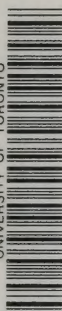


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THE GREEK ANTHOLOGY

II

THE GREEK ANTHOLOGY.

VOLUME I.

CHRISTIAN EPIGRAMS.
CHRISTODORUS OF THEBES IN EGYPT.
THE OYZICENE EPIGRAMS.
THE PROEMS OF THE DIFFERENT AN-
THOLOGIES.
THE AMATORY EPIGRAMS.
THE DEDICATORY EPIGRAMS.

VOLUME III.

THE DECLAMATORY EPIGRAMS.

VOLUME IV.

THE HORTATORY AND ADMONITORY
EPIGRAMS.
THE CONVIVIAL AND SATIRICAL EPI-
GRAMS.
STRATO'S *MUSA PUERILIS*.

VOLUME V.

EPIGRAMS IN VARIOUS METRES.
ARITHMETICAL PROBLEMS, RIDDLES,
ORACLES.
MISCELLANEA.
EPIGRAMS OF THE PLANUDEAN ANTHO-
LOGY NOT IN THE PALATINE MANU-
SCRIPT.

THE GREEK ANTHOLOGY

WITH AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION BY
W. R. PATON

IN FIVE VOLUMES

II



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GREEK ANTHOLOGY

BOOK VII

SEPULCHRAL EPIGRAMS

THE genuine epitaphs (those actually engraved on tombstones) in this collection are comparatively few in number. It would be easy to draw up a list of them, but I refrain from this, as there are too many doubtful cases. Those on celebrities are of course all poetical exercises in the form of epitaphs, but a considerable number of those on unknown persons are doubtless the same. In order to appreciate the Greek sepulchral epigram as it was, we should have a selection of those actually preserved on stones. Cephalas has introduced a few copied from stones (330-335, 340, 346), but Meleager, Philippus, and Agathias drew, of course, from literary and not epigraphical sources in forming their anthologies.

Nothing can be less certain than the attributions to the elder poets (Anacreon, Simonides, etc.) in this book: we may be sure that, while they published their lyrics, they did not publish collections of occasional epigrams; so that the latter are attributed to them merely by hearsay and guesswork. The authorship of the few epigrams (some very beautiful) attributed to Plato is now a matter of dispute, but I think we have no right to deny it, as they are very short and would have survived in memory. The attributions to later writers are doubtless in the main correct—the epigrams of Theocritus being included in MSS. of his works, and derived from such a MS. and not from Meleager, who does not, curiously enough, mention him in his Proem.

Here, as in Book VI, continuous portions of the three chief sources are the exception. Nos. 1-150, epigrams on famous men (chiefly poets and philosophers), could not of course comprise any such. Overlooking shorter fragments, Nos. 194-203,¹ 207-212, 246-273, 296-303, 314-318, 406-529, 535-541, 646-655, 707-740 are from Meleager's Wreath, 183-188, 233-240, 364-405, 622-645, 699-703 are from that of Philippus, and 551-614 from the Cycle of Agathias. Nos. 681-688 are by Palladas.

¹ All on animals, but in the alphabetical order of the first letters, like the fragments of Philippus' Wreath.

ΑΝΘΟΛΟΓΙΑ

Ζ

ΕΠΙΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΑ ΕΠΙΤΥΜΒΙΑ

1.—ΑΛΚΑΙΟΥ ΜΕΣΣΗΝΙΟΥ

Ἠρώων τὸν ἀοιδὸν Ἴφ' ἔπι παῖδες Ὀμηρον
ἤκαχον, ἐκ Μουσέων γρίφον ὑφηνάμενοι·
νέκταρι δ' εἰνάλιαι Νηρηίδες ἐχρίσαντο,
καὶ νέκυν ἀκταίη θῆκαν ὑπὸ σπιλάδι,
ὅττι θέτιν κύδηνε καὶ νίεα, καὶ μόθον ἄλλων
ἠρώων, Ἴθακοῦ τ' ἔργματα Λαρτιάδεω.
ὀλβίστη νήσων πόντῳ Ἴος, ὅττι κέκευθε
βαιῆ Μουσάων ἀστέρα καὶ Χαρίτων.

5

2.—ΑΝΤΙΠΑΤΡΟΥ ΣΙΔΩΝΙΟΥ

Τὰν μερόπων Πειθῶ, τὸ μέγα στόμα, τὰν ἴσα Μούσαις
φθεγξαμένην κεφαλάν, ὃ ξένε, Μαιονίδεω
ἄδ' ἔλαχον νασίτις Ἴου σπιλάς· οὐ γὰρ ἐν ἄλλα
ἱερόν, ἀλλ' ἐν ἐμοί, πνεῦμα θανῶν ἔλιπεν,

¹ The riddle which Homer, according to the story, could

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

BOOK VII

SEPULCHRAL EPIGRAMS

1.—ALCAEUS OF MESSENE

On Homer

IN Ios the boys, weaving a riddle¹ at the bidding of the Muses, vexed to death Homer the singer of the heroes. And the Nereids of the sea anointed him with nectar and laid him dead under the rock on the shore; because he glorified Thetis and her son and the battle-din of the other heroes and the deeds of Odysseus of Ithaca. Blessed among the islands in the sea is Ios, for small though she be, she covers the star of the Muses and Graces.

2.—ANTIPATER OF SIDON

On the Same

O STRANGER, it is granted to me, this island rock of Ios, to hold Maconides, the Persuader of men, the mighty-voiced, who sang even as the Muses. For in no other island but in me did he leave, when he died, the holy breath with which he told of the almighty not guess was: "What we caught we left, what we did not catch we bring," *i.e.* lice.

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ὦ ρεῦμα Κρονίδαο τὸ παγκρατές, ᾧ καὶ Ὀλυμπον 5
 καὶ τὰν Αἴαντος ναύμαχον εἶπε βίαν,
 καὶ τὸν Ἀχιλλείοις Φαρσαλίσιν Ἔκτορα πύλοισ
 ὅστέα Δαρδανικῶ δρυπτόμενοι πεδίῳ.
 εἰ δ' ὀλίγα κρύπτω τὸν ταλίκον, ἴσθ' ὅτι κεύθει
 καὶ Θέτιδος γαμέταν ἅ βραχύβωλος Ἴκος. 10

2 B.—ΑΛΛΟ

Εἰ καὶ βαιὸς ὁ τύμβος, ὁδοιπόρε, μὴ με παρέλθης,
 ἀλλὰ κατασπείσας, ἴσα θεοῖσι σέβου·
 τὸν γὰρ Πιερίδεσσι τέτιμένον ἔξοχα Μούσαις
 ποιητὴν ἐπέων θεῖον Ὀμηρον ἔχω.

3.—ΑΔΗΛΟΝ

Ἐνθάδε τὴν ἱερὴν κεφαλὴν κατὰ γαῖα καλύπτει,
 ἀνδρῶν ἠρώων κοσμήτορα, θεῖον Ὀμηρον.

4.—ΠΑΥΛΟΥ ΣΙΔΕΝΤΙΑΡΙΟΥ

Ἐνθάδε Πιερίδων τὸ σοφὸν στόμα, θεῖον Ὀμηρον,
 κλεινὸς ἐπ' ἀγκιᾶλῳ τύμβος ἔχει σκοπέλῳ.
 εἰ δ' ὀλίγη γεγαυῖα τόσον χάδεον ἀνέρα ρήσος,
 μὴ τότε θαμβήσῃς, ᾧ ξένε, δερκόμενος·
 καὶ γὰρ ἀλητεύουσα κασιγνήτη ποτὲ Δῆλος 5
 μητρὸς ἀπ' ὠδίνων δέξατο Λητοΐδην.

BOOK VII. 2-4

nod of Zeus, and of Olympus, and of the strength of Ajax fighting for the ships, and of Hector his flesh stripped from his bones by the Thessalian horses of Achilles that dragged him over the plain of Troy. If thou marvellest that I who am so small cover so great a man, know that the spouse of Thetis likewise lies in Ikos that hath but a few clods of earth.

2 B.—ANONYMOUS

On the Same

WAYFARER, though the tomb be small, pass me not by, but pour on me a libation, and venerate me as thou dost the gods. For I hold divine Homer the poet of the epic, honoured exceedingly by the Pierian Muses.

3.—ANONYMOUS

On the Same

HERE the earth covereth the sacred man, divine Homer, the marshaller of the heroes.

4.—PAULUS SILENTIARIUS

On the Same

HERE the famous tomb on the rock by the sea holdeth divine Homer, the skilled mouth by which the Muses spoke. Wonder not, O stranger, as thou lookest, if so little an island can contain so great a man. For my sister Delos, while she wandered yet on the waves, received Apollo from his mother's womb.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

5.—ΑΔΗΛΟΝ, οἱ δὲ φασὶν ΑΛΚΑΙΟΥ

Οὐδ' εἴ με χρύσειον ἀπὸ ρυιστήρος "Ὀμηρον
 στήσητε φλογέαις ἐν Διὸς ἀστεροπαῖς,
 οὐκ εἴμ' οὐδ' ἔσομαι Σαλαμίνιος, οὐδ' ὁ Μέλητος
 Δμησαγόρου· μὴ ταῦτ' ὄμμασιν Ἑλλὰς ἴδοι.
 ἄλλον ποιητὴν βασανίζετε· τὰμὰ δέ, Μοῦσαι
 καὶ Χίος, Ἑλλήνων παισὶν αἰείσετ' ἔπη.

5

6.—ΑΝΤΙΠΑΤΡΟΥ ΣΙΔΩΝΙΟΥ

Ἠρώων κύρυκ' ἀρετᾶς, μακάρων δὲ προφήταν,
 Ἑλλάνων βιοτᾶ δεύτερον ἀέλιον,
 Μουσῶν φέγγος "Ὀμηρον, ἀγήραντον στόμα κόσμου
 παντός, ἀλιρροθία, ξείνε, κέκευθε κόνις.

7.—ΑΛΛΟ

Ἐνθάδε θεῖος "Ὀμηρος, ὃς Ἑλλάδα πᾶσαν αἶεσε,
 Θήβης ἐκγεγαῶς τῆς ἑκατονταπύλου.

8.—ΑΝΤΙΠΑΤΡΟΥ ΣΙΔΩΝΙΟΥ

Οὐκέτι θελγομένας, Ὀρφεῦ, δρύας, οὐκέτι πέτρας
 ἄξεις, οὐ θηρῶν αὐτονόμους ἀγέλας·
 οὐκέτι κοιμάσεις ἀνέμων βρόμον, οὐχὶ χάλαζαν,
 οὐ νιφετῶν συρμούς, οὐ παταγεῦσαν ἄλα.

¹ To call himself yours.

² This epigram is not meant to be sepulchral, but refers to

BOOK VII. 5-8

5.—UNCERTAIN, BY SOME ATTRIBUTED TO ALCAEUS

On the Same

No, not even if ye set me, Homer, up all of beaten gold in the burning lightning of Zeus, I am not and will not be a Salaminian, I the son of Meles will not be the son of Dmesagoras; let not Greece look on that. Tempt some other poet,¹ but it is thou, Chios, who with the Muses shalt sing my verses to the sons of Hellas.²

6.—ANTIPATER OF SIDON

On the Same

O STRANGER, the sea-beat earth covers Homer, the herald of the heroes' valour, the spokesman of the gods, a second sun to the life of the Greeks, the light of the Muses, the mouth that groweth not old of the whole world.

7.—ANONYMOUS

On the Same

HERE is divine Homer, who sang of all Hellas, born in Thebes of the hundred gates.³

8.—ANTIPATER OF SIDON

On the poet Orpheus, son of Oeagrus and Calliope

No more, Orpheus, shalt thou lead the charmed oaks and rocks and the shepherdless herds of wild beasts. No more shalt thou lull to sleep the howling winds and the hail, and the drifting snow, and a statue of Homer at Salamis in Cyprus, one of the towns which claimed his parentage.

³ *i.e.* Egyptian Thebes, which also claimed to be his birth-place.

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ὄλεο γάρ· σὲ δὲ πολλὰ κατωδύραντο θύγατραι
 Μιαιμοσύνας· μήτηρ δ' ἔξοχα Καλλιόπα.
 τί φθιμένοις στοναχεύμεν ἐφ' υἰάσιν, ἀνικ' ἀλαλκεῖν
 τῶν παίδων Ἀΐδην οὐδὲ θεοῖς δύναμις ;

9.—ΔΑΜΑΓΗΤΟΥ

Ὅρφέα Θρηϊκίησι παρὰ προμολῆσιν Ὀλύμπου
 τύμβος ἔχει, Μούσης υἷα Καλλιόπης,
 ᾧ δρῦες οὐκ ἀπίθησαι, ὅτῳ σὺν ἅμ' ἔσπετο πέτρῃ
 ἄψυχος, θηρῶν θ' ὑλονόμων ἀγέλα,
 ὅς ποτε καὶ τελετὰς μυστηρίδας εὔρετο Βάκχου,
 καὶ στίχον ἠρώφῳ ζευκτὸν ἔτευξε ποδί,
 ὅς καὶ ἀμειλίκτοιο βαρὺ Κλυμένειο γόημα
 καὶ τὸν ἀκήλητον θυμὸν ἔθελξε λύρα.

10.—ΑΔΗΛΟΝ

Καλλιόπης Ὅρφη καὶ Οἰάγροιο θανόντα
 ἔκλασαν ξανθαὶ μυρία Βιστονίδες·
 στικτοὺς δ' ἠμάξαντο βραχίονας, ἀμφιμελαίνῃ
 δευόμεναι σποδιῇ Θρηϊκίον πλόκαμον·
 καὶ δ' αὐταὶ στοναχεῦντι σὺν εὐφόρμιγγι Λυκείῳ
 ἔρρηξαν Μοῦσαι δάκρυα Πιερίδες,
 μυρόμεναι τὸν ἀοιδόν· ἐπωδύραντο δὲ πέτραι
 καὶ δρῦες, ἃς ἐρατῇ τὸ πρὶν ἔθελγε λύρῃ.

11.—ΑΣΚΛΗΠΙΑΔΟΥ

Ὁ γλυκὺς Ἡρίνης οὗτος πόσις, οὐχὶ πολὺς μὲν,
 ὡς ἂν παρθενικῶς ἐννεακαιδεκέτευσ,

BOOK VII. 8-11

the roaring sea. For dead thou art; and the daughters of Mnemosyne bewailed thee much, and before all thy mother Calliope. Why sigh we for our dead sons, when not even the gods have power to protect their children from death?

9.—DAMAGETUS

On the Same

THE tomb on the Thracian skirts of Olympus holds Orpheus, son of the Muse Calliope; whom the trees disobeyed not and the lifeless rocks followed, and the herds of the forest beasts; who discovered the mystic rites of Bacchus, and first linked verse in heroic feet; who charmed with his lyre even the heavy sense of the implacable Lord of Hell, and his unyielding wrath.

10.—ANONYMOUS

On the Same

THE fair-haired daughters of Bistonia shed a thousand tears for Orpheus dead, the son of Calliope and Ocagrus; they stained their tattooed arms with blood, and dyed their Thracian locks with black ashes. The very Muses of Pieria, with Apollo, the master of the lute, burst into tears mourning for the singer, and the rocks moaned, and the trees, that erst he charmed with his lovely lyre.

11.—ASCLEPIADES

On Erinna (inscribed on a Volume of her Poems)

THIS is the sweet work of Erinna, not great indeed in volume, as being that of a maiden of nineteen,

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

ἀλλ' ἑτέρων πολλῶν δυνατώτερος· εἰ δ' Ἀΐδας μοι
μὴ ταχὺς ἦλθε, τίς ἂν ταλίκον ἔσχ' ὄνομα;

J. H. Merivale, in *Collections from the Greek Anthology*, 1833, p. 205; J. A. Symonds the younger, in *Studies of the Greek Poets*, ii. p. 305.

12.—ΑΔΗΛΟΝ

Ἄρτι λοχευομένην σε μελισσοτόκων ἔαρ ὕμνων,
ἄρτι δὲ κυκνεῖω φθεγγομένην στόματι,
ἦλασεν εἰς Ἀχέροντα διὰ πλατὺ κῦμα καμόντων
Μοῖρα, λινοκλώστου δεσπότης ἠλακίτης·
σὸς δ' ἐπέων, Ἥρινα, καλὸς πόνος οὐ σε γεγωνεῖ 5
φθίσθαι, ἔχειν δὲ χοροὺς ἄμμιγα Πιερίσιν.

13.—ΛΕΩΝΙΔΟΥ, ΟΙ ΔΕ ΜΕΛΕΑΓΡΟΥ

Παρθενικὰν νεάοιδον ἐν ὕμνοπόλοισι μέλισσαν
Ἥριναν, Μουσῶν ἄνθεα δρεπτομένην,
Ἄδας εἰς ὑμέναιον ἀνάρπασεν. ἦ ῥα τόδ' ἔμφρων
εἶπ' ἐτύμως ἅ παις. “ Βάσκανος ἔσσ', Ἀΐδα.”

14.—ΑΝΤΙΠΑΤΡΟΥ ΣΙΔΩΝΙΟΥ

Σαπφῶ τοι κεύθει, χθὼν Αἰολί, τὰν μετὰ Μούσαις
ἀθανάταις θνατὰν Μοῦσαν ἀειδομένην,
ἂν Κύπρις καὶ Ἔρως συνάμ' ἔτραφον, ἅς μετὰ Πειθῶ
ἔπλεκ' ἀείζων Πιερίδων στέφανον,
Ἑλλάδι μὲν τέρψιν, σοὶ δὲ κλέος. ὦ τριέλικτον 5
Μοῖραι δινεῦσαι νῆμα κατ' ἠλακίτας,
πῶς οὐκ ἐκλώσασθε πανάφθιτον ἡμᾶρ ἀοιδῶ
ἄφθιτα μῆσαμένα δῶρ' Ἑλικωνιάδων;

A. Lang, *Grass of Parnassus*, ed 2, p 173.

BOOK VII. 11-14

but greater in power than that of many others. If Death had not come early to me, who would have had such a name?

12.—ANONYMOUS

On the Same

Just as thou wast giving birth to the spring of thy honeyed hymns, and beginning to sing with thy swan-like voice, Fate, mistress of the distaff that spins the thread, bore thee over the wide lake of the dead to Acheron. But the beautiful work, Erinna, of thy verse cries aloud that thou art not dead, but joinest in the dance of the Muses.

13.—LEONIDAS OR MELEAGER

On the Same

As Erinna, the maiden honey-bee, the new singer in the poets' quire, was gathering the flowers of the Muses, Hades carried her off to wed her. That was a true word, indeed, the girl spoke when she lived: "Hades, thou art an envious god."

14.—ANTIPATER OF SIDON

On Sappho

O AEOLIAN land, thou coverest Sappho, who with the immortal Muses is celebrated as the mortal Muse; whom Cypris and Eros together reared, with whom Peitho wove the undying wreath of song, a joy to Hellas and a glory to thee. O ye Fates twirling the triple thread on the spindle, why spun ye not an everlasting life for the singer who devised the deathless gifts of the Muses of Helicon?

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

15.—ΑΝΤΙΠΑΤΡΟΥ

Ὀνομά μιν Σαπφώ. τόσσον δ' ὑπερέσχον ἀοιδὰν
θηλειᾶν, ἀνδρῶν ὅσσον ὁ Μαιονίδας.

16.—ΠΙΝΥΤΟΥ

Ὅστέα μὲν καὶ κωφὸν ἔχει τάφος οὖνομα Σαπφούς·
αἱ δὲ σοφαὶ κείνης ῥήσιες ἀθάνατοι.

17.—ΤΥΛΛΙΟΥ ΛΑΤΡΕΑ

Αἰολικὸν παρὰ τύμβον ἰών, ξένη, μή με θανούσαν
τὰν Μυτιληναίαν ἔνεπ' ἀοιδόπολοι·
τόνδε γὰρ ἀνθρώπων ἔκαμον χέρες· ἔργα δὲ φωτῶν
εἰς ταχινήν ἔρρει τοιάδε ληθεδόνα.
ἦν δέ με Μουσάων ἐτάσης χάριν, ὅν ἀφ' ἐκάστης 5
δαίμονος ἄνθος ἐμῇ θήκα παρ' ἐννεαίδι,
γνώσεται ὡς Ἄϊδεω σκότον ἔκφυγον· οὐδέ τις ἔσται
τῆς λυρικῆς Σαπφούς νώνυμος ἥελιος.

18.—ΑΝΤΙΠΑΤΡΟΥ ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟΝΙΚΕΩΣ

Ἄνερα μὴ πέτρη τεκμαίρεο. λιτὸς ὁ τύμβος
ὀφθῆναι, μεγάλου δ' ὅστέα φωτὸς ἔχει.
εἰδήσεις Ἀλκμᾶνα, λύρης ἐλατήρα Λακαίης
ἔξοχοι, ὅν Μουσέων ἐνέ ἀριθμὸς ἔχει·
κέϊται δ' ἠπείροις διδυμοῖς ἔρις, εἴθ' ὄγε Λυδός, 5
εἶτε Λάκων· πολλαὶ μητέρες ὕμνοπόλων.

BOOK VII. 15-18

15.—ANTIPATER

On the Same

MY name is Sappho, and I excelled all women in song as much as Maeonides excelled men.

16.—PINYTUS

On the Same

THE tomb holds the bones and the dumb name of Sappho, but her skilled words are immortal.

17.—TULLIUS LAUREAS

On the Same

WHEN thou passest, O stranger, by the Aeolian tomb, say not that I, the Lesbian poetess, am dead. This tomb was built by the hands of men, and such works of mortals are lost in swift oblivion. But if thou enquirest about me for the sake of the Muses, from each of whom I took a flower to lay beside my nine flowers of song,¹ thou shalt find that I escaped the darkness of death, and that no sun shall dawn and set without memory of lyric Sappho.

18.—ANTIPATER OF THESSALONICA

On Alcman

Do not judge the man by the stone. Simple is the tomb to look on, but holds the bones of a great man. Thou shalt know Alcman the supreme striker of the Laconian lyre, possessed by the nine Muses. Here resteth he, a cause of dispute to two continents, if he be a Lydian or a Spartan. Minstrels have many mothers.

¹ *i.e.* books of verse.

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19.—ΛΕΩΝΙΔΟΥ

Τὸν χαρίεντ' Ἀλκμᾶνα, τὸν ὑμητῆρ' ὑμεγαίῳ
κύκνον, τὸν Μουσῶν ἄξια μελψάμενον,
τύμβος ἔχει, Σπάρτας μεγάλαν χάριν, εἴθ' ὅ γε λουίσθος
ἄχθος ἀπορρίψας οἴχεται εἰς Ἄϊδαν.

20.—ΑΔΕΣΠΟΤΟΝ

Ἐσβέσθης, γηραιὲ Σοφόκλεες, ἄνθος ἰοιδῶν,
οἴνωπὸν Βάκχου βότρυν ἐρεπτόμενος.

21.—ΣΙΜΙΟΥ

Τὸν σὲ χοροῖς μέλψαντα Σοφοκλέα, παῖδα Σοφῆλλου,
τὸν τραγικῆς Μούσης ἀστέρα Κεκρόπιον,
πολλάκις ὃν θυμέλῃσι καὶ ἐν σκηνῇσι τεθελῶς
βλαισὸς Ἀχαριίτης κισσὸς ἔρεψε κόμην,
τύμβος ἔχει καὶ γῆς ὀλίγον μέρος· ἀλλ' ὁ περισσὸς 5
αἶὼν ἀθανάτοις δέρεται ἐν σελίσιν.

22.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Ἡρέμ' ὑπὲρ τύμβοιο Σοφοκλέος, ἠρέμα, κισσέ,
ἐρπύζοις, χλοερούς ἐκπροχέων πλοκάμους,
καὶ πέταλον πάντη θάλλοι ῥόδου, ἢ τε φιλορρῶξ
ἄμπελος, ὑγρὰ περίξ κλήματα χεναμένη,
εἴνεκεν εὐεπίης πινυτόφρονος, ἣν ὁ μελιχρὸς 5
ἦσκησ' ἐκ Μουσέων ἄμμιγα καὶ Χαρίτων.

BOOK VII. 19-22

19.—LEONIDAS (OF ALEXANDRIA ?)

On the Same

ALCMAN the graceful, the swan-singer of wedding hymns, who made music worthy of the Muses, lieth in this tomb, a great ornament to Sparta, or perhaps at the last he threw off his burden and went to Hades.

(The last couplet is quite obscure as it stands.)

20.—ANONYMOUS

On Sophocles

THY light is out, aged Sophocles, flower of poets, crowned with the purple clusters of Bacchus.

21.—SIMIAS

On the Same

O SOPHOCLES, son of Sophillus, singer of choral odes, Attic star of the tragic Muse, whose locks the curving ivy of Acharnae often crowned in the orchestra and on the stage, a tomb and a little portion of earth hold thee; but thy exquisite life shines yet in thy immortal pages.

22.—BY THE SAME

On the Same

GENTLY over the tomb of Sophocles, gently creep, O ivy, flinging forth thy green curls, and all about let the petals of the rose bloom, and the vine that loves her fruit shed her pliant tendrils around, for the sake of that wise-hearted beauty of diction that the Muses and Graces in common bestowed on the sweet singer.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

23.—ΑΝΤΙΠΑΤΡΟΥ ΣΙΔΩΝΙΟΥ

Θάλλοι τετρακόρυμβος, Ἀνάκρεον, ἀμφὶ σὲ κισσός,
 ἀβρά τε λειμώνων πορφυρέων πέταλα·
 πηγαὶ δ' ἀργινέεντος ἀναθλίβονται γάλακτος,
 εὐώδες δ' ἀπὸ γῆς ἠδὺν χέοιτο μέθυ,
 ὄφρα κέ τοι σποδιῇ τε καὶ ὀστέα τέρψιν ἄρηται, 5
 εἰ δὴ τις φθιμένοις χρίμπτεται εὐφροσύνα.

23 B.—ΕΙΣ ΤΟΝ ΑΥΤΟΝ

ᾠ τὸ φίλον στέρξας, φίλε, βάρβιτον, ᾧ σὺν ἀοιδᾷ
 πάντα διαπλώσας καὶ σὺν ἔρωτι βίον.

24.—ΣΙΜΩΝΙΔΟΥ

Ἡμερὶ πανθέλκτειρα, μεθυτρόφε, μήτηρ ὀπώρας,
 οὔλης ἢ σκολιὸν πλέγμα φύεις ἔλικος,
 Τηΐου ἠβήσειας Ἀνακρείοντος ἐπ' ἄκρη
 στήλη καὶ λεπτῷ χώματι τοῦδε τάφου,
 ὡς ὁ φιλόκρητός τε καὶ οἰνοβαρῆς φιλοκώμοις 5
 παννυχίσιν κρούων τὴν φιλόπαιδα χέλυν,
 κῆν χθονὶ πεπτηώς, κεφαλῆς ἐφύπερθε φέροιτο
 ἀγλαὸν ὠραίων βότρυν ἀπ' ἀκρεμόνων,
 καὶ μιν αἰεὶ τέγγοι νοτερῇ δρόσος, ἧς ὁ γεραιὸς
 λαρότερον μαλακῶν ἔπνεεν ἐκ στομάτων. 10

25.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Οὔτος Ἀνακρείοντα, τὸν ἄφθιτον εἵνεκα Μουσέων
 ὕμνοπόλον, πατρὸς τύμβος ἔδεκτο Τέω,

BOOK VII. 23~25

23.—ANTIPATER OF SIDON

On Anacreon

LET the four-clustered ivy, Anacreon, flourish around thee, and the tender flowers of the purple meadows, and let fountains of white milk bubble up, and sweet-smelling wine gush from the earth, so that thy ashes and bones may have joy, if indeed any delight toucheth the dead.

23 B.—ANONYMOUS

On the Same

O BELOVED who didst love the clear lute, O thou who didst sail through thy whole life with song and with love.

24.—SIMONIDES (?)

On the Same

O VINE who soothest all, nurse of wine, mother of the grape, thou who dost put forth thy web of curling tendrils, flourish green in the fine soil and climb up the pillar of the grave of Teian Anacreon; that he, the reveller heavy with wine, playing all through the night on his lad-loving lyre, may even as he lies low in earth have the glorious ripe clusters hanging from the branches over his head, and that he may be ever steeped in the dew that scented the old man's tender lips so sweetly.

25.—BY THE SAME (?)

On the Same

IN this tomb of Teos, his home, was Anacreon laid, the singer whom the Muses made deathless, who

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

ὄς Χαρίτων πνεύοντα μέλη, πνεύοντα δ' Ἐρώτων,
 τὸν γλυκὺν ἐς παίδων ἥμερον ἠρμόσατο.
 μούνος δ' εἰν Ἀχέροντι βαρύνεται, οὐχ ὅτι λείπων 5
 ἠέλιον. Λήθης ἐνθάδ' ἔκυρσε δόμων·
 ἀλλ' ὅτι τὸν χαρίεντα μετ' ἠϊθέοισι Μεγιστέα,
 καὶ τὸν Σμερδίεω Θρηῆκα λέλαιπε πόθον.
 μολπῆς δ' οὐ λήγει μελιτερπέος, ἀλλ' ἔτ' ἐκείνον
 βάρβιτον οὐδὲ θανῶν εὔνασεν εἰν Ἀΐδη. 10

26.—ΑΝΤΙΠΑΤΡΟΥ ΣΙΔΩΝΙΟΥ

Ξεῖνε, τάφον παρὰ λιτὸν Ἀνακρείοντος ἀμείβων,
 εἴ τί τοι ἐκ βίβλων ἦλθεν ἐμῶν ὄφελος,
 σπείσον ἐμῇ σποδιῇ σπείσον γάνος, ὄφρα κεν οἴνω
 ὄστέα γηθήσῃ τὰ μὰ νοτιζόμενα,
 ὡς ὁ Διωνύσου μεμελημένος εὐάσι κώμοις, 5
 ὡς ὁ φιλακρήτου σύντροφος ἀρμονίης
 μηδὲ καταφθίμενος Βάκχου δίχα τοῦτον ὑποίσω
 τὸν γενεῇ μερόπων χώρον ὀφειλόμενον.

27.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Εἴης ἐν μακάρεσσιν, Ἀνάκρεον, εὐχὸς Ἰώνων,
 μήτ' ἐρατῶν κώμων ἀνδιχα, μήτε λύρης·
 ὑγρά δὲ δερκομένοισιν ἐν ὄμμασιν οὐλον αἰείδοις,
 αἰθύσσων λιπαρῆς ἄνθος ὑπερθε κόμης,
 ἢ πρὸς Εὐρυπύλῃν τετραμμένος, ἢ Μεγιστῇ, 5
 ἢ Κίκονα Θρηκὸς Σμερδίεω πλόκαμον,
 ἢ δὲ μέθῃ βλύζων, ἀμφίβροχος εἴματα Βάκχῳ,
 ἄκρητον λείβων νέκταρ ἀπὸ στολίδων.
 τρισσοῖς γάρ, Μούσαισι, Διωνύσῳ καὶ Ἐρωτι,
 πρέσβυ, κατεσπείσθη πᾶς ὁ τοῦ βίσιος. 10

BOOK VII. 25-27

set to the sweet love of lads measures breathing of the Graces, breathing of Love. Alone in Acheron he grieves not that he has left the sun and dwelleth there in the house of Lethe, but that he has left Megisteus, graceful above all the youth, and his passion for Thracian Smerdies. Yet never doth he desist from song delightful as honey, and even in Hades he hath not laid that lute to rest.

26.—ANTIPATER OF SIDON

On the Same

STRANGER who passest by the simple tomb of Anacreon, if any profit came to thee from my books, pour on my ashes, pour some drops, that my bones may rejoice refreshed with wine, that I who delighted in the loud-voiced revels of Dionysus, I who dwelt amid such music as loveth wine, even in death may not suffer without Bacchus my sojourn in this land to which all the sons of men must come.

27.—BY THE SAME

On the Same

ANACREON, glory of Ionia, mayest thou among the dead be not without thy beloved revels, or without thy lyre, and still mayest thou sing with swimming eyes, shaking the entwined flowers that rest on thy essenced hair, turned towards Eurypyle, or Megisteus, or the locks of Thracian Smerdies, spouting sweet wine, thy robe drenched with the juice of the grape, wringing untempered nectar from its folds. For all thy life, O old man, was poured out as an offering to these three, the Muses, Bacchus, and Love.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

28.—ΑΔΕΣΠΟΤΟΝ

ὦ ξένε, τόνδε τάφον τὸν Ἀνακρείοντος ἀμείβων,
σπείσόν μοι παριών· εἰμὶ γὰρ οἴνοπότης.

29.—ΑΝΤΙΠΑΤΡΟΥ ΣΙΔΩΝΙΟΥ

Εὔδεις ἐν φθιμένοισιν, Ἀνάκρεον, ἐσθλὰ ποιήσας,
εὔδει δ' ἢ γλυκερὴ νυκτιλίλος κιθάρη·
εὔδει καὶ Σμέρδης, τὸ Πόθων ἔαρ, ᾧ σὺ μελίσδων
βάρβιτ' ἀνεκροῦς νέκταρ ἐναρμόνιον.
ἠϊθέων γὰρ Ἔρωτος ἔφυς σκοπός· εἰς δὲ σὲ μῦνον 5
τόξα τε καὶ σκολιάς εἶχεν ἐκηβολίας.

30.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Ἰύμβος Ἀνακρείοντος· ὁ Τήϊος ἐνθάδε κύκνος
εὔδει, χῆ παιδῶν ζωροτάτη μανίη.
ἀκμὴν οἱ λυρόεν τι μελίζεται ἀμφὶ Βαθύλλῳ
ἴμερα, καὶ κισσοῦ λευκὸς ὄδωδε λίθος.
οὐδ' Αἴδης σοι ἔρωτας ἀπέσβεσεν, ἐν δ' Ἀχέροντος 5
ὦν ὅλος ὠδίνεις Κύπριδι θερμότερη.

31.—ΔΙΟΣΚΟΡΙΔΟΥ

Σμερδίη ᾧ ἐπὶ Θρηκὶ τακεῖς καὶ ἐπ' ἔσχατον ὄστευν,
κώμου καὶ πάσης κοίρανε παννυχίδος,

BOOK VII. 28-31

28.—ANONYMOUS

On the Same

O STRANGER, who passest this tomb of Anacreon, pour a libation to me in going by, for I am a wine-bibber.

29.—ANTIPATER OF SIDON

On the Same

THOU sleepest among the dead, Anacreon, thy good day's labour done; thy sweet lyre that talked all through the night sleepeth too. And Smerdies sleeps, the spring-tide of the Loves, to whom, striking the lyre, thou madest music like unto nectar. For thou wast the target of Love, the Love of lads, and to shoot thee alone he had a bow and subtle archer craft.

30.—BY THE SAME

On the Same

THIS is Anacreon's tomb; here sleeps the Teian swan and the untempered madness of his passion for lads. Still singeth he some song of longing to the lyre about Bathyllus, and the white marble is perfumed with ivy. Not even death has quenched thy loves, and in the house of Acheron thou sufferest all through thee the pangs of the fever of Cypris.

