐτὰρ ὁ γε πρότερος καὶ νειόθι μᾶλλον
κέκλιται ΑΙΓΟΚΕΡΩΣ, ὡντα τε τρέπετ⁵ ἡελίου ἵς.
μὴ κείνω ἐνὶ μηνὶ περικλύζοι θαλάσσῃ
πεπταμένω πελάγει κεχρημένος. οὗτε κεν ἦοι
πολλὴν πειρήνειας, ἐπεὶ ταχινώταταί εἰσιν.
οὗτ' ἄν τοι νυκτὸς πεφοβημένω ἐγγύθειν ἡῶς
ἔλθοι καὶ μάλα πολλὰ βοωμένω. οἱ δ' ἀλεγεινοὶ 290

^a Their heliacal rising (ἐψα ἀνατολῆ) in May was the sign of harvest; their cosmical setting (ἐψα δύσις) in November the sign of the sowing-season; cf. Hesiod, *W.* 383 ff. So Theophrast. *De sign. i.* 6 διχοτομεῖ δὲ τὸν μὲν ἐνιαυτὸν Πλειάς τε δυομένη καὶ ἀνατέλλουσα.

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who bade them tell of the beginning of Summer and of Winter and of the coming of the ploughing-time.^a

Yonder, too, is the tiny Tortoise,^b which, while still beside his cradle, Hermes pierced for strings and bade it be called the Lyre : and he brought it into heaven and set it in front of the unknown Phantom.^c That Croucher on his Knees comes near the Lyre with his left knee, but the top of the Bird's head wheels on the other side, and between the Bird's head and the Phantom's knee is enstarred the Lyre.

For verily in heaven there is outspread a glittering Bird.^d Wreathed in mist is the Bird, but yet the parts above him are rough with stars, not very large, yet not obscure. Like a bird in joyous flight, with fair weather it glides to the west, with the tip of its right wing outstretched towards the right hand of Cepheus, and by its left wing is hung in the heavens the prancing Horse.

Round the prancing Horse range the two Fishes. By the Horse's head is stretched the right hand of Hydrochous.^e He is behind Aegoceros,^f who is set in front and further down, where the mighty Sun turns.^g In that month use not the open sea^h lest thou be engulfed in the waves. Neither in the dawn canst thou accomplish a far journey, for fast to evening speed the dawns ; nor at night amid thy fears will the dawn draw earlier near, though loud and instant be thy cry. Grievous then is the crash-

^a Lyra. For the invention of the lyre by Hermes cf. Hom. *H. Herm.* 39 ff.

^b Engonasin ; cf. v. 66 n.

^d Cygnus, the Swan.

^c Aquarius, the Water-bearer.

^f Capricorn.

^g Tropic of Capricorn, so called because the Sun enters the zodiacal sign of Capricorn at the winter solstice, i.e. 22nd December.

^h μὴ . . . θαλάσση quoted by [Longin.] *De sublim.* xxvi. 1.

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τῆμος ἐπιρρήσσουσι νότοι, ὅπότ' Αἰγοκερῆ²⁹⁵
 συμφέρετ' ἡέλιος· τότε δὲ κρύος ἐκ Διός ἔστιν
 ναύτη μαλκιώντι κακώτερον. ἀλλὰ καὶ ἔμπης
 ἥδη πάντ' ἐνιαυτὸν ὑπὸ στείρησι θάλασσα
 πορφύρει· ἵκελοι δὲ κολυμβίσιν αἰθυίησιν
 πολλάκις ἐκ νηῶν πέλαγος περιπαπτάνοντες
 ἥμεθ' ἐπ' αἴγιαλοὺς τετραμμένοι· οἱ δ' ἔτι πόρσω
 κλύζονται· ὀλίγον δὲ διὰ ξύλον "Αἴδ" ἐρύκει.

300

Καὶ δ' ἄν ἐπὶ¹ προτέρῳ γε, θαλάσσῃ πολλὰ
 πεποιθώς,

Τόξον ὅτ' ἡέλιος καίει καὶ ρύτορα Τόξου,
 ἐσπέριος κατάγουι, πεποιθὼς οὐκέτι νυκτί.
 σῆμα δέ τοι κείνης ὥρης καὶ μηνὸς ἐκείνου
 Σκορπίος ἀντέλλων εἴη πυμάτης ἐπὶ νυκτός.
 ἥτοι γὰρ μέγα τόξον ἀνέλκεται ἐγγύθι κέντρου
 τοξευτῆς· ὀλίγον δὲ παροίτερος ἵσταται αὐτοῦ³⁰⁵
 Σκορπίος ἀντέλλων, ὁ δ' ἀνέρχεται αὐτίκα μᾶλλον.
 τῆμος καὶ κεφαλὴ Κυνοσουρίδος ἀκρόθι νυκτὸς
 ὕψι μάλα τροχάει, ὁ δὲ δύεται ἡῶθι πρὸ³¹⁰
 ἀθρόος Ὁρίων, Κηφεὺς δ' ἀπὸ χειρὸς ἐπ' οἶξέν.

315

"Εστι δέ τις προτέρω βεβλημένος ἄλλος οιστος
 αὐτὸς ἄτερ τόξου· ὁ δέ οἱ παραπέππαται "Ορνις
 ἀσσότερον βορέω. σχεδόθεν δέ οἱ ἄλλος ἄηται
 οὐ τόσσος μεγέθει, χαλεπός γε μὲν ἐξ ἄλλος ἐλθεῖν
 νυκτὸς ἀπερχομένης· καὶ μιν καλέουσιν ΑΙΤΟΝ.

320

ΔΕΛΦΙΣ δ', οὐ μάλα πολλός, ἐπιτρέχει Αἴγο-
 κερῆⁱⁱ

¹ ἔτι C; read ἔτι προτέρῳ?

^a [Longin.] *De subl.* x. 5-6 contrasts this passage of Aratus,
 ὀλίγον . . . ἐρύκει, with Hom. *Il.* xv. 624-628 (ending τυτθὸν γὰρ
 ὑπὲκ θανάτοιο φέρονται), and awards the palm for sublimity to
 Homer.

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ing swoop of the South winds when the Sun joins Aegoceros, and then is the frost from heaven hard on the benumbed sailor. Not but that throughout the year's length the sea ever grows dark beneath the keels, and, like to diving seagulls, we often sit, spying out the deep from our ship with faces turned to the shore ; but ever farther back the shores are swept by the waves and only a thin plank staves off Death.^a

But even in the previous month,^b storm-tossed at sea, when the Sun scorches the Bow and the Wielder^c of the Bow, trust no longer in the night but put to shore in the evening. Of that season and that month let the rising of Scorpion at the close of night be a sign to thee. For verily his great Bow does the Bowman draw close by the Scorpion's sting, and a little in front stands the Scorpion at his rising, but the Archer^e rises right after him. Then, too, at the close of night Cynosura's head runs very high, but Orion just before the dawn wholly sets and Cepheus from hand to waist.^d

Further up there is another Arrow^e shot—alone without a bow. By it is the Bird^f outspread nearer the North, but hard at hand another bird^g tosses in storm, of smaller size but cruel in its rising from the sea when the night is waning, and men call it the Eagle (Storm-bird).^h

Over Aegoceros floats the Dolphinⁱ with few

^b November, when the Sun enters Sagittarius.

^c Sagittarius.

^d Vv. 303 ff. are discussed by Hipparch. i. 7. 1-18.

^e Sagitta. ^f Cygnus. ^g Aquila, Eagle.

^h Aëtos, here derived from *ἀνταί*, “is blown.”

ⁱ Delphinus.

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μεσσόθεν ἡερόεις· τὰ δέ οἱ περὶ τέσσαρα κεῖται
γλήνεα, παρβολάδην δύο πάρ δύο πεπτηῶτα.

Καὶ τὰ μὲν οὖν βορέω καὶ ἀλήσιος ἡελίοιο
μεσσηγὸς κέχυται· τὰ δὲ νειόθι τέλλεται ἄλλα
πολλὰ μεταξὺ νότοιο καὶ ἡελίοιο κελεύθου. 320

Λοξὸς μὲν Ταύρου τομῆ ὑποκέκλιται αὐτὸς
ΩΡΙΩΝ. μὴ κεῖνον ὅτις καθαρῇ ἐνὶ νυκτὶ¹
ὑψοῦ πεπτηῶτα παρέρχεται ἄλλα πεποίθοι
οὐρανὸν εἰσανιδῶν προφερέστερα θηγόσασθαι. 325

Τοιός οἱ καὶ φρουρὸς ἀειρομένῳ ὑπὸ νώτῳ
φαίνεται ἀμφοτέροισι κτῶν ὑπὸ ποσσὶ βεβηκώς,
ποικίλος, ἀλλ' οὐ πάντα πεφασμένος· ἄλλα κατ'
αὐτὴν

γαστέρα κυάνεος περιτέλλεται, ἡ δέ οἱ ἄκρη
ἀστέρι βέβληται δεινὴ γένυς, ὃς ῥά μάλιστα
δξέα σειριάει· καὶ μιν καλέουσ' ἄνθρωποι
ΣΕΙΡΙΟΝ. οὐκέτι κεῖνον ἀμ' ἡελίῳ ἀνιόντα
φυταλιὰ φεύδονται ἀναλδέα φυλλιόσαι.
ῥεῖα γὰρ οὖν ἔκρινε διὰ στίχας δξὺς ἀτξας,
καὶ τὰ μὲν ἔρρωσεν, τῶν δὲ φλόον ὠλεσε πάντα.
κείνου καὶ κατιόντος ἀκούμεν· οἱ δὲ δὴ ἄλλοι
σῆμ' ἔμεναι μελέεσσιν ἐλαφρότεροι περίκεινται. 330
335

Ποσσὸν δ' Ὁρίωνος ὑπὸ ἀμφοτέροισι ΛΑΓΩΟΣ
ἔμμενὲς ἡματα πάντα διώκεται. αὐτὰρ ὁ γ' αἱεὶ²
Σείριος ἔξόπιθεν φέρεται μετιόντι ἐοικώς,
καὶ οἱ ἐπαντέλλει, καὶ μιν κατιόντα δοκεύει. 340

'Η δὲ Κυνὸς μεγάλοιο κατ' οὐρὴν ἔλκεται ΑΡΓΩ

^a The Ecliptic or apparent path of the Sun among the stars.

^b As the constellation of Taurus represents only the fore-quarters of the Bull it is natural to take τομῆ=πρωτομῆ, "forequarters." The schol., however, takes it as "section," i.e. the section of the Zodiac represented by the Bull.

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bright stars and body wreathed in mist, but four brilliants adorn him, set side by side in pairs.

Now these constellations lie between the North and the Sun's wandering path,^a but others many in number rise beneath between the South and the Sun's course.

Aslant beneath the fore-body ^b of the Bull is set the great Orion. Let none who pass him spread out on high on a cloudless night imagine that, gazing on the heavens, one shall see other stars more fair.

Such a guardian, too, beneath his towering back is seen to stand on his hind legs, the Dog ^c star-enwrought, yet not clearly marked in all his form, but right by his belly he shows dark. The tip of his terrible jaw is marked by a star that keenest of all blazes with a searing flame and him men call Seirus.^d When he rises with the Sun,^e no longer do the trees deceive him by the feeble freshness of their leaves. For easily with his keen glance he pierces their ranks, and to some he gives strength but of others he blights the bark utterly. Of him too at his setting^f are we aware, but the other stars of the Dog are set round with fainter light to mark his legs.

Beneath both feet of Orion is the Hare ^g pursued continually through all time, while Seirus behind is for ever borne as in pursuit. Close behind he rises and as he sets he eyes the setting Hare.

Beside the tail of the Great Dog the ship Argo ^h is

^a Canis Major, the Great Dog. ^d Sirius, ^a Canis Majoris.

^b In July. ^f In the end of November. ^g Lepus.

^c "At Canis ad caudam serpens prolabitur Argo | Conversam prae se portans cum lumine puppim," Cic. *De nat. d.* ii. 44; cf. Eratosth. *Catast.* 35 εἰς δὲ τὰ δυτρά ἀνετέθη τὸ εἰδωλον οὐχ δλον αὐτῆς, οἱ δ' οἰακές εἰσιν ἔως τοῦ ιστοῦ σὺν τοῖς πηδαλίοις.

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πρυμνόθεν· οὐ γὰρ τῇ γε κατὰ χρέος εἰσὶ κέλευθοι,

*ἀλλ' ὅπιθεν φέρεται τετραμμένη, οἷα καὶ αὐταὶ
νῆες, ὅτ' ἦδη ναῦται ἐπιστρέψωσι κορώνην* 345

*ὅρμον ἐσερχόμενοι· τὴν δὲ αὐτίκα πᾶς ἀνακόπτει
νῆα, παλιρροθίη δὲ καθάπτεται ἡπείρῳ.*

ῶς ἡ γε πρύμνηθεν Ἰησονὸς ἔλκεται Ἀργώ.

*καὶ τὰ μὲν ἡερίη καὶ ἀνάστερος ἄχρι παρ' αὐτὸν
ἴστὸν ἀπὸ πρώρης φέρεται, τὰ δὲ πᾶσα φαεινή.* 350

καὶ οἱ πηδάλιον κεχαλασμένον ἐστήρικται

ποσσὸν ὑπὸ οὐραίσι Κυνὸς προπάροιθεν ιόντος.

*Τὴν δὲ καὶ οὐκ ὀλίγον περ ἀπόπροθι πεπτησῦναν
Ἀνδρομέδην μέγα κῆτος ἐπερχόμενον κατεπείγει.*

ἡ μὲν γὰρ Θρήϊκος ὑπὸ πνοιῇ βορέαο 355

*κεκλιμένη φέρεται, τὸ δέ οἱ νότος ἔχθρὸν ἀγινεῖ
κῆτος, ὑπὸ Κριῶ τε καὶ Ἰχθύσιν ἀμφοτέροισιν,
βαιὸν ὑπὲρ Ποταμοῦ βεβλημένον ἀστερόεντος.*

*Οἶνον γὰρ κάκεῦνο θεῶν ὑπὸ ποσσὸν φορεῖται
λείφανον ΗΡΙΔΑΝΟΙΟ, πολυκλαύτου ποταμοῦ.* 360

*καὶ τὸ μὲν Ὡρίωνος ὑπὸ σκαιὸν πόδα τείνει·
δεσμοὶ δὲ οὐραῖοι, τοῖς Ἰχθύες ἄκροι ἔχονται,*

ἄμφω συμφορέονται ἀπ' οὐραίων κατιόντες.

*Κητείης δὲ ὅπιθεν λοφίης ἐπιμὺξ φορέονται
εἰς ἐν ἐλαινόμενοι· ἐνὶ δὲ ἀστέρι πειραίνονται
Κῆτεος, ὃς κείνου πρώτη ἐπίκειται ἀκάνθῃ.* 365

Οἱ δὲ ὀλίγῳ μέτρῳ ὀλίγῃ δὲ ἐγκείμενοι αἴγαλη

^a Hipparch. i. 8. 1 criticizes this : the bright stars, α on the deck, β on the keel, lie considerably East of the Mast.

^b See note on 167.

^c Cetus.

^d Hipparch. i. 8. 5.

^e Eridanus, Flumen, the River, sometimes called the Nile. The Eridanus was identified with the river Po, into which Phaëthon fell and where his sisters, the Heliades, wept for

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hauled stern-foremost. For not hers is the proper course of a ship in motion, but she is borne backwards, reversed even as real ships, when already the sailors turn the stern to the land as they enter the haven, and every one back-paddles the ship, but she rushing sternward lays hold of the shore. Even so is the Argo of Jason borne along stern-foremost. Partly in mist is she borne along, and starless from her prow even to the mast,^a but the hull is wholly wreathed in light. Loosed is her Rudder and is set beneath the hind feet of the Dog, as he runs in front.

Andromeda, though she cowers ^b a good way off, is pressed by the rush of the mighty Monster ^c of the Sea. For her path lies under the blast of Thracian Boreas, but the South wind drives against her, beneath the Ram and the Pair of Fishes, the hateful Monster, Cetus, set as he is a little above the Starry River.^d

For alone are those poor remains of Eridanus,^e River of many tears, also borne beneath the feet of the Gods. He winds beneath Orion's left foot, but the Shackles, wherewith the Fishes' tails are held, reach from their tails and join together, and behind the neck of Cetus they mingle their path and fare together. They end in a single star of Cetus, set where meet his spine and head.

Other stars,^f mean in size and feeble in splendour, him; 'poor remains,' because Eridanus was partly burnt up. Aratus is the first to call the River Eridanus.

^f Stars lying between Argo and Cetus and the Hare, which were not grouped as a constellation and given a special name. Hipparch. i. 8. 2 f. says the "nameless stars" really lie between the River and the Helm of Argo.

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μεσσόθι πηδαλίου καὶ Κήτεος εἰλίσσονται,
γλαυκοῦ πεπτηῶτες ὑπὸ πλευρῆσι Λαγωοῦ
νώνυμοι· οὐ γὰρ τοί γε τετυγμένου εἰδώλοιο
βεβλέαται μελέεσσιν ἔοικότες, οἴλα τε πολλὰ
ἔξείης στιχόωντα παρέρχεται αὐτὰ κέλευθα
ἀνομένων ἐτέων· τά τις ἀνδρῶν οὐκέτ' ἔοντων
ἔφράσατ' ήδ' ἐνόησεν ἀπαντ' ὄνομαστὶ καλέσσαι
ἡλιθα μορφώσας. οὐ γάρ κ' ἐδυνήσατο πάντων
οἰόθι κεκριμένων ὄνομ' εἰπεῖν, οὐδὲ δαῆναι.

πολλοὶ γὰρ πάντη, πολέων δ' ἐπὶ ίσα πέλονται
μέτρα τε καὶ χροιή, πάντες γε μὲν ἀμφιέλικτοι.
τῶ καὶ ὄμηγερέας οἱ ἔείσατο ποιήσασθαι
ἀστέρας, ὅφρ' ἐπιτὰξ ἄλλω παρακείμενος ἄλλος
εἴδεα σημαίνοιεν. ἄφαρ δὲ ὄνομαστὰ γένοντο
ἄστρα, καὶ οὐκέτι νῦν ὑπὸ θαύματι τέλλεται ἀστήρ.
ἄλλ' οἱ μὲν καθαροῦς ἐναρηρότες εἰδώλοισιν
φαίνονται· τὰ δὲ ἐνερθε διωκομένοιο Λαγωοῦ
πάντα μάλ' ἡερόεντα καὶ οὐκ ὄνομαστὰ φέρονται.

Νειόθι δ' Αἴγοκερῆσ, ὑπὸ πνοιῆσι νότοιο,
ιχθες ἐς Κῆτος τετραμμένος αἰωρεῖται
οἷος ἀπὸ προτέρων, ΝΟΤΙΟΝ δέ ἐ κικλήσκουσιν.

"Ἄλλοι δέ, σποράδην ὑποκείμενοι 'Γδροχοῇ,
Κήτεος αἰθερίοι καὶ Ιχθύος ἡερέθονται
μέσσοι νωχελέες καὶ ἀνώνυμοι· ἐγγύθι δέ σφεων,
δεξιτερῆς ἀπὸ χειρὸς ἀγανοῦ 'Γδροχόοιο,
οἵ τις τ' ὀλίγη χύσις ὕδατος ἔνθα καὶ ἔνθα
σκιδναμένου, χαροποὶ καὶ ἀναλδέες εἰλίσσονται.
ἐν δέ σφιν δύο μᾶλλον ἔειδόμενοι φορέονται

^a Hipparch. i. 8. 8 ff. discusses 367–385. As against Attalus who accused Aratus of redundancy and obscurity, Hipparchus thinks Aratus has given a masterly exposition (*κεκρατημένως ἀποδεδωκέναι*) of what was in his mind, namely,

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wheel between the Rudder of Argo and Cetus, and beneath the grey Hare's sides they are set without a name. For they are not set like the limbs of a fashioned figure, such as, many in number, fare in order along their constant paths, as the years are fulfilled—stars, which someone of the men that are no more noted and marked how to group in figures and call all by a single name. For it had passed his skill to know each single star or name them one by one. Many are they on every hand and of many the magnitudes and colours are the same, while all go circling round. Wherefore he deemed fit to group the stars in companies, so that in order, set each by other, they might form figures. Hence the constellations got their names, and now no longer does any star rise a marvel from beneath the horizon. Now the other stars are grouped in clear figures and brightly shine, but those beneath the hunted Hare are all clad in mist and nameless in their course.^a

Below Aegoceros before the blasts of the South wind swims a Fish, facing Cetus, alone and apart from the former Fishes; and him men call the Southern Fish.^b

Other stars, sparsely set beneath Hydrochoüs,^c hang on high between Cetus in the heavens and the Fish, dim and nameless, and near them on the right hand of bright Hydrochoüs, like some sprinkled drops of water lightly shed on this side and on that, other stars wheel bright-eyed though weak. But among them are borne two of more lustrous form, that he who first grouped the stars in constellations decided to group and name only those stars which spatially belonged together, neglecting those which did not naturally form a group or figure.

^b Piscis Australis.

^c Aquarius.

ARATUS

ἀστέρες, οὗτε τι πολλὸν ἀπήροι, οὗτε μάλ' ἐγγύς.
 εἰς μὲν ὑπ' ἀμφοτέροισι ποσὸν καλός τε μέγας τε
 'Υδροχόου, ὁ δὲ κυανέου ὑπὸ Κήτεος οὐρῆ.
 τοὺς πάντας καλέουσιν 'γδηρ. ὀλίγοι γε μὲν ἄλλοι
 νειόθι Τοξευτῆρος ὑπὸ προτέροισι πόδεσσιν
 διωτοὶ κύκλῳ περιηγέες εἰλίσσονται.

Αὐτὰρ ὑπ' αἰθομένῳ κέντρῳ τέραος μεγάλοιο
 Σκορπίου, ἄγχι νότοιο, θυτηρίον αἴωρεῖται.
 τοῦ δ' ἥτοι ὀλίγον περ ἐπὶ χρόνον ὑψόθ' ἔόντος
 πεύσεαι· ἀντιπέρην γὰρ ἀείρεται Ἀρκτούρῳ.
 καὶ τῷ μὲν μάλα πάγχυ μετήροι εἰσὶ κέλευθοι
 'Αρκτούρῳ, τὸ δὲ θάσσον ὑφ' ἐσπερίην ἄλλα νεῖται.
 ἀλλ' ἄρα καὶ περὶ κεῦνο Θυτήριον ἀρχαίη Νύξ,
 ἀνθρώπων κλαίουσα πόνον, χειμῶνος ἔθηκεν
 εἶναλίου μέγα σῆμα. κεδαιόμεναι γὰρ ἐκείνη
 νῆσες ἀπὸ φρενός εἰσι, τὰ δ' ἄλλοθεν ἄλλα πιφαύ-
 σκει

σήματ', ἐποικτείρουσα πολυρροθίους ἀνθρώπους.
 τῷ μή μοι πελάγει νεφέων εἰλυμένον ἄλλων
 εὔχεο μεσσόθι κεῦνο φανήμεναι οὐρανῷ ἀστρον,
 αὐτὸ μὲν ἀνέφελόν τε καὶ ἀγλαόν, ὕψι δὲ μᾶλλον
 κυμαίνοντι νέφει πεπιεσμένον, οἱά τε πολλὰ
 θλίβετ' ἀναστέλλοντος ὄπωρινοῦ ἀνέμοιο.
 πολλάκι γὰρ καὶ τοῦτο νότῳ ἐπὶ σῆμα τιτύσκει
 Νύξ αὐτή, μογεροῖσι χαριζομένη ναύτησιν.
 οἱ δ' εἰ μέν κε πίθωνται ἐναίσιμα σημανούσῃ,

^a This is not Sagittarius but the Centaur, usually identified with Cheiron. Both being regarded as centaurs they are often confused. Even the name Cheiron is sometimes used of Sagittarius, e.g. Germanicus, *Arat.* 668.

^b These form Corona Australis, the Southern Crown, Στέφανος Νότιος.

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not far apart and yet not near : one beneath both feet of Hydrochoüs, a goodly star and bright, the other beneath the tail of dark-blue Cetus. This cluster as a whole men call The Water. But others low beneath the forefeet of the Archer (Centaur),^a turned in a circled ring,^b go wheeling round the sky.

Below the fiery sting of the dread monster, Scorpion, and near the South is hung the Altar.^c Brief is the space thou wilt behold it above the horizon : for it rises over against Arcturus.^d High runs the path of Arcturus, but sooner passes the Altar to the western sea. But that Altar even beyond aught else hath ancient Night, weeping the woe of men, set to be a mighty sign of storm at sea. For ships in trouble pain her heart, and other signs in other quarters she kindles in sorrow for mariners, storm-buffeted at sea. Wherefore I bid thee pray, when in the open sea, that that constellation wrapt in clouds appear not amidst the others in the heavens, herself unclouded and resplendent but banked above with billowing clouds, as often it is beset when the autumn wind drives them back. For often Night herself reveals this sign, also, for the South Wind in her kindness to toiling sailors. If they heed her favouring signs and

^a Ara, fabled to be the altar on which the gods swore when Zeus proceeded against Cronus : "Inde Nepae [i.e. Scorpion] cernes propter fulgentis acumen | Aram quam flatu permulcat spiritus austri," Cic. *De nat. d.* ii. 44. "Neve sinistior pressam rota ducat ad Aram," Ovid, *M.* ii. 139.

^b i.e., according to the interpretation of Hipparchus and Attalus, the Altar is as far from the South Pole ($\nu\beta\tau\iota\sigma\pi\delta\lambda\sigma$, $\acute{\alpha}\phi\alpha\eta\varsigma\pi\delta\lambda\sigma$) as Arcturus is from the visible Pole ($\delta\acute{a}e\iota\varphi\alpha\nu\epsilon\rho\delta\pi\delta\lambda\sigma$). This, says Hipparchus, is not true, as Arcturus is 59° from the North Pole, while α , the bright star in the middle of the Altar, is only 46° from the South Pole (Hipparch. i. 8. 14 f.).

ARATUS

αλφά τε κοῦφά τε πάντα καὶ ἄρτια ποιήσωνται,
αὐτίκ' ἐλαφρότερος πέλεται πόνος· εἰ δέ κε νη̄
νψόθεν ἐμπλήξῃ δεινὴ ἀνέμοιο θύελλα
αὗτως ἀπρόφατος, τὰ δὲ λαίφεα πάντα ταράξῃ,
ἄλλοτε μὲν καὶ πάμπαν ὑπόβρυχα ναυτίλλονται,
ἄλλοτε δ', αἱ κε Διὸς παρανισσομένοι τύχωσιν
εὐχόμενοι, βορέω δὲ παραστράψῃ ἀνέμους ἵς,
πολλὰ μάλ' ὀτλήσαντες ὅμως πάλιν ἐσκέψαντο
ἄλλήλους ἐπὶ νη̄. νότον δ' ἐπὶ σήματι τούτῳ
δεῖδιθι, μέχρι βορῆος ἀπαστράψαντος ἴδηαι.
εἰ δέ κεν ἐσπερίης μὲν ἀλὸς ΚΕΝΤΑΤΡΟΥ ἀπέιη
ῶμος ὅσον προτέρης, ὀλίγη δέ μιν εὐλύοι ἀχλὺς
αὐτόν, ἀτὰρ μετόπισθεν ἔοικότα σήματα τεύχοι
Νῦξ ἐπὶ παμφανόωντι Θυτηρίᾳ, οὐ σε μάλα χρὴ
ἐς νότον ἀλλ' εὔροι περισκοπέειν ἀνέμοιο.

Δήεις δ' ἄστρον ἐκεῦνο δύών ὑποκείμενον ἄλλοις.
τοῦ γαρ τοι τὰ μὲν ἀνδρὶ ἔοικότα νειόθι κεῖται
Σκορπίου, ἵππούραια δ' ὑπὸ σφίσι Χηλαὶ ἔχουσιν.
αὐτὰρ ὁ δεξιτερὴν αἱεὶ τανύοντι ἔοικεν
ἀντία διωτοῦ Θυτηρίου, ἐν δέ οἱ ἀπρὶξ
ἄλλο μάλ' ἐσφήκωται ἐληλάμενον διὰ χειρὸς
ΘΗΡΙΟΝ· ὡς γάρ μιν πρότεροι ἐπεφημίξαντο.

^a For the gen. after *ἴδηαι* cf. Aristoph. *Frogs* 815.

^b i.e. when the shoulder of the Centaur culminates (*μεσουρανεῖ*). Hipparch. i. 8. 19 ff. complains that Aratus does not specify which shoulder, which is not a matter of indifference, as they would not both culminate at the same time.

^c Centaur, cf. "Propterque Centaurus, 'Cedit equi partes properans subiungere Chelis. Hic dextram porgens, Quadrupes qua vasta tenetur, Tendit et illustrem truculentus cedit ad Aram,'" Cic. *De nat. d.* ii. 44.

^d Hipparch. i. 8. 21 f. says Aratus is wrong here, since nearly the whole of the Centaur lies under Virgo, only his right hand and the forelegs of the horse stretching below the Claws.

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quickly lighten their craft and set all in order, on a sudden lo! their task is easier : but if from on high a dread gust of wind smite their ship, all unforeseen, and throw in turmoil all the sails, sometimes they make their voyage all beneath the waves, but at other times, if they win by their prayers Zeus to their aid, and the might of the north wind pass in lightning, after much toil they yet again see each other on the ship. But at this sign fear the South Wind, until thou see'st^a the North Wind come with lightning. But if the shoulder of Centaur is as far from the western as from the eastern sea,^b and a faint mist veils it, while behind Night kindles like signs of storm upon the gleaming Altar, thou must not look for the South, but bethink thee of an East Wind.

The constellation of Centaur^c thou wilt find beneath two others. For part in human form lies beneath Scorpio, but the rest, a horse's trunk and tail, are beneath the Claws.^d He ever seems to stretch his right hand^e towards the round Altar, but through his hand is drawn and firmly grasped another sign—the Beast,^f for so men of old have named it.

^a Hipparch. i. 8. 23 objects that between his right hand and the Altar lies the whole of the Beast (*Θηριον*) and most parts of the Scorpion ; cf. v. 402 f.

^b Fera or the Wolf. Manilius i. 440 confuses the Beast with the Cetus of Andromeda. The Centaur was represented as holding in his left a *thyrsus* with a Hare hung upon it, in his right a *Therium*, of what nature the ancients did not define ; cf. Cic. *Arat.* 211 “Hic dextram porgens quadrupes qua vasta tenetur | Quam nemo certo donavit nomine Graium.” Frequently the Beast is confused with the Hare, but in later times it is generally known as the Wolf. Cf. [Eratosth.] *Catast.* 40 ἔχει δὲ καὶ ἐν ταῖς χερσὶ τὸ λεγόμενον Θηρίον . . . τινὲς δὲ ἀσκόν φασιν αὐτὸν εἶναι οἴνου, ἐξ οὗ σπένδει τοῦς θεοὺς ἐπὶ τὸ Θυτήριον. ἔχει δὲ αὐτὸν τὴν δεξιὰν χειρί, ἐν δὲ τῇ ἀριστερᾷ θύρον.

ARATUS

‘Αλλ’ ἔτι γάρ τε καὶ ἄλλο περαιόθεν ἐλκεται
ἄστρον·

‘ΤΔΡΗΝ μιν καλέουσι. τὸ δὲ ζώοντι ἑοικὸς
ἡνεκὲς εἰλεῖται· καὶ οἱ κεφαλὴ ὑπὸ μέσσον
Καρκίνον ἴκνεῦται, σπείρη δ’ ὑπὸ σῶμα Λέοντος,
οὐρὴ δὲ κρέμαται ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ Κενταύρου.
μέσσῃ δὲ σπείρη ΚΡΗΤΗΡ, πυμάτῃ δ’ ἐπίκειται
εἴδωλον ΚΟΡΑΚΟΣ σπείρην κόπτοντι ἑοικός.

Καὶ μὴν καὶ προκτῷν Διδύμοις ὑπὸ καλὰ
φαείνει.

Ταῦτά κε θηῆσαι παρερχομένων ἐνιαυτῶν
ἔξείης παλίνωρα· τὰ γὰρ καὶ πάντα μάλ’ αὗτας
οὐρανῷ εὑν ἐνάρηρεν ἀγάλματα νυκτὸς ἰούσης.

Οἱ δ’ ἐπιμίξ ἄλλοι πέντ’ ἀστέρες, οὐδὲν ὅμοιοι,
παντόθεν εἴδωλων δυοκαΐδεκα δινεύονται.
οὐκ ἀν ἔτ’ εἰς ἄλλους ὁρόων ἐπιτεκμήραιο
κείνους ἥχι κέονται· ἐπεὶ πάντες μετανάσται,
μακροὶ δέ σφεων εἰσὶν ἐλισσομένων ἐνιαυτοί,
μακρὰ δὲ σήματα κεῖται ἀπόπροθεν εἰς ἐν ἰόντων.
οὐδ’ ἔτι θαρσαλέος κείνων ἐγώ· ἄρκιος εἴην
ἀπλανέων τά τε κύκλα τά τ’ αἰθέρι σήματ’ ἐνισπεῖν.

‘Ητοι μὲν τά γε κεῖται ἀλύγκια δινωτοῖσιν
τέσσαρα, τῶν κε μάλιστα πόθη ὄφελός τε γένοιτο

^a περαιόθεν occurs four times in Aratus, here and 606, 645, 720. In the last three cases it means “from the Eastern horizon.” The schol. on the present passage says “either from the East or from a quarter beyond and farther than the Centaur.”

^b Crater, the Cup.

^c Corvus, the Crow. Both these small constellations lie on the back of Hydra.

^d Procyon or Canis Minor.

^e The Fixed Stars.

^f The Planets.

^g The reference, as the scholiast says, is to the “great Platonick yeere” (Herrick), the μέγας or τέλεος ἐνιαυτός, when

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Another constellation trails beyond,^a which men call the Hydra. Like a living creature it winds afar its coiling form. Its head comes beneath the middle of the Crab, its coil beneath the body of the Lion, and its tail hangs above the Centaur himself. Midway on its coiling form is set the Crater,^b and at the tip the figure of a Raven^c that seems to peck at the coil.

There, too, by the Hydra beneath the Twins brightly shines Procyon.^d

All these constellations thou canst mark as the seasons pass, each returning at its appointed time: for all are unchangingly and firmly fixed^e in the heavens to be the ornaments of the passing night.

But of quite a different class are those five other orbs,^f that intermingle with them and wheel wandering on every side of the twelve figures of the Zodiac. No longer with the others as thy guide couldst thou mark where lies the path of those, since all pursue a shifty course, and long are the periods of their revolution and far distant lies the goal of their conjunction.^g When I come to them my daring fails, but mine be the power to tell of the orbits of the Fixed Stars and Signs in heaven.

These orbits^h lie like rings, four in number, chief in interest and in profit, if thou wouldest mark the

there is a general reversion of nature to the position at the beginning of the period, a so-called *ἀποκατάστασις*. Then the planets moving in different orbits and with different speeds complete their orbits together (Plato, *Timaeus* 39).

^a The four rings are the Great Circles of the Equator and the Ecliptic and the smaller circles of the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn. Thus in size the Equator is equal to the Ecliptic, while the two Tropics are equal to one another.

ARATUS

μέτρα περισκοπέοντι κατανομένων ἐνιαυτῶν.
σήματα δ' εὖ μάλα πᾶσιν ἐπιρρήδην περίκειται 46
πολλά τε καὶ σχεδόθεν πάντη συνεεργμένα πάντα.
αὐτοὶ δ' ἀπλανέες καὶ ἀρηρότες ἀλλήλοισιν
πάντες· ἀτὰρ μέτρῳ γε δύω δυσὶν ἀντιφέρονται.

Εἰ ποτέ τοι νυκτὸς καθαρῆς, ὅτε πάντας
ἀγανοὺς

ἀστέρας ἀνθρώποις ἐπιδείκνυται οὐρανή Νύξ, 47
οὐδέ τις ἀδρανέων φέρεται διχόμηνι σελήνῃ,
ἀλλὰ τά γε κυνέφαος διαφαίνεται δξέα πάντα—
εἴ ποτέ τοι τημόσδε περὶ φρένας ἵκετο θαῦμα,
σκεψαμένῳ πάντη κεκεασμένον εὐρεῖ κύκλῳ
οὐρανόν, ἣ καὶ τίς τοι ἐπιστὰς ἄλλος ἔδειξεν
κεῖνο περιγληνὲς τροχαλόν, ΓΑΛΑ μιν καλέουσιν· 47
τῷ δ' ἥτοι χροιὴν μὲν ἀλίγκιος οὐκέτι κύκλος
δινεῖται, τὰ δὲ μέτρα τόσοι πισύρων περ ἔόντων
οἱ δύο, τοὶ δέ σφεων μέγα μείονες εἰλίσσονται.

Τῶν ὁ μὲν ἐγγύθεν ἐστὶ κατερχομένου βορέαο. 48
ἐν δέ οἱ ἀμφότεραι κεφαλαὶ Διδύμων φορέονται,
ἐν δέ τε γούνατα κεῖται ἀρηρότος Ἡνιόχῳ,
λαιὴ δὲ κυνήμη καὶ ἀριστερὸς ὡμος ἐπ' αὐτῷ
Περσέος, Ἀνδρομέδης δὲ μέσην ἀγκῶνος ὑπερθεν
δεξιτερὴν ἐπέχει· τὸ μέν οἱ θέναρ ὑψόθι κεῖται,
ἀσσότερον βορέαο, νότῳ δ' ἐπικέκλιται ἀγκών.
ὅπλαι δ' Ἱππειοι, καὶ ὑπαύχενον Ὁριθειον
ἄκρη σὺν κεφαλῇ, καλοί τ' Ὁφιούχειοι ὡμοι,
αὐτὸν δινεύονται ἐληλάμενοι περὶ κύκλον.
ἡ δ' ὀλίγον φέρεται νοτιωτέρη, οὐδὲν ἐπιβάλλει,
Παρθένος· ἀλλὰ Λέων καὶ Καρκίνος· οἱ μὲν ἄρ'
ἄμφω
ἔξείης κέαται βεβλημένοι, αὐτὰρ ὁ κύκλος

* Hipparch. i. 9. 1 ff. reads ἀπλατέες, i.e. without breadth,
418

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measures of the waning and the waxing of the Seasons. On all are set beacon lights, many in number, all every way closely penned together. The circles are immovable,^a and fitted each to other, but in size two are matched with two.

If ever on a clear night, when Night in the heavens shows to men all her stars in their brightness and no star is borne faintly gleaming at the mid-month moon, but they all sharply pierce the darkness—if in such an hour wonder rises in thy heart to mark on every side the heaven cleft by a broad belt,^b or if someone at thy side point out that circle set with brilliants—that is what men call the Milky Way. A match for it in colour thou wilt find no circle wheel, but in size two of the four belts are as large, but the other two are far inferior.

Of the lesser circles one^c is nigh to Boreas at his coming, and on it are borne both the heads of the Twins and the knees of the stedfast Charioteer, and above him are the left shoulder and shin of Perseus.^d It crosses Andromeda's right arm above the elbow.^e Above it is set her palm, nearer the north, and southward leans her elbow. The hoofs of the Horse, the head and neck of the Bird^f and Ophiuchus' bright shoulders^g wheel along this circle in their course. The Maiden^h is borne a little to the South and does not touch the Belt, but on it are the Lion and the Crab. Thereon are they both established side by

which he defends against δὲ πλατέες, which was preferred by Attalus.

^b The Galaxy or Milky Way.

^o Tropic of Cancer.

^d Hipparch. i. 10 disputes these statements; cf. i. 2.

^c Hipparch. i. 10. 6.

^f Hipparch. i. 10. 7.

^g Hipparch. i. 10. 9.

^h Virgo, cf. Hipparch. i. 10. 10.

ARATUS

τὸν μὲν ὑπὸ στῆθος καὶ γαστέρα μέχρι παρ' αἰδῶ
τέμνει, τὸν δὲ διηγεκέως ὑπένερθε χελείου
Καρκίνον, ἥχι μάλιστα διχαιόμενόν κε νοήσαις 491
ὅρθόν, ὃν ὁφθαλμοὶ κύκλου ἐκάτερθεν ἔοιεν.
τοῦ μέν, ὃσον τε μάλιστα, δι' ὀκτὼ μετρηθέντος,
πέντε μὲν ἔνδια στρέφεται καθ' ὑπέρτερα γαῖς,
τὰ τρία δ' ἐν περάτῃ· θέρεος δέ οἱ ἐν τροπαῖ εἰσιν.
ἀλλ' ὁ μὲν ἐν βορέω περὶ Καρκίνον ἐστήρικται. 501

"Ἄλλος δ' ἀντιόωντι νότῳ μέσον Αἴγυοκερῆα
τέμνει καὶ πόδας Ύδροχόου καὶ Κήτεος οὐρῆν.
ἐν δέ οἱ ἐστὶ Λαγωός· ἀτὰρ Κυνὸς οὐ μάλα πολλὴν
αἴνυται, ἀλλ' ὅπόσην ἐπέχει ποσίν· ἐν δέ οἱ

⁵⁰⁵ 'Αργύ,
καὶ μέγα Κενταύροιο μετάφρενον, ἐν δέ τε κέντρον
Σκορπίου, ἐν καὶ Τόξον ἀγανοῦ Τοξευτῆρος.
τὸν πύματον καθαροῦ παρερχόμενος βορέαο
ἐσ νότον ἡέλιος φέρεται· τρέπεται γε μὲν αὐτοῦ
χειμέριος. καὶ οἱ τρία μὲν περιτέλλεται ὑψοῦ
τῶν ὀκτώ, τὰ δὲ πέντε κατώρυχα δινεύονται. 511

Μεσσόθι δ' ἀμφοτέρων, ὃσσος πολιοῦ Γά-
λακτος,
γαῖαν ὑποστρέφεται κύκλος διχόωντι ἔοικώς.
ἐν δέ οἱ ἡματα νυξὶν ἵσαιέται ἀμφοτέρησιν,
φθίνοντος θέρεος, τοτὲ δ' εἴαρος ἴσταμένοιο.
σῆμα δέ οἱ Κριός Ταύροιό τε γούνατα κεῦται, 515
Κριός μὲν κατὰ μῆκος ἐληλάμενος διὰ κύκλου,
Ταύρου δὲ σκελέων ὕσση περιφαίνεται ὀκλάξ.
ἐν δέ τέ οἱ ζώνη εὐφεγγέος Ωρίωνος

^a Hipparch. i. 3. 5 ff., i. 9. 10.

^b Summer Solstice, the longest day, 22nd June.

^c Tropic of Capricorn, Hipparch. i. 2. 21, i. 10. 16.

^d Winter Solstice, the shortest day, 22nd December.

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side, but the circle cuts the Lion beneath breast and belly lengthwise to the loins, and the Crab it cuts clean through by the shell where thou canst see him most clearly cut, as he stands upright with his eyes on either side of the Belt. The circle is divided, as well as may be, into eight parts, whereof five in the daytime wheel on high above the earth and three beneath the horizon.^a In it is the Turning-point of the Sun in summer.^b This circle is set round the Crab in the North.

But there is another circle^c to match in the South. It cuts through the middle of Aegoceros, the feet of Hydrochoüs, and the tail of the sea-monster, Cetus, and on it is the Hare. It claims no great share of the Dog, but only the space that he occupies with his feet. In it is Argo and the mighty back of the Centaur, the sting of Scorpio, and the Bow of the bright Archer. This circle the sun passes last as he is southward borne from the bright north, and here is the Turning-point of the sun in winter.^d Three parts of eight of his course are above and five below the horizon.

Between the Tropics a Belt,^e peer of the grey Milky Way, undergirds the earth and with imaginary line bisects the sphere. In it the days are equal to the nights^f both at the waning of the summer and the waxing of the spring. The sign appointed for it is the Ram^g and the knees of the Bull—the Ram being borne lengthwise through it, but of the Bull just the visible bend of the knees. In it are the Belt of the well-starred Orion and the coil of the

^e The κύκλος ἰσημερίων or Equator, a Great Circle like the Milky Way.

^f Spring and Autumn Equinoxes, Hipparch. i. 9. 9.

^g Hipparch. i. 10. 18 ff.

ARATUS

καμπή τ' αἰθομένης Ὅδρης· ἐνί οἱ καὶ ἔλαφρὸς
Κρητήρ, ἐν δὲ Κόραξ, ἐνὶ δ' ἀστέρες οὐ μάλα
πολλοὶ

521

Χηλάων· ἐν τῷ δ' Ὀφιούχεα γοῦνα φορεῖται.
οὐ μὴν Αἰγαῖοῦ ἀπαμείρεται, ἀλλά οἱ ἔγγυς
Ζηνὸς ἀγτεῖται μέγας ἄγγελος. ἡ δὲ κατ' αὐτὸν
ἵππείη κεφαλὴ καὶ ὑπαύχενον εἴλισσονται.

Τοὺς μὲν παρβολάδην ὄρθους περιβάλλεται
ἄξων

521

μεσσόθι, πάντας ἔχων· ὁ δὲ τέτρατος ἐσφήκωται
λοξὸς ἐν ἀμφοτέροις, οἱ μίν ρ' ἐκάτερθεν ἔχουσιν
ἀντιπέρην τροπικοί, μέσσος δέ ἐ μεσσόθι τέμνει.
οὐ κεν Ἀθηναῖς χειρῶν δεδιδαγμένος ἀνήρ
ἄλλῃ κολλήσαιτο κυλινδόμενα τροχάλεια
τοιά τε καὶ τόσα πάντα περισφαιρηδὸν ἐλίσσων,
ώς τά γ' ἐναιθέρια πλαγίᾳ συναρηρότα κύκλῳ
ἔξ ηρᾶς ἐπὶ νύκτα διώκεται ἥματα πάντα.
καὶ τὰ μὲν ἀντέλλει καὶ αὐτίκα νειόθι δύνει
πάντα παραβλήδην· μία δέ σφεων ἐστὶν ἐκάστου

531

ἔξείης ἐκάτερθε κατηλυσίη τ' ἄνοδός τε.
αὐτὰρ ὁ γ' ὠκεανοῦ τόσσον παραμείβεται ὕδωρ,
ὅσσον ἀπ' Αἰγοκερῆος ἀνερχομένοιο μάλιστα
Καρκίνον εἰς ἀνιόντα κυλίνδεται· ὅσσον ἀπάντη
ἀντέλλων ἐπέχει, τόσσον γε μὲν ἀλλόθι δύνων.
ὅσσον δ' ὁ φθαλμοῖο βολῆς ἀποτέμνεται αὐγή,
ἔξακις ἃν τόση μιν ὑποδράμοι. αὐτὰρ ἐκάστη
ἥη μετρηθεῖσα δύω περιτέμνεται ἄστρα.
Ζωΐδιον δέ ἐ κύκλον ἐπίκλησιν καλέουσιν.

540

^a Or “is blown”; ἀγτεῖται is ἀπ. λεγ., see v. 315.

^b Tropic of Cancer, Tropic of Capricorn, and the Equator.

^c Ecliptic, κύκλος λοξός, *circulus obliquus*, the apparent path
of the Sun in the heavens.

PHAENOMENA

gleaming Hydra : in it, too, the dim-lit Crater and the Crow and the scanty-starred Claws and the knees of Ophiuchus are borne. But it has no share in the Eagle, but near it flies^a the mighty messenger of Zeus. Facing the Eagle wheel the head and neck of the Horse.

These three Belts^b are parallel, and at right angles to the Axis which they surround and which is the centre of them all, but the fourth^c aslant is fixed athwart the Tropics : they on opposite sides of the Equator support it at either limit, but the Equator bisects it. Not otherwise would a man skilled in the handicraft of Athena join the whirling Belts, wheeling them all around, so many and so great like rings, just as the Belts in the heavens, clasped by the transverse circle, hasten from dawn to night throughout all time. The three Belts^d rise and set all parallel but ever single and the same is the point where in due order each rises or sets at East or West. But the fourth circle passes over as much water of ocean^e as rolls between the rising of Aegoceros, and the rising of the Crab : as much as it occupies in rising, so much it occupies in setting. As long as is the ray cast to heaven from the glance of the eye, six times as long a line would subtend this Belt. Each ray, measured of equal length, intercepts two constellations.^f This circle is called the Belt of the Zodiac.

^a Hipparch. ii. 1. 17.

^b The distance between the point of the horizon (ocean) where the Sun rises at Mid-Winter and the point where he rises at Mid-Summer.

^c Each side of a regular hexagon inscribed in a circle is equal to the radius of the circle (Euclid iv. 15). If the earth be regarded as the centre of the celestial sphere, the ray cast from the eye of the observer to the vault of heaven

ARATUS

Τῷ ἔνι Καρκίνος ἐστί, Λέων δ' ἐπὶ τῷ, καὶ ὑπ'
αὐτὸν

545

Παρθένος· αἱ δ' ἐπὶ οἱ Χηλαὶ καὶ Σκορπίος αὐτός,
Τοξευτής τε καὶ Αἰγόκερως, ἐπὶ δ' Αἰγοκερῆϊ
Τυροχόος· δύο δ' αὐτὸν ὑπ' Ἰχθύες ἀστερώνται·
τοὺς δὲ μέτα Κριός, Ταῦρος δ' ἐπὶ τῷ Δίδυμοί τε.
ἐν τοῖς ἡέλιος φέρεται δυοκαΐδεκα πᾶσιν
πάντ' ἐνιαυτὸν ἄγων, καὶ οἱ περὶ τοῦτον ὕστι
κύκλον ἀέξονται πᾶσαι ἐπικάρπιοι ὥραι.

550

Τοῦ δ' ὅσσον κοίλοιο κατ' ὠκεανοῦ δύνται,
τόσσον ὑπὲρ γαίης φέρεται· πάσῃ δ' ἐπὶ νυκτὶ⁵⁵⁵
ἔξ αἰεὶ δύνουσι δυωδεκάδες κύκλοιο,
τόσσαι δ' ἀντέλλουσι. τόσον δ' ἐπὶ μῆκος ἐκάστη
νῦξ αἰεὶ τετάνυσται, ὅσον τέ περ ἥμισυ κύκλου
ἀρχομένης ἀπὸ νυκτὸς ἀείρεται ὑψόθι γαίης.

555

Οὐ κεν ἀπόβλητον δεδοκημένῳ ἥματος εἴη
μοιράων σκέπτεσθαι ὅτ' ἀντέλλησιν ἐκάστη.
αἰεὶ γὰρ τάων γε μιῇ συνανέρχεται αὐτὸς
ἡέλιος. τὰς δ' ἄν κε περισκέψαι μάλιστα
εἰς αὐτὰς ὁρῶν· ἀτὰρ εἰ νεφέεσσι μέλαιναι
γίνοιντ' ἢ ὄρεος κεκρυμμέναι ἀντέλλοιεν,
σήματ' ἐπερχομένησιν ἀρηρότα ποιήσασθαι.
αὐτὸς δ' ἄν μάλα τοι κεράων ἐκάτερθε διδοίη
Ωκεανός, τά τε πολλὰ περιστρέφεται ἐοῖ αὐτῷ,
νειόθεν ὅππῆμος κείνων φορέησιν ἐκάστην.

560

Οὐ οἱ ἀφαυρότατοι, ὅτε ΚΑΡΚΙΝΟΣ ἀντέλλησιν,
ἀστέρες ἀμφοτέρωθεν ἐλισσόμενοι περίκεινται,

570

is the radius of the sphere, and six lines of that length will give the inscribed regular hexagon. Each of those sides will subtend an arc of the sphere containing two signs of the Zodiac. Bisect each side, and each half side will correspond to one sign. This method of describing the Zodiac is what

424

PHAENOMENA

In it is the Crab; after the Crab the Lion and beneath him the Maiden; after the Maiden the Claws and the Scorpion himself and the Archer and Aegoceros, and after Aegoceros Hydrochoüs. Beneath him are enstarred the Two Fishes and after them the Ram and next the Bull and the Twins. In them, twelve in all, has the sun his course as he leads on the whole year, and as he fares around this belt, all the fruitful seasons have their growth.

Half this Belt is set below the hollow of the horizon, and half is above the earth. Every night six constellations of this circle's twelve set and as many rise; as long is each night ever stretched as half the belt rises above the earth from the fall of night.^a

Not useless were it for one who seeks for signs of coming day to mark when each sign of the Zodiac rises. For ever with one of them the sun himself rises. One could best search out those constellations by looking on themselves, but if they be dark with clouds or rise hidden behind a hill, get thee fixed signs for their coming. Ocean himself will give thee signs at either horn—the East or the West—in the many constellations that wheel about him, when from below he sends forth each rising sign.

Not very faint are the wheeling constellations that are set about Ocean at East or West, when the Crab Vergil refers to in *Ecl.* iii. 40 ff. “In medio duo signa, Conon et—quis fuit alter Descripsit radio totum qui gentibus orbem, Tempora quae messor, quae curvus arator haberet?” Our “ray” is, of course, derived from *radius*.

* The Zodiac is a Great Circle and therefore is bisected by any other Great Circle, e.g. the horizon. Now day lasts while the Sun is above the horizon. When the Sun is setting a half circle of the Zodiac has risen since his rising, i.e. six zodiacal signs.

ARATUS

τοὶ μὲν δύνοντες, τοὶ δ' ἔξ ἐτέρης ἀνιόντες.
 δύνει μὲν Στέφανος, δύνει δὲ κατὰ ράχων Ἰχθύς.
 ἥμισυ μέν κεν ἵδοιο μετήρον, ἥμισυ δ' ἥδη
 ἐσχατιαὶ βάλλουσι κατερχομένου Στεφάνοιο.
 αὐτὰρ ὃ γ' ἔξοπιθεν τετραμμένος ἄλλα μὲν οὕπω 571
 γαστέρι νειαίρῃ, τὰ δ' ὑπέρτερα νυκτὶ φορεῖται.
 τὸν δὲ καὶ εἰς ὕμους κατάγει μογερὸν Ὀφιοῦχον
 Καρκίνος ἐκ γονάτων, κατάγει δ' Ὁφιν αὐχένος
 ἐγγύς.

οὐδ' ἀν ἔτ' Ἀρκτοφύλαξ εἴη πολὺς ἀμφοτέρωθεν,
 μείων ἡμάτιος, τὸ δ' ἐπὶ πλέον ἔννυχος ἥδη. 580
 τέτρασι γὰρ μοίραις ἀμυδις κατιόντα Βοώτην
 Ὡκεανὸς δέχεται· ὃ δ' ἐπὴν φάεος κορέσσηται,
 βουλυτῷ ἐπέχει πλεῖον δίχα νυκτὸς ἰούσης,
 ἥμος ὅτ' ἡελίοιο κατερχομένου δύηται.
 κεῖναί οἱ καὶ νύκτες ἐπ' ὄψὲ δύοντι λέγονται.
 ὃς οἱ μὲν δύνοντι, ὃ δ' ἀντίος, οὐδὲν ἀεικής,
 ἀλλ' εὖ μὲν ζώνη, εὖ δ' ἀμφοτέροισι φαεινὸς
 ὕμοις Ὄριαν, ξίφεός γε μὲν ἴφι πεποιθώς,
 πάντα φέρων Ποταμόν, κέραος παρατείνεται ἄλλον.

Ἐρχομένῳ δὲ λεοντὶ τὰ μὲν κατὰ πάντα
 φέρονται 590
 Καρκίνῳ ὅσσ' ἐδύοντο, καὶ Αἰετός. αὐτὰρ ὃ γε
 Γνὺξ

^a i.e. facing the East; or reversed, i.e. standing upon his head, cf. 620 (Hipparch. ii. 16), 669. Hence in later times he is also *θεός τις κατακέφαλα κείμενος*. The peculiarity of his rising feet-foremost and setting head-foremost (Hygin. *Astr.* iii. 5 “*Hic occidens capite prius quam reliquo corpore devenit ad terram; qui cum totus occidit ut pendere pedibus ex Arctico circulo videatur, exoriens ante pedibus quam reliquis membris*”) is referred to by Manilius v. 645 ff. He who is born under this constellation—“*Nixa genu species et*

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rises, some setting in the West and others rising in the East. The Crown sets and the Southern Fish as far as its back. Half the setting Crown is visible in the sky but half already sinks beneath the verge. Of Engonasin, backward turned,^a the waist is still visible but his upper parts are borne in night. The rise of the Crab brings down from knee to shoulder the wretched Ophiuchus and Ophis to the neck. No longer great on both sides of the horizon is Arctophylax but only the lesser portion is visible, while the greater part is wrapt in night. For with four signs^b of the Zodiac Boötes sets and is received in the bosom of ocean; and when he is sated with the light he takes till past midnight in the loosing of his oxen,^c in the season when he sets with the sinking sun. Those nights are named after his late setting. So these stars are setting, but another, facing them, no dim star, even Orion with glittering belt and shining shoulders and trusting in the might of his sword, and bringing all the River,^d rises from the other horn, the East.

At the coming of the Lion those constellations wholly set, which were setting when the Crab rose, and with them sets the Eagle. But the Phantom

Graio nomine dicta Engonasi (*ignota facies sub origine constat*)"—will be plotter and a footpad, or—a tight-rope walker: "Et si forte aliquas animis exsurget in artes | In praerupta dabit studium vendetque periculo | Ingenium. Ac tenues ausus sine limite grassus | Certa per extentos ponet vestigia funes, At caeli meditatus iter vestigia perdet | Paene sua et pendens populum suspendet ab ipso."

^a Hipparch. ii. 19.

^b Boötes takes a long time to set because he sets in a perpendicular position, while he rises quickly (608) because he is in a horizontal position (Hipparch. ii. 17 ff.).

^c Eridanus.

ARATUS

τῆμενος ἄλλα μὲν ἥδη, ἀτὰρ γόνυ καὶ πόδα λαιὸν
οὕπω κυμαίνοντος ὑποστρέφει ὠκεανοῦ.

ἀντέλλει δ' Ὅδρης κεφαλὴ χαροπός τε Λαγωὸς
καὶ Προκύων πρότεροι τε πόδες Κυνὸς αἰθομένοιο. 595

Οὐ μέν θην ὀλίγους γαῖης ὑπὸ νείατα βάλλει
ΠΑΡΘΕΝΟΣ ἀντέλλουσα. Λύρη τότε Κυλληναίη
καὶ Δελφὶς δύνουσι καὶ εὔποίητος Ὁϊστός·
σὺν τοῖς Ὅρνιθος πρώτα πτερὰ μέσφα παρ' αὐτὴν
οὐρὴν καὶ Ποταμοῦ παρηρίαι σκιώωνται· 601

δύνει δ' Ἰππείη κεφαλή, δύνει δὲ καὶ αὐχῆν.
ἀντέλλει δ' Ὅδρη μὲν ἐπὶ πλέον ἄχρι παρ' αὐτὸν
Κρητῆρα, φθάμενος δὲ Κύων πόδας αἴνυνται ἄλλους,
ἔλκων ἔξόπιθεν πρύμνην πολυτειρέος Ἀργοῦς.
ἡ δὲ θέει γαῖης ἵστὸν διχώσα κατ' αὐτόν, 605

Παρθένος ἡμος ἄπασα περαιόθεν ἄρτι γένηται.

Οὐδ' ἂν ἐπερχόμεναι χηλαὶ, καὶ λεπτὰ φάουσαι,
ἄφραστοι παρίουεν, ἐπεὶ μέγα σῆμα Βοώτης
ἀθρόος ἀντέλλει βεβολημένος Ἀρκτούροιο.
Ἀργὼ δ' εὐ¹ μάλα πᾶσα μετήρος ἔσσεται ἥδη· 610
ἄλλ' Ὅδρη, κέχυται γὰρ ἐν οὐρανῷ ἥλιθα πολλή,
οὐρῆς ἂν δεύοιτο. μόνην δ' ἐπὶ Χηλαὶ ἄγουσιν²
δεξιτερὴν κυήμην αὐτῆς ἐπιγοννίδος ἄχρις
αἰεὶ Γνύξ, αἰεὶ δὲ Λύρη παραπεπτηῶτος,
ὄντινα τοῦτον ἄιστον ὑπουρανίων εἰδώλων
ἀμφότερον δύνοντα καὶ ἔξ ἐτέρης ἀνιόντα
πολλάκις αὐτονυχεὶ θηεύμεθα. τοῦ μὲν ἄρ' οἴη
κυήμη σὺν Χηλῆσι φαείνεται ἀμφοτέρησιν.
αὐτὸς δ' ἐσ κεφαλὴν ἔτι που τετραμμένος ἄλλῃ 615
Σκορπίον ἀντέλλοντα μένει καὶ ρύτορα Τόξου.

¹ εὖ Hipparch. cod. L ii. 2. 42. Cf. Cic. Arat. 396
“Totaque iam supera fulgens prolabitur Argo”; German.
617 “Celsaque puppis habet”; Avien. 1133 “iam celso
Thessala puppis Aethere subvehitur”; οὐ ACM and schol.

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On His Knees sinks all save knee and left foot beneath the stormy ocean. Up rises the Hydra's head and the bright-eyed Hare and Procyon and the forefeet of the flaming Dog.

Not few, either, are the constellations which the Maiden at her rising sends beneath the verge of earth. Then set the Cyllenian Lyre, the Dolphin and the shapely Arrow. With them the wing-tips of the Bird^a up to her very tail and the farthest reaches of the River are overshadowed. The head of the Horse^b sets, sets too his neck. The Hydra rises higher as far as Crater, and before her the Dog brings up his hind feet, dragging behind him the stern of Argo of many stars. And she rises above the earth, cleft right at the mast, just when the whole of the Maiden has risen.

Nor can the rising Claws, though faintly shining, pass unremarked, when at a bound^c the mighty sign of Boötes rises, jewelled with Arcturus.^d Aloft is risen all of Argo, but the Hydra, shed as she is afar over the heavens, will lack her tail. The Claws bring only the right leg as far as the thigh of that Phantom that is ever On his Knees, ever crouching by the Lyre —that Phantom, unknown among the figures of the heavens, whom we often see both rise and set on the selfsame night. Of him only the leg is visible at the rising of both the Claws: he himself head-downward^e on the other side awaits the rising Scorpion and the Drawer of the Bow.^f For they bring him:

^a Cygnus.

^b Pegasus.

^c See 585 n.

^d The brightest star in Boötes (^a Bootis).

^e Cf. 575.

^f Sagittarius.

^g 613 δεινὸν ἐφεστηῶτ' Ὀφιουχέα· τοῦ μὲν ἔπειτα Α; om.
CM.

ARATUS

οἱ γάρ μιν φορέουσιν, ὁ μὲν μέστον ἄλλα τε πάντα,
χεῖρα δέ οἱ σκαιὴν κεφαλὴν θ' ἄμα Τόξον ἀγωνεῖ.
ἄλλ' ὁ μὲν ὡς τρίχα πάντα καταμελεῖστὶ φορεῖται·
ῆμισυ δὲ Στεφάνοιο καὶ αὐτὴν ἔσχατον οὐρὴν

625

Κενταύρου φορέουσιν ἀνερχόμεναι ἔτι Χηλαι.

τῆμος ἀποιχομένην κεφαλὴν μέτα δύεται Ἰππος,
καὶ προτέρου Ὁρνιθος ἐφέλκεται ἔσχατος οὐρή.
δύνει δ' Ἀνδρομέδης κεφαλή· τὸ δέ οἱ μέγα δεῦμα
Κήτεος ἡερόεις ἐπάγει νότος· ἀντία δ' αὐτὸς

630

Κηφεὺς ἐκ βορέω μεγάλῃ ἀνὰ χειρὶ κελεύει.

καὶ τὸ μὲν ἐς λοφιὴν τετραμμένον ἄχρι παρ' αὐτὴν
δύνει, ἀτὰρ Κηφεὺς κεφαλῇ καὶ χειρὶ καὶ ὥμῳ.

Καμπαὶ δ' ἄν Ποταμοῖο καὶ αὐτίκ' ἐπερχομένοιο
ΣΚΟΡΠΙΟΥ ἐμπίπτοιεν ἐϋρρόου ὡκεανοῦ.

635

οἱς καὶ ἐπερχόμενος φοβέει μέγαν Ὡρίωνα.

Ἀρτεμις Ἰλήκοι· προτέρων λόγος, οἱ μιν ἔφαντο
ἔλκῆσαι πέπλοιο, Χίω δτε θηρία πάντα¹
καρτερὸς Ὡρίων στιβαρῇ ἐπέκοπτε κορύνῃ,
θήρης ἀρνύμενος κείνῳ χάριν Οἴνοπίωνι.

640

ἡ δέ οἱ ἔξαυτῆς ἐπετείλατο θηρίον ἄλλο,
νήσου ἀναρρήξασα μέσας ἑκάτερθε κολώνας,
Σκορπίον, οἱς ρά μιν οῦτα καὶ ἔκτανε πολλὸν ἐόντα
πλειότερος προφανεῖς, ἐπεὶ Ἀρτεμιν ἥκαχεν αὐτήν.

τούνεκα δὴ καὶ φασι περαιόθεν ἐρχομένοιο

645

Σκορπίουν Ὡρίωνα περὶ χθονὸς ἔσχατα φεύγειν.
οὐδὲ μέν, Ἀνδρομέδης καὶ Κήτεος ὕσσος ἐλέλειπτο,
κείνου ἔτ' ἀντέλλοντος ἀπευθέεις, ἄλλ' ἄρα καὶ τοὶ²
πανσυδίη φεύγουσιν. ὁ δὲ ζώνη τότε Κηφεὺς

γαῖαν ἐπιξύει, τὰ μὲν ἐς κεφαλὴν μάλα πάντα

650

βάπτων ὡκεανοῦ, τὰ δ' οὐ θέμις, ἄλλὰ τά γ'
αὐταὶ

Ἀρκτοὶ κωλύουσι, πόδας καὶ γοῦνα καὶ ἵξύν.

430

PHAENOMENA

Scorpion brings his waist and all aforesaid ; the Bow his left hand and head. Even so in three portions is he all brought up piecemeal above the horizon. Half the Crown and the tip of the Centaur's tail are upraised with the rising Claws. Then is the Horse setting after his vanished head, and dragged below is the tail-tip of the Bird,^a already set. The head of Andromeda is setting and against her is brought by the misty South the mighty terror, Cetus, but over against him in the North Cepheus with mighty hand upraised warns him back. Cetus, neck downward, sets to his neck, and Cepheus with head and hand and shoulder.

The winding River^b will straightway sink in fair flowing ocean at the coming of Scorpion, whose rising puts to flight even the mighty Orion. Thy pardon, Artemis, we crave ! There is a tale told by the men of old, who said that stout Orion laid hands upon her robe, what time in Chios he was smiting with his strong club all manner of beasts, as a service of the hunt to that King Oenopion. But she forthwith rent in twain the surrounding hills of the island and roused against him another kind of beast —even the Scorpion, who proving mightier wounded him, mighty though he was, and slew him, for that he had vexed Artemis. Wherefore, too, men say that at the rising of the Scorpion in the East Orion flees at the Western verge. Nor does what was left of Andromeda and of Cetus fail to mark his rise but in full career they too flee. In that hour the belt of Cepheus grazes earth as he dips his upper parts in the sea, but the rest he may not—his feet and knees and loins, for the Bears themselves forbid. The

^a Cygnus.

^b Eridanus.

ARATUS

ἡ δὲ καὶ αὐτὴ παιδὸς ἐπείγεται εἰδώλοιο
δειλὴ Κασσιέπεια. τὰ δ' οὐκέτι οἱ κατὰ κόσμον
φαίνεται ἐκ δίφροιο, πόδες καὶ γούναθ' ὑπερθεν,
ἀλλ' ἡ γ' ἐς κεφαλὴν ἵση δύετ' ἀρνευτῆρι
μειρομένη γονάτων, ἐπεὶ οὐκ ἄρ' ἔμελλεν ἐκείνη
Δωρίδι καὶ Πανόπη μεγάλων ἄτερ ἴσωσασθαι.
ἡ μὲν ἄρ' εἰς ἑτέρην φέρεται· τὰ δὲ νειόθεν ἄλλα
οὐρανὸς ἀντιφέρει, Στεφάνοιό τε δεύτερα κύκλα
Τύδρης τ' ἐσχατιήν, φορέει τ' ἐπὶ Κενταύρῳ
σῶμα τε καὶ κεφαλὴν καὶ Θηρίον ὃ β' ἐνὶ χειρὶ⁶⁵⁵
δεξιτερῆ Κένταυρος ἔχει. τοὶ δ' αὖθι μένουσιν
τόξον ἐπερχόμενον πρότεροι πόδες ἵπποτα Φηρός.

Τόξῳ καὶ σπείρῃ "Οφιος καὶ σῶμ' "Οφιούχου
ἀντέλλει ἐπιόντι· καρήσατα δ' αὐτὸς ἀγινεῦ
Σκορπίος ἀντέλλων, ἀνάγει δ' αὐτὰς 'Οφιούχου
χεῖρας καὶ προτέρην "Οφιος πολυτειρέος ἀγήν.¹
τοῦ γε μὲν Ἐγγόνασιν, περὶ γὰρ τετραμμένος αἰεὶ⁶⁶⁰
ἀντέλλει, τότε μὲν περάτης ἐξέρχεται ἄλλα,
γυνά τε καὶ ζώνη καὶ στήθεα πάντα καὶ ὕμος
δεξιτερῆ σὺν χειρὶ· κάρη δ' ἑτέρης μετὰ χειρὸς
Τόξῳ ἀνέρχονται καὶ τοεοθι ἀντέλλοντι.
σὺν τοῖς Ἐρμαίῃ τε Λύρῃ καὶ στήθεος ἄχρις
Κηφεὺς ἡώου παρελαύνεται ὠκεανοῖο,
ἡμος καὶ μεγάλοιο Κυνὸς πᾶσαι ἀμαρυγαὶ⁶⁶⁵
δύνουσιν, καὶ πάντα κατέρχεται 'Ωρίωνος,
πάντα γε μὴν ἀτέλεστα διωκομένοιο Λαγωοῦ.
ἀλλ' οὐχ 'Ηνιόχῳ "Εριφοὶ οὐδ' 'Ωλενίῃ Αἴξ
εὐθὺς ἀπέρχονται· τὰ δέ οἱ μεγάλην ἀνὰ χεῖρα⁶⁷⁰

¹ ἀγήν (with *v* erased) M; αὐγήν AC.

^a Andromeda.

^b Nereids, whom Cassiepeia offended by vying with them in beauty.

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hapless Cassiepeia herself too hastes after the figure of her child.^a No longer in seemly wise does she shine upon her throne, feet and knees withal, but she headlong plunges like a diver, parted at the knees; for not scatheless was she to rival Doris and Panope.^b So she is borne towards the West, but other signs in the East the vault of heaven brings from below, the remaining half of the Crown^c and the tail of the Hydra, and uplifts the body and head of the Centaur and the Beast that the Centaur holds in his right hand. But the fore-feet of the Centaur-Knight^d await the rising of the Bow.

At the coming of the Bow up rises the coil of the Serpent and the body of Ophiuchus. Their heads the rising of the Scorpion himself brings and raises even the hands of Ophiuchus and the foremost coil of the star-bespangled Serpent. Then emerge from below some parts of Engonasin, who ever rises feet-foremost,^e to wit, his legs, waist, all his breast, his shoulder with his right hand; but his other hand and his head arise with the rising Bow and the Archer. With them the Lyre of Hermes and Cepheus to his breast drive up from the Eastern Ocean, what time all the rays of the mighty Dog are sinking and all of Orion setting, yea, all the Hare, which the Dog pursues in an unending race.

- But not yet depart the Kids of the Charioteer and the Arm-borne (Olenian) Goat^f; by his great hand

^a i.e. of Corona Borealis (*cf.* 625), as Hipparchus, who agrees with the statement, interprets τὸ λοιπὸν τοῦ Στεφάνου. Grotius wrongly supposed the words to mean Corona Australis—which was unknown to Aratus under that name. See 401 n.

^b Φήρ of the Centaur, as in Pind. *P.* iv. 119, iii. 6, etc.

^c Cf. 620 n.

^f Cf. 164 n.

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λάμπονται, καὶ οἱ μελέων διακέριται ἄλλων
κυνῆσαι χειμῶνας ὅτ' ἡελίῳ συνίωσιν.

’Αλλὰ τὰ μὲν, κεφαλὴν τε καὶ ἄλλην χεῖρα καὶ
ἰξύν,

ΑΙΓΟΚΕΡΩΣ ἀνιών κατάγει· τὰ δὲ νείατα πάντα
αὐτῷ Τοξευτῆρι κατέρχεται. οὐδέ τι Περσεὺς 685
οὐδέ τι ἄκρα κόρυμβα μένει πολυτείρεος Ἀργοῦς.
ἄλλ’ ἥτοι Περσεὺς μὲν ἄτερ γουνός τε ποδός τε
δεξιτεροῦ δύεται, πρύμνης δ’ ὅσον ἐς περιαγήν.
αὐτὴ δ’ Αἴγοκερῇ κατέρχεται ἀντέλλοντι,
ἡμος καὶ Προκύων δύεται, τὰ δ’ ἀνέρχεται ἄλλα, 690
Ορνις τ’ Αἰητός τε τά τε πτερόεντος Οὔστοῦ
τείρεα καὶ νοτίοιο Θυτηρίου ἔρος ἔδρη.

”Ιππος δ’ ἁδροχοοιο νέον περιτελλομένοιο
ποσσί τε καὶ κεφαλῇ ἀνελίσσεται· ἀντία δ’ ”Ιππου
ἐξ οὐρῆς Κένταυρον ἐφέλκεται ἀστερίη Νύξ. 695
ἄλλ’ οὐ οἱ δύναται κεφαλὴν οὐδὲ εὐρέας ὕμους
αὐτῷ σὺν θώρηκι χαδεῦν. ἄλλ’ αἴθοπος Τύρης
αὐχενίην κατάγει σπείρην καὶ πάντα μέτωπα.
ἥ δὲ καὶ ἐξόπιθεν πολλὴ μένει· ἄλλ’ ἄρα καὶ τὴν
αὐτῷ Κενταύρῳ, ὅπότ’ ιχθυες ἀντέλλωσιν, 700
ἀθρόον ἐμφέρεται. ὁ δ’ ἐπ’ Ιχθύσιν ἔρχεται Ιχθὺς
αὐτῷ κυανέῳ ὑποκείμενος Αἴγοκερῇ,
οὐ μὲν ἄδην, ὀλίγον δὲ δυωδεκάδ’ ἀμμένει ἄλλην.
οὕτω καὶ μογερὰς χεῖρες καὶ γοῦνα καὶ ὕμοι
Ανδρομέδης δίχα πάντα, τὰ μὲν πάρος, ἄλλα δ’
οπίσσω,
705

τείνεται, ὥκεανοῦ νέον ὅπότε προγένωνται
Ιχθύες ἀμφότεροι. τὰ μέν οἱ κατὰ δεξιὰ χειρὸς
αὐτοὶ ἐφέλκονται, τὰ δ’ ἀριστερὰ νειόθεν ἔλκει
κριος ἀνερχόμενος. τοῦ καὶ περιτελλομένοιο
ἔσπερόθεν κεν ἴδοιο Θυτηρίου· αὐτὰρ ἐν ἄλλῃ
484
710

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they shine, and are eminent beyond all his other limbs in raising storms, when they fare with the sun.

His head, hand and waist set at the rising of Aegoceros^a: from waist to foot he sets at the rising of the Archer. Nor do Perseus and the end of the stern of jewelled Argo remain on high, but Perseus sets all save his knee and right foot and Argo is gone save her curved stern. She sinks wholly at the rising of Aegoceros, when Procyon sets too, and there rise the Bird^b and the Eagle and the gems of the winged Arrow and the sacred Altar, that is established in the South.

When Hydrochoüs^c is just risen, up wheel the feet and head of the Horse. But opposite the Horse starry Night draws the Centaur, tail-first, beneath the horizon, but cannot yet engulf his head and his broad shoulders, breast and all. But she sinks beneath the verge the coiling neck and all the brow of the gleaming Hydra. Yet many a coil of the Hydra remains, but Night engulfs her wholly with the Centaur, when the Fishes rise; with the Fishes the Fish^d which is placed beneath azure Aegoceros rises—not completely but part awaits another sign of the Zodiac. So the weary hands and knees and shoulders of Andromeda are parted—stretched some below and others above the horizon, when the Two Fishes are newly risen from the ocean. Her right side the Fishes bring, but the left the rising Ram.^e When the latter rises, the Altar is seen setting in the West, while in the

^a Capricorn.

^b Cygnus.

^c Aquarius.

^d The Southern Fish, Piscis Australis.

^e Aries.

ARATUS

Περσέος ἀντέλλοντος ὅσον κεφαλήν τε καὶ ὥμους.

Αὐτὴ δὲ ζώνη καὶ κ' ἀμφήριστα πέλοιτο
ἢ Κριῶ λήγοντι φαείνεται ἢ ἐπὶ ΤΑΤΡΩΙ,
σὺν τῷ πανσυδίῃ ἀνελίσσεται. οὐδ' ὁ γε Ταύρου
λείπεται ἀντέλλοντος, ἐπεὶ μάλα οἱ συναρηρῶς 715
‘Ηνίοχος φέρεται· μοίρῃ γε μὲν οὐκ ἐπὶ ταύτῃ
ἀθρόος ἀντέλλει, Δίδυμοι δέ μιν οὐλον ἄγουσιν.
ἄλλ' “Εριφοὶ λαιοῦ τε θέναρ ποδὸς Αἰγὶ σὺν αὐτῇ
Ταύρῳ συμφορέονται, ὅτε λοφίη τε καὶ οὐρὴ 720
Κήτεος αἰθερίοιο περαιώθεν ἀντέλλωσιν.
δύνει δ' Ἀρκτοφύλαξ ἥδη πρώτη τότε μοίρῃ
τάων, αἱ πίσυρές μιν ἀτερ χειρὸς κατάγουσιν
λαιῆς· ἥ δ' αὐτῷ μεγάλῃ ὑποτέλλεται Ἀρκτῷ.
‘Αμφότεροι δὲ πόδες καταδυομένου Ὁφιούχου,
μέσφ' αὐτῶν γονάτων, διδυμοις ἐπὶ σῆμα τετύχθω 725
ἐξ ἑτέρης ἀνιοῦσι. τότ' οὐκέτι Κήτεος οὐδὲν
ἔλκεται ἀμφοτέρωθεν, ὅλον δέ μιν ὅψεαι ἥδη.
ἥδη καὶ Ποταμοῦ πρώτην ἀλὸς ἐξανιοῦσαν
ἀγῆν ἐν καθαρῷ πελάγει σκέψαιτό κε ναύτης,
αὐτὸν ἐπ' Ὁρίωνα μένων, εἴ οἱ ποθι σῆμα 730
ἥ νυκτὸς μέτρων ἡὲ πλόου ἀγγεῖλειν.
πάντη γὰρ τά γε πολλὰ θεοὶ ἄνδρεσσι λέγουσιν.

ΔΙΟ- Οὐχ ὁράεις; ὀλίγη μὲν ὅταν κεράεσσι σελήνη
ΣΗΜΙΑΙ ἔσπερόθεν φαίνηται, ἀεξομένοιο διδάσκει
μηνός· ὅτε πρώτη ἀποκίνναται αὐτόθεν αὐγή,
ὅσσον ἐπισκιάειν, ἐπὶ τέτρατον ἡμαρ ἴονσα·
οκτὼ δ' ἐν διχάσει· διχόμηνα δὲ παντὶ προσώπῳ. 735
 5

^a Taurus.
^o Cf. 581.

^b Gemini.
^a Eridanus.

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East may be seen rising as much as the head and shoulders of Perseus.

As to his belt itself disputed might it be whether it rises as the Ram ceases to rise or at the rising of the Bull,^a with whom he rises wholly. Nor lags behind the Charioteer at the rising of the Bull, for close are set their courses. But not with that sign does he rise completely, but the Twins^b bring him wholly up. The Kids and the sole of the Charioteer's left foot and the Goat herself journey with the Bull, what time the neck and tail of Cetus, leviathan of the sky, rise from below. Now Arctophylax is beginning to set with the first of those four^c constellations of the Zodiac that see him sink wholly, save his never setting left hand that rises by the Great Bear.

Let Ophiuchus setting from both feet even to his knees be a sign of the rising of the Twins in the East. Then no longer is aught of Cetus beneath the verge, but thou shalt see him all. Then, too, can the sailor on the open sea mark the first bend of the River^d rising from the deep, as he watches for Orion himself to see if he might give him any hint of the measure of the night or of his voyage. For on every hand signs in multitude do the gods reveal to man.

Markest thou not? Whenever the Moon with WEATHER
slender horns shines forth in the West, she tells of a SIGNS
new month beginning: when first her rays are shed
abroad just enough to cast a shadow, she is going to
the fourth day: with orb half complete she pro-
claims eight days: with full face the mid-day of the

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αἰεὶ δ' ἄλλοθεν ἄλλα παρακλίνουσα μέτωπα
εἴρει ὅποσταιη μηνὸς περιτέλλεται ἡώς.

"Ακρα γε μὴν νυκτῶν κεῖναι δυοκαΐδεκα μοῖραι 740
ἄρκιαι ἔξειπεν. τὰ δέ που μέγαν εἰς ἐνιαυτόν,
ῶρη μέν τ' ἀρόσαι νειούσ, ὥρη δὲ φυτεῦσαι, 10
ἐκ Διὸς ἡδη πάντα πεφασμένα πάντοθι κεῖται.
καὶ μέν τις καὶ νητὶ πολυκλύστου χειμῶνος
ἔφράσατ' ἡ δεινοῦ μεμνημένος Ἀρκτούροιο 745
ἡέ τεων ἄλλων, οἵ τ' ὀκεανοῦ ἀρύονται
ἀστέρες ἀμφιλύκης, οἵ τε πρώτης ἔτι νυκτός. 15
ἡτοι γὰρ τοὺς πάντας ἀμείβεται εἰς ἐνιαυτὸν
ἡέλιος μέγαν ὅγμον ἐλαύνων, ἄλλοτε δ' ἄλλῳ
ἐμπλήσει, τοτὲ μέν τ' ἀνιών τοτὲ δ' αὐτίκα δύνων. 750
ἄλλος δ' ἄλλοίην ἀστήρ ἐπιδέρκεται ἡώ.

Γινώσκεις τάδε καὶ σύ, τὰ γὰρ συναείδεται ἡδη 20
ἐννεακαΐδεκα κύκλα φαεινοῦ ἡέλιοιο,
ὅσσα τ' ἀπὸ ζώνης εἰς ἔσχατον Ὁρίωνα
Νῦξ ἐπιδινεῖται Κύνα τε θρασὺν Ὁρίωνος, 755
οἵ τε Ποσειδάνων ὄρώμενοι ἡ Διὸς αὐτοῦ
ἀστέρες ἀνθρώποισι τετυγμένα σημαίνουσιν. 25
τῷ κείνων πεπόνησο· μέλοι δέ τοι, εἴ ποτε νητὶ¹
πιστεύεις, εὑρεῖν ὅσα που κεχρημένα κεῖται
σήματα χειμερίοις ἀνέμοις ἡ λαῖλαπι πόντου. 760
μόχθος μέν τ' ὀλίγος, τὸ δὲ μυρίον αὐτίκ' ὅνειαρ
γίνεται ἐπιφροσύνης αἰεὶ πεφυλαγμένῳ ἀνδρί. 30
αὐτὸς μὲν τὰ πρώτα σαώτερος, εὖ δὲ καὶ ἄλλον
παρειπὼν ἀνησεν, ὅτ' ἐγγύθεν ὕδρορε χειμών.

Πολλάκι γὰρ καὶ τίς τε γαληναίη ὑπὸ νυκτὶ 765

^a Both the (heliacal) rising (in September) of Arcturus and his (cosmical) setting (in March) brought stormy weather. In the *Rudens* of Plautus the Prologue is spoken by Arcturus who says (70 f.) "Nam signum Arcturus omnium sum acerrimum: Vehemens sum exoriens, quom

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month ; and ever with varying phase she tells the date of the dawn that comes round.

Those twelve signs of the Zodiac are sufficient to tell the limits of the night. But they to mark the great year—the season to plough and sow the fallow field and the season to plant the tree—are already revealed of Zeus and set on every side. Yea, and on the sea, too, many a sailor has marked the coming of the stormy tempest, remembering either dread Arcturus^a or other stars that draw from ocean in the morning twilight or at the first fall of night. For verily through them all the Sun passes in yearly course, as he drives his mighty furrow, and now to one, now to another he draws near, now as he rises and anon as he sets, and ever another star looks upon another morn.

This thou too knowest, for celebrated by all now are the nineteen cycles^b of the bright Sun—thou knowest all the stars wheeled aloft by Night from Orion's belt to the last of Orion and his bold hound, the stars of Poseidon, the stars of Zeus, which, if marked, display fit signs of the seasons. Wherefore to them give careful heed and if ever thy trust is in a ship, be it thine to watch what signs in the heavens are labouring under stormy winds or squall at sea. Small is the trouble and thousandfold the reward of his heedfulness who ever takes care. First he himself is safer, and well, too, he profits another by his warning, when a storm is rushing near.

For oft, too, beneath a calm night the sailor
occido vehementior"; *cf. Hor. C. iii. 1. 27 f.* "saevus Arcturi
cadentis Impetus."

^b The nineteen-year cycle of Meton. For this and following lines see Introduction, p. 379.

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νῆστα περιστέλλει πεφοβημένος ἥρι θαλάσσης·
 ἄλλοτε δὲ τρίτον ἡμαρ ἐπιτρέχει, ἄλλοτε πέμπτον,
 ἄλλοτε δ' ἀπρόφατον κακὸν ἵκετο· πάντα γὰρ οὕπω
 ἐκ Διὸς ἄνθρωποι γυνώσκομεν, ἄλλ' ἔτι πολλὰ
 κέκρυπται, τῶν αἱ κε θέλη καὶ ἐσαντίκα δώσει 770
 Ζεύς· ὁ γὰρ οὖν γενεὴν ἀνδρῶν ἀναφανδὸν ὀφέλλει,
 πάντοθεν εἰδόμενος, πάντη δ' ὃ γε σήματα φαίνων. 40
 ἄλλα δέ τοι ἔρει ἦπου διχόωσα σελήνη
 πληθύνος ἀμφοτέρωθεν ἢ αὐτίκα πεπληθυῖα·
 ἄλλα δ' ἀνερχόμενος, τοτὲ δ' ἄκρη νυκτὶ κελεύων 775
 ἥλιος· τὰ δέ τοι καὶ ἀπ' ἄλλων ἔσσεται ἄλλα
 σήματα καὶ περὶ νυκτὶ καὶ ἡματι ποιήσασθαι. 45
 Σκέπτεο δὲ πρῶτον κεράων ἑκάτερθε σελήνην.
 ἄλλοτε γάρ τ' ἄλλῃ μιν ἐπιγράφει ἐσπερος αἴγλῃ,
 ἄλλοτε δ' ἄλλοιαι μορφαι κερόωσι σελήνην
 εὐθὺς ἀεξομάνην, αἱ μὲν τρίτη, αἱ δὲ τετάρτη· 780
 τάων καὶ περὶ μηνὸς ἐφεσταότος κε πύθοιο.
 λεπτὴ μὲν καθαρή τε περὶ τρίτον ἡμαρ ἐοῦσα
 εῦδιός κ' εἴη· λεπτὴ δὲ καὶ εὑ μάλ' ἐρευθῆς
 πνευματίη· παχίων δὲ καὶ ἀμβλείησι κεραίαις 785
 τέτρατον ἐκ τριτάτοιο φώς ἀμενηνὸν ἔχουσα
 ἥ νότω ἀμβλυνται ἢ ὑδατος ἐγγὺς ἔοντος.
 εἰ δέ κ' ἀπ' ἀμφοτέρων κεράων, τρίτον ἡμαρ
 ἄγουσα,
 μήτ' ἐπινευστάζῃ μήθ' ὑπτιόωσα φαείη,
 ἄλλ' ὄρθαι ἑκάτερθε περιγνάμπτωσι κεραῖαι,
 ἐσπέριοι κ' ἄνεμοι κεύην μετὰ νύκτα φέροιντο. 790
 εἰ δ' αὗτως ὄρθη καὶ τέτρατον ἡμαρ ἀγινεῖ,
 ἥ τ' ἄν χειμῶνος συναγειρομένοιο διδάσκοι.

^a Verg. *Georg.* i. 424-435, Plin. *N.H.* xviii. 347 “Proxima sint iure lunae praesagia,” etc. For this part of Aratus the reader should consult the whole of Plin. *N.H.* xviii. § 218-end.

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shortens sail for fear of the morning sea. Sometimes the storm comes on the third day, sometimes on the fifth, but sometimes the evil comes all unforeseen. For not yet do we mortals know all from Zeus, but much still remains hidden, whereof, what he will, even hereafter will he reveal; for openly he aids the race of men, manifesting himself on every side and showing signs on every hand. Some messages the Moon will convey with orb half-full as she waxes or wanes, others when full: others the Sun by warnings at dawn and again at the edge of night, and other hints from other source can be drawn for day and night.

Scan first the horns on either side the Moon.^a For with varying hue from time to time the evening paints her and of different shape are her horns at different times as the Moon is waxing—one form on the third day and other on the fourth. From them thou canst learn touching the month that is begun. If she is slender and clear about the third day,^b she heralds calm: if slender and very ruddy, wind^c; but if thick and with blunted horns she show but a feeble light on the third and fourth night, her beams are blunted by the South wind or imminent rain. If on the third night neither horn nod forward or lean backward, if vertical they curve their tips on either side, winds from the West will follow that night. But if still with vertical crescent she bring the fourth day too, she gives warning of gathering storm.^d

^a Theophr. *De signis* 51 καὶ δὲ μείς ἐὰν τριταῖος ὁν λαμπρὸς ἦ, εὐδιεινόν.

^b Theophr. 12 ἐὰν μὲν ἦ πυρώδης, πνευματώδη σημαίνει τὸν μῆνα, ἐὰν δὲ ξοφώδης, ὑδατώδη.

^c Theophr. 38 χειμῶνος δὲ τάδε . . . τὸ σηλήνιον ἐὰν δρθὸν ἦ μέχρι τετράδος καὶ εἰ εὔκυκλον, χειμάσει μέχρι διχοτόμου.

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εἰ δέ κέ οἱ κεράων τὸ μετήρον εὖ ἐπινεύῃ,
δειδέχθαι βορέω· ὅτε δ' ὑπτιάῃσι, νότον.

795

αὐτὰρ ἐπὴν τριτώσαν ὄλος περὶ κύκλος ἐλίσσῃ
πάντη ἐρευθόμενος, μάλα κεν τότε χείμερος εἴη·
μείζονι δ' ἄν χειμῶνι πυρώτερα φοινίσσοιτο.

65

Σκέπτεο δ' ἐς πληθύν τε καὶ ἀμφότερον
διχόωσαν,

ἡμὲν ἀεξομένην ἡδ' ἐς κέρας αὐθις ἴοῦσαν,
καὶ οἱ ἐπὶ χροιῇ τεκμαίρεο μηνὸς ἔκάστου.

800

πάντη γὰρ καθαρῇ κε μάλ' εῦδια τεκμήραιο·
πάντα δ' ἐρευθομένη δοκέειν ἀνέμοιο κελεύθους.

70

ἄλλοθι δ' ἄλλο μελαινομένη δοκέειν ὑετοῖο.

σήματα δ' οὐ μάλα πᾶσιν ἐπ' ἥμασι πάντα τέτυκται·
ἀλλ' ὅσα μὲν τριτάτη τε τεταρτάῃ τε πέλονται,
μέσφα διχαιομένης, διχάδος γε μὲν ἄχρις ἐπ'
αὐτὴν

75

σημαίνει διχόμηνον, ἀτὰρ πάλιν ἐκ διχομήνου
ἐσ διχάδα φθιμένην· ἔχεται δέ οἱ αὐτίκα τετρὰς
μηνὸς ἀποιχομένου, τῇ δὲ τριτάτη ἐπιόντος.

810

εἰ δέ κέ μιν περὶ πᾶσαν ἀλωὰι κυκλώσωνται

80

ἢ τρεῖς ἡὲ δύώ περικείμεναι ἡὲ μὶ οἴη,

τῇ μὲν ἵη ἀνέμοιο γαληναίης τε δοκεύειν,
ρήγνυμένη ἀνέμοιο, μαραινομένη δὲ γαλήνης·

^a Theophr. 27 ἔστι δὲ σημεῖα ἐν ἡλιῷ καὶ σελήνῃ τὰ μὲν
μέλανα ὅδας τὰ δ' ἐρυθρὰ πνεύματος. ἐὰν δὲ ὁ μείς βορείου
ὅντος δρόθις εἰστήκῃ, ζέφυροι εἰώθασιν ἐπιπνεῖν καὶ οἱ μὴν χειμερινὸς
διατελεῖν. ὅταν μὲν ἡ κεραία (ἢ ἀνω) τοῦ μηνὸς ἐπικύπτῃ, βόρειος
δι μείς. ὅταν δὲ ἡ κάτωθεν νότιος. ἐὰν δὲ δρόθις καὶ μὴ καλῶς
ἐγκεκλιμένος μέχρι τετράδος καὶ εσκυκλος εἰώθει χειμάζειν μέχρι¹
διχομηνίας. σημαίνει ξοφώδης μὲν ὧν ὅδωρ, πυρώδης δὲ πνεῦμα.

^b Theophr. 8 ὡς δ' αὕτως ἔχει καὶ περὶ τὸν μῆνα ἔκαστον.
διχοτομοῦσι γὰρ αἱ τε πανσέληνοι καὶ αἱ δύδοαι καὶ αἱ τετράδες, ὥστε
ἀπὸ νουμηνίας ὡς ἀπ' ἀρχῆς δεῖ σκοπεῖν, μεταβάλλει γὰρ ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ

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If her upper horn nod forward,^a expect thou the North wind, but if it lean backward, the South. But when on the third day a complete halo, blushing red, encircles her, she foretells storm and, the fierier her blush, the fiercer the tempest.

Scan her when full and when half-formed on either side of full, as she waxes from or wanes again to crescent form, and from her hue forecast each month. When quite bright her hue, forecast fair weather; when ruddy, expect the rushing wind; when dark stained with spots, look out for rain. But not for every day is appointed a separate sign,^b but the signs of the third and fourth day betoken the weather up to the half Moon; those of the half Moon up to full Moon; and in turn the signs of the full Moon up to the waning half Moon; the signs of the half Moon are followed by those of the fourth day from the end of the waning month, and they in their turn by those of the third day of the new month. But if halos^c encircle all the Moon, set triple or double about her or only single—with the single ring, expect wind or calm^d; when the ring is broken, wind^e; when faint and fading, calm;

πολὺ ἐν τῇ τετράδι, ἔὰν δὲ μῆ, ἐν τῇ δγδόῃ, εἰ δὲ μῆ, πανσελήνω· ἀπὸ δὲ πανσελήνου εἰς δγδόην φθίνοντος, καὶ ἀπὸ ταύτης εἰς τετράδα, ἀπὸ δὲ τετράδος εἰς τὴν νουμηνίαν.

^a ἄλωή (ἄλως), lit. “threshing-floor.” Seneca, *N.Q.* i. 2 “coloris variii circulum . . . hunc Graeci halo vocant, nos dicere coronam aptissime possumus . . . tales splendores Graeci areas vocaverunt, quia fere terendis frugibus destinata loca rotunda sunt.”

^b Theophr. 51 ἄλως δὲ ἔὰν ὁμαλῶς παγῆ καὶ μαρανθῆ, εὐδίαιν σημαίνει.

^c Theophr. 31 αἱ ἄλωνες περὶ τὴν σελήνην πνευματώδεις μᾶλλον η̄ περὶ ἥλιον· σημαίνονται δὲ πνεῦμα ῥαγεῖσαι περὶ μμφω, καὶ η̄ ἀν ῥαγῆ, ταύτη πνεῦμα.

ARATUS

ταὶ δύο δ' ἄν χειμῶνι περιτροχάσιντο σελήνην·
μείζονα δ' ἄν χειμῶνα φέροι τριέλικτος ἀλωῆ,
καὶ μᾶλλον μελανεῦσα, καὶ εἰ ῥηγνύατο μᾶλλον.
καὶ τὰ μὲν οὖν ἐπὶ μηνὶ σεληναῖς κε πύθοι.

'Ηελίου δέ τοι μελέτω ἔκάτερθεν ιόντος.
ἡελίω καὶ μᾶλλον ἐοικότα σήματα κεῖται,
ἀμφότερον δύνοντι καὶ ἐκ περάτης ἀνιόντι.
μή οἱ ποικίλλοιτο νέον βάλλοντος ἀρούρας
κύκλος, ὅτ' εὐδίου κεχρημένος ἡματος εἴης,
μηδέ τι σῆμα φέροι, φαίνοιτο δὲ λιτὸς ἀπάντη.
εἰ δ' αὗτας καθαρόν μιν ἔχοι βουλύσιος ὥρη,
δύνοι δ' ἀνέφελος μαλακὴν ὑποδείελος αἰγλην,
καὶ κεν ἐπερχομένης ἡοῦς ἔθ' ὑπεύδιος εἴη.
ἀλλ' οὐχ ὁππότε κοῦλος ἐειδόμενος περιτέλλῃ,
οὐδ' ὅπότ' ἀκτίνων αἱ μὲν νότον αἱ δὲ βορῆα
σχιζόμεναι βάλλωσι, τὰ δ' αὖ περὶ μέσσα φαείη,
ἀλλά που ἡ ὑετοῦ διέρχεται ἡ ἀνέμοιο.

Σκέπτεο δ', εἴ κέ τοι αὐγὰὶ ὑπείκωσ' ἡελίοιο,
αὐτὸν ἐς ἡέλιον· τοῦ γὰρ σκοπιὰὶ καὶ ἄρισται·
εἴ τι οἱ ἥπου ἔρευθος ἐπιτρέχει, οἴλα τε πολλὰ
ἐλκομένων νεφέων ἐρυθαίνεται ἄλλοθεν ἄλλα,
ἢ εἴ που μελανεῖ· καὶ τοι τὰ μὲν ὕδατος ἔστω
σήματα μέλλοντος, τὰ δ' ἔρευθεα πάντ' ἀνέμοιο.
εἴ γε μὲν ἀμφοτέροις ἄμυδις κεχρημένος εἴη,

^a Verg. G. i. 438 ff. "Sol quoque et exoriens et cum se condet in undas, Signa dabit; solem certissima signa sequuntur, Et quae mane refert et quae surgentibus astris. Ille ubi nascentem maculis variaverit ortum, Conditus in nubem, medioque refugerit orbe, Suspecti tibi sint imbres; namque urguet ab alto Arboribusque satisque Notus pecorique sinister."

^b Theophr. 50 ἥλιος μὲν ἀνιών λαμπρὸς καὶ μὴ καυματίας καὶ μὴ ἔχων σημεῖον μηδὲν ἐν ἑαυτῷ εὐδίαν σημαίνει.

^c Theophr. 50 καὶ δυόμενος ἥλιος χειμῶνος εἰς καθαρὸν εὐδιεινός,

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two rings girding the Moon forebode storm; a triple halo would bring a greater storm, and greater still, if black, and more furious still, if the rings are broken. Such warnings for the month thou canst learn from the Moon.

To the Sun's ^a march at East and West give heed. His hints give even more pertinent warning both at setting, and when he comes from below the verge. May not his orb, whenever thou desirest a fair day, be variegated when first his arrows strike the earth, and may he wear no mark at all but shine stainless altogether.^b If again thus all pure he be in the hour when the oxen are loosed, and set cloudless in the evening with gentle beam, he will still be at the coming dawn attended with fair weather.^c But not so, when he rises with seemingly hollow disk, nor when his beams part to strike or North or South, while his centre is bright. But then in truth he journeys either through rain or through wind.^d

Scan closely, if his beams allow thee, the Sun himself, for scanning him is best, to see if either some blush run over him, as often he shows a blush or here or there, when he fares through trailing clouds, or if haply he is darkened. Let the dark stain be sign to thee of coming rain, and every blush be sign of wind. But if he is draped both black and red at έὰν μὴ ταῖς προτέραις ἡμέραις εἰς μὴ καθαρὸν δεδυκὼς ἢ ἔξ εὐδιῶν. οὕτω δὲ ἀδηλον. καὶ έὰν χειμάζοντος ἡ δύσις γένηται εἰς καθαρόν, εὐδιεινόν. Verg. G. i. 458 ff. "At si cum referetque diem condetque relatum, Lucidus orbis erit, frustra terrebere nimbis, Et claro silvas cernes Aquilone moveri."

^a Theophr. 26 καὶ έὰν κοῦλος φαίνηται ὁ ήλιος, ἀνέμου ή ὄδατος τὸ σημεῖον . . . έὰν αἱ ἀκτῖνες αἱ μὲν πρὸς βορρᾶν, αἱ δὲ πρὸς νότον σχίζωνται τούτου μέσου δυτος κατ' δρόπον, κοινὸν ὄδατος καὶ ἀνέμου σημεῖον ἔστιν (Verg. G. i. 445 f.). Plin. N.H. xviii. 342 "Primumque a sole capimus prae sagia," etc.

ARATUS

καὶ κεν ὅδωρ φορέοι καὶ ὑπηρέμιος τανύοιτο. 8
 εἰ δέ οἱ ἡ ἀνιόντος ἡ αὐτίκα δυομένοιο
 ἀκτῖνες συνίσαι καὶ ἀμφ' ἐνὶ πεπλήθωσιν,
 ἥ ποτε καὶ νεφέων πεπιεσμένος ἡ ὅ γ' ἐσ ἡῶ
 ἔρχηται παρὰ νυκτός, ἡ ἐξ ἡὸν ἐπὶ νύκτα,
 ὅδατί κεν κατιόντι παρατρέχοι ἡματα κεῖνα.
 μηδ' ὅτε οἱ ὀλίγη νεφέλῃ πάρος ἀντέλησιν,
 τὴν δὲ μέτ' ἀκτίνων κεχρημένος αὐτὸς ἀερθῆ,
 ἀμνηστεῖν ὑετοῦ. πολὺς δ' ὅτε οἱ περὶ κύκλος
 οἰον τηκομένω ἐναλίγκιος εὐρύνηται
 πρῶτον ἀνερχομένοιο, καὶ ἄψ ἐπὶ μεῖον ἵησιν,
 εὔδιός κε φέροιτο· καὶ εἴ ποτε χείματος ὥρῃ
 ὠχρήσαι κατιών. ἀτὰρ ὅδατος ἡμερινοῦ
 γινομένου κατόπισθε περὶ νέφεα σκοπέεσθαι
 κὰδ δὴ δυομένου τετραμμένος ἡελίοιο.
 ἦν μὲν ὑποσκιάσι μελανομένη εἰκυνᾶ
 ἡελιον νεφέλῃ, ταὶ δ' ἀμφὶ μιν ἔνθα καὶ ἔνθα
 ἀκτῖνες μεσσηγὸς ἐλισσόμεναι διχώνται,
 ἥ τ' ἄν ἔτ' εἰς ἡῶ σκέπταος κεχρημένος εἴης.
 εἰ δ' ὁ μὲν ἀνέφελος βάπτοι ρόου ἐσπερίοιο,
 ταὶ δὲ κατερχομένου νεφέλαι καὶ ἔτ' οἰχομένοιο
 πλησίαι ἐστήκωσιν ἐρευθέεις, οὕ σε μάλα χρὴ
 αὔριον οὐδ' ἐπὶ νυκτὶ περιτρομέειν ὑετοῦ.
 ἀλλ' ὅπότ' ἡελίοιο μαραινομένησιν ὅμοιαι
 ἐξαπίνης ἀκτῖνες ἀπ' οὐρανόθεν τανύωνται,
 οἰον ἀμαλδύνονται ὅτε σκιάζσι κατ' ιθὺ
 ἴσταμένη γαίης τε καὶ ἡελίοιο σελήνη. 88

* Verg. G. i. 450 ff. "Hoc etiam emenso cum iam decedit
 Olympo, Profuerit meminisse magis; nam saepe videmus
 Ipsius in vultu varios errare colores: Caeruleus pluviam
 denuntiat, igneus Euros; Sin maculae incipient rutilo im-
 miscerier igni, Omnia tum pariter vento nimbisque videbis

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once, he will bring rain and will strain beneath the wind.^a But if the rays of the rising or setting Sun converge and crowd on one spot, or if he go from night to dawn, or from dawn to night, closely beset with clouds, those days will run in company with rushing rain. Nor be thou heedless of rain, what time before him rises a thin mist, after which the Sun himself ascends with scanty beams.^b But when a broad belt of mist seems to melt and widen before the rising Sun and anon narrows to less, fair will be his course, and fair too, if in the season of winter his hue wax wan at eventide.^c But for to-morrow's rain face the setting Sun and scan the clouds. If a darkening cloud overshadow the Sun and if around that cloud the beams that wheel between the Sun and it part to either side of the cloud, thou shalt still need shelter for the dawn.^d But if without a cloud he dip in the western ocean, and as he is sinking, or still when he is gone, the clouds stand near him blushing red, neither on the morrow nor in the night needst thou be over-fearful of rain. But fear the coming rain when on a sudden the Sun's rays seem to thin and pale^e—just as they often fade when the Moon overshadows them, what time she stands straight between the earth and

Fervere. non illa quisquam me nocte per altum Ire neque ab terra moneat convellere funem"; cf. Theophr. 27.

^b Verg. *G. i.* 446 ff. "ubi pallida surget Tithoni croceum linquens Aurora cubile, Heu male tum mitis defendet pam-pinus uvas."

^c Theophr. 50 καὶ ἐὰν δύνων χειμῶνος ὡχρὸς ἦ, εὐδίαν σημαίνει.

^d Theophr. 11 καὶ ἐὰν καταφερομένου τοῦ ἥλιου ὑφίστηται νέφος ὑφ' οὐδὲν σχίζωνται αἱ ἀκτῖνες, χειμερινὸν τὸ σημεῖον.

^e Theophr. 13 καὶ δταν ἀνισχόντος τοῦ ἥλιου αἱ αὔγαλ οἷον ἐκλειποντος χρῶμα ἵσχωσιν, θάτος σημεῖον.

ARATUS

οὐδ', ὅτε οἱ ἐπέχοντι φανῆμεναι ἡῶθι πρὸ¹³²
 φαίνονται νεφέλαι ὑπερευθέες ἄλλοθεν ἄλλαι,
 ἄρραντοι γίνονται ἐπ' ἥματι κείνῳ ἄρουραι.
 μηδ' αὗτως, ἔτ' ἐόντι πέρην ὅπότε προταθεῖσαι⁸⁷⁰
 ἀκτῖνες φαίνονται ἐπίσκιοι ἡῶθι πρό,
 ὕδατος ἡ ἀνέμοιο κατοισομένου λελαθέσθαι.
 ἄλλ' εἰ μὲν κεῖναι μᾶλλον κνέφαος φορέοιντο¹⁴⁴
 ἀκτῖνες, μᾶλλόν κεν ἐφ' ὕδατι σημαίνοιεν.
 εἰ δ' ὀλίγος τανύοιτο περὶ δνόφος ἀκτίνεσσιν,⁸⁷⁵
 οἷόν που μαλακαὶ νεφέλαι φορέουσι μάλιστα,
 ἡ τ' ἄν ἐπερχομένοιο περιδνοφέοιντ' ἀνέμοιο.
 οὐδὲ μὲν ἡελίου σχεδόθεν μελανεῦσαι ἀλωαὶ¹⁴⁵
 εῦδιοι· ἀσσότεραι δὲ καὶ ἀστεμφὲς μελανεῦσαι
 μᾶλλον χειμέριαι· δύο δ' ἄν χαλεπώτεραι εἰεν.

Σκέπτεο δ' ἡ ἀνιόντος ἡ αὐτίκα δυομένοιο,⁸⁸⁰
 εἴ πού οἱ νεφέων τὰ παρήλια κικλήσκονται
 ἡ νότου ἡὲ βορῆος ἐρεύθεται ἡ ἑκάτερθεν,
 μηδ' οὕτω σκοπιὴν ταύτην ἀμενηνὰ φυλάσσειν.¹⁵⁰
 οὐ γάρ, ὅτ' ἀμφοτέρωθεν ὁμοῦ περὶ μέσσον
 ἔχουσιν
 ἡέλιον κεῖναι νεφέλαι σχεδὸν ὠκεανοῦ,⁸⁸⁵
 γίνεται ἀμβολίη διόθεν χειμῶνος ὥντος.
 εἴ γε μὲν ἐκ βορέαο μιᾶς οἵη φοινίσσοιτο,¹⁵⁵
 ἐκ βορέω πνοιάς κε φέροι, νοτίη δὲ νότοιο,
 ἡ καὶ που ῥαθάμιγγες ἐπιτροχόωσ' ὑετοῖο.

Ἐσπερίοις καὶ μᾶλλον ἐπίτρεπε σήμασι τούτοις⁸⁹⁰
 ἐσπερόθεν γὰρ ὁμῶς σημαίνεται ἐμμενὲς αἰεί.

^a Cicero ap. Priscian. x. 11 “Ut cum Luna means Hyperionis officit orbi, Stinguuntur radii caeca caligine tecti.”

^b Theophr. 10 ὕδατος μὲν οὖν σημεῖα τὰ τοιαῦτα δοκεῖ εἶναι. ἐναργέστατον μὲν οὖν τὸ ἐωθινόν, δταν πρὸ ἡλίου ἀνατολῆς φαίνηται ἐπιφοινίσσον σημεῖον. ἡ γὰρ αὐθημερινὸν ἐπισημαίνει ἡ τριῶν ἡμερῶν ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πολύ.

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Sun^a: nor are the fields unwetted on that day, when before the dawn, as the Sun delays to shine, reddish clouds appear here or there.^b Be not heedless either of wind or rain^c to come, when, while the Sun is still below the verge, his precursor beams shine shadowy in the dawn. The more those beams are borne in shadow, the surer sign they give of rain, but if but faint the dusk that veils his beams, like a soft mist of vapour, that veil of dusk portends wind. Nor are dark halos^d near the Sun signs of fair weather: when nearer the Sun and dark without relief, they portend greater storms: if there are two rings, they will herald tempests fiercer still.

Mark as the Sun is rising or setting, whether the clouds, called parhelia,^e blush (on South or North or both), nor make the observation in careless mood. For when on both' sides at once those clouds gird the Sun, low down upon the horizon, there is no lingering of the storm that comes from Zeus. But if only one shine purple to the North, from the North will it bring the blast; if in the South, from the South; or down pour the patterning raindrops.^g

With even greater care mark those signals when in the West, for from the West the warnings are given ever with equal and unfailing certainty.

^a Theophr. 11 καὶ ἐὰν ἐκ νεφελῶν ἀνέχῃ, ὑδατικόν, καὶ ἐὰν ἀκτῖνες ἀνίσχοντος ἀνατείνωσι πρὸν ἀνατεῖλαι, κοινὸν ὑδατος σημαῖον καὶ ἀνέμου.

^b Theophr. 22 καὶ ἀλως αἱ μέλαιναι ὑδατικόν, καὶ μᾶλλον αἱ δεῖλης.

^c So-called "mock suns," "imagines solis" (Seneca, *N.Q.* i. 11).

^d Theophr. 22 ἐὰν παρήλιοι δύο γένωνται, καὶ ὁ μὲν νοτόθεν, ὁ δὲ βορρᾶθεν, καὶ ἀλως ἄμα, ὅδωρ διὰ ταχέων σημαίνουσι; cf. Seneca, *N.Q.* i. 12.

^e Theophr. 29 παρήλιος ὁπόθεν ἀν ἦ, ὅδωρ ἡ ἀνεμον σημαίνει.

ARATUS

Σκέπτεο καὶ φατνη. ἡ μὲν τ' ὀλίγη εἰκυῖα 18
 ἀχλύῃ βορραίῃ ὑπὸ Καρκίνῳ ἥγηλάζει.
 ἀμφὶ δέ μιν δύο λεπτὰ φαεινόμενοι φορέονται
 ἀστέρες, οὗτε τι πολλὸν ἀπήροι, οὗτε μάλ' ἐγγύς, 88
 ἀλλ' ὅσσον τε μάλιστα πυγούσιον οἴσασθαι·
 εἰς μὲν πάρ βορέαο· νότῳ δ' ἐπικέκλιται ἄλλος. 188
 καὶ τοὶ μὲν καλέονται ονοι· μέσση δέ τε Φάτνη.
 ἥτε καὶ ἔξαπίνης πάντη Διὸς εὐδιόωντος
 γίνεται ἄφαντος ὅλη· τοὶ δ' ἀμφοτέρωθεν ἴόντες 90
 ἀστέρες ἄλλήλων αὐτοσχεδὸν ὑδάλλονται.
 οὐκ ὀλίγω χειμῶνι τότε κλύζονται ἄρουραι. 170
 εἰ δὲ μελαίνηται, τοὶ δ' αὐτίκ' ἐοικότες ὥσιν
 ἀστέρες ἀμφότεροι, περὶ χ' ὕδατι σημαίνοιεν.
 εἰ δ' ὁ μὲν ἐκ βορέω Φάτνης ἀμενηνὰ φαείνοι
 λεπτὸν ἐπαχλύων, νότιος δ' "Ονος ἀγλαὸς εἶη,
 δειδέχθαι ἀνέμοιο νότου· βορέω δὲ μάλα χρὴ
 ἔμπαλιν ἀχλυόεντι φαεινομένω τε δοκεύειν. 175
 Σῆμα δέ τοι ἀνέμοιο καὶ οἰδαίνουσα θάλασσα
 γινέσθω καὶ μακρὸν ἐπ' αἰγιαλοὶ βοώντες, 910
 ἀκταὶ τ' εἰνάλιοι ὅπότε εὔδιοι ἥχήεσσαι
 γίνονται, κορυφαὶ τε βοώμεναι οὔρεος ἄκραι. 180

Καὶ δ' ἄν ἐπὶ ξηρῆν ὅτε ἐρωδιὸς οὐ κατὰ κόσμον
 ἐξ ἀλὸς ἔρχηται φωνῇ περιπολλὰ λεληκώς,
 κινυμένου κε θάλασσαν ὑπερ φορέοιτ' ἀνέμοιο. 915
 καὶ ποτε καὶ κέπφοι, ὅπότε εὔδιοι ποτέονται,
 ἀντία μελλόντων ἀνέμων εἰληδὰ φέρονται.
 πολλάκι δ' ἀγριάδες νῆσσαι ἢ εἰναλίδιναι 185

^a Cicero ap. Priscian. xvii. 16 and xviii. 172 “Ast autem tenui quae candet lumine Phatne.”

^b Praesepe; Theophr. 23 ἐν τῷ καρκίνῳ δύο ἀστέρες εἰστιν, οἱ καλούμενοι δύοι, ὡν τὸ μεταξὺ τὸ νεφέλιον ἡ φάτνη καλουμένη. τοῦτο ἐὰν ξοφῶδες γίνηται, ὑδατικόν. Plin. N.H. xviii. 353.

PHAENOMENA

Watch, too, the Manger.^a Like a faint mist in the North it plays the guide beneath Cancer. Around it are borne two faintly gleaming stars, not far apart nor very near but distant to the view a cubit's length, one on the North, while the other looks towards the South. They are called the Asses, and between them is the Manger.^b On a sudden, when all the sky is clear, the Manger wholly disappears, while the stars that go on either side seem nearer drawn to one another: not slight then is the storm with which the fields are deluged. If the Manger darken^c and both stars remain unaltered, they herald rain. But if the Ass to the North of the Manger shine feebly through a faint mist, while the Southern Ass is gleaming bright, expect wind from the South: but if in turn the Southern Ass is cloudy and the Northern bright, watch for the North wind.

A sign of wind be the swelling sea,^d the far sounding beach, the sea-crags when in calm they echo, and the moaning of the mountain crests.

When, too, the heron^e in disordered flight comes landward from the sea with many a scream, he is precursor of the gale at sea. Anon, too, the stormy petrels when they flit in calm, move in companies to face the coming winds. Oft before a gale the wild

^a Theophr. 43 ή τοῦ δνου φάτνη ει συνισταται καὶ ἥφερά γίνεται, χειμῶνα σημανεῖ.

^b Verg. G. i. 356 ff.; Theophr. 29 θάλασσα οἰδοῦσα, καὶ ἀκταὶ βωσται καὶ αγιαλὸς ἡχῶν ἀνεμώδης; cf. 31; Cic. De div. i. 8; Plin. N.H. xviii. 359 f.

^c Theophr. 28 αἰθναι καὶ νῆτται καὶ δύριαι καὶ τιθασαι ὑδωρ μὲν σημανονοσι δυθμεναι, πτερνγιζουσαι δὲ ἀνεμον. οἱ κέπφοι εὐδλας οὖσης ὅποι ἀν πέτωνται ἀνεμον προσημανονοσι. . . . ἔρωδιδες ἀπὸ θαλάττης πετόμενος καὶ βοῶν πνεύματος σημεῖν ἔστι, καὶ δλως βοῶν μέγα ἀνεμώδης.

ARATUS

αῖθυαι χερσαῖα τινάσσονται πτερύγεσσιν·	
ἢ νεφέλη ὅρεος μηκύνεται ἐν κορυφῆσιν.	92
ἢδη καὶ πάπποι, λευκῆς γήρειον ἀκάνθης,	
σῆμ' ἔγενοντ' ἀνέμου, κωφῆς ἀλὸς ὄππότε πολλοὶ	19
ἄκρον ἐπιπλώσι, τὰ μὲν πάρος, ἄλλα δ' ὄπίσσω.	
Καὶ θέρεος βρονταὶ τε καὶ ἀστραπαὶ ἔνθεν ἴωσιν,	
ἔνθεν ἐπερχομένῳ περισκοπέειν ἀνέμοιο.	92
καὶ διὰ νύκτα μέλαιναν ὅτ' ἀστέρες ἀΐσσωσιν	
ταρφέα, τοὶ δ' ὅπιθεν ῥυμοὶ ὑπολευκαίωνται,	19
δειδέχθαι κείνοις αὐτὴν ὁδὸν ἐρχομένοιο	
πνεύματος· ἦν δὲ καὶ ἄλλοι ἐναντίοι ἀΐσσωσιν,	
ἄλλοι δ' ἐξ ἄλλων μερέων, τότε δὴ πεφύλαξο	930
παντοίων ἀνέμων, οἱ τ' ἄκριτοί εἰσι μάλιστα,	
ἄκριτα δὲ πνείουσιν ἐπ' ἀνδράσι τεκμήρασθαι.	200
Αὐτὰρ ὅτ' ἐξ εῦροι καὶ ἐκ νότου ἀστράπτησιν,	
ἄλλοτε δ' ἐκ ζεφύροι, καὶ ἄλλοτε πάρ βορέαο,	
δὴ τότε τις πελάγει ἔνι δεῖδιε ναυτίλος ἀνήρ,	935
μή μιν τῇ μὲν ἔχῃ πέλαγος τῇ δ' ἐκ Διὸς ὕδωρ·	
ῦδατι γὰρ τοσσαίδε περὶ στεροπὰ φορέονται.	
πολλάκι δ' ἐρχομένων ὑετῶν νέφεα προπάροιθεν	
οἴα μάλιστα πόκοισιν ἐοικότα ἵνδαλλονται,	

^a Theophr. 34 πρὸς κορυφῆς δρους ὄπόθεν ἀν νεφέλη μηκύνηται, ταύτη ἀνεμος πνευσεῖται; cf. Theophr. 45.