31.—DIOSCORIDES

On the Same

O ANACREON, delight of the Muses, lord of all revels of the night, thou who wast melted to the

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

τερπνύτατε Μούσησιν Ἀνάκρεον, ὃ ἔπι Βαθύλλῳ
χλωρὸν ὑπὲρ κυλίκων πολλάκι δάκρυ χέας,
αὐτόματά τοι κρῆναι ἀναβλύζοιεν ἀκρήτου, 5
κῆκ μακάρων προχοαὶ νέκταρος ἀμβροσίου·
αὐτόματοι δὲ φέροιεν ἴον, τὸ φιλέσπερον ἄνθος,
κῆποι, καὶ μαλακῆ μύρτα τρέφοιτο δρόσῳ·
ὄφρα καὶ ἐν Διῶν οἰνωμένος ἄβρὰ χερεύσης,
βεβληκῶς χρυσέην χεῖρας ἐπ' Εὐρυπύλην. 10

32.—ΙΟΥΛΙΑΝΟΥ ΑΠΟ ΤΗΑΡΧΩΝ ΛΙΓΥΠΤΟΥ

Πολλάκι μὲν τόδ' ἄεισα, καὶ ἐκ τύμβου δὲ βοήσω·
“ Πίνετε, πρὶν ταύτην ἀμφιβάλῃσθε κόνιν.”

33.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

α. Πολλὰ πινὼν τέθνηκας, Ἀνάκρεον. β. Ἀλλὰ
τρυφήσας·
καὶ σὺ δὲ μὴ πίνων ἕξει εἰς Αἶδην.

34.—ΑΝΤΙΠΑΤΡΟΥ ΣΙΔΩΝΙΟΥ

Πιερικὰν σάλπιγγα, τὸν εὐαγέων βαρὺν ὕμνον
χαλκευτάν, κατέχει Πίνδαρον ἄδε κόνις,
οὐ μέλος εἰσαΐων φθέγγξαιό κεν, ὥς ἀπὸ Μουσῶν
ἐν Κάδμου θαλάμοις σμήνος ἀπεπλίσατο.

BOOK VII. 31-34

marrow of thy bones for Thracian Smerdies, O thou who often bending o'er the cup didst shed warm tears for Bathyllus, may founts of wine bubble up for thee unbidden, and streams of ambrosial nectar from the gods; unbidden may the gardens bring thee violets, the flowers that love the evening, and myrtles grow for thee nourished by tender dew, so that even in the house of Demeter thou mayest dance delicately in thy cups, holding golden Eurypyle in thy arms.

32.—JULIANUS, PREFECT OF EGYPT

On the Same

OFTEN I sung this, and I will cry it from the tomb,
“Drink ere ye put on this garment of the dust.”

33.—BY THE SAME

On the Same

A. “You died of drinking too much, Anacreon.”
B. “Yes, but I enjoyed it, and you who do not drink will come to Hades too.”

34.—ANTIPATER OF SIDON

On Pindar

THIS earth holds Pindar, the Pierian trumpet, the heavily smiting smith of well-outlined hymns, whose melody when thou hearest thou wouldst exclaim that a swarm of bees from the Muses fashioned it in the bridal chamber of Cadmus.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

35.—ΛΕΩΝΙΔΟΥ

"Αρμενος ἦν ξείνοισιν ἀνὴρ ὅδε καὶ φίλος ἀστοῖς,
Πίνδαρος, εὐφώνων Πιερίδωι πρόπολος.

36.—ΕΡΤΚΙΟΥ

Αἰεὶ τοι λιπαρῶ ἐπὶ σήματι, δῖε Σοφόκλεις,
σκημίτης μαλακοῦς κισσὺς ἄλοιτο πόδας,
αἰεὶ τοι βούπαισι περιστάζοιτο μελίσσαις
τύμβος, Ὑμηττεῖω λειβόμενος μέλιτι,
ὡς ἂν τοι ρεῖη μὲν αἰὲ γάνος Ἄτθίδι δέλτω
κιηρός, ὑπὸ στεφάνοις δ' αἰὲν ἔχης πλοκάμους.

5

37.—ΔΙΟΣΚΟΡΙΔΟΥ

α. Τύμβος ὅδ' ἐστ', ὠνθρωπε, Σοφοκλέος, ὃν παρὰ
Μουσέων
ἱρὴν παρθεσίην, ἱερὸς ὦν, ἔλαχον·
ὅς με τὸν ἐκ Φλιοῦντος, ἔτι τρίβολον πατέοντα,
πρίνινον, ἐς χρύσειον σχῆμα μεθηρμόσατο,
καὶ λεπτήν ἐνέδυσεν ἄλουργίδα· τοῦ δὲ θανόντος
εὔθετον ὀρχηστὴν τῆδ' ἀνέπαυσα πόδα.

¹ A machine for threshing, like a harrow.

BOOK VII. 35-37

35.—LEONIDAS

On the Same

CONGENIAL to strangers and dear to his countrymen was this man, Pindar, the servant of the sweet-voiced Muses.

36.—ERYCIAS

On Sophocles

EVER, O divine Sophocles, may the ivy that adorns the stage dance with soft feet over thy polished monument. Ever may the tomb be encompassed by bees that bedew it, the children of the ox, and drip with honey of Hymettus, that there be ever store of wax flowing for thee to spread on thy Attic writing tablets, and that thy locks may never want a wreath.

37.—DIOSCORIDES

On the Same

(A statue of a Satyr is supposed to speak)

A. "THIS is the tomb of Sophocles which I, his holy servant, received from the Muses as a holy trust to guard. It was he who, taking me from Phlius where I was carved of holly-oak and still trod the tribulum,¹ wrought me into a creature of gold and clothed me in fine purple.² On his death I ceased from the dance and rested my light foot here."

² *i.e.* from the rude Satyric drama he evolved Attic tragedy—a very exaggerated statement.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

- β. Ὀλβιος, ὡς ἀγνὴν ἔλαχες στάσιν· ἢ δ' ἐνὶ χερσὶν
κούριμος, ἐκ ποίης ἤδε διδασκαλίας;
α. Εἴτε σοι Ἀντιγόνην εἰπεῖν φίλον, οὐκ ἂν ἀμάρτοις,
εἴτε καὶ Ἡλέκτραν· ἀμφότεραι γὰρ ἄκρον. 10

38.—ΔΙΟΔΩΡΟΥ

Ἐείως Ἀριστοφάνευσ ὑπ' ἐμοὶ νέκυς· εἰ τίνα πεύθῃ,
κωμικός, ἀρχαίης μνᾶμα χοροστασίης.

39.—ΑΝΤΙΠΑΤΡΟΥ ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟΝΙΚΕΩΣ

() τραγικὸν φώνημα καὶ ὀφρυόεσσαν ἀοιδὴν
πυργώσας στιβαρῇ πρῶτος ἐν εὐεπίῃ,
Λίσχύλος Εὐφορίωνος, Ἐλευσινίης ἐκὰς αἴης
κείται, κυδαίνων σήματι Τρινακρίην.

40.—ΔΙΟΔΩΡΟΥ

Λίσχύλον ἤδε λέγει ταφίη λίθος ἐνθάδε κείσθαι
τὸν μέγαν, οἰκείης τῆλ' ἀπὸ Κεκροπίης,
λευκὰ Γέλα Σικελοῖο παρ' ὕδατα· τίς φθόνος, αἰαῖ,
Θησείδας ἀγαθῶν ἔγκοτος αἰὲν ἔχει;

41.—ΑΔΕΣΠΟΤΟΝ

Ἄ μάκαρ ἀμβροσίησι συνέστιε φίλτατε Μούσαις,
χαῖρε καὶ εἰν Ἀΐδεω δώμασι, Καλλίμαχε.

B. "Blessed art thou, how excellent thy post! And the mask of a girl in thy hand with shaven hair as of a mourner, from what play is she?" *A.* "Say Antigone if thou wilt, or say Electra; in either case thou art not wrong, for both are supreme."¹

38.—DIODORUS

On Aristophanes

DIVINE Aristophanes lies dead beneath me. If thou askest which, it is the comic poet who keeps the memory of the old stage alive.

39.—ANTIPATER OF THESSALONICA

On Aeschylus

HERE, far from the Attic land, making Sicily glorious by his tomb, lies Aeschylus, son of Euphorion, who first built high with massive eloquence the diction of tragedy and its beetling song.

40.—DIODORUS

On the Same

THIS tombstone says that Aeschylus the great lies here, far from his own Attica, by the white waters of Sicilian Gelas. What spiteful grudge against the good is this, alas, that ever besets the sons of Theseus?

41.—ANONYMOUS

On Callimachus

HAIL blessed one, even in the house of Hades, Callimachus, dearest companion of the divine Muses.

¹ The Satyr would have carried the mask of Sophocles' best creation.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

42.—ΑΛΛΟ

Ἄ μέγα Βαπτιίδαο σοφοῦ περίπυστον ὄνειαρ,
 ἦ ῥ' ἔτεον κερύων, οὐδ' ἐλέφαντος ἔης.
 τοῖα γὰρ ἄμμιν ἔφηνας, ἅτ' οὐ πάρος ἀνέρες ἴδμεν,
 ἀμφί τε ἀθανάτους, ἀμφί τε ἡμιθέους,
 εὐτέ μιν ἐκ Λιβύης ἀναείρας εἰς Ἑλικῶνα 5
 ἦγαγες ἐν μέσσαις Πιερίδεσσι φέρων·
 αἰ δέ οἱ εἰρομένῳ ἀμφ' ὠγυγίων ἡρώων
 Αἴτια καὶ μακάρων εἶρον ἀμειβόμεναι.

43.—ΙΩΝΟΣ

Χαῖρε μελαμπετάλοις, Εὐριπίδη, ἐν γυάλοισι
 Πιερίας τὸν αἰὲ νυκτὸς ἔχων θάλαμον·
 ἴσθι δ' ὑπὸ χθονὸς ὦν, ὅτι σοι κλέος ἀφθιτον ἔσται
 ἴσον Ὀμηρείαις ἀεναίοις χάρισιν.

J. A. Symonds, the younger, *Studies of the Greek Poets*, ii.
 302.

44.—ΙΩΝΟΣ

Εἰ καὶ δακρύνεις, Εὐριπίδη, εἶλέ σε πότμος,
 καί σε λυκορραῖσται δεῖπνον ἔθεντο κύνες,
 τὸν σκηνηῇ μελίγηρυν ἀηδόνα, κόσμον Ἀθηνῶν,
 τὸν σοφίῃ Μουσέων μιξάμενον χάριτα,
 ἀλλ' ἔμολες Πελλαῖον ὑπ' ἡρίον, ὡς ἂν ὁ λάτρης 5
 Πιερίδων ναίης ἀγχόθι Πιερίδων.

BOOK VII. 42-44

42.—ANONYMOUS

On the Actia (Origins) of the Same

AN! great and renowned dream of the skilled son of Battus,¹ verily thou wast of horn, not of ivory; for thou didst reveal things to us touching the gods and demigods which never man knew before, then when catching him up thou didst bear him from Libya to Helicon, and didst set him down in the midst of the Muses. And there as he wove the Origins of primeval heroes they in turn wove for him the Origins also of the gods.

43.—ION

On Euripides

HAIL, Euripides, dwelling in the chamber of eternal night in the dark-robed valleys of Pieria! Know, though thou art under earth, that thy renown shall be everlasting, equal to the perennial charm of Homer.

44.—BY THE SAME

On the Same

THOUGH a tearful fate befel thee, O Euripides, devoured by wolf-hounds, thou, the honey-voiced nightingale of the stage, the ornament of Athens, who didst mingle the grace of the Muses with wisdom, yet thou wast laid in the tomb at Pella, that the servant of the Pierian Muses should dwell near the home of his mistresses.

¹ Callimachus claimed that the Muses revealed the matter of the poem to him in a dream.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

45.—ΘΟΥΚΤΔΙΔΟΥ

Μνήμα μὲν Ἑλλὰς ἅπασ' Εὐριπίδου· ὅστέα δ' ἴσχει
 γῆ Μακεδῶν· ἢ γὰρ δέξατο τέρμα βίου.
 πατρὶς δ' Ἑλλάδος Ἑλλάς, Ἀθηναί· πλείστα δε
 Μούσαις
 τέρψας, ἐκ πολλῶν καὶ τὸν ἔπαινον ἔχει.

46.—ΑΔΗΛΟΝ

Οὐ σὸν μνήμα τόδ' ἔστ', Εὐριπίδη, ἀλλὰ σὺ τοῦδε·
 τῇ σῇ γὰρ δόξῃ μνήμα τόδ' ἀμπέχεται.

47.—ΑΛΛΟ

Ἄπασ' Ἀχαιῖς μνήμα σόν, Εὐριπίδη
 οὔκουν ἄφωνος, ἀλλὰ καὶ λαλητέος.

48.—ΑΛΛΟ

Λίθαλέιο πυρὸς σάρκες ῥιπήσι τρυφηλαὶ
 ληφθεῖσαι, νοτίην ὤσαν ἄπ' αἰθόμεναι·
 μῦνα δ' ἔνεστι τάφῳ πολυδακρύῳ ὅστέα κωφία,
 καὶ πόνος εἰνοδίους τῆδε παρερχομένοις.

49.—ΒΙΑΝΟΡΟΣ

Ἄ Μακέτις σε κέκευθε τάφου κόνις· ἀλλὰ πυρωθεῖς
 Ζανὶ κεραυνεῖω, γαῖαν ἀπημφίασας.
 τρὶς γὰρ ἐπαστράψας, Εὐριπίδη, ἐκ Διὸς αἰθῆρ
 ἤγγισε τὰν θνατὰν σώματος †ἱστορίαν.¹

¹ Bury suggests ἁρμονίαν in v. 4, and I render so.

45.—THUCYDIDES THE HISTORIAN

On the Same

ALL Hellas is the monument of Euripides, but the Macedonian land holds his bones, for it sheltered the end of his life. His country was Athens, the Hellas of Hellas, and as by his verse he gave exceeding delight, so from many he receiveth praise.

46.—ANONYMOUS

On the Same

THIS is not thy monument, Euripides, but thou art the memorial of it, for by thy glory is this monument encompassed.

47.—ANONYMOUS

On the Same

ALL Greece is thy tomb, O Euripides; so thou art not dumb, but even vocal.

48.—ANONYMOUS

On the Same

THY delicate flesh encompassed by the blast of glowing fire yielded up its moisture and burnt away. In the much-wept tomb is naught but dumb bones, and sorrow for the wayfarers who pass this way.

49.—BIANOR OF BITHYNIA

On the Same

THE Macedonian dust of the tomb covers thee, Euripides, but ere thou didst put on this cloak of earth thou wast scorched by the bolts of Zeus. For thrice the heaven lightened at his word and purified thy mortal frame.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

50.—ΑΡΧΙΜΗΔΟΥΣ

Τὴν Εὐριπίδew μὴτ' ἔρχew, μὴτ' ἐπιβάλλου,
 δύσβατον ἀνθρώποις οἶμον, αἰδοθῆτα.
 λείη μὲν γὰρ ἰδεῖν καὶ ἐπίρροθος.¹ ἦν δέ τις αὐτὴν
 εἰσβαίνει, χαλεποῦ τρηχυτέρη σκόλοπος.
 ἦν δὲ τὰ Μηδείης Αἰητίδος ἄκρα χαράξης,
 ἀμνήμων κείση νέρθεν. ἕα στεφάνους. 5

51.—ΑΔΑΙΟΥ

Οὐ σε κυνῶν γένος εἶλ', Εὐριπίδη, οὐδὲ γυναικὸς
 οἴστρος, τὸν σκοτίης Κύπριδος ἀλλότριον,
 ἀλλ' Αἴδης καὶ γῆρας· ὑπαὶ Μακέτῃ δ' Ἀρεθούση
 κεῖσαι, ἑταιρείῃ τίμιος Ἀρχέλεω.
 σὸν δ' οὐ τοῦτον ἐγὼ τίθεμαι τάφον, ἀλλὰ τὰ
 Βάκχου
 βήματα καὶ σκηναὶς ἐμβάδ'² ἐρειδομένας. 5

52.—ΔΗΜΙΟΥΡΓΟΥ

Ἑλλάδος εὐρυχόρου στέφανον καὶ κόσμον αἰοδῆς,
 Ἀσκραίου γενεῆν Ἡσίοδον κατέχω.

53.—ΑΔΗΛΟΝ

Ἡσίοδος Μούσαις Ἐλικωνίσι τόνδ' ἀνέθηκα,
 ὕμνω νικήσας ἐν Χαλκίδι θεῖον Ὀμηρον.

¹ I suggest ἐπίκροτος and render so.

² v. 4 ἐμβαλε MS.: I correct (ἐμβάδι πειθου. Hermann).

BOOK VII. 50-53

50.—ARCHIMEDES

On the Same

TREAD not, O poet, the path of Euripides, neither essay it, for it is hard for man to walk therein. Smooth it is to look on, and well beaten, but if one sets his foot on it it is rougher than if set with cruel stakes. Scratch but the surface of *Medea*,¹ Aetes' daughter, and thou shalt lie below forgotten. Hands off his crowns.

51.—ADAEUS

On the Same

NEITHER dogs slew thee, Euripides, nor the rage of women, thou enemy of the secrets of Cypris, but Death and old age, and under Macedonian Arethusa thou liest, honoured by the friendship of Archelaus. Yet it is not this that I account thy tomb, but the altar of Bacchus and the buskin-trodden stage.

52.—DEMIURGUS

On Hesiod

I HOLD Hesiod of Ascra the glory of spacious Hellas and the ornament of Poesy.

53.—ANONYMOUS

On an ex-voto dedicated by Hesiod

HESIOD dedicated this to the Heliconian Muses, having conquered divine Homer in the hymn contest at Chalcis.

¹ By retouching.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

54.—ΜΝΑΣΑΛΚΟΤ

Ἄσκη μὲν πατρὶς πολυλήϊος, ἀλλὰ θανόντος
 ὄστέα πληξίππων γῆ Μινυῶν κατέχει
 Ἑσιόδου, τοῦ πλεῖστον ἐν ἀνθρώποις κλέος ἐστὶν
 ἀνδρῶν κρινομένων ἐν βασάνῳ σοφίης.

55.—ΑΛΚΑΙΟΤ

Λοκρίδος ἐν νέμεϊ σκιερῷ νέκυν Ἑσιόδοιο
 Νύμφαι κρηνίδων λούσαν ἀπὸ σφετέρων,
 καὶ τάφον ὑψώσαντο· γάλακτι δὲ ποιμένες αἰγῶν
 ἔρραναν, ξανθῷ μιξάμενοι μέλιτι·
 τοίην γὰρ καὶ γῆρυν ἀπέπνεεν ἐννέα Μουσέων
 ὁ πρέσβυς καθαρῶν γευσάμενος λιβίδων.

5

56.—ΑΔΗΛΟΝ

Ἦν ἄρα Δημοκρίτοιο γέλως τόδε, καὶ τάχα λέξει·
 “Οὐκ ἔλεγον γελῶν, Πάντα πέλουσι γέλως;
 καὶ γὰρ ἐγὼ σοφίην μετ’ ἀπείρονα, καὶ στίχα βίβλων
 τοσσατίων, κεῖμαι νέρθε τάφοιο γέλως.”

57.—ΑΛΛΟ

Καὶ τίς ἔφω σοφὸς ᾧδε; τίς ἔργον ἔρεξε τοσοῦτον,
 ὅσσον ὁ παντοδαῆς ἤνυσε Δημόκριτος;

BOOK VII. 54-57

54.—MNASALCAS

On the Same

ASCRA, the land of broad corn-fields, was my country, but the land of the charioteer Minyae¹ holds my bones now I am dead. I am Hesiod, the most glorious in the eyes of the world of men who are judged by the test of wisdom.

55.—ALCAEUS (OF MYTILENE OR MESSENE)

On the Same

IN a shady grove of Locris the Nymphs washed the body of Hesiod with water from their springs and raised a tomb to him. And on it the goat-herds poured libations of milk mixed with golden honey. For even such was the song the old man breathed who had tasted the pure fountains of the nine Muses.

56.—ANONYMOUS

On Democritus of Abdera

So this was the cause of Democritus' laughter, and perchance he will say, "Did I not say, laughing, that all is laughter? For even I, after my limitless wisdom and the long series of my works, lie beneath the tomb a laughing-stock."

57.—DIOGENES LAERTIUS²

On the Same

WHO was ever so wise, who wrought such a deed as omniscient Democritus, who had Death for three

¹ Orchomenus.

² For these epigrams of Diogenes see note to No. 83.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

ὄς Θάνατον παρεόντα τρί' ἡμέρατα δώμασιν ἔσχεν,
καὶ θερμοῖς ἄρτων ἄσθμασιν ἐξέτισεν.

58.—ΙΟΥΛΙΑΝΟΥ ΑΠΟ ΥΠΑΡΧΩΝ ΑΙΓΥΠΤΟΥ

Ἐὶ καὶ ἀμειδίτων νεκύων ὑπὸ γαίαν ἀνίσσεις,
Φερσεφόνη, ψυχὴν δέχυσσο Δημοκρίτου
εὐμενέως γελώωσαν, ἐπεὶ καὶ σεῖο τεκοῦσαν
ἀχθυμένην ἐπὶ σοὶ μόνος ἔκαμψε γέλωσ.

59.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Πλούτων δέξο μάκαρ Δημόκριτον, ὥς κεν ἀνάσσων
αἰὲν ἀμειδίτων καὶ γελώοντα λίχοις.

60.—ΣΙΜΙΟΥ

Σωφροσύνη προφέρων θνητῶν ἦθει τε δικαίῳ
ἐνθάδε κείται ἀνὴρ θεῖος Ἀριστοκλέης·
εἰ δέ τις ἐκ πάντων σοφίης μέγαν ἔσχεν ἔπαινον,
οὗτος ἔχει πλεῖστον, καὶ φθόνον οὐ φέρεται.

61.—ΑΔΕΣΠΟΤΟΝ

Γαῖα μὲν ἐν κόλποις κρύπτει τόδε σῶμα Ηιλίτωνος,
ψυχὴ δ' ἀθάνατον τάξιν ἔχει μακάρων

¹ Democritus, on the point of death but wishing for his sister's sake to live out the three days of the feast of Demeter, which it was her duty to attend, ordered her to

BOOK VII. 57-61

days in his house and entertained him with the hot steam of bread?¹

58.—JULIANUS, PREFECT OF EGYPT

On the Same

THOUGH, Persephone, thou rulest over the unsmiling dead beneath the earth, receive the shade of Democritus with his kindly laugh; for only laughter turned away from sorrow thy mother when she was sore-hearted for thy loss.

59.—BY THE SAME

On the Same

RECEIVE Democritus, O blessed Pluto, so that thou, the ruler of the laughterless people, mayest have one subject who laughs.

60.—SIMIAS

On Plato

HERE lieth the divine Aristocles,² who excelled all mortals in temperance and the ways of justice. If any one gained from all men much praise for wisdom it was he, and no envy therewith.

61.—ANONYMOUS

On the Same

THE earth in her bosom hides here the body of Plato, but his soul has its immortal station among the
supply him every day with hot loaves, and by putting the steaming bread to his nose kept himself alive until the feast was over. ² Plato's original name

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

υίου Ἀρίστωνος, τὸν τις καὶ τηλόθι ναίων
τιμᾶ ἀνὴρ ἀγαθός, θεῖον ἰδόντα βίον.

62.—ΑΛΛΟ

- α. Αἰετέ, τίπτε βέβηκας ὑπὲρ τάφου ; ἢ τίνος, εἰπέ,
ἀστερόεντα θεῶν οἶκον ἀποσκοπέεις ;
β. Ψυχῆς εἰμὶ Πλάτωνος ἀποπταμένης ἐς Ὀλυμπον
εἰκῶν· σῶμα δὲ γῆ γηγενὲς Ἀτθίς ἔχει.

P. B. Shelley, "Eagle, why soarest thou? . . .", *Works*
(Oxford ed.), p. 712.

63.—ΑΔΕΣΠΟΤΟΝ

Τὸν κύνα Διογένη, νεκυοστόλε, δέξο με, πορθμεῦ,
γυμνώσαντα βίου παντὸς ἐπισκύνιον.

64.—ΑΔΗΛΟΝ

- α. Εἰπέ, κύον, τίνος ἀνδρὸς ἐφεστῶς σῆμα φυλάσ-
σεις ;
β. Τοῦ Κυνός. α. Ἀλλὰ τίς ἦν οὗτος ἀνὴρ ὁ
Κύων ;
β. Διογένης. α. Γένος εἰπέ. β. Σινωπεύς. α. Ὅς
πίθον ᾤκει ;
β. Καὶ μίλα· νῦν δὲ θανῶν ἀστέρας οἶκον ἔχει.

J. A. Symonds, M.D., in his son's *Studies of the Greek*
Poets, ii. p. 304.

65.—ΑΝΤΙΠΑΤΡΟΤ

Διογένευσ τόδε σῆμα, σοφοῦ κυνός, ὅς ποτε θυμῷ
ἄρσειν γυμνήτην ἐξεπόνει βίοτον,

BOOK VII. 61-65

blest, the soul of Ariston's son, whom every good man, even if he dwell in a far land, honours in that he saw the divine life.

62.—ANONYMOUS

On the Same

A. "EAGLE, why standest thou on the tomb, and on whose, tell me, and why gazest thou at the starry home of the gods?" B. "I am the image of the soul of Plato that hath flown away to Olympus, but his earth-born body rests here in Attic earth."

63.—ANONYMOUS

On Diogenes

O FERRYMAN of the dead, receive the Dog Diogenes, who laid bare the whole pretentiousness¹ of life.

64.—ANONYMOUS

On the Same

A. "TELL me, dog, who was the man on whose tomb thou standest keeping guard?" B. "The Dog." A. "But what man was that, the Dog?" B. "Diogenes." A. "Of what country?" B. "Of Sinope." A. "He who lived in a jar?" B. "Yes, and now he is dead, the stars are his home."

65.—ANTIPATER

On the Same

THIS is the tomb of Diogenes, the wise Dog who of old, with manly spirit, endured a life of self-denial.

¹ Literally "eye-brow" used like the Latin *supercilium* for "affectation."

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

ἕ μίᾱ τις πῆρα, μία διπλοῖς, εἰς ἅμ' ἐφοῖτα
 σκίπων, αὐτάρκους ὄπλα σαοφροσύνας.
 ἰλλὰ τάφου τοῦδ' ἐκτὸς ἴτ', ἄφρονες, ὡς ὁ Σινωπεὺς 5
 ἐχθαίρει φαῦλον πάντα καὶ εἰν' Αἶδη.

66.—ΟΝΕΣΤΟΥ

Βάκτρον καὶ πῆρη καὶ διπλόον εἶμα σοφοῖο
 Διογένης βιότου φόρτος ὁ κουφότατος.
 πάντα φέρω πορθμῆϊ· λέλοιπα γὰρ οὐδὲν ὑπὲρ γῆς·
 ἀλλὰ κύον σαίνοις Κέρβερε τόν με κύνα.

67.—ΛΕΩΝΙΔΟΥ

Ἴδιδω λυπηρὲ διηκόνε, τοῦτ' Ἰλχέροντος
 ὕδωρ ὃς πλώεις πορθμίδι κνανέη,
 δέξαι μ', εἰ καὶ σοι μέγα βρίθεται ὀκρυνέσσα
 βᾶρις ἀποφθιμένων, τὸν κύνα Διογένην.
 ὄλλη μοι καὶ πῆρη ἐφόλκια, καὶ τὸ παλαιὸν 5
 ἔσθος, χῶ φθιμένους ναυστολέων ὀβολός.
 πάνθ' ὅσα κῆν ζωοῖς ἐπεπάμεθα, ταῦτα παρ' Ἰλδαν
 ἔρχομ' ἔχων· λείπω δ' οὐδὲν ὑπ' ἡλίῳ.

68.—ΑΡΧΙΟΥ

Ἰλδιδος ὦ νεκρηγέ, κεχαρμένε δάκρυσι πάντων,
 ὃς βαθὺ πορθμεύεις τοῦτ' Ἰλχέροντος ὕδωρ,
 εἰ καὶ σοι βέβριθεν ὑπ' εἰδώλοισι καμόντων
 ὀλκάς, μὴ προλίπης Διογένη με κύνα.

BOOK VII. 65-68

One wallet he carried with him, one cloak, one staff,
the weapons of self-sufficient sobriety. But turn
aside from this tomb, all ye fools; for he of Sinope,
even in Hades, hates every mean man.

66.—HONESTUS

On the Same

THE staff, and wallet, and thick cloak, were the
very light burden of wise Diogenes in life. I bring
all to the ferryman, for I left nothing on earth. But
you, Cerberus dog, fawn on me, the Dog.

67.—LEONIDAS

On the Same

MOURNFUL minister of Hades, who dost traverse
in thy dark boat this water of Acheron, receive me,
Diogenes the Dog, even though thy gruesome bark
is overloaded with spirits of the dead. My luggage
is but a flask, and a wallet, and my old cloak, and
the obol that pays the passage of the departed. All
that was mine in life I bring with me to Hades,
and have left nothing beneath the sun.

68.—ARCHIAS

On the Same

O BOATMAN of Hades, conveyer of the dead, de-
lighting in the tears of all, who dost ply the ferry
o'er this deep water of Acheron, though thy boat be
heavy beneath its load of shades, leave me not behind,
Diogenes the Dog. I have with me but a flask, and

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

ὄλπην καὶ σκίπωνα φέρω, καὶ διπλόον εἶμα, 5
 καὶ πῆρην, καὶ σοὶ ναυτιλῆς ὀβολόν.
 καὶ ζωὸς τάδε μῦνον, ἃ καὶ νέκυς ὦδε κομίζω,
 εἶχον· ὑπ' ἡελίου δ' οὔ τι λέλοιπα φάει.

69.—ΙΟΥΛΙΑΝΟΥ ΑΠΟ ΥΠΑΡΧΩΝ
 ΑΙΓΥΠΤΟΥ

Κέρβερε δειμαλέην ὑλακὴν νεκύεσσιν ἰάλλων,
 ἤδη φρικαλέον δείδιθι καὶ σὺ νέκυν·
 Ἄρχιλόχος τέθνηκε· φυλάσσεο θυμὸν ἰάμβων
 δριμύν, πικροχόλου τικτόμενον στόματος.
 οἴσθα βοῆς κείνοιο μέγα σθένος, εὔτε Λυκάμβεω 5
 ἠγῆς μία σοὶ δισσὰς ἤγαγε θυγατέρας.

70.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Νῦν πλέον ἢ τὸ πείροιθε πύλας κρατεροῖο βερέθρου
 ὄμμασιν ἀγρύπνοις τρισσὲ φύλασσε κύον.
 εἰ γὰρ φέγγος ἔλειπον ἀλυσκάζουσαι ἰάμβων
 ἄγριον Ἄρχιλόχου φλέγμα Λυκαμβιάδες,
 πῶς οὐκ ἂν προλίποι σκοτίων πυλεῶνας ἐναύλων 5
 νεκρὸς ἅπας, φεύγων τάρβος ἐπεσβολῆς;

71.—ΓΑΙΤΟΤΛΙΚΟΥ

Σῆμα τόδ' Ἄρχιλόχου παραπόντιον, ὅς ποτε πικρὴν
 Μοῦσαν ἐχιδναίῳ πρῶτος ἔβαψε χόλω,

BOOK VII. 68-71

a staff, and a cloak, and a wallet, and the obol thy fare. These things that I carry with me now I am dead are all I had when alive, and I left nothing in the daylight.

69.—JULIANUS, PREFECT OF EGYPT

On Archilochus

CERBERUS, whose bark strikes terror into the dead, there comes a terrible shade before whom even thou must tremble. Archilochus is dead. Beware the acrid iambic wrath engendered by his bitter mouth. Thou knowest the might of his words ever since one boat brought thee the two daughters of Lycambes.¹

70.—BY THE SAME

On the Same

Now, three-headed dog, better than ever with thy sleepless eyes guard the gate of thy fortress, the pit. For if the daughters of Lycambes to avoid the savage bile of Archilochus' iambics left the light, will not every soul leave the portals of this dusky dwelling, flying from the terror of his slanderous tongue?

71.—GAETULICUS

On the Same

THIS tomb by the sea is that of Archilochus, who first made the Muse bitter dipping her in vipers'

¹ They hanged themselves owing to Archilochus' bitter verses on them.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

αἰμάξας Ἑλικῶνα τὸν ἡμερον. οἶδε Λυκάμβης,
μυρόμενος τρισσῶν ἄμματα θυγατέρων.
ἡρέμα δὴ παράμειψον, ὄδοιπόρε, μὴ ποτε τοῦδε
κινήσης τύμβῳ σφήκας ἐφεζομένους.

5

72.—ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΥ ΚΩΜΙΚΟΥ

Χαῖρε, Νεοκλείδα, δίδυμον γένος, ὧν ὁ μὲν ὑμῶν
πατρίδα δουλοσύνας ῥύσαθ', ὁ δ' ἀφροσύνας.

73.—ΓΕΜΙΝΟΥ

Ἄντὶ τάφου λιτοῖο θεῶς Ἑλλάδα, θεῶς δ' ἐπὶ ταύταν
δούρατα, βαρβαρικῆς σύμβολα ναυφθορίας,
καὶ τύμβῳ κρηπίδα περίγραφε Περσικὸν Ἄρη
καὶ Ξέρξην· τούτοις θάπτε Θεμιστοκλέα.
στάλα δ' ἂ Σαλαμὶς ἐπικείσεται, ἔργα λέγουσα
τάμά· τί με σμικροῖς τὸν μέγαν ἐντίθετε;

5

A. J. Butler, *Amaranth and Asphodel*, p. 58.

74.—ΔΙΟΔΩΡΟΥ

Τοῦτο Θεμιστοκλεῖ ξένον ἡρίον εἶσατο Μάγνης
λαός, ὅτ' ἐκ Μήδων πατρίδα ῥυσάμενος
ὀθνεῖην ὑπέδν χθόνα καὶ λίθον. ἦ θέλεν οὔτως
ὁ φθόνος· αἱ δ' ἀρεταὶ μείον ἔχουσι γέρας.

BOOK VII. 71-74

gall, staining mild Helicon with blood. Lyncambes knows it, mourning for his three daughters hanged. Pass quietly by, O way-farer, lest haply thou arouse the wasps that are settled on his tomb.

72.—MENANDER

On Epicurus and Themistocles

HAIL, ye twin-born sons of Neocles, of whom the one saved his country from slavery the other from folly.

73.—GEMINUS

On Themistocles

IN place of a simple tomb put Hellas, and on her put ships significant of the destroyed barbaric fleets, and round the frieze of the tomb paint the Persian host and Xerxes—thus bury Themistocles. And Salamis shall stand thereon, a pillar telling of my deeds. Why lay you so great a man in a little space?

74.—DIODORUS

On the Same

THE people of Magnesia raised to Themistocles this monument in a land not his own, when after saving his country from the Medes, he was laid in foreign earth under a foreign stone. Verily Envy so willed, and deeds of valour have less privilege than she.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

75.—ΑΝΤΙΠΑΤΡΟΥ

Ἐτασίχορον, ζαπληθὲς ἀμέτρητον στόμα Μούσης,
 ἐκτέρισεν Κατάνας αἰθαλόεν δάπεδον,
 οὐδ', κατὰ Πυθαγόρου φυσικὰν φύτιν, ἅ πρὶν Ὀμήρου
 ψυχὰ ἐνὶ στέρνοις δεύτερον ὠκίσατο.

76.—ΔΙΟΣΚΟΡΙΔΟΥ

Ἐμπορίας λήξαντα Φιλόκριτον, ἄρτι δ' ἀρότρου
 γευόμενον, ξείνῳ Μέμφις ἔκρυψε τάφῳ,
 ἔιθα δραμῶν Νείλοιο πολὺς ῥόος ὕδατι λάβρω
 τάνδρὸς τὴν ὀλίγην βῶλον ἀπημφίασε.
 καὶ ζωὸς μὲν ἔφευγε πικρὴν ἄλα· νῦν δὲ καλυφθεὶς 5
 κύμασι ναυηγὸν σχέτλιος ἔσχε τάφον.

77.—ΣΙΜΩΝΙΔΟΥ

Ὁὔτος ὁ τοῦ Κείοιο Σιμωνίδεω ἐστὶ σαωτήρ,
 ὃς καὶ τεθνηὼς ζῶντ' ἀπέδωκε χάριν.

78.—ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΥ ΚΥΖΙΚΗΝΟΥ

Ἠρηνύτερον γῆρῖς σε, καὶ οὐ κατὰ νοῦσος ἀμαυρῆ
 ἔσβεσει· εὐνήθης δ' ὕπνον ὀφειλόμενον,
 ἄκρα μεριμνήσας, Ἐρατόσθενες· οὐδὲ Κυρήνη
 μαῖά σε πατρῶων ἐντὸς ἔδεκτο τάφων,

¹ This epigram is out of place here, as Philocritus is a person unknown to history.

² This lemma is wrong. The couplet is said to have been

BOOK VII. 75-78

75.—ANTIPATER (OF SIDON?)

On Stesichorus

STESICHORUS, the vast immeasurable voice of the Muse, was buried in Catana's fiery land, he in whose breast, as telleth the philosopher Pythagoras, Homer's soul lodged again.

76.—DIOSCORIDES¹

PHILOCRITUS, his trading over and yet a novice at the plough, lay buried at Memphis in a foreign land. And there the Nile running in high flood stripped him of the scanty earth that covered him. So in his life he escaped from the salt sea, but now covered by the waves hath, poor wretch, a shipwrecked mariner's tomb.

77.—SIMONIDES

On Simonides (?)²

THE saviour of the Ceian Simonides is this man, who even in death requited him who lived.

78.—DIONYSIUS OF CYZICUS

On Eratosthenes

A MILD old age, no darkening disease, put out thy light, Eratosthenes son of Aglaus, and, thy high studies over, thou sleepest the appointed sleep. Cyrene thy mother did not receive thee into the

written by Simonides on the tomb of a man whose corpse he found on the shore and buried, and whose ghost appeared and forbade him to sail in a ship which was wrecked on her voyage.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

Ἄγλαοῦ νιέ· φίλος δὲ καὶ ἐν ξείνῃ κεκάλυψαι
παρ τὸδε Πρωτῆος κρύσπεδον αἰγιαλοῦ. 5

79.—ΜΕΛΕΑΓΡΟΥ

α. Ὠνθρωπ', Ἡράκλειτος ἐγὼ σοφὰ μόνος ἀνευρεῖν
φαμί· τὰ δ' ἐς πάτραν κρέσσονα καὶ σοφίης·
λάξ γὰρ καὶ τοκέουνας, ἰὼ ξένε, δύσφρονας ἄνδρας
ὑλάκτευν. β. Λαμπρὰ θρεψαμένοισι χάρις.
α. Οὐκ ἀπ' ἐμεῦ; β. Μὴ τρηχύς. α. Ἐπεὶ τάχα
καὶ σύ τι πεύση 5
τρηχύτερον πάτρας. β. Χαίρε. α. Σὺ δ' ἐξ
Ἐφέσου.

80.—ΚΑΛΛΙΜΑΧΟΥ

Εἶπέ τις, Ἡράκλειτε, τεὸν μόνον, ἐς δέ με δάκρυ
ἤγαγεν, ἐμνήσθην δ' ὁσσάκις ἀμφότεροι
ἥλιον ἐν λέσχῃ κατεδύσαμεν· ἀλλὰ σὺ μὲν που,
ξείν' Ἀλικαρνησεῦ, τετράπαλαι σποδιή·
αἱ δὲ τεὰ ζώουσι ἀηδόνες, ἦσιν ὁ πάντων 5
ἄρπακτῆς Ἀΐδης οὐκ ἐπὶ χεῖρα βαλεῖ.

W. Johnson Cory, *Ionica*, ed. 1905, p. 7.

81.—ΑΝΤΙΠΑΤΡΟΥ ΣΙΔΩΝΙΟΥ

Ἐπτὰ σοφῶν, Κλεόβουλε, σὲ μὲν τεκνίωσατο Λίνδος·
φατὶ δὲ Σισυφία χθὼν Περίανδρον ἔχειν·

¹ *i.e.* at Alexandria.

BOOK VII. 78-81

tombs of thy fathers, but thou art buried on this fringe of Proteus' shore,¹ beloved even in a strange land.

79.—MELEAGER

On Heraclitus of Ephesus

A. "SIR, I am Heraclitus, and assert that I alone discovered wisdom, and my services to my country were better than wisdom. Ay Sir; for I assailed even my own parents, evil-minded folks, with contumely." B. "A fine return for thy bringing up!" A. "Be off!" B. "Don't be rough." A. "Because you may soon hear something rougher than my people heard from me." B. "Farewell." A. "And you get out of Ephesus."²

80.—CALLIMACHUS

On Heraclitus of Halicarnassus, the Elegiac Poet

ONE told me of thy death, Heraclitus, and it moved me to tears, when I remembered how often the sun set on our talking. And thou, my Halicarnassian friend, liest somewhere, gone long long ago to dust; but they live, thy Nightingales,³ on which Hades who seizeth all shall not lay his hand.

81.—ANTIPATER OF SIDON

On the Seven Sages

OF the seven sages Lindus bore thee, O Cleobulus, and the land of Sisypus⁴ says that Periander is

² The epigram is obscure and the arrangement of the dialogue doubtful. I follow Headlam (*Class. Rev.* xv. p. 401).

³ The title of a book of poems.

⁴ Corinth.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

Πιττακὸν ἅ Μιτυλῶνα· Βίαντα δὲ δία Πριήνη·
 Μίλητος δὲ Θαλῆν, ἄκρον ἔρεισμα Δίκας·
 ἅ Σπάρτα Χίλωνα· Σόλωνα δὲ Κεκροπίς αἶα,
 πάντας ἰριζήλου σωφροσύνας φύλακας.

5

82.—ΑΔΗΛΟΝ

Δωρίδος ἐκ Μούσης κεκορυθμένον ἀνέρα Βάκχῳ
 καὶ Σατύροις Σικελὸν τῆδ' Ἐπίχαρμον ἔχω.

83.—ΑΛΛΟ

Τόνδε Θαλῆν Μίλητος Ἴας θρέψασ' ἀνέδειξεν,
 ἀστρολόγων πάντων πρεσβύτατον σοφίῃ.

84.—ΑΛΛΟ

Ἦ ὀλίγον τόδε σᾶμα, τὸ δὲ κλέος οὐρανόμηκες
 τοῦ πολυφροντίστου τοῦτο Θάλητος ὄρη.

85. <ΔΙΟΓΕΝΟΥΣ ΛΑΕΡΤΙΟΥ>

Γυμνικὸν αὖ ποτ' ἀγῶνα θεώμενον, ἠέλιε Ζεῦ,
 τὸν σοφὸν ἄνδρα Θαλῆν ἤρπασας ἐκ σταδίου.
 αἰνέω ὅττι μιν ἐγγὺς ἀπήγαγες· ἦ γὰρ ὁ πρέσβυς
 οὐκέθ' ὄρῃν ἀπὸ γῆς ἀστέρας ἠδύνατο.

¹ Nos. 83-133 are all derived from Diogenes Laertius' *Lives of the Philosophers*. Those of his own composition are not only very poor work (perhaps the worst verses ever published), but are often unintelligible apart from the silly

BOOK VII. 81-85

hers. Mytilene bore Pittacus and fair Priene Bias, and Miletus Thales, best support of Justice, Sparta Chilon, and Attica Solon—all guardians of admirable Prudence.

82.—ANONYMOUS

On Epicharmus

I HOLD Sicilian Epicharmus, a man armed by the Doric Muse for the service of Bacchus and the Satyrs.

83.¹—ANONYMOUS

On Thales

IONIAN Miletus nourished and revealed this Thales, first in wisdom of all astronomers.

84.—ANONYMOUS

On the Same

SMALL is the tomb, but see how the fame of the deep thinker Thales reaches to the heavens.

85.—DIOGENES LAERTIUS

On the Same

ONCE, Zeus the Sun, didst thou carry off from the stadion, as he was viewing the games, Thales the sage. I praise thee for taking him away to be near thee, for in truth the old man could no longer see the stars from earth.²

anecdotes to which they refer. These I give in such cases in the briefest possible form.

² Thales died from the effect of heat and thirst while watching the games.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

86.—ΑΔΗΛΟΝ

Ἡ Μήδων ἄδικον παύσασ' ὕβριν ἤδε Σόλωνια
τόνδε τεκνοῖ Σαλαμῖς θεσμοθέτην ἱερόν.

87. <ΔΙΟΓΕΝΟΥΣ ΛΑΕΡΤΙΟΥ>

Σῶμα μὲν ἦρε Σόλωνος ἐν ἀλλοδαπῇ Κύπριον πῦρ,
ὅσπ' ἄδ' ἔχει Σαλαμῖς, ὧν κόνις ἀστάχυν·
ψυχὴν δ' ἄξονες εὐθύς ἐς οὐρανὸν ἤγαγον· εὖ γὰρ
θῆκε νόμοις ἀστοῖς ἄχθεα κουφότατα.

88. <ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ>

Φωσφόρε σοὶ Πολύδευκες ἔχω χάριν, οὐνεκεν υἱὸς
Χίλωνος πυγμῇ χλωρὸν ἔλεν κότινον·
εἰ δ' ὁ πατὴρ στεφανούχου ἰδὼν <τέκνον> ἤμυσεν
ἠσθεῖς,
οὐ νεμεσητόν· ἐμοὶ τοῖος ἴτω θάνατος.

89. <ΚΑΛΛΙΜΑΧΟΥ>

Ξεῖνος Ἀταρνεΐτης τις ἀνείρετο Πιπτακὸν οὕτω
τὸν Μυτιληναῖον, παῖδα τὸν Ὑρράδιον·
“Ἄττα γέρον, δοιός με καλεῖ γάμος· ἡ μία μὲν δὴ
νύμφη καὶ πλούτῳ καὶ γενεῇ κατ' ἐμέ·

. BOOK VII. 86-89

86.—ANONYMOUS

On Solon

THIS island of Salamis which once put an end to the unrighteous insolence of the Medes, gave birth to this Solon the holy law-giver.

87.—DIOGENES LAERTIUS

On the Same

IN a strange land, a Cyprian fire consumed the body of Solon, but Salamis holds his bones, whose dust becomes corn. But his tables of the law carried his soul at once to heaven, for by his good laws he lightened the burdens of his countrymen.

88.—BY THE SAME

On Chilon

O POLLUX, giver of light, I give thee thanks in that the son of Chilon gained by boxing the green olive-crown. And if his father seeing his son crowned, died of joy, why should we complain? May such a death be mine.¹

89.—CALLIMACHUS

On Pittacus (not Sepulchral)

A GUEST from Atarne thus questioned Pittacus of Mytilene, the son of Hyrrha. "Daddy grey-beard! a two-fold marriage invites me. The one bride is suitable to me in fortune and family, but

¹ This explains itself. Castor and Pollux were the patrons of boxing and were also stars.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

ἡ δ' ἑτέρα προβέβηκε. τί λώϊον; εἰ δ' ἄγε σὺν μοι 5
 βούλευσον, ποτέρην εἰς ὑμέναιον ἄγω."
 εἶπεν· ὁ δὲ σκίπωνα, γεροντικὸν ὄπλον, αἰείρας,
 "Ἦνιδ', ἐκεῖνοί σοι πᾶν ἐρέουσιν ἔπος"
 (οἱ δ' ἄρ' ὑπὸ πληγῆσι θαῶς βέμβικας ἔχοντες 10
 ἔστρεφον εὐρείῃ παῖδες ἐνὶ τριόδῳ)
 "κείνων ἔρχεο," φησί, "μετ' ἵχνια." χῶ μὲν ἐπέστη
 πλησίον· οἱ δ' ἔλεγον· "Τὴν κατὰ σαυτὸν ἔλα."
 ταῦτ' αἰὼν ὁ ξεῖνος ἐφείσατο μείζονος οἴκου
 δράξασθαι, παίδων κληδόνα συνθέμενος.
 τὴν δ' ὀλίγην ὡς κείνος ἐς οἶκον ἐπήγετο νύμφην, 15
 οὕτω καὶ σὺ γ' ἰὼν τὴν κατὰ σαυτὸν ἔλα.

90.—ΑΛΛΟ

Κλεινοῖς ἐν δαπέδοισι Πριήνης φύντα καλύπτει
 ἦδε Βίαντα πέτρι, κόσμον Ἰωσι μέγαν.

91. <ΔΙΟΓΕΝΟΣ ΛΑΕΡΤΙΟΥ>

Τῆδε Βίαντα κέκευθα, τὸν ἀτρέμας ἤγαγεν Ἑρμῆς
 εἰς Ἀἴδην, πολιῶ γήραϊ νιφόμενον·
 εἶπε γάρ, εἶπε δίκην ἐτάρου τινός· εἶτ' ἀποκλιθεὶς
 παιδὸς ἐς ἀγκαλίδας μακρὸν ἔτεινεν ὕπνου.

¹ The boys were saying, each to his own top, "Drive the way that suits you" ("Go the way you like"). The same phrase means "Drive her that suits you." "Drive" in Greek often has a coarse meaning.

the other is my better. Which is best? Come, advise me which to take to wife." So spoke he and Pittacus raising his staff, the weapon of his old age, said "Look! they will tell you all you need know"—The boys at the broad cross-roads were whipping their swift tops—"Go after them," he said, and the man went and stood close to them, and they were saying, "Drive the way that suits you." The stranger, hearing this, refrained from catching at a match with a greater home, understanding the oracle of the boys' words. Therefore as he brought home the bride of low estate, so do thou, go and "drive her that suits you."¹

90.—ANONYMOUS

On Bias

THIS stone covers Bias the great ornament of Ionia born on the famous soil of Priene.

91.—DIOGENES LAERTIUS

On the Same

HERE I cover Bias, whom Hermes led gently to Hades, his head white with the snows of age. He spoke for a friend in court and then sinking into the boy's arms he continued to sleep a long sleep.²

² Bias, after having made a speech in court on behalf of some one, was fatigued and rested his head on his nephew's breast. His client won the case, but at its close Bias was found to be dead.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

92. <ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ>

Ἐς Σκυθίην Ἀνάχαρσις ὅτ' ἤλυθε πολλὰ μογήσας,
πάντας ἔπειθε βιοῦν ἠθεσιν ἑλλαδικοῖς·
τὸν δ' ἔτι μῦθον ἄκραντον ἐνὶ στομάτεσσιν ἔχοντα
πτηνὸς ἐς ἀθανάτους ἤρπασεν ὄκα δόναξ.

93.—ΑΛΛΟ

Εἰς Φερεκύδην

Τῆς σοφίης πάσης ἐν ἐμοὶ τέλος· ἦν δέ τι πᾶσι χω,
Πυθαγόρη τῷ ἴμῳ λέγε ταῦθ', ὅτι πρῶτος ἀπάντων
ἐστὶν ἂν Ἑλλάδα γῆν. οὐ ψεύδομαι ὧδ' ἀγορεύων.

94.—ΑΔΗΛΟΝ

Ἐνθάδε, πλεῖστον ἀληθείας ἐπὶ τέρμα περιήσας
οὐρανίου κόσμου, κεῖται Ἀναξαγόρας.

95.—ΔΙΟΓΕΝΟΥΣ ΛΑΕΡΤΙΟΥ

Ἡέλιον πυρόεντα μύδρον ποτὲ φάσκεν ὑπάρχειν,
καὶ διὰ τοῦτο θανεῖν μέλλεν Ἀναξαγόρας·
ἀλλ' ὁ φίλος Περικλῆς μὲν ἐρύσατο τοῦτον· ὁ δ' αὐτὸν
ἐξάγαγεν βιότου μαλθακίῃ σοφίης.

BOOK VII. 92-95

92.—BY THE SAME

On Anacharsis

WHEN Anacharsis went to Scythia after many toils he was persuading them all to live in the Greek manner. His unfinished speech was still on his lips, when a winged reed carried him off swiftly to the immortals.¹

93.—ANONYMOUS

On Pherecydes

THE end of all wisdom is in me. If aught befall me, tell my Pythagoras that he is the first of all in the land of Hellas. In speaking thus I do not lie.

94.—ANONYMOUS

On Anaxagoras

HERE lies Anaxagoras who advanced furthest towards the goal of truth concerning the heavenly universe.

95.—DIOGENES LAERTIUS

On the Same

ANAXAGORAS once said that the sun was a red-hot mass, and for this was about to be killed. His friend Pericles saved him, but he ended his own life owing to the sensitiveness of his wise mind.

¹ Anacharsis was shot by his brother for trying to introduce Greek religious rites.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

96. <ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ>

Πῖνέ νυν ἐν Διὸς ὄν, ὦ Σώκρατες· ἦ σε γὰρ ὄντως
καὶ σοφὸν εἶπε θεός, καὶ θεὸς ἢ σοφία.
πρὸς γὰρ Ἀθηναίων κώνειον ἀπλῶς σὺ ἐδέξω,
αὐτοὶ δ' ἐξέπιον τοῦτο τεῶ στόματι.

97. <ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ>

Οὐ μόνον ἐς Πέρσας ἀνέβη Ξενοφῶν διὰ Κύρου,
ἀλλ' ἀνοδὸν ζητῶν ἐς Διὸς ἤτις ἄγοι·
παιδείης γὰρ ἐῆς Ἑλληνικὰ πράγματα δείξας,
ὡς καλὸν ἢ σοφίῃ μνήσατο Σωκράτεος.

98. <ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ>

Εἰ καὶ σέ, Ξενοφῶν, Κραναοῦ Κέκροπός τε πολῖται
φεύγειν κατέγων τοῦ φίλου χάριν Κύρου,
ἀλλὰ Κόρινθος ἔδεκτο φιλόξενος, ἦ σὺ φιληδῶν
οὕτως ἀρέσκη κείθι καὶ μένειν ἔγνως.

99.—ΠΛΑΤΩΝΟΣ ΦΙΛΟΣΟΦΟΥ

Δάκρυα μὲν Ἐκάβῃ τε καὶ Ἰλιάδεσσι γυναιξὶ
Μοῖραι ἐπέκλωσαν δὴ ποτε γεινομέναις·
σοὶ δέ, Δίωι, ῥέξαντι καλῶν ἐπινίκιον ἔργων
δαίμονες εὐρείας ἐλπίδας ἐξέχεαν.

BOOK VII. 96-99

96.—BY THE SAME

On Socrates

DRINK now, O Socrates, in the house of Zeus. Of a truth a god called thee wise and Wisdom is a goddess. From the Athenians thou didst receive simply hemlock, but they themselves drank it by thy mouth.

97.—BY THE SAME

On Xenophon

XENOPHON not only went up country to the Persians for Cyrus' sake, but seeking a way up to the house of Zeus. For after showing that the affairs of Greece belonged to his education, he recorded how beautiful was the wisdom of Socrates.¹

98.—BY THE SAME

If the citizens of Cranaus and Cecrops² condemned you, Xenophon, to exile because of your friend Cyrus, yet hospitable Corinth received you, with which you were so pleased and content, and decided to remain there.

99.—PLATO

On Dio

THE Fates decreed tears for Hecuba and the Trojan women even at the hour of their birth; and after thou, Dio, hadst triumphed in the accomplishment of noble deeds, the gods spilt all thy far-

¹ Little sense can be made of line 3. I think there is an attempt to allude to both the *Cyropaedia* and the *Hellenica*.

² Both legendary kings of Athens.

κείσαι δ' εὐρυχόρῳ ἐν πατρίδι τίμιος ἀστοῖς,
ὦ ἐμὸν ἐκμήνας θυμὸν ἔρωτι Δίῳ.

100.—ΠΛΑΤΩΝΟΣ

Νῦν ὅτε μηδέν, Ἄλεξις, ὅσον μόνον εἶψ', ὅτι καλός,
ὥπται, καὶ πάντη πᾶσι περιβλέπεται.
θυμέ, τί μηνύεις κυσὶν ὀστέον, εἶτ' ἀνιήσει
ὑστερον; οὐχ οὕτω Φαῖδρον ἀπωλέσαμεν;

101. <ΔΙΟΓΕΝΟΥΣ ΛΑΕΡΤΙΟΥ>

Ἄλλ' εἰ μὴ Σπεύσιππον ἐμάνθανον ὦδε θανείσθαι,
οὐκ ἂν ἔπεισέ μέ τις τόδε λέξαι,
ὥς ἦν οὐχὶ Πλάτωνι πρὸς αἵματος· οὐ γὰρ ἀθυμῶν
κάτθανεν ἂν διὰ τι σφόδρα μικρόν.

102. <ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ>

Χαλκῇ προσκόψας λεκάνῃ ποτέ, καὶ τὸ μέτωπον
πλήξας, ἴαχεν ὦ σύντονον, εἶτ' ἔθανεν,
ὁ πάντα πάντη Ξειοκράτης ἀνήρ γεγώς.

¹ Speusippus was Plato's nephew. Diogenes Laertius does not as a fact deny this. He committed suicide, according to

BOOK VII. 99-102

reaching hopes. But thou liest in thy spacious city, honoured by thy countrymen, Dio, who didst madden my soul with love.

100.—BY THE SAME

On Alexis and Phaedrus (not an epitaph)

Now when I said nothing except just that Alexis is fair, he is looked at everywhere and by everyone when he appears. Why, my heart, dost thou point out bones to dogs and have to sorrow for it afterwards? Was it not thus that I lost Phaedrus?

101.—DIOGENES LAERTIUS

On Speusippus

IF I had not heard that Speusippus would die so, no one would have persuaded me to say this, that he was not akin to Plato; for then he would not have died disheartened by reason of a matter exceeding small.¹

102.—BY THE SAME

On Xenocrates

STUMBLING once over a brazen cauldron and hitting his forehead Xenocrates, who in all matters and everywhere had shown himself to be a man, called out Oh! sharply and died.

the story referred to, owing to being insulted by the cynic Diogenes.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

103. <ΑΝΤΑΓΟΡΟΥ>

Μνήματι τῷδε Κράτητα θεουδέα καὶ Πολέμονα
 ἔννεπε κρύπτεσθαι, ξεῖνε, παρερχόμενος, >
 ἄνδρας ὁμοφροσύνη μεγαλήτορας, ὧν ἀπὸ μῦθος
 ἱερὸς ἦῖσεν δαιμονίου στόματος,
 καὶ βίωτος καθαρὸς σοφίας ἐπὶ θεῖον ἐκόσμει 5
 αἰῶν' ἀστρέπτοις δόγμασι πειθόμενος.

104. <ΔΙΟΓΕΝΟΥΣ ΛΑΕΡΤΙΟΥ>

Ἄρκεσίλαε, τί μοι τί τοσοῦτον ἄκρητον ἀφειδῶς
 ἔσπασας, ὥστε φρενῶν ἐκτὸς ὄλισθες ἑῶν;
 οἴκτειρω σ' οὐ τόσσον ἐπεὶ θάνες, ἀλλ' ὅτι Μούσας
 ὕβρισας, οὐ μετρίῃ χρησάμενος κύλικι.

105.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Καὶ σέο, Λακύδη, φάτιν ἔκλυον, ὡς ἄρα καί σε
 Βάκχος ἐλὼν αἴδην ποσσὶν ἔσυρεν ἄκροις.
 ἢ σαφές ἦν· Διόνυσος ὅτ' ἂν πολὺς ἐς δέμας ἔλθῃ,
 λῦσε μέλη· διὸ δὴ μήτι Λυαῖος ἔφυ;

106.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

“Χαίρετε καὶ μέμνησθε τὰ δόγματα.” τοῦτ' Ἐπίκουρος
 ὕστατον εἶπε φίλοις οἷσιν ἀποφθίμενος·
 θερμὴν ἐς πύλλον γὰρ ἐσήλυθε, καὶ τὸν ἄκρητον
 ἔσπασεν, εἶτ' αἴδην ψυχρὸν ἐπεσπάσατο.

¹ “Life” in the Greek, but English will not bear the repetition.

BOOK VII. 103-106

103.—ANTAGORAS

On Polemo and Crates

STRANGER, as thou passest by, tell that this tomb holds god-like Crates and Polemo, great-hearted kindred spirits, from whose inspired mouths the holy word rushed. A pure pursuit¹ of wisdom, obedient to their unswerving doctrines, adorned their divine lives.

104.—DIOGENES LAERTIUS²

On Arcesilaus

ARCESILAUS, why did you drink so much wine, and so unsparingly as to slip out of your senses? I am not so sorry for you because you died as because you did violence to the Muses by using immoderate cups.³

105.—*On Lacydes*

AND about you too, Lacydes, I heard that Bacchus took hold of you by the toes and dragged you to Hades. It is clear; when Bacchus enters the body in force he paralyses the limbs. Is that not why he is called Lyaeus?⁴

106.—*On Epicurus*

“ADIEU, and remember my doctrines,” were Epicurus’ last words to his friends when dying. For after entering a warm bath, he drank wine and then on the top of it he drank cold death.

² 104-116 are all by him.

³ Lacydes died of paralysis caused by intemperance.

⁴ *i.e.* Loosener.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

107.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Μέλλων Εὐρυμέδων ποτ' Ἀριστοτέλην ἀσεβείας
 γράψασθαι, Δηοῦς μύστιδος ὦν πρόπολος,
 ἀλλὰ πῶν ἀκόνιτον ὑπέκφυγε· τοῦτ' ἀκονιτὶ
 ἦν ἄρα νικῆσαι συκοφάσεις ἀδίκους.

108.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Καὶ πῶς εἰ μὴ Φοῖβος ἀν' Ἑλλάδα φῦσε Πλάτωνα,
 ψυχὰς ἀνθρώπων γράμμασιν ἠκέσατο;
 καὶ γὰρ ὁ τοῦδε γεγῶς Ἀσκληπιὸς ἐστὶν ἠγτῆρ
 σώματος, ὡς ψυχῆς ἀθανάτοιο Πλάτων.

109.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Φοῖβος ἔφυσε βροτοῖς Ἀσκληπιὸν ἠδὲ Πλάτωνα,
 τὸν μὲν ἵνα ψυχὴν, τὸν δ' ἵνα σῶμα σάοι·
 δαισάμενος δὲ γάμον, πόλιν ἤλυθεν ἦν ποθ' ἑαυτῷ
 ἔκτισε, καὶ δαπέδῳ Ζηνὸς ἐνιδρύσατο.

110.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Οὐκ ἄρα τοῦτο μάταιον ἔπος μερόπων τινὶ λέχθη,
 ῥήγνυσθαι σοφίης τόξον ἀνιέμενον·
 δὴ γὰρ καὶ Θεόφραστος ἕως ἐπίνει μὲν ἄπηρος
 ἦν δέμας, εἴτ' ἀνεθείς κάτθανε πηρομελής.

¹ There is a bad pun which cannot be rendered.

² The first couplet is not Diogenes' own, but is stated by Olympiodorus to have actually been inscribed on Plato's

BOOK VII. 107-110

107.—*On Aristotle*

EURYMEDON, the priest of Demeter, was once about to prosecute Aristotle for impiety, but he escaped by drinking hemlock. This was then, it seems, to overcome unjust slander without trouble.¹

108.—*On Plato*

How, if Phoebus had not produced Plato in Greece, could he cure men's souls by letters? For his son Asclepius is the healer of the body, as Plato is of the immortal soul.

109.—*On the Same*

PHOEBUS generated for mortals both Asclepius and Plato, the one to save the body, the other the soul. After celebrating a marriage he went to the city which he had founded for himself and was established in the house of Zeus.²

110.—*On Theophrastus*

Thus, then, was no idle word that some man spoke, that the bow of wisdom breaks when relaxed. As long as Theophrastus worked he was sound of limb, but when he grew slack he died infirm.

tomb. Plato is said to have died after attending a wedding feast. By the "city he had founded for himself" Diogenes means the Republic.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

111.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Λεπτὸς ἀνὴρ δέμας ἦν—εἰ μὴ προσέχης, ἀποχρη μοι
 Στράτωνά τοῦτ' οὖν φημί γε,
 Λαμφακὸς ὄν ποτ' ἔφυσεν· αἰεὶ δὲ νόσοισι παλαίω
 θνήσκει λαθῶν, οὐδ' ἤσθετο.

112.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Οὐ μὰ τόν, οὐδὲ Λύκωνα παρήσομεν, ὅτι ποδαλγῆς
 κάτθανε· θαυμάζω τοῦτο μάλιστα δ' ἐγώ,
 τὴν οὕτως αἶδαο μακρὴν ὁδὸν εἰ πρὶν ὁ ποσσὶν
 ἀλλοτρίοις βαδίσας ἔδραμε νυκτὶ μιῇ.

113.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Ἄνεϊλεν ἀσπίς τὸν σοφὸν Δημήτριον
 ἴὸν ἔχουσα πολλὴν
 ἄσμηκτον, οὐ στίλβουσα φῶς ἀπ' ὀμμάτων,
 ἀλλ' αἶδην μέλανα.

114.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Ἦθελες ἀνθρώποισι λιπεῖν φάτιν, Ἡρακλείδη,
 ὥς ῥα θανὼν ἐγένου ζωὸς ἅπασι δράκων·
 ἀλλὰ διεψεύσθης σεσοφισμένε· δὴ γὰρ ὁ μὲν θῆρ
 ἦε δράκων, σὺ δὲ θῆρ, οὐ σοφὸς ὢν, ἐάλως.

¹ Strato grew so thin that he died without feeling it.

² Heraclides begged his friends to hide his body when he

BOOK VII. 111-114

111.—*On Strato*

THIS Strato to whom Lampsacus gave birth was a thin man (I don't mind if you don't attend. I assert this at least). He ever fought with disease and died without feeling it.¹

112.—*On Lyco*

No by— neither shall we neglect to tell how Lyco died of the gout. The thing that surprises me most is that he who formerly walked with other people's feet managed in one night to run all the way to Hades.

113.—*On Demetrius Phalereus*

AN asp that had much poison, not to be wiped off, darting no light but black death from its eyes, slew wise Demetrius.

114.—*On Heraclides Ponticus*

HERACLIDES, you wished to leave a report among men that when you died you became a live serpent in the eyes of all. But you were taken in, cunning wise man, for the beast was indeed a serpent, but you, being no wise man, were shown to be a beast.²

died and put a serpent on his bed that it might be supposed to be his spirit. The stratagem however was discovered.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

115.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Τὸν βίον ἦσθα Κύων, Ἀντίσθενης, ὠδε πεφυκός,
ὥστε δακεῖν κραδίην ῥήμασιν, οὐ στόμασιν.
ἄλλ' ἔθανες φθισικός, τάχ' ἔρει τις ἴσως· τί δὲ τοῦτο;
πάντως εἰς αἴδην δεῖ τιν' ὀδηγὸν ἔχειν.

116.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Διόγετες, ἄγε λέγε, τίς ἔλαβέ σε μόρος
εἰς Ἀΐδος; ἔλαβέ με κυνὸς ἄγριου ὀδάξ.

117. <ΖΗΝΟΔΟΤΟΥ>

Ἐκτισας αὐτάρκειαν, ἀφείς κενεαυχέα πλοῦτον,
Ζήνων, σὺν πολιῶ σεμνὸς ἐπισκυνίῳ·
ἄρσενα γὰρ λόγον εὔρες, ἐνηθλίσω δὲ προνοία,
αἴρεσιν ἀτρέστου μητέρ' ἐλευθερίας.
εἰ δὲ πάτρα Φοίνισσα, τίς ὁ φθόνος; ἦν καὶ ὁ Κάδμος ἢ
κεῖνος, ἀφ' οὗ γραπτὰν Ἑλλάδα ἔχει σελίδα.

118.—ΔΙΟΓΕΝΟΥΣ ΛΑΕΡΤΙΟΥ

Τὸν Κιτιέα Ζήνωνα θανεῖν λόγος ὡς ὑπὸ γήρωσ
πολλὰ καμῶν ἐλύθη μένων ἄσιτος·
<οἱ δ' ὅτι προσκόψας ποτ' ἔφη χερὶ γὰν ἀλοήσας,
“Ἐρχομαι αὐτόματος· τί δὴ καλεῖς με;”>

¹ i.e. Cynic.

² Zeno stumbled and broke his finger: striking his hand

BOOK VII. 115-118

115.—*On Antisthenes*

You were in your lifetime a Dog,¹ Antisthenes, of such a nature that you bit the heart with words, not with your mouth. But someone perchance will say you died of consumption. What does that matter? One must have someone to guide one to Hades.

116.—*On Diogenes*

“DIOGENES, tell what fate took you to Hades?”
“A dog’s fierce bite.”

117.—ZENODOTUS

On Zeno

ZENO, reverend grey-browed sage, thou didst found the self-sufficient life, abandoning the pursuit of vain-glorious wealth; for virile (and thou didst train thyself to foresight) was the school of thought thou didst institute, the mother of dauntless freedom. If thy country were Phoenicia what reproach is that? Cadmus too, from whom Greece learnt writing, was a Phoenician.

118.—DIOGENES LAERTIUS

On the Same

SOME say that Zeno of Citium, suffering much from old age, remained without food, and others that striking the earth with his hand he said, “I come of my own accord. Why dost thou call me?”²

on the ground, he cried, “I come; why callest thou me?” and at once strangled himself.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

119.—ΑΔΗΛΟΝ

Ἦνίκα Πυθαγόρης τὸ περικλεῆς εὔρετο γράμμα
κεῖν', ἐφ' ὅτῳ κλεινὴν ἤγαγε βουθυσίην.

120.—ΞΕΝΟΦΑΝΟΥΣ

Καί ποτέ μιν στυφελιζομένου σκύλακος παριόντα
φασὶν ἐποικτεῖραι, καὶ τότε φάσθαι ἔπος·
“ Παῦσαι, μηδὲ ράπιζ”, ἐπειὴ φίλου ἀνέρος ἐστὶ
ψυχῆ, τὴν ἔγνω, φθεγξαμένης αἰῶν.”