^b Theophr. 37 ἐὰν ἐν τῇ θαλάττῃ πάπποι φέρωνται πολλοὶ οἱ γυνόμενοι ἀπὸ τῶν ἀκανθῶν, ἀνεμον σημαίνουσιν ἔσεσθαι μέγαν. Verg. G. i. 368 f. "Saepe levem paleam et frondes volitare caducas, Aut summa nantes in aqua colludere plumas."

^c Theophr. 32 θέρους δήθεν ἀν ἀστραπαὶ καὶ βρονταὶ γίνωνται, ἐντεῦθεν πνεύματα γίνεται λοχυρά· ἐὰν μὲν σφόδρα καὶ λοχυρὸν ἀστράπτη, θάττον καὶ σφοδρότερον πνεύσουσιν, ἐὰν δ' ἡρέμα καὶ μανῶς, κατ' δλίγον.

^d Theophr. 13 ἀστέρες πολλοὶ διάττοντες ὕδατος ἡ πνεύματος, καὶ δήθεν ἀν διάττωσιν, ἐντεῦθεν τὸ πνεῦμα ἡ τὸ ὕδωρ; 34 οἱ κομῆται ἀστέρες ὡς τὰ πολλὰ πνεύματα σημαίνουσιν; 37 δήθεν

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ducks or sea-wheeling gulls beat their wings on the shore, or a cloud is lengthwise resting on the mountain peaks.^a Marked, too, ere now as sign of wind have been the withered petals, the down of the white thistle,^b when they abundant float, some in front and others behind, on the surface of the silent sea.

From the quarter whence come the peals of summer thunder^c and the lightning flash, thence expect the onset of the gale. When through the dark night shooting stars^d fly thick and their track behind is white, expect a wind coming in the same path. If other shooting stars confront them and others from other quarters dart, then be on thy guard for winds from every quarter—winds, which beyond all else are hard to judge, and blow beyond man's power to predict.

But when from East and South the lightnings flash,^e and again from the West and anon from the North, verily then the sailor on the sea fears to be caught at once by the waves beneath and the rain from heaven. For such lightnings herald rain. Often before the coming rain fleece-like clouds^f appear or

ἀν ἀστέρες διάφτωσι πολλοί, ἀνεμον ἐντεῦθεν· ἐάν δὲ πανταχθεν ὄμοιως, πολλὰ πνεύματα σημαίνουσι. Verg. G. i. 365 ff. “Saepe etiam stellas, vento impendente, videbis Praecipites caelo labi, noctisque per umbram Flamarum longos a tergo albescere tractus.”

^a Theophr. 21 ἀστραπαῖ δὲ ἐάν γε πανταχθεν γένωνται, ὕδατος ἀν η ἀνέμον σημεῖον. Verg. G. i. 370 ff. “At Boreae de parte trucis cum fulminat, et cum Eurique Zephyrique tonat domus, omnia plenis Rura natant fossis, atque omnis navita ponto, Humida vela legit.”

^b Theophr. 13 δταν νεφέλαι πόκοις ἔριων δμοιαι ὥσιν, ὕδωρ σημαίνει. Varro Atac. ap. Serv. on Verg. G. i. 397 “nubes <ceu> vellera lanae Stabunt”; cf. Verg. l.c.

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<p>ἢ διδύμη ἔζωσε διὰ μέγαν οὐρανὸν Ἱρις, ἢ καὶ πού τις ἄλωα μελαινομένην ἔχει ἀστήρ.</p> <p>Πολλάκι λιμναῖαι ἢ εἰνάλιαι ὅρνιθες ἀπληστον κλύζονται ἐνιέμεναι ὑδάτεσσιν, ἢ λίμνην πέρι δηθὰ χελιδόνες ἀτσσονται γαστέρι τύπτουσαι αὗτως εὐλυμένον ὕδωρ, ἢ μᾶλλον δειλαὶ γενεαί, ὕδροισιν ὄνειαρ, αὐτόθεν ἐξ ὕδατος πατέρες βοόωσι γυρίνων, ἢ τρύζει ὁρθρινὸν ἐρημαίη ὄλολυγάν, ἢ που καὶ λακέρυζα παρ' ἡϊόνι προύχουσῃ χείματος ἐρχομένου χέρσω ὑπέτυψε κορώνη, ἢ που καὶ ποταμοῦ ἐβάψατο μέχρι παρ' ἄκρους ῶμους ἐκ κεφαλῆς, ἢ καὶ μάλα πᾶσα κολυμβᾷ, ἢ πολλὴ στρέφεται παρ' ὕδωρ παχέα κρώζουσα.</p> <p>Καὶ βδες ἥδη τοι πάρος ὕδατος ἐνδίοιο οὐρανὸν εἰσανιδόντες ἀπ' αἰθέρος ὠσφρήσαντο· καὶ κοίλης μύρμηκες ὀχῆς ἐξ ὕεα πάντα θᾶσσον ἀνηνέγκαντο· καὶ ἀθρόοι ὠφθεν ἴουλοι τείχη ἀνέρποντες, καὶ πλαζόμενοι σκώληκες κεῦνοι, τοὺς καλέουσι μελαινης ἔντερα γαίης.</p>	940 210 945 215 950 220 955 225
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^a Theophr. 22 ἔάν τε πολλαὶ Ἱρίδες γένωνται, σημαίνει ὕδωρ ἐπὶ πολύ. ^b Cf. Theophr. l.c. ἀλως αἱ μέλαιναι ὑδατικῶν.

^c Theophr. 15 ὅρνιθες λουθμενοι μὴ *<οἱ?>* ἐν ὕδατι. βιοῦντες ὕδωρ ἢ χειμῶνας σημαίνουσι. Varro Atac. ap. Serv. Verg. G. i. 375 “Tum liceat pelagi volucres tardaeque paludis Cernere inexpleto studio certare lavandi Et velut insolitum pennis infundere rorem”; cf. Verg. i. 383 ff.; Plin. N.H. xviii. 362.

^d Varro Atac. l.c. = Verg. G. i. 377 “Aut arguta lacus circumvolitavit hirundo.”

^e Theophr. 15 χελιδόνες τῇ γαστρὶ τύπτουσαι τὰς λίμνας ὕδωρ σημαίνουσι.

^f Theophr. 15 βάτραχοι μᾶλλον ἄδουντες σημαίνουσιν ὕδωρ. Cic. De div. i. 9; Verg. G. i. 378.

^g Theophr. 42 ὄλολυγάν ἄδουσα μόνη ἀκρωρίας (early morn)

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a double rainbow ^a girds the wide sky or some star
is ringed with darkening halo.^b

Often the birds ^c of lake or sea insatiably dive and plunge in the water, or around the mere for long the swallows^d dart, smiting with their breasts the rippling water,^e or more hapless tribes, a boon to watersnakes, the fathers^f of the tadpoles croak from the lake itself, or the lonely tree-frog^g drones his matin lay, or by jutting bank the chattering crow^h stalks on the dry land before the coming storm, or it may be dips from head to shoulder in the river, or even dives completely, or hoarsely cawing ruffles it beside the water.

And ere now before rain from the sky, the oxenⁱ gazing heavenward have been seen to sniff the air, and the ants^j from their hollow nests bring up in haste all their eggs, and in swarms the centipedes^k are seen to climb the walls, and wandering forth crawl those worms that men call dark earth's in-

χειμέριον; cf. Theophr. 15 ὁ χλωρὸς βάτραχος ἐπὶ δένδρου φύων ὑδωρ σημαίνει. According to one interpretation in the schol. the δλολυγών is "a bird like a turtle-dove" (*τρυγών*). Cic. *De div.* i. 8 translates it by *acredula*, apparently = owl. In Theocr. vii. 139 δλολυγών is now taken to be the tree-frog (green frog), not, as some supposed, the nightingale.

^a Theophr. 16, Cic. *De div.* i. 8 "Fuscaque non nunquam cursans per litora cornix Demersit caput et fluctum cervice recepit"; Verg. *G.* 388 f. "Tum cornix plena pluviam vocat improba voce Et sola in sicca secum spatiatur arena."

^b Varro *Atac.* *l.c.* "Et bos suspiciens caelum, mirabile visu, Naribus aerium patulis decerpserit odorem"; cf. Cic. *De div.* i. 9; Verg. *G.* i. 375 f.

^c Theophr. 22 μύρμηκες ἐν κοῖλῳ χωρίῳ ἔαν τὰ φά ἐκφέρωσιν ἐκ τῆς μυρμηκιᾶς ἐπὶ τὸ ὑψηλὸν χωρίον, ὑδωρ σημαίνοντος, ἔαν δὲ καταφέρωσιν, εὐδιαν. Verg. *G.* i. 379 f. "Saepius et tectis penetralibus extulit ova Angustum formica terens iter."

^d Theophr. 19 ιουλοι πολλοὶ πρὸς τοῖχον ἔρποντες ὑδατικόν.

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καὶ τιθαὶ ὅρνιθες, ταὶ ἀλέκτορος ἔξεγένοντο,	960
εὐ ἐφθειρίσσαντο καὶ ἔκρωξαν μάλα φωνῇ,	
οἶόν τε σταλάον ψοφέει ἐπὶ ὕδατι ὕδωρ.	230
Δή ποτε καὶ γενεὰι κοράκων καὶ φῦλα κολοιῶν	
ὕδατος ἐρχομένοιο Διὸς πάρα σῆμ' ἐγένοντο,	
φαινόμενοι ἀγεληδὰ καὶ ἵρήκεσσιν ὄμοιον	965
φθεγξάμενοι. καὶ που κόρακες δίους σταλαγμοὺς	
φωνῇ ἐμιμήσαντο σὺν ὕδατος ἐρχομένοιο.	235
ἡ̄ ποτε καὶ κρώξαντε βαρείη δισσάκι φωνῇ	
μακρὸν ἐπιρροιζεῦσι τιναξάμενοι πτερά πυκνά·	
καὶ ηῆσσαι οἰκουροὶ ὑπωρόφιοι τε κολοιὸι	970
ἐρχόμενοι κατὰ γεῖσα τινάσσονται πτερύγεσσιν,	
ἡ̄ ἐπὶ κῦμα διώκει ἐρωδιὸς ὁξὺ λεληκάς.	240
Τῶν τοι μηδὲν ἀπόβλητον πεφυλαγμένῳ ὕδωρ	
γινέσθω· μηδ' εἴ κεν ἐπὶ πλέον ἡὲ πάροιθεν	
δάκνωσιν μυῖαι καὶ ἐφ' αἴματος ἱμείρωνται,	975
ἡ̄ λύχνοιο μύκητες ἀγείρωνται περὶ μύξαν	
νύκτα κατὰ σκοτίην· μηδ' ἦν ὑπὸ χείματος ὥρην	245
λύχνων ἄλλοτε μέν τε φάος κατὰ κόσμον ὄρώρη,	
ἄλλοτε δ' ἀττισσῶσιν ἀπὸ φλόγες ἡὔτε κοῦφαι	
πομφόλυγες, μηδ' εἴ κεν ἐπ' αὐτόφι μαρμαίρωσιν	980
ἀκτῖνες, μηδ' ἦν θέρεος μέγα πεπταμένοιο	

^a Theophr. 42 γῆς ἔντερα πολλὰ φαινόμενα χειμῶνα σημαίνει.

^b Theophr. 17 δλως δὲ ὅρνιθες καὶ ἀλεκτρυόνες φθειρίζομενοι ὕδατικὸν σημαίον καὶ δταν μμῶνται ὕδωρ ὡς ὄν.

^c Theophr. 16 κόραξ πολλὰ μεταβάλλειν εἰωθὼς φωνὰς τούτων ἔαν ταχὺ δις φθέγξηται καὶ ἐπιρροιζήσῃ καὶ τινάξῃ τὰ πτερά, ὕδωρ σημαίνει. καὶ ἔαν ὑετῶν δντων πολλὰ μεταβάλῃ φωνάς . . . καὶ ἔαν τε εύδιλας ἔαν τε ὕδατος δντος μμῆται τῇ φωνῇ οὖν σταλαγμούς, ὕδωρ σημαίνει. ἔαν τε κόρακες ἔαν τε κολοιοὶ ἄνω πέτωνται καὶ λερακλίζωσιν, ὕδωρ σημαίνουσι ; cf. Verg. G. i. 381 f.

^d Theophr. 18 καὶ ἡ̄ ηῆττα ηῆμερος ἔαν ὑπιοῦσα ὑπὸ τὰ γεῖσα ἀποπτερυγίζηται, ὕδωρ σημαίνει, δμοιως δὲ καὶ κολοιοὶ καὶ ἀλεκτρυόνες, ἔαν τε ἐπὶ λίμνῃ ἡ̄ θαλάττη ἀποπτερυγίζωνται, ὡς ηῆττα ὕδωρ σημαίνει. καὶ ἐρωδιὸς δρθροὶ φθεγγόμενος ὕδωρ ἡ̄

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testines ^a (earthworms). Tame fowl ^b with father Chanticleer well preen their plumes and cluck aloud with voice like noise of water dripping upon water.

Ere now, too, the generations of crows ^c and tribes of jackdaws have been a sign of rain to come from Zeus, when they appear in flocks and screech like hawks. Crows, too, imitate with their note the heavy splash of clashing rain, or after twice croaking deeply they raise a loud whirring with frequent flapping of their wings, and ducks ^d of the homestead and jackdaws which haunt the roof seek cover under the eaves and clap their wings, or seaward flies the heron with shrill screams.

Slight not aught of these things when on thy guard for rain, and heed the warning, if beyond their wont the midges ^e sting and are fain for blood, or if on a misty night snuff gather on the nozzle of the lamp,^f or if in winter's season the flame of the lamp now rise steadily and anon sparks fly fast from it, like light bubbles, or if on the light itself there dart quivering rays, or if in height of summer the

πνεῦμα σημαίνει. καὶ ἔὰν ἐπὶ θάλατταν πετόμενος βοῶ μᾶλλον ὅδατος σημεῖον ἡ πνεύματος καὶ δλως βοῶν ἀνεμῶδες; cf. Verg. G. i. 363 f. “notasque paludes Deserit atque altam supra volat ardea nubem.”

^e Theophr. 23 καὶ τὸ δημόσιον τὸ περὶ τὰς μυλὰς λεγόμενον ἀληθές· δταν γὰρ δάκνωσι σφόδρα, ὅδατος σημεῖον.

^f Verg. G. i. 390 ff. “Ne nocturna quidem carpentes pensa puellae Nescivere hiemem, testa cum ardente viderent Scintillare oleum et putris concrescere fungos.” Theophr. 14 οἱ μύκητες ἔὰν νότια ἦ, ὅδωρ σημανούσι, σημανούσοι δὲ καὶ ἀνεμον κατὰ λόγον ὡς ἀν ἔχωσι πλήθους καὶ μεγέθους, σμικροὶ δὲ καὶ κεγχρώδεις καὶ λαμπροὶ ὅδωρ καὶ ἀνεμον. καὶ δταν χειμῶνος τὴν φλόγα (δ λύχνος) ἀπωθῆ διαλιπών οἰον πομφόλυγας, ὅδατος σημεῖον, καὶ ἔὰν πηδῶσιν αἱ ἀκτίνες ἐπ' αὐτὸν καὶ ἔὰν σπινθῆρες ἐπιγένωνται; 34 μύκητες ἐπὶ λύχνου νότιον πνεῦμα ἡ ὅδωρ σημανούσιν.

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νησαῖοι ὅρνιθες ἐπασσύτεροι φορέωνται.	250
μηδὲ σύ γ' ἡ χύτρης ἡὲ τρίποδος πυριβήτεω,	
σπινθῆρες ὅτ' ἔωσι πέρι πλέονες, λελαθέσθαι·	
μηδὲ κατὰ σποδιὴν ὅπότ' ἄνθρακος αἰθομένῳ	985
λαμπῆται πέρι σήματ' ἐοικότα κεγχρείοισιν,	
ἄλλ' ἐπὶ καὶ τὰ δόκενε περισκοπέων ὑετοῖο.	255
Εἴ γε μὲν ἡερόεσσα παρὲξ ὅρεος μεγάλοιο	
πυθμένα τείνηται νεφέλη, ἄκραι δὲ κολῶναι	
φαίνωνται καθαρά, μάλα κεν τόθ' ὑπεύδιος εἶης.	990
εῦδιός κ' εἶης καὶ ὅτε πλατέος παρὰ πόντου	
φαίνηται χθαμαλὴ νεφέλη, μηδ' ὑψόθι κύρη,	260
ἄλλ' αὐτοῦ πλαταμῶνι παραθλίβηται ὁμοῖη.	
Σκέπτεο δ' εῦδιος μὲν ἐὼν ἐπὶ χείματι μᾶλλον,	
ἐς δὲ γαληναίην χειμωνόθεν. εὖ δὲ μάλα χρὴ	995
ἐς Φάτνην ὁράων, τὴν Καρκίνος ἀμφιελίσσει,	
πρῶτα καθαιρομένην πάσης ὑπένερθεν ὁμίχλης·	265
κείνη γὰρ φθίνοντι καθαίρεται ἐν χειμῶνι.	
Καὶ φλόγες ἡσύχιαι λύχνων καὶ νυκτερίη γλαὺξ	
ἡσυχὸν ἀείδουσα μαραινομένου χειμῶνος	1000
γινέσθω τοι σῆμα, καὶ ἡσυχα ποικίλλουσα	
ῶρῃ ἐν ἐσπερίῃ κρώξῃ πολύφωνα κορώνη·	270
καὶ κόρακες μοῦνοι μὲν ἐρημαῖοι βοοῶντες	
δισσάκις, αὐτὰρ ἐπειτα μετ' ἀθρόα κεκλήγοντες·	
πλειότεροι δ' ἀγεληδόν, ἐπὴν κοίτοι μέδωνται,	1005

^a Theophr. 19 χύτρα σπινθηρίζουσα πᾶσα περίπλεως ὕδατος σημεῖον.

^b Theophr. 25 φασὶ δέ τινες καὶ εἰ ἄνθραξι λαμπρὰ χάλαζα ἐπιφαίνηται, χάλαζαν προσημαίνειν ὡς τὰ πολλά· ἐὰν δὲ ὕσπερ κέγχροι μικροὶ λαμπροὶ πολλοὶ, ἀνέμου μὲν ὄντος εὔδιαν, μὴ ἀνέμου δὲ ὕδωρ ή ἀνεμον; cf. 42.

^c Theophr. 51 "Ολυμπος δὲ καὶ Ἀθως καὶ δλως τὰ δρη τὰ σημαντικὰ δταν τὰς κορυφὰς καθαρὰς ἔχωσιν, εὔδιαν σημαίνει. καὶ

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island birds are borne in crowding companies. Be not heedless of the pot^a or tripod on the fire, if many sparks encircle it, nor heedless when in the ashes of blazing coal^b there gleam spots like millet seed, but scan those too when seeking signs of rain.

But if a misty cloud^c be stretched along the base of a high hill, while the upper peaks shine clear, very bright will be the sky. Fair weather, too, shalt thou have, when by the sea-verge is seen a cloud low on the ground, never reaching a height, but puffed there like a flat reef of rock.

Seek in calm for signs of storms, and in storm for signs of calm. Scan well the Manger,^d whereby wheels the Crab, when first it is freed of every covering cloud. For its clearing marks the waning tempest.

Take for sign of storm abating the steady-burning flame of the lamp,^e the gentle hooting of the owl at night,^f and the crow^g if with gentle varying note she caw at eventide, and the rooks,^h when singly they utter two lonely notes followed by frequent rapid screams, and when in fuller company they δταν τὰ νέφη πρὸς τὴν θάλασσαν αὐτὴν παραξωνύγη, εὐδιεινόν; cf. Verg. G. i. 401.

^a Theophr. 51 ἡ τοῦ δνου φάτνη δτε ἀν καθαρὰ καὶ λαμπρὰ φαίνηται, εὐδιεινόν.

^b Theophr. 54 λύχνος χειμῶνος καιδμενος ἡσυχαῖος εὐδίαν σημαίνει.

^c Theophr. 52 γλαῦξ ἡσυχαῖον φθεγγομένη ἐν χειμῶνι εὐδίαν προσημαίνει· καὶ νύκτωρ χειμῶνος ἡσυχαῖον ἄδουσα. Verg. G. i. 402 f. “Solis et occasum servans de culmine summo Nequiquam seros exercet noctua cantus.”

^d Theophr. 53 κορώνη ἔωθεν εὐθὺς ἐὰν κράξῃ τρὶς, εὐδίαν, καὶ ἐσπέρας χειμῶνος ἡσυχαῖον ἄδουσα.

^e Theophr. 52 κόραξ δὲ μόνος μὲν ἡσυχαῖον κράξων, καὶ ἐὰν τρὶς κράξῃ, μετὰ τοῦτο πολλάκις κράξῃ, εὐδιεινός.

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- φωνῆς ἔμπλειοι· χαίρειν κέ τις οὔσσαιτο,
οἴα τὰ μὲν βιόωσι λιγανομένοισιν ὁμοῖα,
πολλὰ δὲ δενδρείοι περὶ φλόον, ἄλλοτ' ἐπ' αὐτοῦ,
ἥχι τε κείουσιν καὶ ὑπότροποι ἀπτερύνονται.
καὶ δ' ἂν που γέρανοι μαλακῆς προπάροιθε
γαλήνης 1010
ἀσφαλέως τανύσαιεν ἔνα δρόμον ἥλιθα πᾶσαι,
οὐδὲ παλιρρόθιοί κεν ὑπεύδιοι φορέοιντο. 280
- ⁹ Ήμος δ' ἀστερόθεν καθαρὸν φάος ἀμβλύνηται,
οὐδέ ποθεν νεφέλαι πεπιεσμέναι ἀντιόωσιν,
οὐδέ ποθεν ζόφος ἄλλος ὑποτρέχῃ οὐδὲ σελήνη,
ἄλλα τά γ' ἔξαπίνης αὕτως ἀμενηνὰ φέρωνται,
μηκέτι τοι τόδε σῆμα γαληναίης ἐπικείσθω,
ἄλλ' ἐπὶ χεῖμα δόκευε· καὶ ὅππότε ταὶ μὲν ἔωσιν
αὐτῇ ἐνὶ χώρῃ νεφέλαι, ταὶ δ' ἄλλαι ὑπ' αὐταῖς
ταὶ μὲν ἀμειβόμεναι, ταὶ δ' ἔξοπιθεν φορέωνται. 1020
- Καὶ χῆνες κλαγγηδὸν ἐπειγόμεναι βρωμοῖο
χειμῶνος μέγα σῆμα, καὶ ἐννεάγηρα κορώνη
νῦκτερον ἀείδουσα, καὶ ὄψε βωῶντε κολοιοί,
καὶ σπίνος ἡῶα σπίζων, καὶ ὅρνεα πάντα
ἐκ πελάγους φεύγοντα, καὶ ὄρχιλος ἦ καὶ ἐριθεὺς
δύνων ἐς κοίλας ὀχεάς, καὶ φῦλα κολοιῶν
ἐκ νομοῦ ἐρχόμενα τραφεροῦ ἐπὶ ὄψιον αὖλιν.
οὐδ' ἂν ἐπιξουθαὶ μεγάλου χειμῶνος ἴόντος 295

^a Verg. *Georg.* i. 410 ff. “Tum liquidas corvi presso ter
guttare voces Aut quater ingeminant, et saepe cubilibus
altis, Nescio qua praeter solitum dulcedine laeti, Inter se in
foliis strepitant; iuvat imbribus actis Progeniem parvam
dulcisque revisere nidos.”

^b Theophr. 52 θταὶ γέρανοι πέτωνται καὶ μὴ ἀνακάμπτωσιν,
εὐδιαν σημαίνει· οὐ γὰρ πέτονται τρὶς ἢ δύο πετόμενοι καθαρὰ
ἴδωσιν. Contrast the sign of storm, Theophr. 38 ἐὰν ὑποστρα-
φῶσι (γέρανοι) πετόμενοι, χειμῶνα σημαίνουσι. Verg. *G. i.* 373 ff.

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bethink them of the roost,^a full of voice. One would think them glad, seeing how they caw now in shrill screams, now with frequent flight around the foliage of the tree, now on the tree, whereon they roost, and anon they wheel and clap their wings. Cranes,^b too, before a gentle calm will wing their way steadily onward in one track, all in a company, and in fair weather will be borne in no disordered flight.

But when the clear light from the stars is dimmed, though no thronging clouds veil, nor other darkness hide nor Moon obscure, but the stars on a sudden thus causelessly wax wan, hold that no more for sign of calm but look for storm. Foul weather, too, will come, when of the clouds some are stationary,^c but others passing by and others following after.

Sure signs of storm are geese^d hastening with many a cackle to their food, the nine-generation crow cawing at night,^e the jackdaw chattering late, the chaffinch^f piping in the dawn, waterfowl all fleeing inward from the sea,^g the wren^h or the robin retreating into hollow clefts, and tribes of jackdaws returning late to roost from dry feeding-grounds. When the furious tempest is imminent, the tawny

“nunquam imprudentibus imber Obfuit: aut illum surgentem vallibus imis Aeriae fugere grues.”

^a Theophr. 45 δταν ἐστώτων νεφῶν ἔτερα ἐπιφέρηται, τὰ δ' ἡρεμῆ, χειμέρα.

^b Theophr. 39 χῆνες βοῶντες μᾶλλον ή περὶ σίτου μαχόμενοι χειμέριον.

^c Theophr. 39 κορώνη καὶ κόραξ καὶ κολοΐς δψὲ ḥδοντες χειμέριοι.

^d Theophr. 39 σπίνος σπίζων ἔωθεν χειμέριον.

^e Theophr. 40 ἐάν ἐκ πελάγους δρυιθες φεύγωσι, χειμῶνα σημαίνουσι; cf. Verg. G. i. 360 f.

^h Theophr. 39 δρυῖλος εἰσιών καὶ εἰσδυόμενος εἰς δπὰς χειμῶνα σημαίνουσι καὶ ἐριθεὺς ὠσαύτως.

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πρόσσω ποιήσαιντο νομὸν κηροῦ μέλισσαι,		
ἀλλ' αὐτοῦ μέλιτός τε καὶ ἔργων εὐλίσσονται.	1030	
οὐδὲ ὑψοῦ γεράνων μακρὰ στίχες αὐτὰ κέλευθα		
τείνονται, στροφάδες δὲ παλιμπετὲς ἀπονέονται.	300	
μηδ', ὅτε ηνημέμῃ κεν ἀράχνια λεπτὰ φέρηται,		
καὶ φλόγες αἰθύσσωσι μαραινόμεναι λύχνοιο,		
ἢ πῦρ αὔηται σπουδῇ καὶ ὑπεύδια λύχνα,	1035	
πιστεύειν χειμῶνι. τί τοι λέγω ὅσσα πέλονται		
σῆματ' ἐπ' ἄνθρωπους; δὴ γὰρ καὶ ἀεικέει τέφρη	305	
αὐτοῦ πηγνυμένη νιφετοῦ ἐπιτεκμήραιο,		
καὶ λύχνῳ χιόνος, κέγχροις ὅτ' ἐοικότα πάντη		
κύκλῳ σῆματ' ἔχει πυριλαμπέος ἐγγύθι μύξης,	1040	
ἄνθρακι δὲ ζώοντι χαλάζης, ὅππότε λαμπρὸς		
αὐτὸς ἐείδηται, μέσσω δέ οἱ ἡῦτε λεπτὴ	310	
φαίνηται νεφέλη, πυρὸς ἔνδοθεν αἰθομένοιο.		
Πρῶνοι δ' αὖ καρποῦ καταχθέεις οὐδὲ μέλαιναι		
σχῖνοι ἀπείρητοι πάντη δέ τε πολλὸς ἀλωεὺς	1045	
αἱεὶ πάπταινει, μή οἱ θέρος ἐκ χερὸς ἔρρη.		
πρῶνοι μὲν θαμινῆς ἀκύλου κατὰ μέτρον ἔχουσαι	315	
χειμῶνός κε λέγοιεν ἐπὶ πλέον ἴσχύσοντος.		
μὴ μὲν ἄδην ἔκπαγλα περιβρίθοιεν ἀπάντη,		
τηλοτέρω δ' αὐχμοῦ συνασταχύοιεν ἄρουραι.	1050	

^a Theophr. 46 δταν μέλιτται μὴ ἀποκέτωνται μακρὰν ἀλλ' αὐτοῦ ἐν τῇ εὐδίᾳ πέτωνται, χειμῶνα ἐσβούνον σημαίνει; Verg. G. iv. 191 ff. "Nec vero a stabulis pluvia impendente recessunt Longius aut credunt caelo adventantibus Eurus, Sed circum tutae sub moenibus urbis aquantur, Excursusque breves tentant."

^b Theophr. 38 ἔὰν ὑποστραφῶσι (γέρανοι) πετόμενοι χειμῶνα σημαίνουσι.

^c Theophr. 29 ἀράχνια πολλὰ φερόμενα πνεῦμα ἢ χειμῶνα σημαίνει.

^d Theophr. 29 ἔὰν πῦρ μὴ θέλῃ ἀπτεσθαι, χειμέριον· καὶ ἔὰν λύχνος ἀπτεσθαι μὴ ἐθέλῃ, χειμῶνα σημαίνει.

^e Theophr. 42 τέφρα πηγνυμένη νιφετὸν (σημαίνει).

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bees^a go not far afield to cull wax, but wheel hard by their honey and their stores, nor do cranes^b on high in long lines wing their steady onward course, but wheel and double in their flight. Look, too, for foul weather, when in windless calm airy gossamers^c are flying, and when the rays of the lamp are wan and flickering, or when in fair weather fire and torches^d are hard to kindle. Why recount all the warning hints that come to men? The unsightly clotting of the ash^e is sign of snow: the ring of spots like millet^f seed around the blazing wick of the lamp betokens snow; but sign of hail^g are live coals, when they outward brightly shine, but in their centre appears, as it were, a hazy mist within the glowing fire.

Nor are holm-oaks,^h laden with acorns, and the dark mastichⁱ untried. With frequent glance on every side the miller ever peers, anxious lest the summer slip from his hand. Holm-oaks with moderate crops of frequent acorns will tell of heavy storm to come. Pray that they may not be exceedingly heavy laden, but only that far from drought the cornfields flourish even as they.

^a Theophr. 42 ἐὰν ὥσπερ κέχροις πολλοῖς κατάπλεως (δ λύχνος) γῆ, χειμερίσει· καὶ ἐὰν κύκλῳ περὶ τὸ λαμπρὸν ὡσιν εὐδλασσόσης, χιονικόν.

^b Theophr. 25 φασὶ δὲ τινες καὶ εἰ ἀνθραξὶ λαμπρὰ χάλαζα ἐπιφανῆται, χάλαζαν προσημαίνειν ὡς τὰ πολλὰ.

^c Theophr. 45 οἱ πρῶτοι ἐὰν εὔκαρπῶσι, χειμῶνες πολλοὶ σφέδρα γίνονται; 49 οἱ πρῶτοι δταν εὔκαρπῶσι σφέδρα, ὡς μὲν τὰ πολλὰ χειμῶνα ἰσχυρὸν σημαίνουσιν, ἔτιοτε δὲ καὶ αὐχμούς φασι γίνεσθαι.

^d *Pistacia Lentiscus* L. See M. de Thevenot, *Travels into the Levant*, Eng. trans. Lond. 1687, i. chap. lxii. for the confusion of σχῖνος, σκίλλα (*Urginea maritima*); cf. Plut. *Per.* 3.

ARATUS

- τριπλόα δὲ σχῖνος κυέει, τρισσαὶ δέ οἱ αὐξαὶ³²⁹
γίνονται καρποῦ, φέρει δέ τε σήμαθ' ἔκάστη
ἔξείης ἀρότῳ. καὶ γάρ τ' ἀροτήσιον ὥρην
τριπλόα μείρονται, μέσσην καὶ ἐπ' ἀμφότερ' ἄκρα·¹⁰⁵
πρῶτος μὲν πρώτην ἄροσιν, μέσσος δέ τε μέσσην
καρπὸς ἀπαγγέλλει, πυμάτην γε μὲν ἔσχατος
ἄλλων.
- οὗτινα γὰρ κάλλιστα λοχαίη σχῖνος ἄρηται,³²⁵
κείνω γ' ἔξ ἄλλων ἄροσις πολυλήϊος εἴη,
τῷ δέ γ' ἀφαυροτάτῳ ὀλίγη, μέσσω δέ τε μέσση.¹⁰⁶
αὗτως δ' ἀνθέρικος τριχθὰ σκίλλης ὑπερανθεῖ
σήματ' ἐπιφράσσασθαι ὁμοίου ἀμητοῦ.³³⁰
οσσα δ' ἐνὶ σχίνου ἀροτήρ ἐφράσσατο καρπῷ,
τόσσα δὲ καὶ σκίλλης τεκμαίρεται ἄνθεῃ λευκῷ.
- Αὐτὰρ ὅτε σφῆκες μετοπωρινὸν ἥλιθα πολλοὶ¹⁰⁸
πάντη βεβρίθωσι, καὶ ἐσπερίων προπάροιθεν
Πληγάδων εἴποι τις ἐπερχόμενον χειμῶνα,
οἷος ἐπὶ σφήκεσσιν ἐλίσσεται αὐτίκα δῦνος.³³⁵
θήλειαι δὲ σύνει, θήλεια δὲ μῆλα καὶ αἶγες
ὅππότ' ἀναστρωφῶσιν ὄχῆς, τὰ δέ γ' ἄρσενα πάντα¹⁰⁷
δεξάμεναι πάλιν αὐτις ἀναβλήδην ὄχέωνται,
αὗτως κε σφήκεσσι μέγαν χειμῶνα λέγοιεν.

^a Theophr. 55 ὁ τῆς σχίνου καρπὸς σημαίνει τοὺς ἀρότους·
ἔχει δὲ τρία μέρη καὶ ἔστιν ὁ πρῶτος τοῦ πρώτου ἀρότου σημεῖον,
ὁ δεύτερος τοῦ δευτέρου, ὁ τρίτος τοῦ τρίτου· καὶ ὡς ἀν τούτων
κλίνῃ κάλλιστα καὶ γένηται ἀδρότατος, οὕτως ἔχει καὶ ὁ κατὰ
τοῦτον ἀρότος; Cic. *De div.* i. 9 (quoted Plin. *N.H.* xviii. 228)
“Iam vero semper viridis semperque gravata Lentiscus
triplici solita est grandescere fetu, Ter fruges fundens tria
tempora monstrat arandi.”

^b Theophr. *H.P.* vii. 13. 6 ποιεῖται δὲ (ἡ σκίλλα) τὰς ἀνθή-

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Thrice^a the mastich buds and thrice wax ripe its berries. Each crop in turn brings a sign for the sowing. For men divide the sowing season into three—early, middle, late. The first crop of mastich heralds the first of grain; the second the middle; the latest the last of all. The richest crop that the teaming mastich bears will hint of the wealthiest harvest from the plough: the meanest crop foretells scanty grain, and average mastich heralds average corn. Likewise the stalk of the squill^b flowers thrice to give hint of corresponding harvest. All the hints the farmer marked in the mastich crop, the same he learns from the white blossom of the squill.

But when in autumn frequent swarms of wasps^c crowd on every side, one can foretell the winter-storm to come even before the Pleiads are westering,^d swift and sudden as the eddy wherein the wasps are wheeling. Sows and ewes and she-goats, when after mating with the male they mate again,^e equally with wasps foretell heavy storm. When she-

σεις τρεῖς ὥν ἡ μὲν πρώτη δοκεῖ σημαίνειν τὸν πρῶτον ἀροτον, ἡ δὲ δευτέρα τὸν μέσον, ἡ δὲ τρίτη τὸν ἐσχατον. ὡς γὰρ δν αὐται γένωνται, καὶ οἱ ἀροτοι σχεδὸν οὕτως ἐκβαίνουσιν.

^c Theophr. 47 έστι δὲ σημεῖον χειμῶνων μεγάλων καὶ δμβρων καὶ δταν γένωνται ἐν τῷ μετοπώρῳ πολλοὶ σφῆκες.

^d The school wrongly explain this of the “evening rising” (*έσπερια ἀνατολή*) of the Pleiades. The reference is to the time when in the morning they are near the Western horizon, precisely as in Theocritus vii. 53 *έσπεροις Ἐρίφοις* means when the Kids are in the West in the morning. The setting of the Pleiades marked the beginning of Winter; here early Winter comes before they set. The statements in the Calendars of late Greek and Roman writers have to be used with the greatest caution.

^e Theophr. 25 δταν (*πάλιν*) δχεύωνται πρόβατα ἡ αἶγες, χειμῶνος μακροῦ σημεῖον.

ARATUS

- οψὲ δὲ μισγομένων αἰγῶν μήλων τε συῶν τε
χαίρει ἄνολβος ἀνήρ, ὃ οἱ οὐ μάλα θαλπιόωντες
εῦδιον φαίνουσι βιβαιόμεναι ἐνιαυτόν. 340
- Χαίρει καὶ γεράνων ἀγέλαις ὥραιος ἀροτρεὺς
ῶριον ἔρχομέναις, ὁ δ' ἀώριος αὐτίκα μᾶλλον.
αὗτως γὰρ χειμῶνες ἐπέρχονται γεράνοισιν. 345
- πρώια μὲν καὶ μᾶλλον ὅμιλαδὸν ἔρχομένησιν
πρώιον· αὐτὰρ ὅτ' ὁψὲ καὶ οὐκ ἀγεληδὰ φανεῖσαι
πλειότερον φορέονται ἐπὶ χρόνον οὐδὲ ἄμα πολλαί,
ἀμβολίῃ χειμῶνος ὀφέλλεται ὑστερα ἔργα. 1075
- Εἴ δὲ βόες καὶ μῆλα μετὰ βρίθουσαν ὀπώρην
γαῖαν ὄρύσσωσιν, κεφαλὰς δ' ἀνέμοιο βορῆος
ἀντία τείνωσιν, μάλα κεν τότε χείμερον αὐταὶ
Πληγάδες χειμῶνα κατερχόμεναι φορέοιεν. 350
- μὴ δὲ λίγην ὄρυχοιεν· ἐπεὶ μέγας οὐ κατὰ κόσμον
γίνεται οὕτε φυτοῖς χειμῶν φίλος οὕτ' ἀρότοισιν. 355
- ἀλλὰ χιῶν εἴη πολλὴ μεγάλαις ἐν ἀρούραις,
μήπω κεκριμένη μηδὲ βλωθρῇ ἐπὶ ποίη,
ὅφρα τις εὐεστοῖ χαίρῃ ποτιδέγμενος ἀνήρ. 1085
- Οἱ δ' εἶν καθύπερθεν ἐοικότες ἀστέρες αἰεί·
μηδ' εἰς μήτε δύω μήτε πλέονες κομόωντες·
πολλοὶ γὰρ κομόωσιν ἐπ' αὐχμηρῷ ἐνιαυτῷ. 360
- Οὐδὲ μὲν ὄρνιθων ἀγέλαις ἡπειρόθεν ἀνήρ,
ἐκ νήσων ὅτε πολλαὶ ἐπιπλήσσωσιν ἀρούραις,
ἔρχομένου θέρεος χαίρει· περιδείδιε δ' αἰνῶς
ἀμητῷ, μή οἱ κενεὸς καὶ ἀχύρμιος ἔλθῃ·
αὐχμῷ ἀνιηθείσ. χαίρει δέ που αἰπόλος ἀνήρ 1095

* Theophr. 54 πρόβατα ὁψὲ διχευόμενα εὐδίεινδν ἀποτελοῦσι τὸ σημεῖον. Contrast 40 πρόβατα ἔαν πρωτ διχεύηται, πρώιον χειμῶνα σηματίνουσι.

^δ Theophr. 38 γέρανοι ἔαν πρωτ πέτωνται καὶ ἀθρόοι, πρωτ χειμάσει, ἔαν δὲ ὁψὲ καὶ πολὺν χρόνον, ὁψὲ χειμάσει.

^ο Theophr. 41 μετοπώρῳ ἔαν πρόβατα ἡ βθε διρύττωσι . . .

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goats and ewes and sows mate late ^a in the season, the poor man rejoices, because their mating reveals to him that is thinly clad the coming of an open winter.

In seasonable flight of thronging cranes ^b rejoices the seasonable farmer: in untimely flight the untimely ploughman. For ever so the winters follow the cranes: early winters, when their flight is early and in flocks: when they fly late and not in flocks, but over a longer period in small bands, the later farming benefits by the delay of winter.

If oxen and sheep ^c after the heavy-laden Autumn dig the ground and stretch their heads to face the North wind, verily the Pleiads at their setting will bring a stormy winter. Pray that their digging be not excessive, for then is the winter exceedingly severe and a foe both to tree and tilth. May deep snow clothe the mighty fields, veiling the tender shoot, not yet separate nor tall, so that the anxious husbandman may rejoice in well-being.

May the stars above shine ever with due brightness; and may no comets, ^d one nor two nor more, appear! for many comets herald a season of drought.

Nor on the mainland ^e does the husbandman rejoice at the coming of summer to see trooping flocks of birds, when from the islands they alight upon his fields, but exceeding dread is his for the harvest, lest vexed by drought it come with empty ears and chaff. But the goat-herd rejoices even in

τὸν χειμῶνα χειμέριον σημαίνει. ἐν δὲ τῷ Πόντῳ φασὶν ὅταν Ἀρκτοῦρος ἀνατεῖλῃ θάττου, ἐναντίous τῷ βορρᾷ νέμεσθαι.

^d Theophr. 34 οἱ κομῆται ἀστέρες ὡς τὰ πολλὰ πνεύματα σημαίνουσιν, ἔὰν δὲ πολλοὶ, καὶ αὐχμόν.

^e Theophr. 17 καὶ θέρους ὅταν πολλοὶ ἀθροὶ φανῶσιν δρυῖες οἱ βιοτεύουσιν ἐν νήσῳ, ὅδωρ σημαίνουσιν· ἔὰν δὲ μέτριοι, ἀγαθὸν αἰξὶ καὶ βοτοῖς, ἔὰν δὲ πολλοὶ ὑπερβολῇ, αὐχμὸν ἰσχυρόν.

ARATUS

αὐταῖς ὄρνιθεσσιν, ἐπὴν κατὰ μέτρον ἵωσιν, ἔλπόμενος μετέπειτα πολυγλαγέος ἐνιαυτοῦ.	1100
οὗτῳ γὰρ μογεροὶ καὶ ἀλήμονες ἄλλοθεν ἄλλοι ζώομεν ἄνθρωποι. τὰ δὲ πάρ ποσὶ πάντες ἔτοιμοι	370
σῆματ' ἐπιγνῶναι καὶ ἐσαυτίκα ποιήσασθαι.	
’Αρνάσι μὲν χειμῶνας ἐτεκμήραντο νομῆes, ἐs νομὸn ὅππόte μᾶllon ἐpεiyόmeνoi tpoχówσiν,	1105
ἄlloi δ' ἐξ ἀγέλης krioi, ἄlloi δὲ καὶ ἀmnoi eñndōiοi paízωsiñ ἐreidómēnoi keráeσsiν.	375
ἢ ὅpót' ἄllοθen ἄlloi ἀnaplýssoasi pódēsσiν tétraσiν oí koufоi, keraoí yе mèn ámphotéroisιn.	1110
ἢ kai ὅt' ἐx ἀgélehs áekouúsia kiuñsawsiñ deíelon eiselaóntes òmwañ, ta δe pántoθi poíeñ dáknuawsiñ pukuiñsi keleuñmēna liθákeσsiñ.	380
’Ek δe boññ ἐpúthoñt' árótai kai boñkóloñ ándrēs	
kiuñmuñeñou xeiñmáños. ἐpēl boñes ὅpπóte xhjlás glwósseñ n̄pawmaíioi podoñ pereiñlxiñjšawntai,	1115
ñ koiñw plenurás ἐpì deexiñterás tañuñsawntai, ámboñlínñ árótioi gérwan ἐpiélpet' árōtoreúñ.	385
oñd' òte muñkñthmoñi pereíplieñi ágérwanatai érxómeñai stabmónde boñes boñlúsion ãrrn,	
skuñbrañ leiemáños pórñes kai boñbosoñiñ aútíka tekmaíronatai áchémepoi émpłjhsestai.	1120
oñd' alýes prínioi pereiñpewñðouñsañ ákánthais eñðiñiñ, oñdè súes foñutw ἐpiñmargyaínoñsañ.	390

• Theophr. 15 boñs tññ pprosñlñan óplñññ lelëas xeiñmáñra ñ
ñðwøp sñmáñeñ.

• Theophr. 41 bñes . . épñ tñ ñdexiññ kataklñuñmēnoi xeiñmérion ;
54 boñs épñ tñ ñpístperdñ lñxion kataklñuñmēnoi eñðlñan sñmáñeñ,
. . . épñ ñdexiññ ñdè xeiñmáñra.

• Theophr. 49 kai tñ ñpanñtachñ ñdè leçbñmēnoi sñmēñiñ ñpmbñsion
xeiñmérion ñtañ súes [mñes Th. ; mñes (sic) Wimmer, Hort] pereí
468

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the birds, when they come in moderate flocks with promise of a season of plenteous milk. For thus do we poor, changeful mortals win in divers ways our livelihood, and all are ready to mark the warnings at their feet and adopt them for the moment.

Sheep warn the shepherd of coming storm when they rush to pasture in haste beyond their wont, but some behind the flock, now rams, now lambs, sport by the way with butting horns, when some here, some there, they bound aloft, the sillier young with four feet off the ground, the horned elders with two, or when the shepherd moves an unwilling flock, though it be evening when he drives them to their pens, while ever and anon they pluck the grass, though urged by many a stone.

From oxen too the ploughman and the neat-herd learn of the stirring of the storm. When oxen lick ^a with their tongue around the hooves of their fore-feet or in their stalls stretch themselves on their right side,^b the old ploughman expects the sowing to be delayed. When with ceaseless lowing the kine collect as they wend at eventide to their stalls, the heifers reluctant to leave the meadow pasture-land give warning that anon they will not feed in stormless weather. Not fair weather do the goats betide when greedy for prickly holm-oak, and the sows rage furiously over their bedding.^c

φορυτοῦ μάχωνται καὶ φέρωσιν. Verg. G. i. 399 f. (a good weather sign is when) “non ore solutos Immundi meminere sues iactare maniplos.” Plut. Mor. 129 A seems to attribute this sign to Democritus: ἀπόπον γάρ ἔστι κοράκων μὲν λαρυγγισμοῖς καὶ κλωσμοῖς (κλωγμοῖς) ἀλεκτορίδων καὶ “συστὶ ἐπὶ φορυτῷ μαργανούσαις,” ὡς ἔφη Δημόκριτος, ἐπιμελῶς προσέχειν, σημεῖα ποιουμένους πνευμάτων καὶ θυμών.

ARATUS

- Kai λύκος ὀππότε μακρὰ μονόλυκος ὡρύγηται,
 η ὅγ' ἀροτρήων ὀλίγον πεφυλαγμένος ἀνδρῶν
 ἔργα κατέρχηται, σκέπασ χατέοντι ἐοικώς,
 ἐγγύθεν ἀνθρώπων, ἵνα οἱ λέχος αὐτόθεν εἴη,
 τρὶς περιτελλομένης ἡοῦς χειμῶνα δοκεύειν.
 οὗτω καὶ προτέροις ἐπὶ σήμασι τεκμήραιο
 ἐσσομένων ἀνέμων η χείματος η ὑετοῖο,
 αὐτὴν η μετὰ τὴν η καὶ τριτάτην ἔτ' ἐσ ηῶ. 1131
- 'Αλλὰ γάρ οὐδὲ μύες, τετριγότες εἴ ποτε μᾶλλον 400
 εῦδιοι ἐσκίρτησαν ἐοικότες ὄρχηθμοῖσιν,
 ἀσκεπτοι ἐγένοντο παλαιοτέροις ἀνθρώποις.
 οὐδὲ κύνες· καὶ γάρ τε κύων ὡρύξατο ποσσὸν
 ἀμφοτέροις χειμῶνος ἐπερχομένοιο δοκεύων,
 καὶ κεῦνοι χειμῶνα μύες τότε μαντεύονται. 1135
 καὶ μὴν ἔξ ὕδατος καὶ καρκίνος ὥχετο χέρσον,
 χειμῶνος μέλλοντος ἐπαΐσσεσθαι ὄδοιο.
- Καὶ μύες ἡμέριοι ποσσὶ στιβάδα στρωφῶντες 1140
 κοίτης ἴμείρονται, ὅτ' ὅμβρου σήματα φαίνοι.
- Τῶν μηδὲν κατόνοσσο· καλὸν δ' ἐπὶ σήματι
 σῆμα 410
 σκέπτεσθαι· μᾶλλον δὲ δυοῖν εἰς ταῦτὸν ἰόντων
 ἐλπωρῇ τελέθοι, τριτάτῳ δέ κε θαρσήσειας.
 αἰεὶ δ' ἂν παριόντος ἀριθμοίης ἐνιαυτοῦ
 σήματα, συμβάλλων εἴ που καὶ ἐπ' ἀστέρι τοίη
 ηῶς ἀντέλλοντι φαείνεται η κατιόντι, 1145
 ὅπποίην καὶ σῆμα λέγοι. μάλα δ' ἄρκιον εἴη
 φράζεσθαι φθίνοντος ἐφισταμένοιο τε μηνὸς
 τετράδας ἀμφοτέρας· αἱ γάρ τ' ἄμυδις συνιόντων
 470 1150

PHAENOMENA

When a solitary wolf^a howls loud, or when, as if he sought for shelter, recking little of farmer men, he descends to the cultivated lands near to men to seek a lair there, expect a storm when the third dawn comes round. So, too, by the previous signs thou canst forecast the winds or storm or rain to come on the self-same day or on the morrow or it may be on the third morn.

Mice,^b too, as sign of storm, whenever with louder squeaking than their wont they gambolled and seemed to dance in fair weather, were not unmarked by the weather-seers of old. Nor were dogs. The dog^c with both his paws digs when he suspects the coming of a storm, and then too those mice turn prophets. And landward comes the crab, when the storm is about to burst.

Mice in the daytime toss straw and are fain to build a nest when Zeus shows signs of rain.

Make light of none of these warnings. Good rule it is to look for sign confirming sign. When two point the same way, forecast with hope; when three, with confidence. Thou canst always add the signs of the passing season, comparing whether at rising or at setting of a star the day dawn such as the calendar would herald. It would profit much to mark the last four days of the old and the first four of the new month.^d They hold the terms of

^a Theophr. 46 λύκος ὠρυόμενος χειμῶνα σημαίνει διὰ τριῶν ἡμερῶν. λύκος δταν πρὸς τὰ ἔργα ὄρμῃ ή εἶσω χειμῶνος ὥρᾳ, χειμῶνα σημαίνει εὐθύς.

^b Theophr. 41 μύες τρίζοντες καὶ ὀρχόμενοι χειμέριον.

^c Theophr. 42 κύων τοῖς ποσὶ δρύπτουσα . . . χειμέριον.

^d Theophr. 5 μάλιστα δὲ κυριώτατα (sc. σημεῖα) ἀπὸ τοῦ ἡλίου καὶ τῆς σελήνης. ή γάρ σελήνη νυκτὸς οἰον ἥλιος ἔστι· διὸ καὶ αἱ σύνοδοι τῶν μηνῶν χειμέριοι εἰσιν ὅτι ἀπολείπει τὸ φῶς τῆς σελήνης ἀπὸ τετράδος φθίνοντος μέχρι τετράδος ισταμένου . . .

ARATUS

μηνῶν πείρατ' ἔχουσιν, ὅτε σφαλερώτερος αἰθὴρ
δόκτω νυξὶ πέλει, χήτει χαροποῖο σελήνης.

420 ¶

Τῶν ἄμυδις πάντων ἐσκεμμένος εἰς ἐνιαυτὸν
οὐδέποτε σχεδίως κεν ἐπ' αἰθέρι τεκμήραιο.

• PHAENOMENA

the meeting months, when the sky on eight nights
is deceptive beyond its wont for lack of the bright-
eyed Moon.

Study all the signs together throughout the year
and never shall thy forecast of the weather be a
random guess.

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1. THE LIFE OF LYCOPHRON

OUR authorities for the life of Lycophron are a notice in Suidas *s.v.* Λυκόφρων, and a Life by Tzetzes prefixed to his commentary (Westermann, *Biogr.* p. 142), and some scattered references in other authors. The information which these give us is of the scantiest kind, and in the matter of dates we have to depend on various inferences.

Lycophron was a native of Chalcis in Euboea; son of Socles (possibly the Socles of Athen. xi. 473 A) and the adoptive son of the historian Lycus of Rhegium, of whom Suidas *s.v.* Λύκος says: "Also called Butheras, of Rhegium, historian, father of Lycophron the tragedian; flourished in the time of the Diadochi and was plotted against by Demetrius of Phalerum. He wrote a history of Libya, and on Sicily."

The date of Lycophron's birth may be put about 330–325 B.C. His earlier years seem to have been spent in Chalcis and Athens, possibly also in Rhegium, and his literary activity was devoted to the writing of tragedies.

In those early years he naturally came in contact with Menedemus (died soon after 278 B.C.) of Eretria, founder of the Eretrian or Neo-Megarian School of Philosophy (Life in Diog. Laert. ii. chap. 17); cf. Doig. Laert. ii. 132. Menedemus was fond of entertaining and held *symposia* both of poets and musicians. Ἡσπάξετο δὲ καὶ Ἀρατὸν καὶ Λυκόφρονα τὸν τῆς τραγῳδίας ποιητὴν καὶ τὸν Ῥόδιον Ἀνταγόραν (epic poet: some lines of his to Eros preserved in Diog. Laert. iv. 26 f.). To this period must belong the *Menedemus* of Lycophron, which was a satyric

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drama : Diog. Laert. ii. 140 ἀ πάντα φησὶν ὁ Δυκόφρων ἐν τοῖς πεποιημένοις Σατύροις αὐτῷ, οὓς Μενεδημον ἐπέγραψεν, ἔγκώμιον τοῦ φιλοσόφου ποιῆσας τὸ δράμα. ὃν καὶ τινὰ ἔστι τοιαυτό.

ώς ἐκ βραχείας δαιτὸς ἡ βαιά κύλιξ
αὐτοῖς κυκλεῖται πρὸς μέτρον, τράγημα δὲ
δ σωφρονιστής τοῖς φιληκοῖς λόγος.

(fr. 3 Nauck)

(i.e. "When after a scanty meal the little cup circles among them moderately and for desert the studious guests have improving conversation").

Athen. ii. 55 D "Lycophron of Chalcis in a satyric drama which he wrote in mockery (ἐπὶ καταμωκήσει) on Menedemus the philosopher, from whom was named the sect (*ἀλρεσίς*) of the Eretrics, making fun of the banquets of the philosophers says *καὶ δημόκοινος . . . συμπότης*" (see below). Athen. x. 419 f., after an amusing description from the *Life of Menedemus* by Antigonus of Carystus of the banquets of Menedemus, adds : "Lycophron of Chalcis, too, bears witness with regard to these, having written a satyric play *Menedemus* (γράψας σατύρους Μενέδημον), in which Silenus says to the satyrs :

παῖδες κρατίστου πατρὸς ἔξωλέστατοι,
ἔγώ μὲν ὑμῖν, ὡς ὄρατε, στρηνιῶ·
δεῖπνον γὰρ οὗτ' ἐν Καρίᾳ, μὰ τοὺς θεούς,
οὗτ' ἐν Ρόδῳ τοιοῦτον οὗτ' ἐν Λυδίᾳ
κατέχω δεδειπνηκώς. "Απόλλον ὡς καλόν.

(fr. 1 Nauck)

(i.e. "Cursed children of most excellent father, I, as you see, wax riotous. For not in Caria, by the gods, nor in Rhodes, nor in Lydia, do I remember to have dined so well ! Apollo ! what a feast !"); and again :

ἀλλὰ κυλίκιον
ὑδαρὲς δὲ παῖς περιῆγε τοῦ πεντωβόλου,
ἀτρέμα παρεξεστηκός. δ τ' ἀλιτήριος
καὶ δημόκοινος ἐπεχόρευε δαψιλῆς
θέρμος πενήτων καὶ τρικλίνου συμπότης.

(fr. 2 Nauck)

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(i.e. "But the boy carried round a watery cup of five-obol wine, slightly turned ; and the accursed hangman lupine danced on abundantly—the boon-companion of poor men and the dining-room").

He goes on to say that discussions were carried on over their wine (*ξητήσεις ἡσαν παρὰ πότου*),

*τράγημα γὰρ
δὲ σωφρονιστὴς πᾶσιν ἐν μέσῳ λόγος.*

(fr. 3 Nauck)

(i.e. "For dessert improving conversation").

It is related, too, that their meetings were often so prolonged that

*ὅτην ἔω καλῶν
κατέλαβεν θρνις, τοῖσι δ' οὐδέπω κόρος.*

(fr. 4 Nauck)

(i.e. "Chanticleer, calling the dawn, surprised them still unsatisfied").

It was inevitable that Lycophron should be attracted by the brilliant literary society then flourishing in Alexandria. Thither accordingly he went, at what date we do not precisely know. But we have seen that Suidas, in his notice of Lycus, mentions the enmity which existed between that historian and Demetrius of Phalerum. Demetrius apparently enjoyed great influence with Ptolemy I., whom he advised to put the crown of Egypt past the son of Berenice. That son came to the throne as Ptolemy II. Philadelphus in 285 B.C. on the abdication of his father, and, after the death of the latter in 283 B.C., he put Demetrius under ward *μέχρι τι δέξει περὶ αὐτοῦ*. Shortly afterwards Demetrius was bitten in his sleep by an asp and died (Diog. Laert. v. 78). The removal of his adoptive father's enemy would open the way for Lycophron to go to the court of Ptolemy, and we shall probably be sufficiently near the truth if we suppose that he went to Alexandria *circ. 285–283 B.C.*

Here Lycophron was entrusted with the arrangement of the Comic Poets in the royal library, and it was then doubtless that he wrote his treatise *Ιερὶ κωμῳδίας* : Athen.

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iv. 140 A ; vii. 278 A B Λυκόφρων ἐν τοῖς περὶ κωμῳδίας ; xi. 485 D Λυκόφρων δ' ἐν τῷ θ' περὶ κωμῳδίας ; xi. 501 D E ; xiii. 555 A Λυκόφρων ὁ Χαλκιδεὺς ἐν τοῖς περὶ κωμῳδίας.

How long Lycophron remained in Alexandria, or whether he died there, we have no knowledge. Nor do we know anything of the circumstances of his death beyond what we gather from Ovid, *Ibis* 531 f., who seems to imply that he was killed by an arrow :

Utque cothurnatum cecidisse Lycophrona narrant,
Haereat in fibris fixa sagitta tuis.

2. WORKS

The notice in Suidas s.v. Λυκόφρων after mentioning his parentage proceeds: "Grammian and maker of tragedies. At any rate he is one of the seven who were called the Pleias. His tragedies are *Aeolus*, *Andromeda*, *Aletes* (Wanderer), *Aeolides*,^a *Elephenor*, *Heracles*, *Hiketae* (Suppliants), *Hippolytus*, *Cassandreis*, *Laios*, *Marathonii*, *Nauplius*, *Oedipus* α' β', *Orphanus* (Orphan), *Pentheus*, *Pelopidae*, *Symmachī* (Allies), *Telegonus*, *Chrysippus*. Of these the *Nauplius* is a revised version (διασκεψή). He also wrote the play called *Alexandra*, the obscure poem (τὸ σκοτεινὸν ποίημα)."

The Πλεῖδες was the name given by the later Alexandrine scholars to the seven most eminent tragic poets of the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus. The list is variously given. Schol. A Hephaest. p. 140 Consbr. gives Homer the younger (son of Audromachus and Myro), Sositheus, Lycophron, Alexander (Aetolus), Philicus (Philiscus), Dionysiades. Here some name is wanting. Choeroboscus, Hephaest. p. 236 Consbr., gives the last three as Aeantiades, Sosiphanes, Philicus, but mentions that for Aeantiades and Sosiphanes some give Dionysiades (Strabo xiv. 675) and Euphornius.

According to Tzetzes in *Lyc.* pp. 262 and 270 (Müller) Lycophron wrote in all either 64 or 46 tragedies. The list in Suidas, apparently extracted from a more complete

^a Αἰθαλίδης O. Iahn, *Philol.* xxviii. 6.

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list, is in a roughly alphabetical order. It need only be noticed further that some of the titles suggest Lycophron's tendency to use the less familiar myths, while the *Cassandreis* apparently dealt with the fortunes of the people of Cassandreia = Potidaea (Strabo vii. 330) on the isthmus of Pallene, and was thus founded on contemporary history.

Besides the fragments of the *Menedemus* quoted above we have four lines from the *Pelopidae* preserved in J. Stobaeus, *Floril.* 119. 13 Δυκόφρονος ἐκ Πελοπιδῶν.

ἀλλ' ἡνίκ' ἀν μὲν ὅ πρόσω τὸ κατθανεῖν,
"Αἰδης ποθεῖται τοῖς δεδυστυχηκόσιν."
ὅταν δ' ἐφέρπῃ κῦμα λοίσθιον βίου,
τὸ ζῆν ποθοῦμεν· οὐ γὰρ ἔστ' αὐτοῦ κόρος.

(fr. 5 Nauck)

While death is far away
Sad hearts are fain to die;
But when the latest wave
Of life draws nigh,
We fain would live, for life
Knows no satiety.

The date of the *Alexandra* has been the subject of much dispute.

It is argued, on the one hand, that it belongs to the early or Chalcis-Athens period of Lycophron's life because (1) it shows no trace of Attic or Sicilian comedy, while it is full of echoes of tragic, lyric, and iambic poets; (2) it shows no special knowledge of Egyptian geography nor any trace of his special relation to the Ptolemaic court. Thus *Alexandra* 576 Triton = Nile, while in 848 Asbystes = Nile. Wilamowitz held that Callim. fr. 13 (from the *Aitia* i.) ap. Steph. Byz. s.v. 'Ασβυστα· οὕτη τε Τρίτωνος ἐφ' ὕδασιν 'Ασβύσταο is meant as a tacit correction of this. (But it is quite in Lycophron's manner to use either Triton or Asbystes indifferently to mean Libyan.) On these grounds it is argued that the *Alexandra* as a whole may be dated as early as 295 B.C.

As against this it is urged (1) that Lycophron would scarcely have been included in the Pleias, if on coming to Alexandria he had ceased to write tragedy. (2) The

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enormous number of tragedies ascribed to him implies a prolonged activity in that kind.

But two passages in the *Alexandra* cause special difficulty : vv. 1226-1280 and 1446-1450.

The first of these passages raised difficulties in the mind of the schol. Marc. (Theon?) v. 1226 f. ἐντεῦθεν περὶ 'Ρωμαίων λέγει καὶ Λυκόφρονος ἑτέρου νομιστέον εἶναι τὸ ποίημα, οὐ τοῦ γράψαντος τὴν τραγῳδίαν· συνήθης γὰρ ὅν τῷ Φιλαδέλφῳ οὐκ ἀν περὶ 'Ρωμαίων διελέγετο (cf. Tzetz. ad loc. περὶ 'Ρωμαίων ἐντεῦθεν διαλαμβάνει. τὰ δὲ λοιπὰ τοῦ σχολίου γέλοια· φασὶ γὰρ Λυκόφρονος ἑτέρου εἶναι τὸ ποίημα . . . διελέγετο), i.e. Lycophron at the court of the Ptolemies would not have referred to the Romans as holding "the sceptre and monarchy of earth and sea" (1229).

But apart from the position of Lycophron as a court poet, a further difficulty was raised by C. J. Fox (1749-1806), in his correspondence with Gilbert Wakefield (1756-1801). Fox pointed out that a Greek poet of Lycophron's time, i.e. before the First Punic War (264-241 B.C.), could not have referred to the power of Rome in the terms of 1226 ff. and 1446 ff. which also apparently refer to Rome.

R. P. Knight to Dr. Parr, Whitehall, Jan. 22 : "Fox and I have been lately reading Lycophron, and having been both startled with the distinctness of some predictions of events which happened long after the age when he is supposed to have flourished, we have had some correspondence upon the subject, but without any other effect than increasing our perplexity. The *Testimonium Veterum*, published with Potter's edition, is strong in support of the authenticity of this poem, and of its being written by one of the Pleiades, as they are called ; yet in v. 1226 *et seq.* there is a distinct prediction of the universality of the Roman Empire ; and in v. 446, as distinct a one of the fall of the Macedonian monarchy μεθ' ἔκτην γενέαν (*sic*) from Alexander, who is clearly described. Perseus, indeed, was not the sixth king of Macedonia from Alexander, but, nevertheless, he was the sixth in the line of descent of his own family from that conqueror,

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which is more in point. Cannot you prove that Lycophron was a Jew or Atheist who conversed with some inspired persons of that nation? What a triumph would it be for Revelation! for, except the prophecies of Isaiah concerning Cyrus, there are none in the sacred volume half so unequivocal; and the merely human testimony (the only one which infidels will admit) in support of the prophecies of Isaiah, is weak indeed when compared with that in support of Lycophron" (Parr's Works vii. p. 304).

Niebuhr^a assumed that the *Alexandra* was the work of a later poet who wrote after the First Punic war. In general scholars have inclined to one or other theory: that the passages in question are later interpolations, or that the *Alexandra* as a whole is the work of a later poet.

The reference in 1435 ff. is exceedingly obscure. According to Wilamowitz the lines refer to Alexander the Great. The Argives who must bow themselves before him are the Persians, who are in 1442 designated by the word *δμαιοι* as brothers of Alexander; φ 1446 is, according to Wilamowitz, Alexander. He translates *μεθ' ἔκτην γένναν αὐθαλμων ἐμός* as "mihi post sex generationes cognatus," and he reckons the six generations backwards from Cassandra thus: Cassandra—Priam—Laomedon—Ilos—Tros—Dardanus—Zeus, whose son was Perseus, ancestor of the Argeads and the Persians, Hdt. vii. 150. Hence he concludes that *αὐθαλμων ἐμός* must be either the Persian people generally, or a definite Persian. He himself decides for Artabazos, father of Barsine, whose son (Heracles) by Alexander was put to death by Polyperchon in 309 B.C. (L. 801 ff.).

Holzinger^b takes the reference in 1435 ff. to be to Pyrrhus (*αἴθων*, 1439). The wolf of Galadra is Demetrius Poliorcetes. The sons of Cassander, who as sons of Thessalonice are Argeads, were compelled to give up the

^a B. G. Niebuhr, "Ueber das Zeitalter Lykophrons des Dunkeln," *Rhin. Mus.*, 1827, pp. 108 ff.

^b *Lykophron's Alexandra, gr. u. deutsch*, C. von Holzinger, Leipzig, 1895.

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throne of Macedonia to Demetrius. The blood-relation of Cassandra is Fabricius, who is the *εἰς τις παλαιστῆς* 1447. Holzinger takes *μεθ' ἔκτην γένναν*—most improbably—to mean “after six crops,” in reference to the six years’ duration of the campaign of Pyrrhus in Italy. Holzinger puts the date of the *Alexandra* about 274 B.C.

William N. Bates in *Harvard Studies in Classical Philology* vi. (Boston, 1895) discusses “The Date of Lycophron” p. 75 f. This discussion appears to be entirely without value, but his conclusion may be quoted: Lycophron “was born between 325 and 320, wrote his *Alexandra* about 295, was appointed to arrange the comedies in the Alexandrian library in 285–284” (this is based on the assumption that the *Alexandra* was imitated in the *βωμὸς* of Dosiades written 285–270 (Wilamowitz), 292–290 (Susemihl)); “about 280 he was flourishing as a tragic poet, and continued as such down to the date of his death, which must have occurred before the year 250, and probably shortly before the year 265.”

The problem of the *Alexandra* is discussed by P. Corssen, “Ist die Alexandra dem Tragiker Lykophron abzusprechen?” *Rhein. Mus.* lxviii., 1913, pp. 321–335.

He agrees with Sudhaus that the Λίον 1439 is Alexander the Great and that the Ἀργεῖοι 1443 = Πέρσαι (*cf.* Herodot. vii. 150); but he does not agree with him in identifying αὐθαίμων ἐμός 1446 with T. Quintcius Flamininus, who defeated Philip V. of Macedon at Cynoscephalae in 197 B.C.

To that identification he objects that (1) *σκύλων ἀπ-αρχὰς κτλ.* 1450 would in that case be meaningless, as the Romans got no immediate profit from the war with Philip; (2) the victory of Flamininus, in alliance with the Achaeans and actively supported by the Aetolians, the fruits of which fell to the Greeks, the ancient enemies of Troy, could in no sense be regarded as a revenge for the destruction of Troy.

Corssen’s own view is briefly as follows: The struggle is between Asia and Europe, which have nothing in common (1283 f.). In this struggle the two great events are the destruction of Troy by Agamemnon and the expedition

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of Xerxes against Greece. According to Herodotus it was in the destruction of Troy that the Persians found the ground of their hostility to Greece. Accordingly, to the sack of Troy by Agamemnon 1369 ff. corresponds the expedition of Xerxes 1412 ff. The long struggle between Asia and Europe is ended by Alexander the Great 1439 ff., who as successor to Agamemnon leads the hosts of Europe against Asia.

The leading idea in the poet's mind is not of "reconciliation" either between Rome and Macedon or between Rome and Greece—but of the equating justice of Fate. What Troy lost in the East is balanced by the success of Troy's descendants—the Romans—in the West, and this is expressed in 1226 ff.

Here arises the difficulty of the words *γῆς καὶ θαλάσσης σκῆπτρα καὶ μοναρχίαν*.

Now if by *μοναρχία* we understand world-dominion, then that could not be predicated of the Romans even after the battle of Cynoscephalae, in view of the fact that the power of Syria and Egypt was still unshaken. World-dominion could not be predicated before the battle of Pydna in 168 b.c.

The poet of the *Alexandra* knows nothing of the extent of the Roman dominion as at the beginning of the second century b.c. The limits of the Roman kingdom known to him must be assumed to coincide with the limits of the kingdom of Aeneas as described in 1238 ff., together with the extensions made through the struggle of the Romans with the sixth successor of Alexander the Great (1450).

From the conquest of the Persians by Alexander the poet passes to Pyrrhus and the Romans.

The Lion of 1440 is clearly a definite person and, as the ancient scholia recognized, must be Alexander the Great, who is a Thesprotian, *i.e.* an Epeirote, on his mother's side, and a Chalastraean, *i.e.* a Macedonian, (Strabo vii. 330. 20) on the father's side, and is moreover a descendant of Aeacus and Dardanus (1440) through his mother: *ἡ δὲ Ὀλυμπιὰς ἡ μήτηρ αὐτοῦ εἰς Πύρρον τὸν Ἀχιλλέως*

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*καὶ Ἐλενον τὸν Πριάμου τὸ γένος τὸ αὐτόκαθεν αὐτέφερεν, ὡς φησι
Θεόπομπος καὶ Πύρανδρος. ἀναφέρεται δὲ ὁ Πύρρος εἰς Αλακόν, ὁ
δὲ Ἐλενος εἰς Δάρδανον* (schol. Lycophr.).

Now if the Lion is Alexander, the Wolf of Galadra (a Macedonian town, according to Steph. Byz.) must be distinguished from him. The explanation of the expression is no longer apparent, but the Wolf must embody the whole nation which, finally, was conquered by the Romans.

The six generations must be represented by the kings of Macedon. Including Alexander, we get Pyrrhus in the sixth place, thus : Alexander, died 323 ; Philip Arrhidaeus, died 317 ; Cassander, died 297 ; his three sons 297-295 ; Demetrius Poliorcetes 294-288 ; Pyrrhus. The fact that Pyrrhus immediately lost the throne of Macedon does not prevent the poet from seeing in him the heir of Alexander who, turning against the descendants of the Trojans, renews the old struggle. The "wrestler" (1447) is, like the Wolf of Galadra, not an individual but the whole people.

When the poet says that the Romans came into collision with Pyrrhus by sea and by land, that is not in the strict sense true. But Pyrrhus suffered from Rome's allies, the Carthaginians, a heavy defeat at sea, which benefited Rome as well, and the Romans themselves, through the Greek towns of South Italy, won importance at sea, so that the expression *γῆς καὶ θαλάσσης σκῆπτρα καὶ μοναρχίαν* referring to the successes won in the Tarentine War, is not entirely without justification. But the term *μοναρχία* is to be understood in the light of the historical idea which underlies the whole poem ; i.e. the Persians handed over the sceptre of their old dominion, for which Asia and Europe had fought from of old, to the Wolf of Galadra. Pyrrhus loses the sceptre to the Romans, and thus the old dominion, which was taken from Priam by Agamemnon, reverts again to the Trojans.

With Pyrrhus the Romans made neither peace nor treaty. Pyrrhus gave up the struggle and went back home. But before Tarentum fell, the astute Ptolemy, rightly recognizing the importance of the Roman victory,

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hastened to conclude an alliance with them. The Romans on their side sent an embassy in 273 b.c. to Alexandria, which was honoured by Ptolemy with valuable gifts, which, however, the ambassador handed over to the state. (Dio Cassius fr. 41, Livy, Perioch. xiv.) The personal object to be supplied with *εἰς διαλλαγὰς μολών* is, accordingly, not the defeated party. After his victory the Roman will conclude agreements and be celebrated as the most honourable friend.

On this interpretation the prophecies of Cassandra do not go beyond the poet's own time, and his glorification of the Romans does not stand in contradiction to the policy of his royal master.

Thus the statement of Suidas that the author of the *Alexandra* was Lycophron the tragic poet is confirmed. Nor is there good ground for doubting his statement that Lycophron of Chalcis, son of Socles, was adopted by Lycus of Rhegium. Beloch, holding that Suidas has confused two different Lycophrons—(1) of Chalcis, son of Socles, author of the *Alexandra*, (2) son of the historian Lycus of Rhegium, the tragic poet at the Court of Ptolemy Philadelphus—found support for this theory (1) in Suidas s.v. Λύκος where Lycus is called the father of the tragic Lycophron, (2) in the Tzetzes' Life where it is said : ὁ Λυκέφρων οὐτοσὶ τῷ μὲν γένει Χαλκιδεὺς ἢν νιὸς Σωκλέους ἢ Λύκου τοῦ ιστοριογράφουντος κατά τινας.

This, Corssen says, is merely a wilful perversion of the tradition, induced by the surprise which the Scholiast expresses that a court poet of Philadelphus should have expressed himself in praise of the Romans. But just this surprise shows what the tradition was.

To the objection that, if the author of the *Alexandra* were the adoptive son of Lycus, he would not have passed over the works of his adoptive father and confined himself exclusively to Timaeus, Corssen replies by an endeavour to show that in his account of the fortunes of Diomedes and his companions (615 ff.) Lycophron does in fact follow Lycus in opposition to Timaeus.

Corssen's conclusion is that external evidence and the

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results of an analysis of the poem agree excellently, and thereby the abstruse poem of Lycophron obtains the importance of a historical document which strikingly reflects the great impression which the victory of the Roman arms over the Hellenistic king made upon his contemporaries.

3. MANUSCRIPTS

The critical recension of E. Scheer (Berlin, 1881) is based on the following mss. :

Class I.—A = Marcianus 476 (Venetus lxx. 3). This, which is by far the best ms. of Lycophron, belongs to the eleventh century and bears to have been written by one Nicetas a deacon. After the Argument there is a marginal note : κάνταῦθα συνήθρουσα λέξικοῦ λέξεις | νικήτας οὐλάχιστος τῶν διακόνων. Scheer, *Rhein. Mus.* xxxiv., identified this Nicetas with the distinguished bishop of Serrhai (Seres) in the eleventh century.

The ms. extends to sixty-five folia, sixty-two of which are written upon. Foll. 2–30^v contain Aratus with the scholia; fol. 31^r to the middle of fol. 62 contain Lycophron's *Alexandra* with scholia and two paraphrases—an older (P) and a more recent (p).

V = Vaticanus 1307. This is a copy of a copy (X) of A and it is occasionally useful as A has suffered alteration by two later hands A², A³, subsequent to the time when the copy (X) was made. V itself has suffered similar interpolation, but it is not often that A and V have suffered in the same passage.

B = Coislinianus 345 belonging to the tenth century. It is so called as belonging to the collection of Henri Charles du Cambout de Coislin (1664–1732), Bishop of Metz, now in the Bibl. Nat., Paris. This MS. contains a number of Lexica and amongst them from p. 225 to p. 253 λέξεις ἀλεξάνδρας καὶ ὑπόθεσις.

At the end is τέλος σὺν θεῷ τοῦ λεξικοῦ λυκόφρονος :

The reason of it being included among Lexica is that the lines are broken up into sections to each of which is appended the interpretation of paraphrase P. Thus v. 1
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λέξω τὰ πάντα : φράσω τὰ πάντα : νητρεκῶς : ἀληθῶς. καὶ γὰρ ἐπιτατικῶς νοοῦμεν τὸ η, ὡς τὸ νήχυτος καὶ νήδυμος : ἀρχῆς ἀπ' ἀκρας : ἢ με πυνθάνη καὶ ἔρωτᾶς : ἦν δὲ μηκυνθῆ λόγος : ἐὰν δ' ἔκταθῆ τὸ ἔπος.

"The ms.," says Scheer, "which is most elegantly written, has in fol. 225^r 35 lines, of which 7 contain the Argument μαντενομένην . . . πάντα ; the other pages have 36 lines each, except the last, which has 27 lines. The lemmata are marked off from the paraphrase by two points usually and small spaces: rarely by a colon, very rarely by a comma. Much more often the scribe has forgotten to distinguish the lemmata from the paraphrase; at other times he has omitted the paraphrase or the lemma or both: finally he has repeatedly confused the sequence of the sections of lines. The ms. is so full of errors that I have seen no ms. of Lycophron—except Par. 2840—so corrupt."

Class II.—C=Parisinus 2723. The subscription states that the ms. was finished in June 1282. Foll. 1-76 contain the *Alexandra* of Lycophron with the commentary of Isaac Tzetzes. The colour of the ink shows that the scribe took many various readings from the ms. which he was copying and afterwards wrote between the lines and in the margin and even inserted in the text (C²) other readings from a second ms., from which also he inserted interlinear scholia, the greater part of which was not derived from the commentary of Tzetzes. There are also a few corrections by a third hand (C³).

D=Parisinus 2403, thirteenth century. The ms. consists of 308 folia, of which foll. 58-99 contain the *Alexandra* with the commentary of Tzetzes. There are many interlinear scholia mostly from the commentary of Tzetzes, also *variae lectiones* mostly inserted by the original copyist, very few added later (D²).

E=Palatinus graecus 218, fourteenth century. Foll. 9-65 contain the *Alexandra* with the commentary of Tzetzes and many *variae lectiones* copied by the scribe along with the text and occasional corrections by another hand (E²).

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4. THE PARAPHRASES

We have two paraphrases of the *Alexandra* :

P, the older, composed by some Byzantine grammarian and based on an ancient body of scholia, is best preserved in B, on which, accordingly, Scheer bases his recension, using as subsidiary aids A and Vaticanus 117, a fourteenth century ms. containing the *Alexandra* with the commentary of Tzetzes (foll. 30-113), both of which give P in a less perfect form.

p, a later paraphrase of uncertain date based upon P. Scheer's recension is based on A with the subsidiary aid of V.

5. THE SCHOLIA

The scholia of Lycophron are very excellent and are probably ultimately based on the commentary of Theon, son of Artemidorus, a grammarian of the time of Augustus and Tiberius, who wrote commentaries on Theocritus, Apollonius, Callimachus, Nicander, and Lycophron, as well as on some of the older classical poets. Cf. Steph. Byz. s.v. Κύτινα πόλις Θεσσαλίας, ὡς Θέων ἐν ὑπομνήματι Λυκόφρονος. So id. s.v. Αἴνεια . . . Θέων ὑπομνηματίζων τὸν Λυκόφρονα.

The ancient scholia are best represented by Marcianus 476; also Vaticanus 1307—a grandchild as we have seen of Marcianus 476—and Neopolitanus, Bibl. Nat. ii. D 4, a thirteenth-century ms. wrongly inscribed 'Ισαακίου τοῦ Τζέτζου σχόλια εἰς Λυκόφρονα, the scholia being in the main the ancient scholia, only some gaps due to injury to the original ms. having been filled up with the scholia of Tzetzes in the fifteenth century.

In addition to the ancient scholia we have further the commentary of Tzetzes (twelfth century): εἰς τὸν Λυκόφρονα σχόλια 'Ισαακίου γραμματικοῦ τοῦ Τζέτζου.

This commentary is in all mss. ascribed to Isaac Tzetzes; so also in John Tzetzes' commentary on the *Works and Days of Hesiod* (p. 10 Gaisford). But there is extant a letter in Parisinus 2565 Bibl. Reg. (No. xx.) of

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John Tzetzes to one Basilius, who had apparently, after Isaac's death, inquired of John whether it were true that he and not Isaac was the real author of the commentary on Lycophron. The letter runs thus: "To the First Secretary of the Patriarch (of Constantinople), Basilius of Achrida (town on lake of same name near Monastir) who had found in the title of John Tzetzes on Lycophron the name of Isaac Tzetzes. Pheidias, the famous sculptor, doing a favour by the law of friendship to Agoracritus, a painter by profession, but an unskilful one, having with great sculptural skill made the image of Zeus and Nemesis at Rhamnus, ascribed it to him, inscribing on it ΑΓΟΡΑΚΡΙΤΟΣ ΠΑΡΙΟΥ, and by means of that inscription made up to him for his lack of skill. If, then, Pheidias by the law of friendship did not hesitate in a matter of the highest moment to do a favour to a man unskilful in his art, am I to be behind him in regard to my brother, a carpenter, in Pindar's phrase, of deft hymns and incomparably dearer to me than Agoracritus was to Pheidias, inasmuch as brotherhood is a more compelling bond of affection than friendship? In this spirit both Pheidias and I ordered our inscriptions. But neither Pheidias of old suffered, nor has Tzetzes now suffered, from mental derangement or lethargy so as to reach such a pitch of madness as to forget his own name as some have suspected." So, too, in *Chil.* ix. 298 John Tzetzes refers to the commentary as his own work: ἐν δὲ τοῖς εἰς Δυκόφρονα ἔμοι ἐξηγηθεῖσι καὶ περὶ τούτου ἔγραψα τότε τοῦ Ζωῦλλιον.

Scheer is of opinion that the commentary was in the first place composed by John Tzetzes, who handed it over for revision and publication to his brother Isaac, who for his trouble received the credit of authorship. This would account for the numerous inconsistencies and contradictions of the commentary. Collaboration is implied by the words: οὐτως ἡμῶν τοῖς Τζέτζοις [τ. Τζ. is lacking in *a* (Par. 2723)] δοκεῖ ἔχειν (Tzetz. *ad Lycophr.* 17). Moreover, Scheer points out that in Tzetz. *Lycophr.* 1226 occur the words 'Ιωάννης δὲ ὁ φιλόπονος φησιν εἶναι τβατον. This had been taken to mean 'Ιωάννης Φιλόπονος, a proper name. But Scheer

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takes these words to refer to John Tzetzes, and he points out that these words occur only in Parisinus 2723 (a) which may be taken to represent the commentary as first published by Isaac, while they have disappeared in the MSS. which represent subsequent revisions by John, of which there were several.

The chief MSS. which contain the Tzetzes commentary are classified thus :

Class I. — a = Parisinus 2723, representing the commentary as originally published by Isaac Tzetzes.

Class II.—Representing revisions by John Tzetzes, and including : Parisinus 2403 ; Vaticanus 1306 ; Palatinus 18 ; Ambrosianus 222 (this last representing the final recension by John Tzetzes).

The commentary of Tzetzes is based on a *corpus* of scholia similar to that contained in the Marcianus, with additions from other sources (discussed by Scheer ii. pp. xiv. ff.).

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ΛΥΚΟΦΡΟΝΟΣ

ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΑ

Λέξω τὰ πάντα νητρεκῶς, ἃ μ' ἴστορεῖς,
ἀρχῆς ἀπ' ἄκρας· ἦν δὲ μηκυνθῆ λόγος,
σύγγνωθι δέσποτ⁵. οὐ γάρ ἥσυχος κόρη
ἔλυσε χρησμῶν, ὡς πρών, αἰόλον στόμα,
ἄλλ' ἀσπετον χέασα παμμιγῆ βοήν
δαφνηφάγων φοίβαζεν ἐκ λαιμῶν ὅπα,
Σφιγγὸς κελαινῆς γῆρυν ἐκμιμουμένη.
τῶν ἄσσα θυμῷ καὶ διὰ μνήμης ἔχω,
κλύοις ἄν, ὄντας, κάναπεμπάζων φρενὶ¹⁰
πυκνῇ διοίχνει δυσφάτους αἰνιγμάτων
οἷμας τυλίσσων, ἥπερ εὐμαθὴς τρίβος
όρθῃ κελεύθῳ τάν σκότῳ ποδηγετεῖ.
ἔγὼ δ' ἄκραν βαλβίδα μηρίνθου σχάσας,
ἄνειψι λοξῶν εἰς διεξόδους ἐπῶν,
πρώτην ἀράξας νύσσαν ὡς πτηνὸς δρομεύς.¹⁵

'Ηώς μὲν αἰπὺν ἄρτι Φηγίου πάγον
κραιπνοῦς ὑπερποτάτο Πηγάσου πτεροῦς,
Τιθωνὸν ἐν κοίταισι τῆς Κέρνης πέλας
λιποῦσα, τὸν σὸν ἀμφιμήτριον κάσιν.

^a Priam.

^b Cassandra.

^c The runner breaks the "tape" and takes off.

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The speaker is a slave appointed to watch Cassandra and report her prophecies. He addresses Priam.

ALL will I tell truly that thou askest from the utter beginning, and if the tale be prolonged, forgive me, master.^a For not quietly as of old did the maiden^b loose the varied voice of her oracles, but poured forth a weird confused cry, and uttered wild words from her bay-chewing mouth, imitating the speech of the dark Sphinx. Thereof what in heart and memory I hold, hear thou, O King, and, pondering with wise mind, wind and pursue the obscure paths of her riddles, whereso a clear track guides by a straight way through things wrapped in darkness. And I, cutting the utter bounding thread,^c will trace her paths of devious speech, striking the starting-point like winged runner.

Dawn was just soaring over the steep crag of Phegion^d on swift wings of Pegasus, leaving in his bed by Cerne^e Tithonus,^f brother of thine by

^a Mountain in Aethiopia.

^b Cerne, a fabled island in the remotest East (Plin. *N.H.* vi. 198 ff.) or West (Strabo i. 47).

^c Son of Laomedon and Strymo or Rhoeo, and so half-brother of Priam.

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οἱ δ' οὐσα γρώνης εὐγάληνα χερμάδος
ναῦται λίαζον κάπò γῆς ἐσχάζοσαν
ῦσπληγγας. αἱ δὲ παρθενοκτόνον Θέτιν
ἰουλόπεζοι θεῖνον εὐώπες σπάθαις
πελαργοχρῶτες, αἱ Φαλακρᾶι κόραι,
ὑπὲρ Καλυδνῶν λευκὰ φαίνουσαι πτίλα,
ἄφλαστα, καὶ φώσσωνας ὡργυιωμένους
ἀπαρκτίαις πρηστῆρος αἴθωνος πνοαῖς.
ἢ δ' ἔνθεον σχάσασα βακχεῖον στόμα,
Ἄτης ἀπ' ἄκρων βουπλανοκτίστων λόφων,
τοιῶνδ' ἀπ' ἀρχῆς ἥρχ' Ἀλεξάνδρα λόγων.

20

25

30

Αἰαῖ, τάλαινα θηλαμών, κεκαυμένη
καὶ πρόσθε μὲν πεύκαισιν οὐλαμηφόροις
τριεσπέρου λέοντος, ὃν ποτε γνάθοις
Τρίτωνος ἡμάλαψε κάρχαρος κύων.
ἔμπινοις δὲ δαιτρὸς ἡπάτων φλοιδούμενος
τινῶν λέβητος ἀφλόγαις ἐπ' ἐσχάραις
σμήριγγας ἐστάλαξε κωδείας πέδω,
ὅ τεκνοραίστης, λυμεών ἐμῆς πάτρας,
ὅ δευτέραν τεκοῦσαν ἄτρωτον βαρεῖ
τύφας ἄτράκτῳ στέρνον, ἐν τῷ αὐλῷ μέσῳ
πατρὸς παλαιιστοῦ χερσὶν ὄχμάσας δέμας

35

40

^a Apoll. Rh. iv. 1731 ὑπεύδια πείσματ' Ἐλυσαν.

^b i.e. the ships of Paris built of wood from Phalacra in the Troad.

^c i.e. the Sea (Hellespont in wider sense; "maiden-slaying" in reference to death of Helle).

^d Two islands near Tenedos.

^e Cassandra.

^f Ate, thrown out of Olympus by Zeus (*Il. xix.* 126), fell on a hill in the Troad which was hence called the Hill of Doom ("Ἄτης λόφος"). Dardanus was warned by Apollo not to build a city there. But Ilus, his great-grandson, being told by an oracle to found a city where a certain cow should rest, did so; and this place chanced to be the Hill of Doom.

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another mother, and the sailors loosed in calm weather the cables^a from the grooved rock and cut the landward ropes. And the centipede fair-faced stork-hued daughters of Phalacra^b smote maiden-slaying Thetis^c with their blades, over Calydnae^d showing their white wings, their stern-ornaments, their sails outspread by the northern blasts of flaming stormwind : then Alexandra^e opened her inspired Bacchic lips on the high Hill of Doom^f that was founded by the wandering cow and thus began to speak :

Alas ! hapless nurse^g of mine burnt even afore-time by the warlike pineships of the lion^h that was begotten in three evenings, whom of old Triton's hound of jagged teeth devoured with his jaws. But he, a living carver of the monster's liver, seething in steam of cauldron on a flameless hearth, shed to ground the bristles of his head ; he the slayer of his children,ⁱ the destroyer of my fatherland ; who smote his second mother^j invulnerable with grievous shaft upon the breast ; who, too, in the midst of the race-course seized in his arms the body of his wrestler

^g Ilios.

^h Heracles. For his birth cf. Apollod. ii. 61 Ζεὺς . . . τὴν μὲν τριπλασίας νύκτα. When Laomedon refused to pay Poseidon and Apollo for building the walls of Troy, a sea-monster appeared to which an oracle required that Hesione, daughter of Laomedon, should be exposed. Heracles entered the belly of the monster (Triton's hound) and cut its inside to pieces. Laomedon had promised to give Heracles the horses of Tros as a reward for slaying the monster and when he broke his word, Heracles burnt Troy.

ⁱ Heracles slew his children by Megara daughter of Creon.
^j Hera : Hom. Il. v. 392 f.; "second mother" because Athena tricked her into suckling him.

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Κρόνου παρ' αἰπὺν ὄχθον, ἐνθα γηγενοῦς
 ἵππων ταρακτής ἔστιν Ἰσχένου τάφος,
 ὁ τὴν θαλάσσης Αὔσονίτιδος μυχὸν
 στενοὺς ὀπιπεύουσαν ἄγριαν κύνα 45
 κτανὼν ὑπὲρ σπῆλυγγος ἰχθυωμένην,
 ταυροσφάγον λέαιναν, ἣν αὖθις πατὴρ
 σάρκας καταίθων λοφισιν δωμήσατο,
 Λέπτυνιν οὐ τρέμουσαν, οὐδαίαν θεόν·
 ἐξηνάριξεν ὃν ποτ' ἀξίφω δόλω 50
 νέκυς, τὸν ^aΑἰδην δεξιούμενον πάλαι·
 λεύσσω σε, τλῆμον, δεύτερον πυρουμένην
 ταῖς τ' Αἰακείοις χερσὶ τοῖς τε Ταυτάλου
 Λέτριναν οἰκουροῦσι λειψάνοις πυρὸς 55
 παιδὸς καταβρωθέντος αἰθάλῳ δέμας,
 τοῖς Τευταρείοις βουκόλου πτερώμασι·
 τὰ πάντα πρὸς φῶς ἡ βαρύζηλος δάμαρ,
 στείλασα κοῦρον τὸν κατήγορον χθονός,
 ἄξει, πατρὸς μομφαῖσιν ἡγριωμένη,
 λέκτρων θ' ἔκατι τῶν τ' ἐπεισάκτων γάμων. 60
 αὐτὴ δὲ φαρμακουργός, οὐκ ἴάσιμον
 ἔλκος δρακοῦσα τοῦ ξυνευνέτου λυγρὸν
 Γιγαντοραίστοις ἄρδισιν τετρωμένου

^a Zeus.

^b At Olympia.

^c A giant : his tomb at Olympia where as Taraxippus he causes horses to shy.

^d Scylla, whom Heracles slew because she robbed him of one of the oxen of Geryon. Her father, Phorkys, restored her to life by burning her body.

^e Persephone : τὴν λεπτύνουσαν τὰ σώματα τῶν ἀποθνησκόντων (schol.).

^f Nessus the Centaur, when dying by the arrow of Heracles, gave of his blood a pretended love-charm to Deianeira who smeared with it a mantle for Heracles which consumed him ; cf. Soph. Tr. 555 ff.

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sire ^a beside the steep hill of Cronus,^b where is the horse-affrighting tomb of earth-born Ischenus^c; who also slew the fierce hound ^d that watched the narrow straits of the Ausonian sea, fishing over her cave, the bull-slaying lioness whom her father restored again to life, burning her flesh with brands: she who feared not Leptynis,^e goddess of the underworld. But one day with swordless guile a dead corse^f slew him: yea, even him^g who of old overcame Hades; I see thee, hapless city, fired a second time by Aeaceian hands^h and by such remainsⁱ as the funeral fire spared to abide in Letrina^j of the son^k of Tantalus when his body was devoured by the flames, with the winged shafts of the neat-herd Teutarus^l; all which things the jealous spouse^m shall bring to light, sending her sonⁿ to indicate the land, angered by her father's^o taunts, for her bed's sake and because of the alien bride.^p And herself,^q the skilled in drugs, seeing the baleful wound incurable of her husband^r wounded by the giant-slaying arrows of

^a Heracles, who wounded Hades at Pylus, *Il.* v. 395.

^b Neoptolemus.

^c The bones of Pelops were brought from Letrina near Olympia to Troy, as an oracle declared that Troy could not otherwise be taken. In Elis. ^k Pelops.

^l Teutarus, Scythian who taught Heracles archery and bequeathed his bow and arrows to him. Heracles bequeathed them to Philoctetes, who with them slew Paris and enabled the Greeks to take Troy.

^m Oenone, the first wife of Paris, sent her son to guide the Greeks. When Philoctetes slew Paris with the bow which Heracles had used in the battle of the gods against the giants, Oenone threw herself upon his corpse and died with him; cf. Tennyson, *Oenone*.

ⁿ Corythus, son of Oenone by Paris.

^o Cebren, father of Oenone.

^p Helen.

^q Oenone.

^r Paris.

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πρὸς ἀνθοπλίτου, ξυνὸν δύχήσει μόρον,
πύργων ἀπ' ἄκρων πρὸς νεόδμητον νέκυν
ροιζηδὸν ἐκβράσασα κύμβαχον δέμας·
πόθῳ δὲ τοῦ θανόντος ἡγκιστρωμένη,
ψυχὴν περὶ σπαίροντι φυσήσει νεκρῷ.

Στένω, στένω σε δισσὰ καὶ τριπλᾶ, δορὸς

αὖθις πρὸς ἀλκὴν καὶ διαρπαγὰς δόμων
καὶ πῦρ ἐναυγάζουσαν αἰστωτήριον.

στένω σε, πάτρα, καὶ τάφους Ἀτλαντίδος
δύπτου κέλωρος, ὃς ποτ' ἐν ράπτῷ κύτει,
ὅποια πορκὸς Ἰστριεὺς τετρασκελῆς,
ἀσκῷ μονήρης ἀμφελυτρώσας δέμας,

‘Ρειθυμνιάτης κέπφος ὃς ἐνήξατο,

Ζήρυνθον ἄντρον τῆς κυνοσφαγοῦς θεᾶς
λιπῶν ἐρυμνὸν κτίσμα Κυρβάντων Σάον,
ὅτ’ ἡμάθυνε πᾶσαν ὁμβρῆσας χθόνα

Ζηνὸς καχλάζων νασμός· οἱ δὲ πρὸς πέδῳ
πύργοι κατηρείποντο, τοὶ δὲ λοισθίαν
νήχοντο μοῖραν προύμμάτων δεδορκότες.

φηγὸν δὲ καὶ δρύκαρπα καὶ γλυκὺν βότρυν
φάλλαι τε καὶ δελφῖνες αἱ τ' ἐπ' ἀρσένων
φέρβοντο φῶκαι λέκτρα θουρῶσαι βροτῶν.

Λεύσσω θέοντα γρυνὸν ἐπτερωμένου
τρήρωνος εἰς ἄρπαγμα Πεφναίας κυνός,
ἥν τόργος ὑγρόφοιτος ἐκλοχεύεται,
κελυφάνου στρόβιλον ὡστρακωμένην.

Καὶ δὴ σε ναύτην ‘Αχερουσίᾳ τρίβος

^a Philoctetes.

^b Electra.

^c Dardanus, buried in Troy, was son of Zeus and Electra, daughter of Atlas. During the Deluge he swam from Samothrace to the Troad.

^d In North Crete.

^e In Samothrace.

^f Hecate.

^g Samothrace.

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his adversary,^a shall endure to share his doom, from the topmost towers to the new slain corpse hurtling herself head foremost, and pierced by sorrow for the dead shall breathe forth her soul on the quivering body.

I mourn, mourn twice and three times for thee who lookest again to the battle of the spear and the harrying of thy halls and the destroying fire. I mourn for thee, my country, and for the grave of Atlas' daughter's ^b diver son,^c who of old in a stitched vessel, like an Istrian fish-creel with four legs, sheathed his body in a leathern sack and, all alone, swam like a petrel of Rheithymnia,^d leaving Zerynthos,^e cave of the goddess^f to whom dogs are slain, even Saos,^g the strong foundation of the Cyrbantes, what time the plashing rain of Zeus laid waste with deluge all the earth.^h And their towers were hurled to the ground, and the people set themselves to swim, seeing their final doom before their eyes. And on oat and acorn and the sweet grape browsed the whales and the dolphins and the seals that are fain of the beds of mortal men.ⁱ

I see the winged firebrand^j rushing to seize the dove,^k the hound of Pephnos,^l whom the water-roaming vulture brought to birth, husked in a rounded shell.^m

And thee, cuckold sailor,ⁿ the downward path of

^a See H. Usener, *Die Sintflutsagen*, pp. 45 f.

^b For the seal's affection for man cf. Aelian, *N.A.* iv. 56.

^c Paris. ^d Helen. ^e In Laconia.

^f Referring to Zeus and Leda, and the birth of Helen from an egg.

^g Paris reaches Taenarum in Laconia where was a fabled entrance to Hades; passes Onugnathus and Las and through the "two thoroughfares" (entrance and exit between Cranaë and the mainland) to Gytheion.

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καταιβάτις πύγαργον, οὐ πατρὸς κόπρους
στείβοντα ῥακτῶν βουστάθμων, ἔνώσεται,
ώς πρόσθε, κάλλους τὸν θυωρίτην τριπλαῖς.
ἀλλ' ὀστρίμων μὲν ἀντὶ Γαμφηλὰς ὄνοι
καὶ Λᾶν περάσεις, ἀντὶ δ' εὐχίλου κάπης
καὶ μηλιαυθμῶν ἡδὲ χερσαίας πλάτης
τράμπις σ' ὁχήσει καὶ Φερέκλειοι πόδες
δισσὰς σαλάμβας κάπι Γυθείου πλάκας,
ἐν αἷσι πρὸς κύνουρα καμπύλους σχάσας
πεύκης ὁδόντας, ἔκτορας πλημμυρίδος,
σκαρθμῶν ἰαύσεις εἰναφώσσωνα στόλον.

95

Καὶ τὴν ἄνυμφον πόρτιν ἄρπάσας λύκος,
δυοῦν πελειαῖν ὠρφανισμένην γονῆς
καὶ δευτέραν εἰς ἄρκυν ὀθνείων βρόχων
ληῆτιν ἐμπταίσασαν ἵξεντοῦ πτερῷ,
Θύσαισιν ἄρμοι μηλάτων ἀπάργματα
φλέγουσαν ἐν κρόκαισι καὶ Βύνη θεᾶ,
θρέξεις ὑπὲρ Σκάνδειαν Αἴγιλον τ' ἄκραν,
αἱθων ἐπακτήρ καγχαλῶν ἀγρεύματι.

105

Νήσῳ δ' ἐνὶ δράκοντος ἐκχέας πόθον
Ἄκτῆς, διμόρφου γηγενοῦς σκηπτουχίας,
τὴν δευτέραν ἔωλον οὐκ ὅψει Κύπριν,
ψυχρὸν παραγκάλισμα κάξ ὄνειράτων
κεναῖς ἀφάσσων ὠλέναισι δέμνια.

110

^a Onugnathus, cape in Laconia.

^b In Laconia.

^c Builder of the ships of Paris.

^d Haven near Sparta.

^e Paris sailed with nine ships (schol.).

^f Paris.

^g Helen, who was not wedded to Paris.

^h Iphigeneia, Helen's daughter by Theseus, and Hermione, her daughter by Menelaus.

ⁱ Helen was first carried off by Theseus.

ALEXANDRA

Acheron shall receive, walking no more the byres of thy father's rugged steadings, as once when thou wert arbiter of beauty for the three goddesses. But in place of stables thou shalt pass the Jaws of the Ass ^a and Las, ^b and instead of well-foddered crib and sheepfold and landsman's blade a ship and oars of Phereclus ^c shall carry thee to the two thoroughfares and the levels of Gytheion, ^d where, on the rocks dropping the bent teeth of the pine-ship's anchors to guard against the flood, thou shalt rest from gambols thy nine-sailed ^e fleet.

And when thou, the wolf, ^f shalt have seized the unwed heifer, ^g robbed of her two dove daughters ^h and fallen into a second ⁱ net of alien snares and caught by the decoy of the fowler, even while upon the beach she burns ^j the firstlings of the flocks to the Thysad nymphs and the goddess Byne, then shalt thou speed past Scandeia ^k and past the cape of Aegilon, ^l a fierce hunter exulting in thy capture.

And in the Dragon's Isle ^m of Acte, ⁿ dominion of the twyformed son ^o of earth, thou shalt put from thee thy desire; but thou ^p shalt see no morrow's aftermath of love, fondling in empty arms a chill embrace and a dreamland bed. ^q For the sullen

^j Helen was carried off by Paris when she was sacrificing to the Thysades (Thyiades) and Byne = Ino Leucothea.

^k Haven of Cythera (*Il.* x. 268).

^l Island between Cythera and Crete.

^m Cranaë (Hom. *Il.* iii. 445, *cf.* Paus. iii. 22. 1), where the bedding of Paris and Helen took place, is generally localized near Gytheion in Laconia. Here it is identified with the so-called Helen's Isle near Sunium. Tzetzes took it to mean Salamis.

ⁿ Attica.

^o Erechtheus.

^p Paris.

^q Proteus replaced the real Helen by a phantom.

LYCOPHRON

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ὅ γάρ σε συλλέκτροιο Φλεγραίας πόσις
 στυγνὸς Τορώνης, ὡς γέλως ἀπέχθεται
 καὶ δάκρυ, νῆις δ' ἐστὶ καὶ τητώμενος
 ἀμφοῦν, ὁ Θρήκης ἔκ ποτ' εἰς ἐπακτίαν
 Τρίτωνος ἐκβολαῖσιν ἥλοκισμένην
 χέρσον περάσας, οὐχὶ ναυβάτῃ στόλῳ,
 ἀλλ' ἀστίβητον οἶμον, οἴά τις σιφνεύς,
 κευθμῶνος ἐν σήραγγι τετρήνας μυχούς,
 νέρθεν θαλάσσης ἀτραποὺς διήνυσε,
 τέκνων ἀλύξας τὰς ξενοκτόνους πάλας
 καὶ πατρὶ πέμψας τὰς ἐπηκόους λιτὰς
 στῆσαι παλίμπον εἰς πάτραν, ὅθεν πλάνης
 Παλληνίαν ἐπῆλθε γηγενῶν τροφόν—
 κεῦνός σε, Γουνεὺς ὕσπερ, ἐργάτης δίκης
 τῆς θ' Ἡλίου θυγατρὸς Ἰχναίας βραβεύς,
 ἐπεσβολήσας λυγρὰ νοσφιεῖ γάμων,
 λίπτοντα κάσσης ἐκβαλὼν πελειάδος.
 ὃς τοὺς Λύκου τε καὶ Χιμαιρέως τάφους
 χρησμοῖσι κυδαίνοντας οὐκ αἰδούμενος
 οὐδ' Ἀνθέως ἔρωτας οὐδὲ τὸν ξένοις
 σύνδορπον Αἰγαίωνος ἀγνίτην πάγον
 ἔτλης θεῶν ἀλοιτὸς ἐκβῆναι δίκην,

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* Proteus came from his home in Egypt to Pallene (=Phlegra, Herod. viii. 123 in Chalcidice), the birth-place of the giants, where he married Torone, by whom he had two sons who slew strangers by compelling them to wrestle with them and were in the end themselves slain by Heracles. Proteus, vexed by the wickedness of his sons, besought his father Poseidon for a passage under the sea back to Egypt. On his sons' death he could neither be sorry nor glad.

^b Nile.

^c Tmolus and Telegonus.

ALEXANDRA

husband,^a whose spouse is Torone of Phlegra, even he to whom laughter and tears are alike abhorred and who is ignorant and reft of both ; who once on a time crossed from Thrace unto the coastland which is furrowed by the outflow of Triton ^b; crossed not by sailing ship but by an untrodden path, like some moldwarp, boring a secret passage in the cloven earth, made his ways beneath the sea, avoiding the stranger-slaying wrestling of his sons^c and sending to his sire^d prayers which were heard, even that he should set him with returning feet in his fatherland,^e whence he had come as a wanderer to Pallenia, nurse of the earth-born—he, like Guneus,^f a doer of justice and arbiter of the Sun's daughter of Ichnae,^g shall assail thee with evil words and rob thee of thy bridal, casting thee forth in thy desire from thy wanton dove : thee who, regarding not the tombs of Lycus and Chimaereus^h, glorious in oracles, nor thy love of Antheusⁱ nor the pure salt of Aigaeon^j eaten by host and guest together, didst dare to sin against the gods and to overstep justice, kicking the

^a Poseidon.

^e Egypt.

^f Guneus, an Arab famous for justice, whom Semiramis made arbiter between the Phoenicians and Babylonians (schol.).

^g Themis Ichnaia, worshipped at Ichnae in Thessaly (Strabo 435).

^h L. and C., sons of Prometheus and Celaeno, were buried in the Troad. The Lacedaemonians, being visited by a plague, were bidden by an oracle to “propitiate the Cronian daemons in Troy,” and Menelaus was sent to make offerings at their graves.

ⁱ Son of Antenor, was loved by Paris who killed him unwittingly. Menelaus, being at the time in Troy, took Paris with him to Sparta to save him from punishment. Thus Paris, as guest of Menelaus, had “eaten his salt.”

^j Poseidon=Sea.

LYCOPHRON

λάξας τράπεζαν κάνακυπώσας Θέμιν,
ἄρκτου τιθήνης ἐκμεμαγμένος τρόπους.

Τοιγάρ φαλάξεις εἰς κενὸν νευρᾶς κτύπον,
ἀσιτα κάδωρητα φορμίζων μέλη·
κλαίων δὲ πάτραν τὴν πρὶν ἥθαλωμένην
ἴξῃ χεροῦν εἴδωλον ἡγκαλισμένος
τῆς πενταλέκτρου θυιάδος Πλευρωνίας.
γυναι γὰρ εὐναστῆρας ἀμναμοι τριπλαῖς
πήναις κατεκλώσαντο δηναιᾶς Ἀλός
νυμφεῖα πεντάγαμβρα δαίσασθαι γάμων.

Δοιὼ μὲν ἄρπακτῆρας αὐγάσει λύκους,
πτηνοὺς τριόρχας αἰετοὺς ὁφθαλμίας,
τὸν δὲ ἐκ Πλυνοῦ τε κάπο Καρικῶν ποτῶν
βλαστόντα ρίζης, ἡμικρῆτα βάρβαρον,
Ἐπειόν, οὐκ Ἀργεῖον ἀκραιφνῆ γοναῖς.
οὐ πάππον ἐν γαμφαῖσιν Ἔνναια ποτὲ¹⁴⁰
Ἐρκυνν^a Ἐρινὸς Θουρία Ξιφηφόρος
ἄσαρκα μιστύλασα τύμβευσεν φάρω,
τὸν ὠλενίτην χόνδρον ἐνδατουμένη.
δὲ δὴ δὶς ἥβησαντα καὶ βαρὺν πόθον

^a Paris, exposed when a child, was suckled by a she-bear.
^b Helen, daughter of Leda, daughter of Thestius, son of Agenor, son of Pleuron.

^c The Fates—Clotho, Lachesis, Atropos, daughters of Tethys.

^d Theseus, Menelaus, Paris, Deiphobus, Achilles.

^e Theseus and Paris.

^f Menelaus is a descendant of Atlas (Atlas—Sterope—Oenomaus — Hippodameia — Pelops — Atreus — Menelaus) who dwells in Libya, here indicated by Plynos in Cyrenaica (Strabo 838). Carian either refers to Καρικὸν τείχος (Steph. B.) in Libya or to the Carians having once dwelt in Lacedaemon (schol.) or to Minos' dominion over the Carians. Menelaus is thus a “barbarian” and through his mother Aerope, daughter of Catreus, son of Minos, he is “half-

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table and overturning Themis, modelled in the ways
of the she-bear^a that suckled thee.

Therefore in vain shalt thou twang the noisy
bowstring, making melodies that bring nor food nor
fee ; and in sorrow shalt thou come to thy father-
land that was burnt of old, embracing in thine
arms the wraith of the five-times-married frenzied
descendant^b of Pleuron. For the lame daughters^c
of the ancient Sea with triple thread have decreed
that her bedfellows shall share their marriage-feast
among five bridegrooms.^d

Two^e shall she see as ravening wolves, winged
wanton eagles of sharp eyes ; the third^f sprung
from root of Plynos and Carian waters, a half-Cretan
barbarian, an Epeian, no genuine Argive by birth :
whose grandfather^g of old Ennaia^h Hercynna Erinys
Thuria, the Sword-bearer, cut fleshless with her
jaws and buried in her throat, devouring the gristle
of his shoulder : his who came to youth again and
Cretan." As grandson of Hippodameia he is an Epeian=

Elean (Pind. *O.* ix. 58, x. 35).

^g Pelops was served up by his father Tantalus at a banquet
to the gods, when Demeter ate part of his shoulder un-
wittingly. Restored to life and carried off by Poseidon
(Pind. *O.* i. 40), he was sent by Zeus to Elis where he
overcame Oenomaus in a chariot-race and won his daughter
Hippodameia for his bride, after thirteen previous suitors
had been slain by her father (Pind. *O.* i. 81 ff.). His victory
was due to the treachery of Oenomaus' charioteer Myrtilus,
son of Hermes, who, when he asked Pelops for the price of
his treachery, was by him hurled into the sea, which was
hence called Myrtoan (Paus. viii. 14. 11), cursing with his
last breath the house of Pelops.

^a Demeter : E. in reference to rape of Persephone in
Enna ; H. by-name of Demeter at Lebadeia in Boeotia ;
E. at Thelpusa in Arcadia (Callim. fr. incert. 91) ; Th.=
" Passionate " with grief for her daughter (schol.) ; Sw., cult-
name of Demeter in Boeotia (schol.).

LYCOPHRON

φυγόντα Ναυμέδοντος ἀρπακτήριον
 ἔστειλ' Ἐρεχθεὺς εἰς Λετρωαίους γύας
 λευρὰν ἀλετρεύσοντα Μόλπιδος πέτραν,
 τοῦ Ζηνὶ δαιτρευθέντος Ὁμβρίῳ δέμας,
 γαμβροκτόνον ράίσοντα πενθεροφθόροις
 βουλαῖς ἀνάγνοις, ἃς ὁ Καδμίλου γόνος
 ἤρτυσε. τὸν δὲ λοῖσθον ἐκπιῶν σκύφον
 φερωνύμους ἔδυψε Νηρέως τάφους,
 πανώλεθρον κηλῆδα θωύξας γένει,
 ὁ τὴν πόδαργον Ψύλλαι ἥνιοστροφῶν
 καὶ τὴν ὄπλαις Ἀρπινναν Ἀρπιάις ἵσην.

Τὸν δ' αὖτε πάρτον αὐθόμαιμον ὅψεται
 κίρκου καταρρακτῆρος, ὃν τε συγγόνων
 τὰ δευτερεῖα τῆς δαισφάλτου πάλης
 λαβόντα κηρύξουσι. ἐν δὲ δεμνίοις
 τὸν ἐξ ὀνειρῶν πέμπτον ἐστροβημένον
 εἰδωλοπλάστῳ προσκαταξανεῖ ρέθει,
 τὸν μελλόνυμφον εὐνέτην Κυταϊκῆς,
 τῆς ξεινοβάκχης, ὃν ποτ' Οἰνώνης φυγάς,
 μύρμων τὸν ἔξαπεζον ἀνδρώσας στρατόν,
 Πελασγικὸν Τυφῶνα γεννᾶται πατήρ,
 ἀφ' ἑπτὰ παίδων φεψάλω σποδουμένων
 μοῦνον φλέγουσαν ἐξαλύξαντα σποδόν.

Χὼ μὲν παλιμπόρευτον ἴξεται τρίβον,
 σφῆκας δαφοιωὸς χηραμῶν ἀνειρύσσας,
 δόποια κοῦρος δῶμα κινήσας καπνῷ.

^a Poseidon.

^b Zeus.

^c Elis or Olympia.

^d During a drought in Elis Molpis offered himself as a victim to Zeus Ombrius.

^e Oenomaus, father of Hippodameia.

^f Myrtilus, son of Cadmilus=Hermes; charioteer of Oenomaus.

^g Myrtoan Sea.

^h Psylla and Harpinna, horses of Oenomaus.

ⁱ Deiphobus.

^j Paris.

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escaped the grievous raping desire of the Lord ^a of Ships and was sent by Erechtheus ^b to Letrina's fields to grind the smooth rock ^c of Molpis ^d—whose body was served as sacrifice to Rainy Zeus—that he might overcome the wooer-slayer ^e by the unholy device for slaying his father-in-law which the son ^f of Cadmilus devised; who drinking his last cup dived into his tomb in Nereus—the tomb ^g which bears his name—crying a blighting curse upon the race; even he who held the reins of swift-footed Psylla and Harpinna ^h hoofed even as the Harpies.

The fourth ⁱ again shall she see own brother of the swooping falcon ^j; him whom they shall proclaim to have won the second ^k prize among his brothers in the wrestling of war. And the fifth ^l she shall cause to pine upon his bed, distracted by her phantom face in his dreams; the husband to be of the stranger-frenzied lady ^m of Cyta; even him whom one day the exile ⁿ from Oenone ^o fathered, turning into men the six-footed host of ants,^p—the Pelasgian Typhon, out of seven sons ^q consumed in the flame alone escaping the fiery ashes.

And he ^r shall come upon his homeward path, raising the tawny wasps from their holes, even as a child disturbs their nest with smoke. And

^k i.e. next to Hector. ^l Achilles.

^m Medeia from Cyta in Phasis, married in Elysium to Achilles, cf. 798.

ⁿ Peleus, exiled for slaying his half-brother Phocus (Pind. N. v. 12 ff.).

^o Aegina.

^p Hesiod, fr. 76 (100), tells how Aegina was populated by turning ants into men.

^q Thetis to test the immortality of her sons by Peleus put them into the fire. Six sons perished in this way. The seventh, Achilles, was saved by his father. ^r Paris.

LYCOPHRON

οἱ δ' αὖ προγεννήτειραν οὐλαμωνύμου
 βύκταισι χερνίφαντες ὡμησταὶ πόριν,
 τοῦ Σκυρίου δράκοντος ἔντοκον λεχώ,
 ἦν δὲ ξύνευνος Σαλμυδησίας ἀλὸς
 ἐντὸς ματεύων, Ἐλλάδος καρατόμον,
 δαρὸν φαληριώσαν οἰκήσει σπίλον
 Κελτοῦ πρὸς ἐκβολαῖσι λιμναίων ποτῶν,
 ποθῶν δάμαρτα, τὴν ποτ' ἐν σφαγαῖς κεμὰς
 λαιμὸν προθεῖσα φασγάνων ἐκ ρύσεται.
 βαθὺς δὲ ἔσω ρήγμανος αὐδηθῆσεται
 ἔρημος ἐν κρόκαισι νυμφίου δρόμος,
 στένοντος ἄτας καὶ κενῆν ναυκληρίαν
 καὶ τὴν ἄφαντον εἶδος ἡλλοιωμένην
 γραῦαν σφαγείων ἥδε χερνίβων πέλας
 Ἀιδου τε παφλάζοντος ἐκ βυθῶν φλογὶ
 κρατῆρος, ὃν μέλαινα ποιφύξει φθιτῶν
 σάρκας λεβητίζουσα δαιταλουργίᾳ.

Χῶ μὲν πατήσει χῶρον αἰάζων Σκύθην,
 εἰς πέντε που πλειῶνας ἴμείρων λέχους.
 οἱ δὲ ἀμφὶ βωμὸν τοῦ προμάντιος Κρόνου
 σὺν μητρὶ τέκνων νηπίων κρεανόμον
 ὅρκων τὸ δευτεροῦχον ἄρσαντες ζυγὸν
 στερρὰν ἐνοπλίσουσιν ὠλέναις πλάτην,
 σωτῆρα Βάκχον τῶν πάροιθε πημάτων

^a Iphigeneia.

^b Neoptolemus, here son of Achilles and Iphigeneia; called "the dragon of Scyrus" because he was reared by Deidamia, daughter of Lycomedes, king of Scyrus. In one version Deidamia is his mother.

^c Achilles.

^d Iphigeneia became priestess of Artemis Taurica in the Crimea, where she had to sacrifice Greeks who came there.

^e Island of Leuce.

^f Danube.

^g When Iphigeneia was being sacrificed at Aulis, Artemis substituted a deer for her.

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they in their turn shall come, sacrificing cruelly to the blustering winds the heifer^a that bare the war-named son,^b the mother that was brought to bed of the dragon of Scyrus; for whom her husband^c shall search within the Salmydesian Sea, where she cuts the throats of Greeks,^d and shall dwell for a long space in the white-crested rock^e by the outflowing of the marshy waters of the Celtic stream^f; yearning for his wife whom at her slaying a hind shall rescue from the knife, offering her own throat instead.^g And the deep waste within the wash of the waves upon the beach shall be called the Chase^h of the bridegroom, mourning his ruin and his empty seafaring and her that vanished and was changed to an old witch,ⁱ beside the sacrificial vessels and the lustral water and the bowl of Hades bubbling from the depths with flame, whereon the dark lady will blow, potting the flesh of the dead as might a cook.