121.—ΔΙΟΓΕΝΟΥΣ ΛΑΕΡΤΙΟΥ

Οὐ μόνος ἐμψύχων ἀπεχες χέρας, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἡμεῖς·
τίς γὰρ ὃς ἐμψύχων ἤψατο, Πυθαγόρη;
ἀλλ' ὅταν ἐψηθῆ τι καὶ ὀπηθῆ καὶ ἰλισθῆ
δὴ τότε καὶ ψυχὴν οὐκ ἔχον ἐσθίομεν.

122.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Λαῖ, Πυθαγόρης τί τόσον κυάμους ἐσεβάσθη,
καὶ θάνε φοιτηταῖς ἄμμιγα τοῖς ἰδίοις;
χωρίον ἦν κυάμων· ἵνα μὴ τούτους δὲ πατήσῃ
ἐξ Ἀκραγαντίνων κάτθαν' ἐνὶ τριόδῳ.

BOOK VII. 119-122

119.—ANONYMOUS

On Pythagoras

DEDICATED when Pythagoras discovered that famous figure¹ to celebrate which he made a grand sacrifice of an ox.

120.—XENOPHANES

On the Same

THEY say that once he passed by as a dog was being beaten, and pitying it spoke as follows, "Stop and beat it not; for the soul is that of a friend; I know it, for I heard it speak."

121.—DIOGENES LAERTIUS

On the Same

NOT you alone, Pythagoras, abstained from living things, but we do so likewise; who ever touched living things? But when they are boiled and roasted and salted, then they have no life in them and we eat them.

122.—BY THE SAME

On the Same

ALAS! why did Pythagoras reverence beans so much and die together with his pupils? There was a field of beans, and in order to avoid trampling them he let himself be killed on the road by the Agrigentines.

¹ *i.e.* what is now called the Forty-seventh Proposition of Euclid, Book I.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

123.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Καὶ σὺ ποτ', Ἐμπεδόκλεις, διερῆ φλογὶ σῶμα
 καθήρας
 πῦρ ἀπὸ κρητήρων ἔκπιες ἀθάνατον·
 οὐκ ἔρέω δ' ὅτι σαυτὸν ἐκὼν βάλες ἐς ῥόον Ἀΐτνης,
 ἀλλὰ λαθεῖν ἐθέλων ἔμπεσες οὐκ ἐθέλων.

124.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Ναὶ μὴν Ἐμπεδοκλῆα θανεῖν λόγος ὡς ποτ' ἀμάξης
 ἔκπεσε, καὶ μηρὸν κλάσσατο δεξιτερόν·
 εἰ δὲ πυρὸς κρητήρας ἐσήλατο καὶ πίε τὸ ζῆν,
 πῶς ἂν ἔτ' ἐν Μεγάροις δείκνυτο τοῦδε τάφος;

125.—ΑΔΗΛΟΝ

Εἴ τι παραλλάσσει φαέθων μέγας ἄλιος ἄστρον,
 καὶ πόντος ποταμῶν μείζον' ἔχει δύναμιν,
 φαρμὶ τοσοῦτον ἐγὼ σοφία προέχειν Ἐπίχαρμον,
 ὃν πατρὶς ἐστεφάνωσ' ἄδε Συρακοσίων.

126. <ΔΙΟΓΕΝΟΥΣ ΛΑΕΡΤΙΟΥ>

Τὴν ὑπόνοιαν πᾶσι μάλιστα λέγω θεραπεύειν·
 εἰ γὰρ καὶ μὴ δρᾶς, ἀλλὰ δοκεῖς, ἀτυχεῖς.
 οὕτω καὶ Φιλόλαον ἀνεῖλε Κρότων ποτὲ πάτρη,
 ὡς μιν ἔδοξε θέλειν δῶμα τύραννον ἔχειν.

BOOK VII. 123-126

123.—BY THE SAME

On Empedocles

AND you too, Empedocles, purifying your body by liquid flame, drank immortal fire from the crater.¹ I will not say that you threw yourself on purpose into Etna's stream, but wishing to hide you fell in against your will.

124.—BY THE SAME

On the Same

THEY say Empedocles died by a fall from a carriage, breaking his right thigh. But if he jumped into the fiery bowl and drank life, how is it his tomb is shown still in Megara?

125.—ANONYMOUS

On Epicharmus

EVEN as the great burning sun surpasseth the stars and the sea is stronger than the rivers, so I say that Epicharmus, whom this his city Syracuse crowned, excelleth all in wisdom.

126.—DIOGENES LAERTIUS

On Philolaus

I ADVISE all men to cure suspicion, for even if you don't do a thing, but people think you do, it is ill for you. So Croton, his country, once slew Philolaus because they thought he wished to have a house like a tyrant's.

¹ With a play on the other meaning "bowl."

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

127.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Πολλάκις Ἡράκλειτον ἐθαύμασα, πῶς ποτὲ τὸ ζῆν
 ὦδε διαντλήσας δύσμορος, εἴτ' ἔθανεν·
 σῶμα γὰρ ἀρδεύουσα κακὴ νύσος ὕδατι, φέγγος
 ἔσβεσεν ἐκ βλεφάρων καὶ σκότον ἠγάγετο.

128.—ΑΔΗΛΟΝ

Ἡράκλειτος ἐγώ· τί μ' ἄνω κάτω ἔλκετ' ἄμουσοι;
 οὐχ ὑμῖν ἐπόνουν, τοῖς δ' ἔμ' ἐπισταμένοις.
 εἷς ἐμοὶ ἄνθρωπος τρισμύριοι, οἱ δ' ἀνάριθμοι
 οὐδεῖς. ταῦτ' αὐδῶ καὶ παρὰ Περσεφόνῃ.

129. <ΔΙΟΓΕΝΟΥΣ ΛΑΕΡΤΙΟΥ>

Ἦθελες, ὦ Ζήνων, καλὸν ἤθελες, ἄνδρα τύραννον
 κτείνας ἐκλῦσαι δουλοσύνης Ἑλέαν·
 ἀλλ' ἐδάμης· δὴ γάρ σε λαβῶν ὁ τύραννος ἐν ὄλμῳ
 κόψε· τί τοῦτο λέγω; σῶμα γάρ, οὐχὶ δὲ σέ.

130.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Καὶ σεῦ, Πρωταγόρη, φάτιν ἔκλυον, ὡς ἄρ' Ἀθηνῶν
 ἐκ ποτ' ἰὼν καθ' ὁδὸν πρέσβυς ἐὼν ἔθανες·
 εἶλετο γάρ σε φυγεῖν Κέκροπος πόλις· ἀλλὰ σὺ
 μὲν που
 Παλλάδος ἄστρῳ φύγες, Πλουτέα δ' οὐκ ἔφυγες.

BOOK VII. 127-130

127.—BY THE SAME

On Heraclitus

I OFTEN wondered about Heraclitus, how after leading such an unhappy life, he finally died. For an evil disease, watering his body, put out the light in his eyes and brought on darkness.

128.—ANONYMOUS

On the Same

I AM Heraclitus. Why do you pull me this way and that, ye illiterate? I did not work for you, but for those who understand me. One man for me is equivalent to thirty thousand and countless men are but as nobody. This I proclaim even in the house of Persephone.¹

129.—DIOGENES LAERTIUS

On Zeno the Eleatic

You wished, Zeno—'twas a goodly wish—to kill the tyrant and free Elea, but you were slain, for the tyrant caught you and pounded you in a mortar. Why do I speak thus? It was your body, not you.

130.—BY THE SAME

On Protagoras

ABOUT you, too, Protagoras, I heard that once leaving Athens in your old age you died on the road; for the city of Cecrops decreed your exile. So you escaped from Athens but not from Pluto.

¹ The same saying is attributed to Democritus by Seneca, and both philosophers no doubt shared this contempt for the many.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

131.—ΑΛΛΟ

Πρωταγόρην λόγος ὧδε θανεῖν φέρει· ἀλλὰ γὰρ †οὔτι
ἦκατο σῶμα γαῖαν, ψυχὰ δ' ἔλτο σοφοῖς.

132.—ΑΛΛΟ

Καὶ σέο, Πρωταγόρη, σοφίης ἴδμεν βέλος ὀξύ,
ἀλλ' οὐ τιτρώσκον, †ὦν δὲ γλυκὺ †κρήμα.¹

133. <ΔΙΟΓΕΝΟΥΣ ΛΑΕΡΤΙΟΥ>

Πίσσετε, Νικοκρέων, ἔτι καὶ μάλα, θύλακός ἐστι
πίσσει, Ἄνῆξαρχος δ' ἐν Διός ἐστι πάλαι
καὶ σὲ διαστείλασα γνώφοις ὀλίγον τάδε λέξει
ρήματα Περσεφόνη· “Ἐρρε μυλωθρὲ κακέ.”

134.—ΑΔΗΛΟΝ

Ἐνθάδε Γοργίου ἡ κεφαλὴ κυνικοῦ κατάκειμαι,
οὐκέτι χρεμπτομένη, οὔτ' ἀπομυσομένη.

135.—ΑΛΛΟ

Θεσσαλὸς Ἴπποκράτης, Κῶος γένος, ἐνθάδε κεῖται,
Φοίβου ἀπὸ ρίζης ἀθανάτου γεγαώς,

χρήμα has been suggested by Boissonade and I render so.

BOOK VII. 131-135

131.—ANONYMOUS

On the Same

PROTAGORAS is said to have died here; but . . . his body alone reached the earth, his soul leapt up to the wise.

132.—ANONYMOUS

On the Same

WE know too, Protagoras, the sharp arrow of thy wisdom. Yet it wounds not, but is a sweet unguent.

133.—DIOGENES LAERTIUS

On Anaxarchus

BRAY it in the mortar still more, Nicocreon, it is a bag, bray it, but Anaxarchus is already in the house of Zeus, and Persephone soon, carding you, will say, "Out on thee, evil miller."¹

134.—ANONYMOUS

On Gorgias

HERE I lie, the head of Cynic Gorgias, no longer clearing my throat nor blowing my nose.

135.—ANONYMOUS

On Hippocrates of Cos, the Physician

HERE lieth Thessalian Hippocrates, by descent a Coan, sprung from the immortal stock of Phoebus.

¹ Nicocreon, the Cyprian tyrant, is said to have pounded Anaxarchus to death. Anaxarchus exclaimed, "Pound this bag (my body), but you do not pound Anaxarchus himself." This is a well-attested story.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

πλείστα τρόπαια νόσων στήσας ὅπλοις Ὑγμείης,
δόξαν ἔλων πολλῶν οὐ τύχα, ἀλλὰ τέχνα.

136.—ΑΝΤΙΠΙΑΤΡΟΥ

Ἡρώος Πριάμου βαιὸς τάφος· οὐχ ὅτι τοίου
ἄξιος, ἀλλ' ἐχθρῶν χερσὶν ἐχωννύμεθα.

137.—ΑΔΕΣΠΟΤΟΝ

Μή με τάφῳ σύγκρινε τὸν Ἔκτορα, μηδ' ἐπὶ τύμβῳ
μέτρει τὸν πάσης Ἑλλάδος ἀντίπαλον.
Ἰλιάς, αὐτὸς Ὀμηρος ἐμοὶ τάφος, Ἑλλὰς, Ἀχαιοὶ
φεύγοντες—τούτοις πᾶσιν ἐχωννύμεθα.
[εἰ δ' ὀλίγην ἀθρεῖς ἐπ' ἐμοὶ κόνιν, οὐκ ἐμοὶ αἰσχος· 5
Ἑλλήνων ἐχθραῖς χερσὶν ἐχωννύμεθα.]

138.—ΑΚΗΡΑΤΟΥ ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΟΥ

Ἔκτορ Ὀμηρείησιν αἰὲ βεβοημένε βίβλοις,
θειοδόμου τείχευς ἔρκος ἐρμυνότατον,
ἐν σοὶ Μαιονίδης ἀνεπαύσατο· σοῦ δὲ θανόντος,
Ἔκτορ, ἐσιγήθη καὶ σελὶς Ἰλιάδος.

139.—ΑΛΛΟ

Ἔκτορι μὲν Τροίῃ συγκάτθανεν, οὐδ' ἔτι χεῖρας
ἀντήρειν Δαναῶν παισὶν ἐπερχομένοις·
Πέλλα δ' Ἀλεξάνδρῳ συναπώλετο. πατρίδες ἄρα
ἀνδρίσιν, οὐ πάτραις ἄνδρες ἀγαλλόμεθα.

BOOK VII. 135-139

Armed by Health he gained many victories over Disease, and won great glory not by chance, but by science.

136.—ANTIPATER

On Priam

SMALL am I, the barrow of Priam the hero, not that I am worthy of such a man, but because I was built by the hands of his foes.

137.—ANONYMOUS

On Hector

Do not judge Hector by his tomb or measure by his barrow the adversary of all Hellas. The Iliad, Homer himself, Greece, the Achaeans in flight—these are my tomb—by these all was my barrow built. (If the earth you see above me is little, it is no disgrace to me, I was entombed by the hands of my foes the Greeks.)

138.—ACERATUS GRAMMATICUS

On the Same

HECTOR, constant theme of Homer's books, strongest bulwark of the god-built wall, Homer rested at thy death and with that the pages of the Iliad were silenced.

139.—ANONYMOUS

On the Same and on Alexander of Macedon

WITH Hector perished Troy and no longer raised her hand to resist the attack of the Danaï. And Pella, too, perished with Alexander. So fatherlands glory in men, their sons, not men in their fatherlands.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

140.—ΑΡΧΙΟΥ ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΟΣ

Καὶ γενέται τοῦ νέρθε καὶ οὔνομα καὶ χθόνα φώνει,
 στάλα, καὶ ποία κηρὶ δαμείς ἔθανε.—
 πατὴρ μὲν Πρίαμος, γὰ δ' Ἴλιον, οὔνομα δ' Ἐκτωρ,
 ὄνερ, ὑπὲρ πάτρας δ' ὤλετο μαρνάμενος.

141.—ΑΝΤΙΦΙΛΟΥ ΒΥΖΑΝΤΙΟΥ

Θεσσαλὲ Πρωτεσίλαε, σὲ μὲν πολὺς ἄσεται αἰών,
 Τροία ὀφειλομένου πτώματος ἀρξάμενον·
 σῆμα δέ τοι πτελέησι συνηρεφὲς ἀμφικομεῦσι
 Νύμφαι, ἀπεχθομένης Ἴλίου ἀντιπέρας·
 ἕνδρα δὲ δυσμήριτα, καὶ ἦν ποτὶ τείχος ἴδωσι
 Τρώϊον, ἀδαλέαν φυλλοχοεῦντι κόμην,
 ἕσσοσ ἐν ἡρώεσσι τὸτ' ἦν χόλος, εἰ μέρος ἀκμῆν
 ἐχθρὸν ἐν ἀψύχοις σώζεται ἀκρεμόσιν ;

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142.—ΑΔΗΛΟΝ

Ἰύμβος Ἀχιλλῆος ῥηξήνορος, ὅν ποτ' Ἀχαιοὶ
 δώμησαν, Ἰρώων δεῖμα καὶ ἔσσομένων·
 αἰγιαλῷ δὲ νένευκεν, ἵνα στοναχῆσι θαλάσσης
 κυδαίνοιτο πάϊς τῆς ἀλίας Θέτιδος.

W. M. Hardinge, in *The Nineteenth Century*, Nov. 1878,
 p. 873.

143.—ΑΔΗΛΟΝ

Ἄνδρε δύω φιλότητι καὶ ἐν τεύχεσσιν ἀρίστω,
 χαίρετον, Αἰακίδη, καὶ σύ, Μενοιτιάδη.

BOOK VII. 140-143

140.—ARCHIAS OF MACEDON

On Hector

TELL, O column, the parentage of him beneath thee and his name and country and by what death he died. "His father was Priam, his country Ilion, his name Hector, and he perished fighting for his native land."

141.—ANTIPHILUS OF BYZANTIUM.

On Protesilaus

O THESSALIAN Protesilaus, long ages shall sing of thee, how thou didst strike the first blow in Troy's predestined fall. The Nymphs tend and encircle with overshadowing elms thy tomb opposite hated Ilion. Wrathful are the trees, and if they chance to see the walls of Troy, they shed their withered leaves. How bitter was the hatred of the heroes if a part of their enmity lives yet in soulless branches.

142.—ANONYMOUS

On Achilles

THIS is the tomb of Achilles the man-breaker, which the Achaeans built to be a terror to the Trojans even in after generations, and it slopes to the beach, that the son of Thetis the sea-goddess may be saluted by the moan of the waves.

143.—ANONYMOUS

On Achilles and Patroclus

HAIL Aeacides and Menoetiades, ye twain supreme in Love and Arms.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

144.—ΑΔΕΣΠΟΤΟΝ

Ἦδυεπῆς Νέστωρ Πύλιος Νηληϊῆος ἥρωσ
 ἐν Πύλῳ ἠγαθῆν τύμβον ἔχει τριγέρων.

145.—ΑΣΚΛΗΠΙΑΔΟΥ

Ἄδ' ἐγὼ ἅ τλάμων Ἄρετὰ παρὰ τῷδε κάθημαι
 Λίαντος τύμβῳ κειραμένα πλοκίμους,
 θυμὸν ἄχει μεγάλῳ βεβολημένα, εἰ παρ' Ἀχαιοῖς
 ἅ δολόφρων Ἀπάτα κρέσσον ἐμεῦ δύναται.

146.—ΑΝΤΙΠΑΤΡΟΥ ΣΙΔΩΝΙΟΥ

Σῆμα παρ' Αἰάντειον ἐπὶ Ῥοιτηῆσιν ἀκταῖς
 θυμοβαρῆς Ἄρετὰ μύρομαι ἐξομένα,
 ἀπλόκαμος, πινύεσσα, διὰ κρίσιν ὅτι Πελασγῶν
 οὐκ ἄρετὰ νικᾶν ἔλλαχεν, ἀλλὰ δόλος.
 τεύχεα δ' ἂν λέξειεν Ἀχιλλέος· “Ἄρσενος ἀκμᾶς, 5
 οὐ σκολιῶν μύθων ἄμμες ἐφίεμεθα.”

147.—ΑΡΧΙΟΥ

Μοῦνος ἐναιρομένοισιν ὑπέρμαχος ἄσπίδα τείνας,
 νησιὶ βαρὺν Τρώων, Λίαν, ἔμεινας ἄρην·
 οὐδέ σε χερμαδίων ὦσεν κτύπος, οὐ νέφος ἰῶν,
 οὐ πῦρ, οὐ δοράτων, οὐ ξιφέων πάταγος·
 ἀλλ' αὐτῶς προβλής τε καὶ ἔμπεδος, ὅς τις ἐρίπνα 5
 ἰδρυθείς, ἔτλης λαίλαπα δυσμενέων.

BOOK VII. 144-147

144.—ANONYMOUS

On Nestor

SWEET-SPOKEN Nestor of Pylus, the hero-son of Neleus, the old, old man, has his tomb in pleasant Pylus.

145.—ASCLEPIADES

On Ajax

HERE sit I, miserable Virtue, by this tomb of Ajax, with shorn hair, smitten with heavy sorrow that cunning Fraud hath more power with the Greeks than I.

146.—ANTIPATER OF SIDON

On the Same

By the tomb of Ajax on the Rhoetean shore, I, Virtue, sit and mourn, heavy at heart, with shorn locks, in soiled raiment, because that in the judgment court of the Greeks not Virtue but Fraud triumphed. Achilles' arms would fain cry, "*We want no crooked words, but manly valour.*"

147.—ARCHIAS

On the Same

ALONE in defence of the routed host, with extended shield didst thou, Ajax, await the Trojan host that threatened the ships. Neither the crashing stones moved thee, nor the cloud of arrows, nor the clash of spears and swords; but even so, like some crag, standing out and firmly planted thou didst face the hurricane of the foes. If Hellas did

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εἰ δέ σε μὴ τεύχεσσιν Ἀχιλλέος ὤπλισεν Ἑλλάς,
 ἄξιον αὐτ' ἀρετᾶς ὄπλα ποροῦσα γέρας,
 Μοιράων βουλήσι τῆδ' ἤμπλακεν, ὡς ἂν ὑπ' ἐχθρῶν
 μὴ τινος, ἀλλὰ σὺ σῆ πότμον ἔλῃς παλάμη.

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148.—ΑΔΕΣΠΟΤΟΝ

Σῆμα τόδ' Αἴαντος Τελαμωνίου, ὃν κτάνε Μοῖρα,
 αὐτοῦ χρησαμένα καὶ χερὶ καὶ ξίφεϊ.
 οὐδὲ γὰρ ἐν θνητοῖσι δυνήσατο καὶ μεμανῖα
 εὐρέμεναι Κλωθῶ τῷδ' ἔτερον φονέα.

149.—ΛΕΟΝΤΙΟΥ ΣΧΟΛΑΣΤΙΚΟΥ

Κεῖται ἐνὶ Τροίῃ Τελαμώνιος, οὗ τιμι δ' ἔμπης
 ἀντιβίων ὀπάσας εὐχος ἐοῦ θανάτου·
 τόσσης γὰρ χρόνος ἄλλον ἐπάξιον ἀνέρα τόλμης
 οὐχ εὐρών, παλάμη θῆκεν ὑπ' αὐτοφόνῳ.

150.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Αἴας ἐν Τροίῃ μετὰ μυρίον εὐχος ἀέθλων
 μέμφεται οὐκ ἐχθροῖς κείμενος, ἀλλὰ φίλοις.

151.—ΑΛΛΟ

Ἐκτωρ Αἴαντι ξίφος ὤπασεν, Ἐκτορι δ' Αἴας
 ζωστῆρ' ἀμφοτέρων ἢ χάρις εἰς θάνατος.

BOOK VII. 147-151

not give thee the arms of Achilles to wear, a worthy reward of thy valour, it was by the counsel of the Fates that she erred, in order that thou shouldst meet with doom from no foe, but at thine own hand.

148.—ANONYMOUS

On the Same

THIS is the tomb of Telamonian Ajax whom Fate slew by means of his own hand and sword. For Clotho, even had she wished it, could not find among mortals another able to kill him.

149.—LEONTIUS SCHOLASTICUS

On the Same

THE Telamonian lies low in Troy, but he gave no foeman cause to boast of his death. For Time finding no other man worthy of such a deed entrusted it to his own self-slaying hand.

150.—BY THE SAME

On the Same

AJAX lieth in Troy after a thousand vaunted deeds of prowess, blaming not his foes but his friends.

151.—ANONYMOUS

On Ajax and Hector

HECTOR gave his sword to Ajax and Ajax his girdle to Hector, and the gifts of both are alike instruments of death.

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152.—ΑΛΛΟ

Πικρὴν ἀλλήλοισ' Ἐκτωρ χάριν ἠδὲ φέρασπις
 Αἴας ἐκ πολέμου μνήμ' ἔπορον φιλίης·
 Ἐκτωρ γὰρ ζωστήρα λαβὼν ξίφος ἔμπαλι δῶκε·
 τὴν δὲ χάριν δῶρων πείρασαν ἐν θανάτῳ·
 τὸ ξίφος εἶλ' Αἴαντα μεμνηνότε, καὶ πάλι ζωστήρ 5
 εἴλκυσε Πριαμίδην δίφρια συρόμενον.
 οὕτως ἐξ ἐχθρῶν αὐτοκτόνα πέμπετο δῶρα,
 ἐν χάριτος προφάσει μοῖραν ἔχοντα μύρου.

153.—ΟΜΗΡΟΥ, οἱ δὲ ΚΛΕΟΒΟΥΛΟΥ ΤΟΥ
 ΛΙΝΔΙΟΥ

Χαλκῆ παρθένος εἰμί, Μίδα δ' ἐπὶ σήματι κείμεαι.
 ἔστ' ἂν ὕδωρ τε νύξ, καὶ δένδρεα μακρὰ τεθήλη,
 αὐτοῦ τῆδε μένουσα πολυκλαύτῳ ἐπὶ τύμβῳ,
 ἀγγελέω παριούσι, Μίδας ὅτι τῆδε τέθαιπται.

R. G. McGregor, *Greek Anthology*, p. 422.

154.—ΑΔΗΛΟΝ

Εἰς Κόροιβον

Κοινὸν ἐγὼ Μεγαρεῦσι καὶ Ἰναχίδαισιν ἄθυρμα
 ἴδρυμαι, Ψαμάθης ἔκδικον οὐλομένης·
 εἰμί δὲ Κῆρ τυμβοῦχος· ὁ δὲ κτείνας με Κόροιβος·
 κείται δ' ὦδ' ὑπ' ἐμοῖς ποσσὶ διὰ τρίποδα·
 Δελφὶς γὰρ φάμα τὸδ' ἐθέσπισεν, ὄφρα γενοίμαν 5
 τᾶς κείνου νύμφας σῆμα καὶ ἱστορίης.

¹ Apollo, to avenge the death of the child which Psamathe the Argive princess bore him, sent a female demon (Πουή) which carried off babies. This demon was killed by Coroebus.

BOOK VII. 152-154

152.—ANONYMOUS

On the Same

BITTER favours did Hector and Ajax of the great shield give each other after the fight in memory of their friendship. For Hector received a girdle and gave a sword in return, and they proved in death the favour that was in the gifts. The sword slew Ajax in his madness, and the girdle dragged Hector behind the chariot. Thus the adversaries gave each other the self-destroying gifts, which held death in them under pretence of kindness.

153.—HOMER OR CLEOBULUS OF LINDUS

On Midas

I AM a maiden of brass, and rest on Midas' tomb. As long as water flows, and tall trees put forth their leaves, abiding here upon the tearful tomb, I tell the passers-by that Midas is buried here.

Here ends the collection of fictitious epitaphs on celebrities, but a few more will be found scattered in other parts of the book.

154.—ANONYMOUS

On Coroebus

I AM set here, an image common to the Megarians and the Argives, the avenger of unhappy Psamathe. A ghoul, a denizen of the tomb am I, and he who slew me was Coroebus; here under my feet he lies, all for the tripod. For even so did the voice of Delphi decree, that I should be the monument of Apollo's bride and tell her story.¹

He was pardoned by Apollo and ordered to settle wherever a tripod he carried fell. This was near Megara, and on his tomb at Megara he was represented killing the Πρωή.

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155.—ΑΔΕΣΠΟΤΟΝ

Εἰς Φιλιστίωνα τὸν Νικαέα γελοτοποιόν

Ὅ τὸν πολυστένακτον ἀνθρώπων βίου
 γέλωτι κεράσας Νικαεὺς Φιλιστίων
 ἐνταῦθα κείμει, λείψανον παντὸς βίου,
 πολλάκις ἀποθανών, ὧδε δ' οὐδεπώποτε.

156.—ΙΣΙΔΩΡΟΥ ΑΙΓΕΑΤΟΥ

Ἰξῶ καὶ καλάμοισιν ἀπ' ἠέρος αὐτὸν ἔφερβεν
 Εὐμηλος, λιτῶς, ἀλλ' ἐν ἐλευθερίῃ.
 οὔποτε δ' ὀθνεῖην ἔκυσεν χέρα γαστρὸς ἔκητι·
 τοῦτο τρυφήν κείνω, τοῦτ' ἔφερ' εὐφροσύνην.
 τρὶς δὲ τριηκοστὸν ζήσας ἔτος ἐνθάδ' ἰαύει,
 παισὶ λιπὼν ἰξὸν καὶ πτερὰ καὶ καλάμους.

5

157.—ΑΔΗΛΟΝ

Τρεῖς ἐτέων δεκάδας, τριάδας δύο, μέτρον ἔθηκαν
 ἡμετέρης βιοτῆς μάντιες αἰθέριοι.
 ἀρκοῦμαι τούτοισιν· ὁ γὰρ χρόνος ἄνθος ἄριστον
 ἡλικίης· ἔθανεν χῶ τριγέρων Πύλιος.

158.—ΑΔΗΛΟΝ

Εἰς Μάρκελλον τὸν Σιδίτην ἱατρόν

Μαρκέλλου τόδε σῆμα περικλυτοῦ ἰητῆρος,
 φωτὸς κυδίστοιο τετιμένου ἀθανάτοισιν,
 οὐ βίβλους ἀνέθηκεν εὐκτιμένη ἐνὶ Ῥώμῃ
 Ἀδριανὸς προτέρων προφερέστερος ἡγεμονίων,
 καὶ πάϊς Ἀδριανοῦ μὲγ' ἔξοχος Ἀντωνῖνος,

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BOOK VII. 155-158

155.—ANONYMOUS

On Philistion the Actor of Nicaea

I, PHILISTION of Nicaea, who tempered with laughter the miserable life of men, lie here, the remains of all life¹; I often died, but never yet just in this way.

156.—ISIDORUS OF AEGAE

By his bird-lime and canes Eumelus lived on the creatures of the air, simply but in freedom. Never did he kiss a strange hand for his belly's sake. This his craft supplied him with luxury and delight. Ninety years he lived, and now sleeps here, having left to his children his bird-lime, nets and canes.

157.—ANONYMOUS

THREE decades and twice three years did the heavenly augurs fix as the measure of my life. I am content therewith, for that age is the finest flower of life. Even ancient Nestor died.

158.—ANONYMOUS

On Marcellus the Physician of Side

THIS is the tomb of Marcellus the renowned physician, a most celebrated man, honoured by the gods, whose books were presented (to the public library) in fair-built Rome by Hadrian the best of our former emperors, and by admirable Antoninus,

¹ *i.e.* he had represented all kinds of life on the stage.

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ἄφρα καὶ ἔσσομένοισι μετ' ἀνδράσι κῦδος ἄροιτο
 εἵνεκεν εὐεπίης, τήν οἱ πόρε Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων,
 ἠρόω μέλψαντι μέτρῳ θεραπείᾳ νούσων
 βίβλοις ἐν πινυταῖς Χειρωνίσι τεσσαράκοντα.

159.—ΝΙΚΑΡΧΟΥ

Ὅρφεὺς μὲν κιθάρᾳ πλείστον γέρας εἴλετο θνητῶν,
 Νέστωρ δὲ γλώσσης ἠδυλόγου σοφίῃ,
 τεκτοσύνη δ' ἐπέων πολυίστωρ θεῖος Ὀμηρος,
 Τηλεφάνης δ' αὐλοῖς, οὗ τάφος ἐστὶν ὄδε.

160.—ΑΝΑΚΡΕΟΝΤΟΣ

Καρτερὸς ἐν πολέμοις Τιμόκριτος, οὗ τόδε σᾶμα·
 Ἄρης δ' οὐκ ἀγαθῶν φεῖδεται, ἀλλὰ κακῶν.

161.—ΑΝΤΙΠΑΤΡΟΥ ΣΙΔΩΝΙΟΥ

- α. Ὅρνι, Διὸς Κρονίδαο διάκτορε, τεῦ χάριν ἔστας
 γοργὸς ὑπὲρ μεγάλου τύμβου Ἀριστομένους;
 β. Ἀγγέλλω μερόπεσσι ὅθ' οὐνεκεν ὅσσον ἄριστος
 οἰωνῶν γενόμεν, τόσσον ὄδ' ἠϊθέων.
 δειλαί τοι δειλοῖσιν ἐφεδρήσουσι πέλειαι·
 ἄμμες δ' ἀτρέστοις ἀνδράσι τερπόμεθα.

5

162.—ΔΙΟΣΚΟΡΙΔΟΥ

Εὐφράτην μὴ καίε, Φιλώνυμε, μηδὲ μίγης
 πῦρ ἐπ' ἐμοί· Πέρσης εἰμὶ καὶ ἐκ πατέρων,
 Πέρσης αὐθιγενῆς, ναὶ δέσποτα· πῦρ δὲ μίγηαι
 ἡμῖν τοῦ χαλεποῦ πικρότερον θανάτου.
 ἰλλὰ περιστείλας με δίδου χθονί· μηδ' ἐπὶ νεκρῶ
 λουτρὰ χέγης· σέβομαι, δέσποτα, καὶ ποταμούς.

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BOOK VII. 158-162

Hadrian's son; so that among men in after years he might win renown for his eloquence, the gift of Phoebus Apollo. He sung of the treatment of diseases in forty skilled books of heroic verse called the Chironides.

159.—NICARCHUS

ORPHEUS won the highest prize among mortals by his harp, Nestor by the skill of his sweet-phrased tongue, divine Homer, the learned in lore, by the art of his verse, but Telephanes, whose tomb this is, by the flute.

160.—ANACREON

VALIANT in war was Timocritus, whose tomb this is. War is not sparing of the brave, but of cowards.

161.—ANTIPATER OF SIDON

On Aristomenes, on whose Tomb stood an Eagle

“FLEET-WINGED bird of Zeus, why dost thou stand in splendour on the tomb of great Aristomenes?”
“I tell unto men that as I am chief among the birds, so was he among the youth. Timid doves watch over cowards, but we delight in dauntless men.”

162.—DIOSCORIDES

BURN not Euphrates,¹ Philonymus, nor defile Fire for me. I am a Persian as my fathers were, a Persian of pure stock, yea, master: to defile Fire is for us bitterer than cruel death. But wrap me up and lay me in the ground, washing not my corpse; I worship rivers also, master.

¹ The slave's name.

163.—ΛΕΩΝΙΔΟΥ

- α. Τίς τίνος εὔσα, γύναι, Παρίην ὑπὸ κίονα κείσαι;
β. Πρηξὼ Καλλιτέλευς. α. Καὶ ποδαπή;
β. Σαμίη.
- α. Τίς δέ σε καὶ κτερέϊξε; β. Θεόκριτος, ᾧ με γονῆες
ἐξέδοσαν. α. Θνήσκεις δ' ἐκ τίνος; β. Ἐκ
τοκετοῦ.
- α. Εὔσα πόσων ἐτέων; β. Δύο κείκοσιν. α. Ἦ
ῥά γ' ἄτεκνος;
β. Οὐκ, ἀλλὰ τριετὴ Καλλιτέλην ἔλιπον.
- α. Ζῶοι σοὶ κείνός γε, καὶ ἐς βαθὺ γῆρας ἵκοιτο.
β. Καὶ σοί, ξεῖνε, πόροι πάντα Τύχη τὰ καλά.

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164.—ΑΝΤΙΠΑΤΡΟΥ ΣΙΔΩΝΙΟΥ

- α. Φράζε, γύναι, γενεῖν, ὄνομα, χθόνα. β. Καλλι-
τέλης μὲν
ὁ σπείρας, Πρηξὼ δ' οὔνομα, γῆ δὲ Σάμος.
- α. Σῆμα δὲ τίς τόδ' ἔχωσε; β. Θεόκριτος, ὁ πρὶν
ἄθικτα
ἡμετέρας λύσας ἄμματα παρθενίης.
- α. Πῶς δ' ἔθανες; β. Λοχίοισιν ἐν ἄλγεσιν. α. Εἰπέ
δὲ ποίην
ἦλθες ἐς ἡλικίην. β. Δισσάκεις ἐνδεκέτις.
- α. Ἦ καὶ ἄπαις; β. Οὐ, ξεῖνε· λέλοιπα γὰρ ἐν νεότητι
Καλλιτέλη, τριετὴ παῖδ' ἔτι νηπίαχον.
- α. Ἐλθοι ἐς ὀλβιστὴν πολιὴν τρίχα. β. Καὶ σὺν,
ὀδίτα,
οὔριον ἰθύνοι πάντα Τύχη βίοτον.