And he^j lamenting shall pace the Scythian land for some five years yearning for his bride.^k And they,^l beside the altar of the primal prophet, Cronus, who devours the callow young with their mother,^m binding themselves by the yoke of a second oath,ⁿ shall take in their arms the strong oar, invoking him who saved them in their former woes, even

^a Achilleius Dromus, a strip of land between the Dnieper and the Crimea (Herod. iv. 55). ^f Iphigeneia in Tauris.

^j Achilles. ^k Iphigeneia. ^l The Greeks at Aulis.

^m Hom. *Il.* ii. 308 ff. At the altar of Zeus in Aulis a snake devoured a sparrow with her brood of eight. Calchas interprets the omen to mean that the war against Troy will last nine years, and that the city will be taken in the tenth.

ⁿ The earlier oath was taken by the suitors of Helen, who swore to her father, Tyndareus, to support the successful suitor.

LYCOPHRON

Σφάλτην ἀνευάζοντες, ὡς ποτ' ἐν μυχοῖς
 Δελφινίου παρ' ἄντρα Κερδώου θεοῦ
 Ταύρω κρυφαίας χέρνιβας κατάρξεται
 ὁ χιλίαρχος τοῦ πολιρραίστου στρατοῦ.
 ὡς θυμάτων πρόσπαιον ἐκτίνων χάριν
 δαίμων Ἐνόρχης Φιγαλεὺς Φαυστήριος
 λέοντα θοίνης, ἵχνος ἐμπλέξας λύγοις,
 σχήσει, τὸ μὴ πρόρριζον αἰστῶσαι στάχνη
 κείροντ' ὁδόντι καὶ λαφυστίαις γνάθοις.

210

Λεύσσω πάλαι δὴ σπεῖραν ὄλκαιών κακῶν,
 σύρουσαν ἄλμη κάπιροιζοῦσαν πάτρα
 δεινὰς ἀπειλὰς καὶ πυριφλέκτους βλάβας.

215

‘Ως μή σε Καδμός ὥφελ’ ἐν πειρρύτῳ
 “Ισσῃ φυτεῦσαι δυσμενῶν ποδηγέτην,
 τέταρτον ἐξ “Ατλαντος ἀθλίου σπόρον,
 τῶν αὐθομαίμων συγκατασκάπτην Πρύλιν,
 τόμουρε πρὸς τὰ λῷστα νημερτέστατε·
 μήδ’ Αἰσακείων οὔμὸς ὥφελεν πατὴρ
 χρησμῶν ἀπῶσαι νυκτίφοιτα δείματα,
 μιᾶ δὲ κρύψαι τοὺς διπλοῦς ὑπὲρ πάτρας
 μοίρᾳ, τεφρώσας γυῆα Λημναίω πυρί·
 οὐκ ἂν τοσῶνδε κῦμ’ ἐπέκλυσεν κακῶν.

220

Καὶ δὴ Παλαίμων δέρκεται βρεφοκτόνος

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^a Agamemnon sacrifices in Apollo's temple at Delphi.

^b Dionysus. For his cult at Phigaleia in Elis cf. Paus. viii. 39. 4.

^c Telephus king of Mysia who, when fighting Achilles, was tripped up by the tendrils of a vine, Dionysus thus requiting sacrifices made to him by Agamemnon at Delphi.

^d Lesbos.

^e Cadmus = Cadmilus (cf. 162) = Hermes.

^f Atlas—Maia—Hermes—Prylis, son of Issa.

ALEXANDRA

Bacchus, the Overthrower, to whom, the bull-god,
one day in the shrine beside the cavern of Delphinius
the Gainful god, the lord ^a of a thousand ships, a city-
sacking host, shall make secret sacrifice. And in un-
looked-for requital of his offerings the god of Phigaleia,
the lusty Torch-god,^b shall stay the lion ^c from his
banquet, entangling his foot in withes, so that he
destroy not utterly the cornfield of men, nor lay it
waste with tooth and devouring jaws.

Long since I see the coil of trailing woes
dragging in the brine and hissing against my father-
land dread threats and fiery ruin.

Would that in sea-girt Issa ^d Cadmus ^e had never
begotten thee to be the guide of the foemen, fourth ^f
in descent from unhappy Atlas, even thee, Prylis,
who didst help to overthrow thine own kindred,^g
prophet most sure of best fortune ^h! And would
that my father ⁱ had not spurned the nightly terrors
of the oracles of Aesacus and that for the sake of
my fatherland he had made away with the two in
one doom, ashing their bodies with Lemnian fire.^j
So had not such a flood of woes overwhelmed the
land.

And now Palaemon,^k to whom babes are slain,

^a The Trojans, related through Electra, mother of Dardanus and daughter of Atlas.

^b Prylis prophesied the taking of Troy by the Wooden Horse. That was best fortune for the Greeks. For $\tau\delta\mu\omega\rho\sigma$ cf. Hesych. s.v., Strabo 328.

^c Priam, whom his son Aesacus advised to kill Hecuba and Paris, because before the birth of the latter Hecuba dreamed that she had borne a fire-brand.

^d Proverbial. Lemnos through the "volcano" of Mosychlos is much associated with Hephaestus.

^e Son of Ino Leucothea, worshipped in Tenedos with sacrifices of children.

LYCOPHRON

23

ζέουσαν αἰθυίαισι πλεκτανοστόλοις
γραῖαν ξύνευνον Ὄγενον Τιτηνίδα.

Καὶ δὴ διπλᾶ σὺν πατρὶ ράιεται τέκνα,
στερρῷ τυπέντι κλεῦδας εὐάρχῳ μύλῳ,
τὰ πρόσθεν αὐλητῆρος ἐκπεφευγότα
ψυδραῖσι φήμαις λαρνακοφθόρους ρίφας,
ω̄ δὴ πιθήσας στυγνὸς ἄρταμος τέκνων,
αἴθυιόθρεπτος πορκέων λιναγρέτης,
κρηθμοῖσι καὶ ραιβοῖσι νηρίταις φίλος,
χηλῷ κατεδρύφαξε διπτύχους γονάς.
σὺν τοῖς δ' ὁ τλήμων, μητρὸς οὐ φράσας θεᾶς
μνήμων ἐφετμάς, ἀλλὰ ληθάργῳ σφαλείς,
πρητῆς θανεῖται στέρνον οὐτασθεὶς ξίφει.

Καὶ δὴ στένει Μύρινα καὶ παράκτιοι
ἱππων φριμαγμὸν ἡόνες δεδεγμέναι,
ὅταν Πελασγὸν ἄλμα λαυθηροῦ ποδὸς
eis θῶν ἐρείσας λοισθίαν αἴθων λύκος
κρηναῖον ἐξ ἄμμοιο ροιβδήσῃ γάνος,
πηγὰς ἀνοίξας τὰς πάλαι κεκρυμμένας.

Καὶ δὴ καταίθει γαῖαν ὄρχηστῆς [”]Αρης,
στρόμβῳ τὸν αἵματηρὸν ἐξάρχων νόμον.
ἄπασα δὲ χθῶν προύμμάτων δηουμένη

^a Tethys (the sea), wife of Ogenos = Oceanus.

^b The Greek ships reach Tenedos.

^c Tennes and Hemithea (H. Usener, *Die Sintflutsagen*, pp. 90 ff.), children of Cycnus by his first wife, Procleia. His second wife, Philonome, abetted by the flute-player, Molpos, induced Cycnus to set them adrift upon the sea in an ark. Tennes, who was really a son of Apollo, came to land in the island of Leucophrys, which, after his name, was thence called Tenedos.

^d Cycnus, son of Poseidon and Calyce, slain with his children, Tennes and Hemithea, by Achilles. This was an auspicious omen for the success of the Greeks at Troy.

ALEXANDRA

beholds the hoary Titanid bride ^a of Ogenus seething with the corded gulls.^b

And now two children ^c are slain together with their father ^d who is smitten on the collar-bone with the hard mill-stone, an omen of good beginning; those children which before escaped when cast out to death in an ark through the lying speech of the piper,^e to whom hearkened the sullen butcher of his children—he the gull-reared, captive of the nets of fishermen, friend of winkle and bandy sea-snail—and imprisoned his two children in a chest. And therewithal the wretch,^f who was not mindful to tell the bidding of the goddess mother but erred in forgetfulness, shall die upon his face, his breast pierced by the sword.

And now Myrina ^g groans and the sea-shores awaiting the snorting of horses, when the fierce wolf ⁱ shall leap the swift leap of his Pelasgian foot upon the last beach and cause the clear spring^j to gush from the sand, opening fountains that hitherto were hidden.

And now Ares, the dancer, fires the land, with his conch leading the chant of blood. And all the land lies ravaged before my eyes and, as it were

^a Molpos, who supported the false accusation made against Tennes by his step-mother, after the fashion of Phaedra.

^b Cycnus, who was exposed on the sea-shore by his mother, and was fed by sea-birds until he was taken by some fishermen.

^c Mnemon, who was sent by Thetis to warn Achilles not to slay Tennes. He failed to deliver his message, and Achilles in anger slew him.

^d In the Troad, Hom. *Il.* ii. 811.

^e Achilles.

^f When Achilles leapt ashore at Troy, a spring arose under his footprint, cf. 279.

LYCOPHRON

κεῖται, πέφρικαν δ' ὥστε ληίου γύαι
λόγχαις ἀποστύλβοντες, οἰμωγὴ δέ μοι
ἐν ὧσὶ πύργων ἔξ ἄκρων ἵνδαλλεται,
πρὸς αἰθέρος κυροῦσα νηνέμους ἔδρας,
γόω γυναικῶν καὶ καταρραγαῖς πέπλων,
ἄλλην ἐπ' ἄλλῃ συμφορὰν δεδεγμένων.

Ἐκεῖνό σ', ὁ τάλαινα καρδία, κακὸν
ἔκεινο δάψει πημάτων ὑπέρτατον,
εὐτ' ἄν λαβράζων περκνὸς αἰχμητὴς χάρων,
πτεροῖσι χέρσον αἱετὸς διαγράφων
ῥαιβῷ τυπωτὴν τόρμαν ἀγκύλῃ βάσει,
κλάζων τ' ἄμικτον στόματι ρίγιστην βοήν,
τὸν φίλτατόν σου τῶν ἀγαστόρων τρόφιν
Πτώου τε πατρός ἀρπάσας μετάρσιον,
ὄνυξι γαμφηλαῖσί θ' αἰμάσσων δέμας,
ἔγχωρα τίφη καὶ πέδον χραίνῃ φόνω,
λευρᾶς βοώτης γατομῶν δὶ' αὐλακος.
λαβὼν δὲ ταύρου τοῦ πεφασμένου δάνος,
σκεθρῷ ταλάντῳ τρυτάνης ἡρτημένον,
αὐθὶς τὸν ἀντίποιον ἔγχέας ἵσον
Πακτώλιον σταθμοῖσι τηλαυγῇ μύδρον,
κρατῆρα Βάκχου δύσεται, κεκλαυσμένος
νύμφαισιν αἱ φίλαντο Βηφύρου γάνος
Λειβηθρίην θ' ὑπερθε Πιμπλείας σκοπήν,
ὅ νεκροπέρνας, ὃς προδειμαίνων πότμον

^a Achilles. The ref. is to the dragging of the body of Hector by Achilles, Hom. *Il.* xxii. 395 ff. ^b Hector.

^c Apollo, who, in one version, was father of Hector. He had a famous temple on Mt. Ptoön in Boeotia. Herod. viii. 135.

^d Hector.

^e Achilles.

^f In reference to Hom. *Il.* xxii. 351, where Achilles says he would not give back the body of Hector for his weight in gold; hence the legend that Priam actually ransomed his

ALEXANDRA

fields of corn; bristle the fields of the gleaming spears. And in my ears seems a voice of lamentation from the tower tops reaching to the windless seats of air, with groaning of women and rending of robes, awaiting sorrow upon sorrow.

That woe, O my poor heart, that woe shall wound thee as a crowning sorrow, when the dusky, sworded, bright-eyed eagle^a shall rage, with his wings marking out the land—the track traced by bandied crooked steps—and, crying with his mouth his dissonant and chilly cry, shall carry aloft the dearest nursling^b of all thy brothers, dearest to thee and to his sire the Lord of Ptoön,^c and, bloodying his body with talon and beak, shall stain with gore the land, both swamp and plain, a ploughman cleaving a smooth furrow in the earth. And having slain the bull^d he^e takes the price thereof, weighed in the strict balance of the scales.^f But one day he shall for recompense pour in the scales an equal weight of the far-shining metal of Pactolus^g and shall enter the cup of Bacchus,^h wept by the nymphs who love the clear waters of Bephyrasⁱ and the high seat of Leibethron^j above Pimpleia^k; even he, the trafficker in corpses, who, fearing beforehand his doom, shall

body for its weight in gold, an idea which seems to have been used in the lost play of Aeschylus Φρύγες or Ἐκτροποίατρα, and which appears in certain vase-paintings. Cf. Robert, *Bild und Lied*, p. 142.

^a When Achilles was slain, his body was redeemed for an equal weight of gold from Pactolus (cf. Herod. v. 101).

^b When Dionysus was chased by Lycurgus he gave to Thetis a cup which in Naxos he had received from Hephaestus. In this were put the ashes of Achilles and Patroclus.

^c River flowing from Olympus.

^d Town on east slope of Olympus.

^e Spring in Pieria, near Olympus.

LYCOPHRON

καὶ θῆλυν ἀμφὶ σῶμα τλήσεται πέπλον
δῦναι, παρ' ἵστοῦς κερκίδος ψαύσας κρότων,
καὶ λοῖσθος εἰς γῆν δυσμενῶν ρῦψαι πόδα,
τὸ σόν, ξύναιμε, κανὸν ὑπνῷ πτήσσων δόρυ.

²⁸⁰ **Ω** δাইμον, οἶον κίον' αἰστώσεις δόμων,
ἔρεισμα πάτρας δυστυχοῦς ὑποσπάσας·
οὐ μὴν ἀνατεί γ' οὐδὲ ἄνευ μόχθων πικρῶν.
πένθους θ' ὁ ληστῆς Δωριεὺς γελᾷ στρατός,
ἐπεγκαχάζων τοῦ δεδουπότος μόρῳ,
ἀλλ' ἀμφὶ πρύμναις τὴν πανυστάτην δραμὰν
πεύκαις βίον βαλβῖδα συμφλεχθῆσεται,
καλῶν ἐπ' εὐχαῖς πλεῖστα Φύξιον Δία
πορθουμένοισι κῆρας ἀρκέσαι πικράς.
τότ' οὔτε τάφρος, οὔτε ναυλόχων σταθμῶν
πρόβλημα καὶ σταυροῦσι κορσωτὴ πτέρυξ,
οὐ γεῖσα χραισμήσουσιν, οὐδὲ ἐπάλξιες·
ἀλλ' ὡς μέλισσαι συμπεφυρμένοι καπνῷ
καὶ λιγνύός ρίπαισι καὶ γρυνῶν βολαῖς
ἄφλαστα καὶ κόρυμβα καὶ κληδῶν θρόνους
πικνοὶ κυβιστητῆρες ἔξ έδωλίων
πηδῶντες αἵμαξουσιν ὀθνείαν κόνιν.

²⁹⁰ Πολλοὺς δ' ἀριστεῖς πρωτόλειά θ' Ἑλλάδος
αἷχμῇ φέροντας καὶ σποραῖς ὥγκωμένους,
αἱ σαὶ καταξανοῦσιν ὅβριμοι χέρες,
φόνῳ βλύουσαι κάπιμαιμῶσαι μάχης.
ἔγὼ δὲ πένθος οὐχὶ μεῖον οἴσομαι,
τὰς σὰς στένουσα καὶ δι' αἰῶνος ταφάς.
οἰκτρὸν γάρ, οἰκτρὸν κεῦν' ἐπόψομαι φάος
καὶ πημάτων ὑψιστον, ὃν κράντης χρόνος,
μήνης ἐλίσσων κύκλον, αὐδητῆσεται.

^a When Calchas prophesied that Troy could not be taken without Achilles, Thetis, knowing that if he went to Troy

ALEXANDRA

endure to do upon his body a female robe,^a handling the noisy shuttle at the loom, and shall be the last to set his foot in the land of the foe, cowering, O brother,^b even in his sleep before thy spear.

O Fate, what a pillar of our house shalt thou destroy, withdrawing her mainstay from my unhappy fatherland ! But not with impunity, not without bitter toil and sorrow shall the pirate Dorian host laugh exulting in the doom of the fallen ; but by the sterns running life's last lap shall they be burnt^c along with the ships of pine, calling full often to Zeus the Lord of Flight to ward off bitter fate from them who perish. In that day nor trench nor defence of naval station nor stake-terraced palisade nor cornice shall avail nor battlements. But, like bees, confused with smoke and rush of flame and hurling of brands, many a diver shall leap from deck to sternpeak and prowpeak and benched seats and stain with blood the alien dust.

And many chieftains, and many that bore away the choicest of the spoils won by Hellas and gloried in their birth, shall thy mighty hands destroy, filled full with blood and eager for battle. But not the less sorrow shall I bear, bewailing, yea, all my life long, thy burial. For pitiful, pitiful shall that day be for mine eyes and crown of all my woes that Time, wheeling the moon's orb, shall be said to bring to pass.

he must perish, disguised him as a girl in female clothes and put him in the charge of Lycomedes, king of Scyrus, with whose daughters he was reared (Apollod. iii. 174). The episode was the subject of a painting by Polygnotus (Paus. i. 22. 6).

^b Hector.

^c The reference is to the burning of the Greek ships by the Trojans, *Il.* xv. 704 ff.

LYCOPHRON

Αἰαῖ, στενάζω καὶ σὸν εὔγλαγον θάλος,
ω σκύμνε, τερπνὸν ἀγκάλισμα συγγόνων,
ὅς τ’ ἄγριον δράκοντα πυρφόρῳ βαλὼν
ἴνγγι τόξων, τὸν τυπέντα δ’ ἐν βρόχοις
μάρψας ἀφύκτοις βαιὸν ἀστεργῇ χρόνον,
πρὸς τοῦ δαμέντος αὐτὸς οὐ τετρωμένος,
κάρατομηθεὶς τύμβον αἰμάξεις πατρός.

Οἵμοι δυσαίων, καὶ διπλᾶς ἀηδόνας
καὶ σόν, τάλαινα, πότμον αἰάζω, σκύλαξ·
ῶν τὴν μὲν αὐτόπρεμνον ἡ τοκὰς κόνις
χανοῦσα κευθμῷ χείσεται διασφάγος,
λεύσσουσαν ἄτην ἀγχίπουν στεναγμάτων,
ἴν’ ἄλμα πάππου καὶ χαμενάδος μόροι
τῆς λαθρονύμφου πόρτιος μεμιγμένοι
σκύμνῳ κέχυνται, πρὶν λαφύξασθαι γάνος,
πρὶν ἐκ λοχείας γυῆα χυτλῶσαι δρόσω·
σὲ δ’ ὡμὰ πρὸς νυμφεῖα καὶ γαμηλίους
ἄξει θυηλὰς στιγνὸς Ἰφιδος λέων,
μητρὸς κελαινῆς χέρνιβας μιμούμενος,
ἥν εἰς βαθεῖαν λαιμίσας ποιμανδρίαν
στεφηφόρον βοῦν δεινὸς ἄρταμος δράκων

^a Troilus, youngest son of Priam, loved by Achilles and by him slain at the altar of Apollo Thymbraeus (Stat. *S. ii.* 6. 32).

^b Achilles.

^c Apollo of Thymbra, whose son, in one version, Troilus was.

^d Laodice and Polyxena, sisters of Cassandra.

^e Hecuba.

ALEXANDRA

Ay ! me, for thy fair-fostered flower,^a too, I groan,
O lion whelp, sweet darling of thy kindred, who
didst smite with fiery charm of shafts the fierce
dragon^b and seize for a little loveless while in
unescapable noose him that was smitten, thyself
unwounded by thy victim : thou shalt forfeit thy
head and stain thy father's^c altar-tomb with thy
blood.

O, me unhappy ! the two nightingales^d and thy
fate, poor hound,^e I weep. One, root and branch,
the dust that gave her birth shall, yawning, swallow
in a secret cleft, when she sees the approaching
feet of lamentable doom, even where her ancestor's^g
grove is, and where the groundling heifer^h of
secret bridal lies in one tomb with her whelp,ⁱ
ere ever it drew the sweet milk and ere she
cleansed her with fresh water from the soilure of
childbed. And thee^j to cruel bridal and marriage
sacrifice the sullen lion,^k child of Iphis,^l shall lead,
imitating his dark mother's lustrations ; over the
deep pail the dread butcherly dragon shall cut thy
throat, as it were a garlanded heifer, and slay thee

^a Laodice, on the capture of Troy, was swallowed up by
the earth near the tomb of Illos (Apollod. epit. v. 25).

^b Illos, *Il.* xi. 166.

^c Cilla was sister of Hecuba and wife of Thymoetes,
brother of Priam. On the same day Hecuba gave birth to
Paris and Cilla to Munippus, the father being Priam. When
told by an oracle to destroy "her who had just given birth
and her child" Priam killed Cilla and her child.

^d Munippus.

^e Polyxena, sacrificed by Neoptolemus at the grave of
Achilles.

^f Neoptolemus.

^g Iphigeneia, mother, in one version, of Neoptolemus by
Achilles.

LYCOPHRON

ράίσει τριπάτρῳ φασγάνῳ Κανδάονος,
λύκοις τὸ πρωτόσφακτον ὄρκιον σχάσας.

σὲ δ' ἀμφὶ κοίλην αἰχμάλωτον ἥρνα
πρέσβυν Δολόγκων δημόλευστον ὠλένῃ
ἐπεσβόλοις ἀραισιν ἡρεθισμένῃ
κρύψει κύπασσις χερμάδων ἐπομβρίᾳ,
Μαίρας ὅταν φαιουρὸν ἀλλάξῃς δομήν.

‘Ο δ’ ἀμφὶ τύμβῳ τάγαμέμνονος δαμεὶς
κρηπῆδα πῆγων νέρθε καλλυνεῖ πλόκω,
ὅ πρὸς καλύπτρης τῆς ὄμαιμονος τάλας
ἀνητὸς αἰθαλωτὸν εἰς πάτραν μολών,
τὸ πρὸν δ’ ἀμυδρὸν οὔνομ’ αἰστώσας σκότῳ,
ὅταν χέλυδρος πυρσὸν ὡμόθριξ βαρὺν
ἀπεμπολητὴς τῆς φυταλμίας χθονὸς
φλέξας τὸν ὡδίνοντα μορμωτὸν λόχον
ἀναψαλάξῃ γαστρὸς ἐλκύσας ζυγά,
τῆς Σισυφείας δ’ ἀγκύλης λαμπουρίδος
λάμψῃ κακὸν φρύκτωρον αὐτανέψιος
τοῦς εἰς στενὴν Λεύκοφρυν ἐκπεπλωκόσι
καὶ παιδοβρῶτος Πορκέως νήσους διπλᾶς.

‘Εγὼ δὲ τλήμων ἡ γάμους ἀρνουμένη,
ἐν παρθενῶνος λαΐνου τυκίσμασιν
ἄνις τεράμνων εἰς ἀνώροφον στέγην

330

335

340

345

350

^a Candaon here = Hephaestus, who gave the sword to Peleus, he to Neoptolemus. This seems to refer the lines to the sacrifice of Polyxena. Otherwise it would be natural to refer *ἥν* to Iphigeneia. *ὄρκιον σχάσας* : cf. Homer's *ὄρκια πιστὰ ταμβύτες* (*Il.* iii. 73 etc.). *Poimandria* is another name for Tanagra in Boeotia, and *τανάγρα* is an ἀγγεῖον χαλκοῦ ἐν φῷτρυν τὰ κρέα (Hesych. s.v.); hence the use of *ποιμανδρία* = ἀγγεῖον, in Lycophron's manner.

^b Hecuba.

^c Hecuba is stoned to death.

^d Maira, the hound of Erigone; here hound generally; Hecuba was turned into a hound; cf. 315.

ALEXANDRA

with the thrice-descended sword of Candaon,^a shedding for the wolves the blood of the first oath-sacrifice. And thee,^b again, an aged captive by the hollow strand, stoned by the public arm of the Dolonians, roused thereto by the railing curses, a robe shall cover with a rain of stones,^c when thou shalt put on thee sable-tailed form of Maira.^d

And he,^e slain beside the altar tomb of Agamemnon,^f shall deck the pedestal with his grey locks—even he who, a poor prisoner ransomed for his sister's^g veil, came to his country devastated with fire, and shrouded in dim darkness his former name^h—what time the fierce-crested serpent,ⁱ seller of the land that bred him, kindles the grievous torch and draws the belly-bands and lets slip the travailing terrible ambush,^j and when the own cousin^k of the crafty reynard, son^l of Sisyphus, lights his evil beacon for them who sailed away to narrow Leucophrys^m and the two islandsⁿ of child-devouring Porceus.^o

And I, unhappy, who refused wedlock, within the building of my stony maiden chamber without ceiling, hiding my body in the unroofed tenement

^a Priam was slain by Neoptolemus at the altar of Zeus Herceius.

^b i.e. Zeus-Agamemnon.

^g Hesione.

^c Podarces, the earlier name of Priam. When captured by Heracles and Telamon, Hesione purchased (*ἐπιπλάσω*) his life with her veil. Hence his name Priamus.

^d Antenor, said to have been a traitor to Troy.

^e The wooden horse.

^h Sinon.

ⁱ Odysseus.

^m Tenedos.

ⁿ Calydnae.

^j Porceus and Chariboea, the snakes which came from Calydnae and killed Laocoön and his sons. For a discussion of the story see Robert, *Bild und Lied* (Berlin 1881), Ex-cursus I.

LYCOPHRON

είρκτῆς ἀλιβδύσασα λυγαίας δέμας,
 ἡ τὸν Θοραῖον Πτῶον Ὡρίτην θεὸν
 λίπτοντ' ἀλέκτρων ἐκβαλοῦσα δεμνίων,
 ὡς δὴ κορείαν ἄφθιτον πεπαμένη 355
 πρὸς γῆρας ἄκρον, Παλλάδος ζηλώμασι
 τῆς μισονύμφου Λαφρίας Πυλάτιδος,
 τῆμος βιαίως φάσσα πρὸς τόργου λέχος
 γαμψαῖσιν ἄρπαις οἰνὰς ἐλκυσθήσομαι,
 ἡ πολλὰ δὴ Βούδειαν Αἴθυιαν Κόρην
 ἄρωγὸν αὐδάξασα τάρροθον γάμων. 360
 ἡ δ' εἰς τέραμνα δουρατογλύφου στέγης
 γλήνας ἄνω στρέψασα χώσεται στρατῷ,
 ἐξ οὐρανοῦ πεσοῦσα καὶ θρόνων Διός,
 ἄνακτι πάππω χρῆμα τιμαλφέστατον.
 ἔνδις δὲ λώβης ἀντί, μυρίων τέκνων 365
 'Ελλὰς στενάξει πᾶσα τοὺς κενοὺς τάφους,
 οὐκ ὁστοθήκαις, χοιράδων δ' ἐφημένους,
 οὐδ' ὑστάτην κεύθοντας ἐκ πυρὸς τέφρην
 κρωσσοῦσι ταρχυθεῖσαν, ἡ θέμις φθιτῶν,
 ἀλλ' οὕνομ' οἰκτρὸν καὶ κενηρίων γραφὰς 370
 θερμοῖς τεκόντων δακρύοις λελουμένας
 παιδῶν τε καὶ θρήνοισι τοῖς ὅμευνίδων.

'Οφέλτα καὶ μύχουρε χοιράδων Ζάραξ
 σπίλοι τε καὶ Τρυχάντα καὶ τραχὺς Νέδων
 καὶ πάντα Διρφωσσοῖο καὶ Διακρίων 375
 γωλειὰ καὶ Φόρκυνος οἰκητήριον,
 ὅσων στεναγμῶν ἐκβεβρασμένων νεκρῶν
 σὺν ἡμιθραύστοις ἵκριοις ἀκούσετε,
 ὅσων δὲ φλοίσβων ράχίας ἀνεκβάτου
 δίναις παλιρροίοισιν ἐλκούτος σάλου, 380

^a Apollo.

^b Aias Oiliades, the Locrian Aias.

^c Athena. Sea-gull as goddess of sea-faring (Paus. i. 5. 3).

ALEXANDRA

of my dark prison : I who spurned from my maiden bed the god Thoraios,^a Lord of Ptoön, Ruler of the Seasons, as one who had taken eternal maidenhood for my portion to uttermost old age, in imitation of her who abhors marriage, even Pallas, Driver of the Spoil, the Wardress of the Gates—in that day, as a dove, to the eyrie of the vulture,^b in frenzy shall be haled violently in crooked talons, I who often invoked the Maiden,^c Yoker of Oxen, the Sea-gull, to help and defend me from marriage. And she unto the ceiling of her shrine carven of wood shall turn up her eyes and be angry with the host, even she that fell^d from heaven and the throne of Zeus, to be a possession most precious to my great grandfather^e the King. And for the sin of one man^f all Hellas shall mourn the empty tombs of ten thousand children—not in receptacles of bones, but perched on rocks, nor hiding in urns the embalmed last ashes from the fire, as is the ritual of the dead, but a piteous name and legends on empty cairns, bathed with the burning tears of parents and of children and mourning of wives.

O Opheltes^g and Zarax,^g who keepest the secret places of the rocks, and ye cliffs, and Trychantes,^g and rugged Nedon,^g and all ye pits of Dirphossus^g and Diacria,^g and thou haunt of Phorcys^h ! what groaning shall ye hear of corpses cast up with decks broken in twain, and what tumult of the surge that may not be escaped, when the foaming water drags men backward in its swirling tides ! And how

^a i.e. the Palladium, heaven-fallen image of Athena.

^b Illus. ^f Aias Oiliades.

^c Hills in Euboea, in reference to wreck of Greeks on coast of Euboea on way home from Troy.

^d Coast of Euboea ; Phorcys, the old man of the sea.

LYCOPHRON

δσων δὲ θύννων ἡλοκισμένων ραφὰς
 πρὸς τηγάνοισι κρατός, ὃν καταιβάτης
 σκηπτὸς κατ’ ὄρφνην γεύσεται δηουμένων,
 ὅταν καρηβαρεῦντας ἐκ μέθης ἄγων
 λαμπτῆρα φαίνῃ τὸν ποδηγέτην σκότου
 σύντης, ἀγρύπνῳ προσκαθήμενος τέχνῃ.

385

Τὸν δ’ οἴα δύπτην κηρύλον διὰ στενοῦ
 αὐλῶνος οἴσει κῦμα γυμνήτην φάγρον,
 διπλῶν μεταξὺ χοιράδων σαρούμενον.

Γυραῖσι δ’ ἐν πέτραισι τερσαίνων πτερὰ
 στάζοντα πόντου, δευτέραν ἄλμην σπάσει,
 βληθεὶς ἀπ’ ὄχθων τῷ τριωνύχῳ δορὶ,
 ὃ νιν κολαστὴς δεινὸς οὐτάσας λατρεὺς
 ἀναγκάσει φάλαισι κοινωνεῖν δρόμου
 κόκκυγα κομπάζοντα μαψαύρας στόβους.

390

ψυχρὸν δ’ ἐπ’ ἀκταῖς ἐκβεβρασμένον νέκυν
 δελφῖνος ἀκτὶς Σειρία καθανανεῖ.

395

τάριχον ἐν μνίοις δὲ καὶ βρύοις σαπρὸν
 κρύψει κατοικτίσασα Νησαίας κάσις,

400

Δίσκου μεγίστου τάρροθος Κυναιθέως.
 τύμβος δὲ γείτων ὄρτυγος πετρουμένης

τρέμων φυλάξει ρόχθον Αἰγαίας ἀλός.

τὴν Καστίνιαν δὲ καὶ Μελιναίαν θεὸν
 λυπρὸς παρ’ Ἀιδην δεινάσει κακορροθῶν,
 ἦ μιν παλεύσει δυσλύτοις οἴστρους βρόχοις,

405

^a Nauplius, king of Euboea, who, in revenge for the death of his son Palamedes, whom the Greeks stoned to death on a charge of treason, lured the Greeks on their way from Troy upon the rocks of Euboea.

^b Aias Oiliades, the Locrian, wrecked by Poseidon on the Gyrae.

^c Cliffs near Myconos and Tenos, where the Locrian Aias was saved after his shipwreck.

ALEXANDRA

many tunnies with the sutures of their heads split upon the frying-pan ! of whom the down-rushing thunderbolt in the darkness shall eat as they perish : when the destroyer^a shall lead them, their heads yet aching from the debauch, and light a torch to guide their feet in the darkness, sitting at his unsleeping art.

And one,^b like a diving kingfisher, the wave shall carry through the narrow strait, a naked glutton-fish swept between the double reefs. And on the Gyrae^c rocks drying his feathers dripping from the sea, he shall drain a second draught of the brine, hurled from the banks by the three-taloned spear, wherewith his dread punisher,^d that once was a thrall,^e shall smite him and compel him to run his race among the whales, blustering, like a cuckoo, his wild words of abuse. And his chilly dolphin's dead body cast upon the shore the rays of Seirius shall wither. And, rotten mummy-fish, among moss and seaweed Nesaia's sister^f shall hide him for pity, she that was the helper^g of the most mighty Quoit,^h the Lord of Cynaetha. And his tomb beside the Quailⁱ that was turned to stone shall trembling watch the surge of the Aegean sea. And bitter in Hades he shall abuse with evil taunts the goddess^j of Castnion and Melina, who shall entrap him in the unescapable meshes of desire, in a love that is no

^a Poseidon.

^c Poseidon as servant of Laomedon, in building the walls of Troy.

^f Thetis.

^g Hom. *Il.* i. 396 ff.

^h Zeus in reference to his being swallowed by Cronus.
For worship of Zeus at Cynaetha in Arcadia cf. Paus. v. 22. 1.

ⁱ Ortygia=Delos, where the Locrian Aias was buried.

^j Aphrodite.

LYCOPHRON

ἔρωτας οὐκ ἔρωτας, ἀλλ' Ἐρινύων
πικρὰν ἀποφήλασα κηρουλκὸν πάγην.

“Απασα δ’ ἄλγη δέξεται κωκυμάτων,
δοσην Ἀρατθος ἐντὸς ἡδὲ δύσβατοι
Λειβήθραι σφίγγουσι Δωτίου πύλαι,
οὶς οὐμὸς ἔσται κάχερουσίαν πάρα
ρηγμῖνα δαρὸν ἐστεναγμένος γάμος.
πολλῶν γάρ ἐν σπλάγχνοισι τυμβευθῆσεται
βρωθεὶς πολυστοίχοισι καμπέων γνάθοις
νήριθμος ἐσμός· οἱ δ’ ἐπὶ ξένης ξένοι,
πᾶν ἔρημοι δεξιώσονται τάφους.

Τὸν μὲν γὰρ Ἡιών Στρυμόνος Βισαλτία,
Ἀψυνθίων ἄγχουρος ἡδὲ Βιστόνων,
κουροτρόφον πάγουρον Ἡδωνῶν πέλας
κρύψει, πρὶν ἦ Τυμφρηστὸν αὐγάσαι λέπας,
τὸν πατρὶ πλεῖστον ἐστυγημένον βροτῶν,
δημηρον ὃς μιν θῆκε τετρήνας λύχνους,
ὅτ’ εἰς νόθον τρήρωνος ηννάσθη λέχος.

Τρισσοὺς δὲ ταρχύσουσι Κερκάφου νάπαι
“Αλεντος οὐκ ἅπωθε καύηκας ποτῶν·
τὸν μέν, Μολοσσοῦ Κυπέως Κοίτου κύκνου,
συὸς παραπλαγχθέντα θηλείας τόκων,
ὅτ’ εἰς ὀλύνθων δῆριν ἐλκύσας σοφὴν
τὸν ἀνθάμιλλον αὐτὸς ἐκ μαντευμάτων

^a Greece, especially North Hellas.

^b River of Ambracia.

^c Near Olympus.

^d In Thessaly.

^e Thesprotia.

^f Phoenix, tutor of Achilles (Hom. *Il.* ix. 432 ff.). Died on his way home from Troy and was buried at Eion.

^g In Thessaly.

^h Amyntor who, from jealousy of Clytia and his son Phoenix, put out the latter's eyes (Apollod. iii. 13. 8).

ⁱ Clytia.

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love but springing for him the bitter death-drawing snare of the Erinyes.

And woes of lamentation shall the whole land^a hear—all that Aratthos^b and the impassable Leibethrian gates^c of Dotion^d enclose: by all these, yea, even by the shore of Acheron,^e my bridal shall long be mourned. For in the maws of many sea-monsters shall be entombed the countless swarm devoured by their jaws with many rows of teeth; while others, strangers in a strange land, bereft of relatives, shall receive their graves.

For one^f Bisaltian Eion by the Strymon, close marching with the Apsyntians and Bistonians, nigh to the Edonians, shall hide, the old nurse of youth, wrinkled as a crab, ere ever he behold Tymphrestus' crag^g: even him who of all men was most hated by his father,^h who pierced the lamps of his eyes and made him blind, when he entered the dove'sⁱ bastard bed.

And three^j sea-gulls the glades of Cercaphus shall entomb, not far from the waters of Aleis: one^k the swan of Molossus Cypeus Coetus,^l who failed to guess the number of the brood-sow's young, when, dragging his rival^m into the cunning contest of the wild figs, himself, as the oracle foretold, shall err

^j Calchas, Idomeneus, Sthenelus, all buried at foot of Cercaphus near Colophon.

^k Calchas, the prophet, hence the swan of Apollo (here indicated by three obscure cult-names), was warned that he should die when he met a superior prophet. Meeting Mopsus, Calchas proposed the problem of telling how many figs there were on a certain fig-tree. Mopsus answered correctly, and in turn asked Calchas to foretell how many young a certain brood sow would throw. Unable to answer Calchas died of grief.

^l Apollo.

^m Mopsus.

LYCOPHRON

σφαλεὶς ἰάνσει τὸν μεμορμένον πότμον·
τὸν δ' αὖ τέταρτον ἐγγόνων Ἐρεχθέως,
Αἴθωνος αὐτάδελφον ἐν πλασταῖς γραφαῖς·
τρίτον δέ, τοῦ μόσουνας Ἐκτήνων ποτὲ
στερρᾶ δικέλλη βουσκαφήσαντος γόνον, .
δὸν Γογγυλάτης εἶλε Βουλαῖος Μυλεύς,
ἀγηλάτῳ μάστιγι συνθραύσας κάρα,
ἡμος ἔνναιμους πατρὸς αἱ Νυκτὸς κόραι
πρὸς αὐτοφόντην στρῆνον ὥπλισαν μόρου.

Δοιοὶ δὲ ρείθρων Πυράμου πρὸς ἑκβολαῖς
αὐτοκτόνοις σφαγαῖσι Δηραίνου κύνες
δμηθέντες αἰχμάσουσι λοισθίαν βοὴν
πύργων ὑπὸ πτέρναισι Παμφύλου κόρης.
αἰπὺς δ' ἀλιβρῶς ὅχμος ἐν μεταιχμίᾳ
Μάγαρος ἄγνῶν ἡρίων σταθήσεται,
ώς μὴ βλέπωσι, μηδὲ νερτέρων ἔδρας
δύντες, φόνῳ λουσθέντας ἀλλήλων τάφους.

Οἱ πέντε δὲ Σφήκειαν εἰς Κεραστίαν
καὶ Σάτραχον βλώξαντες Ὑλάτου τε γῆν
Μορφῷ παροικήσουσι τὴν Ζηρυνθίαν.

^a Idomeneus, son of Deucalion, son of Minos, son of Zeus, came safely home to Crete but afterwards went to Italy and finally Colophon (Serv., Verg. *A.* iii. 401). In *Od. l.c.* Odysseus pretends to be Aethon, brother of Idomeneus.

^b Zeus.

^c Homer, *Od.* xix. 181 ff.

^d Sthenelus, son of Capaneus. The latter was one of the Epigoni against Thebes (Ectenes = Thebans, cf. Paus. ix. 5.1), who boasted that he would take the town in spite of Zeus (Aesch. *Sept.* 440), and was slain by a thunderbolt.

^e Thebans.

^f Zeus. For Ζεὺς Βουλαῖος cf. Paus. i. 3. 5.

^g Erinyes.

^h Eteocles and Polyneices, at once sons and brothers of Oedipus.

ⁱ Oedipus.

^j Amphilochus and Mopsus: as prophets they are called hounds of Apollo. When Amphilochus wished to visit Argos, the home of his father Amphiaraus, he entrusted

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and sleep the destined sleep ; the next,^a again, fourth in descent from Erechtheus,^b own brother of Aethon^c in the fictitious tale ; and third,^d the son of him that with stern mattock ploughed the wooden walls of the Ectenes,^e whom Gongylates,^f the Counsellor, the Miller, slew and brake his head in pieces with his curse-expelling lash, what time the maiden daughters of Night^g armed them that were the brothers^h of their own fatherⁱ for the lust of doom dealt by mutual hands.

And two^j by the mouth of the streams of Pyramus,^k hounds of Deraenus,^l shall be slain by mutual slaughter, and fight their last battle at the foot of the towers of the daughter^m of Pamphylus. And a steep sea-bitten fortress, even Magarsus, shall stand between their holy cairns, so that even when they have gone down to the habitations of the dead, they may not behold each other's tombs, bathed in blood.

And fiveⁿ shall come to the Horned Isle^o of Wasps and Satrachus^p and the land of Hylates,^q and dwell beside Morpho^r the Lady of Zerynthus.

the town of Mallos in Cilicia, which they had jointly founded, to Mopsus for one year. As on his return Mopsus refused him his share in the town, they fought a duel in which both fell. They were buried on opposite sides of Magarsus, a hill near Mallos.

^k In Cilicia.

^j Apollo : cult name from Deraenus near Abdera.

^m Magarsus, foundress of Magarsus in Cilicia.

ⁿ Teucer, Agapenor, Acamas, Praxandrus, Cepheus.

^o Cyprus.

^p River in Cyprus.

^q Apollo. For Apollo Hylates cf. inscription from Egypt (probably Kuft) of third century B.C. Dittenb. *Orient. Graec. Inscrip. Select.* No. 53 'Απόλλωνι 'Τλάτη 'Αρτέμιδι Φωσφόρῳ 'Αρτέμιδι 'Ενοδίαι Λητοῖ Εύτέκνωι 'Ηρακλεῖ Καλλινίκωι 'Απολλώνιος διοικητής. This specially Cyprian by-name was found also near Magnesia on the Maeander (Paus. x. 32. 6).

^r Aphrodite : cf. Paus. iii. 15. 10.

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450

‘Ο μὲν πατρὸς μομφαῖσιν ἡλαστρημένος
 Κυχρεῖος ἄντρων Βωκάρου τε ναμάτων,
 οὐμός ξύναιμος, ὡς ὀπατρίου φονεὺς
 πώλου, νόθον φίτυμα, συγγενῶν βλάβη,
 τοῦ λύσσαν ἐν ποίμναισιν αἰχμητηρίαν
 χέαντος, ὃν χάρωνος ὡμηστοῦ δορὰ
 χαλκῷ τορητὸν οὐκ ἔτευξεν ἐν μάχῃ,
 μίαν πρὸς Ἀιδην καὶ φθιτοὺς πεπαμένον
 κέλευθον, ἦν γωρυτὸς ἔκρυψε Σκύθης,
 ἥμος καταίθων θύσθλα Κωμύρῳ λέων
 σφῶ πατρὶ λάσκε τὰς ἐπηκόους λιτάς,
 σκύμνον παρ’ ἀγκάλαισιν ἀίτα βράσας.
 οὐ γάρ τι πείσει φῖτυν, ὡς ὁ Λήμνιος
 πρηστὴρ Ἐνυοῦς, οὗποτ’ εἰς φύζαν τραπεὶς
 ταῦρος βαρύφρων, δυσμενεστάτου ξένων
 ἔτυψε δώρῳ σπλάγχνον, ἀρνεύσας λυγρὸν
 πήδημα πρὸς κυώδοντος αὐτουργοὺς σφαγάς.
 ἐλᾶ δὲ πάτρας τῇλε Τραμβήλου κάσιν,
 ὃν ἡ ξύναιμος πατρὸς ἐκλοχεύεται,
 δοθεῖσα πρωταίχμεια τῷ πυργοσκάφῳ.
 ἦν δή ποτ’, ἐν ρήγραισι δημοτῶν σταθεῖς,
 γλαυκῷ κελαινὸν δόρπον ὠτρυννεν κυνὶ⁴⁶⁰
 στεῦλαι τριπλᾶς θύγατρας ὁ σπείρας βάβαξ,

470

^a Teucer, son of Telamon and Hesione, daughter of Laomedon, was banished from Salamis by his father when he returned from Troy without Aias.

^b Telamon.

^c Prehistoric king of Salamis.

^d River in Salamis.

^e Hesione was sister of Priam.

^f Aias.

^g Heracles' lion-skin (Pind. *I.* 5 (6)).

^h Aias was vulnerable in one part only (Plato, *Symp.* 219 ε), viz. his side. The story followed here is that when Aias was an infant Heracles wrapped him in his lion's skin,

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One ^a shall be he that shall be banished by his father's ^b taunts from the cave of Cychreus ^c and the waters of Bocarus ^d; even he my cousin, ^e as a bastard breed, the ruin of his kin, the murderer of the colt ^f begotten by the same father; of him who spent his sworded frenzy on the herds; whom the hide of the lion ^g made invulnerable by the bronze in battle and who possessed but one ^h path to Hades and the dead—that which the Scythian quiver covered, what time the lion, ⁱ burning sacrifice to Comyrus, ^j uttered to his sire his prayer that was heard, while he dandled in his arms his comrade's cub. For he ^k shall not persuade his father ^l that the Lemnian thunderbolt ^m of Enyo—he the sullen bull that never turned to flee—smote his own bowels with the gift of his bitterest foe, ⁿ diving in a sorrowful leap on the sword's edge in self-wrought slaughter. Far from his fatherland his sire shall drive Trambelus' ^o brother, whom my father's ^p sister ^q bare, when she was given to him ^r, who razed the towers as first-fruits of the spear. She it was that the babbler, ^s the father of three daughters, standing up in the council of his townsmen, urged should be offered as

and prayed to Zeus that the child might be invulnerable where the lion's skin touched him. The quiver of Heracles prevented the skin from touching him at one place, where he was therefore vulnerable. For another version cf. Pind.

Isth. v. (vi.).

^a Heracles.

^b Zeus.

^c Teucer.

^d Telamon.

^e Aias, son of Telamon.

^f Hector's sword (Soph. *Aj.* 815 ff.).

^g Son of Telamon and Hesione, and so brother of Teucer.

^h Priam. ⁱ Hesione. ^j Telamon.

^k Phoenodamas, whom Laomedon asked to expose his three daughters to the sea-monster.

LYCOPHRON

τῷ πᾶσαν ἄλμῃ πηλοποιοῦντι χθόνα,
ὅταν κλύδωνας ἔξερεύγηται γνάθων,
λάβρῳ σαλεύων πᾶν τρικυμίᾳ πέδον.

475

ὅ δ' ἀντὶ πιποῦς σκορπίον λαιμῷ σπάσας
Φόρκῳ κακῆς ὡδῖνος ἔκλαυσεν βάρος,
χρήζων πυθέσθαι πημάτων ξυμβουλίαν.

‘Ο δεύτερος δὲ νῆσον ἀγρότης μολών,
χερσαῖος αὐτόδαιτος ἐγγόνων δρυὸς
λυκαινομόρφων Νυκτίμου κρεανόμων,
τῶν πρόσθε μήνης φηγίνων πύρνων ὁχὴν
σπληδῷ κατ’ ἄκρον χεῖμα θαλψάντων πυρός,
χαλκωρυχήσει καὶ τὸν ἐκ βόθρου σπάσει
βῶλον, δικέλλῃ πᾶν μεταλλεύων γνύθος.
οὐδὲ φῖτνη ἡνάριξεν Οίταῖος στόνυξ,
βουβῶνος ἐν τόρμαισι θρυλίξας δέμας.

480

ἔγνω δ’ ὁ τλήμων σὺν κακῷ μαθὼν ἔπος,
ώς πολλὰ χείλευς καὶ δεπαστραίων ποτῶν
μέσω κυλίνδει μοῖρα παριμήστωρ βροτῶν.
ὅ δ’ αὐτὸς ἀργῷ πᾶς φαληριῶν λύθρῳ
στόρθυγξ δεδουπώσ τὸν κτανόντ’ ἡμύνατο,
πλήξας ἀφύκτως ἄκρον ὄρχηστοῦ σφυρόν.

485

490

^a Sea-monster sent by Poseidon when Laomedon refused to pay him for building the walls of Troy.

^b Hesione : “ woodpecker ” merely contrasts the feebleness of Hesione with the scorpion, Heracles.

^c Heracles ; cf. 34 n.

^d A sea-god, son of Pontus and Gaia.

^e Agapenor from Arcadia. ^f Arcadians.

^g Son of Lycaon, king of Arcadia, who was slain and served as food by his father to Zeus, who was Lycaon’s guest. Zeus turned Lycaon and his sons into wolves.

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dark banquet for the grey hound,^a which with briny water was turning all the land to mud, spewing waves from his jaws and with fierce surge flooding all the ground. But, in place of the woodpecker,^b he swallowed in his throat a scorpion^c and bewailed to Phorcus^d the burden of his evil travail, seeking to find counsel in his pain.

The second^e who comes to the island is a countryman and a landsman, feeding on simple food, one of the sons^f of the oak, the wolf-shaped devourers of the flesh of Nyctimus,^g a people that were before the moon,^h and who in the height of winter heated in the ashes of the fire their staple of oaken bread; he shall dig for copperⁱ and from the trench drag the soil, mining with mattock every pit. His father^j the tusk^k of Oeta slew, crushing his body in the regions of the belly. In sorrow, wretched man, he learnt the truth of the saying that the all-devising fate of men rolls many a thing betwixt the life and the draught of the cup.^l That same tusk, all flecked with glistening foam, when he had fallen took vengeance on his slayer, smiting with unescapable blow the dancer's ankle-bone.

^a i.e. of primeval antiquity (Apoll. Rh. iv. 264).

^b Copper mines in Cyprus.

^c Ancaeus.

^d The Calydonian Boar.

^e Two Ancaeui are known to mythology—Ancaeus of Arcadia and Ancaeus of Samos. Of the latter—who is often confused with the other—it is told that when planting a vine it was prophesied that he would never taste its fruit. Just when he was about to drink the wine of its grapes, there came the news of the Calydonian Boar. He went to the hunt and was killed. Hence proverb: πολλὰ μεταξὺ πέλει κύλικος καὶ χείλεος δάκρου. He is the “dancer” (493) either as a warrior or in reference to Hom. Il. xvi. 745 (Holzinger).

LYCOPHRON

495

Τρίτος δὲ τοῦ μάρψαντος ἐκ κούλης πέτρας
 κέλωρ γίγαντος ὅπλα, τοῦ ποτ' εἰς λέχος
 λαθραῖον αὐτόκλητος Ἰδαία πόρις
 ἡ ζῶσ' ἐσ "Αἰδην ἴξεται καταιβάτις,
 θρήνοισιν ἐκτακεῖσα, Μουνίτου τοκάς·
 ὃν δή ποτ' ἀγρώσσοντα Κρητώνης ἔχις
 κτενεῖ, πατάξας πτέρναν ἀγρίω βέλει,
 ὅταν τεκόντος αἰχμάλωτος εἰς χέρας
 ἡ πατρομήτωρ τὸν δνόφω τεθραμμένον
 βάλῃ νεογὸν σκύμνον. ἢ μόνη ζυγὸν
 δούλειον ἀμφήρεισαν Ἀκταίων λύκοι
 τῆς ἄρπαγείσης ἀντίποινα θυιάδος,
 ὃν ὀστράκου στρόβιλος ἐντετμημένος
 κόρσην σκεπάζει ρῦμα φωνίου δορός.
 τὰ δ' ἄλλα θριπόβρωτος ἄψανστος δόμων
 σφραγὶς δοκεύει, θάμβος ἐγχώροις μέγα.
 ἀ δὴ πρὸς ἀστρων κλίμακα στήσει δρόμον
 τοῖς ἡμιθνήτοις διπτύχοις Λαπερσίοις·
 οὓς μήποτ', ὁ Ζεῦ σῶτερ, εἰς πάτραν ἐμὴν
 στείλαις ἀρωγοὺς τῇ δισαρπάγῳ κρεκί,
 μηδὲ πτερωτὰς ὅπλισαντες ὄλκάδας

500

510

^a Acamas, son of Theseus. Theseus was son of Aegeus (really of Pōseidou) and Aethra, daughter of Pittheus of Troezen. Aegeus hid his sword and shoes under a rock to serve as tokens by which their son might make himself known to his father when he grew up. Before the Trojan war Acamas went to Troy with Diomede to demand back Helen. Here, by Laodice, daughter of Priam, he had a son Munitus who was reared by his grandmother Aethra, who was then in Troy in attendance on Helen. When Troy was taken, Aethra gave up Munitus to Acamas, while Laodice was swallowed by the earth near the tomb of Ilus. Munitus afterwards died by the bite of a snake in Thrace.

^b Theseus. ^c Aegeus. ^d Acamas.

ALEXANDRA

And the third ^a is the son of him ^b who took from the hollow of the rock the arms of the giant ^c; even he ^d into whose secret bed shall come self-invited that heifer ^e of Ida who shall go down to Hades alive, ^fworn out with lamentation, the mother of Munitus, whom one day, as he hunts, a viper of Crestone ^g shall kill, striking his heel with fierce sting; what time into his father's ^h hands that father's father's ⁱ mother, ^j taken captive, shall lay the young cub ^k reared in the dark: she on whom alone the wolves ^l which harried the people of Acte ^m set the yoke of slavery in vengeance for the raped Bacchant, ⁿ those wolves whose head a cloven egg-shell ^o covers, to guard them from the bloody spear; all else the worm-eaten untouched seal ^p watches in the halls, a great marvel to the people of the country. Which things shall rear a ladder to the trace of the stars for the twin half-mortal Lapersii.^q Whom, O Saviour Zeus, never mayst thou send against my fatherland to succour the twice-raped corncrake,^r nor may they equip their winged ships and from the

^a Laodice. ^b See v. 314 n. ^c In Thrace.

^d Acamas. ^e Theseus.

^f Aethra, mother of Theseus; Munitus, son of Acamas.

^g Munitus. ^h The Dioscuri.

ⁱ Attica. ^j Helen.

^k The Dioscuri wear a conical cap resembling half an egg-shell, half the Leda-egg from which they were born.

^l Worm-eaten wood was used in early times as a seal.

^m The Dioscuri, i.e. Castor and Pollux, who shared their immortality day and day about, Hom. *Od.* xi. 298 ff., Pind. *P.* xi. 63 ff. They received divine honours in Athens because when they invaded Attica they carried off Aethra but touched nothing else. They are called Lapersii because they sacked Las in Laconia.

ⁿ Helen as a child was carried off by Theseus, later by Paris.

LYCOPHRON

πρύμνης ἀπ' ἄκρας γυμνὸν αἰψήρὸν πόδα
εἰς Βεβρύκων ρύμειαν ἐκβατηρίαν,
μηδ' οἱ λεόντων τῶνδε καρτερώτεροι,
ἀλκὴν ἄμικτοι, τοὺς "Αρης ἐφίλατο,
καὶ δῆ" Ἔνυώ, καὶ τριγέννητος θεὰ
Βοαρμία Λογγάτις Ὄμολωις Βία.

515

οὐκ ἄν, τὰ χειρώνακτες ἐργάται διπλοῖ,
Δρύμας τε καὶ Πρόφαντος, ὁ Κρώμνης ἄναξ,
ἐλατύπησαν κοιράνων φευδωμότη,
ἐν ἡμαρ ἀρκέσειε πορθηταῖς λύκοις
στέξαι βαρεῖαν ἐμβολὴν ραιστηρίαν,
καίπερ πρὸ πύργων τὸν Καναστραῖον μέγαν
ἐγχώριον γίγαντα δυσμένῶν μοχλὸν
ἔχοντα, καὶ τὸν πρῶτον εὐστόχῳ βολῇ
μαιμῶντα τύψαι ποιμνίων ἀλάστορα.
οὐδὲ δὴ ποτ' αἴθων πρῶτα καινίσει δόρυ
κίρκος θρασὺς πήδημα λαυφηρὸν δικών,
Γραικῶν ἄριστος, ὃ πάλαι τεύχει τάφους
ἀκτὴ Δολόγκων εὐτρεπὴς κεκμηκότι,
Μαζουσία προῦχουσα χερσαίου κέρως.

520

'Αλλ' ἔστι γάρ τις, ἔστι καὶ παρ' ἐλπίδα
ἡμῖν ἀρωγὸς πρευμενῆς ὁ Δρύμνιος
δαίμων Προμανθεὺς Αἴθιοψ Γυράψιος,
ὅς, τὸν πλανήτην Ὁρθάνην ὅταν δόμοις
σίνιν καταρρακτῆρα δέξωνται πικρὸν
οἱ δεινὰ κάπόθεστα πείσεσθαι ποτε

530

540

^a i.e. Troy. ^b Idas and Lynceus, sons of Apharsus.

^c Athena Tritogeneia, a much-disputed title. Boarmia, etc., are said to be Boeotian cult-names of Athena.

^d Apollo in Miletus.

^e Poseidon in Thurii.

^f In Paphlagonia.

^g Laomedon.

^h Hector: called Canastraeaean because he is a "giant," and the home of the Giants is Pallene with its town Canastraeum.

ALEXANDRA

stern end set their naked swift foot in the landing-place^a of the Bebryces! Neither may those others^b who are mightier than these lions, the unapproachable in valour, whom Ares loves and divine Enyo and the goddess that was born on the third day,^c Boarmia Longatis Homolois Bia. The walls which the two working craftsmen, Drymas^d and Prophantus,^e Lord of Cromna,^f built for the king^g that brake his oath, would not avail for one day against the ravaging wolves, to keep out their grievous ruinous assault, even though they have before the towers the mighty Canastraea,^h the native giant, as a bar against the foemen, eager to smite with well-aimed shaft the first harrier of the flocks. His spear shall a bold falconⁱ first handsel, swooping a swift leap, best of the Greeks, for whom, when he is dead, the ready shore of the Doloncians^j builds of old a tomb, even Mazusia jutting from the horn of the dry land.

But we have one,^k yea one beyond our hope, for gracious champion, even the god Drymnus Promantheus Aethiops Gyrapsius, who, when they^l who are destined to suffer things dread and undesirable shall receive in their halls their fatal guest,^m the swooping robber, the wandering Orthanes,ⁿ and

ⁱ Protesilaus of Thessaly was first to leap ashore at Troy and was slain by Hector.

^j Thracian Chersonese, where Protesilaus was buried near Mazusia, opposite Sigeum (Strabo vii. 331 fr. 52, cf. xiii. 595).

^k Zeus: the cult-names Drym. and Pr. are Zeus in Pamphylia and Thurii respectively; A. and G. in Chios.

^l The Laconians.

^m Paris.

ⁿ A licentious deity, cf. Strabo 588 οὐδὲ γὰρ Ἡσίοδος οὐδεὶς Πραπόν, ἀλλ' ἔσικε τοῖς Ἀγγικοῖς Ὁρθάνη καὶ Κονισάλω καὶ Τύχωνι καὶ τοῖς τοιούτοις. So Athen. 441 f. couples Orthanes and Conisalus.

LYCOPHRON

μέλλοντες, ἐν τε δαιτὶ καὶ θαλυσίοις
λοιβαῖσι μειλίσσωσιν ἀστεργῆ Κράγον,
θήσει βαρὺν κολωὸν ἐν λέσχαις μέσον.
καὶ πρῶτα μὲν μύθοισιν ἀλλήλους ὁδᾶξ
βρύξουσι κηκασμοῦσιν ὡκριωμένοι,
αὐθις δ' ἐναιχμάσουσιν αὐτανέψιοι,
ἀνεψιαῖς ὅρνισι χραισμῆσαι γάμους
βιαιοκλῶπας ἄρπαγάς τε συγγόνων
χρήζοντες, ἀλφῆς τῆς ἀεδνώτου δίκην. 545
ἢ πολλὰ δὴ βέλεμνα Κυηκιῶν πόρος
ρίφέντα τόλμαις αἰετῶν ἐπόψεται,
ἄπιστα καὶ θαυμβητὰ Φηραίοις κλύειν.
οἱ μὲν κρανείᾳ κοῦλον οὐτάσας στύπος
φηγοῦ κελαινῆς διπτύχων ἔνα φθερεῖ,
λέοντα ταύρῳ συμβαλόντα φύλοπιν. 555
οἱ δ' αὖ σιγύμμνῳ πλεύρ' ἀναρρήξας βοὸς
κλινεῖ πρὸς οὐδας. τῷ δὲ δευτέραν ἐπὶ⁵⁶⁰
πληγὴν ἀθαμβήσεις κριός ἐγκορύψεται,
ἄγαλμα πήλας τῶν Ἀμυκλαίων τάφων.
όμοιος δὲ χαλκὸς καὶ κεραύνοι βολαὶ⁵⁶⁵
ταύρους κατάξανοῦσιν, ὃν ἀλκὴν ἐνὸς
οὐδ' οἱ Σκιαστῆς Ὁρχιεὺς Τιλφούσιος
ἐμέμψατ', ἐν χάρμαισι ράιβώσας κέρας.
καὶ τοὺς μὲν Ἄιδης, τοὺς δ' Ὄλύμπιοι πλάκες
παρ' ἥμαρ αἰεὶ δεξιώσονται ξένους,
φίλαυθομαίμους, ἀφθίτους τε καὶ φθιτούς. 565

^a Zeus, to prevent the Dioscuri going against Troy, involves them in a quarrel with the sons of Aphareus.

^b Idas and Lynceus fight with Castor and Polydeuces, Pind. *N. x.*

^c Phoebe and Hilaeira, daughters of Leucippus.

^d River near Sparta.

ALEXANDRA

when at banquet and festival they shall seek to propitiate the inexorable Lord ^a of Cragos, shall put in the midst of their talk grievous wrangling. And first in words they shall tear each other with their teeth, exasperate with jeers ; but anon the own cousins ^b shall ply the spear, eager to prevent the violent rape of their cousin birds, ^c and the carrying off of their kin, in vengeance for the traffic without gifts of wooing. Surely many a shaft shall the stream of Cnacion ^d behold hurled by the daring of the eagles, incredible and marvellous for the Pheraeans ^e to hear. One ^f with his spear of cornel-wood shall smite the hollow trunk of the black oak and shall slay one ^g of the pair—a lion joining battle with a bull. The other ^h in turn with his lance shall pierce the side of the ox ⁱ and bring him to the ground. But against him ^j the undaunted ram ^k shall butt a second blow, hurling the headstone of the Amyclaean tomb. And bronze spear and thunderbolts together shall crush the bulls ^l—whereof one ^m had such valour as even Sciastes Orchieus,ⁿ Lord of Tilphossa, did not scorn, when he bent his bow in battle. And the one pair ^o Hades shall receive : the others^p the meadows of Olympus shall welcome as guests on every alternate day, brothers of mutual love, undying and dead.

^a In Messenia ; Hom. *Il.* ix. 151.

^b Idas.

^c Castor.

^d Polydeuces.

^e Lynceus.

^f Polydeuces.

^g Idas hurls the tombstone of his father, Aphareus, at Polydeuces, Pind. *N.* x. 66.

^h I. and L.

ⁱ Idas who fought with Apollo for Marpessa, daughter of Evenus.

^j Apollo.

^k Idas and Lynceus, Castor and Polydeuces.

^l Hom. *Od.* xi. 303 ; Pind. *N.* x. 55 ff. ; Apollod. iii. 137.

LYCOPHRON

Καὶ τῶν μὲν ἡμῶν εὐνάσει δαιμων δόρυ,
 βαιόν τι μῆχαρ ἐν κακοῖς δωρούμενος.
 ἄλλων δ' ἅπλατον χειρὶ κινήσει νέφος,
 ὃν οὐδ' ὁ 'Ροιοῦς ἔνις εὐνάζων μένος
 σχήσει, τὸν ἐννέωρον ἐν νήσῳ χρόνον
 μίμνειν ἀνώγων, θεσφάτοις πεπεισμένους,
 τροφὴν δ' ἀμεμφῆ πᾶσι τριπτύχους κόρας
 ἵσκων παρέξειν, Κυνθίαν ὅσοι σκοπὴν
 μίμνοντες ἥλασκουσιν Ἰνωποῦ πέλας,
 Αἴγυπτιον Τρίτωνος ἔλκοντες ποτόν.
 ἂς δὴ Πρόβλαστος ἔξεπαίδευσε θρασὺς
 μυληφάτου χιλοῦ δαιδαλευτρίας
 ἔρπιν τε ρέέσειν ἡδ' ἀλοιφαῖον λίπος,
 οἰνοτρόπους Ζάρηκος ἐκγόνους φάβας.
 αἱ καὶ στρατοῦ βούπειναν ὀθνείων κυνῶν
 τρύχουσαν ἀλθανοῦσιν, ἐλθοῦσαί ποτε
 Σιθῶνος εἰς θυγατρὸς εὐναστήριον.

Καὶ ταῦτα μὲν μίτοισι χαλκέων πάλαι
 στρόμβων ἐπιρροιζοῦσι γηραιαὶ κόραι.
 Κηφεὺς δὲ καὶ Πράξανδρος, οὐ ναυκληρίας
 λαῶν ἄνακτες, ἄλλ' ἀνώνυμοι σποραί,
 πέμπτοι τέταρτοι γαῖαν ἴξονται θεᾶς
 Γόλγων ἀνάστοης· ὃν ὁ μὲν Λάκων^a ὅχλον
 ἄγων Θεράπυνης, θάτερος δ' ἀπ' Ωλένου
 Δύμης τε Βουραίοισιν ἡγεμὼν στρατοῦ.

^a The Greek expedition against Troy under Agamemnon.

^b Anius, son of Apollo and Rhoeo, king of Delos and priest of Apollo, asked the Greeks to stay for nine years in Delos.

^c Delos.

^d Which said that Troy would not be taken till the tenth year.

ALEXANDRA

So their spear shall god lull to rest for us, granting us a brief remedy in our woe. But a cloud of others^a unapproachable in their might shall he rouse—whose rage not even the son^b of Rhoeo shall lull nor stay, though he bid them abide for the space of nine years in his island,^c persuaded by his oracles,^d and though he promise that his three daughters^e shall give blameless sustenance to all who stay and roam the Cynthian hill beside Inopus,^f drinking the Egyptian waters of Triton. These daughters lusty Problastus^g taught to be skilled in contriving milled food and to make wine and fatty oil—even the dove granddaughters of Zarax,^h skilled to turn things into wine. These shall heal the great and wasting hunger of the host of alien hounds,ⁱ coming one day to the grave of Sithon's daughter.^j

These things the Ancient Maidens^k whirl on with rushing thread of brazen spindles. But Cepheus^l and Praxandrus,^m not princes of a naval host but a nameless brood, fifth and fourth shall come to the landⁿ of the goddess^o queen of Golgi; whereof the one shall lead a Laconian troop from Therapna; the other from Olenos and Dyme shall lead his host of the men of Bura.

^a Oeno, Spermo, Elais, who had the gift of producing wine, corn, and oil at will. Collectively called Oenotropi.

^b River in Delos fabled to have a connexion with the Nile.

^c Dionysus.

^d First husband of Rhoeo and so step-father of Anius.

^e The Greeks at Troy, suffering from hunger, sent Palamedes to fetch the Oenotropi buried at Rhoeteum in the Troad.

^f Rhoeteia, daughter of Sithon, King of Thrace.

^g The Moirai or Fates. ^h From Achaia.

ⁱ From Therapnae in Laconia.

^j Cyprus. ^o Aphrodite.

LYCOPHRON

Ο δ' Ἀργύριππα Δαυνίων παγκληρίαν
 παρ' Αὔσονίτην Φυλαμὸν δωμήσεται,595
 πικρὰν ἔταιρων ἐπτερωμένην ἴδων
 οἰωνόμικτον μοῖραν, οἱ θαλασσίαν
 δίαιταν αἰνέσουσι, πορκέων δίκην,
 κύκνοισιν ὥδαλθέντες εὐγλήνοις δομήν.600
 ράμφεσι δ' ἀγρώσσοντες ἐλλόπων θοροὺς
 φερώνυμον τησίδα νάσσονται πρόμου,
 θεατρομόρφῳ πρὸς κλίτει γεωλόφῳ
 ἀγνιοπλαστῆσαντες ἐμπέδοις τομαῖς605
 πυκνὰς καλιάς, Ζῆθον ἐκμιμούμενοι.
 ὁμοῦ δ' ἐς ἄγραν κάπὶ κοιταίαν νάπην
 νύκτωρ στελοῦνται, πάντα φεύγοντες βροτῶν
 κάρβανον ὅχλον, ἐν δὲ γραικίταις πέπλοις
 κόλπων ἰαυθμοὺς ἡθάδας διζήμενοι,610
 καὶ κρῖμνα χειρῶν κάπιδόρπιον τρύφος
 μάζης σπάσονται, προσφιλὲς κνυζούμενοι,
 τῆς πρὶν διαίτης τλήμονες μεμνημένοι.615
 Τροιζηνίας δὲ τραῦμα φοιτάδος πλάνης
 ἔσται κακῶν τε πημάτων παραίτιον,
 ὅταν θρασεῖα θουρὰς οἰστρήσῃ κύων
 πρὸς λέκτρα. τύμβος δ' αὐτὸν ἐκσώσει μόρου
 'Οπλοσμίας, σφαγαῖσιν ηὐτρεπισμένον.
 κολοσσοβάμων δ' ἐν πτυχαῖσιν Αὔσόνων

a Diomedes, son of Tydeus of Aetolia. Returning to Argos he found his wife in adultery with Cometes. He escaped their machinations by taking refuge at the altar of Hera. He then left Argos and came to Daunia in Italy. Daunus, the king of the country being engaged in war, Diomedes helped him. Winning the war, Daunus proposed to give him either the booty or the land. Alaenus, being made arbiter, awarded the land to Daunus, the booty to Diomede, who in anger cursed the land that it should never

ALEXANDRA

Another^a shall found Argyrippa,^b a Daunian estate beside Ausonian Phylamus,^c seeing the bitter fate of his comrades turned to winged birds, who^d shall accept a sea life, after the manner of fishermen, like in form to bright-eyed swans. Seizing in their bills the spawn of fishes they shall dwell in an island^e which bears their leader's name, on a theatre-shaped rising ground, building in rows their close-set nests with firm bits of wood, after the manner of Zethus.^f And together they shall betake them to the chase and by night to rest in the dell, avoiding all the alien crowd of men, but in folds of Grecian robes seeking their accustomed resting-place they shall eat crumbs from the hand and fragments of cake from the table, murmuring pleasantly, remembering, hapless ones, their former way of life.^g His wounding of the Lady^h of Troezen shall be part cause of his wild wandering and of his evil sufferings when a wild lustful bitchⁱ shall be frenzied for adulterous bed. But the altar-tomb of Hoplosmia^j shall save him from doom, when already prepared for slaughter. And in the glen of Ausonia^k he shall be fruitful save for one of Aetolian blood. He erected pillars throughout Daunia to signify that the land belonged to him. After his death Daunus caused them to be thrown into the sea but they miraculously returned to their place.

^a Arpi (Strabo 283).

^b Unknown river in Italy.

^c For the story cf. Ovid, *M. xiv.* 498 ff.; Verg. *A. xi.* 271 ff.; Strabo 284.

^d Insulae Diomedae.

^e With his brother Amphion he built the walls of Thebes.

^f Antonin. Lib. 37; Aelian, *H.A.* i. 1; Plin. *N.H.* x. 127; Aristot. *M.* 80.

^g Aphrodite, Hom. *Il. v.* 335 ff.

^h Aegialeia, daughter of Adrastus, wife of Diomedes.

ⁱ Hera.

LYCOPHRON

σταθεὶς ἐρείσει κῶλα χερμάδων ἔπι
 τοῦ τειχοποιοῦ γαπέδων Ἀμοιβέως,
 τὸν ἔρματίτην νηὸς ἐκβαλὼν πέτρον.
 κρίσει δ' Ἀλαίνου τοῦ κασιγνήτου σφαλεὶς
 εὐχὰς ἀρούραις ἀμφ' ἐτητύμους βαλεῖ,
 Δηοῦς ἀνεῖναι μῆποτ' ὅμπνιον στάχυν,
 γύνας τιθαιρώσσοντος ἀρδηθμῷ Διός,
 ἦν μή τις αὐτοῦ ρίζαν Αἰτωλῶν σπάσας
 χέρσον λαχήνη, βουσὸν αὐλακας τεμών.
 στήλαις δ' ἀκινήτοισιν ὄχμάσει πέδον,
 ἃς οὕτις ἀνδρῶν ἐκ βίας καυχήσεται
 μετοχλίσας ὀλίζον. ἢ γάρ ἀπτέρως
 αὐταὶ παλιμπόρευτον ἵξονται βάσιν
 ἄνδηρ' ἀπέζοις ἵχνεσιν δατούμεναι.
 θεὸς δὲ πολλοῖς αἰπὺς αὐδηθήσεται,
 ὅσοι παρ' Ἰοῦς γρῶνον οἰκοῦνται πέδον,
 δράκοντα τὸν φθείραντα Φαίακας κτανών.
 Οἱ δ' ἀμφικλύστους χοιράδας Γυμνησίας
 σισυρνοδῦται καρκίνοι πεπλωκότες
 ἄχλαινον ἀμπρεύσουσι νήλιποι βίον,
 τριπλαῖς δικώλοις σφενδόναις ὠπλισμένοι.
 ὧν αἱ τεκοῦσαι τὴν ἑκῆβόλον τέχνην
 ἄδορπα παιδεύσουσι νηπίους γονάς.
 οὐ γάρ τις αὐτῶν ψίσεται πύρνον γνάθῳ,
 πρὶν ἀν κρατήσῃ ναστὸν εὐστόχῳ λίθῳ
 ὑπὲρ τράφηκος σῆμα κείμενον σκοποῦ.

^a Stones from walls of Troy used by Diomedes as ballast for his ships.

^b Poseidon, who built the walls of Troy.

^c Alaenus, half-brother of Diomedes.

^d Demeter.

^e Reference to the Dasii, according to Holzinger, cf. Sil. Ital. *Pun.* xiii. 32, etc.

ALEXANDRA

stand like a colossus resting his feet on the boulders,^a the foundations of Amoebeus,^b the builder of the walls, when he has cast out of his ship the ballast stones. And, disappointed by the judgement of his brother Alaenus,^c he shall cast an effectual curse upon the fields, that they may never send up the opulent corn-ear of Deo,^d when Zeus with his rain nurtures the soil, save only if one^e who draws his blood from his own Aetolian stock shall till the land, cleaving the furrows with team of oxen. And with pillars not to be moved he shall hold fast the land : pillars which no man shall boast to have moved even a little by his might. For as on wings they shall come back again, traversing with trackless steps the terraces. And a high god shall he be called by many, even by those who dwell by the cavernous plain^f of Io, when he shall have slain the dragon that harried the Phaeacians.^g

And others^h shall sail to the sea-washed Gymnesianⁱ rocks—crab-like, clad in skins—where cloakless and unshod they shall drag out their lives, armed with three two-membered slings.^j Their mothers shall teach the far-shooting art to their young offspring by supperless discipline. For none of them shall chew bread with his jaws, until with well-aimed stone he shall have won the cake set as

^a The Ionian sea.

^b Cercyraeans. The dragon is the Colchian dragon which followed Jason to Corcyra to recover the Golden Fleece. It was slain by Diomedes.

^c Boeotians.

^d The Balearic Isles.

^e Diodor. v. 18; Strabo 168. The dwellers in the Balearic Isles (or Gymnesiae) were famous slingers (hence popular derivation from $\beta\alphaλλω$ —Βαλλαρεῖς). They carried three slings, one on head, one round neck, the third round waist.

LYCOPHRON

καὶ τοὶ μὲν ἀκτὰς ἐμβατήσονται λεπρὰς
 'Ιβηροβοσκοὺς ἄγχι Ταρτησοῦ πύλης,
 "Αρνῆς παλαιᾶς γέννα, Τεμμίκων πρόμοι,
 Γραῖαν ποθοῦντες καὶ Λεοντάρινης πάγους
 Σκῶλόν τε καὶ Τέγυραν 'Ογχηστοῦ θ' ἔδος
 καὶ χεῦμα Θερμώδοντος 'Υψάρινου θ' ὕδωρ.

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Τοὺς δ' ἀμφὶ Σύρτιν καὶ Λιβυστικὰς πλάκας
 στενήν τε πορθμοῦ συνδρομὴν Τυροτηνικοῦ
 καὶ μιξόθηρος ναυτιλοφθόρους σκοπὰς
 τῆς πρὶν θανούστης ἐκ χερῶν Μηκιστέως
 τοῦ στερφοπέπλου Σκαπανέως Βοαγίδα
 ἀρπυιογούνων κλώμακάς τ' ἀγδόνων
 πλαγχθέντας, ὡμόσιτα δαιταλωμένους,
 πρόπαντας "Αἰδης πανδοκεὺς ἀγρεύσεται,
 λώβαισι παντοίαισι ἐσπαραγμένους,
 ἔνα φθαρέντων ἄγγελον λιπὼν φίλων
 δελφινόσημον κλῶπα Φοινίκης θεᾶς.
 ὃς ὄψεται μὲν τοῦ μονογλήνου στέγας
 χάρωνος, οἵης τῷ κρεωφάγῳ σκύφον
 χερσὶ προτείνων, τούπιδόρπιον ποτόν.
 ἐπόψεται δὲ λεύφανον τοξευμάτων
 τοῦ Κηραμύντου Πευκέως Παλαίμονος,
 οἱ πάντα θρανύξαντες εὔτορνα σκάφη
 σχοίνῳ κακήν τρήσουσι κεστρέων ἄγρην.
 ἄλλος δ' ἐπ' ἄλλῳ μόχθῳ ἄθλιος μενεῖ,
 τοῦ πρόσθεν αἰὲν πλεῖον ἔξωλέστερος.

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^a Odysseus and his comrades.

^b Straits of Messana.

^c Scylla.

^d Heracles at Macistus in Elis (Strabo 348). Spademan in ref. to cleaning the Augean stables; cattle-driver in ref. to the cattle of Geryon.

^e Sirens.

^f Odysseus, who had a dolphin for device upon his shield.

^g Athena, the Palladium.

^h Polyphemus.

ALEXANDRA

a mark above the board. These shall set foot on the rough shores that feed the Iberians near the gate of Tartessus—a race sprung from ancient Arne, chieftains of the Temmices, yearning for Graea and the cliffs of Leontarne and Scolus and Tegyra and Onchestus' seat and the flood of Thermodon and the waters of Hypsarnus.

Others^a shall wander beside Syrtis and the Libyan plains and the narrow meet of the Tyrrhenian Strait^b and the watching-place fatal to mariners of the hybrid monster^c that formerly died by the hand of Mecisteus,^d the hide-clad Spademan, the Cattle-driver, and the rocks of the harpy-limbed nightingales.^e There, devoured raw, Hades, mine host, shall seize them all, torn with all manner of evil entreatment; and he shall leave but one^f to tell of his slaughtered friends, even the man of the dolphin device, who stole the Phoenician goddess.^g He shall see the dwelling of the one-eyed lion,^h offering in his hands to that flesh-eater the cup of the vine as an after-supper draught.ⁱ And he shall see the remnant^j that was spared by the arrows of Ceramyntes Peuceus Palaemon.^k That remnant shall break in pieces all the well-turned hulls and shall with rushes pierce their evil spoil, as it were of fishes.^l Unhappy labour after labour shall await him, each more baleful than that which went before.

^a Hom. *Od.* ix. 345 ff.

^b Laestrygones.

^c Heracles, who, when the Laestrygones attempted to rob him of the cattle of Geryon, slew them all but a remnant. Ceramyntes = Alexicacos, Heracles as averter of evil; Peuceus, cult-name of Heracles in Iberia (schol.) or Abdera (*E.M.*); Palaemon i.e. Wrestler (*παλαίειν* = to wrestle).

^d The Laestrygones attacked the ships and the crews of Odysseus, *Ιχθύς δ' ὡς πειρούτες ἀτερπέα δαῖτα φέροντο* (Hom. *Od.* x. 124).

LYCOPHRON

ποία Χάρυβδις οὐχὶ δαιστεῖται νεκρῶν;
 ποία δ' Ἐρινὸς μιξοπάρθενος κύων;
 τίς οὐκ ἀηδὼν στεῖρα Κενταυροκτόνος
 Αἴτωλὶς ἢ Κουρῆτις αἰόλῳ μέλει 670
 πείσει τακῆναι σάρκας ἀκμήνους βορᾶς;
 ποίαν δὲ θηρόπλαστον οὐκ ἐσόψεται
 δράκαιναν, ἔγκυκωσαν ἀλφίτω θρόνα,
 καὶ κῆρα κνωπόμορφον; οἱ δὲ δύσμοροι
 στένοντες ἄτας ἐν συφοῖσι φορβάδες
 γίγαρτα χιλῷ συμμεμιγμένα τρυγὸς
 καὶ στέμφυλα βρύξουσιν. ἀλλά νιν βλάβης
 μῶλυς σαώσει ρίζα καὶ Κτάρος φανεὶς
 Νωνακριάτης Τρικέφαλος Φαιδρὸς θεός. 680
 "Ηξει δ' ἐρεμιὸν εἰς ἀλήπεδον φθιτῶν
 καὶ νεκρόμαντιν πέμπελον διζήσεται
 ἀνδρῶν γυναικῶν εἰδότα ξυνουσίας,
 ψυχαῖσι θερμὸν αἷμα προσράνας βόθρῳ,
 καὶ φασγάνου πρόβλημα, νερτέροις φόβον,
 πήλας ἀκούσει κεῖθι πεμφίγων ὅπα 685
 λεπτὴν ἀμαυρᾶς μάστακος προσφθέγμασιν.
 "Οθεν Γιγάντων νῆσος ἡ μετάφρενον
 θλάσσασα καὶ Τυφῶνος ἀγρίου δέμας
 φλογμῷ ζέοντα δέξεται μονόστολον,
 ἐν ἣ πιθήκων πάλμυς ἀφθίτων γένος
 δύσμορφον εἰς κηκασμὸν ὥκισεν τόσων,
 οἱ μῶλον ὠρόθυνταν ἐκγόνοις Κρόνου. 690

^a Od. xii. 430 ff.

^b Scylla.

^c Siren.

^d The Centaurs who escaped from Heracles were so charmed by the song of the Sirens that they forgot to eat and so perished.

^e The Sirens were daughters of Achelouïs, a river which divides Aetolia from Arcarnania; Curetid = Acarnanian (Strabo 462 f.).

ALEXANDRA

What Charybdis^a shall not eat of his dead? What half-maiden Fury-hound^b? What barren nightingale,^c slayer of the Centaurs,^d Aetolian or Curetid,^e shall not with her varied melody tempt them to waste away through fasting from food? What beast-moulding dragoness^f shall he not behold, mixing drugs with meal, and beast-shaped doom? And they, hapless ones, bewailing their fate shall feed in pigstyes, crunching grapestones mixed with grass and oilcake. But him the drowsy root shall save from harm and the coming of Ctaros,^g the Bright Three-headed^h god of Nonacris.ⁱ

And he shall come to the dark plain of the departed and shall seek the ancient seer^j of the dead, who knows the mating of men and women.^k He shall pour in a trench^l warm blood for the souls, and, brandishing before him his sword to terrify the dead, he shall there hear the thin voice of the ghosts, uttered from shadowy lips.

Thereafter the island^m that crushed the back of the Giants and the fierce form of Typhon, shall receive him journeying alone: an island boiling with flame, wherein the king of the immortals established an ugly race of apes, in mockery of all who raised war against the sons of Cronus. And passing the

^a Circe turned the comrades of Odysseus into swine, but Odysseus was saved by the magical plant μῶλυ given him by Hermes (*Od.* x. 302 ff.).
^b Hermes.

^c Suid. s.v. τρικέφαλος, where it is explained as ὥσπερ διδάσκων τὰς ὁδούς, i.e. Hermes as Guide, facing three ways at the cross roads.
^d In Arcadia.
^e Teiresias.

^f Apollod. iii. 71 f.; cf. Ovid, *M.* iii. 324 “Venus huic erat utraque nota.”
^g Hom. *Od.* xi. 23 ff.

^h Pithecussa=Aenaria, under which the giant Typhoeus lies buried and where the Cercopes were turned into apes by Zeus to mock the giants (Ovid, *M.* xiv. 90).

LYCOPHRON

Βαίου δ' ἀμείψας τοῦ κυβερνήτου τάφον
 καὶ Κιμμέρων ἔπαυλα κάχερουσίαν
 ρόχθοισι κυμαίνουσαν οἴδματος χύσιν
 "Οσσαν τε καὶ λέοντος ἀτραποὺς βοῶν
 χωστὰς Ὁθριμοῦς τ' ἄλσος οὐδαίας Κόρης,
 Πυριφλεγές τε ρέιθρον, ἐνθα δύσβατος
 τείνει πρὸς αἰθραν κράτα Πολυδέγμων λόφος,
 ἐξ οὐ τὰ πάντα χύτλα καὶ πᾶσαι μυχῶν
 πηγαὶ κατ' Αὔσονῖτιν ἔλκονται χθόνα,
 λιπῶν δε Ληθαιῶνος ὑψηλὸν κλέτας
 λίμνην τ' "Αօρνον ἀμφιτορνωτὴν βρόχῳ
 καὶ χεῦμα Κωκυτοῖο λαβρωθὲν σκότῳ,
 Στυγὸς κελαινῆς νασμόν, ἐνθα Τερμιεὺς
 ὄρκωμότους ἔτευξεν ἀφθίτοις ἔδρας,
 λοιβᾶς ἀφύσσων χρυσέαις πέλλαις γάνος,
 μέλλων Γίγαντας κάπὶ Τιτῆνας περᾶν.
 θήσει Δαείρᾳ καὶ ξυνευνέτῃ δάνος,
 πήληκα κόρσῃ κίονος προσάρμοσας.
 κτενεῖ δὲ κούρας Τηθύος παιδὸς τριπλᾶς,
 οἷμας μελωδοῦ μητρὸς ἐκμεμαγμένας,
 αὐτοκτόνοις ρίφαισιν ἐξ ἄκρας σκοπῆς
 Τυρσηνικὸν πρὸς κῦμα δυπτούσας πτεροῖς,

695

700

705

710

715

^a Baiae was named from the steersman of Odysseus who perished during the Italian wanderings of Odysseus (Strabo 245, Steph. Byz. s.v.; Sil. Ital. viii. 539).

^b *Od.* xi. 14 ff.; located near Cumae (Strabo 244).

^c The *palus Acherusia* near Cumae (Strabo 244).

^d Hill in Italy (schol.).

^e Heracles, who built a dam between the Lucrine Lake and the sea (Strabo 245; Diodor. iv. 22).

^f Persephone, her grove near Avernus (Strabo 245, cf. Hom. *Od.* x. 509).

^g Pyriphlegethon (Strabo 244).

ALEXANDRA

tomb of Baius,^a his steersman, and the dwellings of the Cimmerians^b and the Acherusian^c waters swelling with heaving surge and Ossa^d and the cattle-path built by the lion^e and the grove of Obrimo,^f the Maiden who dwells beneath the earth, and the Fiery Stream,^g where the difficult Polydegmon^h hill stretches its head to the sky; from which hill's depths draw all streams and all springs throughout the Ausonian land; and leaving the high slope of Lethaeonⁱ and the lake Aornus,^j rounded with a noose and the waters of Cocytus^k wild and dark, stream of black Styx, where Termieus^l made the seat of oath-swearers^m for the immortals, drawing the water in golden basins for libation, when he was about to go against the Giants and Titans—he shall offer up a gift to Daeira and her consort,ⁿ fastening his helmet to the head of a pillar. And he shall slay the triple daughters^o of Tethys' son, who imitated the strains of their melodious mother^p: self-hurled^q from the cliff's top they dive with their wings into the Tyrrhenian sea, where the

^a A lofty mountain in Italy, from which they say flow all the rivers in Italy (schol.) (Apennines?).

^b Hill in Italy (schol.).

^c Lacus Avernus near Cumae; for its circular shape cf. Strabo 244, Aristot. *M.* 102.

^d Branch of the Styx, *Od.* x. 514.

ⁱ Zeus.

^e Hom. *Il.* xv. 37, etc. The gods swear by the Styx.

^f Persephone and Pluto, to whom Odysseus dedicated his helmet upon a pillar.

^o Sirens, daughter of Achelous, son of Tethys. Here three, while Hom. *Od.* xii. 52 and 167 uses the dual.

^p Melpomene.

^q The Sirens were doomed to die when anyone passed their shores safely (Hygin. *Fab.* 125 and 141). When Odysseus did so, they threw themselves from the Sirenes rocks (Strabo 247) into the sea.

LYCOPHRON

ὅπου λινεργὴς κλῶσις ἐλκύσει πικρά.
 τὴν μὲν Φαλήρου τύρσις ἐκβεβρασμένην
 Γλάνις τε ρείθροις δέξεται τέγγων χθόνα·
 οὐ σῆμα δωμῆσαντες ἔγχωροι κόρης
 λοιβαῖσι καὶ θύσθλοισι Παρθενόπην βοῶν
 ἔτεια κυδανοῦσιν οἰωνὸν θεάν.

720

ἀκτὴν δὲ τὴν προῦχουσαν εἰς Ἐνιπέως
 Λευκωσία ρίφεῖσα τὴν ἐπώνυμον
 πέτραν ὀχῆσει δαρόν, ἐνθα λάβρος "Ισ
 γείτων θ' ὁ Λάρις ἔξερεύγονται ποτά.

725

Λίγεια δ' εἰς Τέρειναν ἐκναυσθλώσεται,
 κλύδωνα χελλύσσουσα. τὴν δὲ ναυβάται
 κρόκαισι ταρχύσουσιν ἐν παρακτίαις,
 'Ωκινάρου δίναισιν ἀγχιτέρμονα.

730

λούσει δὲ σῆμα βούκερως νασμοῖς "Αρης
 ὄρνιθόπαιδος ἵσμα φοιβάζων ποτοῖς.
 πρώτη δὲ καὶ ποτ' αὖθι συγγόνων θεᾶ
 κραίνων ἀπάσης Μόψοπος ναυαρχίας
 πλωτήρσι λαμπαδοῦχον ἐντυνεῖ δρόμον,
 χρησμοῖς πιθήσας. ὅν ποτ' αὐξῆσει λεώς
 Νεαπολιτῶν, οἱ παρ' ἄκλυστον σκέπας
 ὅρμων Μισηνοῦ στύφλα νάσσονται κλίτη.

735

Βύκτας δ' ἐν ἀσκῷ συγκατακλείσας βοὸς

^a Parthenope, washed ashore and buried at Naples, previously called Phalerum from its founder Phalerus (Steph. Byz. s.v.).

^b Clanius, river near Naples.

^c An athletic contest was annually held in her honour (Strabo 246).

^d Another of the Sirens, cast ashore at Poseidonia = Paestum.

^e Poseidon.

^f Leucosia, small island near Paestum (Strabo 123, etc.).

^g Rivers of Italy (schol.).

^h Ligeia, the third Siren, is cast ashore at Tereina in Bruttium (Steph. Byz. s.v. Τέρεινα).

ALEXANDRA

bitter thread spun by the Fates shall draw them. One ^a of them washed ashore the tower of Phalerus shall receive, and Glanis ^b wetting the earth with its streams. There the inhabitants shall build a tomb for the maiden and with libations and sacrifice of oxen shall yearly honour ^c the bird goddess Parthenope. And Leucosia ^d shall be cast on the jutting strand of Enipeus ^e and shall long haunt the rock ^f that bears her name, where rapid Is and neighbouring Laris ^g pour forth their waters. And Ligetia ^h shall come ashore at Tereina spitting out the wave. And her shall sailors bury on the stony beach nigh to the eddies of Ocinarus; and an ox-horned Ares ⁱ shall lave her tomb with his streams, cleansing with his waters the foundation of her whose children were turned into birds. And there one day in honour of the first goddess of the sisterhood shall the ruler ^j of all the navy of Mopsops array for his mariners a torch-race, ^k in obedience to an oracle, which one day the people of the Neapolitans shall celebrate, even they who shall dwell on bluff crags beside Misenum's ^l sheltered haven untroubled by the waves.

And he shall shut up the blustering winds ^m in

^a Unknown.

^b Diotimus, an Athenian admiral, who came to Naples and there in accordance with an oracle sacrificed to Parthenope and established a torch-race in her honour (*Timaeus ap. schol.*). Thuc. i. 45 mentions an Athenian admiral Diotimus who is presumably the person meant. Mopsops, an old king of Attica.

^c In honour of Parthenope in Naples.

^d Cape near Cumae, called after Misenus, a companion of Odysseus (*Strabo xxvi.*).

^m Odysseus receives from Aeolus the winds tied up in an ox-skin, *Od. x.* 19 ff.

LÝCOPHRON

παλινστροβήτοις πημοναῖς ἀλώμενος
 κεραυνή μάστιγι συμφλεχθήσεται 740
 καύηξ, ἐριωῦ προσκαθήμενος κλάδῳ,
 ώς μὴ καταβρόξῃ νιν ἐν ῥόχθοις κλύδων,
 Χάρυβδιν ἐκφυσῶσαν ἐλκύσας βυθῷ.
 βαιὸν δὲ τερφθεὶς τοῖς Ἀτλαντίδος γάμοις,
 ἀναυλόχητον αὐτοκάβδαλον σκάφος 745
 βῆναι ταλάσσει καὶ κυβερνῆσαι τάλας
 αὐτουργότευκτον βâριν εἰς μέσην τρόπιν
 εἴκανα γόμφοις προστεταργανωμένην.
 ἃς οία τυτθὸν Ἀμφίβαιος ἐκβράσας
 τῆς κηρύλου δάμαρτος ἀπτῆνα σπόρον 750
 αὐταῖς μεσόδμαις καὶ σὺν ἵκρίοις βαλεῖ
 πρὸς κῦμα δύπτην ἐμπεπλεγμένον κάλοις.
 πόντου δ' ἄνπνος ἐνσαρούμενος μυχοῖς,
 ἀστῷ σύνοικος Θρηκίας Ἀινθηδόνος
 ἔσται. παρ' ἄλλου δ' ἄλλος, ώς πεύκης κλάδον, 755
 βύκτης στροβήσει φελλὸν ἐνθρώσκων πνοαῖς.
 μόλις δὲ Βύνης ἐκ παλιρροίας κακῆς
 ἅμπινξ σαώσει στέρνα δεδρυφαγμένον
 καὶ χεῖρας ἄκρας, αἷς κρεαγρεύτους πέτρας
 μάρπτων ἀλιβρώτοισιν αἵμαχθήσεται 760
 στόρθυγξι. νῆσον δ' εἰς Κρόνω στυγουμένην
 Ἀρπην περάσας, μεζέων κρεανόμον,
 ἄχλαινος ὕκτης, πημάτων λυγρῶν κόπις,
 τὸν μυθοπλάστην ἔξυλακτήσει γόον,
 ἀρὰς τετικῶς τοῦ τυφλωθέντος δάκους. 765

^a Hom. *Od.* xii. 432 ff.

^b Calypso, Hom. *Od.* vii. 245 ff.

^c Raft of Odysseus, Hom. *Od.* v. 234 ff.

^d Poseidon.

^e Glaucus, son of Poseidon, was a fisherman from Anthedon in Boeotia who became a god of the sea. Once a year he visited all coasts and islands (schol. Plato, *Rep.* x. 611).

ALEXANDRA

the hide of an ox, and wandering in woes that ebb and flow, he, the sea-gull, shall be burnt with the lash of the thunderbolt, clinging to the branch of a wild fig-tree^a so that the wave which draws spouting Charybdis to the deep may not swallow him in the surge. And, after brief pleasure in wedlock with the daughter^b of Atlas, he dares to set foot in his offhand vessel^c that never knew a dockyard and to steer, poor wretch, the bark which his own hands made, vainly fastened with dowels to the midst of the keel. Wherefrom Amphibaeus^d shall toss him forth, as it were the tiny unfledged brood of the halcyon's bride, and cast him, with mid-beams and deck together, headlong as a diver into the waves, entangled in the ropes, and sleepless, swept in the secret places of the sea, he shall dwell with the citizen^e of Thracian Anthedon. And like a branch of pine, blast after blast shall toss him as a cork, leaping on him with their gusts. And hardly shall the frontlet of Byne^f save him from the evil tide with torn breast and fingers wherewith he shall clutch the flesh-hooking rocks and be stained with blood by the sea-bitten spikes. And crossing to the island^g abhorred by Cronus—the isle of the Sickle that severed his privy parts—he a cloakless suppliant, babbling of awful sufferings, shall yelp out his fictitious tale of woe, paying the curse of the monster^h whom he blinded. Ah! not yet, not

^a Ino Leucothea, by whose veil Odysseus was saved (*Od.* v. 334 ff.).

^b Corcyra, under which was buried the sickle (*δρέπανη*, *ἀρπῆ*), with which Zeus mutilated Cronus, or Cronus mutilated Uranus (Hesiod, *Th.* 162, 179; Apoll. *Rh.* iv. 985 f.). Hence its old name Drepene.

^c The Cyclops Polyphemus, who cursed Odysseus (*Od.* ix. 534).

LYCOPHRON

οῦπω μάλ', οῦπω^a μὴ τοσόσδ' ὑπνος λάβοι
λήθης Μέλανθον ἐγκλιθένθ' Ἰππηγέτην.

ἢξει γάρ, ἢξει ναύλοχον 'Ρείθρου σκέπας
καὶ Νηρίτου πρηῶνας. ὄψεται δὲ πᾶν
μέλαθρον ἄρδην ἐκ βάθρων ἀνάστατον
μύκλοις γυναικόκλωψιν. ἡ δὲ βασσάρα
σεμνῶς κασωρεύουσα κοιλανεῖ δόμους,
θοίναισιν ὅλβον ἐκχέασα τλήμονος.

αὐτὸς δὲ πλείω τῶν ἐπὶ Σκαιαῖς πόνους
ἰδὼν μολοθρός, τλήσεται μὲν οὐκετῶν

στυγνὰς ἀπειλὰς εὐλόφῳ νώτῳ φέρειν
δέννοις κολασθείς, τλήσεται δὲ καὶ χερῶν
πληγαῖς ὑπείκειν καὶ βολαῖσιν ὁστράκων.

οὐ γάρ ξέναι μάστιγες, ἀλλὰ δαψιλῆς
σφραγὶς μενεῖ Θόαντος ἐν πλευραῖς ἔτι,

λύγοισι τετρανθεῖσα, τὰς δὲ λυμεῶν
ἐπεγκολάπτειν ἀστένακτος αἰνέσει,
ἔκουσίαν σμώδιγγα προσμάσσων δομῆς,
ὅπως παλεύσῃ δυσμενεῖς, κατασκόποις
λώβαισι καὶ κλαυθμοῖσι φηλώσας πρόμον.

δὲν Βομβυλείας κλιτὺς ἡ Τεμμικία
ὑψιστον ἡμῖν πῆμ' ἐτέκνωσέν ποτε,
μόνος πρὸς οἴκους ναυτίλων σωθεὶς τάλας.
λοισθον δὲ καύηξ ὥστε κυμάτων δρομεύς,

ώς κόγχος ἄλμη πάντοθεν περιτριβείς,
κτῆσίν τε θοίναις Πρωνίων λαφυστίαν

770

775

780

785

790

^a Poseidon.

^b In Ithaca.

^c Penelope's suitors. μύκλος = *ὄνος*, the ass being the type of lust (Pind. *P.* x. 36).

^d Penelope.

^e *Od.* xvii. 219, xviii. 26.

^f *Od.* xix. 66 ff. etc.

^g In order to enter Troy as a spy Odysseus got himself

ALEXANDRA

yet! Let not such sleep of forgetfulness find Melanthus,^a the Lord of Horses, bending. For he shall come, he shall come to Rheithron's^b sheltering haven and the cliffs of Neriton.^b And he shall behold all his house utterly overthrown from its foundations by lewd wife-stealers.^c And the vixen,^d primly coquetting, will make empty his halls, pouring forth the poor wight's wealth in banqueting. And he himself, poor parasite,^e shall see trouble beyond what he endured at the Scaeian gates; he shall endure to bear with submissive back sullen threats from his own slaves^f and to be punished with jeers; shall endure, too, to submit to buffeting of fists and hurling of potsherds. For not alien stripes but the liberal seal of Thoas^g shall remain upon his sides, engraved with rods: stripes which he, our destroyer, shall consent without a murmur to have engraved upon him, putting the voluntary weal upon his frame, that he may ensnare the foemen, with spying wounds and with tears deceiving our king.^h He whom of old the Temmicianⁱ hill of Bombyleia^j bare to be our chiefest bane—he alone of all his mariners, wretched one, shall win safely home. And lastly, like a sea-gull that roams the waves, worn all about by the salt water even as a shell and finding his possessions swallowed up in banqueting of the Pronians^k by the beaten and wounded by Thoas by way of disguise (*Il. Parv.* Kinkel, p. 42). Cf. Homer, *Odyssey*, iv. 244 ff.

^a Priam.

^b Boeotian: according to one legend Odysseus was born in Boeotia (Müller, *F.H.G.* i. 426).

^c Athena, inventor of flute (Pind. *P.* xii.), worshipped under this name in Boeotia.

^k The wooers of Penelope; Pronians=Cephallenians; cf. Προνναῖαι, Thuc. ii. 30.

LYCOPHRON

πρὸς τῆς Λακαίνης αἰνοβακχεύτου κιχών,
σῦφαρ θανεῖται πόντιον φυγὴν σκέπασ
κόραξ σὺν ὅπλοις Νηρίτων δρυμῶν πέλας.
κτενεῖ δὲ τύφας πλευρὰ λοίγιος στόνυξ
κέντρῳ δυσαλθῆς ἔλλοπος Σαρδωνικῆς.
κέλωρ δὲ πατρὸς ἄρταμος κληθήσεται,
Ἄχιλλέως δάμαρτος αὐτανέψιος.

μάντιν δὲ νεκρὸν Εύρυτὰν στέψει λεὼς
ὅ τ' αἰπὺ ναίων Τραμπύας ἐδέθλιον,
ἐν ᾧ ποτ' αὐθις Ἡρακλῆ φθίσει δράκων
Τυμφαῖος ἐν θοίναισιν Αἰθίκων πρόμος,
τὸν Αἴακοῦ τε κάπο Περσέως σπορᾶς
καὶ Τημενείων οὐκ ἄπωθεν αἰμάτων.

Πέρηγ δέ μιν θανόντα, Τυρσηνῶν ὄρος,
ἐν Γορτυναίᾳ δέξεται πεφλεγμένον,
ὅταν στενάζων κῆρας ἐκπνεύσῃ βίον
παιδός τε καὶ δάμαρτος, ἦν κτείνας πόσις
αὐτὸς πρὸς Ἀιδην δευτέραν ὅδὸν περᾶ,
σφαγαῖς ἀδελφῆς ἡλοκιυμένος δέρην,
Γλαύκωνος Ἀιώνιοιο τ' αὐτανεψίας.

**Χώ μὲν τοσούτων θῦνα πημάτων ἴδων
ἄστρεπτον "Αιδην δύσεται τὸ δεύτερον,
γαληνὸν ἡμαρ οὕποτ' ἐν ζωῇ δρακών.
ὡ σχέτλι', ὡς σοι κρεῖσσον ἦν μίμνειν πάτρα
βοηλατοῦντα καὶ τὸν ἐργάτην μύκλον**

- ^a Penelope, as daughter of Icarus, brother of Tyndareus.
 - ^b Spear of Telegonus tipped with spine of thornback.
 - ^c Telegonus, son of Odysseus and Circe.
 - ^d Achilles in Elysium (Simonid. fr. 213, Ibyc. fr. 37) has to wife Medeia, daughter of Aeëtes, brother of Circe.
 - ^e Polyperchon, king of the Epeirotes, murdered in 309 B.C. Heracles, son of Alexander the Great and Barsine (Paus. ix. 7. 2).
 - ^f Odysseus.
 - ^g Unknown hill in Etruria.

ALEXANDRA

Laconian lady ^a of fatal frenzy, ancient as a crow he shall flee with his weapons the shelter of the sea and in wrinkled age die beside the woods of Neriton. The deadly spike,^b hard to heal, of the Sardinian fish shall wound his sides with its sting and kill him ; and his son ^c shall be called the butcher of his father, that son who shall be the own cousin of the bride ^d of Achilles. And in death he shall be garlanded as a seer by the Eurytanian folk and by the dweller in the steep abode of Trampya, wherein one day hereafter the Tymphaean dragon,^e even the king of the Aethices, shall at a feast destroy Heracles sprung from the seed of Aeacus and Perseus and no stranger to the blood of Temenus.

When he ^f is dead, Perge,^g hill of the Tyrrhenians, shall receive his ashes in the land of Gortyn ^h; when, as he breathes out his life, he shall bewail the fate of his son ⁱ and his wife,^j whom her husband ^k shall slay and himself next pass to Hades, his throat cut by the hands of his sister, the own cousin of Glaucon and Apsyrtus.^l

And having seen such a heap of woes he shall go down a second ^m time to unturning Hades, having never beheld a day of calm in all his life. O wretched one ! how much better had it been for thee to remain in thy homeland driving oxen, and

^a Cortona in Etruria, where Odysseus was said to be buried.

^b Telemachus.

^f Circe.

^k Telemachus, who married Circe and killed her, and was himself killed by Cassiphone, daughter of Odysseus and Circe, and thus half-sister of Telemachus.

ⁱ Aeëtes, Pasiphaë, Circe, are children of Helios, and thus Apsyrtus, son of Aeëtes, Glaucon (Glaucus), son of Pasiphaë, Cassiphone, daughter of Circe, are cousins.

^m He had gone to Hades before as a living man.

LYCOPHRON

κάνθων' ὑπὸ ζεύγλαισι μεσσαβοῦν ἔτι
πλασταῖσι λύσσης μηχαναῖς οἰστρημένον
ἢ τηλικῶνδε πεῖραν ὄτλῆσαι κακῶν.

'Ο δ' αἰνόλεκτρον ἀρπαγεῖσαν εὐνέτης
πλᾶτιν ματεύων, κληδόνων πεπυσμένος,
ποθῶν δὲ φάσμα πτηνὸν εἰς αἴθραν φυγόν,
ποίους θαλάσσης οὐκ ἐρευνήσει μυχούς;
ποίαν δὲ χέρσον οὐκ ἀνιχνεύσει μολών;
ἐπόφεται μὲν πρῶτα Τυφῶνος σκοπάς,
καὶ πέμπελον γραῦν μαρμαρουμένην δέμας,
καὶ τὰς Ἐρεμβῶν ναυβάταις ἡχθημένας
προβλῆτας ἀκτάς. ὕψεται δὲ τλήμονος
Μύρρας ἐρυμνὸν ἄστυ, τῆς μογοστόκους
ἀδūνας ἐξέλυσε δενδρώδης κλάδος,
καὶ τὸν θεἁ κλαυσθέντα Γαύαντος τάφον
Σχοινῆδι μουσόφθαρτον Ἀρέντᾳ Ξένῃ,
κραυτῆρι λευκῷ τόν ποτ' ἔκτανε πτέλας.
ἐπόφεται δὲ τύρσιας Κηφηίδας
καὶ Λαφρίου λακτίσμαθ^b Ἐρμαίου ποδὸς
δισσάς τε πέτρας, κέπφος αἷς προσήλατο
δαιτὸς χατίζων. ἀντὶ θηλείας δ' ἔβη
τὸν χρυσόπατρον μόρφον ἀρπάσας γνάθοις,

^a Odysseus, feigning madness to avoid going to Troy (*Od.* ii. 170, *xxiv.* 115), yoked to his plough an ox and an ass (schol.) or a horse and an ox (Hygin. *Fab.* 95).

^b Menelaus; for his wanderings in search of Helen cf. *Od.* iv. 81 ff.

^c Helen.

^d Cf. 112 ff., 131.

^e Cilicia.

^f Cyprus. When Aphrodite hid from the gods on Mount Casion in Cyprus, her hiding-place was revealed by an old woman, whom for her treachery Aphrodite turned into stone.

^g Aethiopians or Arabians.

^h Byblus in Phoenicia. Myrrha, before the birth of Adonis, was turned into a tree (myrrh) by Aphrodite (Apollod. iii. 184, Anton. Lib. 34).

ALEXANDRA

to harness still the working stallion ass to the yoke,
frenzied with feigned pretence of madness,^a than to
suffer the experience of such woes !

And he ^b again—the husband seeking for his fatal bride ^c snatched from him, having heard rumours, and yearning for the winged phantom ^d that fled to the sky,—what secret places of the sea shall he not explore ? What dry land shall he not come and search ? First he shall visit the watching-place of Typhon,^e and the old hag turned to stone,^f and theutting shores of the Erembi,^g abhorred by mariners. And he shall see the strong city of unhappy Myrrha,^h who was delivered of the pangs of child-birth by a branching tree ; and the tomb of Gauasⁱ whose death the Muses wrought—wept by the goddess ^j of the Rushes,^k Arenta, the Stranger^l: Gauas whom the wild boar slew with white tusk. And he shall visit the towers^m of Cepheus and the placeⁿ that was kicked by the foot of Hermes Laphrios, and the two rocks on which the petrel leapt in quest of food, but carried off in his jaws, instead of a woman,^o the eagle son^p of the golden Sire—a male

‘ Adonis, son of Myrrha, killed by a boar (Apollod. iii. 183), to hunt which he had been incited by the Muses’ praise of hunting (schol.). ’ Aphrodite.

^x Name of Aphrodite in Samos.

^y Aphrodite in Memphis (Herod. ii. 112).

^m Aethiopia, cf. Arat. 183.

ⁿ In Aethiopia was a place ‘Ερμοῦ πτέρυη where the foot of Hermes, who was here watching Io, caused a spring to burst forth.

^o Andromeda, exposed to the sea-monster Cetus (petrel here, in Lycophron’s manner).

^p Perseus, son of Zeus and Danaë, whom Zeus visited in a golden shower, rescued Andromeda. He allowed himself to be swallowed by the beast, whose inwards he then cut to pieces with a sickle.

LYCOPHRON

τὸν ἡπατουργὸν ἄρσεν' ἀρβυλόπτερον.
πεφῆσεται δὲ τοῦ θεριστῆρος ἔνρω
φάλαινα δυσμίσητος ἔξιωμένη,
ἰπποβρότους ὠδῖνας οἴξαντος τόκων
τῆς δειρόπαιδος μαρμαρώπιδος γαλῆς·
ὅς ζωπλαστῶν ἄνδρας ἐξ ἄκρου ποδὸς
ἀγαλματώσας ἀμφελυτρώσει πέτρῳ,
λαμπτηροκλέπτης τριπλανοῦς ποδηγίας.

'Επόψεται δὲ τοὺς θερειπότους γύνας
καὶ ρεῖθρον Ἀσβύσταο καὶ χαμευνάδας
εὐνάς, δυσόδμοις θηροὶ συγκοιμώμενος.
καὶ πάντα τλήσεθ' οὖνεκ' Αἰγύνας κυνὸς
τῆς θηλύπαιδος καὶ τριάνορος κόρης.
ῆξει δ' ἀλήτης εἰς Ιαπύγων στρατόν,
καὶ δῶρ' ἀνάψει παρθένῳ Σκυλητρίᾳ
Ταμάσσιον κρατῆρα καὶ βοάγριον
καὶ τὰς δάμαρτος ἀσκέρας εὐμάριδας.
ῆξει δὲ Σῆριν καὶ Λακινίον μυχούς,
ἐν οἷσι πόρτις ὅρχατον τεύξει θεῷ
'Οπλοσμίᾳ φυτοῖσιν ἔξησκημένον.
γυναιξὶ δ' ἔσται τεθμὸς ἐγχώροις ἀεὶ⁸⁴⁰
πενθεῖν τὸν εἰνάπηχυν Αἰακοῦ τρίτον

^a Perseus cuts off the head of Medusa; from the blood spring the horse Pegasus and the man Chrysaor.

^b Medusa, called a weasel because weasels were supposed to give birth through the neck (Ant. Lib. xxix.; Ovid, *M.* ix. 323).

^c Perseus with the Gorgon's head turned Polydectes, king of Seriphos, and his people to stone (Pind. *P.* x. 48, xii. 14).

^d The daughters of Phorcys, the Graeae, had but one eye in common (Aesch. *P. V.* 795), which Perseus stole but restored when they consented to guide him to the Nymphs, who gave him winged shoes, a wallet, and the cap of invisibility.

^e Egypt.

^f The Nile.

^g i.e. seals; Homer, *Odyssey* iv. 351 ff.

^h Helen. Aegyan = Laconian, cf. Steph. Byz. s.v. *Alyus*.

ALEXANDRA

with winged sandals who destroyed his liver. By the harvester's blade shall be slain the hateful whale dismembered : the harvester^a who delivered of her pains in birth of horse and man the stony-eyed weasel^b whose children sprang from her neck. Fashioning men as statues from top to toe he shall envelop them in stone^c—he that stole the lamp of his three wandering guides.^d

And he shall visit the fields^e which drink in summer and the stream of Asbystes^f and the couch on the ground where he shall sleep among evil-smelling beasts.^g And all shall he endure for the sake of the Aegyan bitch,^h her of the three husbands,ⁱ who bare only female children.^j And he shall come as a wanderer to the folk of the Iapyges^k and offer gifts to the Maiden of the Spoils,^l even the mixing-bowl from Tamassus^m and the shield of oxhide and the fur-lined shoes of his wife. And he shall come to Sirisⁿ and the recesses of Lacinium,^o wherein a heifer^p shall fashion an orchard for the goddess Hoplosmia,^q furnished with trees. And it shall be for all time an ordinance for the women of the land to mourn^r the nine-cubit hero,^s third in descent

^a Menelaus, Paris, Deiphobus.

^b Iphigeneia and Hermione.

^k In S.E. Italy.

ⁱ Athena Ἀγελέη (Hom.). The reference is to *Castrum Minervae*, south of Hydruntum; cf. Strabo 281.

^m In Cyprus, famous for metal-work (Strabo 255 and 684).

ⁿ On the Gulf of Tarentum (Strabo 264).

^o Cape near Croton with temple of Hera Lacinia (Steph. Byz. s.v. Λακτυῖον, Livy xxiv. 3).

^p Thetis, who dedicated Lacinium to Hera (Serv. on *Aen.* iii. 552). ^q Hera in Elis (schol.).

^r The women of Croton mourn for Achilles and wear no gay dress.

^s Achilles, son of Peleus, son of Aeacus and of Thetis, daughter of Doris; “nine-cubit” i.e. of heroic stature.

LYCOPHRON

καὶ Δωρίδος, πρηστῆρα δαῖου μάχης,
καὶ μήτε χρυσῷ φαιδρὰ καλλύνειν ρέθη,
μήθ' ἀβροπήνους ἀμφιβάλλεσθαι πέπλους
κάλχῃ φορυκτούς, οὐνεκεν θεῷ θεὸς
χέρσου μέγαν στόρθυγγα δωρεῖται κτίσαι.

865

ἢξει δὲ ταύρου γυμνάδας κακοξένους
πάλης κονίστρας, ὃν τε Κωλώτις τεκνοῖ,
Ἄλεντία κρείουσα Λογγούρου μυχῶν,
Ἄρπης Κρόνου πήδημα Κογχείας θ' ὅδωρ
κάμψας, Γονοῦσάν τ' ἡδὲ Σικανῶν πλάκας,
καὶ θηροχλαίνου σηκὸν ὡμηστοῦ λύκου,
οὖν Κρηθέως ἄμναμος ὄρμίσας σκάφος
ἔδειμε πεντήκοντα σὺν ναυηγέταις.

870

κρόκαι δὲ Μιωνῶν εὐλιπῆ στελγίσματα
τηροῦσιν, ἄλμης οὐδὲ φοιβάζει κλύδων
οὐδ' ὄμβρία σμήχουσα δηναιὸν νιφάς.

875

"Ἀλλοις δὲ θῖνες οἱ τε Ταυχείρων πέλας
μύρμηκες αἰάζουσιν ἐκβεβρασμένους
ἔρημον εἰς Ἀτλαντος οἰκητήριον
θρυλιγμάτων δέρτροισι προσσεσηρότας".
Μόψον Τιταιρώνειον ἔνθα ναυβάται
θανόντα ταρχύσαντο, τυμβείαν δ' ὑπὲρ
κρηπῖδ' ἀνεστήλωσαν Ἀργώου δορὸς
κλασθὲν πέτευρον, νερτέρων κειμήλιον,
Αὔσιγδα Κινύφειος δὲ τέγγων ρόος

880

885

^a Thetis to Hera.

^b Lacinium.

^c Eryx, son of Butes and Aphrodite, who compelled strangers to wrestle with him till he was slain by Heracles. At Mount Eryx in Sicily was a temple of Aphrodite Erycinia.

^d Aphrodite in Cyprus (schol.).

^e Aphrodite in Colophon (schol.).

^f Unknown.

^g Drepanum in Sicily.

ALEXANDRA

from Aeacus and Doris, the hurricane of battle strife, and not to deck their radiant limbs with gold, nor array them in fine-spun robes stained with purple—because a goddess^a to a goddess^a presents that great spur^b of land to be her dwelling-place. And he shall come to the inhospitable wrestling-arena of the bull^c whom Colotis^d bare, even Alentia,^e Queen of the recesses of Longuros,^f rounding the Cronos' Sickle's leap^g and the water of Concheia,^f and Gonusa^f and the plains of the Sicanians, and the shrine of the ravenous wolf^h clad in the skin of a wild beast, which the descendant of Cretheus, when he had brought his vessel to anchor, built with his fifty mariners. And the beach still preserves the oily scrapings of the bodies of the Minyans, nor does the wave of the brine cleanse them, nor the long rubbing of the rainy shower.

And othersⁱ the shores and reefs near Taucheira^j mourn, cast upon the desolate dwelling-place^k of Atlas, grinning on the points of their wreckage: where Mopsus^l of Titaeron died and was buried by the mariners, who set over his tomb's pedestal a broken blade from the ship Argo, for a possession of the dead,—where the Cinyphian stream^m fattens

^a Heracles, with the lion's skin, to whom Jason, son of Aeson, son of Cretheus, built a temple in Aethalia (Elba), where curiously coloured pebbles were supposed to get their colour from the flesh-scrapings (*διοστλεγγίσματα*) of the Argonauts (Minyaæ) (Diodor. iv. 56, Strabo 224, Apoll. Rh. iv. 654, Arist. *Mirab.* 105).

^b Guneus, Prothous, and Eurypylus wander to Libya.

^c Near Cyrene (Herod. iv. 171). ^d Libya.

^e Mopsus from Titaron in Thessaly was the seer of the Argonauts. He was killed by snake-bite in Libya (Apoll. Rh. iv. 1502).

^f Cinyps (Herod. iv. 175).