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163.—LEONIDAS

A. "Who art thou, who thy father, lady lying under the column of Parian marble?" B. "Praxo, daughter of Calliteles." A. "And thy country?" B. "Samos." A. "Who laid thee to rest?" B. "Theocritus to whom my parents gave me in marriage." A. "And how didst thou die?" B. "In childbirth." A. "How old?" B. "Twenty-two." A. "Childless then?" B. "No! I left behind my three year old Calliteles." A. "May he live and reach a ripe old age." B. "And to thee, stranger, may Fortune give all good things."

164.—ANTIPATER OF SIDON

A Variant of the Last

A. "TELL me, lady, thy parentage, name and country." B. "Calliteles begat me, Praxo was my name, and my land Samos." A. "And who erected this monument?" B. "Theocritus who loosed my maiden zone, untouched as yet." A. "How didst thou die?" B. "In the pains of labour." A. "And tell me what age thou hadst reached." B. "Twice eleven years." A. "Childless?" B. "No, stranger, I left Calliteles behind me, my baby boy." A. "May he reach a grey and blessed old age." B. "And may Fortune, O stranger, steer the course of all thy life before a fair breeze."

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165.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ, οἱ δὲ ΑΡΧΙΟΥΤ

- α. Εἰπέ γύναι τίς ἔφυσ. β. Πρηξώ. α. Τίνος ἔπλεο
πατρός ;
β. Καλλιτέλεως. α. Πάϊρας δ' ἐκ τίνος ἐσσί;
β. Σάμου.
α. Μνᾶμα δέ σου τίς ἔτευξε; β. Θεόκριτος, ὅς με
σύνευον
ἦγετο. α. Πῶς δ' ἐδάμης; β. Ἄλγεσιν ἐν λο-
χίοις.
α. Εἰν ἔτεσιν τίσιν εὔσα; β. Δὺς ἔνδεκα. α. Παῖδα
δὲ λείπεις ; 5
β. Νηπίαχον τρισσῶν Καλλιτέλῃν ἐτέων.
α. Ζωῆς τέρμαθ' ἴκοιτο μετ' ἀνδράσι. β. Καὶ σέο δοίη
παντὶ Τύχῃ βιότῳ τερπνόν, ὀδίτα, τέλος.

166.—ΔΙΟΣΚΟΡΙΔΟΥ, οἱ δὲ ΝΙΚΑΡΧΟΥΤ

- Τὴν γοεραῖς πνεύσασαν ἐν ὠδίνεσσι Λαμίσκην
ὑστατα, Νικαρέτης παῖδα καὶ Εὐπόλιδος,
σὺν βρέφεσιν διδύμοις, Σαμίνην γένος, αἰ παρὰ Νείλῳ
κρύπτουσιν Λιβύης ἡόνες εἰκοσέτιν.
ἀλλὰ, κόραι, τῇ παιδί λεχώϊα δῶρα φέρουσαι, 5
θερμὰ κατὰ ψυχροῦ δάκρυα χεῖτε τάφου.

167.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ, οἱ δὲ ΕΚΑΤΑΙΟΥΤ ΘΑΣΙΟΥΤ

- Ἄρχελέω με δάμαρτα Πολυξείνην, Θεοδέκτου
παῖδα καὶ αἰνοπαθοῦς ἔννεπε Δημαρέτης,
ὅσσον ἐπ' ὠδίσιν καὶ μητέρα· παῖδα δὲ δαίμων
ἔφθασεν οὐδ' αὐτῶν εἴκοσιν ἡελίων.
ὀκτωκαιδεκέτις δ' αὐτῇ θάνον, ἄρτι τεκοῦσα, 5
ἄρτι δὲ καὶ νύμφη, πάντ' ὀλιγοχρόνιος.

BOOK VII. 165-167

165.—BY THE SAME, OR BY ARCHIAS

Another Variant

A. "TELL me, lady, who thou wast?" B. "Praxo." A. "Who thy father?" B. "Calliteles." A. "And from what country art thou?" B. "Samos." A. "Who made thy tomb?" B. "Theocritus who took me to wife." A. "How didst thou die?" B. "In labour pangs." A. "At what age?" B. "Twenty-two." A. "Hast thou left a child?" B. "Calliteles, a baby of three." A. "May he grow to manhood." B. "And may Fortune, O wayfarer, end thy life happily."

166.—DIOSCORIDES OR NICARCHUS

IN Africa on the banks of the Nile resteth with her twin babes Lamisca of Samos the twenty year old daughter of Nicarete and Eupolis, who breathed her last in the bitter pangs of labour. Bring to the girl, ye maidens, such gifts as ye give to one newly delivered, and shed warm tears upon her cold tomb.

167.—BY THE SAME, OR BY HECATAEUS OF THASOS

CALL me Polyxena the wife of Archelaus, daughter of Theodectes and ill-fated Demarete, a mother too in so far at least as I bore a child; for Fate overtook my babe ere it was twenty days old, and I died at eighteen, for a brief time a mother, for a brief time a bride—in all short-lived.

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168.—ΑΝΤΙΠΑΤΡΟΥ ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟΝΙΚΟΥ

“ Ἐὐχέσθω τις ἔπειτα γυνὴ τόκον,” εἶπε Πολυξῶ,
 γαστέρ' ὑπὸ τρισσῶν ῥηγνυμένη τεκέων·
 μαίης δ' ἐν παλάμησι χύθη νέκυς· οἱ δ' ἐπὶ γαῖαν
 ὤλισθον κοίλων ἄρρενες ἐκ λαγόνων,
 μητέρος ἐκ νεκρῆς ζωὸς γόνος· εἰς ἄρα δαίμων
 τῆς μὲν ἀπὸ ζωῆν εἴλετο, τοῖς δ' ἔπορευεν.

5

169.—ΑΔΕΣΠΟΤΟΝ

Εἰς τὴν δάμαλιν τὴν ἰσταμείην πέραν Βυζαντίου ἐν
 Χρυσοπόλει

Ἰναχίης οὐκ εἰμὶ βοὸς τύπος, οὐδ' ἀπ' ἐμεῖο
 κλήζεται ἀντωπὸν Βοσπόριον πέλαγος.
 κείνην γὰρ τὸ πάροιθε βαρὺς χόλος ἤλασεν Ἡρῆς
 εἰς Φάρον· ἦδε δ' ἐγὼ Κεκροπίς εἰμι νέκυς.
 εὐνέτις ἦν δὲ Χάρητος· ἔπλων δ' ὅτ' ἔπλωεν ἐκείνος
 τῆδε, Φιλιππείων ἀντίπαλος σκαφέων.
 Βοῦίδιον δὲ καλεῦμαι ἐγὼ τότε· νῦν δὲ Χάρητος
 εὐνέτις ἠπείροις τέρπομαι ἀμφοτέραις.

5

170.—ΠΟΣΕΙΔΙΠΠΟΥ, ἢ ΚΑΛΛΙΜΑΧΟΥ

Τὸν τριετῆ παίζοντα περὶ φρέαρ Ἀρχιῦνακτα
 εἶδωλον μορφᾶς κωφὸν ἐπεσπάσατο·
 ἐκ δ' ὕδατος τὸν παῖδα διάβροχον ἤρπασε μάτηρ
 σκεπτομένα ζωᾶς εἴ τινα μοῖραν ἔχει·
 Νύμφας δ' οὐκ ἐμίγηεν ὁ νήπιος, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ γούνων
 ματρὸς κοιμαθεὶς τὸν βαθὺν ὕπνου ἔχει.

5

168.—ANTIPATER OF THESSALONICA

“Let women after this pray for children,” cried Polyxo, her belly torn by three babes; and in the midwife’s hands she fell dead, while the boys slid from her hollow flanks to the ground, a live birth from a dead-mother. So one god took life from her and gave it to them.

169.—ANONYMOUS

On the statue of a heifer that stands opposite Byzantium in Chrysopolis. Inscribed on the column.

I AM not the image of the Argive heifer, nor is the sea that faces me, the Bosphorus, called after me. She of old was driven to Pharos by the heavy wrath of Hera; but I here am a dead Athenian woman, I was the bed-fellow of Chares, and sailed with him when he sailed here to meet Philip’s ships in battle.¹ I was called Boeidion (little cow) then, and now I, bed-fellow of Chares, enjoy a view of two continents.

170.—POSEIDIPPUS OR CALLIMACHUS

THE dumb image of himself attracted Archianax the three year old boy, as he was playing by the well. His mother dragged him all dripping from the water, asking herself if any life was left in him. The child defiled not with death the dwelling of the Nymphs, but fell asleep on his mother’s knees, and slumbers sound.

¹ B.C. 340.

171.—ΜΝΑΣΑΛΚΟΥ ΣΙΚΤΩΝΙΟΥ

Ἄμπαύσει καὶ τῆδε θοὸν πτερὸν ἱερὸς ὄρνις,
 τᾶσδ' ὑπὲρ ἀδείας ἐζόμενος πλατάνου·
 ὤλετο γὰρ Ποίμανδρος ὁ Μάλιος, οὐδ' ἔτι νεῖται
 ἰξὸν ἐπ' ἀγρευταῖς χευάμενος καλάμοις.

172.—ΑΝΤΙΠΑΤΡΟΥ ΣΙΔΩΝΙΟΥ

Ὅ πρὶν ἐγὼ καὶ ψῆρα καὶ ἀρπάκτειραν ἐρύκων
 σπέρματος, ὑψιπετῆ Βιστονίαν γέραιον,
 ῥινοῦ χερμαστῆρος εὐστροφα κῶλα τιταίνων,
 Ἄλκιμένης, πτανῶν εἶργον ἄπωθε νέφος·
 καὶ μέ τις οὐτήτειρα παρὰ σφυρὰ διψὰς ἔχιδνα 5
 σαρκὶ τὸν ἐκ γενύων πικρὸν ἐνεῖσα χόλου
 ἠελίου χήρωσεν· ἴδ' ὡς τὰ κατ' αἰθέρα λεύσσω
 τοῦμ ποσὶν οὐκ ἐδάην πῆμα κυλινδόμενον.

173.—ΔΙΟΤΙΜΟΥ, οἱ δὲ ΛΕΩΝΙΔΟΥ

Αὐτόμαται δείλη ποτὶ ταῦλιον αἱ βόες ἦλθον
 ἐξ ὄρεος, πολλῇ υἰφόμεναι χιόνι·
 αἰαῖ, Θηρίμαχος δὲ παρὰ δρυὶ τὸν μακρὸν εὔδει
 ὕπνον· ἐκοιμήθη δ' ἐκ πυρὸς οὐρανίου.

A. Lang, *Grass of Parnassus*, ed. 2, p. 160.

174.—ΕΡΥΚΙΟΥ

Οὐκέτι συρίγγων νόμιον μέλος ἀγχόθι ταύτας
 ἀρμόζη βλωθρᾶς, Θηρίμαχε, πλατάνου·
 οὐδέ σευ ἐκ καλάμων κερααὶ βόες ἰδὺ μέλισμα
 δέξονται, σκιερᾶ παρ δρυὶ κεκλιμένου.
 ὤλεσε γὰρ πρηστήρ σε κεραύνιος· αἱ δ' ἐπὶ μάνδραν 5
 ὀψὲ βόες υἰφετῶ σπερχόμεναι κατέβαν.

BOOK VII. 171-174

171.—MNASALCAS OF SICYON.

HERE, too, the birds of heaven shall rest their swift wings, alighting on this sweet plane-tree. For Poemander of Melos is dead, and cometh here no longer, his fowling canes smeared with lime.

172.—ANTIPATER OF SIDON

I, ALCIMENES, who used to protect the crops from the starlings and that high-flying robber the Bistonian crane, was swinging the pliant arms of my leathern sling to keep the crowd of birds away, when a dipsas viper wounded me about the ankles, and injecting into my flesh the bitter bile from her jaws robbed me of the sunlight. Look ye how gazing at what was in the air I noticed not the evil that was creeping at my feet.

173.—DIOTIMUS OR LEONIDAS

OF themselves in the evening the kine came home to byre from the hill through the heavy snow. But Therimachus, alas! sleeps the long sleep under the oak. The fire of heaven laid him to rest.

174.—ERYCIAS

On the Same

No longer, Therimachus, dost thou play thy shepherds' tunes on the pipes near this crooked-leaved plane. Nor shall the horned kine listen again to the sweet music thou didst make, reclining by the shady oak. The burning bolt of heaven ~~is~~ ^{is} thee, and they at nightfall came down the hill to their byre driven by the snow.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

175.—ΑΝΤΙΦΙΛΟΥ

Οὕτω πᾶσ' ἀπόλωλε, γεωπόνε, βῶλος ἀρότροις,
 ἤδη καὶ τύμβους νωτοβατοῦσι βόες,
 ἢ δ' ὕνις ἐν νεκύεσσι; τί τοι πλέον; ἢ πόσος οὗτος
 πυρός, ὃν ἐκ τέφρης, κοῦ χθονὸς ἀρπάσετε;
 οὐκ αἰεὶ ζήσεσθε, καὶ ὑμέας ἄλλος ἀρώσει, 5
 τοίης ἀρξαμένους πᾶσι κακοσπορίας.

176.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Οὐχ ὅτι με φθίμενον κῆδος λίπεν, ἐνθάδε κεῖμαι
 γυμνὸς ὑπὲρ γαίης πυροφόροιο νέκυς·
 ταρχύθην γὰρ ἐγὼ τὸ πρὶν ποτε, νῦν δ' ἀροτῆρος
 χερσὶ σιδηρεῖη μ' ἐξεκύλισεν ὕνις.
 ἢ ῥα κακῶν θάνατόν τις ἐρεῖ λύσιν, ὅππότε' ἐμεῖο, 5
 ξεῖνε, πέλει παθέων ὕστατον οὐδὲ τάφος;

177.—ΣΙΜΩΝΙΔΟΥ

Σᾶμα τόδε Σπίνθηρι πατῆρ ἐπέθηκε θαιόντι.

178.—ΔΙΟΣΚΟΡΙΔΟΥ ΝΙΚΟΠΟΛΙΤΟΥ

Λυδὸς ἐγώ, ναὶ Λυδός, ἐλευθερίῳ δέ με τύμβω,
 δέσποτα, Τιμάνθη τὸν σὸν ἔθειν τροφέα.
 εὐαίμων ἀσινῆ τείνοις βίον· ἦν δ' ὑπὸ γήρως
 πρὸς με μόλης, σὸς ἐγώ, δέσποτα, κῆν Ἀΐδη.

J. A. Pott, *Greek Love Songs and Epigrams*, p. 48.

BOOK VII. 175-178

175.—ANTIPHILUS

So there is no more turf, husbandman, left for thee to break up, and thy oxen tread on the backs of tombs, and the share is among the dead! What doth it profit thee? How much is this wheat ye shall snatch from ashes, not from earth? Ye shall not live for ever, and another shall plough you up, you who set to all the example of this evil husbandry.¹

176.—BY THE SAME

Not because I lacked funeral when I died, do I lie here, a naked corpse on wheat-bearing land. Duly was I buried once on a time, but now by the ploughman's hand the iron share hath rolled me out of my tomb. Who said that death was deliverance from evil, when not even the tomb, stranger, is the end of my sufferings?

177.—SIMONIDES

This monument his father erected above Spinther on his death (*the rest is missing*).

178.—DIOSCORIDES OF NICOPOLIS

I AM a Lydian, yea a Lydian, but thou, master, didst lay me, thy foster-father Timanthes, in a freeman's grave. Live long and prosper free from calamity, and if stricken in years thou comest to me, I am thine, O master, in Hades too.

¹ The verses are supposed to be spoken by the dead man whose grave the ploughman has disturbed.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

179.—ΑΔΗΛΟΝ

Σοὶ καὶ νῦν ὑπὸ γῆν, ναί, δέσποτα, πιστὸς ὑπάρχω,
 ὡς πάρος, εὐνοίης οὐκ ἐπιληθόμενος,
 ὡς με τότε' ἐκ νούσου τρὶς ἐπ' ἀσφαλὲς ἤγαγες ἴχνος,
 καὶ νῦν ἀρκούση τῆδ' ὑπέθου καλύβη,
 Μάινην ἀγγείλας, Πέρσην γένος. εὐ δέ με ῥέξας 5
 ἕξεις ἐν χρεῖῃ δμῶας ἐτοιμοτέρους.

180.—ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΔΟΥ

Ἥλλάχθη θανάτοιο τεὸς μόρος, ἀντὶ δὲ σεῖο,
 δέσποτα, δοῦλος ἐγὼ στρυγνὸν ἔπλησα τάφον·
 ἠνίκα σεῦ δακρυτὰ κατὰ χθονὸς ἠρία τεύχον,
 ὡς ἂν ἀποφθιμένον κείθι δέμας κτερίσω·
 ἀμφὶς¹ ἔμ' ὤλισθεν γυρὴ κόνις. οὐ βαρὺς ἡμῖν 5
 ἔστ' Ἀΐδης· ζήσω τὸν σὸν ὑπ' ἠέλιον.

181.—ΑΝΔΡΟΝΙΚΟΥ

Ὀικτρά δὴ εὐνοφερὸν δόμον ἠλυθες εἰς Ἀχέρωντος,
 Δαμοκράτεια φίλα, ματρὶ λιποῦσα γούους.
 ἂ δέ, σέθεν φθιμένας, πολιοὺς νεοθῆγι σιδάρῳ
 κείρατο γηραλέας ἐκ κεφαλᾶς πλοκάμους.

182.—ΜΕΛΕΑΓΡΟΥ

Οὐ γάμον, ἀλλ' Ἀΐδαν ἐπινυμφίδιον Κλεαρίστα
 δέξατο, παρθείας ἄμματα λυομένα.
 ἄρτι γὰρ ἐσπέριοι νύμφας ἐπὶ δικλίσιν ἔχεν
 λωτοί, καὶ θαλάμων ἐπλαταγεῦντο θύραι·

¹ I write so : ἀμφὶ δ' MS.

179.—ANONYMOUS

Now, too, underground I remain faithful to thee, master, as before, not forgetting thy kindness—how thrice when I was sick thou didst set me safe upon my feet, and hast laid me now under sufficient shelter, announcing on the stone my name, Manes, a Persian. Because thou hast been good to me thou shalt have slaves more ready to serve thee in the hour of need.

180.—APOLLONIDES

THE doom of death hath been transferred, and in thy place, master, I, thy slave, fill the loathly grave. When I was building thy tearful chamber underground to lay thy body in after death, the earth around slid and covered me. Hades is not grievous to me. I shall dwell under thy sun.¹

181.—ANDRONICUS

SORE pitied, dear Democrateia, didst thou go to the dark house of Acheron, leaving thy mother to lament. And she, when thou wast dead, shone the grey hairs from her old head with the newly-sharpened steel.

182.—MELEAGER

No husband but Death did Clearista receive on her bridal night as she loosed her maiden zone. But now at eve the flutes were making music at the door of the bride, the portals of her chamber

¹ *i.e.* as long as you think kindly of me Hades will be sunlit to me.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

ἠῶοι δ' ὀλολυγμὸν ἀνέκραγον, ἐκ δ' Ὑμέναιος 5
 σιγαθεὶς γοερὸν φθέγμα μεθαρμόσατο·
 αἱ δ' αἴτ' αἰετὰ καὶ φέγγος ἑδαδούχουν παρὰ παστῶ
 πεῦκαι, καὶ φθιμένα νέρθεν ἔφαιον ὁδόν.

H. C. Beeching, *In a Garden*, p. 100 ; A. Lang, *Grass of Parnassus*, ed. 2, p. 167.

183.—ΠΑΡΜΕΝΙΩΝΟΣ

· · · · ·
 Ἄδης τὴν Κροκάλῃς ἔφθασε παρθενίην·
 εἰς δὲ γόους Ὑμέναιος ἐπαύσατο· τὰς δὲ γαμύντων
 ἐλπίδας οὐ θάλαμος κοίμισεν, ἀλλὰ τάφος.

184.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Παρθενικῆς τάφος εἴμ' Ἑλένης, πένθει δ' ἔπ' ἀδελφοῦ
 προφθιμένοι· διπλᾶ μητρὸς ἔχω δάκρυα·
 μνηστῆρσιν δ' ἔλιπον κοῖν' ἄλγεα· τὴν γὰρ ἔτ' οὐπω
 οὐδενὸς ἢ πάντων ἐλπίς ἔκλαυσεν ἴσως.

185.—ΑΝΤΙΠΑΤΡΟΥ ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟΝΙΚΕΩΣ

Αὐσονίη με Λίβυσσαν ἔχει κόνις, ἄγχι δὲ Ῥώμης
 κείμαι παρθενικῇ τῆδε παρὰ ψαμάθῳ·
 ἢ δέ με θρεψαμένη Πομπηίῃ ἀντὶ θυγατρὸς,
 κλαυσαμένη τύμβῳ θῆκεν ἐλευθερίῳ,
 πῦρ ἕτερον σπεύδουσα· τὸ δ' ἔφθασεν, οὐδὲ κατ'
 εὐχὴν 5
 ἡμετέραν ἦψεν λαμπάδα Περσεφόνη.

BOOK VII: 182-185

echoed to knocking hands. And at morn the death wail was loud, the bridal song was hushed and changed to a voice of wailing. The same torches that flamed round her marriage bed lighted her dead on her downward way to Hades.

183.—PARMENION

(As she had just loosed her maiden zone) Death came first and took the maidenhood of Crocale. The bridal song ended in wailing, and the fond anxiety of her parents was set to rest not by marriage but by the tomb.

184.—BY THE SAME

I AM the tomb of the maiden Helen, and in mourning too for her brother who died before her I receive double tears from their mother. To her suitors I left a common grief; for the hope of all mourned equally for her who was yet no one's.

185.—ANTIPATER OF THESSALONICA

THE Italian earth holds me an African, and near to Rome I lie, a virgin yet, by these sands. Pompeia who reared me wept for me as for a daughter and laid me in a freewoman's grave. Another light¹ she hoped for, but this came earlier, and the torch was lit not as we prayed, but by Persephone.

¹ *i.e.* that of the bridal chamber, not of my funeral pyre.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

186.—ΦΙΛΙΠΠΙΟΥ

Ἄρτι μὲν ἐν θαλάμοις Νικιππίδος ἡδὺς ἐπήχει
 λωτός, καὶ γαμικοῖς ἦ ὕμνος¹ ἔχαιρε κρότοις·
 θρήνος δ' εἰς ὑμέναιον ἐκώμασεν· ἡ δὲ τάλαινα,
 οὐπω πάντα γυνή, καὶ νέκυς ἐβλέπετο.
 δακρυόεις Ἀΐδη, τί πόσιν νύμφης διέλυσας,
 αὐτὸς ἐφ' ἀρπαγίμοις τερπόμενος λέχεσιν;

5

187.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Ἡ γρῆϋς Νικῶ Μελίτης τάφον ἐστεφάνωσε
 παρθενικῆς. Ἀΐδη, τοῦθ' ὀσίως κέκρικας;

188.—ΑΝΤΩΝΙΟΥ ΘΑΛΛΟΥ

Δύσδαιμον Κλεάνασσα, σὺ μὲν γάμῳ ἔπλεο, κούρη,
 ὦριος, ἀκμαΐης οἴά τ' ἐφ' ἡλικίης·
 ἀλλὰ τοῖς θαλάμοισι γαμοστόλος οὐχ Ὑμέναιος,
 οὐδ' Ἥρης ζυγίης λαμπάδες ἠντίασαν,
 πένθιμος ἀλλ' Ἀΐδης ἐπεκώμασεν, ἀμφὶ δ' Ἐρινὺς 5
 φοίνις ἐκ στομάτων μόρσιμον ἤκεν ὄπα·
 ἤματι δ' ὃ νυμφεῖος ἀνήπττετο λαμπάδι παστάς,
 τούτῳ πυρκαϊῆς, οὐ θαλάμων ἔτυχες.

189.—ΑΡΙΣΤΟΔΙΚΟΥ ΡΟΔΙΟΥ

Οὐκέτι δὴ σε λίγεια κατ' ἀφνεὸν Ἀλκίδος οἶκον
 ἀκρὶ μελιζομένην ὄψεται ἀέλιος·
 ἤδη γὰρ λειμώνας ἐπὶ Κλυμένου πεπόθησαι
 καὶ ὕροσερὰ χρυσέας ἀνθεα Περσεφόνως.

¹ Jacobs suggests οἶκος and I render so.

BOOK VII. 186-189

186.—PHILIPPUS

BUT now the sweet flute was echoing in the bridal chamber of Nikippis, and the house rejoiced in the clapping of hands at her wedding. But the voice of wailing burst in upon the bridal hymn, and we saw her dead, the poor child, not yet quite a wife. O tearful Hades, why didst thou divorce the bridegroom and bride, thou who thyself takest delight in ravishment?

187.—BY THE SAME

AGED Nico garlanded the tomb of maiden Melite. Hades, was thy judgement righteous?

188.—ANTONIUS THALLUS

UNHAPPY Cleanassa, thou wast ripe for marriage, being in the bloom of thine age. But at thy wedding attended not Hymenaeus to preside at the feast, nor did Hera who linketh man and wife come with her torches. Black-robed Hades burst in and by him the fell Erinys chanted the dirge of death. On the very day that the lights were lit around thy bridal bed thou camest to no wedding chamber, but to thy funeral pyre.

189.—ARISTODICUS OF RHODES

No longer, shrill-voiced locust, shall the sun look on thee, as thou singest in the wealthy house of Alkis, for now thou hast flown to the meadows of Hades and the dewy flowers of golden Persephone.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

190.—ΑΝΤΥΘΗΣ, οἱ δὲ ΛΕΩΝΙΔΟΥ

Ἄκριόν τῃ κατ' ἄρουραν ἀηδόνι, καὶ δρυκοίτῃ
 τέττιγι ξυιὸν τύμβου ἔτευξε Μυρῶ,
 παρθένιον στάξασα κόρα δάκρυ· δισσὰ γὰρ αὐτᾶς
 παίρνι' ὁ δυσπειθῆς ᾄχετ' ἔχων Ἀΐδας.

191.—ΑΡΧΙΟΥ

Ἄ πάρος ἀντίφθογγον ἀποκλήξασα νομεῦσι
 πολλάκι καὶ δρυτόμοις κίσσα καὶ ἰχθυόδοις,
 πολλάκι δὲ κρέξασα πολύθροον, οἷά τις ἀχώ,
 κέρτομον ἀντρωδοῖς χείλεσιν ἄρμοίαν,
 νῦν εἰς γὰν ἄγλωσσος ἀναύδητός τε πεσοῦσα
 κείμει, μιμητὰν ζᾶλον ἀνηναμένα.

5

192.—ΜΝΑΣΑΛΚΟΥ

Οὐκέτι δὴ πτερύγεσσι λιγυφθόγγοισιν αἰεῖσεις,
 ἀκρί, κατ' εὐκάρπους αἴλακας ἐζομένα,
 οὐδέ με κεκλιμένον σκιερὰν ὑπὸ φυλλάδα τέρψεις,
 ξουθᾶν ἐκ πτερύγων ἰδὺ κρέκουσα μέλος.

193.—ΣΙΜΙΟΥ

Τάνδε κατ' εὐδαιδρον στεῖβων ὀρίος εἴρυσσα χειρὶ
 πτώσσουσαν βρομῆς οἰνάδος ἐν πετάλοις,
 ᾄφρα μοι εὐερκεῖ καναχὰν δόμῳ ἔνδοθι θεΐῃ,
 τερπνὰ δι' ἀγλώσσου φθεγγομένα στόματος.

BOOK VII. 190-193

190.—ANYTE OR LEONIDAS

For her locust, the nightingale of the fields, and her cicada that resteth on the trees one tomb hath little Myro made, shedding girlish tears ; for inexorable Hades hath carried off her two pets.

191.—ARCHIAS

A MAGPIE I, that oft of old screeched in answer to the speech of the shepherds and woodcutters and fishermen. Often like some many-voiced Echo, with responsive lips I struck up a mocking strain. Now I lie on the ground, tongueless and speechless, having renounced my passion for mimicry.

192.—MNASALCAS

On a Locust

No longer, locust, sitting in the fruitful furrows shalt thou sing with thy shrill-toned wings, nor shalt thou delight me as I lie under the shade of the leaves, striking sweet music from thy tawny wings.

193.—SIMIAS

(Not an Epitaph)

This locust crouching in the leaves of a vine I caught as I was walking in this copse of fair trees, so that in a well-fenced home it may make noise for me, chirping pleasantly with its tongueless mouth.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

194.—ΜΝΑΣΑΛΚΟΥ

Ἀκρίδα Δημοκρίτου μελεσίπτερον ἄδε θανοῦσαν
 ἄργιλος δολιχὰν ἀμφὶ κέλευθον ἔχει,
 ὡς καί, ὅτ' ἰθύσειε πανέσπερον ὕμνον αἰεΐειν,
 πᾶν μέλαθρον μολπᾶς ἴαχ' ὑπ' εὐκελάδου.

195.—ΜΕΛΕΑΓΡΟΥ

Ἀκρίς, ἐμῶν ἀπάτημα πόθων, παραμύθιον ὕπνου,
 ἀκρίς, ἀρουραΐη Μοῦσα, λιγυπτέρυγε,
 αὐτοφυῆς μίμημα λύρας, κρέκε μοί τι ποθεινόν,
 ἐγκρούουσα φίλοις ποσσὶ λάλους πτέρυγας,
 ὡς με πόνων ῥύσαιο παναγρύπνοιο μερίμνης,
 ἀκρί, μιτωσαμένη φθόγγον ἐρωτοπλάνοι.
 δῶρα δέ σοι γήτειον αἰιθαλὲς ὀρθρινὰ δώσω,
 καὶ δροσερὰς στόματι σχιζομένας ψακίδας.

196.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Ἀχήμες τέπτιξ, δροσεραῖς σταγόνεσσι μεθυσθεῖς,
 ἀγρονόμαν μέλπεις μοῦσαν ἐρημολάλου·
 ἄκρα δ' ἐφεζόμενος πετάλοις, πριονώδεσι κώλοις
 αἰθίοπι κλάζεις χρωτὶ μέλισμα λύρας.
 ἀλλά, φίλος, φθέγγου τι νέον δειδρώδεσι Νύμφαις
 παίγνιον, ἀντφδὸν Πανὶ κρέκων κέλαδον,
 ὄφρα φνυγῶν τὸν Ἔρωτα, μεσημβρινὸν ὕπνον ἀγρεύσω
 ἐνθάδ' ὑπὸ σκιερᾷ κεκλιμένος πλατάνῳ.

¹ According to others, Argilos is a town.

² Literally "divided by my mouth." He means water

BOOK VII. 194-196

194.—MNASALCAS

THIS clay vessel¹ set beside the far-reaching road holds the body of Democritus' locust that made music with its wings. When it started to sing its long evening hymn, all the house rang with the melodious song.

195.—MELEAGER

(This and 196 are not epitaphs but amatory poems)

Locust, beguiler of my loves, persuader of sleep, locust, shrill-winged Muse of the corn fields, Nature's mimic lyre, play for me some tune I love, beating with thy dear feet thy talking wings, that so, locust, thou mayest deliver me from the pains of sleepless care, weaving a song that enticeth Love away. And in the morning I will give thee a fresh green leek, and drops of dew sprayed from my mouth.²

196.—BY THE SAME

On a Cicada

Noisy cicada, drunk with dew drops, thou singest thy rustic ditty that fills the wilderness with voice, and seated on the edge of the leaves, striking with saw-like legs thy sunburnt skin thou shrillest music like the lyre's. But sing, dear, some new tune to gladden the woodland nymphs, strike up some strain responsive to Pan's pipe, that I may escape from Love and snatch a little midday sleep, reclining here beneath the shady plane-tree.

blown out in a spray from the mouth, as I have often seen done to freshen tobacco that was dry.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

197.—ΦΑΕΝΝΟΥ

Δαμοκρίτῳ μὲν ἐγὼ, λιγυρὰν ὄκα μούσαν ἐνείην
 ἀκρίς ἀπὸ πτερύγων, τὸν βαθὺν ἄγον ὕπνον·
 Δαμόκριτος δ' ἐπ' ἐμοὶ τὸν εἰκότα τύμβον, ὀδίτα,
 ἐγγύθεν Ὀρωποῦ χεῦεν ἀποφθιμένα.

198.—ΛΕΩΝΙΔΟΥ ΤΑΡΕΝΤΙΝΟΥ

Ἐὶ καὶ μικρὸς ἰδεῖν καὶ ἐπ' οὔδεος, ᾧ παροδίτα,
 λῆαις ὁ τυμβίτης ἄρμιν ἐπικρέμαται,
 αἰνοίης, ὦνθρωπε, Φιλαιίδα· τὴν γὰρ αἰοιδὸν
 ἀκρίδα, τὴν εὔσαν τὸ πρὶν ἀκανθοβάτιν,
 διπλοῦς ἐς λυκάβαντας ἐφίλατο τὴν καλαμίτιν, 5
 κάμφιεφ' ὑμιδίῳ χρησαμένην πατάγω·
 καὶ μ' οὔδ' ἐφθιμένην ἀπανήνατο· τοῦτο δ' ἐφ' ἡμῖν
 τῶλίγον ὄρθωσεν σᾶμα πολυστροφίης.

199.—ΓΥΜΝΕΩ

Ὅρνεον ᾧ Χάρισιν μεμελημένον, ᾧ παρόμοιον
 ἀλκυσίν τὸν σὸν φθόγγον ἰσωσάμενον,
 ἠρπιάσθης, φίλ' ἐλαιέ· σὰ δ' ἦθεα καὶ τὸ σὸν ἠδὺ
 πνεῦμα σιωπηραὶ νυκτὸς ἔχουσιν ὁδοί.
 J. A. Pott, *Greek Love Songs and Epigrams*, ii. p. 58.

200.—ΝΙΚΙΟΥ

Οὐκέτι δὴ τανύφυλλον ὑπὸ †κλάκα κλωνὸς ἐλιχθεῖς
 τέρψομ' ἀπὸ ραδινῶν φθόγγον ἰεῖς πτερύγων·
 χεῖρα γὰρ εἰς †ἀρετὰν παιδὸς πέσον, ὅς με λαθραίως
 μάρψεν, ἐπὶ χλωρῶν ἐζόμενον πετάλων.

BOOK VII. 197-200

197.—PHAENNUS

I AM the locust who brought deep sleep to Democritus, when I started the shrill music of my wings. And Democritus, O wayfarer, raised for me when I died a seemly tomb near Oropus.

198.—LEONIDAS OF TARENTUM

WAYFARER, though the tombstone that surmounts my grave seems small and almost on the ground, blame not Philaenis. Me, her singing locust, that used to walk on thistles, a thing that looked like a straw, she loved and cherished for two years, because I made a melodious noise. And even when I was dead she cast me not away, but built this little monument of my varied talent.

199.—TYMNES

On an unknown bird called elæus

BIRD, nursling of the Graces, who didst modulate thy voice till it was like unto a halcyon's, thou art gone, dear elæus, and the silent ways of night possess thy gentleness and thy sweet breath.