LYCOPHRON

νασμοῖς λιπαίνει, τῷ δὲ Νηρέως γόνῳ
Τρίτωνι Κολχὶς ὥπασεν δάνος γυνὴ
χρυσῷ πλατὺν κρατῆρα κεκροτημένον,
δείξαντι πλωτὴν οἰμον, ἢ διὰ στενῶν
μύρμων ἐνήσει Τίφυς ἄθραυστον σκάφος.

Γραικοὺς δὲ χώρας τουτάκις λαβεῖν κράτη
θαλασσόπαις δίμορφος αὐδάζει θεός,
ὅταν παλίμπουν δῶρον ἄγραυλος λεὼς
“Ελλην” ὄρέξῃ νοσφίσας πάτρας Λίβυς.

εὐχὰς δὲ δειμαίνοντες Ἀσβύσται κτέαρ
κρύψουσ’ ἄφαντον ἐν χθονὸς νειροῖς μυχοῖς,
ἐν ἣ Κυφαίων δύσμορον στρατηλάτην
ναύταις συνεκβράσουσι Βορραῖαι πνοαί,
τόν τ’ ἐκ Παλαύθρων ἔκγονον Τευθρηδόνος,
Ἀμφρυσίων σκηπτοῦχον Εύρυναμπίων,

καὶ τὸν δυνάστην τοῦ πετρωθέντος λύκου
ἀποιωδόρπου καὶ πάγων Τυμφρηστίων.
ῶν οἱ μὲν Αἴγανειαν ἄθλιοι πάτραν
ποθοῦντες, οἱ δ’ Ἐχῖνον, οἱ δὲ Τίταρον
Ἴρόν τε καὶ Τρηχῆνα καὶ Περραιβικὴν
Γόννον Φάλαννάν τ’ ἡδ’ Ολοσσόνων γύνας
καὶ Κασταναίαν, ἀκτέριστον ἐν πέτραις
αιῶνα κωκύσουσιν ἡλοκισμένοι.

^a Between Taucheira and Cyrene.

^b Son of Poseidon and Amphitrite, daughter of Nereus.

^c Medeia.

^d Triton guided the Argonauts out of Lake Tritonis, receiving from Jason a bronze tripod (here a mixing-bowl), which he placed in his temple, declaring that when a descendant of the Argonauts should recover the tripod, a hundred Greek cities would be founded near Lake Tritonis. When the neighbouring tribes heard this, they hid the tripod (Herod. iv. 179; Apoll. Rh. iv. 529 ff., 1547 ff.; Diodor. iv. 56). ^e Steersman of the Argo (Apoll. Rh. i. 105).

^f Triton, half-man, half-fish.

ALEXANDRA

Ausigda^a with its waters, and where to Triton,^b descendant of Nereus, the Colchian woman^c gave as a gift the broad mixing-bowl^d wrought of gold, for that he showed them the navigable path whereby Tiphys^e should guide through the narrow reefs his ship undamaged. And the twy-formed god,^f son of the sea, declares that the Greeks shall obtain the sovereignty of the land^g when the pastoral people of Libya shall take from their fatherland and give to a Hellene the home-returning gift. And the Asbystians, fearing his vows, shall hide the treasure from sight in low depths of the earth, whereon the blasts of Boreas shall cast with his mariners the hapless leader^h of the men of Cyphos and the sonⁱ of Tenthredon from Palauthra,^j king of the Amphry-sians of Euryampus,^k and the lord^l of the Wolf^m that devoured the atonement and was turned to stone and of the crags of Tymphrestus.ⁿ Of whom some, unhappy, yearning for their fatherland of Aegoneia,^o others for Echinos,^p others for Titaros^q and for Iros^r and for Trachis^s and Perrhaebic Gonnos^t and Phalanna,^u and the fields of the Olossenians,^v and Castanaia,^w torn on the rocks shall bewail their fate that lacks the rites of funeral.

^a Founding of Cyrene (Pind. *P.* iv.)

^b Guneus from Cyphos in Perrhaibia (*Il.* ii. 748).

^c Prothous, *Il.* ii. 756. ^d In (Thessalian) Magnesia.

^e On the Amphrysus in Thessaly.

^f Eurypylus from Ormenion in Thessaly (*Il.* ii. 734).

^g When Peleus had collected a herd of cattle as an atonement for the murder of Actor, son of Acastus (schol.) or Eurytion (Ant. Lib. 38) or Phocus (Ovid, *M.* xi. 381), the herd was devoured by a wolf which Thetis turned into stone. This stone is variously located in Thessaly or Phocis.

^h In Thessaly.

ⁱ In Malis.

^j Near Mount Oeta.

^k In Magnesia.

LYCOPHRON

"Αλλην δ' ἐπ' ἄλλῃ κῆρα κινήσει θεός,
λυγρὴν πρὸ νόστου συμφορὰν δωρούμενος.

Τὸν δ' Αἰσάρου τε ρέιθρα καὶ βραχύπτολις
Οἰνωτρίας γῆς κεγχρίνη βεβρωμένον
Κρίμισα φιτροῦ δέξεται μιαιφόνον.
αὐτὴ γὰρ ἄκραν ἄρδιν εὐθυνεῖ χεροῖν
Σάλπιγξ ἀποφάλλουσα Μαιώτην πλόκον.
Δύρα παρ' ὅχθαις ὃς ποτε φλέξας θρασὺν
λέοντα ράιβῳ χεῖρας ὥπλισε Σκύθη
δράκοντ' ἀφύκτων γομφίων λυροκτύπω.
Κράθις δὲ τύμβους ὅψεται δεδουπότος,
εὐράξ 'Αλαίου Παταρέως ἀνακτόρων,
Ναύαιθος ἐνθα πρὸς κλύδων' ἐρεύγεται.
κτενοῦσι δ' αὐτὸν Αὔσονες Πελλήνιοι
βοηδρομοῦντα Λινδίων στρατηλάταις,
οὓς τῇλε Θερμύδρου τε Καρπάθου τ' ὄρῶν
πλάνητας αἴθων Θρασκίας πέμψει κύων,
ξένην ἐποικήσοντας ὄθνείαν χθόνα.
ἐν δ' αὖ Μακάλλοις σηκὸν ἔγχωροι μέγαν
ὑπὲρ τάφων δείμαντες, αἰανῆ θεὸν
λοιβαῖσι κυδανοῦσι καὶ θύσθλοις βοῶν.

^a Philoctetes, son of Poeas from Magnesia, returns from Troy to his home, but owing to a sedition went to S. Italy, where he founded Chone, Petelia, and Crimisa (Strabo 254).

^b Near Croton (Strabo 262).

^c Philoctetes having been bitten by a viper was left by the Greeks in Lemnos, but as Troy could not be taken without the bow and arrows of Heracles which he had, they afterwards brought him to Troy, where he killed Paris.

^d Paris, in reference to Hecuba's dream.

^e Athena in Argos (Paus. ii. 21. 3), where was a temple of Athena Salpinx, said to have been founded by Hegeleos, son of Tyrsenus, the reputed inventor of the trumpet.

^f i.e. Scythian.

ALEXANDRA

One evil fate after another shall god arouse, presenting them with grievous calamity in place of return to their homes.

Another^a shall the streams of Aesarus^b and the little city of Crimisa in the Oenotrian land receive : even the snake-bitten^c slayer of the fire-brand^d; for the Trumpet^e herself shall with her hand guide his arrow point, releasing the twanging Maeotian^f bow-string. On the banks of Dyras^g he burnt of old the bold lion,^h and armed his hands with the crooked Scythian dragonⁱ that harped with unescapable teeth. And Crathis^j shall see his tomb when he is dead, sideways from the shrine of Alaeus^k of Patara, where Nauaethus^l belches seaward. The Ausonian Pellenians^m shall slay him when he aids the leaders of the Lindians,ⁿ whom far from Thermydron^o and the mountains of Carpathus^p the fierce hound Thrascias^q shall send wandering to dwell in a strange and alien soil. But in Macalla,^r again, the people of the place shall build a great shrine above his grave and glorify him as an everlasting god with libations and sacrifice of oxen.

^a River near Oeta where Heracles was cremated by Philoctetes who inherited his bow and arrows.

^b Heracles.

^c Heracles' bow.

^d River near Sybaris.

^e At Crimisa Philoctetes built a temple to Apollo Alaeus (*i.e.* "of wandering"). Patara in Lycia had a famous temple of Apollo (Strabo 666).

^f River near Croton where Trojan captive women burnt the Greek ships (Strabo 262).

^g Philoctetes died fighting for Rhodian settlers in Italy, who had been carried thither by the N.N.W. wind, against settlers from Pellene in Achaea.

^h Lindos in Rhodes.

ⁱ Harbour of Lindos.

^j Island between Rhodes and Crete.

^k N.N.W. wind.

^l Town in Chonia.

LYCOPHRON

930

‘Ο δ’ ἵπποτέκτων Λαγαρίας ἐν ἀγκάλαις,
 ἔγχος πεφρικῶς καὶ φάλαγγα θουρίαν,
 πατρῶον ὄρκον ἐκτίνων ψευδώμοτον,
 δὸν ἀμφὶ μήλων τῶν δορικτήτων τάλας
 πύργων Κομαιθοῦς συμπεφυρμένων στρατῷ
 στεργοξυνεύνων οῦνεκεν νυμφευμάτων

935

‘Αλοῖτιν ἔτλη τὴν Κυδωνίαν Θρασὼ
 ὄρκωμοτῆσαι τόν τε Κρηστώνης θεὸν
 Κανδάον’ ἢ Μάμερτον ὅπλίτην λύκον,
 ὁ μητρὸς ἐντὸς δελφύος στυγνὴν μάχην
 στήσας ἀραγμοῖς πρὸς κασύγνητον χεροῖν,
 οὕπω τὸ Τιτοῦς λαμπρὸν αὐγάζων φάσ
 οὐδ’ ἐκφυγὰν ὡδῖνας ἀλγεινὰς τόκων.

940

τοιγάρ πόποι φύξηλιν ἥνδρωσαν σπόρον,
 πύκτην μὲν ἐσθλόν, πτῶκα δ’ ἐν κλόνῳ δορός,
 καὶ πλεῖστα τέχναις ὠφελήσαντα στρατόν.

945

ὅς ἀμφὶ Κίριν καὶ Κυλιστάνου¹ γάνος
 ἔπηλυς οἴκους τῇλε νάσσεται πάτρας,
 τὰ δ’ ἐργαλεῖα, τοῖσι τέτρηνας βρέτας
 τεύξει ποτ’ ἐγχώριοισι μέρμερον βλάβην,
 καθιερώσει Μυνδίας ἀνακτόροις.

950

“Άλλοι δ’ ἐνοικήσουσι Σικανῶν χθόνα,
 πλαγκτοὶ μολόντες, ἔνθα Λαυμέδων τριπλᾶς

¹ Κυλιστάνου Scheer from E.M. 544, 30 Κυλιστάρ(ν)ον.

“Near Thurii in S. Italy, founded by Epeius (Strabo 263).”

“In later epic Epeius is typical coward (Q. Smyrn. iv. 323; xii. 28, etc.).”

“Panopeus went with Amphitryon against the Taphians and Teleboans. Pterelaus, king of the former, had a lock of golden hair which made him invincible. Comaetho, his daughter, fell in love with Amphitryon and cut off the lock. Amphitryon captured the city of Pterelaus and put to death Comaetho. Panopeus seized some of the spoils

ALEXANDRA

In the sheltering arms of Lagaria^a shall dwell the builder^b of the horse. Afraid^c of the spear and the impetuous phalanx, he pays for the false oath of his father^d regarding the spear-won herds, which wretched man, when the towers of Comaetho^e were confounded by the army in the cause of loving marriage, he dared to swear by Aloetis Cydonia Thraso,^f and by the god^g of Crestone,^h Candaon or Mamertus, warrior wolf. Heⁱ even within his mother's womb arrayed hateful battle against his brother with blows of his hands, while he looked not yet on the bright light of Tito, nor had yet escaped the grievous pains of birth. And for his false oath the gods made his son grow to be a coward man, a good boxer but a skulker in the mellay of the spear. By his arts he most greatly helped the host; and by Ciris^j and the bright waters of Cylistanus he shall dwell as an alien, far from his fatherland; and the tools wherewith he shall bore the image and fashion sad ruin for the people of my country, he shall consecrate in the shrine of Myndia.^k

And others shall dwell in the land^l of the Sicanians, wandering to the spot where Laomedon,^m unjustly, but denied it on oath, swearing falsely by Athena and Ares.

^l Athena Aloetis, as avenger of sin; Cydonia, cult-name of Athena in Elis where she had a temple founded by Clymenus from Cydonia in Crete; Thraso ("Bold"), as warlike goddess.

^o Ares. Here Candaon must be a title of Ares, but in 328 Hephaestus. ⁿ In Thrace.

^o P. fought with his brother Crisus in his mother's womb.

^s = Aciris, river near Siris (Strabo 264), in Lucania.

^z Athena, from her cult at Myndus in Caria. ^o In Sicily.

^m When Phoenodamas refused to expose his daughters to the sea-beast, Laomedon had to expose his own daughter Hesione. In revenge he gave the daughters of Phoenodamus to some merchants to expose in the far West.

LYCOPHRON

ναύταις ἔδωκε Φοινοδάμαντος κόρας,
ταῖς κητοδόρποις συμφοραῖς δεδηγμένος,
τηλοῦ προθεῖναι θηρσὸν ὀμησταῖς βορὰν
μολόντας εἰς γῆν ἔσπερον Λαιστρυγόνων,
ὅπου συνοικεῖ δαψιλής ἐρημία.

955

αἱ δ' αὖ παλαιστοῦ μητέρος Ζηρυνθίας
στηκὸν μέγαν δείμαντο, δωτίνην θεᾶ,
μόρον φυγοῦσαι καὶ μονοικήτους ἔδρας,
ῶν δὴ μίαν Κριμισός, ὥνδαλθεὶς κυνί,
ἔζευξε λέκτροις ποταμός· ἡ δὲ δαιμονὶ^c
τῷ θηρομίκτῳ σκύλακα γενναῖον τεκνοῖ,
τρισσῶν συνοικιστῆρα καὶ κτίστην τόπων.
ὅς δὴ ποδηγῶν πτόρθον Ἀγχίσου νόθον
ἀξεῖ τρίδειρον νῆσον εἰς ληκτηρίαν,
τῶν Δαρδανείων ἐκ τόπων ναυσθλούμενον.
Αἴγέστα τλῆμον, σοὶ δὲ δαιμόνων φραδαῖς
πένθος μέγιστον καὶ δι' αἰώνος πάτρας
ἔσται πυρὸς ρίπαισιν ἥθαλωμένης.

960

μόνη δὲ πύργων δυστυχεῖς κατασκαφὰς
νήπαυστον αἰάζουσα καὶ γοωμένη
δαρὸν στενάξεις. πᾶς δὲ λυγαίαν λεὼς
ἐσθῆτα προστρόπαιον ἐγχλαινούμενος
αὐχμῷ πινώδης λυπρὸν ἀμπρεύσει βίον.
κρατὸς δ' ἄκουρος νῶτα καλλινεῖ φόβη,
μνήμην παλαιῶν τημελοῦσ' ὀδυρμάτων.

970

975

Πολλοὶ δὲ Σῆριν ἀμφὶ καὶ Λευταρνίαν

^a Aphrodite, as in 449; but in 1178 Hecate.

^b Eryx; see 866 f.

^c Aegesta. A dog, representing Crimisus, appears on coins of (S)egesta (Sestri) (Head, *Hist. Num.* p. 164 f.).

ALEXANDRA

stung by the ravages of the gluttonous sea-monster, gave to mariners to expose the three daughters of Phoenodamas that they should be devoured by ravenous wild beasts, there far off where they came to the land of the Laestrygonians in the West, where dwells always abundant desolation. And those daughters in their turn built a great shrine for the Zerynthian^a mother of the wrestler,^b as a gift to the goddess, for as much as they had escaped from doom and lonely dwelling. Of these one^c the river Crimisus, in the likeness of a dog, took to be his bride: and she to the half-beast god bears a noble whelp,^d settler and founder of three places.^e That whelp shall guide the bastard^f scion of Anchises and bring him to the farthest bounds of the three-necked island,^g voyaging from Dardanian places. Hapless Aegesta! to thee by devising of the gods there shall be most great and age-long sorrow for my country when it is consumed by the breath of fire. And thou alone shalt groan for long, bewailing and lamenting unceasingly the unhappy overthrow of her towers. And all thy people, clad in the sable garb of the suppliant, squalid and unkempt, shall drag out a sorrowful life, and the unshorn hair of their heads shall deck their backs, keeping the memory of ancient woes.^h

And many shall dwell by Sirisⁱ and Leutarnia's^j

^a Aegestes.

^b Aegesta, Eryx, Entella.

^c Elymus, eponym of the Elymi.

^d Sicily.

^h The native garb of the people of Segesta is interpreted as mourning for Troy; cf. 863, 1137.

ⁱ In Lucania.

^j Coast of Calabria.

LYCOPHRON

ἄρουραν οἰκήσουσιν, ἔνθα δύσμορος
 Κάλχας ὀλύνθων Σισυφεὺς ἀνηρίθμων 980
 κεῖται, κάρα μάστιγι γογγύλῃ τυπείς,
 ρείθροισιν ὡκὺς ἔνθα μύρεται Σίνις,
 ἄρδων βαθεῖαν Χωνίας παγκληρίαν.
 πόλιν δ' ὅμοίαν Ἰλίω δυσδαιμονες
 δείμαντες, ἀλγυνοῦσι Λαφρίαν κόρην 985
 Σάλπιγγα, δηώσαντες ἐν ναῷ θεᾶς
 τοὺς πρόσθ' ἔδειθλον Ξουθίδας ὥκηκότας.
 γλήναις δ' ἄγαλμα ταῖς ἀναιμάτοις μύσει,
 στυγνὴν Ἀχαιῶν εἰς Ἱάονας βλάβην
 λεῦσσον φόνον τ' ἔμφυλον ἀγραύλων λύκων, 990
 ὅταν θανὼν λήταρχος ἴρειας σκύλαξ
 πρώτος κελαινῷ βωμὸν αἰμάξῃ βρότῳ.
 "Ἄλλοι δὲ πρῶνας δυσβάτους Τυλησίους
 Λίνου θ^ρ ἀλισμῆκτοι δειραίαν ἄκραν
 Ἀμαζόνος σύγκληρον ἄρσονται πέδον, 995
 δούλης γυναικὸς ζεῦγλαν ἐνδεδεγμένοι,
 ἦν χαλκομίτρου θῆσσαν ὀτρηρῆς κόρης
 πλανῆτιν ἄξει κῦμα πρὸς ξένην χθόνα.
 ἦς ἐκπνεούσης λοῖσθον ὁφθαλμὸς τυπεὶς
 πιθηκομόρφῳ πότμον Αἴτωλῷ φθόρῳ 1000
 τεύξει τράφηκι φοινίῳ τετμημένῳ.

^a In connexion with Heracles and his carrying off of the oxen of Geryon, legend told that Heracles, seeing a seer (here called Calchas) sitting under a fig-tree, asked him how many figs were on the tree. "Ten bushels and one fig," said the seer. When Heracles vainly tried to put the odd fig into the tenth bushel, the seer mocked him and Heracles killed him with his fist.

^b Sisyphus is the type of cleverness.

^c The fist of Heracles.

^d i.e. Siris.

^e Achaeans come from Troy and settle near Siris on the site of the later Heracleia. They kill the Ionians, the

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fields, where lies the unhappy Calchas ^a who Sisyphus-like ^b counted the unnumbered figs, and who was smitten on the head by the rounded scourge ^c— where Sinis' ^d swift stream flows, watering the rich estate of Chonia. There the unhappy men shall build a city like Ilios,^e and shall vex the Maiden^f Laphria Salpinx by slaying in the temple of the goddess the descendants^g of Xuthus who formerly occupied the town. And her image shall shut its bloodless eyes, beholding the hateful destruction of Ionians by Achaeans and the kindred slaughter of the wild wolves, when the minister son of the priestess dies and stains first the altar with his dark blood.

And others shall take to them the steep Tylesian^h hills and sea-washed Linosⁱ hilly promontory, the territory of the Amazon,^j taking on them the yoke of a slave woman, whom, as servant of the brazen-mailed impetuous maiden,^k the wave shall carry wandering to an alien land: slave of that maiden whose eye, smitten as she breathes her last, shall bring doom to the ape-formed Aetolian pest,^k wounded by the previous settlers, in the temple of Ilian Athena; cf. Aristot. *Mirab.* 106, Athen. xii. 523, Strabo 264 (who says it was the Ionians who murdered the earlier Trojan settlers).

^f Athena, cf. 356, 915.

^g Ionians, Ion being son of Xuthus.

^h Unknown, but apparently in Bruttium.

ⁱ Clete, nurse of Penthesileia.

^j When Clete heard that Penthesileia had fallen at Troy, she set out in search of her but was carried by stress of weather to Italy where she found a town which bore her name in Bruttium.

^k Thersites (for his deformity cf. *Il.* ii. 216 ff.) from Aetolia. When Achilles slew Penthesileia, Thersites insulted the corpse by thrusting his spear in her eye, whereupon Achilles killed him (Q. *Smyrn.* i. 660 ff.).

LYCOPHRON

Κροτωνιάται δ' ἄστυ πέρσουσίν ποτε
 'Αμαζόνος, φθέρσαντες ἄτρομον κόρην
 Κλήτην, ἄνασσαν τῆς ἐπωνύμου πάτρας.
 πολλοὶ δὲ πρόσθεν γαῖαν ἐκ κείνης ὅδὰξ
 δάψουσι πρηνιχθέντες, οὐδ' ἄτερ πόνων
 πύργους διαρραίσουσι Λαυρήτης γόνοι.

Oἱ δ' αὖ Τέρειναν, ἔνθα μυδαίνει ποτοῖς
 'Ωκίναρος γῆν, φοῖβον ἐκβράσσων ὕδωρ,
 ἄλη κατοικήσουσι κάμνοντες πικρᾶ.

Tὸν δ' αὖ τὰ δευτερεῖα καλλιστευμάτων
 λαβόντα, καὶ τὸν ἐκ Λυκορμαίων ποτῶν
 στρατηλάτην σῦν, καρτερὸν Γόργης τόκον,
 τῇ μὲν Λίβυσσαν ψάμμιον ἀξουσι πνοαὶ
 Θρῆσσαι ποδωτοῖς ἐμφορούμεναι λίνοις,
 τῇ δὲ ἐκ Λιβύσσης αὐθις ἐμπίπτων νότος
 εἰς Ἀργυρίους καὶ Κεραυνίων νάπας
 ἀξει βαρεῖ πρηστῆρι ποιμαίνων ἀλα.
 ἔνθα πλανήτην λυπρὸν ὄψονται βίον
 Λακμωνίου πίνοντες Αἴαντος ρόάς.

Kράθις δὲ γείτων ἡδὲ Μυλάκων ὄροις
 χῶρος¹ συνοίκους δέξεται Κόλχων Πόλαις,
 μαστῆρας οὓς θυγατρὸς ἔστειλεν βαρὺς
 Αἴας Κορίνθου τ' ἀρχός, Εἰδυίας πόσις,
 τὴν νυμφαγωγὸν ἐκκυνηγετῶν τρόπιν,
 οἵ πρὸς βαθεῖ νάσσαντο Διζηροῦ πόρῳ.

¹ δρός (cod. B) χώρας Scheer.

^a E.M. s.v. Κλείτη says that not only the city but also the queens who succeeded the first Cleite (Clete) bore the same name. As Clete was mother of Caulon, founder of Caulonia, the reference seems to be to the taking of Caulonia by Croton.

^b Daughter of Lacinus and wife of Croton (schol.).

^c In Brutium. ^d Nireus (Hom. Il. ii. 671 ff.).

^e Thoas. ^f =Evēnus in Aetolia (Strabo 451).

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bloody shaft. And the men of Croton shall sack the city of the Amazon, destroying the dauntless maiden Clete,^a queen of the land that bears her name. But, ere that, many shall be laid low by her hand and bite the dust with their teeth, and not without labour shall the sons of Laureta^b sack the towers.

Others, again, in Tereina,^c where Ocinarus moistens the earth with his streams, bubbling with bright water, shall dwell, weary with bitter wandering.

And him,^d again, who won the second prize for beauty, and the boar leader^e from the streams of Lycormas,^f the mighty son of Gorge,^g on the one hand the Thracian blasts, falling on taut sails, shall carry to the sands of Libya; on the other hand from Libya again the blast of the South wind shall carry them to the Argyrini^h and the glades of Ceraunia,ⁱ shepherding the sea with grievous hurricane. And there they shall see a sorry wandering life, drinking the waters of Aias^j which springs from Lacmon.^k And neighbouring Crathis^l and the land of the Mylaces^m shall receive them in their bounds to dwell at Polae,ⁿ the town of the Colchians whom the angry ruler^o of Aea and of Corinth, the husband of Eiduia,^p sent to seek his daughter,^q tracking the keel^r that carried off the bride; they settled by the deep stream of Dizerus.^s

^a Daughter of Oeneus.

^b In Epirus (Steph. B.).

^c Mountain in Epirus.

^d i.e. the Auas or Aoüs (Strabo 271, 316).

^e = Lacmus; cf. Herod. ix. 23.

^f Unknown river in Illyria.

^g Illyrians ($\lambda\lambda\delta\sigma = \mu\nu\lambda\lambda\delta\sigma$, i.e. "squinting").

^h Cf. Callim. fr. incert. 2 n.

ⁱ Aeëtes.

^j Hes. Th. 958, where Aeëtes, son of Helios, is husband of Idyia, daughter of Oceanus.

^k Medeia.

^l Argo.

^m In Illyria (Steph. B.).

LYCOPHRON

“Αλλοι δὲ Μελίτην νῆσον Ὀθρωνοῦ πέλας
πλαγκτοὶ κατοικήσουσιν, ἦν πέριξ κλύδων
ἔμπλην Παχύνου Σικανὸς προσμάσσεται,
τοῦ Σισυφείου παιδὸς ὀχθηρὰν ἄκραν
ἐπώνυμόν ποθ’ ὑστέρῳ χρόνῳ γράφων
κλεινόν θ’ ἔδρυμα παρθένου Λογγάτιδος,
“Ελωρος ἐνθα ψυχρὸν ἐκβάλλει ποτόν.

Παπποκτόνος δ’ Ὀθρωνὸν οἰκήσει λύκος,
τηλοῦν πατρῶα ρέιθρα Κοσκύνθου ποθῶν.

ὅς ἐν θαλάσσῃ χοιράδων βεβώς ἐπὶ
ρήτρας πολίταις τὰς στρατοπλώτους ἐρεῖ.
χέρσου πατρώας οὐ γάρ ἀν φονῇ ποσὶ¹⁰³
ψαῦσαι, μέγαν πλειῶνα μὴ πεφευγότα,
Δίκης ἔάσει τάρροθος Τελφουσία
Λάδωνος ἀμφὶ ρέιθρα ναίουσα σκύλαξ.
ὅθεν, πεφευγὼς ἐρπετῶν δεινὴν μάχην
δρακοντομόρφων, εἰς Ἀμαντίαν πόλιν
πλώσει. πέλας δὲ γῆς Ἀτιτάνων μολών,
Πράκτιν παρ’ αὐτὴν αἴπὺν νάσσεται λέπας,
τοῦ Χαονίτου νᾶμα Πολυνάθους δρέπων.

‘Ο δ’ Αὔσονείων ἄγχι Κάλχαντος τάφων,

^a Malta.

^b Hesych, s.v. Ὀθρωνός says “island off Corcyra”; so Pliny, *N.H.* iv. 52. Hence Scheer supposed that Lycophron confused Melita = Malta with the Illyrian Melita = Meleda. But Steph. Byz. s.v. Ὀθρ. says “according to some an island to the south of Sicily.”

^c Cape in south-east Sicily, of which the western point was called Ὄδυσσεία ἄκρα (Ptolem. iii. 4. 7).

^d Odysseus, according to one legend son of Anticleia and Sisyphus. ^e Athena; cf. 520.

^f River near Pachynus.

^g Island near Corcyra.

^h Elephenor of Euboea (*Illiad.* ii. 540) having unwittingly slain his grandfather Abas had to go into exile for a year. Meanwhile the Trojan war breaks out, in which as a suitor

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Other wanderers shall dwell in the isle of Melita,^a near Othronus,^b round which the Sicanian wave laps beside Pachynus,^c grazing the steep promontory that in after time shall bear the name of the son^d of Sisyphus and the famous shrine of the maiden Longatis,^e where Helorus^f empties his chilly stream.

And in Othronus^g shall dwell the wolf^h that slew his own grandfather, yearning afar for his ancestral stream of Coscynthus.ⁱ Standing in the sea upon the rocks he shall declare to his countrymen the compact of the sailing army. For never will the ally of Justice, the Telphusian hound^j that dwells by the streams of Ladon, allow the murderer to touch with his feet his fatherland, if he has not spent a great year in exile. Thence, fleeing from the terrible warfare of the serpent-shaped vermin,^k he shall sail to the city of Amantia,^l and coming nigh to the land of the Atintanians,^m right beside Practisⁿ shall he dwell upon a steep hill, drinking the waters of Chaonian Polyanthes.

And near the Ausonian false-tomb of Calchas^o of Helen (Apollod. iii. 130) he has to take part. When he comes to summon the Abantes to the war he may not land, but must speak from a rock in the sea ; cf. Arist. 'Αθ. Πολ. 57.

ⁱ In Euboea (schol.).

^j Demeter - Erinys, cult at Telphusa or Thelpusa in Arcadia.

^k Reference unknown.

^l = 'Αβαρτία in Illyricum.

^m In Epeirus (Strabo 326).

ⁿ Unknown.

^o Calchas was buried near Colophon (cf. 424 f.), but "there are shown in Daunia on a hill called Drion two *heroa* (hero-shrines), one of Calchas on the top of the hill, where those who consult him sacrifice to him a black ram and sleep upon the skin ; the other of Podaleirius at the foot of the hill. . . . From it flows a small stream which is a sovereign remedy (*πάνακες*) for the diseases of cattle" (Strabo 284).

LYCOPHRON

δυοῖν ἀδελφοῖν ἄτερος, ψευδηρίων
ξένην ἐπ' ὁστέοισιν ὄγχήσει κόνιν.

δοραῖς δὲ μήλων τύμβον ἔγκοιμωμένοις
χρήσει καθ' ὑπον πᾶσι νημερτῆ φάτιν,
νόσων δ' ἀκεστῆς Δαυνίοις κληθήσεται,
ὅταν κατικμαίνοντες Ἀλθαίνου ροῖς
ἀρωγὸν αὐδήσωσιν Ἡπίου γόνον

ἀστοῖσι καὶ ποίμναισι πρευμενῇ μολεῦν.
ἔσται ποτὲ πρεσβεῦσιν Αἴτωλῶν φάος
ἐκεῖ γοηρὸν καὶ πανέχθιστον φανέν,
ὅταν Σαλάγγων γαῖαν Ἀγγαίσων θ' ἔδη
μολόντες αἰτίζωσι κοιράνου γύας,
ἐσθλῆς ἀρούρης πᾶρ ἔγκληρον χθονός.

τοὺς δ' εἰς ἐρεμὸν ζῶντας ὡμηστὰὶ τάφον
κρύψουσι κοίλης ἐν μυχοῖς διασφάγος.
τοῖς δ' ἀκτέριστον σῆμα Δαυνῖται νεκρῶν
στήσουσι χωστῷ τροχμάλῳ κατηρεφές,
χώραν διδόντες, ἦν περ ἔχρηζον λαβεῖν,
τοῦ κρατοβρῶτος παιδὸς ἄτρεστου κάπρου.

Τῶν Ναυβολείων δ' εἰς Τέμεσσαν ἔγγόνων
ναῦται καταβλώξουσιν, ἔνθα Λαμπέτης
‘Ιππωνίου πρητῶνος εἰς Τηθὺν κέρας

^a Podaleirius.

^b Podaleirius and Machaon, sons of Asclepius, from Thessaly (*Il.* ii. 730 f.).

^c Stream flowing from Mount Drion. ^d Asclepius.

^e Justin xii. 2 says Brundusium was founded by the Aetolians under Diomede. When the Aetolians were expelled by the Apulians they consulted the oracles and got the answer “locum quem repetissent perpetuo possessuros.” Accordingly they sent ambassadors to demand restitution of the city. The Apulians, having learnt of the oracle, killed the ambassadors and buried them in the city, “perpetuum ibi sedem habituros.”

^f Unknown.

^g Diomedes.

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one ^a of two brothers ^b shall have an alien soil over his bones and to men sleeping in sheepskins on his tomb he shall declare in dreams his unerring message for all. And healer of diseases shall he be called by the Daunians, when they wash the sick with the waters of Althaenus ^c and invoke the son of Epius ^d to their aid, that he may come gracious unto men and flocks. There some time for the ambassadors ^e of the Aetolians shall dawn a sad and hateful day, when, coming to the land of the Salangi ^f and the seats of the Angaesi, ^f they shall ask the fields of their lord, ^g the rich inheritance of goodly soil. Alive in a dark tomb within the recesses of a hollow cleft shall the savages hide them ; and for them the Daunites shall set up a memorial of the dead without funeral rites, roofed with piled stones, giving them the land which they desired to get,—the land of the son ^g of the dauntless boar^h who devoured the brainsⁱ of his enemy.

And the mariners of the descendants ^j of Naubolus shall come to Temessa, ^k where the hard horn of the Hipponian ^l hill inclines to the sea of Lampeta. ^m

^a Tydeus fought with Polyneices in Argos. Adrastus had received an oracle that he should marry his daughters to a lion and a boar, and a seer now recognized in Polyneices the lion, in Tydeus the boar (*Eur. Suppl.* 140 ff.).

^b In the war of the Seven against Thebes Melanippos (*Aesch. Sept.* 415) was opposed to Tydeus (*ibid.* 377). Tydeus was wounded by Melanippos whom he then slew. As Tydeus lay dying, Athena brought a drug which was to make him immortal. But Amphiaraus, who hated Tydeus, cut off the head of Melanippos and gave it to Tydeus who opened it and supped the brains (*Apollod.* iii. 76).

^c Schedius and Epistrophus, sons of Iphitus, son of Naubolus, from Phocis (*Il.* ii. 517).

^d Tempsa in Bruttium (*Strabo* 255).

^e Vibo Valentia (*Strabo* 256), in Bruttium.

^f Clampetia, in Bruttium.

LYCOPHRON

σκληρὸν νένευκεν. ἀντὶ δὲ Κρίστης ὅρων
 Κροτωνιάτιν ἀντίπορθμον αὐλακα
 βοῶν ἀροτρεύσουσιν ὀλκαίω πτερῷ,
 πάτραν Λίλαιαν κάνεμωρείας πέδον
 ποθοῦντες "Αμφισσάν τε καὶ κλεινὰς" Αβας.
 Σήταια τλῆμον, σοὶ δὲ πρὸς πέτραις μόρος
 μίμνει δυσαίων, ἔνθα γυιούχοις πέδαις
 οἴκτιστα χαλκείησιν ὡργυιωμένη
 θανῆ, πυρὶ φλέξασα δεσποτῶν στόλον,
 ἐκβλητον αἰάζουσα Κράθιδος πέλας
 τόργοισιν αἰώρημα φοινίοις δέμας.
 σπιλὰς δ' ἐκείνη σῆς φερώνυμος τύχης
 πόντον προσανγάζουσα φημισθήσεται.

Οἱ δ' αὖ Πελασγῶν ἄμφὶ Μέμβλητος ρόὰς
 νῆσόν τε Κερνεᾶτιν ἐκπεπλωκότες
 ὑπὲρ πόρον Τυρσηνὸν ἐν Λαμητίαις
 δίναισιν οἴκησουσι Λευκανῶν πλάκας.

Καὶ τοὺς μὲν ἄλγη ποικίλαι τε συμφοραὶ
 ἄνοστον αἰάζοντας ἔξουσιν τύχην
 ἐμῶν ἔκατι δυσγάμων ρύσταγμάτων.

Οὐδ' οἱ χρόνῳ μολόντες ἀσπαστῶς δόμους
 εὐκταῖον ἐκλάμψουσι θυμάτων σέλας,
 χάριν τίνοντες Κερδύλᾳ Λαρυνθίῳ.
 τοιαῖσδ' ἔχινος μηχαναῖς οἰκοφθορῶν
 παραιολίξει τὰς ἀλεκτόρων πικρὰς
 στεγανόμους ὅρνιθας. οὐδὲ ναυφάγοι
 λήξουσι πένθους δυσμενεῖς φρυκτωρίαι
 πτόρθου διαρραισθέντος, ὃν νεοσκαφὲς

^a Phocian towns (*Il. l.c.* .

^b Setaea, a Trojan captive, set fire to the Greek ships.
 Hence Setaeum, cliff near Sybaris.

ALEXANDRA

And in place of the bounds of Crisa ^a they shall till with ox-drawn trailing ploughshare the Crotonian fields across the straits, longing for their native Lilaea ^a and the plain of Anemoreia ^a and Amphissa ^a and famous Abae. ^a Poor Setaea ^b! for thee waits an unhappy fate upon the rocks, where, most pitifully outstretched with brazen fetters on thy limbs, thou shalt die, because thou didst burn the fleet of thy masters: bewailing near Crathis thy body cast out and hung up for gory vultures to devour. And that cliff, looking on the sea, shall be called by thy name in memory of thy fate.

And others again beside the Pelasgian streams of Membles and the Cerneatid isle shall sail forth and beyond the Tyrrhenian strait occupy in Lametian waters Leucanian plains.

And griefs and varied sufferings shall be the lot of these—bewailing their fate which allows them not to return home, on account of my haling to unhappy marriage.

Nor shall they who after many days come gladly home kindle the flame of votive offering in gratitude to Cerdylas Larynthius.^c With such craft shall the hedgehog ^d ruin their homes and mislead the house-keeping hens embittered against the cocks. Nor shall the ship-devouring hostile beacons abate their sorrow for his shattered scion,^e whom a new-dug

^a Zeus. The meaning of these cult-names is quite obscure: Cerdylas possibly = Κρήσιος, Zeus as god of property.

^d Nauplius ("hedgehog," from proverbial craftiness of that animal, Ael. *N.A.* vi. 54), in revenge for his son Palamedes, lures the Greeks by false beacons on to the rocks and by lies induces their wives to be faithless.

^e Palamedes, stoned to death by the Greeks, was buried by Achilles and Aias near Methymna (in Lesbos).

LYCOPHRON

κρύψει ποτ' ἐν κλήροισι Μηδύμης στέγος.

‘Ο μὲν γὰρ ἀμφὶ χύτλα τὰς δυσεξόδους
ζῆτῶν κελεύθους αὐχενιστῆρος βρόχου
ἐν ἀμφιβλήστρῳ συντεταργανωμένος
τυφλαῖς ματεύσει χερσὶ κροσσωτοὺς ράφας.
θερμὴν δ’ ὑπαὶ λουτρῶνος ἀρνεύων στέγην
τιβῆνα καὶ κύπελλον ἐγκάρω ράνεῖ,
τυπεὶς σκεπάρνῳ κόγχον εὐθήκτῳ μέσον.
οἴκτρὰ δέ πέμφιξ Ταίναρον πτερύξεται,
λυπρὰν λεαίνης εἰσιδοῦσ οἴκουρίαν.
ἐγὼ δὲ δροίτης ἄγχι κείσομαι πέδῳ,
Χαλυβδικῷ κνώδοντι συντεθραυσμένῃ,
ἐπεὶ με, πεύκης πρέμνον ἦ στύπος δρυὸς
ὅπως τις ὑλοκουρὸς ἐργάτης ὀρεύς,
ρήξει πλατὺν τένοντα καὶ μετάφρενον,
καὶ πᾶν λακίζουσ’ ἐν φοναῖς ψυχρὸν δέμας
δράκαια διφὰς κάπιβᾶσ’ ἐπ’ αὐχένος
πλήσει γέμοντα θυμὸν ἀγρίας χολῆς,
ώς κλεψύνυμφον κού δορίκτητον γέρας
δύσζηλος ἀστέμβακτα τιμωρουμένη.
βοῶσα δ’ οὐ κλύοντα δεσπότην πόσιν
θεύσω κατ’ ἵχνος ἡμεμωμένη πτεροῖς.
σκύμνος δὲ πατρὸς κῆρα μαστεύων φόνου
εἰς σπλάγχν’ ἔχιδνης αὐτόχειρ βάψει ξίφος,
κακὸν μίασμ’ ἔμφυλον ἀλθαίνων κακῷ.

‘Εμὸς δ’ ἀκοίτης, δμωίδος νύμφης ἄναξ,
Ζεὺς Σπαρτιάταις αἵμύλοις κληθήσεται,
τιμᾶς μεγίστας Οἰβάλου τέκνοις λαχών.

^a Agamemnon is killed in the bath by Clytemnestra.

^b In Laconia, where there was a descent to Hades.

^c Clytaemnestra.

^d The Chalybes in Pontus were famous workers in metal.

ALEXANDRA

habitation in the territory of Methymna shall hide.

One^a at the bath while he seeks for the difficult exits of the mesh about his neck, entangled in a net, shall search with blind hands the fringed stitching. And diving under the hot covering of the bath he shall sprinkle with his brains tripod and basin, when he is smitten in the midst of the skull with the well-sharpened axe. His piteous ghost shall wing its way to Taenarus,^b having looked on the bitter housekeeping of the lioness.^c And I beside the bath shall lie on the ground, shattered by the Chalybdic^d sword. For she shall cleave me—broad tendon and back—even as a woodcutter workman on the mountains cleaves trunk of pine or stem of oak—and, sand-viper as she is, will rend all my cold body in blood and set her foot on my neck and glut her laden soul of bitter bile, taking relentless vengeance on me in evil jealousy, as if I were a stolen bride and not a spear-won prize. And calling on my master and husband,^e who hears no more, I shall follow his track on wings of the wind. But a whelp,^f seeking vengeance for his father's blood, shall with his own hand plunge his sword in the entrails of the viper, with evil healing the evil pollution of his race.

And my husband, lord of a slave bride, shall be called Zeus^g by the crafty Spartiates, obtaining highest honours from the children of Oebalus.^h Nor

^a Agamemnon.

^b Orestes, son of Agamemnon, slays his mother Clytaemnestra.

^c Zeus-Agamemnon, worshipped in Sparta.

^d Father of Tyndareus.

LYCOPHRON

οὐ μὴν ἐμὸν νώνυμνον ἀνθρώποις σέβας
ἔσται, μαρανθὲν αὐθὶ ληθαίω σκότῳ.

ναὸν δέ μοι τεύξουσι Δαυνίων ἄκροι
Σάλπης παρ' ὅχθαις, οἵ τε Δάρδανον πόλιν
ναίουσι, λίμνης ἀγχιτέρμονες ποτῶν.
κοῦραι δὲ παρθένειον ἐκφυγεῖν ζυγὸν
ὅταν θέλωσι, νυμφίους ἀρνούμεναι
τοὺς Ἐκτορείοις ἡγλαϊσμένους κόμαις,
μορφῆς ἔχοντας σίφλον ἢ μῶμαρ γένους,
ἐμὸν περιπτύξουσιν ἀλέναις βρέτας,
ἄλκαρ μέγιστον κτώμεναι νυμφευμάτων,
Ἐρινύων ἐσθῆτα καὶ ρέθους βαφὰς
πεπαμέναι θρόνοισι φαρμακτηρίοις.
κείναις ἐγὼ δηναιὸν ἄφθιτος θεὰ
ῥαβδηφόροις γυναιξὶν αὐδηθήσομαι.

Πένθος δὲ πολλαῖς παρθένων τητωμέναις
τεύξω γυναιξὶν αὐθισ, αἱ στρατηλάτην
ἀθεσμόλεκτρον, Κύπριδος ληστὴν θεᾶς,
δαρὸν στένουσαι, κλῆρον εἰς ἀνάρσιον
πέμψουσι παιδας ἐστερημένας γάμων.
Λάρυμνα, καὶ Σπερχειέ, καὶ Βοάγριε,
καὶ Κῦνε, καὶ Σκάρφεια, καὶ Φαλωριάς,
καὶ Ναρύκειον ἄστυ, καὶ Θρονίτιδες
Λοκρῶν ἀγυιαί, καὶ Πυρωναῖαι νάπαι,
καὶ πᾶς Ὁδοιδόκειος Ἰλέως δόμος,

^a “A lake in Italy” (schol.); possibly the reference is to Salapia.

^b Unknown.

^c The schol. says this means that the hair is worn long behind and shorn in front. Cf. Hesych. s.v. Ἐκτόρειοι κομῆται. Δαύνιοι καὶ Πευκέτιοι ἔχοντες τὴν ἀπ' Ἰλίου τοῖς ὅμοις περικεχυμένην τρίχα (Plut. Thes. 5).

^d Aristot. Mirab. 109 refers to the black clothes worn by all Daunians, male or female. The schol. quotes Timaeus for the statement that the Daunian women wore a dark dress,

ALEXANDRA

shall my worship be nameless among men, nor fade hereafter in the darkness of oblivion. But the chiefs of the Daunians shall build for me a shrine on the banks of Salpe,^a and those also who inhabit the city of Dardanus,^b beside the waters of the lake. And when girls wish to escape the yoke of maidens, refusing for bridegrooms men adorned with locks such as Hector wore,^c but with defect of form or reproach of birth, they will embrace my image with their arms, winning a mighty shield against marriage, having clothed them in the garb of the Erinyes^d and dyed their faces with magic simples. By those staff-carrying women I shall long be called an immortal goddess.

And to many women robbed of their maiden daughters I shall bring sorrow hereafter. Long shall they bewail the leader^e who sinned against the laws of marriage, the pirate of the Cyprian goddess,^f when they shall send to the unkindly shrine^g their daughters reft of marriage. O Larymna^h and Spercheius and Boagrius and Cynus and Scarpheia and Phalorias and city of Naryx and Locrian streets of Thronium and Pyronaeian glades and all the house of Ileus son of Hodoedocus—ye

were girt with broad ribands, wore τὰ κοῖλα τῶν ὑποδημάτων, i.e. reaching to the calves of the leg (*ἐς μέσην τὴν κνήμην ἀνήκοντα*, Poll. v. 18, cf. vii. 84, Ael. *N.A.* vi. 23), carried a wand in their hands, and painted their faces with a reddish colour—suggesting the Furies of tragedy.

* Aias the Locrian, son of Oileus (Ileus), who assaulted Cassandra in the temple of Athena.

^f Aphrodite.

^g Shrine of Athena in Troy. The reference is to the Locrian maiden-tribute. See Callim. *Aet.* i. 8 n. and cf. Strabo 601 and Plut. *De ser. vindict.* 557.

^h This and the other places named are in Locris.

LYCOPHRON

νύμεν̄ ἐμῶν ἔκατι δυσσεβῶν γάμων
ποινὰς Γυγαίᾳ τίσετ' Ἀγρίσκᾳ θεᾶ,
τὸν χιλίωρον τὰς ἀνυμφεύτους χρόνον
πάλου βραβείαις γηροβοσκοῦσαι κόρας.
αἰς ἀκτέριστος ἐν ξένῃ ξέναις τάφος
ψάμμῳ κλύδωνος λυπρὸς ἐκκλυσθήσεται,
φυτοῖς ἀκάρποις γυῖα συμφλέξας ὅταν

115

“Ηφαιστος εἰς θάλασσαν ἐκβράσῃ σποδὸν
τῆς ἐκ λόφων Τράρωνος ἐφθιτωμένης.
ἄλλαι δὲ νύκτωρ ταῖς θανουμέναις ἵσαι
Σιθῶνος εἰς θυγατρὸς ἕξονται γύνας,
λαθραῖα κάκκελενθα παπταλάμεναι,
ἔως ἂν εὐσθρέξωσιν Ἀμφείρας δόμους
λιταῖς Σιθένειαν ἵκτιδες γουνούμεναι.

116

θεᾶς δ’ ὁφελτρεύσουσι κοσμοῦσαι πέδον,
δρόσῳ τε φοιβάσουσι, ἀστεργῇ χόλον
ἀστῶν φυγοῦσαι. πᾶς γὰρ Ἰλιεὺς ἀνὴρ
κόρας δοκεύσει, πέτρον ἐν χεροῖν ἔχων,
ἢ φάσγανον κελαινόν, ἢ ταυροκτόνον
στερράν κύβηλιν, ἢ Φαλακραῖον κλάδον,
μαιμῶν κορέσσαι χεῖρα διψῶσαν φόνου.
δῆμος δ’ ἀνατεὶ τὸν κτανόντ’ ἐπαινέσει,
τεθμῷ χαράξας, τούπιλώβητον γένος.

117

“Ω μῆτερ, ὡ δύσμητερ, οὐδὲ σὸν κλέος
ἄπυστον ἔσται, Περσέως δὲ παρθένος
Βριμῷ Τρίμορφος θήσεται σ’ ἐπωπίδα

1175

^a Athena Gygaea either, in spite of the quantity, from the Γυγαίῃ λίμνῃ in Lydia (Strabo 626) or cf. Γυγά· Ἀθηνᾶ ἐγχώριος (Boeotian?) Hesych. Agrisca as goddess of agriculture.

^b Holzinger takes this to mean that the first Locrian maiden escaped her pursuers by jumping into the sea from Cape Traron in the Troad. It seems better to suppose it

ALEXANDRA

for the sake of my impious wedlock shall pay penance to the goddess Gygaea Agrisca,^a for the space of a thousand years fostering to old age your unwed daughters by the arbitrament of the lot. And they, aliens in an alien land, shall have without funeral rites a tomb, a sorry tomb in wave-washed sands, when Hephaestus burns with unfruitful plants the limbs of her^b that perishes from Traron's peaks, and tosses her ashes into the sea. And, to fill the place of those that shall die, others shall come by night to the fields^c of Sithon's daughter by secret paths and glancing fearfully, until they rush into the shrine of Ampheira^d as suppliants beseeching with their prayers Stheneia.^d And they shall sweep and array the floor of the goddess and cleanse it with dew, having escaped the loveless anger of the citizens. For every man of Ilios shall keep watch for the maidens, with a stone in his hands, or a dark sword or hard bull-slaying axe, or shaft from Phalacra,^e eager to sate his hand athirst for blood. And the people shall not harm him who slays that race of reproach, but shall praise him and grave his name by ordinance.

O mother,^f O unhappy mother! thy fame, too, shall not be unknown, but the maiden daughter^g of Perseus, Triform Brimo, shall make thee her means that the ashes of every maiden who died were cast into the sea from Cape Traron.

^a Rhoeteum, cf. 583.

^b Athena Ampheira as a name of Athena is unknown; ^{'Αθηνὴ Σθενιάς} was worshipped in Troezen (Paus. ii. 30. 6 ff.).

^c Cf. 24.

^f Hecuba, who was turned into a dog and stoned to death.

^g Hecate, daughter of Asteria and Perses (Perseus) son of Crius and Eurybia.

LYCOPHRON

κλαγγαῖσι ταρμύσσουσαν ἐννύχοις βροτούς,
ὅσοι μεδούσης Στρυμόνος Ζηρυνθίας

δείκηλα μὴ σέβουσι λαμπαδουχίαις,
θύσθλοις Φεραίαν ἔξακεύμενοι θεάν.

ψευδήριον δὲ νησιωτικὸς στόνυξ

Πάχυνος ἔξει σεμνὸν ἔξ ὀνειράτων
ταῖς δεσποτείαις ὡλέναις ὥγκωμένον

ρείθρων Ἐλώρου πρόσθεν ἐκτερισμένης.
οὐ δὴ παρ' ἀκταῖς τλήμονος ράνεῖ χοάς,

τριαύχενος μήνυμα δειμαίνων θεᾶς,

λευστῆρα πρῶτον οὖνεκεν ρύψας πέτρον

"Αἰδη κελαινῶν θυμάτων ἀπάρξεται.

Σὺ δ', ὡς ξύναιμε, πλεῖστον ἔξ ἐμῆς φρενὸς
στερχθείσι, μελάθρων ἔρμα καὶ πάτρας ὅλης,
οὐκ εἰς κενὸν κρηπῆδα φοινίξεις φόνῳ
ταύρων, ἄνακτι τῶν Ὀφίωνος θρόνων

πλείστας ἀπαρχὰς θυμάτων δωρούμενος.

ἀλλ' ἄξεται σε πρὸς γενεθλίαν πλάκα

τὴν ἔξόχως Γραικοῖσιν ἔξυμνημένην,

ὅπου σφε μήτηρ ἡ πάλης ἐμπείραμος

τὴν πρόσθ' ἄνασσαν ἐμβαλοῦσα Ταρτάρω

ώδηνας ἔξέλυσε λαθραίας γονῆς,

τὰς παιδοβρώτους ἔκφυγοῦσ' ὅμευνέτου

θοίνας ἀσέπτους, οὐδ' ἐπίανεν βορᾶ

νηδύν, τὸν ἀντίποινον ἐγμάψας πέτρον,,

ἐν γυιοκόλλοις σπαργάνοις εὐλημένον,

τύμβος γεγώς Κένταυρος ὡμόφρων σπορᾶς.

νῆσοις δὲ μακάρων ἐγκατοικήσεις μέγας

^a Hecate.

^b In Thessaly. Hecate with torch appears on coins of Pherae (Head, *H.N.* 307 f.).

^c Cenotaph of Hecuba built in Sicily by Odysseus.

^d Hecate.

^e Hector.

^f Zeus.

ALEXANDRA

attendant, terrifying with thy baying in the night all mortals who worship not with torches the images of the Zerynthian queen of Strymon,^a appeasing the goddess of Pherae^b with sacrifice. And the island spur of Pachynus shall hold thine awful cenotaph,^c piled by the hands of thy master, prompted by dreams when thou hast gotten the rites of death in front of the streams of Helorus. He shall pour on the shore offerings for thee, unhappy one, fearing the anger of the three-necked goddess,^d for that he shall hurl the first stone at thy stoning and begin the dark sacrifice to Hades.

And thou, O brother,^e most beloved of my heart, stay of our halls and of our whole fatherland, not in vain shalt thou reddens the altar pedestal with blood of bulls, giving full many a sacrificial offering to him^f who is lord of Ophion's^g throne. But he shall bring thee to the plain of his nativity,^h that land celebrated above others by the Greeks, where his mother,ⁱ skilled in wrestling, having cast into Tartarus the former queen, delivered her of him in travail of secret birth, escaping the child-devouring unholy feast of her spouse^j; and he fattened not his belly with food, but swallowed instead the stone, wrapped in limb-fitting swaddling-clothes: savage Centaur, tomb of his own offspring. And in the Islands of the Blest^k thou shalt dwell,

^a A Titan, who preceded Zeus as king of the gods.

^b Thebes, where was a place called Διὸς Γοναῖ (schol. *Il.* xiii. 1). The Thebans were told by an oracle to bring Hector's bones to Thebes (*Paus.* ix. 18).

^c Rhea overcame Eurynome, wife of Ophion.

^d Cronus, called Centaur as father of Cheiron.

^e In Thebes was a place called Μακάρων νῆσοι. Hesych. *s.v.* M. *νῆσος* says it is the acropolis of Thebes.

LYCOPHRON

ἥρως, ἀρωγὸς λοιμικῶν τοξευμάτων,
ὅπου σε πεισθεὶς Ὡγύγου σπαρτὸς λεὼς
χρησμοῖς Ἰατροῦ Λεφίου Τερμινθέως
ἔξι Ὀφρυνείων ἡρίων ἀνειρύσσας
ἀξεῖ Καλύδνου τύρσιν Ἀόνων τε γῆν
σωτῆρ', ὅταν κάμνωσιν ὁπλίτῃ στρατῷ
πέρθοντι χώραν Τηνέρου τ' ἀνάκτορα.
κλέος δὲ σὸν μέγιστον Ἐκτήνων πρόμοι
λοιβαῖσι κυδανοῖ~~ω~~ισιν ἀφθίτοις ἵσον.

"**Η**ξει δὲ Κνωσσὸν κάπὶ Γόρτυνος δόμους
τούμὸν ταλαινῆς πῆμα, πᾶς δ' ἀνάστατος
ἔσται στρατηγῶν οἶκος. οὐ γὰρ ἥσυχος
πορκεὺς δίκωπον σέλμα ναυστολῶν ἐλᾶ,
Λεῦκον στροβήσων φύλακα τῆς μοναρχίας,
ψυδραῖσι τε ἔχθραν μηχαναῖς ἀναπλέκων.
ος οὔτε τέκνων φείσετ⁹ οὔτε συγγάμου
Μήδας δάμαρτος, ἡγριωμένος φρένας,
οὐ Κλεισιθήρας θυγατρός, ἦς πατὴρ λέχος
θρεπτῷ δράκοντι συγκαταινέσει πικρόν.
πάντας δ' ἀνάγνοις χερσὶν ἐν ναῷ κτενεῖ,
λώβαισιν αἰκισθέντας Ὁγκαίου βόθρου.

Γένους δὲ πάππων τῶν ἐμῶν αὐθὶς κλέος
μέγιστον αὐξήσουσιν ἄμναμοί ποτε,
αἷχμαῖς τὸ πρωτόλειον ἄραντες στέφος,
γῆς καὶ θαλάσσης σκῆπτρα καὶ μοναρχίαν
λαβόντες. οὐδ' ἄμνηστον, ἀθλία πατρίς,

^a The Thebans sprang from the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus. ^b Early king of Thebes.

^c Apollo.

^d Early king of Thebes.

^e Son and priest of Ptoian Apollo in Boeotia.

^f Boeotians.

^g Nauplius (*cf.* 1093) goes to Crete, where he incites

^a In the Troad.

^b Boeotians.

^c In Crete.

ALEXANDRA

a mighty hero, defender of the arrows of pestilence, where the sown^a folk of Ogygus,^b persuaded by the oracles of the Physician^c Lepsius Termintheus, shall lift thee from thy cairn in Ophryneion^d and bring thee to the tower of Calydnus^e and the land of the Aonians^f to be their saviour, when they are harassed by an armed host which seeks to sack their land and the shrine of Tenerus.^g And the chiefs of the Ectenes^h shall with libations celebrate thy glory in the highest, even as the immortal.

And unto Cnossusⁱ and the halls of Gortyn^j shall come the woe of me unhappy, and all the house of the rulers shall be overthrown. For not quietly shall the fisherman^k voyage, rowing his two-oared boat, to stir up Leucus, guardian of the kingdom, and weaving hate with lying wiles. He shall spare neither the children nor Meda the wedded wife, in the rage of his mind, nor the daughter Cleisithera, whom her father shall betroth unhappily to the serpent^k whom he himself has reared. All will he slay with impious hands in the temple, maltreated and abused in the Trench of Oncaea.^l

And the fame of the race of my ancestors shall hereafter be exalted to the highest by their descendants,^m who shall with their spears win the foremost crown of glory, obtaining the sceptre and monarchy of earth and sea.ⁿ Nor in the darkness Leucus, to whom Idomeneus during his absence in Troy had entrusted his kingdom, to seize the throne and to murder Meda, wife of Idomeneus, and her children, Iphiclus and Lycus, as well as his own bride, Cleisithera, daughter of Idomeneus.

* Leucus, exposed in infancy, had been adopted by Idomeneus.

^a Demeter Eriny.

^m The Romans.

ⁿ See Introduction, pp. 482 f.