200.—NICIAS

No longer curled under the leafy branch shall I delight in sending forth a voice from my tender wings. For I fell into the . . . hand of a boy, who caught me stealthily as I was seated on the green leaves.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

201.—ΠΑΜΦΙΛΟΥ

Οὐκέτι δὴ χλωροῖσιν ἐφεζόμενος πετάλοισιν
 ἀδείαν μέλπων ἐκπροχέεις ἰαχάν·
 ἀλλὰ σε γηρύοντα κατήναρεν, ἤχετα τέττιξ,
 παιδὸς ἀπ' ἠλιθίου χεῖρ ἀναπεπταμένα.

202.—ΑΝΤΤΗΣ

Οὐκέτι μ' ὡς τὸ πάρος πυκιναῖς πτερύγεσσιν ἐρέσσω
 ὄρσεις ἐξ εὐνῆς ὄρθριος ἐγρόμενος·
 ἦ γάρ σ' ὑπνύοντα σίνις λαθρηδὸν ἐπελθὼν
 ἔκτεινεν λαιμῶ ρίμφα καθεὶς ὄνυχα.

203.—ΣΙΜΙΟΥ

Οὐκέτ' ἂν ὕληεν δρίος εὐσκιον, ἀγρότα πέρδιξ,
 ἠχῆεσαν ἴης γῆρυν ἀπὸ στομάτων,
 θηρεύων βαλίουσ συνομήλικας ἐν νομῶ ὕλης·
 ὄχεο γὰρ πυμάταν εἰς Ἀχέροντος ὄδον.

204.—ΑΓΑΘΙΟΥ ΣΧΟΛΑΣΤΙΚΟΥ

Οὐκέτι που, τλήμον, σκοπέλων μετανάστρια πέρδιξ,
 πλεκτὸς λεπταλέαις οἶκος ἔχει σε λύγοις,
 οὐδ' ὑπὸ μαρμαρυγῇ θαλερώπιδος Ἡριγενείης
 ἄκρα παραιθύσσεις θαλπομένων πτερύγων.
 σὴν κεφαλὴν αἴλουρος ἀπέθρισε, τᾶλλα δὲ πάντα 5
 ἤρπασα, καὶ φθονερὴν οὐκ ἐκόρεσσε γένυι.
 νῦν δέ σε μὴ κούφη κρύπτοι κόνις, ἀλλὰ βαρεῖα,
 μὴ τὸ τεὸν κείνη λείψανον ἐξερύση.

BOOK VII. 201-204

201.—PAMPHILUS

No longer perched on the green leaves dost thou shed abroad thy sweet call, for as thou wast singing, noisy cicada, a foolish boy with outstretched hand slew thee.

202.—ANYTE

On a Cock

No longer, as of old, shalt thou awake early to rouse me from bed, flapping rapidly thy wings; for the spoiler¹ stole secretly upon thee, as thou didst sleep, and slew thee, nipping thy throat swiftly with his claws.

203.—SIMIAS

No longer, my decoy partridge, dost thou shed from thy throat thy resonant cry through the shady coppice, hunting thy pencilled fellows in their woodland feeding-ground; for thou art gone on thy last journey to the house of Acheron.

204.—AGATHIAS SCHOLASTICUS

No longer, my poor partridge, exiled from the rocks, does thy plaited house hold thee in its light withes; no longer in the shine of the bright-eyed Dawn dost thou shake the tips of thy sun-warmed wings. Thy head the cat bit off, but all the rest of thee I seized from her, nor did she satisfy her wicked jaws. Now may the dust lie not light on thee but heavy, lest she drag thy corpse from the tomb.

¹ Presumably a fox.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

205.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Οὐκ γενῆς αἴλουρος ἐμὴν πέρδικα φαγοῦσα
 ζῶειν ἡμετέροις ἔλπεται ἐν μεγάροις;
 οὐ σε, φίλη πέρδιξ, φθιμένην ἀγέραστον εἴσω,
 ἀλλ' ἐπὶ σοὶ κτείνω τὴν σέθεν ἀντιβίην.
 ψυχὴ γὰρ σέο μᾶλλον ὀρίνεται, εἰσόκε ῥέξω
 ὅσσ' ἐπ' Ἀχιλλῆος Πύρρος ἔτευξε τάφῳ.

5

206.—ΔΑΜΟΧΑΡΙΔΟΣ ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΟΤ
 ΚΑΙ ΜΑΘΗΤΟΤ ΑΤΤΟΤ

Ἄνδροβόρων ὑμέτεχνε κυνῶν, αἴλουρε κακίστη,
 τῶν Ἀκταιονίδων ἐσσι μία σκυλάκων.
 κτήτορος Ἀγαθίου τεοῦ πέρδικα φαγοῦσα,
 λυπεῖς, ὡς αὐτὸν κτήτορα δασσαμένη.
 καὶ σὺ μὲν ἐν πέρδιξιν ἔχεις ἴσον· οἱ δὲ μύες νῦν
 ὀρχοῦνται, τῆς σῆς δραξάμενοι σπατάλης.

5

207.—ΜΕΛΕΑΓΡΟΤ

Τὸν ταχύπουν, ἔτι παῖδα συναρπασθέντα τεκούσης
 ἄρτι μ' ἀπὸ στέρνων, οὐατόεντα λαγῶν
 ἐν κόλποις στέργουσα διέτρεφεν ἁ γλυκερόχρως
 Φαίιον, εἰαρινοῖς ἄνθεσι βοσκόμενον.
 οὐδέ με μητρὸς ἔτ' εἶχε πύθος· θνήσκω δ' ὑπὸ θοίνης
 ἀπλήστου, πολλῇ δαιτὶ παχυρόμενος.
 καὶ μου πρὸς κλισίαις κρύψεν νέκυν, ὡς ἐν ὀνείροις
 αἰὲν ὄραν κοίτης γειτονέοντα τάφον.

5

205.—BY THE SAME

Does the house-cat, after eating my partridge, expect to live in my halls? No! dear partridge, I will not leave thee unhonoured in death, but on thy body I will slay thy foe. For thy spirit grows ever more perturbed until I perform the rites that Pyrrhus executed on the tomb of Achilles.¹

206.—DAMOCHARIS THE GRAMMARIAN,
PUPIL OF AGATHIAS

WICKEDEST of cats, rival of the man-eating pack, thou art one of Actaeon's hounds. By eating the partridge of Agathias thy master, thou hurtest him no less than if thou hadst feasted on himself. Thy heart is set now on partridges, but the mice meanwhile are dancing, running off with thy dainties.

207.—MELEAGER

I WAS a swift-footed long-eared leveret, torn from my mother's breast while yet a baby, and sweet Phanion cherished and reared me in her bosom, feeding me on flowers of spring. No longer did I pine for my mother, but I died of surfeiting, fattened by too many banquets. Close to her couch she buried me so that ever in her dreams she might see my grave beside her bed.

¹ The sacrifice of Polyxena.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

208.—ΑΝΤΗΣ ΛΤΡΙΚΗΣ

Μνᾶμα τόδε φθιμένου μενεδαίου εἶσατο Δᾶμις
ἵππου, ἐπεὶ στέρνον τοῦδε δαφεινὸς Ἄρης
τύψε· μέλαν δέ οἱ αἶμα ταλαυρίνου διὰ χρωτὸς
ζέσσ', ἐπὶ δ' ἀργαλέα βῶλον ἔδευσε φονᾶ.

209.—ΑΝΤΙΠΑΤΡΟΥ

Αὐτοῦ σοὶ παρ' ἄλωνι, δυηπαθὲς ἐργάτα μύρμηξ,
ἠρίον ἐκ βώλου διψάδος ἐκτισάμαν,
ᾧφρα σε καὶ φθίμενον Δηροῦς σταχυητρόφος αὐλαξ
θέλγη, ἀροτραίῃ κείμενον ἐν θαλάμῃ.

210.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Ἄρτι νεηγενέων σε, χελιδονί, μητέρα τέκνων,
ἄρτι σε θάλπουσαν παῖδας ὑπὸ πτέρυγι,
αἰξας ἔντοσθε νεοσσοκόμοιο καλιῆς
νόσφισεν ὠδίνων τετραέλικτος ὄφεις,
καὶ σὲ κινυρομέναν ὀπότ' ἀθρόος ἦλθε δαΐζων,
ἠριπεν ἐσχαρίου λαβρὸν ἐπ' ἄσθμα πυρός.
ὡς θάνεν ἠλιτοεργός· ἴδ' ὡς Ἡφαιστος ἀμύντωρ
τὰν ὑπ' Ἐριχθονίου παιδὸς ἔσωσε γονάν.

211.—ΤΥΜΝΕΩ

Τῆδε τὸν ἐκ Μελίτης ἀργὸν κύνα φησὶν ὁ πέτρος
ἴσχειν, Εὐμίλου πιστότατον φύλακα.
Γαῦρόν μιν καλέεσκον, ὅτ' ἦν ἔτι· νῦν δὲ τὸ κείνου
φθέγμα σιωπηραὶ νυκτὸς ἔχουσιν ὁδοί.

BOOK VII. 208-211

208.—ANYTE

THIS tomb Damis built for his steadfast war-horse pierced through the breast by gory Ares. The black blood bubbled through his stubborn hide, and he drenched the earth in his sore death-pangs.

209.—ANTIPATER OF SIDON

HERE by the threshing-floor, O ant, thou care-worn toiler, I built for thee a grave-mound of thirsty clod, so that in death too thou mayest delight in the corn-bearing furrow of Demeter, as thou liest chambered in the earth the plough upturned.

210.—BY THE SAME

JUST when thou hadst become the mother, swallow, of a new-born brood, just when thou first wast warming thy children under thy wings, a many-coiled serpent, darting into the nest where lay thy young, robbed thee of the fruit of thy womb. Then when with all his might he came to slay thee, too, as thou wast lamenting them, he fell into the greedy breath of the hearth-fire. So died he the deed undone. See how Hephaestus succoured and saved the race of his son Erichthonius.¹

211.—TYMNES

THE stone tells that it contains here the white Maltese dog, Eumelus' faithful guardian. They called him Bull while he still lived, but now the silent paths of night possess his voice.

¹ Procne, who was changed into a swallow, was the daughter of Erichthonius.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

212.—ΜΝΑΣΑΛΚΟΥ

Λιθύϊας, ξέει, τόνδε ποδηνέμου ἔννεπε τύμβον,
 τὰς ποτ' ἔλαφρότατον χέρσος ἔθρεψε γόνυ·
 πολλὰκι¹ γὰρ νάεσσιν ἰσόδρομον ἄνυσσε μᾶκος,
 ὄρνις ὅπως δολιχὰν ἐκπονέουσα τρίβον.

213.—ΑΡΧΙΟΥ

Πρὶν μὲν ἐπὶ χλωροῖς ἐριθηλέος ἔρνεσι πεύκας
 ἤμενος, ἢ σκιερᾶς ἀκροκόμου πίτυος,
 ἔκρεκες εὐτάρσοιο δι' ἰξύος ἀχέτα μολπὰν
 τέπτιξ, οἰονόμοις τερπνότερον χέλυσος.
 νῦν δέ σε, μυρμάκεσσιν ὑπ' εἰνοδίοισι δαμέντα, 5
 Ἄϊδος ἀπροΐδης ἀμφεκάλυψε μυχός.
 εἰ δ' ἑάλως, συγγνωστόν, ἐπεὶ καὶ κοίρανος ὕμνων
 Μαιονίδας γρίφοις ἰχθυβόλων ἔθαιεν.

214.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Οὐκέτι παφλάζοντα διαΐσσω βυθὸν ἄλμης
 δελφίς, πτοιήσεις εἰναλίῳν ἀγέλας,
 οὐδὲ πολυτρήτοιο μέλος καλάμοιο χορεύων
 ὑγρὸν ἀναρρίψεις ἄλμα παρὰ σκαφίσιν· 5
 οὐδὲ σύ γ', ἀφρηστά, Νηρηΐδας ὡς πρὶν αἰείρων
 νώτοις πορθμεύσεις Τηθύος εἰς πέρατα.
 ἦ γὰρ ἴσον πρηῶνι Μαλείης ὡς ἐκυκλήθη,
 κῦμα πολυψάμμους ὥσέ σ' ἐπὶ ψαμάθους.

¹ I write so : πολλὰις MS.

BOOK VII. 212-214

212.—MNASALCAS

On a Mare

STRANGER, say that this is the tomb of wind-footed Aethya, a child of the dry land, lightest of limb; often toiling over the long course, she, like a bird,¹ travelled as far as do the ships.

213.—ARCHIAS

ONCE, shrilling cicada, perched on the green branches of the luxuriant pine,² or of the shady domed stone-pine, thou didst play with thy delicately-winged back a tune dearer to shepherds than the music of the lyre. But now the unforeseen pit of Hades hides thee vanquished by the wayside ants. If thou wert overcome it is pardonable; for Maconides, the lord of song, perished by the riddle of the fishermen.³

214.—BY THE SAME

No longer, dolphin, darting through the bubbling brine, shalt thou startle the flocks of the deep, nor, dancing to the tune of the pierced reed, shalt thou throw up the sea beside the ships. No longer, foamer, shalt thou take the Nereids on thy back as of yore and carry them to the realms of Tethys; for the waves when they rose high as the headland of Malea drove thee on to the sandy beach.

¹ *i.e.* like the sea-bird (*αἰθυία*) whose name she bore.

² *Pinus maritima*.

³ See note to No. 1.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

215.—ΑΝΤΤΗΣ ΜΕΛΟΠΟΙΟΥ

Οὐκέτι δὴ πλωτοῖσιν ἀγαλλόμενος πελάγεσσιν
 αὐχέν' ἀναρρίψω βυσσόθεν ὀρνύμενος,
 οὐδὲ περὶ †σκαλάμοισι νεὼς περικαλλέα χείλη
 ποιφύσσω, τὰ μὰ τερπόμενος προτομᾶ·
 ἀλλὰ με πορφυρέα πόντου νοτὶς ὡς' ἐπὶ χέρσον, 5
 κείμεαι δὲ †ράδιαν τάνδε παρ' ἠϊόνα.

216.—ΑΝΤΙΠΑΤΡΟΥ ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟΝΙΚΕΩΣ

Κύματα καὶ τριχὺς με κλύδων ἐπὶ χέρσον ἔσυρεν
 δελφίνα, ξείνοις κοινὸν ὄραμα τύχης.
 ἀλλ' ἐπὶ μὲν γαίης ἑλέω τόπος· οἱ γὰρ ἰδόντες
 εὐθύ με πρὸς τύμβους ἔστεφον εὐσεβέες·
 νῦν δὲ τεκοῦσα θάλασσα διώλεσε. τίς παρὰ πόντῳ 5
 πίστις, ὅς οὐδ' ἰδίης φείσατο συντροφίης;

217.—ΑΣΚΛΗΠΙΑΔΟΥ

Ἄρχεάνασσαν ἔχω, τὰν ἐκ Κολοφῶνος ἐταίραν,
 ἣς καὶ ἐπὶ ῥυτίδων ὁ γλυκὺς ἔζετ' Ἔρωσ.
 ἃ νέον ἠβῆς ἄνθος ἀποδρέψαντες ἐρασταὶ
 πρωτοβόλου, δι' ὄσης ἠλθετε πυρκαϊῆς.

218.—ΑΝΤΙΠΑΤΡΟΥ ΣΙΔΩΝΙΟΥ

Τὴν καὶ ἅμα χρυσῶ καὶ ἀλουργίδι καὶ σὺν Ἐρωτι
 θρυπτομένην, ἀπαλῆς Κύπριδος ἀβροτέραν
 Λαῖδ' ἔχω, πολιῆτιν ἀλιζώνιοιο Κορίνθου,
 Πειρήνης λευκῶν φαιδροτέραν λιβάδων,

BOOK VII. 215-218

215.—ANYTE

No longer exulting in the sea that carries me, shall I lift up my neck as I rush from the depths; no longer shall I snort round the decorated bows of the ship, proud of her figure-head, my image. But the dark sea-water threw me up on the land and here I lie by this narrow (?) beach.

216.—ANTIPATER OF THESSALONICA

THE waves and rough surges drove me, the dolphin, on the land, a spectacle of misfortune for all strangers to look on. Yet on earth pity finds a place, for the men who saw me straightway in reverence decked me for my grave. But now the sea who bore me has destroyed me. What faith is there in the sea, that spared not even her own nursling?

217.—ASCLEPIADES

(A slightly different version is attributed by Athenæus to Plato)

I HOLD Archeonassa the courtesan from Colophon even on whose wrinkles sweet Love sat. Ah, ye lovers, who plucked the fresh flowers of her youth in its first piercing brilliance, through what a fiery furnace did you pass!

218.—ANTIPATER OF SIDON

I CONTAIN her who in Love's company luxuriated in gold and purple, more delicate than tender Cypris, Lais the citizen of sea-girt Corinth, brighter than the white waters of Pirene; that mortal Cytherea

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

τὴν θνητὴν Κυθήρειαν, ἐφ' ἣ μνηστῆρες ἀγανοὶ 5
 πλείονες ἢ νύμφης εἶνεκα Τυνδαρίδος,
 δρεπτόμενοι χάριτάς τε καὶ ὠνητὴν ἀφροδίτην·
 ἣς καὶ ὑπ' εὐώδει τύμβος ὄδωδε κρόκῳ,
 ἣς ἔτι κηῶεντι μύρω τὸ διάβροχον ὄστευν, 10
 καὶ λιπαραὶ θυῶεν ἄσθμα πνέουσι κόμαι·
 ἣ ἔπι καλὸν ἄμυξε κατὰ ῥέθος Ἀφρογένεια,
 καὶ γοερὸν λύζων ἐστονάχησεν Ἐρως.
 εἰ δ' οὐ πάγκοιπον δούλην θέτο κέρδεος εὐνήν,
 Ἑλλάς ἂν, ὡς Ἑλένης, τῆσδ' ὑπερ ἔσχε πόιον.

219.—ΠΟΜΠΗΙΟΥ ΝΕΩΤΕΡΟΥ

Ἢ τὸ καλὸν καὶ πᾶσιν ἐράσμιον ἀνθήσασα,
 ἣ μούνη Χαρίτων λείρια δρεψαμένη,
 οὐκέτι χρυσοχάλινον ὀρῆ δρόμον ἠελίοιο
 Λαΐς, ἐκοιμήθη δ' ὕπνον ὀφειλόμενον,
 κόμους, καὶ τὰ νέων ζηλώματα, καὶ τὰ ποθεινῶν 5
 κνίσματα, καὶ μύστην λύχνον ἀπειπαμένη.

220.—ΑΓΑΘΙΟΥ ΣΧΟΛΑΣΤΙΚΟΥ

Ἐρπῶν εἰς Ἐφύρην τάφον ἔδρακον ἀμφὶ κέλευθον
 Λαΐδος ἀρχαίης, ὡς τὸ χάραγμα λέγει.
 δάκρυ δ' ἐπισπείσας, “Χαίροις, γύναι, ἐκ γὰρ ἀκουῆς
 οὐκ εἴρω σέ γ’,” ἔφην, “ἦν πάρος οὐκ ἰδόμεν.
 ἂ πόσον ἠϊέων μόνον ἤκαχες· ἀλλ' ἴδε, Λήθην 5
 ναίεις, ἀγλαίην ἐν χθονὶ κατθεμένη.”

J. A. Pott, *Greek Love Songs and Epigrams*, i. p. 129.

who had more noble suitors than the daughter of Tyndareus, all plucking her mercenary favours. Her very tomb smells of sweet-scented saffron ; her bones are still soaked with fragrant ointment, and her anointed locks still breathe a perfume as of frankincense. For her Aphrodite tore her lovely cheeks, and sobbing Love groaned and wailed. Had she not made her bed the public slave of gain, Greece would have battled for her as for Helen.

219.—POMPEIUS THE YOUNGER

Lais, whose bloom was so lovely and delightful in the eyes of all, she who alone culled the lilies of the Graces, no longer looks on the course of the Sun's golden-bitted steeds, but sleeps the appointed sleep, having bid farewell to revelling and young men's rivalries and lovers' torments and the lamp her confidant.

220.—AGATHIAS SCHOLASTICUS

ON my way to Corinth I saw by the roadside the tomb of Lais of old time, so said the inscription ; and shedding a tributary tear, I said " Hail, woman, for from report I pity thee whom I never saw. Ah, how didst thou vex the young men's minds ! but look, thou dwellest in Lethe, having laid thy beauty in the earth."

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

221.—ΑΔΕΣΠΟΤΟΝ

Ἄγκμαιη πρὸς ἔρωτα καὶ ἠδέα Κύπριδος ἔργα,
 Πατροφίλα, κανθοὺς τοὺς γλυκεροὺς ἔμυσας·
 ἔσβέσθη δὲ τὰ φίλτρα τὰ κωτίλα, χῶ μετ' αὐοιδῆς
 ψαλμός, καὶ κυλίκων αἱ λαμυραὶ προπόσεις.
 Ἄδῃ δυσκίνητε, τί τὴν ἐπέραστον ἑταίρην
 ἤρπασας; ἢ καὶ σὴν Κύπρις ἔμηνε φρένα;

5

222.—ΦΙΛΟΔΗΜΟΤ

Ἐνθάδε τῆς τρυφερῆς μαλακὸν ῥέθος, ἐνθάδε κείται
 Τρυγόνιον, σαβακῶν ἄνθεμα σαλμακίδων·
 ἢ καλύβη καὶ δοῦπος ἐνέπρεπεν, ἢ φιλοπαίγμων
 στωμυλίη, Μήτηρ ἦν ἐφίλησε θεῶν·
 ἢ μούνη στέρξασα τὰ Κύπριδος ἡμιγυναϊκῶν¹
 ὄργια, καὶ φίλτρων Λαΐδος ἄψαμένη.
 φῦε κατὰ στήλης, ἱερὴ κόνι, τῇ φιλοβάκχω
 μὴ βάτον, ἀλλ' ἄπαλὰς λευκοῖων κάλυκας.

5

223.—ΘΥΓΙΛΛΟΤ

Ἡ κροτάλοις ὀρχηστρὶς Ἀρίστιον, ἢ περὶ πύκας
 τῇ Κυβέλλῃ πλοκάμους ῥίψαι ἐπισταμένη,
 ἢ λωτῶ κερύεντι φορουμένη, ἢ τρὶς ἐφεξῆς
 εἰδυῖ ἀκρήτου χειλοποτεῖν κύλικας,
 ἐνθάδ' ὑπὸ πτελέαις ἀναπαύεται, οὐκέτ' ἔρωτι,
 οὐκέτι παννυχίδων τερπομένη καμάτοις.
 κῶμοι καὶ μαῖαι, μέγα χαίρετε· κείθ' <ἱερά θρίξ>²
 ἢ τὸ πρὶν στεφάνων ἄνθεσι κρυπτομένη.

5

¹ I write so: ἀμφὶ γυναϊκῶν MS. See *Class. Rev.* 1916, p. 48.

² I supply so. The verse is imperfect in the MS.

BOOK VII. 221-223

221.—ANONYMOUS

PATROPHILA, ripe for love and the sweet works of Cypris, thou hast closed thy gentle eyes; gone is the charm of thy prattle, gone thy singing and playing, and thy eager pledging of the cup. Inexorable Hades, why didst thou steal our loveable companion? Hath Cypris maddened thee too?

222.—PHILODEMUS

HERE lies the tender body of the tender being; here lies Trygonion¹ the ornament of the wanton band of the emasculated, he who was at home by the holy shrine of Rhea, amid the noise of music and the gay prattling throng, the darling of the Mother of the gods, he who alone among his effeminate fellows really loved the rites of Cypris, and whose charms came near those of Lais. Give birth, thou holy soil, round the grave-stone of the maenad not to brambles but to the soft petals of white violets.

223.—THYILLUS

THE castanet dancer Aristion, who used to toss her hair among the pines in honour of Cybele, carried away by the music of the horned flute; she who could empty one upon the other three cups of untempered wine, rests here beneath the poplars, no more taking delight in love and the fatigue of the night-festivals. A long farewell to revels and frenzy! It lies low, the holy head that was covered erst by garlands of flowers.

¹ Little dove.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

224.—ΑΔΕΣΠΟΤΟΝ

Εἴκοσι Καλλικράτεια καὶ ἐννέα τέκνα τεκοῦσα,
οὐδ' ἐνὸς οὐδὲ μιῆς ἐδρακόμην θάνατον
ἀλλ' ἑκατὸν καὶ πέντε διηनुσάμην ἐνιαυτούς,
σκίπωνι τρομερὰν οὐκ ἐπιθεῖσα χέρα.

225.—ΑΔΕΣΠΟΤΟΝ

Ψήχει καὶ πέτριμ ὁ πολὺς χρόνος, οὐδε σιδήρου
φείδεται, ἀλλὰ μὴ πάντ' ὀλέκει δρεπάνη·
ὡς καὶ Λαέρταο τόδ' ἠρίον, ὃ σχεδὸν ἀκτῆς
βαίον ἄπο, ψυχρῶν λείβεται ἐξ ὑετῶν.
οὔνομα μὴν ἠρωος αἰε νέον· οὐ γὰρ ἰοιδὺς
ἀμβλύνειν αἰών, κῆν ἐθέλη, δύναται.

5

226.—ΑΝΑΚΡΕΟΝΤΟΣ ΤΗΙΟΥ

Ἄβδηρων προθαύοντα τὸν αἰνοβίην Ἀγάθωνα
πᾶσ' ἐπὶ πυρκαϊῆς ἠδ' ἐβόησε πόλις.
οὔ τινα γὰρ τοιόνδε νέων ὁ φιλαίματος Ἄρης
ἠνάρισεν στρυγερῆς ἐν στροφάλιγγι μάχης.

227.—ΔΙΟΤΙΜΟΥ

Οὐδὲ λέων ὡς δεινὸς ἐν οὔρεσιν, ὡς ὁ Μίκωνος
υἱὸς Κριναγόρης ἐν σακέων πατάγῳ.
εἰ δὲ κάλυμμ' ὀλίγον, μὴ μέμφεο· μικρὸς ὁ χῶρος,
ἀλλ' ἄνδρας πολέμου τλήμονας οἶδε φέρειν.

228.—ΑΔΕΣΠΟΤΟΝ

Αὐτῇ καὶ τεκέεσσι γυναικί τε τύμβον ἔδειμεν
Ἄνδροτίων· οὔπω δ' οὐδενὸς εἰμι τάφος.
οὔτω καὶ μείναιμι πολὺν χρόνον· εἰ δ' ἄρα καὶ δεῖ,
δεξαίρην ἐν ἐμοὶ τοὺς προτέρους προτέρους.

Rendered by Ausonius, Epit. 37.

BOOK VII. 224-228

224.—ANONYMOUS

I, CALICRATIA, bore nine and twenty children and did not witness the death of one, boy or girl; I lived to the age of a hundred and five without ever resting my trembling hand on a staff.

225.—ANONYMOUS

TIME wears stone away and spares not iron, but with one sickle destroys all things that are. So this grave-mound of Laertes that is near the shore is being melted away by the cold rain. But the hero's name is ever young, for Time cannot, even if he will, make poesy dim.

226.—ANACREON OF TEOS

THIS whole city acclaimed Agathon, the doughty warrior, as he lay on the pyre after dying for Abdera; for Ares greedy of blood slew no other young man like to him in the whirlwind of the dreadful fight.

227.—DIOTIMUS

NOT even a lion is as terrible in the mountains, as was Mico's son Crinagoras in the clash of the shields. If this his covering be little, find no fault thereat; little is this land, but it bears men brave in war.

228.—ANONYMOUS

ANDROTION built me for himself, his children and his wife. As yet I am no one's grave and so may I remain for long; but if it must be so, may I give earlier welcome to the earlier born.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

229.—ΔΙΟΣΚΟΡΙΔΟΥ

Τῆ Πιτάνα Θρασύβουλος ἐπ' ἀσπίδος ἤλυθεν ἄπνους,
 ἐπὶ πρὸς Ἀργείων τραύματα δεξάμενος,
 δεικνὺς ἀντία πάντα· τὸν αἱματόεντα δ' ὁ πρέσβυς
 παῖδ' ἐπὶ πυρκαϊῆν Τύννιχος εἶπε τιθείς·
 “Δειλοὶ κλαιέσθωσαν· ἐγὼ δὲ σέ, τέκνον, ἄδακρυς 5
 θάψω, τὸν καὶ ἐμὸν καὶ Λακεδαιμόνιον.”

230.—ΕΡΥΚΙΟΥ ΚΤΖΙΚΗΝΟΥ

Ἄνικ' ἀπὸ πτολέμου τρέσαντά σε δέξατο μάτηρ,
 πάντα τὸν ὀπλιστὰν κόσμον ὀλωλεκότα,
 αὐτά τοι φονίαν, Δαμίτριε, αὐτίκα λόγχαν
 εἶπε διὰ πλατέων ὠσαμένα λαγόνων·
 “Καθθανε, μηδ' ἐχέτω Σπάρτα ψόγον· οὐ γὰρ
 ἐκεῖνα 5
 ἤμπλακεν, εἰ δειλοὺς τοῦμὸν ἔθρεψε γάλα.”

231.—ΔΑΜΑΓΗΤΟΥ

᾽Ωδ' ὑπὲρ Ἀμβρακίας ὁ βοαδρόμος ἀσπίδ' αἰείρας
 τεθνάμεν ἢ φεύγειν εἴλετ' Ἀρισταγόρας,
 υἱὸς ὁ Θευπόμπου· μὴ θαῦμ' ἔχε· Δωρικὸς ἀνὴρ
 πατρίδος, οὐχ ἤβας ὀλλυμένας ἀλέγει.

232.—ΑΝΤΙΠΑΤΡΟΥ

Λύδιον οὐδας ἔχει τόδ' Ἀμύντορα, παῖδα Φιλίππου,
 πολλὰ σιδηρεῖης χερσὶ θιγόντα μάχης·
 οὐδέ μιν ἀλγινόεσσα νόσος δόμον ἄγαγε Νυκτός,
 ἀλλ' ὄλετ' ἀμφ' ἐτέρῳ σχῶν κυκλόεσαν Ἴτυν.

BOOK VII. 229-232

229.—DIOSCORIDES

DEAD on his shield to Pitana came Thrasybulus, having received seven wounds from the Argives, exposing his whole front to them; and old Tynnichus, as he laid his son's blood-stained body on the pyre, said "Let cowards weep, but I will bury thee, my son, without a tear, thee who art both mine and Sparta's."

230.—ERYCIUS OF CYZICUS

DEMETRIUS, when thy mother received thee after thy flight from the battle, all thy fine arms lost, herself she straightway drove the death-dealing spear through thy sturdy side, and said "Die and let Sparta bear no blame; it was no fault of hers if my milk reared cowards."

231.—DAMAGETUS

THUS for Ambracia's sake the warrior Aristagoras, son of Theopompus, holding his shield on high, chose death rather than flight. Wonder not thereat: a Dorian cares for his country, not for the loss of his young life.

232.—ANTIPATER OF SIDON

THIS Lydian land holds Amyntor, Philip's son, whose hands were often busied with iron war. Him no painful disease led to the house of Night, but he perished holding his round shield over his comrade.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

233.—ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΔΟΥ

Αἴλιος, Ἀυσουίης στρατιῆς πρόμος, ὁ χρυσείοισι
 στέμμασι σωρεύσας αὐχένας ὀπλοφόρους,
 νοῦσον ὄτ' εἰς ὑπάτην ὠλίσθανε τέρμα τ' ἄφυκτον
 εἶδεν, ἀριστείην †έμφανές εἰς ἰδίην·
 πῆξε δ' ὑπὸ σπλάγχνοισιν ἐὼν ξίφος, εἶπέ τε
 θνήσκων·

“Αὐτὸς ἐκὼν ἐδάμην, μὴ νόσος εὐχος ἔχη.”

5

234.—ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟΝΙΚΕΩΣ

Αἴλιος ὁ θρασύχειρ Ἄρεος πρόμος, ὁ ψελιώσας
 αὐχένα χρυσοδέτοις ἐκ πολέμου στεφάνοις,
 τηξιμελεῖ νόσῳ κεκολουμένος, ἔδραμε θυμῷ
 ἐς προτέρην ἔργων ἄρσεια μαρτυρίην,
 ὣσε δ' ὑπὸ σπλάγχχοις πλατὺ φάσγανον, ἐν μόνου
 εἰπών·

“Ἄνδρας Ἄρης κτείνει, δειλοτέρους δὲ νόσος.”

5

235.—ΔΙΟΔΩΡΟΥ ΤΑΡΣΕΩΣ

Μὴ μέτρει Μάγνητι τὸ πηλίκον οὔνομα τύμβῳ,
 μηδὲ Θεμιστοκλέους ἔργα σε λανθανέτω.
 τεκμαίρου Σαλαμῖνι καὶ ὀλκάσι τὸν φιλόπατρι·
 γνώση δ' ἐκ τούτων μείζονα Κεκροπίης.

236.—ΑΝΤΙΠΑΤΡΟΥ ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟΝΙΚΕΩΣ

Οὐχὶ Θεμιστοκλέους Μάγνης τάφος· ἀλλὰ κέχωσμαι
 Ἑλλήνων φθορευῆς σῆμα κακοκρισίας.

¹ That this is the sense required is shown by the next epigram.

BOOK VII. 233-236

233.—APOLLONIDES

AELIUS, the Roman captain, whose armed neck was loaded with golden torques, when he fell into his last illness and saw the end was inevitable, was minded of¹ his own valour and driving his sword into his vitals, said as he was dying "I am vanquished of my own will, lest Disease boast of the deed."

234.—PHILIPPUS OF THESSALONICA

AELIUS, the bold captain, whose neck was hung with the golden torques he had won in the wars, when crippled by wasting disease, ran back in his mind to the history of his past deeds of valour, and drove his sword into his vitals, saying but this: "Men perish by the sword, cowards by disease."

235.—DIODORUS OF TARSUS

MEASURE not by this Magnesian tomb the greatness of the name, nor forget the deeds of Themistocles. Judge of the patriot by Salamis and the ships, and thereby shalt thou find him greater than Athens herself.

236.—ANTIPATER OF THESSALONICA

I, THIS Magnesian tomb, am not that of Themistocles, but I was built as a record of the envious misjudgment of the Greeks.²

² The ashes of Themistocles were transferred from Magnesia to Athens. The lines are, however, somewhat obscure.

237.—ΑΛΦΕΙΟΥ ΜΙΤΤΛΗΝΑΙΟΥ

Οὔρεά μεν καὶ πόντον ὑπὲρ τύμβοιο χάρασσε,
καὶ μέσον ἀμφοτέρων μάρτυρα Λητοΐδην,
ἰενάων τε βαθὺν ποταμῶν ῥοοί, οἳ ποτε ῥείθροις
Ξέρξου μυριόναυι οὐχ ὑπέμειναν Ἴλριν.
ἔγγραφε καὶ Σαλαμίνα, Θεμιστοκλέους ἵνα σῆμα 5
κηρύσσει Μάγνης δῆμος ἀποφθιμένου.