LYCOPHRON

κῦδος μαρανθὲν ἐγκατακρύψεις ζόφω.
 τοιούσδ' ἐμός τις σύγγονος λεύψει διπλοῦς
 σκύμνους λέοντας, ἔξοχον ρώμη γένος,
 ὁ Καστνίας τε τῆς τε Χειράδος γόνος,
 βουλαῖς ἄριστος, οὐδ' ὀνοστὸς ἐν μάχαις.
 ὃς πρῶτα μὲν 'Ραικηλον οἰκήσει μολών,
 Κισσοῦ παρ' αἰπὺν πρῶνα καὶ Λαφυστίας
 κερασφόρους γυναικας. ἐκ δ' Ἀλμωπίας
 πάλιμπλανήτην δέεται Τυρσηνία
 123
 Λιγγεύς τε θερμῶν ρεῖθρον ἐκβράσσων ποτῶν,
 καὶ Πῖσ' Ἀγύλλης θ' αἱ πολύρρηνοι νάπαι.
 σὺν δέ σφι μίξει φίλιον ἔχθρὸς ὃν στρατόν,
 ὅρκοις κρατήσας καὶ λιταῖς γουνασμάτων
 νάνος, πλάναισι πάντ' ἐρευνήσας μυχὸν
 ἀλός τε καὶ γῆς. σὺν δὲ δίπτυχοι τόκοι
 124
 Μυσῶν ἄνακτος, οὖ ποτ' Οίκουρὸς δόρυ
 γνάμψει Θέοινος, γυνία συνδήσας λύγοις,
 Τάρχων τε καὶ Τυρσηνός, αἴθωνες λύκοι,
 τῶν Ἡρακλείων ἐκγεγώτες αἵματων.
 125
 ἔνθα τράπεζαν εἰδάτων πλήρη κιχών,
 τὴν ὕστερον βρωθεῖσαν ἐξ ὀπαόνων,
 μνήμην παλαιῶν λήψεται θεσπισμάτων.

^a Romulus and Remus.

^b Aeneas.

^c Roma : ρώμη.

^d Aphrodite, mother of Aeneas.

^e On the Thermaic Gulf.

^f Worshippers of Dionysus (Laphystius) in Macedonia.

^g In Macedonia (Thuc. ii. 9).

^h Etruria.

ⁱ Unknown : Arnus?

^j In Etruria.

^k Odysseus, who is said to have met Aeneas in Italy.
Hellanicus *ap.* Dion. Hal. *A. R.* 72.

^l Odysseus is here identified with the Nanus or Nanas of
Etruscan legend.

^m Telephus, cf. 207 ff.

ⁿ Heracles, father of Telephus.

^o Verg. *A.* iii. 251 ff. Aeneas in the Strophades south of

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of oblivion, my unhappy fatherland, shalt thou hide thy glory faded. Such a pair of lion whelps ^a shall a certain kinsman ^b of mine leave, a breed eminent in strength ^c: the son of Castnia ^d called also Cheiras, —in counsel best and not to be despised in battle. He shall first come to occupy Rhaecelus ^e beside the steep crag of Cissus ^f and the horned women ^g of Laphystius. And from Almopia ^h in his wandering Tysenia ⁱ shall receive him and Lingeus ^j bubbling forth its stream of hot waters, and Pisa ^k and the glades of Agylla,^l rich in sheep. And with him shall an erstwhile foe ^m join a friendly army, winning him by oaths and prayers and clasped knees: even the Dwarfⁿ who in his roaming searched out every recess of sea and earth; and therewithal the two sons of the King ^o of the Mysians, whose spear one day shall be bent by the Housekeeping God of Wine, who shall fetter his limbs with twisted tendrils: even Tarchon and Tysenus, tawny wolves, sprung from the blood of Heracles.^p There he shall find full of eatables a table ^q which is afterwards devoured by his attendants and shall be reminded of an ancient prophecy. And he shall found in

Zacynthus receives from 'the harpy Celaeno an oracle of Apollo declaring that Aeneas should not found a city in Italy till hunger should compel the Trojan exiles to "eat their tables." The prophecy is fulfilled Verg. *A.* vii. 109 ff. Aeneas and his company reach the Tiber. They take their meal on the banks of the river, using wheaten cakes on which to lay their other eatables. When these are consumed, hunger causes them to eat the wheaten cakes as well. Thereupon Iulus exclaims: "Heus! etiam mensas consumimus!" Vergil in the latter passage attributes the prophecy to Anchises. Varro, in Serv. on *Aen.* iii. 256, says Aeneas got it at Dodona, Dion. Hal. *A.R.* i. 55 says from the Erythraean Sibyl in the Troad

LYCOPHRON

κτίσει δὲ χώραν ἐν τόποις Βορειγόνων
 ὑπὲρ Λατίους Δαυνίους τ' ὥκισμένην,
 πύργους τριάκοντ', ἔξαριθμήσας γονὰς
 συὸς κελαινῆς, ἦν ἀπ' Ἰδαίων λόφων
 καὶ Δαρδανείων ἐκ τόπων ναυσθλώσεται,
 ἵστριθμων θρέπτειραν ἐν τόκοις κάπρων·
 ἦς καὶ πόλει δείκηλον ἀνθήσει μιᾶ
 χαλκῷ τυπώσας καὶ τέκνων γλαγοτρόφων.
 125 δείμας δὲ σηκὸν Μυνδίᾳ Παλληνίδι,
 πατρῷ ἀγάλματ' ἐγκατοικεῖ θεῶν.
 ἀ δή, παρώσας καὶ δάμαρτα καὶ τέκνα
 καὶ κτῆσιν ἄλλην ὁμπνίαν κειμηλίων,
 σὺν τῷ γεραιῷ πατρὶ πρεσβειώσεται,
 πέπλοις περισχών, ἥμος αἰχμηταὶ κύνες,
 τὰ πάντα πάτρας συλλαφύξαντες πάλω,
 τούτῳ μόνῳ πόρωσιν αἴρεσιν, δόμων
 λαβεῖν ὁ χρήζει κάπενέγκασθαι δάνος.
 126 τῷ καὶ παρ' ἔχθροῖς εὐσεβέστατος κριθείσ,
 τὴν πλεῖστον ὑμηθεῖσαν ἐν χάρμαις πάτραν
 ἐν ὄφιτέκνοις ὄλβίαν δωμήσεται,
 τύρσιν μακεδνὰς ἀμφὶ Κιρκαίου νάπας
 Ἀργοῦς τε κλεινὸν ὅρμον Αἰγάτην μέγαν,
 λίμνης τε Φόρκης Μαρσιωνίδος ποτὰ

^a The Aborigines (Strabo 228 ff.).

^b Aeneas received from Helenus in Epirus a prophecy that he would be guided in founding a city by a sow. When he was sacrificing on the banks of the Tiber, a sow, one of the intended victims, escaped and fled inland, finally resting on a hill where it gave birth to thirty young. The number thirty is variously interpreted in legend; here with reference to the thirty Latin towns of which Lavinium was the metropolis. According to the usual version the sow was white, e.g. Verg. *A.* iii. 392 "Alba, solo recubans" Hence

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places of the Boreigonoi ^a a settled land beyond the Latins and Daunians—even thirty towers, when he has numbered the offspring of the dark sow,^b which he shall carry in his ship from the hills of Ida and places of Dardanus, which shall rear such number of young at a birth. And in one city^c he shall set up an image of that sow and her suckling young, figuring them in bronze. And he shall build a shrine to Myndia Pallenis ^d and establish therein the images of his fathers' gods.^e He shall put aside his wife and children and all his rich possessions and honour these first, together with his aged sire,^f wrapping them in his robes, what time the spearmen hounds, having devoured all the goods of his country together by casting of lots, to him alone shall give the choice to take and carry away what gift from his house he will. Wherefore being adjudged even by his foes to be most pious, he shall find a fatherland of highest renown in battle, a tower blest in the children of after days, by the tall glades of Circeon ^g and the great Aeëtes haven,^h famous anchorage of the Argo, and the waters of

some suppose Lycophron in his riddling manner to mean here horrid, terrible, "black" metaphorically.

^c Lavinium, founded where the sow came to rest.

^d Athena : Myndia, cult-name of Athena from Myndus in Caria. A temple of Athena Pallenis lay between Athens and Marathon.

^e Penates.

^f Anchises. Xenoph. *Cyn.* 1. 15 says: "Aeneias, by saving his paternal and maternal gods and saving his father, won such renown for piety that to him alone of all whom they conquered in Troy the enemy granted that he should not be robbed of his possessions." Cf. Aelian, *V.H.* iii. 22, Serv. on *Aen.* ii. 636.

^g Circeji.

^h Cajeta.

LYCOPHRON

Τιτώνιόν τε χεῦμα τοῦ κατὰ χθονὸς
δύνοντος εἰς ἄφαντα κευθμῶνος βάθη,
Ζωστηρίου τε κλιτύν, ἔνθα παρθένου
στυγνὸν Σιβύλλης ἐστὶν οἰκητήριον,
γρώνω βερέθρῳ συγκατηρεφὲς στέγης.

Τοσαῦτα μὲν δύστλητα πείσονται κακὰ
οἱ τὴν ἐμὴν μέλλοντες αἰστώσειν πάτραν.

Τί γὰρ ταλαίη μητρὶ τῇ Προμηθέως
ξυνὸν πέφυκε καὶ τροφῷ Σαρπηδόνος,
ἄς πόντος Ἐλλῆς καὶ πέτραι Συμπληγάδες
καὶ Σαλμυδησὸς καὶ κακόξεινος κλύδων,
Σκύθαισι γείτων, καρτεροῖς εἴργει πάγοις,
λίμνην τε τέμνων Τάναις ἀκραιφνῆς μέσην
ῥείθροις ὁρίζει, προσφιλεστάτην βροτοῖς
χίμετλα Μαιώταισι θρηνοῦσιν ποδῶν.

Ολοιντο ναῦται πρῶτα Καρνῖται κύνες,
οἱ τὴν βοῶπιν ταυροπάρθενον κόρην
Λέρνης ἀνηρείψαντο, φορτηγοὶ λύκοι,
πλάτιν πορεῦσαι κῆρα Μεμφίτη πρόμω,
ἔχθρας δὲ πυρσὸν ἥραν ἡπείροις διπλᾶις.
αὐθίς γὰρ ὕβριν τὴν βαρεῖαν ἀρπαγῆς
Κουρῆτες ἀντίποιον Ἰδαῖοι κάπροι

^a Lacus Fucinus.

^b The schol. says “Titon, a river of Italy near the river Circaeus, which does not flow into the sea but is swallowed up by the earth.”

^c Apollo.

^d Cumae.

^e Asia, mother of Prometheus by Iapetus (Apollod. i. 8).

^f Europa, mother of the Cretan Sarpedon by Zeus.

^g Hellespont.

^h The Euxine, i.e. Hospitable, previously called Axine, i.e. Inhospitable.

ⁱ The river Don.

^j The idea is that the water of the Don does not mingle with the water of the sea. So Arrian, *Periplus* 600

12

12

12

12

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the Marsionid lake of Phorce^a and the Titonian^b stream of the cleft that sinks to unseen depths beneath the earth, and the hill of Zosterius,^c where is the grim dwelling^d of the maiden Sibylla, roofed by the cavernous pit that shelters her.

So many are the woes, hard to bear, which they shall suffer who are to lay waste my fatherland.

For what has the unhappy mother^e of Prometheus in common with the nurse^f of Sarpedon? Whom the sea^g of Helle and the Clashing Rocks and Salmydessus and the inhospitable^h wave, neighbour to the Scythians, sunder with strong cliffs and Tanaisⁱ divides with his streams—Tanais who, undefiled,^j cleaves the middle of the lake^k which is most dear to Maeotian men who mourn their chilblained feet.

My curse, first, upon the Carnite^l sailor hounds! the merchant wolves who carried off from Lerne the ox-eyed girl, the bull-maiden, to bring to the lord of Memphis a fatal bride, and raised the beacon of hatred for the two continents. For afterwards the Curetes,^m Idaean boars, seeking to avenge the

Eux. Pont. 8 says of the Phasis that ἐπιτλεῖ τῇ θαλάσσῃ, οὐχὶ δὲ συμμίγνυται.

^k Lake Maeotis or Sea of Azov.

^l The quarrel between Asia and Europe (Herod. i. 1 ff.) began with the carrying off of Io, daughter of Inachus king of Argos (Lerne), by the Phoenicians (Carna or Carnos is the port of Arados, Strabo 753). Io was turned into a cow by Zeus, hence “bull-maiden.” She became wife of Telegonus, king of Egypt (Apollod. ii. 9), who is here “lord of Memphis”; or, if Io is here equated with Isis, the lord of Memphis will be Osiris.

^m The Cretans (Curetes) carried off Europa, daughter of Phoenix, from Phoenicia (Sarapta or Sarepta, town on coast of Phoenicia) to become wife of Asterus, king of Crete. The “bull-formed vessel” rationalizes the myth that Zeus in form of a bull carried Europa to Crete to become his bride.

LYCOPHRON

ζητοῦντες, αἰχμάλωτον ἥμπρευσαν πόριν
 ἐν ταυρομόρφῳ τράμπιδος τυπώματι
 Σαραπτίαν Δικταῖον εἰς ἀνάκτορον 130^a
 δάμαρτα Κρήτης Ἀστέρω στρατηλάτη.
 οὐδ' οἱ γ' ἀπηρκέσθησαν ἀντ' ἵσων ἵσα
 λαβόντες, ἀλλὰ κλῶπα σὺν Τεύκρῳ στρατὸν
 καὶ σὺν Σκαμάνδρῳ Δραυκίῳ φυτοσπόρῳ
 εἰς Βεβρύκων ἔστειλαν οἰκητήριον,
 σμίνθοισι δηρίσοντας, ὃν ἀπὸ σπορᾶς
 ἐμοὺς γενάρχας ἔξεφυσε Δάρδανος,
 γῆμας Ἀρίσβαν Κρῆσσαν εὐγενῆ κόρην.

Καὶ δευτέρους ἔπειμψαν Ἀτρακας λύκους
 ταγῷ μονοκρήπιδι κλέψοντας νάκην,
 δρακοντοφρούροις ἐσκεπασμένην σκοπαῖς. 131^b
 ὃς εἰς Κύταιαν τὴν Λιβυστικὴν μολὼν,
 καὶ τὸν τετράπηνην ὄδρον εὐνάσσας θρόνοις,
 καὶ γυρὰ ταύρων βαστάσας πυριπνόων
 ἄροτρα, καὶ λέβητι δαιτρευθεὶς δέμας,
 οὐκ ἀσμένως ἔμαρψεν ἔρραου σκύλος,
 ἀλλ' αὐτόκλητον ἄρπάσας κεραΐδα,
 τὴν γνωτοφόντιν καὶ τέκνων ἀλάστορα,
 εἰς τὴν λάληθρον κίσσαν ἡρματίξατο,
 φθογγὴν ἐδώλων Χαονιτικῶν ἅπο
 βροτησίαν ἰεῖσαν, ἔμπαιον δρόμων. 132^c

^a The Cretans sent an army to the Troad under Teucer and Scamandrus, who received an oracle bidding them settle "wherever the earth-born (*γηγενεῖς*) should attack them." This happened at Hamaxitos, where the "earth-born" proved to be a plague of field-mice which devoured the leatheren parts of their armour. So they abode there (Strabo 604). Arisba, daughter of Teucer, became wife of Dardanus, and thus ancestress of Cassandra.

^b Trojans.

^c The voyage of the Argonauts.

^d Thessalian, from Atrax in Thessaly Hestiaeotis.

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rape by their heavy deed of violence, carried off captive in a bull-formed vessel the Saraptian heifer to the Dictaean palace to be the bride of Asteros, the lord of Crete. Nor were they contented when they had taken like for like ; but sent with Teucer^a and his Draucian father Scamandrus a raping army to the dwelling-place of the Bebryces^b to war with mice ; of the seed of those men Dardanus begat the authors of my race, when he married the noble Cretan maid Arisba.

And second^c they sent the Atracian^d wolves to steal for their leader of the single sandal^e the fleece^f that was protected by the watching dragon's ward. He came to Libyan Cytaea^g and put to sleep with simples that four-nostrilled snake, and handled the curved plough of the fire-breathing bulls,^h and had his own body cut to pieces in a caldronⁱ and, not joyfully, seized the hide of the ram. But the self-invited crow^j he carried off—her who slew her brother^k and destroyed her children^l—and set her as ballast in the chattering jay^m which uttered a mortal voice derived from Chaonian abode and well knew how to speed.

^e Jason (Pind. *P.* iv.).

^f The Golden Fleece.

^g In Colchis.

^h Pind. *P.* iv. 224 ff. ; Apoll. *Rh.* iii. 1284 ff.

ⁱ Medea renewed the youth of Jason by boiling him in a magic caldron.

^j Medeia.

^k Apsyrtus.

^l When Jason married the daughter of Creon, king of Corinth, Medea in revenge slew her own children by Jason.

^m The ship Argo, in which, while it was being built, Athena inserted a piece of the oak of Dodona (hence Chaonian), which gave it the gift of human speech and of prophecy.

LYCOPHRON

Πάλιν δ' ὁ πέτρας ἀσκέρας ἀνειρύσσας
 καὶ φασγάνου ζωστῆρα καὶ ξίφος πατρός,
 ὁ Φημίου παῖς, Σκῦρος ω̄ λυγροὺς τάφους
 κρημνῶν ἔνερθεν αἰγίλιψ βοιζουμένων
 πάλαι δοκεύει τὰς ἀταρχύτους ρίφας,
 σὺν θηρὶ βλώξας τῷ σπάσαντι δηίας
 Μύστῃ Τροπάμας μαστὸν εὔθηλον θεᾶς,
 ζωστηροκλέπτης, νεῦκος ὥρινεν διπλοῦν,
 στόρνην τ' ἀμέρσας καὶ Θεμισκύρας ἅπο
 τὴν τοξόδαμνον νοσφίσας Ὄρθωσίαν.
 ἢς αἱ ξύναιμοι, παρθένοι Νεπτουνίδος,
 Ἑριν λιποῦσαι, Λάγμον, ἡδὲ Τήλαμον,
 καὶ χεῦμα Θερμώδοντος Ἀκταῖόν τ' ὄρος,
 ποιὰς ἀθέλκτους θ' ἀρπαγὰς διζήμεναι,
 ὑπὲρ κελαινὸν Ἰστρον ἥλασαν Σκύθας
 ἵππους, ὁμοκλήτειραν ἴεῖσαι βοὴν
 Γραικοῖσιν ἀμνάμοις τε τοῖς Ἐρεχθέως.
 καὶ πᾶσαν Ἀκτὴν ἐξεπόρθησαν δορί,
 τοὺς Μοψοπείούς αἰθαλώσασαι γύνας.

Πάππος δὲ Θρῆκης οὐμὸς αἰστώσας πλάκα
 χώραν τ' Ἐερδῶν καὶ Γαλαδραίων πέδον,
 ὄρους ἐπηξεν ἀμφὶ Πηνειοῦ ποτοῖς,
 στερρὰν τραχήλῳ ζεῦγλαν ἀμφιθεὶς πέδαις,

^a Theseus. For the legend see Introduction to Callimachus, *Hecale*.

^b Aegeus.

^c Poseidon, who was said to be the real father of Theseus (Bacchylid. 16).

^d Theseus either threw himself from a cliff in Scyrus or was pushed over by Lycomedes, king of the island. His bones were brought to Athens in 473 B.C. by Cimon (Plut. *Thes.* 35-36).

^e Heracles, who was initiated in the Eleusinian mysteries before he went to bring Cerberus from Hades.

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And again he^a that took up from the rock his father's^b shoes and sword-belt and sword, the son of Phemius,^c on whose sad grave^d—whereto he was hurled without funeral rites—steep Scyrus long keeps watch beneath its hissing precipices—he went with the wild beast, the Initiate,^e who drew the milky breast of the hostile goddess Tropaea,^f and stole the belt^g and roused a double feud, taking away the girdle and from Themiscyra carrying off the archer Orthosia^h; and her sisters, the maidens of Neptunis,ⁱ left Eris, Lagmus and Telamus and the stream of Thermelon and the hill of Actaeum to seek vengeance and relentless rape. Across the dark Ister^j they drove their Scythian mares, shouting their battle-cry against the Greeks and the descendants of Erechtheus. And they sacked all Acte^k with the spear and laid waste with fire the fields of Mopsopia.^l

And my ancestor^l laid waste the plain of Thrace and the country of the Eordi and the land of the Galadraei, and fixed his bounds beside the waters of Peneius, fettering them with a stern yoke laid upon their necks, in battle a young warrior, most

^f Hera, who by a trick was induced to give the breast to Heracles (Diod. iv. 9, Paus. ix. 25).

^g Hippolyte's girdle.

^h The Amazon Antiope, here called Orthosia, a cult-title of Artemis (Pind. *O.* iii. 30).

ⁱ The scholiast says this was a name of Hippolyte. Holzinger takes it as a cult-name of Artemis from Nepete in Etruria. The Amazons, in revenge for the expedition against them of Heracles and Theseus, invade Attica.

^j Danube.

^k Attica.

^l Ilus, great-grandfather of Cassandra, invaded Thrace and Macedonia; cf. Herod. vii. 20 and 75.

LYCOPHRON

ἀλκῆ νέανδρος, ἐκπρεπέστατος γένους.
 ἡ δὲ ἀντὶ τούτων τάρροθον βοηλάτην
 τὸν ἔξαπριμνον, στέρφος ἐγχλαιωούμενον,
 στείλασα, λίστροις αἰπὺν ἥρειψεν πάγον,
 τὸν ἡ παλίμφρων Γοργὰς ἐν κλήροις θεῶν
 καθιερώσει, πημάτων ἀρχηγέτις.

Ἄνθις δὲ κίρκοι, Τμῶλον ἐκλελοιπότες
 Κίμφον τε καὶ χρυσεργὰ Πακτωλοῦ ποτά,
 καὶ νᾶμα λίμνης, ἔνθα Τυφῶνος δάμαρ
 κευθμῶνος αἰνόλεκτρον ἐνδαύει μυχόν,
 "Αγυλλαν Αὔσονῖτιν εἰσεκώμασαν,
 δεινὴν Λιγυστίνοισι τοῖς τ' ἀφ' αἷματος
 ρίζαν γιγάντων Σιθόνων κεκτημένοις
 λόγχης ἐν ὑσμίναισι μίξαντες πάλην.
 εἶλον δὲ Πῖσαν καὶ δορίκτητον χθόνα
 πᾶσαν κατειργάσαντο τὴν Ὄμβρων πέλας
 καὶ Σαλπίων βεβῶσαν ὄχθηρῶν πάγων.

Λοῖσθος δὲ ἐγείρει γρυνὸς ἀρχαίαν ἔριν,
 πῦρ εὖδον ἥδη τὸ πρὸν ἐξάπτων φλογί,
 ἐπεὶ Πελασγοὺς εἴδε 'Ρυνδακοῦ ποτῶν
 κρωσσοῖσιν ὅθνείοισι βάψαντας γάνος.
 ἡ δὲ αὐθις οἰστρήσασα τιμωρουμένη
 τριπλᾶς τετραπλᾶς ἀντιτίσεται βλάβας,
 πορθοῦσα χώρας ἀντίπορθμον ἥόνα.

^a Europe sends Heracles to sack Troy.

^b Reference to the oxen of Geryon.

^c Hom. *Il.* v. 640 ff. (Heracles) δι ποτε δεῦρ' ἐλθὼν ἔνεχ' ἵππων Λαομέδοντος | ἐξ οἵης σὺν νησὶ . . . | 'Ιλίου ἐξαλάπαξε πόλιν.

^d The skin of the Nemean lion.

^e Hera.

^f Tyrrhenians from Lydia come to Etruria.

^g Echidna.

^h The Pelasgians.

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eminent of his race. And she^a in return for these things sent her champion, the driver of the oxen,^b him of the six ships,^c robed in a hide,^d and laid in ruins with the spade their steep hill; and him shall Gorgas,^e changing her mind, consecrate in the estate of the gods, even she that was the prime mover in his woes.

And in turn the falcons^f set forth from Tmolus and Cimpus and the gold-producing streams of Pactolus and the waters of the lake where the spouse^g of Typhon couches in the hidden recess of her dread bed, and rioted into Ausonian Agylla and in battles of the spear joined terrible wrestling with the Ligurians and them^h who drew the root of their race from the blood of the Sithonianⁱ giants. And they took Pisa and subdued all the spear-won land that stands near the Umbrians and the high cliffs of the Salpians.^j

And, last, the fire-brand^k wakens the ancient strife, kindling anew with flame the ancient fire that already slept since she^l saw the Pelasgians^m dipping alien pitchers in the bright waters of Rhyndacus.ⁿ But the other^o in turn in a frenzy of revenge shall repay the injury threefold and four-fold, laying waste the shore of the land across the sea.

ⁱ Sithonia and Pallene, the middle and southern spurs of Chalcidice, are the home of the giants; cf. 1406 f.

^j Unknown. Some suppose the reference is to the Alps. Holzinger takes it as = the Σαλπιοι or Salvii in N.W. Etruria.

^k Paris.

^l Asia.

^m Argonauts.

ⁿ River in Mysia.

^o Europe sends the Greeks against Troy.

LYCOPHRON

Πρῶτος μὲν ἥξει Ζηνὶ τῷ Λαπερσίῳ
δόμώνυμος Ζεύς, ὃς καταιβάτης μολὼν
σκηπτῷ πυρώσει πάντα δυσμενῶν σταθμά.
σὺν ω̄ θανοῦμαι, κάν νεκροῖς στρωφωμένη
τὰ λοίπ' ἀκούσω ταῦθ', ἢ νῦν μέλλω θροεῦν.

‘Ο δεύτερος δέ, τοῦ πεφασμένου κέλωρ
ἐν ἀμφιβλήστροις ἔλλοπος μυνδοῦ δίκην,
καταιθαλώσει γαῖαν ὁθνείαν, μολὼν
χρησμοῖς Ἱατροῦ σὺν πολυγλώσσῳ στρατῷ.

Τρίτος δ', ἄνακτος τοῦ δρυηκόπου γόνος,
τὴν τευχοπλάστιν παρθένον Βραγχησίαν
παραιολίξας βῶλον ἐμπεφυρμένην
νασμοῖς ὄρέξαι τῷ κεχρημένῳ δάνος,
σφραγῆδα δέλτῳ δακτύλων ἐφαρμόσαι,
Φθειρῶν ὄρείαν νάσσεται μοναρχίαν,
τὸν πρωτόμισθον Κάρα δηγώσας στρατόν,
ὅταν κόρη κασωρὶς εἰς ἐπείσιον
χλεύην ὑλακτήσασα κηκάσῃ γάμους
νυμφεῖα πρὸς κηλωστὰ καρβάνων τελεῦν.

1370

1375

1380

1385

^a Agamemnon, in reference to cult of Zeus-Agamemnon in Sparta. Lapersios consequently is here transferred from the Dioscuri (see 511) to Zeus. The *real* meaning of this word is of course very obscure.

^b Orestes, son of Agamemnon, occupies Aeolis.

^c Apollo.

^d Reference to popular derivation of Αἰολεῖς from αἴθλος, “varied.”

^e Neleus founds Miletus in Ionia.

^f Codrus, the last king of Athens. The Peloponnesians, invading Attica, were told by the Delphic oracle that they would be successful if they did not kill the Athenian king. This becoming known to the Athenians, Codrus disguised himself and went out of the city gates to gather firewood. Picking a quarrel with two enemy scouts, he slew one and

ALEXANDRA

First there shall come a Zeus^a who bears the name of Zeus Lapersios; who shall come with swooping thunderbolt to burn all the habitations of the foe. With him shall I die, and when I flit among the dead I shall hear these further things which I am about to utter.

And, second,^b the son of him that was slain in a net, like a dumb fish, shall lay waste with fire the alien land, coming, at the bidding of the oracles of the Physician,^c with a host of many tongues.^d

And third, the son^e of the woodcutter king,^f beguiling the potter maiden^g of Branchidae to give him in his need earth mixed with water, wherewith to set on a tablet his finger-seal, shall found the mountain monarchy of the Phtheires,^h when he has destroyed the host of the Carians—the first to fight for hireⁱ—what time his wanton daughter^j shall abuse her nakedness and say in mockery of marriage that she will conclude her nuptials in the brothels of barbarians.^k

was himself slain by the other, thus saving his country. Lycurgus, *Contra Leocrat.* 84 ff.

^a Neleus was told by an oracle to found his city where he should first receive “earth and water.” At Branchidae near Miletus he asked a potter maid for some clay (the so-called *terra sigillata* or *γῆ Ληνύλα*) for a seal. She gave him the moist clay, thus giving him “earth and water.”

^b Φθειρῶν δρός (Homer, *Il.* ii. 868), near Miletus.

^c Cf. Archiloch. fr. 30 (Hiller) καὶ δὴ πίκουρος ὥστε Κἀρ κεκλήσομαι.

^d Neleus received at Delphi an oracle which bade him “go to the golden men” (*i.e.* the Carians, cf. *Il.* ii. 872) and that “his daughter would show him.” Returning to Athens ἤκουσε τῆς θυγατρὸς γυμνῆς τυπτούσης τὸ ἐπελαστὸν καὶ λεγούσης· Δίξεο σεῦ μάλα ἐς θαλερὸν πόσιν ή ἐς Ἀθῆνας ή ἐς Μίλητον· κατάξω πήματα Καρσί. Cf. E.M. s.v. δσελγαλνειν.

^e Carians.

LYCOPHRON

Οἱ δὲ αὖτε τέταρτοι τῆς Δυμαντείου σπορᾶς,
Λακμώνιοι τε καὶ Κυτιναῖοι Κόδροι,
οἱ Θύγρον οἰκήσουσι Σάτνιόν τ' ὄρος,
καὶ χερσόνησον τοῦ πάλαι ληκτηρίαν
θεῷ Κυρίτᾳ πάμπαν ἐστυγημένου,
τῆς παντομόρφου βασσάρας λαμπούριδος
τοκῆσος, ἢτ’ ἀλφαῖσι ταῖς καθ’ ἡμέραν
βούπειναν ἀλθαίνεσκεν ἀκμαίαν πατρός,
ὄθνεια γατομοῦντος Αἴθωνος πτερά.

‘Ο Φρὺξ δ’, ἀδελφὸν αἷμα τιμωρούμενος,
πάλιν τιθηνὸν ἀντιπορθήσει χθόνα

τοῦ νεκροτάγου, τὰς ἀθωπεύτους δίκας
φθιτοῖσι ρήγητρεύοντος ἀστεργεῖ τρόπῳ.

ὅς δή ποτ’ ἀμφώδοντος ἐξ ἄκρων λοβῶν
φθέρσας κύφελλα καλλυνεῖ παρωτίδας,
δαπταῖς τιτύσκων αἵμοπάταισι φόβον.

τῷ πᾶσα Φλεγρὰς ἀλα δουλωθήσεται
Θραμβουσία τε δειρὰς ἢ τ’ ἐπάκτιος
στόρθυγξ Τίτωνος αἱ τε Σιθόνων πλάκες
Παλληνία τ’ ἄρουρα, τὴν δὲ βούκερως
Βρύχων λιπαίνει, γηγενῶν ὑπηρέτης.

Πολλῶν δὲ ἐναλλὰξ πημάτων ἀπάρξεται
Κανδαῖος ἢ Μάμερτος, ἢ τί χρὴ καλεῖν
τὸν αἵμοφύρτοις ἐστιώμενον μάχαις;

^a Lycophron now passes to Dorian settlements in Asia, founded by Dorians from N. Greece.

^b Dymas, Pamphylius, and Hyllus were the eponyms of the three Dorian tribes—Dymanes, Pamphyli, and Hylleis.

^c Codrus (*cf. 1378 n.*) here merely = “ancient.”

^d In N.W. Thessaly. * In Doris.

^e Unknown places in Caria. ^f The Cnidian Chersonese.

^g Erysichthon, see Callim. *H.* vi. ; Ovid, *M.* viii. 738 n.

^h Demeter.

ⁱ Mestra, daughter of Erysichthon, got from Poseidon the

ALEXANDRA

And then, again, the fourth,^a of the seed of Dymas,^b the Codrus-ancients^c of Lacmon^d and Cytina^e—who shall dwell in Thigros^f and the hill of Satnion^g and the extremity of the peninsula^h, of himⁱ who of old was utterly hated by the goddess Cyrita^j: the father of the crafty vixen^k who by daily traffic assuaged the raging hunger of her sire—even Aethon,^k plougher of alien shires.

And the Phrygian,^l avenging the blood of his brothers,^m will sack again the landⁿ that nursed the ruler^o of the dead, who in loveless wise pronounces relentless judgement on the departed. He^p shall spoil the ears of the ass, lobes and all, and deck his temples, fashioning a terror for the ravenous blood-suckers.^q By him all the land of Phlegra shall be enslaved and the ridge of Thrambus and spur of Titon by the sea and the plains of the Sithonians and the fields of Pallene, which the ox-horned Brychon,^r who served the giants, fattens with his waters.

And many woes, on this side and that alternately, shall be taken as an offering by Candaeus^s or Mamertus^t—or what name should be given to him who banquets in gory battles?

gift of assuming whatever form she pleased. When her father, in order to get the means of satisfying his hunger, sold her in one form, she returned in another to be sold again (Ovid, *M. l.c.*). * = Erysichthon.

^l Midas who, according to Lycophron, invades Thrace and Macedonia.

^m Trojans.

ⁿ Europa.

^o Minos.

^p Midas, in a musical contest between Pan and Apollo, gave unasked his verdict against Apollo, who, in revenge, gave him the ears of an ass, to hide which Midas invented the tiara (Ovid, *M. xi.* 180 f. “Ille quidem celat turpique onerata pudore Tempora purpureis tentat velare tiaris”).

^q i.e. flies.

^r River in Pallene (Hesych.).

^s Ares.

LYCOPHRON

Οὐ μὰν ὑπείξει γ' ἡ ἐπιμηθέως τοκάς,
 ἀλλ' ἄντὶ πάντων Περσέως ἔνα σπορᾶς
 στελεῖ γύγαντα, τῷ θάλασσα μὲν βατή
 πεζῷ ποτ' ἔσται, γῆ δὲ ναυσθλωθήσεται
 ρήσσοντι πηδοῦσι χέρσον. οἱ δὲ Λαφρίας
 οἰκοι Μαμέρσας, ἥθαλωμένοι φλογὶ¹⁴
 σὸν καλίνοισι τειχέων προβλήμασι,
 τὸν χρησμολέσχην αἰτιάσονται βλάβης,
 ψαύννυνθα θεσπίζοντα Πλούτωνος λάτριν.
 στρατῷ δ' ἀμίκτῳ πᾶσα μὲν βρωθήσεται,
 φλοιῶτιν ἐκδύνουσα δίπλακα σκέπτην,
 καρποτρόφος δρῦς ἀγριάς τ' ὀρειθαλής.
 ἄπας δ' ἀνάυρων νασμὸς αὐανθήσεται,
 χανδὸν κελαινὴν δύψαν αἰονωμένων.¹⁴
 κύφελλα δ' ἵων τηλόθεν ροιζουμένων
 ὑπὲρ κάρα στήσουσι, Κίμμερός θ' ὅπως,
 σκιὰ καλύψει πέρραν, ἀμβλύνων σέλας.
 Λοκρὸν δ' ὅποια παῦρον ἀνθήσας ρόδον,
 καὶ πάντα φλέξας, ὥστε κάγκανον στάχνυν,¹⁴
 αὐθις παλιμπλώτοιο γεύσεται φυγῆς,
 μόσσυνα φηγότευκτον, ὡς λυκοφίαν
 κόρη κνεφαίαν, ἄγχι παμφαλώμενος,
 χαλκηλάτῳ κνώδοντι δειματουμένη.

Πολλοὶ δ' ἀγῶνες καὶ φόνοι μεταίχμιοι
 λύσουσιν ἀνδρῶν οἱ μὲν ἐν γαίᾳ¹ πάλας
 δειναῖσιν ἀρχαῖς ἀμφιδηριωμένων,
 οἱ δ' ἐν μεταφρένοισι βουστρόφοις χθονός,
 ἔως ἂν αἴθων εύνάση βαρὺν κλόνον,
 ἀπ' Αἰακοῦ τε κάπο Δαρδάνου γεγὼς¹⁴⁴

¹ One expects "on the sea," but no satisfactory emendation has been proposed.

^a Asia.

^b Xerxes.

ALEXANDRA

Yet the mother^a of Epimetheus shall not yield, but in return for all shall send a single giant^b of the seed of Perseus, who shall walk over the sea on foot and sail over the earth,^c smiting the dry land with the oar. And the shrines of Laphria Mamerse^d shall be consumed with fire together with their defence of wooden walls,^e and shall blame for their hurt the prater of oracles, the false prophesying lackey^f of Pluto. By his unapproachable host every fruit-bearing oak and wild tree flourishing on the mountain shall be devoured, stripping off its double covering of bark,^g and every flowing torrent shall be dried up,^h as they slake with open mouth their black thirst. And they shall raise overhead clouds of arrows hurtling from afar, whose shadow shall obscure the sun, like a Cimmerian darknessⁱ dimming the sun. And blooming for a brief space, as a Locrian rose,^j and burning all things like withered ear of corn, he shall in his turn taste of homeward flight, glancing fearfully towards the oaken bulwark hard at hand, even as a girl in the dusky twilight frightened by a brazen sword.

And many contests and slaughters in between shall solve the struggles of men, contending for dread empire, now on land, now on the plough-turned backs of earth, until a tawny lion^k—sprung from Aeacus and from Dardanus, Thesprotian at

^a Reference to the bridging of the Hellespont and the canal through Athos.

^b Athena on the acropolis at Athens. ^c Herod. viii. 51.

^d Apollo is here the servant of Pluto because his oracle causes death to the defenders of the Acropolis.

^e Herod. viii. 115. ^f Herod. vii. 21. ^g Od. xi. 14-19.

^h Pollux v. 102 ῥόδον παρεῖται φυτεύει, αὐθωρὸν ἀνθοῦν καὶ θάττον ἀπανθοῦν κατὰ τὸ Λοκρὸν. It is the type of that which is fleeting.

ⁱ For this passage see Introduction, pp. 483 f.

LYCOPHRON

Θεοπρωτὸς ἄμφω καὶ Χαλαστραῖος λέων,
πρητῆ^θ ὁ διάμιων πάντα κυπώσας δόμον
ἀναγκάσῃ πτήξαντας Ἀργείων πρόμους
σῆναι Γαλάδρας τὸν στατηλάτην λύκον
καὶ σκῆπτρ' ὀρέξαι τῆς πάλαι μοναρχίας.
ῳ δὴ μεθ' ἔκτην γένναν αὐθαίμων ἐμὸς
εἰς τις παλαιστής, συμβαλὼν ἀλκὴν δορὸς
πόντου τε καὶ γῆς κεὶς διαλλαγὰς μολών,
πρέσβιστος ἐν φίλοισιν ὑμνηθήσεται,
σκύλων ἀπαρχὰς τὰς δορικτήτους λαβών.

Τί μακρὰ τλήμων εἰς ἀνηκόους πέτρας,
εἰς κῦμα κωφόν, εἰς νάπας δασπλήτιδας
βαύζω, κενὸν ψάλλουσα μάστακος κρότον,
πίστιν γὰρ ἡμῶν Λεψιεὺς ἐνόσφισε,
ψευδηγόροις φῆμαισιν ἐγχρίσας ἔπη,
καὶ θεσφάτων πρόμαντιν ἀψευδῆ φρόνιν,
λέκτρων στερηθεὶς ὡν ἐκάλχαινεν τυχεῖν.
θήσει δ' ἀληθῆ. σὺν κακῷ δέ τις μαθών,
ὅτ' οὐδὲν ἔσται μῆχος ὠφελεῖν πάτραν,
τὴν φοιβόληπτον αἰνέσει χελιδόνα.

Τόσος' ἡγόρευε, καὶ παλίσσυτος ποσὶν
ἔβαινεν εἰρκτῆς ἐντός. ἐν δὲ καρδίᾳ
Σειρῆνος ἔστέναξε λοίσθιον μέλος,
Κλάρου Μιμαλλῶν, ἦ Μελαγκραίρας κόπις
Νησοῦς θυγατρός, ἦ τι Φίκιον τέρας,
ἔλικτὰ κωτίλλουσα δυσφράστως ἔπη.
ἐγὼ δὲ λοξὸν ἥλθον ἀγγέλλων, ἄναξ,

^a Apollo, who gave to Cassandra the gift of prophecy, but so that no one believed her prophecies.

^b Aesch. *Ag.* 1208 f.

^c Cassandra. The swallow is the type of unintelligible speech (Aesch. *Ag.* 1050, Aristoph. *Ran.* 93).

ALEXANDRA

once and Chalastraean—shall lull to rest the grievous tumult, and, overturning on its face all the house of his kindred, shall compel the chiefs of the Argives to cower and fawn upon the wolf-leader of Galadra, and to hand over the sceptre of the ancient monarchy. With him, after six generations, my kinsman, an unique wrestler, shall join battle by sea and land and come to terms, and shall be celebrated among his friends as most excellent, when he has received the first fruits of the spear-won spoils.

Why, unhappy, do I call to the unheeding rocks, to the deaf wave, and to the awful glades, twanging the idle noise of my lips? For Lepsieus^a has taken credit from me, daubing with rumour of falsity my words and the true prophetic wisdom of my oracles, for that he was robbed of the bridal which he sought to win.^b Yet will he make my oracles true. And in sorrow shall many a one know it, when there is no means any more to help my fatherland and shall praise the frenzied swallow.^c

So^d much she spake, and then sped back and went within her prison. But in her heart she wailed her latest Siren song—like some Mimallon of Claros^e or babbler of Melancraera,^f Neso's daughter, or Phician monster,^g mouthing darkly her perplexed words. And I came, O King, to

^a Here begins the Epilogue, spoken by the slave who watched Cassandra.

^e Μιμαλλών is properly a Bacchant; here “Mimallon of Claros” (famous for cult of Apollo) means merely frenzied prophetess; cf. Eustath., Dion. Per. 445 καὶ παρὰ τῷ Λυκέφροντι ἡ Κασσάνδρα Κλάρου Μιμαλῶν λέγεται, τοιτέστι βάκχη καὶ μάντις Κλαρία.

^f Sibyl (of Cumae), daughter of Dardanus and Neso.

^g Sphinx; cf. Φῖξ δλοήν, Hes. Th. 326.

LYCOPHRON

σοὶ τόνδε μῦθον παρθένου φοιβαστρίας,
ἐπεὶ μ' ἔταξας φύλακα λαῖνου στέγης
καὶ πάντα φράζειν κάναπεμπάζειν λόγον
ἔτητύμως ἄψορρον ὥτρυνας τρόχιν.
δαιμῶν δὲ φῆμας εἰς τὸ λῶν ἐκδραμεῖν
τεύξειεν, ὅσπερ σῶν προκήδεται θρόνων,
σώζων παλαιὰν Βεβρύκων παγκληρίαν.

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ALEXANDRA

announce to thee this the crooked speech of the maiden prophetess, since thou didst appoint me to be the warder of her stony dwelling and didst charge me to come as a messenger to report all to thee and truly recount her words. But may God turn her prophecies to fairer issue—even he that cares for thy throne, preserving the ancient inheritance of the Bebryces.”

• Trojans.

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- Phoenodomas, Trojan who had three daughters and who proposed that Laomedon's daughter Hesione should be exposed to the sea-monster, L. 470 ff., 952 ff.
- Phorce, Lake = prob. Lacus Fucinus, L. 1275
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 Podarces, earlier name of Priam,
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 possibly in reference to
 the use of Polydegmon as a by-
 name of Hades in Hom. *Hymn Dem.* 31 — thus Hades-hill in
 reference to volcanic action

Polydeuces (Pollux), one of the
 Dioscuri, L. 506, he being son of
 Zeus while Castor was son of
 Tyndareus (Pind. *N.* x. 80 ff.).
 In the fight with Idas and Lyn-
 ceus Polydeuces killed Lynceus
 and Idas with the help of Zeus,
 and voluntarily undertook to
 share his immortality with Castor
 who had been mortally wounded
 by Idas, L. 553 ff., E. 2
 Polygonus, L. 124
 Polymestor, L. 331
 Polyneices, L. 437
 Polyphemus, Cyclops, E. xlvi. 1
 Polypoetes, s. of Peirithous, leader
 at Troy of men from various
 Thessalian towns, e.g. Olosson
 and Phalanna (Hom. *Ili.* ii. 738 ff.,
 where Ὀρθη = Φάλαννα), L. 906
 Polysperchon (Polyperchon), one
 of the generals of Alexander the
 Great, who in 319 B.C. was nomi-
 nated by Antipater as his suc-
 cessor in Macedonia (in preference
 to his own son Cassander). In
 316 he was driven from his king-
 dom by Cassander. In 315 Anti-
 gonus appointed him commander
 of the Peloponnesus and Greece
 was declared free. A peace was
 concluded in 311 by which Greece
 fell to Cassander, while Poly-
 sperchon was confined to some
 towns in Peloponnesus. Later
 he was induced by Antigonos to
 support the claim to the throne
 of Macedonia of Heracles, s. of
 Alexander and Barsine. He ac-
 cordingly invaded Macedonia but
 accepted the proposal of Cas-
 sander to divide the kingdom of
 Macedonia, with an independent
 army and dominion in Pelopon-
 nesus. Thereupon he assassin-
 ated Heracles (309 B.C.). He is
 the "Tymphaeandragon" of L. 801
 Polyxena, d. of Priam and Hecabe,
 sister of Cassandra, L. 314 ; she
 was sacrificed by Neptolemus at
 the grave of Achilles, L. 323 ff.,
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Polyxo, mt. of Actorion, C. vi. 78
 Pontus Euxinos: the expression κακόφεινος κλυδών, L. 1286, refers to the old name of the Black Sea, πόντος ἄξεινος. The name is said to have been changed to εὐξεῖνος either after the voyage of the Argonauts, or after Hercules' expedition against the Amazons or after the foundation of the Milesian colonies. Pind. *P.* iv. 208, has ἐπ' Ἀξείνου στόμα (he is speaking of the Argonauts), but *N.* iv. 49 Εὐχείνη πελάγει

Porceus, one of the two snakes (Porceus and Chariboea) which came from Calydnae and killed Laocoön and one of his two sons. The story was told by Arctinus in his *Iliupersis*, L. 347

Poseidon, C. iii. 50, iv. 101, 271, vi. 98, helps Apollo to build walls of Troy, L. 522, 617; carries off Pelops, L. 157; destroys Locrian Aias, L. 390 ff.; f. of Proteus, L. 125; Cycnus, L. 237; Theseus, L. 1824; cult-names, Aegeon, L. 135; Amoebeus, L. 617; Amphibaeus, L. 749; Enipeus, L. 722; Hippegetes, L. 767; Melanthus, L. 767; Naumedon, L. 157; Prophantus, L. 522; Phemius, L. 1824; Lord of Cromna, L. 522

Poseidon, the stars of, A. 756. The scholiast's interpretation seems to be correct: "The stars of Poseidon are those which show forth storms and fair weather; the stars of Zeus are those which indicate weather suitable for agriculture." Cf. Avien. 1377 ff.: "Hic est fons, unde et deduxit tempora lunae Navita cum longum facili rate curreret aequor, Et cum ruris amans telluri farra parenti Crederet; ingenti petat haec indagine semper Seu qui vela salo, seu qui dat semina terrae"

Poseidon, Cape of Poseidon near Poseidonia (Paestum). L. 722
 Potamus, Flumen, The River, S. constellation, A. 358, 589, 600, 624, 728; also called Eridanus,

A. 360. Cicero calls it Eridanus ("Eridanum cernes . . . funestum magnis cum viribus amnis") and adopts the legend that it represents the tears of Phaëthon's sisters; Germanicus, 361, calls it Amnis and follows the same legend; Avienus, 780, calls it Flumen but refers to the Ausonians of old who call it Eridanus and to the Phaëthon legend.

Practis, unknown place in Epirus. Some take it to mean Acroceraunium. Holzinger thinks Practis = avenger = Erinyes and that Elephenor built a shrine to her, beside which he built his city

Praxandrus leads Laconians of Therapnae from Troy to Cyprus, L. 586

Priam, F. 115

Problastus= Dionysus, L. 577

Procris, d. of Erechtheus, w. of Cephalus, companion of Artemis, C. iii. 209

Procyon, Canis Minor or in particular a Canis Minoris. So called because it rises nearly a fortnight before Cyon, The Dog, Canis Major, A. 450, 595, 690

Proetus, King of Argos, s. of Abas; driven from Argos by his twin-brother Acrisius he went to Lycia and married Sthenoboea; returning to Peloponnesus he became king of Tiryns. Founds two shrines to Artemis when his daughters were healed of their madness, C. iii. 232

Prometheus=Zeus, L. 587

Prometheus, s. of Asia, L. 1283, I. 8, F. 24

Pronians, the suitors of Penelope, so called from t. in Cephallenia (Πρωνίαι, Thuc. ii. 30, Πρώνη-σος, Strabo 455), L. 791

Prophantus, by-name of Poseidon at Thurii, L. 522

Protesilaus, s. of Iphiclus, leader of Thessalians in Trojan War, first to leap ashore at Troy, killed by Hector; tomb at Mazusia, L. 580 ff. In answer to the

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- prayers of his wife Laodameia (or Polydora) he was allowed to return for a short space to the upper world
- Proteus, s. of Poseidon, comes from his home in Egypt to Pallene (Phlegra) in Chalcidice, marries Torone and has by her two sons, Tmolus and Telegonus, who kill strangers by compelling them to a wrestling-match. Proteus prays his father Poseidon to convey him by a path beneath the sea to Egypt. When his sons were slain by Heracles, he could neither be wholly glad nor wholly sorry—neither smile nor weep. He gives to Paris a phantom in place of the real Helen, L. 115 ff.
- Prothous, s. of Tenthredon of Palauthra, shipwrecked in Libya, L. 899
- Protrygeter, Vindemiator, The Vintager, star on the right wing of Virgo, A. 188. Its rising in August was the herald of approaching vintage; "XI. Kal. Sept. Caesari et Assyriae stella, quae Vindemitor (Ov. F. iii. 407) appellatur, exoriri mane incipit vindemiae maturitatem promittens" (Plin. N.H. xviii. 74)
- Pryllis, s. of Hermes and Issa, g.g.s. of Atlas, a Lesbian seer who foretold the capture of Troy by the wooden horse, L. 222
- Psylla, one of the mares of Oenomaus, L. 166
- Pterelaus, f. of Comaetho, leader of the Taphians, defeated by Amphitryon, L. 934
- Ptolemais tribe, E. xii. 3
- Ptolemy, i.e. Ptolemy II. Philadelphus, s. of Ptolemy I. Soter and Berenice, King of Egypt, 285–247 B.C. He was born in Cos (308 B.C.), C. iv. 188. Married (1) Arsinoë, d. of Lysimachus of Thrace; (2) his sister Arsinoë, q.v.
- Ptoios, Apollo, from his temple on Mt. Ptoön in Boeotia, L. 265, 352
- Pylades, s. of Strophius, king of Phocis, companion of Orestes, E. ix. 6
- Pylaia, by-name of Demeter, E. xl. 1
- Pylatis, by-name of Athena, L. 356
- Pyramus, r. in Cilicia, L. 439
- Pyriphlegethon, stream from hot springs at Cumae, L. 699
- Pyronaean (mss. Pyranthian) glades; in Locris, L. 1149
- Pythia, I. 1. 222
- Pytho, old name of Delphi, C. ii. 35, 100, 250, iv. 90
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- Rhaeculus, t. on Thermaic gulf, L. 1236
- Rhamnusian, epithet of Helen, C. iii. 232
- Rhea, C. 10 ff.; in Thebes, L. 1196 ff., where she hurls her predecessor Eurynome into Tartarus
- Rhegium, F. 59
- Rheithron, harbour in Ithaca, L. 768
- Rheithymnia, t. in Crete, L. 76
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- Rhoeucus, a Centaur, C. iii. 221
- Rhoeo, g.d. of Dionysus, m. of Anius by Apollo, g.m. of the Oenotropi, L. 570 ff.
- Rhoeteia, d. of Thracian king Sithon, buried at Rhoeteum in Troad, L. 583, 1161
- Rhoeteum, prom. in Troad, L. 1161
- Rhyndacus, r. in Mysia and Phrygia, Argonauts draw water from it, L. 1364
- River, The, a S. constellation. See Eridanus and Potamus
- Salangi, L. 1058
- Salmydessus, L. 186, 1286
- Salpe, "lake in Italy" schol.; some identify it with Salapia, a t. in Daunia, L. 1129
- Salpians, L. 1361, according to some=the Alps according to

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- others = Salyes (Strabo 184, etc.)
- Salpinx = Athena, L. 915, 986
- Samos, formerly called Parthenia, C. iv. 49; Samians, E. xviii. 2; the Samian, E. vii. 1 = Creophilus, s. of Astycles, an ancient epic poet of Samos (Strabo, 638); the S. xlii. 4 = Dionysus
- Samothrace, island S. of Thrace; "Samothracian gods," E. xlvi.
- 3 = the Cabiri (Samothraces di, Varro, L.L. v. 58; "magnaque Threicia sacra reperta Samo," Ov. A.A. ii. 602). See Saos
- Saon, of Acanthus, s. of Dicon, E. xi. 1
- Saos, old name of Samothrace, L. 78, where it is called the foundation of the Cyrbantes = Corybantes = Cabiri
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- Scandela, haven of Cythera (Hom. Il. x. 268), L. 108
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- Sibyl, d. of Dardanus and Neso, d. of Teucer; the Erythraean = Cumæan Sibyl, L. 1145; her cave at Cumæ, L. 1278 ff. Another name for the Cumæan Sibyl is Melancraira (Arist. De mir. ausc. 95), L. 1464
- Sicanian, properly of the Sicani in Sicily, but used for Sicilian in general (Lycophron has not Σικελοί nor Σικελία), L. 870, 951, 1029 (in all cases with first syllable long), C. iii. 57 (with first syllable short, Τρινακίη Σικανῶν ἔδος)
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- ```

 Aeolus
 |
 Poseidon—Canace
 |
 Triopas
 |
 Erysichthon

```
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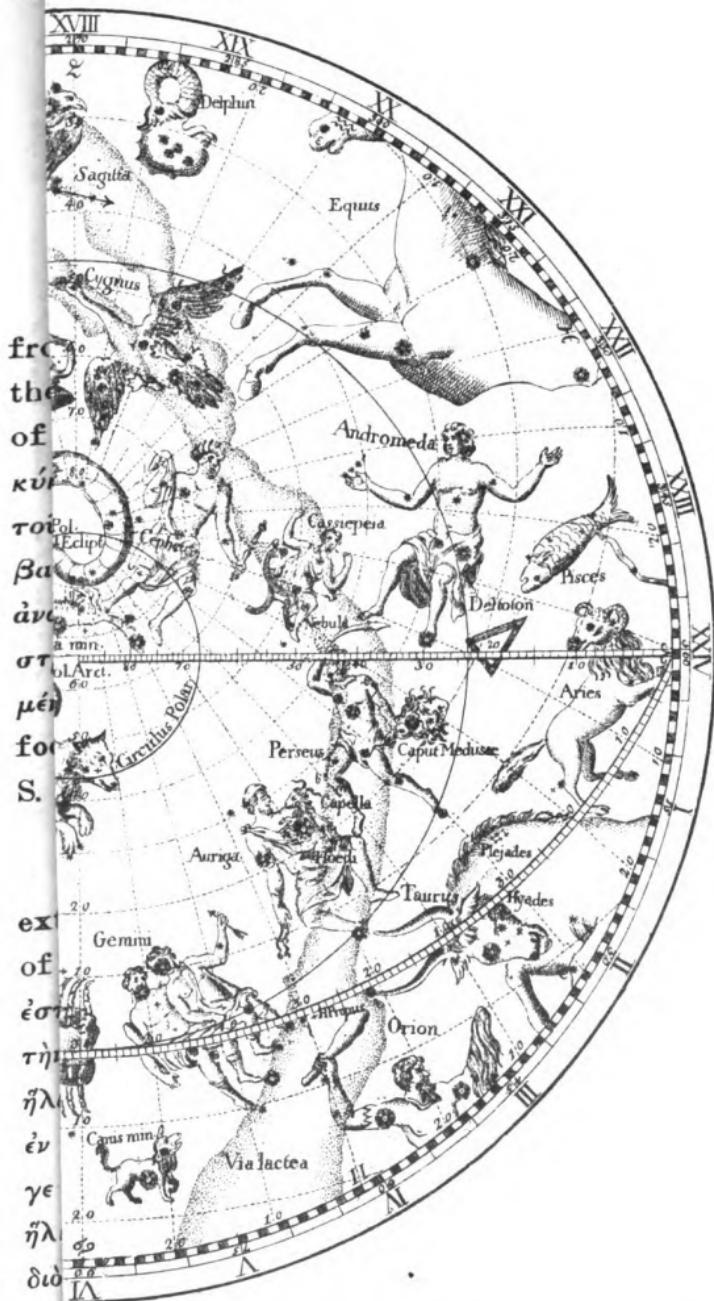
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 $\zeta\omega\delta\iota\omega$  of all mss. and E.M. *s.v.*  
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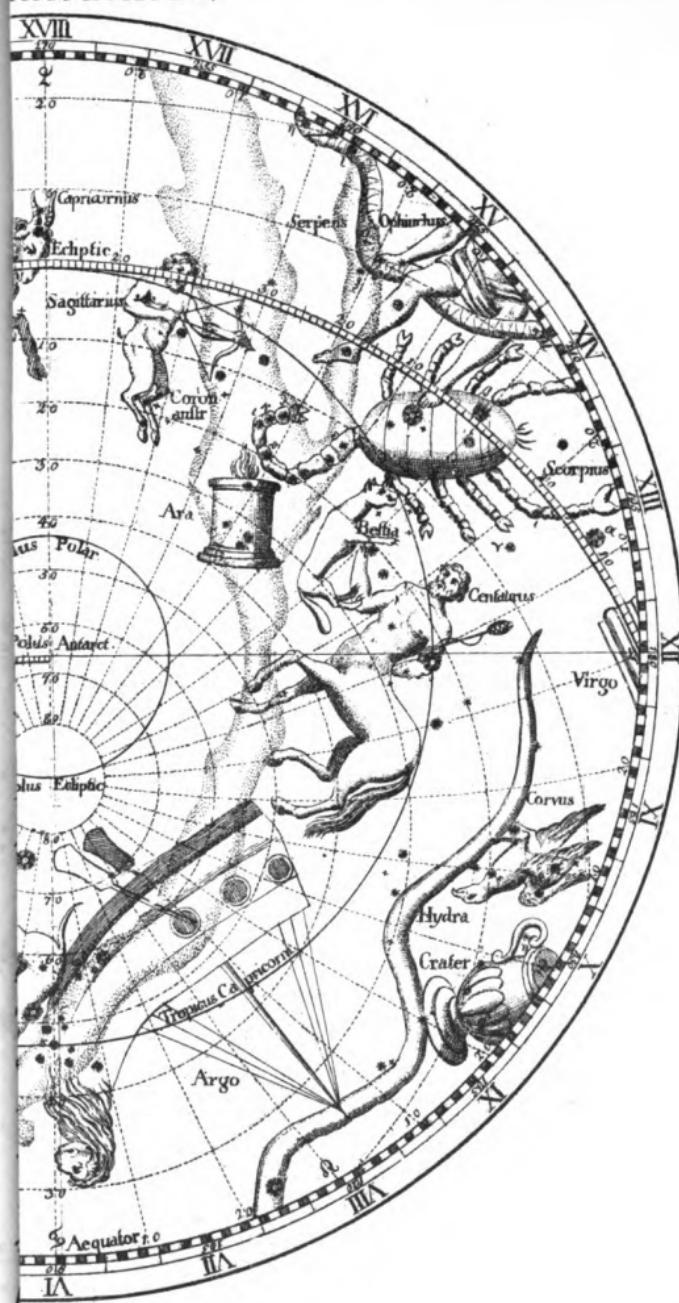
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