238.—ΑΔΔΑΙΟΥ

Ἦμαθίην ὃς πρῶτος ἐς Ἴλρεα βῆσα Φίλιππος,
Αἰγαίην κεῖμαι βῶλον ἐφεσσάμενος,
ῥέξας οἱ ὄντω βασιλεὺς τὸ πρῖν· εἰ δέ τις αὐχεῖ
μείζον ἐμεῦ, καὶ τοῦθ' αἵματος ἡμετέρου.

239.—ΠΑΡΜΕΝΙΩΝΟΣ

Φύσθαι Ἀλέξανδρον ψευδῆς φάτις, εἶπερ ἀληθῆς
Φοῖβος. ἀνικήτων ἔπτεται οὐδ' Αἴδης.

240.—ΑΔΔΑΙΟΥ

Τύμβον Ἀλεξάνδροιο Μακεδόνοσ ἦν τις ἀείδη,
ἠπείρους κείνου σῆμα λέγ' ἀμφοτέρας.

241.—ΑΝΤΙΠΑΤΡΟΥ ΣΙΔΩΝΙΟΥ

Μυρία σοι, Πτολεμαῖε, πατήρ ἔπι, μυρία μάτηρ
τειρομένα θαλεροῦς ἠκίσατο πλοκάμους·
πολλὰ τιθνηγητῆρ ὀλοφύρατο, χερσὶν ἀμήσας
ἀνδρομάχοις δνοφερὰν κρατὸς ὑπερθε κόνιν.

¹ The last line does not seem to me to have much meaning, if any, as it stands. We expect "that the Magnesians may duly honour the tomb."

BOOK VII. 237-241

237.—ALPHEIUS OF MITYLENE

CARVE on my tomb the mountains and the sea, and midmost of both the sun as witness; yea, and the deep currents of the ever-flowing rivers, whose streams sufficed not for Xerxes' host of the thousand ships. Carve Salamis too, here where the Magnesians people proclaim the tomb of dead Themistocles.¹

238.—ADDAEUS

I, PHILIP, who first set the steps of Macedonia in the path of war, lie here clothed in the earth of Aegae. No king before me did such deeds, and if any have greater to boast of, it is because he is of my blood.²

239.—PARMENION

IT is a lying report that Alexander is dead if Phoebus be true. Not even Hades can lay hand on the invincible.³

240.—ADDAEUS

IF one would sing of the tomb of Alexander of Macedon, let him say that both continents are his monument.

241.—ANTIPATER OF SIDON

AGAIN and again did thy father and mother, Ptolemy,⁴ defile their hair in their grief for thee; and long did thy tutor lament thee, gathering in his warlike hands the dark dust to scatter on his head

² This refers to Alexander.

³ Phoebus had proclaimed him invincible.

⁴ It is not certain which of the Egyptian princes this is.

ἄ μεγάλα δ' Αἴγυπτος ἐὰν ὠλόψατο χαίταν, 5
 καὶ πλατὺς Εὐρώπας ἐστονάχησε δόμος.
 καὶ δ' αὐτὰ διὰ πένθος ἀμαυρωθεῖσα Σελίνα
 ἄστρα καὶ οὐρανίας ἀτραπιτοὺς ἔλιπεν.
 ὄλεο γὰρ διὰ λοιμὸν ὅλας θοινήτορα χέρσου,
 πρὶν πατέρων νεαρᾷ σκᾶπτρον ἐλεῖν παλάμη· 10
 οὐ δέ σε νύξ ἐκ νυκτὸς ἐδέξατο· δὴ γὰρ ἄνακτας
 τοίους οὐκ Ἄϊδας, Ζεὺς δ' ἐς Ὀλυμπον ἄγει.

242.—ΜΝΑΣΣΑΛΚΟΥ

Οἶδε πάτραν, πολύδακρυν ἐπ' αὐχένι δεσμὸν ἔχουσαν,
 ῥυόμενοι, δνοφερὰν ἀμφεβάλοντο κόνιν·
 ἄρηνται δ' ἀρετᾶς αἶνον μέγαν. ἀλλά τις ἀστῶν
 τούσδ' ἐσιδὼν θνήσκειν τλάτω ὑπὲρ πατρίδος.

243.—ΛΟΛΛΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΣΟΥ

Φωκίδι παρ πέτρῃ δέρκευ τάφον· εἰμὶ δ' ἐκείνων
 τῶν ποτὲ Μηδοφόνων μνάμα τριηκοσίων,
 οἱ Σπάρτας ἀπὸ γᾶς τηλοῦ πέσον, ἀμβλύναυτες
 Ἄρεα καὶ Μῆδον καὶ Λακεδαιμόνιον.
 ἦν δ' ἐσορήσ ἐπ' ἐμεῖο †βοόστρυχον εἰκόνα θηρός, 5
 ἔννεπε· “Τοῦ ταγοῦ μνάμα Λεωνίδεω.”

244.—ΓΑΙΤΟΥΛΙΚΟΥ

Δισσὰ τριηκοσίων τάδε φάσγανα θούριος Ἄρης
 ἔσπασεν Ἀργείων καὶ Λακεδαιμονίων,
 ἔνθα μάχην ἔτλημεν ἀνάγγελον, ἄλλος ἐπ' ἄλλῃ
 πίπτοντες· Θυρέαι δ' ἦσαν ἄεθλα δορός.

¹ Sidon.

² i.e. a lion.

³ On the celebrated fight for Thyrae between three

BOOK VII. 241-244

Great Egypt tore her hair and the broad home of Europa¹ groaned aloud. The very moon was darkened by mourning and deserted the stars and her heavenly path. For thou didst perish by a pestilence that devastated all the land, before thou couldst grasp in thy young hand the sceptre of thy fathers. Yet night did not receive thee from night; for such princes are not led by Hades to his house, but by Zeus to Olympus.

242.—MNASALCAS

THESE men delivering their country from the tearful yoke that rested on her neck, clothed themselves in the dark dust. High praise win they by their valour, and let each citizen looking on them dare to die for his country.

243.—LOLLIUS BASSUS

Look on this tomb beside the Phocian rock. I am the monument of those three hundred who were slain by the Persians, who died far from Sparta, having dimmed the might of Media and Lacedaemon alike. As for the image of an ox-slaying (?) beast² say "It is the monument of the commander Leonidas."

244.—GAETULICUS

FIERCE Arcs drew these our swords, the three hundred from Argos and as many from Sparta, there where we fought out the fight from which no messenger returned, falling dead one upon another. Thyreae was the prize of the battle.³

hundred Argives and as many Spartans. See Herod. i. 82, and Nos. 431, 432, below.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

245.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

ὦ Χρόνε, παντοίων θνητοῖς πανεπίσκοπε δαῖμον,
 ἄγγελος ἡμετέρων πᾶσι γενοῦ παθέων·
 ὡς ἱερὰν σώζειν πειρώμενοι Ἑλλάδα χώραν,
 Βοιωτῶν κλεινοῖς θνήσκομεν ἐν δαπέδοις.

246.—ΑΝΤΙΠΑΤΡΟΥ ΣΙΔΩΝΙΟΥ

Ἰσοῦ ἐπὶ προμολῆσιν ἄλὸς παρὰ κῦμα Κιλίσσης
 ἄγριον αἱ Περσῶν κείμεθα μυριάδες,
 ἔργον Ἀλεξάνδροιο Μακεδόνης, οἷ ποτ' ἄνακτι
 Δαρείῳ πυμάτην οἶμον ἐφespόμεθα.

247.—ΑΛΚΑΙΟΥ

Ἄκλανστοι καὶ ἄθαπτοι, ὄδοιπόρε, τῷδ' ἐπὶ τύμβῳ
 Θεσσαλίας τρισσαὶ κείμεθα μυριάδες,
 Πημαθὴ μέγα πῆμα· τὸ δὲ θρασὺ κείνο Φιλίππου
 πνεῦμα θεῶν ἐλάφων ὄχετ' ἐλαφρότερον.

248.—ΣΙΜΩΝΙΔΟΥ

Μυριάσιν ποτὲ τῆδε τριηκοσίαις ἐμάχοντο
 ἐκ Πελοποννήσου χιλιάδες τέτορες.

249.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

ὦ ξεῖν', ἄγγελον Λακεδαιμονίοις ὅτι τῆδε
 κείμεθα, τοῖς κείνων ῥήμασι πειθόμενοι.

W. Lisle Bowles, in *The Greek Anthology* (Bohn), p. 14.

¹ Probably on the Greeks who fell at the battle of Chaeronea (B.C. 338).

² On the Macedonians slain at the battle of Cynoscephalae

BOOK VII. 245-249

245.—BY THE SAME (?)

O TIME, god who lookest upon all that befalls mortals, announce our fate to all, how striving to save the holy land of Hellas, we fell in the glorious Boeotian field.¹

246.—ANTIPATER OF SIDON

ON the promontory of Issus by the wild waves of the Cilician sea we lie, the many myriads of Persians who followed our King Darius on our last journey. Alexander's the Macedonian is the deed.

247.—ALCAEUS

UNWEPT, O wayfarer, unburied we lie on this Thessalian hillock, the thirty thousand, a great woe to Macedonia; and nimbler than fleet-footed deer, fled that dauntless spirit of Philip.²

248.—SIMONIDES

FOUR thousand from Peloponnesus once fought here with three millions.³

249.—BY THE SAME

STRANGER, bear this message to the Spartans, that we lie here obedient to their laws.

(B.C. 197), where Philip V. was defeated by Flamininus. For the king's bitter retort see Book XVI. No. 26**.

³ On the general monument of all the Greeks who fell at Thermopylae, No. 249 being on that of the Spartans.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

250.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Ἄκμᾶς ἐστακυῖαν ἐπὶ ξυροῦ Ἑλλάδα πάσαν
ταῖς αὐτῶν ψυχαῖς κείμεθα ῥυσάμενοι.

251.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Ἄσβεστον κλέος οἶδε φίλῃ περὶ πατρίδι θέντες
κυάνεον θανάτου ἀμφεβύλοντο νέφος.
οὐδὲ τεθνήσι θανόντες, ἐπεὶ σφ' ἀρετὴ καθύπερθε
κυδαίνουσ' ἀνάγει δώματος ἐξ Ἄιδεω.

252.—ΑΝΤΙΠΑΤΡΟΥ

Οἶδ' Ἄιδαν στέρξαντες ἐνόπλιον, οὐχ, ἕπερ ἄλλοι,
στάλαν, ἀλλ' ἀρετὰν ἀντ' ἀρετᾶς ἔλαχον.

253.—ΣΙΜΩΝΙΔΟΥ

Εἰ τὸ καλῶς θνήσκειν ἀρετῆς μέρος ἐστὶ μέγιστον,
ἡμῖν ἐκ πάντων τοῦτ' ἀπένειμε Τύχη·
Ἑλλάδι γὰρ σπεύδοντες ἐλευθερίην περιθεῖναι
κείμεθ' ἀγηράτῳ χρώμενοι εὐλογίῃ.

254.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Χαίρετ' ἀριστῆες πολέμου μέγα κῦδος ἔχοντες,
κοῦροι Ἀθηναίων, ἕξοχοι ἵπποσύνη,
οἳ ποτε καλλιχόρου περὶ πατρίδος ὠλέσαθ' ἤβην
πλείστοις Ἑλλήνων ἀντία μαρνύμενοι.

BOOK VII. 250-254

250.—BY THE SAME

WE lie here, having given our lives to save all Hellas when she stood on a razor's edge.¹

251.—BY THE SAME

THESE men having clothed their dear country in inextinguishable glory, donned the dark cloud of death; and having died, yet they are not dead, for their valour's renown brings them up from the house of Hades.²

252.—ANTIPATER

THESE men who loved death in battle, got them no grave-stone like others, but valour for their valour.³

253.—SIMONIDES

IF to die well be the chief part of virtue, Fortune granted this to us above all others; for striving to endue Hellas with freedom, we lie here possessed of praise that groweth not old.

254.—BY THE SAME

HAIL, ye champions who won great glory in war, ye sons of Athens, excellent horsemen; who once for your country of fair dancing-floors lost your young lives, fighting against a great part of the Greeks.

¹ On the tomb of the Corinthians who fell at Salamis. The stone has been found.

² This is probably on the Spartan dead at Plataea, No. 253 being on the Athenian dead.

³ Possibly a statue of Virtue.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

254A.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Κρής γεγεᾶν Βρόταχος Γορτύμιος ἐνθάδε κείμει,
οὐ κατὰ τοῦτ' ἐλθὼν, ἀλλὰ κατ' ἐμπορίην.

255.—ΑΙΣΧΥΛΟΥ

Κυανέη καὶ τούσδε μενέγχεας ὤλεσεν ἄνδρας
Μοῖρα, πολύρρημον πατρίδα ῥυομένους.
ζῶν δὲ φθιμένων πέλεται κλέος, οἳ ποτε γυίοις
τλήμονες Ὀσσαίαν ἀμφίεσαντο κόνιν.

C. Merivale, *Collections from the Greek Anthology*, 1833,
p. 94.

256.—ΠΛΑΤΩΝΟΣ

Ὅϊδε ποτ' Αἰγαίοιο βαρύβρομον οἶδμα λιπόντες
Ἐκβατάνων πεδίῳ κείμεθ' ἐνὶ μεσάτῳ.
γαῖρε, κλυτὴ ποτε πατρίς Ἐρέτρια· χαίρετ', Ἀθηναί
γείτονες Εὐβοίης· χαίρε, θύλασσα φίλη.

J. A. Symonds, the younger, *Studies of the Greek Poets*,
vol. ii. p. 294.

257.—ΑΔΗΛΟΝ

Παῖδες Ἀθηναίων Περσῶν στρατὸν ἐξολέσαντες
ἤρκεσαν ἀργαλέην πατρίδι δουλοσύνην.

258.—ΣΙΜΩΝΙΔΟΥ

Οἶδε παρ' Εὐρυμέδοντά ποτ' ἀγλαὸν ὤλεσαν ἥϊζην
μαρνάμενοι Μήδων τοξοφύρων προμάχοις
αἰχμηταὶ πεζοὶ τε καὶ ὠκυπόρων ἐπὶ νηῶν·
κάλλιστον δ' ἀρετῆς μνήμ' ἔλιπον φθίμενοι.

J. H. Merivale, in *Collections from the Greek Anthology*,
1833, p. 66.

BOOK VII. 254A-258

254A.—BY THE SAME

I, BROTACHOS, a Gortynian of Crete, lie here, where I came not for this end, but to trade.

255.—AESCHYLUS

DARK Fate likewise slew these staunch spearmen, defending their country rich in flocks. Living is the fame of the dead, who steadfast to the last lie clothed in the earth of Ossa.

256.—PLATO

LEAVING behind the sounding surge of the Aegean we lie on the midmost of the plains of Ecbatana. Farewell, Eretria, once our glorious country; farewell, Athens, the neighbour of Euboea; farewell, dear Sea.¹

257.—ANONYMOUS

THE sons of Athens utterly destroying the army of the Persians repelled sore slavery from their country.

258.—SIMONIDES

THESE men once by the Eurymedon² lost their bright youth, fighting with the front ranks of the Median bowmen, both on foot and from the swift ships; and dying they left behind them the glorious record of their courage.

¹ On the Eretrians settled in Persia by Darius. See Herod. vi. 119.

² In this battle Cimon defeated the Persians, B.C. 466.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

259.—ΠΛΑΤΩΝΟΣ

Εὐβοίης γένος ἐσμὲν Ἑρετρικόν, ἄγχι δὲ Σούσων
κείμεθα· φεῦ, γαίης ὅσσον ἀφ' ἡμετέρης.

L. Campbell, in G. R. Thomson's *Selections from the Greek Anthology*, p. 231.

260.—ΚΑΡΦΥΛΛΙΔΟΥ

Μὴ μέμψῃ παριῶν τὰ μνήματά μου, παροδίτα·
οὐδὲν ἔχω θρήνων ἄξιον οὐδὲ θανάτων.
τέκνων τέκνα λέλοιπα· μῆς ἀπέλαισα γυναικὸς
συγγήρου· τρισσοῖς παισὶν ἔδωκα γάμους,
ἐξ ὧν πολλάκι παῖδας ἐμοῖς ἐνεκοίμισα κόλποις, 5
οὐδενὸς οἰμῶξας οὐ νόσον, οὐ θάνατον,
οἷ με κατασπείσαντες ἀπήμονα, τὸν γλυκὺν ὕπνον
κοιμᾶσθαι, χῶρην πέμψαν ἐπ' εὐσεβέων.

261.—ΔΙΟΤΙΜΟΥ

Τί πλέον εἰς ὠδίνα πονεῖν, τί δὲ τέκνα τεκέσθαι,
ἢ τέκοι εἰ μέλλει παιδὸς ὄραν θάνατον;
ἠϊθέφ' γὰρ σῆμα Βιάνορι χεύατο μήτηρ·
ἔπρεπε δ' ἐκ παιδὸς μητέρα τοῦδε τυχεῖν.

262.—ΘΕΟΚΡΙΤΟΥ ΒΟΤΚΟΛΙΚΟΥ

Λύδησει τὸ γράμμα τί σᾶμά τε καὶ τίς ὑπ' αὐτῷ.
Γλαύκης εἰμὶ τάφος τῆς ὀνομαζομένης.

263.—ΑΝΑΚΡΕΟΝΤΟΣ ΤΗΙΟΥ

Καὶ σέ, Κληνορίδη, πόθος ὤλεσε πατρίδος αἵης
θαρσήσαντα Νότου λαίλαπι χειμερῆ.
ὦρη γάρ σε πέδησεν ἀνέγγυος· ὕγρα δὲ τὴν σὴν
κύματ' ἀφ' ἰμερτὴν ἔκλυσεν ἠλικίην.

BOOK VII. 259-263

259.—PLATO

WE are Eretrians from Euboea and we lie near Susa, alas ! how far from our own land.¹

260.—CARPHYLLIDES

FIND no fault with my fate, traveller, in passing my tomb; not even in death have I aught that calls for mourning. I left children's children, I enjoyed the company of one wife who grew old together with me. I married my three children, and many children sprung from these unions I lulled to sleep on my lap, never grieving for the illness or loss of one. They all, pouring their libations on my grave, sent me off on a painless journey to the home of the pious dead to sleep the sweet sleep.

261.—DIOTIMUS

WHAT profiteth it to labour in childbirth and bring forth children if she who bears them is to see them dead ! So his mother built the tomb for her little Bianor, while he should have done this for his mother.

262.—THEOCRITUS

THE writing will tell what tomb-stone is this and who lies under it. I am the tomb of famous Glauca.

263.—ANACREON

AND thee too, Clenorides, homesickness drove to death when thou didst entrust thyself to the wintry blasts of the south wind. That faithless weather stayed thy journey and the wet seas washed out thy lovely youth.

¹ See No. 256.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

264.—ΛΕΩΝΙΔΟΥ

Εἴη ποντοπόρῳ πλόος οὔριος· ὄν δ' ἄρ' ἀήτης,
ὡς ἐμέ, τοῖς Ἰίδεω προσπελάση λιμέσιν,
μεμφέσθω μὴ λαῖτμα κακόξενον, ἀλλ' ἔο τόλμαν,
ὅστις ἀφ' ἡμετέρου πείσματ' ἔλυσε τάφου.

265.—ΠΛΑΤΩΝΟΣ

Ναυηγοῦ τάφος εἰμί· ὁ δ' ἀντίον ἐστὶ γεωργοῦ·
ὡς ἀλλὴ καὶ γαίῃ ξυνὸς ὕπεστ' Ἀΐδης.

A. Esdaile, *The Poetry Review*, Sept. 1913.

266.—ΛΕΩΝΙΔΟΥ

Ναυηγοῦ τάφος εἰμὶ Διοκλέος· οἱ δ' ἀνάγονται,
φευ τόλμης, ἀπ' ἐμοῦ πείσματα λυσάμενοι.

267.—ΠΟΣΕΙΔΙΠΠΟΥ

Ναυτίλοι, ἐγγυὸς ἀλὸς τί με θάπτετε; πολλὸν ἄνευθε
χῶσαι ναυηγοῦ τλήμονα τύμβον ἔδει.
φρίσσω κύματος ἤχον, ἐμὸν μύρον. ἀλλὰ καὶ οὔτως
χαίρετε, Νικήτην οὔτινες οἰκτίρετε.

268.—ΠΛΑΤΩΝΟΣ

Ναυηγὸν με δέδορκας. ὄν οἰκτεῖρασα θάλασσα
γυμνώσαι πυμάτου φάρεος ἠδέσατο,
ἄνθρωπος παλάμησιν ἀταρβήτοις μ' ἀπέδυσσε,
τόσσον ἄγος τόσσου κέρδεος ἀράμενος.
κεῖνο καὶ ἐνδύσαιτο, καὶ εἰς Ἰίδαο φέροιτο,
καὶ μιν ἴδοι Μίνως τοῦμὸν ἔχοντα ῥύκος.

5

264.—LEONIDAS

A GOOD voyage to all who travel on the sea; but let him who looses his cable from my tomb, if the storm carries him like me to the haven of Hades, blame not the inhospitable deep, but his own daring.

265.—PLATO

I AM the tomb of a shipwrecked man, and that opposite is the tomb of a husbandman. So death lies in wait for us alike on sea and land.

266.—LEONIDAS

I AM the tomb of the shipwrecked Diocles. Out on the daring of those who start from here, loosing their cable from me!

267.—POSIDIPPUS

SAILORS, why do you bury me near the sea? Far away from it ye should have built the poor tomb of the shipwrecked man. I shudder at the noise of the waves my destroyers. Yet even so I wish you well for taking pity on Nicetas.

268.—PLATO

I WHOM ye look upon am a shipwrecked man. The sea pitied me, and was ashamed to bare me of my last vesture. It was a man who with fearless hands stripped me, burdening himself with so heavy a crime for so light a gain. Let him put it on and take it with him to Hades, and let Minos see him wearing my old coat.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

269.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Πλωτῆρες, σῶζοισθε καὶ εἰν ἰλί καὶ κατὰ γαίαν·
ἴστε δὲ ναυηγοῦ σῆμα παρερχόμενοι.

270.—ΣΙΜΩΝΙΔΟΥ

Τούσδε ποτ' ἐκ Σπάρτας ἀκροθίνια Φοίβῳ ἄγοντας
ἐν πέλαγος, μία νύξ, ἐν σκίφος ἐκτέρισεν.

A. Esdaile, *The Poetry Review*, Sept. 1913.

271.—ΚΑΛΛΙΜΑΧΟΥ

Ὦφελε μῆδ' ἐγένοντο θοαὶ νέες· οὐ γὰρ ἂν ἡμεῖς
παῖδα Διοκλείδου Σώπολιν ἐστένομεν·
νῦν δ' ὁ μὲν εἰν ἰλί που φέρεται νέκυσ· ἀντὶ δ' ἐκείνου
οὔνομα καὶ κενεὸν σῆμα παρερχόμεθα.

H. C. Beeching, *In a Garden*, p. 95.

272.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Νάξιος οὐκ ἐπὶ γῆς ἔθανεν Λύκος, ἀλλ' ἐνὶ πόντῳ
ναῦν ἅμα καὶ ψυχὴν εἶδεν ἀπολλυμένην,
ἔμπορος Αἰγίνηθεν ὅτ' ἔπλεε· χῶ μὲν ἐν ὑγρῇ
νεκρός· ἐγὼ δ' ἄλλως οὔνομα τύμβος ἔχων,
κηρύσσω πανάληθες ἔπος τόδε· “Φεῦγε θαλάσση 5
συμμίσγειν Ἐρίφῳ, ναυτίλε, δυομένων.”

273.—ΛΕΩΝΙΔΟΥ

Εὔρου με τρηχεῖα καὶ αἰπήεσσα καταγίς,
καὶ νύξ, καὶ δνοφερῆς κύματα πανδυσίης

BOOK VII. 269-273

269.—BY THE SAME

MARINERS, may ye be safe on sea and land; but know that this tomb ye are passing is a shipwrecked man's.

270.—SIMONIDES

THESE men, when bringing the firstfruits from Sparta to Phoebus, one sea, one night, one ship brought to the grave.

271.—CALLIMACHUS

WOULD that swift ships had never been, for then we should not be lamenting Sopolis the son of Dioclide. Now somewhere on the sea his corpse is tossing, and what we pass by here is not himself, but a name and an empty grave.

272.—BY THE SAME

LYCUS of Naxos died not on land, but in the sea he saw his ship and his life lost together, as he sailed from Aegina to trade. Now he is somewhere in the sea, a corpse, and I his tomb, bearing his idle name, proclaim this word of truth "Sailor, foregather not with the sea when the Kids are setting."¹

273.—LEONIDAS

THE fierce and sudden squall of the south-east wind, and the night and the waves that Orion at his dark

¹ *i.e.* Middle of November.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

ἔβλαψ' Ὀρίωνος· ἀπώλισθον δὲ βίοιο

Κάλλαισχος, Λιβυκοῦ μέσσα θεῶν πελάγους.
 καὶ γὼ μὲν πόντῳ δινεύμενος, ἰχθύσι κῦρμα,
 οἴχημαι· ψεύστης δ' οὔτος ἔπεστι λίθος.

5

274.—ΟΝΕΣΤΟΥ ΒΥΖΑΝΤΙΟΥ

Οὔνομα κηρύσσω Τιμοκλέος, εἰς ἄλα πικρὴν
 πάντη σκεπτομένη ποῦ ποτ' ἄρ' ἐστὶ νέκυς.
 αἰαῖ· τὸν δ' ἤδη φάγον ἰχθύες· ἡ δὲ περισσὴ
 πέτρος ἐγὼ τὸ μάτην γράμμα τορευθὲν ἔχω.

275.—ΓΑΙΤΟΤΑΙΚΟΥ

Ἄ Πέλοπος νῆσος καὶ δύσπλοος ὤλεσε Κρήτα,
 καὶ Μαλέου τυφλαὶ καμπτομένου σπιλάδες
 Δόμιδος Ἀστυδάμαντα Κυδώνιον. ἀλλ' ὁ μὲν ἤδη
 ἔπλησεν θηρῶν νηδύας εἰναλίων·
 τὸν ψεύσταν δέ με τύμβον ἐπὶ χθονὶ θέντο. τί
 θαῦμα;
 Κρήτες ὅπου ψεύσται, καὶ Διός ἐστι τέφος.

5

276.—ΗΓΗΣΙΠΠΟΥ

Ἐξ ἁλὸς ἡμίβρωτον ἀνηνέγκαντο σαγηνεῖς
 ἄνδρα, πολὺκλαυτον ναυτιλίας σκύβαλον·
 κέρδεα δ' οὐκ ἐδίωξαν ἅ μὴ θέμις· ἀλλὰ σὺν αὐτοῖς
 ἰχθύσι τῆδ' ὀλίγη θῆκαν ὑπὸ ψαμάθῳ.
 ὦ χθῶνι, τὸν ναυηγὸν ἔχεις ὅλον· ἀντὶ δὲ λοιπῆς
 σαρκὸς τοὺς σαρκῶν γευσαμένους ἐπέχεις.

5

setting¹ arouses were my ruin, and I, Callaeschrus, glided out of life as I sailed the middle of the Libyan deep. I myself am lost, whirled hither and thither in the sea a prey to fishes, and it is a liar, this stone that rests on my grave.

274.—HONESTUS OF BYZANTIUM

I ANNOUNCE the name of Timocles and look round in every direction over the salt sea, wondering where his corpse may be. Alas! the fishes have devoured him ere this, and I, this useless stone, bear this idle writing carved on me.

275.—GAETULICUS

THE Peloponnesus and the perilous sea of Crete and the blind cliffs of Cape Malea when he was turning it were fatal to Astydamas son of Damis the Cydonian. Ere this he has gorged the bellies of sea monsters. But on the land they raised me his lying tomb. What wonder! since "Cretans are liars," and even Zeus has a tomb there.²

276.—HEGESIPPUS

THE fishermen brought up from the sea in their net a half eaten man, a most mournful relic of some sea-voyage. They sought not for unholy gain, but him and the fishes too they buried under this light coat of sand. Thou hast, O land, the whole of the ship-wrecked man, but instead of the rest of his flesh thou hast the fishes who fed on it.

¹ Early in November.

² He refers to some verses of Callimachus in his Hymn to Zeus (v. 8). "Cretans are always liars" was a proverb found also in the verse quoted by St. Paul (*Titus*, i. 12).

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

277.—ΚΑΛΛΙΜΑΧΟΥ

Τίς, ξένος ὦ ναυηγέ; Λεόντιχος ἐνθάδε νεκρὸν
 εὐρέ σ' ἐπ' αἰγιαλοῦ, χῶσε δὲ τῷδε τάφῳ,
 δακρύσας ἐπὶ κηρον ἐὼν βίον· οὐδὲ γὰρ αὐτὸς
 ἦσυχος, αἰθυίη δ' ἴσα θαλασσοπορεῖ.

278.—ΑΡΧΙΟΥ ΒΥΖΑΝΤΙΟΥ

Οὐδὲ νέκυς, ναυηγὸς ἐπὶ χθόνα Θήρις ἐλασθεῖς
 κύμασιν, ἀγρύπνων λήσομαι ἠϊόνων.
 ἦ γὰρ ἀλιρρήκτοις ὑπὸ δειράσιν, ἀγχόθι πόντου
 δυσμενέος, ξείνου χερσὶν ἔκυρσα τάφον·
 αἰεὶ δὲ βρομέοντα καὶ ἐν νεκύεσσι θαλάσσης
 ὁ τλήμων αἴω δούπον ἀπεχθόμενον·
 μόχθων οὐδ' Ἄϊδης με κατεύνασεν, ἠΐκα μῦνος
 οὐδὲ θανῶν λείη κέκλιμαι ἦσυχίη.

5

A. Lang, *Grass of Parnassus*, ed. 2, p. 155.

279.—ΑΔΗΛΟΝ

Παῦσαι νηὸς ἔρετμὰ καὶ ἔμβολα τῷδ' ἐπὶ τύμβῳ
 αἰὲν ἐπὶ ψυχρῇ ζωγραφέων σποδιῇ.
 ναυηγοῦ τὸ μνήμα. τί τῆς ἐνὶ κύμασι λώβης
 αὐθις ἀναμνήσαι τὸν κατὰ γῆς ἐθέλεις;

280.—ΙΣΙΔΩΡΟΥ ΑΙΓΕΑΤΟΥ

Τὸ χῶμα τύμβος ἐστίν· ἀλλὰ τῷ βόε
 ἐπίσχεσ οὗτος, τὰν ὕνιν τ' ἀνάσπασον·
 κινεῖς σποδὸν γάρ. ἐς δὲ τοιαύταν κόνιν
 μὴ σπέρμα πυρῶν, ἀλλὰ χεῦε δάκρυα.

BOOK VII. 277-280

277.—CALLIMACHUS

Who art thou, shipwrecked stranger? Leontichus found thee here dead on the beach, and buried thee in this tomb, weeping for his own uncertain life; for he also rests not, but travels over the sea like a gull.

278.—ARCHIAS OF BYZANTIUM

Not even now I am dead shall I, shipwrecked Theris, cast up on land by the waves, forget the sleepless surges. For here under the brine-beaten hill, near the sea my foe, a stranger made my grave; and, ever wretched that I am, even among the dead the hateful roar of the billows sounds in my ears. Not even Hades gave me rest from trouble, since I alone even in death cannot lie in unbroken repose.

279.—ANONYMOUS

CEASE to paint ever on this tomb oars and the beaks of ships over my cold ashes. The tomb is a shipwrecked man's. Why wouldst thou remind him who is under earth of his disfigurement by the waves.

280.—ISIDORUS OF AEGAE

THIS hummock is a tomb; you there! hold in your oxen and pull up the ploughshare, for you are disturbing ashes. On such earth shed no seed of corn, but tears.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

281.—ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΔΟΥ

Ἄπισχ', ἄπισχε χεῖρας, ὦ γεωπόνε,
μηδ' ἀμφίταμνε τῶν ἐν ἠρίῳ κόριν.
αὐτὰ κέκλαυται βῶλος· ἐκ κεκλαυμένας δ'
οὔτοι κομάτας ἀναθαλήσεται στάχυς.

282.—ΘΕΟΔΩΡΙΔΟΥ

Ναυηγῶ τάφος εἰμί· σὺ δὲ πλέε· καὶ γὰρ ὄθ' ἡμεῖς
ὠλλύμεθ', αἱ λοιπαὶ νῆες ἐποντοπόρου.

H. Wellesley, in *Anthologia Polyglotta*, p. 300.

283.—ΛΕΩΝΙΔΟΥ

Τετρηχυῖα θάλασσα, τί μ' οὐκ οἴζυρὰ παθόντα
τηλόσ' ἀπὸ ψιλῆς ἔπτυσας ἠϊόνος;
ὡς σεῦ μηδ' Ἄϊδαο κακὴν ἐπιειμένος ἀχλὺν
Φυλεὺς Ἀμφιμένευσ ἄσσον ἐγειτόνεον.

284.—ΑΣΚΛΗΠΙΑΔΟΥ

Ὅκτώ μεν πήχεις ἄπεχε, τρηχεῖα θάλασσα,
καὶ κύμαινε, βόα θ' ἠλίκα σοι δύναμις·
ἦν δὲ τὸν Εὐμάρεω καθέλης τάφον, ἄλλο μὲν οὐδὲν
κρήγνον, εὐρήσεις δ' ὄστέα καὶ σποδιῆν.

R. Garnett, *A Chapter from the Greek Anthology*, cx.

285.—ΓΛΑΥΚΟΥ ΝΙΚΟΠΟΛΙΤΟΥ

Οὐ κόνις οὐδ' ὀλίγον πέτρης βάρος, ἀλλ' Ἐρασίππου
ἦν ἐσορᾶς αὐτῆ πᾶσα θάλασσα τάφος·
ᾧλετο γὰρ σὺν νηὶ τὰ δ' ὄστέα ποῦ ποτ' ἐκείνου
πύθεται, αἰθυῖαις γνωστὰ μόναις ἐνέπειν.

BOOK VII. 281-285

281.—HERACLIDES

HANDS off, hands off, labourer ! and cut not through this earth of the tomb. This clod is soaked with tears, and from earth thus soaked no bearded ear shall spring.

282.—THEODORIDAS

I AM the tomb of a shipwrecked man ; but set sail, stranger ; for when we were lost, the other ships voyaged on.

283.—LEONIDAS

WHY, roaring sea, didst thou not cast me up, Phyleus, son of Amphimenes, when I came to a sad end, far away from the bare beach, so that even wrapped in the evil mist of Hades I might not be near to thee ?

284.—ASCLEPIADES

KEEP off from me, thou fierce sea, eight cubits' space and swell and roar with all thy might. But if thou dost destroy the tomb of Eumares, naught shall it profit thee, for naught shalt thou find but bones and ashes.

285.—GLAUCUS OF NICOPOLIS

NOR this earth or this light stone that rests thereon is the tomb of Erasippus, but all this sea whereon thou lookest. For he perished along with his ship, and his bones are rotting somewhere, but where only the gulls can tell.

286.—ΑΝΤΙΠΑΤΡΟΥ ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟΝΙΚΟΥ

Δύσμορε Νικάνωρ, πολιῶ μεμαραμμένε πόντῳ,
 κείσαι δὴ ξείνῃ γυμνὸς ἐπ' ἡϊόνι,
 ἢ σύ γε πρὸς πέτρῃσι· τὰ δ' ὄλβια κείνα μέλαθρα
 φροῦδα <καὶ ἦ> πάσης ἐλπίς ὄλωλε Τύρου.
 οὐδέ τί σε κτεάνων ἐρρύσατο· φεῦ, ἐλεεινέ,
 ὦλεο μοχθήσας ἰχθύσι καὶ πελίγει.

5

287.—ΑΝΤΙΠΑΤΡΟΥ

Καὶ νέκυν ἀπρήντος ἀνιήσει με θάλασσα
 Λῦσιν, ἐρημαίῃ κρυπτόν ὑπὸ σπιλάδι,
 στρηνές ἀεὶ φωνεῦσα παρ' οὔατι, καὶ παρὰ κωφὸν
 σῆμα. τί μ', ὄνθρωποι, τῆδε παρῳκίσατε,
 ἢ πνοιῆς χήρωσε τὸν οὐκ ἐπὶ φορτίδι νηὶ
 ἔμπορον, ἀλλ' ὀλίγης ναυτίλου εἰρεσίης
 θηκαμένη ναυηγόν; ὁ δ' ἐκ πόντοιο ματεύων
 ζώῃν, ἐκ πόντου καὶ μόρον εἴλκυσάμην.

5

288.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Οὐδετέρης ὄλος εἰμὶ θανὼν νέκυσ, ἀλλὰ θάλασσα
 καὶ χθὼν τὴν ἀπ' ἐμεῦ μοῖραν ἔχουσιν ἴσην.
 σάρκα γὰρ ἐν πόντῳ φάγον ἰχθύες· ὅστέα δ' αὐτε
 βέβρασται ψυχρῇ τῆδε παρ' ἡϊόνι.

289.—ΑΝΤΙΠΑΤΡΟΥ ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΟΣ

Ἄρθέα τὸν ναυηγὸν ἐπὶ στόμα Πηνειοῖο
 νυκτὸς ὑπὲρ βαιῆς νηξάμενον σαιίδος,
 μούνιος ἐκ θάμνοιο θορῶν λύκος, ἄσσκοπον ἄνδρα,
 ἔκτανεν. ὦ γαίης κύματα πιστότερα.

286.—ANTIPATER OF THESSALONICA

UNHAPPY Nicanor, wasted by the grey sea, thou liest naked on a strange beach or perchance near the rocks; gone from thee are thy rich halls, and the hope of all Tyre has perished. None of thy possessions saved thee; alas, poor wight, thou art dead and hast laboured but for the fishes and the sea.

287.—ANTIPATER

EVEN in death shall the unappeased sea vex me, Lysis, buried as I am beneath this desert rock, sounding ever harshly in my ears close to my deaf tomb. Why, O men, did ye lay me next to her who reft me of breath, who wrecked me not trading on a merchantman, but embarked on a little rowing-boat? From the sea I sought to gain my living, and from the sea I drew forth death.

288.—BY THE SAME

I BELONG entirely to neither now I am dead, but sea and land possess an equal portion of me. My flesh the fishes ate in the sea, but my bones have been washed up on this cold beach.

289.—ANTIPATER OF MACEDONIA

WHEN shipwrecked Autheus had swum ashore at night on a small plank to the mouth of the Peneus, a solitary wolf rushing from the thicket slew him off his guard. O waves less treacherous than the land!

290.—ΣΤΑΥΤΑΛΛΙΟΥ ΦΛΑΚΚΟΥ

Λαίλαπα καὶ μανίην ὄλοῃς προφυρόντα θαλάσσης
 ναυηγόν, Λιβυκαῖς κείμενον ἐν ψαμάθοις,
 οὐχ ἑκάς ἠϊόνων, πυμάτω βεβαρημένον ὑπὸ,
 γυμνόν, ἀπὸ στυγερῆς ὡς κάμε ναυφθορίας,
 ἔκτανε λυγρὸς ἔχισ. τί μάτην πρὸς κύματ' ἐμόχθει, 5
 τὴν ἐπὶ γῆς φεύγων μοῖραν ὑφειλομένην;

291.—ΞΕΝΟΚΡΙΤΟΥ ΡΟΔΙΟΥ

Χαῖταί σου στάζουσιν ἔθ' ἄλμυρά, δύσμορε κόρη,
 ναυηγέ, φθιμένης εἰν ἁλί, Λυσιδίκη.
 ἦ γάρ, ὀρινομένου πόντου, δείσασα θαλάσσης
 ὕβριν ὑπὲρ κοίλου δούρατος ἐξέπεσες.
 καὶ σὸν μὲν φωνεῖ τάφος οἴνομα, καὶ χθόνα Κύμην, 5
 ὅστέα δὲ ψυχρῶ κλύζετ' ἐπ' αἰγιαλῶ,
 πικρὸν Ἀριστομάχῳ γενέτη κακόν, ὃς σε κομίζων
 ἐς γάμον, οὔτε κόρην ἤγαγεν οὔτε νέκυ.

292.—ΘΕΩΝΟΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΩΣ

Ἄλκνύσιν, Ληναῖε, μέλεις τάχα· κωφὰ δὲ μήτηρ
 μύρεθ' ὑπὲρ κρυεροῦ δυρομένη σε τάφου.

293.—ΙΣΙΔΩΡΟΥ ΑΙΓΕΑΤΟΥ

Οὐ χεῖμα Νικόφημον, οὐκ ἄστρον δύσις
 ἁλὸς Λιβύσσης κύμασιν κατέκλυσεν·
 ἀλλ' ἐν γαλήνῃ, φεῦ τάλας, ἀνηνέμω
 πλόω πεδηθεῖς, ἐφρύγη δίψευς ὑπο.
 καὶ τοῦτ' ἀήτεων ἔργον· ἂ πόσον κακὸν
 ναῦταισιν ἢ πνέοντες ἢ μεμυκότες.

290.—STATYLLIUS FLACCUS

THE shipwrecked mariner had escaped the whirlwind and the fury of the deadly sea, and as he was lying on the Libyan sand not far from the beach, deep in his last sleep, naked and exhausted by the unhappy wreck, a baneful viper slew him. Why did he struggle with the waves in vain, escaping then the fate that was his lot on the land?

291.—XENOCRITUS OF RHODES

THE salt sea still drips from thy locks, Lysidice, unhappy girl, shipwrecked and drowned. When the sea began to be disturbed, fearing its violence, thou didst fall from the hollow ship. The tomb proclaims thy name and that of thy land, Cyme, but thy bones are wave-washed on the cold beach. A bitter sorrow it was to thy father Aristomachus, who, escorting thee to thy marriage, brought there neither his daughter nor her corpse.

292.—THEON OF ALEXANDRIA

THE halcyons, perchance, care for thee, Lenaeus, but thy mother mourns for thee dumbly over thy cold tomb.

293.—ISIDORUS OF AEGAE

No tempest, no stormy setting of a constellation overwhelmed Nicophemus in the waters of the Libyan Sea. But alas, unhappy man! stayed by a calm he was burnt up by thirst. This too was the work of the winds. Ah, what a curse are they to sailors, whether they blow or be silent!

294.—ΤΤΑΛΛΙΟΥ ΛΑΤΡΕΑ

Γρυνέα τὸν πρέσβυν, τὸν ἀλιτρυτοῦ ἀπὸ κύμβης
 ζῶντα, τὸν ἀγκίστροις καὶ μογέοντα λίνοις,
 ἐκ δεινοῦ τρηχεῖα Νότου κατέδυσε θάλασσα,
 ἔβρασε δ' ἐς κροκάλην πρῶϊον ἡϊόνα,
 χεῖρας ἀποβρωθέντα. τίς οὐ νόον ἰχθύσιν εἴποι 5
 ἔμμεναι, οἳ μούνας, αἷς ὀλέκοντο, φάγον;

295.—ΛΕΩΝΙΔΑ ΤΑΡΕΝΤΙΝΟΥ

Θῆριν τὸν τριγέροντα, τὸν εὐάγων ἀπὸ κύρτων
 ζῶντα, τὸν αἰθυῖης πλείονα νηξάμενον,
 ἰχθυσιληϊστῆρα, σαγιηέα, χηραμοδύτην,
 οὐχὶ πολυσκάλμου πλώτορα ναυτιλῆς,
 ἔμπης οὔτ' Ἄρκτουρος ἀπώλεσεν, οὔτε καταγιγί 5
 ἦλασε τὰς πολλὰς τῶν ἐτέων δεκάδας·
 ἀλλ' ἔθαν' ἐν καλύβῃ σχοινίτιδι, λύχνος ὅποια,
 τῷ μακρῷ σβεσθεῖς ἐν χρόνῳ αὐτόματος.
 σῆμα δὲ τοῦτ' οὐ παῖδες ἐφήρμοσαν, οὐδ' ὀμόλεκτρος,
 ἀλλὰ συνεργατίνης ἰχθυβόλων θίασος. 10

A. Lang, *Grass of Parnassus*, ed. 2, p. 168.

296.—ΣΙΜΩΝΙΔΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΚΗΙΟΥ

Ἐξ οὗ γ' Εὐρώπην Ἀσίας δίχα πόντος ἔνειμε,
 καὶ πόλεμον λαῶν θοῦρος Ἄρης ἐφέπει,
 οὐδαμὰ πω κάλλιον ἐπιχθορίων γένητ' ἀνδρῶν
 ἔργον ἐν ἠπείρῳ καὶ κατὰ πόντον ἅμα.
 οἶδε γὰρ ἐν Κύπρῳ Μήδων πολλοὺς ὀλέσαντες, 5
 Φοινίκων ἑκατὸν ναῦς ἔλον ἐν πελάγει
 ἀνδρῶν πληθούσας· μέγα δ' ἔστενεν Ἀσίς ὑπ' αὐτῶν
 πληγεῖσ' ἀμφοτέραις χερσὶ κράτει πολέμου.

¹ i.e. the season of Arcturus' setting, September.

294.—TULLIUS LAUREAS

GRYNEUS, the old man who got his living by his sea-worn wherry, busying himself with lines and hooks, the sea, roused to fury by a terrible southerly gale, swamped and washed up in the morning on the beach, his hands eaten off. Who would say that they had no sense, the fish who ate just those parts of him by which they used to perish?

295.—LEONIDAS OF TARENTUM

THERIS, the old man who got his living from his lucky weels, who rode on the sea more than a gull, the preyer on fishes, the seine-hauler, the prober of crevices in the rocks, who sailed on no many-oared ship, in spite of all owed not his end to Arcturus,¹ nor did any tempest drive to death his many decades, but he died in his reed hut, going out like a lamp of his own accord owing to his length of years. This tomb was not set up by his children or wife, but by the guild of his fellow fishermen.

296.—SIMONIDES

SINCE the sea parted Europe from Asia, since fierce Ares directs the battles of nations, never was a more splendid deed of arms performed by mortals on land and on the sea at once. For these men after slaying many Medes in Cyprus, took a hundred Phoenician ships at sea with their crews. Asia groaned aloud, smitten with both hands by their triumphant might.²

² This is the epitaph of those who fell in Cimon's last campaign in Cyprus (B.C. 449).

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297.—ΠΟΛΥΣΤΡΑΤΟΥ

Τὸν μέγαν Ἀκροκόρινθον Ἀχαιϊκόν, Ἑλλάδος ἄστρον,
καὶ διπλῆν Ἴσθμοῦ σύνδρομον ἠϊόνα
Λεύκιος ἐστυφέλιξε· δοριπτοίητα δὲ νεκρῶν
ὄστέα σωρευθεὶς εἰς ἐπέχει σκόπελος.
τοὺς δὲ δόμον Πριάμοιο πυρὶ πρήσαντας Ἀχαιοὺς 5
ἰκλαύστους κτερέων νόσφισαν Λινεάδαι.

298.—ΑΔΕΣΠΙΟΤΟΝ

Αἰαί, τοῦτο κίκιστον, ὅταν κλαίωσι θανόντα
νυμφίου ἢ νύμφην· ἠνίκα δ' ἀμφοτέρους,
Εὐπολιν ὡς ἀγαθήν τε Λυκαίνιον, ὧν ὑμέναιον
ἔσβεσεν ἐν πρώτῃ νυκτὶ πεσὼν θάλαμος,
οὐκ ἄλλω τόδε κῆδος ἰσόρροπον, ᾧ σὺ μὲν υἱόν, 5
Νίκι, σὺ δ' ἔκλαυσας, Θεύδικε, θυγατέρα.

299.—ΝΙΚΟΜΑΧΟΥ

Ἄδ' ἔσθ'—ἄδε Πλίταια τί τοι λέγω;—ἄν ποτε
σεισμὸς
ἐλθὼν ἐξαπίνας κάββαλε πανσυδίῃ·
λείφθη δ' αὐ μῶνον τυτθὸν γένος· οἱ δὲ θανόντες
σᾶμ' ἐρατὰν πάτραν κείμεθ' ἐφεσσύμενοι.

300.—ΣΙΜΩΝΙΔΟΥ

Ἐνθάδε Πυθώνακτα κασίγνητόν τε κέκευθεν
γαῖ', ἐρατῆς ἤβης πρὶν τέλος ἄκρον ἰδεῖν.
μνήμα δ' ἀποφθιμένοισι πατῆρ Μεγάριστος ἔθηκεν
ἀθάνατον θνητοῖς παισὶ χαριζόμενος.

BOOK VII. 297-300

297.—POLYSTRATUS

LUCIUS¹ has smitten sore the great Achæan Acrocorinth, the star of Hellas, and the twin parallel shores of the Isthmus. One heap of stones covers the bones of those slain in the rout; and the sons of Aeneas left unwept and unhallowed by funeral rites the Achæans who burnt the house of Priam.

298.—ANONYMOUS

WOE is me! this is the worst of all, when men weep for a bride or bridegroom dead; but worse when it is for both, as for Eupolis and good Lycænon, whose chamber falling in on the first night extinguished their wedlock. There is no other mourning to equal this by which you, Nicis, bewailed your son, and you, Theodicus, your daughter.

299.—NICOMACHUS

THIS (why say I "this?") is that Plataea which a sudden earthquake tumbled down utterly: only a little remnant was left, and we, the dead, lie here with our beloved city laid on us for a monument.

300.—SIMONIDES

HERE the earth covers Pythonax and his brother, before they saw the prime of their lovely youth. Their father, Megaristus, set up this monument to them dead, an immortal gift to his mortal sons.

¹ Mummius, who sacked Corinth 146 B.C.

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301.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Εὐκλέας αἶα κέκευθε, Λεωνίδα, οἱ μετὰ σείο
τῆδ' ἔθανον, Σπάρτης εὐρυχόρου βασιλεῦ,
πλείστων δὴ τόξων τε καὶ ὠκυπόδων σθένος ἵππων
Μηδείων ἀνδρῶν δεξάμενοι πολέμῳ.

302.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Τῶν αὐτοῦ τις ἕκαστος ἀπολλυμένων ἀνιᾶται
Νικόδικον δὲ φίλοι καὶ πόλις ἦδε †πολή.

303.—ΑΝΤΙΠΑΤΡΟΥ ΣΙΔΩΝΙΟΥ

Τὸν μικρὸν Κλεόδημον ἔτι ζῶοντα γάλακτι,
ἶχνος ὑπὲρ τοίχων νηὸς ἐρεισάμενον,
ὁ Θρήϊξ ἐτύμως Βορέης βάλεν εἰς ἀλὸς οἶδμα,
κῦμα δ' ἀπὸ ψυχῆν ἔσβεσε νηπιάχου.
Ἴνοϊ, ἀνοικτίρμων τις ἔφυς θεός, ἢ Μελικέρτεω
ἦλικος οὐκ Ἀΐδην πικρὸν ἀπηλάσαο.

5

304.—ΠΕΙΣΑΝΔΡΟΥ ΡΟΔΙΟΥ

Ἄνδρὶ μὲν Ἴππαίμων ὄνομ' ἦν, ἵππῳ δὲ Πόδαργος,
καὶ κυνὶ Λήθαργος, καὶ θεράποντι Βάβης,
Θεσσαλός, ἐκ Κρήτης, Μάγνης γένος, Αἴμονος υἱός·
ᾧλετο δ' ἐν προμάχοις ὄξυν Ἄρη συνάγων.

¹ This, on the Spartans who fell at Thermopylae, is doubtless not Simonides', but a later production.

² *i.e.* savage.

³ A real epitaph, it seems to me, very naïvely expressed.

BOOK VII. 301-304

301.—BY THE SAME¹

LEONIDAS, King of spacious Sparta, illustrious are they who died with thee and are buried here. They faced in battle with the Medes the force of multitudinous bows and of steeds fleet of foot.

302.—BY THE SAME

EVERY man grieves at the death of those near to him, but his friends and the city regret (?) Nicodimus.

303.—ANTIPATER OF SIDON

WHEN little Cleodemus, still living on milk, set his foot outside the edge of the ship, the truly Thracian² Boreas cast him into the swelling sea, and the waves put out the light of the baby's life. Ino, thou art a goddess who knowest not pity, since thou didst not avert bitter death from this child of the same age as thy Melicertes.

304.—PISANDER OF RHODES

THE man's name was Hippaemon, the horse's Podargos, the dog's Lethargos, and the serving-man's Babes, a Thessalian, from Crete, of Magnesian race, the son of Haemon. He perished fighting in the front ranks.³

Much fun was made of it in Antiquity, as the complicated description of the "état civil" of Hippaemon was maliciously interpreted as comprising the "état civil" of the animals.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

305.—ΑΔΔΑΙΟΥ ΜΥΤΤΑΗΝΑΙΟΥ

Ὁ γριπεὺς Διότιμος, ὁ κήμασιν ὀλκίδα πιστὴν
 κῆν χθονὶ τὴν αὐτὴν οἶκον ἔχων πενήης,
 νήγρετον ὑπνώσας Ἴδαν τὸν ἀμείλιχον ἴκτο
 αὐτερέτης, ἰδίῃ νηὶ κομιζόμενος·
 ἦν γὰρ ἔχε ζωῆς παραμύθιον, ἔσχεν ὁ πρέσβυς
 καὶ φθίμενος πύματον πυρκαϊῆς ὄφελος.

5

306.—ΑΔΕΣΠΟΤΟΝ

Ἀβρότονον Θρήισσα γυνὴ πέλον· ἀλλὰ τεκέσθαι
 τὸν μέγαν Ἑλλησιν φημὶ Θεμιστοκλέα.

307.—ΠΑΤΛΟΥ ΣΙΛΕΝΤΙΑΡΙΟΥ

α. Οὔνομά μοι. β. Τί δὲ τοῦτο; α. Πατὴρ δέ μοι.
 β. Ἐς τί δὲ τοῦτο;
 α. Κλεινοῦ δ' εἰμὶ γένους. β. Εἰ γὰρ ἀφαιροτάτου;
 α. Ζήσας δ' ἐνδόξως ἔλιπον βίον. β. Εἰ γὰρ ἀδόξως;
 α. Κεῖμαι δ' ἐνθάδε νῦν. β. Τίς τίνι ταῦτα λέγεις;

W. Cowper, *Works* (Globe ed.), p. 498; J. A. Pott, *Greek Love Songs and Epigrams*, i. p. 119.

308.—ΛΟΥΚΙΑΝΟΥ

Παῖδά με πενταέτηρον, ἀκηδέα θυμὸν ἔχοντα,
 νηλεῆς Ἀΐδης ἤρπασε Καλλίμαχον.
 ἀλλά με μὴ κλαίσις· καὶ γὰρ βιότοιο μετέσχον
 παύρου, καὶ παύρων τῶν βιότοιο κακῶν.

W. Headlam, *A Book of Greek Verse*, p. 259.

305.—ADDAEUS OF MITYLENE

THE fisherman, Diotimus, whose boat, one and the same, was his faithful bearer at sea and on land the abode of his penury, fell into the sleep from which there is no awakening, and rowing himself, came to relentless Hades in his own ship; for the boat that had supported the old man in life paid him its last service in death too by being the wood for his pyre.

306.—ANONYMOUS

I WAS Abrotonon, a Thracian woman; but I say that I bare for Greece her great Themistocles.

307.—PAULUS SILENTIARIUS

A. "My name is ——" *B.* "What does it matter?" *A.* "My country is ——" *B.* "And what does that matter?" *A.* "I am of noble race." *B.* "And if you were of the very dregs?" *A.* "I quitted life with a good reputation." *B.* "And had it been a bad one?" *A.* "And I now lie here." *B.* "Who are you and to whom are you telling this?"

308.—LUCIANUS

MY name is Callimachus, and pitiless Hades carried me off when I was five years old and knew not care. Yet weep not for me; but a small share of life was mine and a small share of life's evil.

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309.—ΑΔΕΣΠΟΤΟΝ

Ἐξηκοντούτης Διονύσιος ἐνθάδε κείμει,
Ταρσεύς, μὴ γήμας· αἶθε δὲ μηδ' ὁ πατήρ.

Alma Strettell, in G. R. Thomson, *Selections from the Greek Anthology*, p. 48.

310.—ΑΔΕΣΠΟΤΟΝ

Θάψεν ὁ με κτείνας κρύπτων φόνον· εἰ δέ με τύμβῳ
δωρεῖται, τοίης ἀντιτύχοι χάριτος.

311.—ΑΓΑΘΙΟΥ ΣΧΟΛΑΣΤΙΚΟΥ

Εἰς τὴν γυναῖκα Λώτ

Ὁ τύμβος οὗτος ἔνδον οὐκ ἔχει νεκρόν·
ὁ νεκρὸς οὗτος ἐκτὸς οὐκ ἔχει τάφον,
ἀλλ' αὐτὸς αὐτοῦ νεκρὸς ἐστὶ καὶ τύφος.

312.—ΑΣΙΝΙΟΥ ΚΟΥΑΔΡΑΤΟΥ

Εἰς τοὺς ἀναιρεθέντας ὑπὸ τοῦ τῶν Ῥωμαίων ὑπάτου Σύλα

Οἱ πρὸς Ῥωμαίους δεινὸν στήσαντες Ἄρηα
κείνται, ἀριστεῖης σύμβολα δεικνύμενοι·
οὐ γάρ τις μετὰ νῶτα τυπεῖς θάνει, ἀλλ' ἅμα πάντες
ὄλοντο κρυφίῳ καὶ δολερῷ θανάτῳ.

313.—ΑΔΕΣΠΟΤΟΝ

Εἰς Τίμωνα τὸν μισάνθρωπον

Ἐνθάδ' ἀπορρήξας ψυχὴν βαρυδαίμονα κείμει·
τοῦνομα δ' οὐ πεύσεσθε, κακοὶ δὲ κακῶς ἀπόλοισθε.

BOOK VII. 309-313

309.—ANONYMOUS

I, DIONYSIUS, lie here, sixty years old. I am of Tarsus; I never married and I wish my father never had.

310.—ANONYMOUS

MY murderer buried me, hiding his crime: since he gives me a tomb, may he meet with the same kindness as he shewed me.

311.—AGATHIAS SCHOLASTICUS

On Lol's Wife

THIS tomb has no corpse inside it; this corpse has no tomb outside it, but it is its own corpse and tomb.

312.—ASINIUS QUADRATUS

On those slain by Sulla

THEY who took up arms against the Romans lie exhibiting the tokens of their valour. Not one died wounded in the back, but all alike perished by a secret treacherous death.

313.—ANONYMOUS

On Timon the Misanthrope

HERE I lie, having broken away from my luckless soul. My name ye shall not learn, and may ye come, bad men, to a bad end.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

314.—ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ

Εἰς τὸν αὐτὸν Τίμωνα

Μὴ πόθεν εἰμὶ μάθης, μηδ' οὐνομα· πλὴν ὅτι
θνήσκειν
τοὺς παρ' ἐμὴν στήλην ἐρχομένους ἐθελω.

315.—ΖΗΝΟΔΟΤΟΥ, οἱ δὲ ΡΙΑΝΟΥ

Εἰς τὸν αὐτὸν Τίμωνα

Τρηχεῖαν κατ' ἐμεῦ, ψαφαρὴ κόνι, ράμνον ἐλίσσοις
πάντοθεν, ἢ σκολιῆς ἄγρια κῶλα βάτου,
ὡς ἐπ' ἐμοὶ μηδ' ὄρνις ἐν εἴαρι κοῦφον ἐρείδοι
ἴχνος, ἐρημάζω δ' ἤσυχα κεκλιμένος.
ἢ γὰρ ὁ μισάνθρωπος, ὁ μηδ' ἀστοῖσι φιληθεῖς
Τίμων οὐδ' Αἴδη γνήσιός εἰμι νέκυσ.

5

316.—ΛΕΩΝΙΔΑ ἢ ΑΝΤΙΠΑΤΡΟΥ

Εἰς τὸν αὐτὸν ὁμοίως

Τὴν ἐπ' ἐμεῦ στήλην παραμείβεο, μήτε με χαίρειν
εἰπών, μήθ' ὅστις, μὴ τίνος ἐξετάσας·
ἢ μὴ τὴν ἀνύεις τελέσαις ὀδόν· ἢν δὲ παρέλθης
σιγῇ, μηδ' οὕτως ἢν ἀνύεις τελέσαις.

317.—ΚΑΛΛΙΜΑΧΟΥ

Εἰς τὸν αὐτὸν Τίμωνα

- α. Τίμων (οὐ γὰρ ἔτ' ἐσσί), τί τοι, σκότος ἢ φάος,
ἐχθρόν;
β. Τὸ σκότος· ὑμέων γὰρ πλείονες εἰν Αἴδη.

BOOK VII. 314-317

(314—320 *are on the Same*)

314.—PTOLEMAEUS

LEARN not whence I am nor my name; know only that I wish those who pass my monument to die.

315.—ZENODOTUS OR RHIANUS

DRY earth, grow a prickly thorn to twine all round me, or the wild branches of a twisting bramble, that not even a bird in spring may rest its light foot on me, but that I may repose in peace and solitude. For I, the misanthrope, Timon, who was not even beloved by my countrymen, am no genuine dead man even in Hades.¹

316.—LEONIDAS OR ANTIPATER

PASS by my monument, neither greeting me, nor asking who I am and whose son. Otherwise mayst thou never reach the end of the journey thou art on, and if thou passest by in silence, not even then mayst thou reach the journey's end.

317.—CALLIMACHUS

“TIMON—for thou art no more—which is most hateful to thee, darkness or light?” “Darkness; there are more of you in Hades.”

¹ I cannot be regarded as a real citizen of Hades, being the enemy of my fellow ghosts.

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318.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Εἰς τὸν αὐτὸν Τίμωνα

Μὴ χαίρειν εἶπης με, κακὸν κέαρ, ἀλλὰ παρέλθε
ἴσον ἐμοὶ χαίρειν ἐστὶ τὸ μὴ σὲ πελᾶν.

319.—ΑΔΗΛΟΝ

Εἰς τὸν αὐτὸν Τίμωνα

Καὶ νέκυς ὦν Τίμων ἄγριος· σὺ δέ γ', ὦ πυλαωρὲ
Πλούτωνος, τάρβει, Κέρβερε, μὴ σε δάκη.

320.—ΗΓΗΣΙΠΠΟΥ

Εἰς τὸν αὐτὸν Τίμωνα μισέλληνα

Ὅξεῖαι πάντα περὶ τὸν τάφον εἰσὶν ἄκανθαι
καὶ σκόλοπες· βλάβεις τοὺς πόδας, ἢν προσίης·
Τίμων μισάνθρωπος ἐνοικέω· ἀλλὰ παρέλθε,
οἰμώξειν εἶπας πολλά, παρέλθε μόνον.

321.—ΑΔΕΣΠΟΤΟΝ

Γαῖα φίλη, τὸν πρέσβυν Ἀμύντιχον ἔνθεο κόλποις,
πολλῶν μνησαμένη τῶν ἐπὶ σοὶ καμάτων.
καὶ γὰρ αἰπέταλόν σοι ἐνεστήριξεν ἐλαίην
πολλάκι, καὶ Βρομίου κλήμασιν ἠγλαΐσεν,
καὶ Δηοῦς ἔπλησε, καὶ ὕδατος αὐλακας ἔλκων
θῆκε μὲν εὐλίχανον, θῆκε δ' ὀπωροφόρον.
ἀνθ' ὧν σὺ πρηεῖα κατὰ κροτάφου πολιοῖο
κείσο, καὶ εἰαρινὰς ἀνθοκόμει βοτάνας.

5

322.—ΑΔΕΣΠΟΤΟΝ

Κνωσίου Ἰδομενῆος ὄρα τάφον· αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ τοι
πλησίον ἴδρυμαι Μηριόνης ὁ Μόλου.

BOOK VII. 318-322

318.—BY THE SAME(?)

WISH me not well, thou evil-hearted, but pass on.
It is the same as if it were well with me if I get rid
of thy company.

319.—ANONYMOUS

TIMON is savage even now he is dead. Cerberus,
door-keeper of Pluto, take care he doesn't bite
you.

320.—HEGESIPPUS

ALL around the tomb are sharp thorns and stakes :
you will hurt your feet if you go near. I, Timon the
misanthrope, dwell in it. But pass on—wish me all
evil if you like, only pass on.

321.—ANONYMOUS

DEAR Earth, receive old Amyntichus in thy bosom,
mindful of all his toil for thee. Many an evergreen
olive he planted in thee and with the vines of
Bacchus he decked thee ; he caused thee to abound
in corn, and guiding the water in channels he made
thee rich in pot-herbs and fruit. Therefore lie gently
on his grey temples and clothe thee with many
flowers in spring.

322.—ANONYMOUS

LOOK on the tomb of Cnossian Idomeneus, and I,
Meriones the son of Molos, have mine hard by.

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323.—ΑΔΕΣΠΟΤΟΝ

Εἷς δὺ ἀδελφειοὺς ἐπέχει τάφος· ἐν γὰρ ἐπέσχον
ἡμαρ καὶ γενεῆς οἱ δύο καὶ θανάτου.

324.—ΑΔΕΣΠΟΤΟΝ

Ἄδ' ἐγὼ ἅ περιβωτος ὑπὸ πλακὶ τῆδε τέθαμμαί,
μούνῳ ἐνὶ ζώναν ἀνέρι λυσαμένα.

325.—ΑΔΕΣΠΟΤΟΝ

Εἰς τὸν Σαρδανάπαλλον

Τόσσ' ἔχω ὅσσ' ἔφαγον καὶ ἔπιον, καὶ μετ' ἐρώτων
τέρπν' ἐδάην· τὰ δὲ πολλὰ καὶ ὄλβια πάντα
λέλειπται.

326.—ΚΡΑΤΗΤΟΣ ΘΗΒΑΙΟΥ

Ταῦτ' ἔχω ὅσσ' ἔμαθον καὶ ἐφρόντισα, καὶ μετὰ
Μουσῶν
σέμν' ἐδάην· τὰ δὲ πολλὰ καὶ ὄλβια τῦφος ἔμαρψεν.

J. A. Pott, *Greek Love Songs and Epigrams*, ii. p. 13.

327.—ΑΔΕΣΠΟΤΟΝ

Εἰς Κάσανδρον τὸν ὠραῖον ἐν Λαρίσση κείμενον

Μὴ σύγε θνητὸς ἐὼν ὡς ἀθάνατός τι λογίζου·
οὐδὲν γὰρ βιότου πιστὸν ἐφημερίοις,
εἰ καὶ τόνδε Κάσανδρον ἔχει σορὸς ἦδε θανόντα,
ἄνθρωπον φύσεως ἄξιον ἀθανάτου.

BOOK VII. 323-327

323.—ANONYMOUS

ONE tomb holds two brothers, for both were born
and died on the same day.

324.—ANONYMOUS

BENEATH this stone I lie, the celebrated woman
who loosed my zone to one man alone.

325.—ANONYMOUS

On Sardanapallus

I HAVE all I ate and drank and the delightful
things I learnt with the Loves, but all my many and
rich possessions I left behind.

326.—CRATES OF THEBES

I HAVE all I got by study and by thought and the
grave things I learnt with the Muses, but all my
many and rich possessions Vanity seized on.

327.—ANONYMOUS

On Casandros the beautiful, buried at Larissa

Do not thou, being mortal, reckon on anything as
if thou wert immortal, for nothing in life is certain
for men, the children of a day. See how this sarco-
phagus holds Casandros dead, a man worthy of an
immortal nature.

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328.—ΑΔΕΣΠΟΤΟΝ

Τίς λίθος οὐκ ἐδάκρυσε, σέθεν φθιμένοιο, Κάσανδρε;
 τίς πέτρος, ὃς τῆς σῆς λήσεται ἀγλαΐης;
 ἀλλά σε νηλεῖς καὶ βάσκανος ὄλεσε δαίμων
 ἡλικίην ὀλίγην εἴκοσιν ἕξ ἐτέων,
 ὃς χήρην ἄλοχον θῆκεν, μογερούς τε τοκῆας 5
 γηραλέους, στυγερῶ πένθει τειρομένους.

329.—ΑΛΛΟ

Μυρτάδα τὴν ἱεραῖς με Διωνύσου παρὰ ληνοῖς
 ἄφθονον ἀκρήτου σπασσαμένην κύλικα,
 οὐ κεύθει φθιμένην βαιὴ κόνις· ἀλλὰ πίθος μοι,
 σύμβολον εὐφροσύνης, τερπνὸς ἔπεστι τάφος.

330.—ΑΛΛΟ

Ἐν τῷ Δορυλαίῳ

Τὴν σόρον, ἣν ἐσορᾶς, ζῶν Μάξιμος αὐτὸς ἐαυτῷ
 θῆκεν, ὅπως ναίῃ παυσάμενος βιότου·
 σύν τε, γυναικὶ Καληποδίῃ τεύξεν τόδε σῆμα,
 ὧς ἵνα τὴν στοργὴν κῆν φθιμένοισιν ἔχοι.

331.—ΑΛΛΟ

Εἰς Ὠρακα ἐν Φρυγίᾳ

Τύμβον ἐμοὶ τοῦτον γαμέτης δωρήσατο Φρούρης,
 ἄξιον ἡμετέρης εὐσεβίης στέφανον·
 λείπω δ' ἐν θαλάμοις γαμέτου χορὸν εὐκλέα παίδων,
 πιστὸν ἐμοῦ βιότου μάρτυρα σωφροσύνης.
 μουνόγαμος θνήσκω, δέκα δ' ἐν ζωοῖσιν ἔτι ζῶ, 5
 γυμφικὸν εὐτεκνίης καρπὸν ἀειραμένη.

BOOK VII. 328-331

328.—ANONYMOUS

On the Same

WHAT stone did not shed tears at thy death, Casandros, what rock shall forget thy beauty? But the merciless and envious demon slew thee aged only six and twenty, widowing thy wife and thy afflicted old parents, worn by hateful mourning.

329.—ANONYMOUS

I AM Myrtas who quaffed many a generous cup of unwatered wine beside the holy vats of Dionysus, and no light layer of earth covers me, but a wine-jar, the token of my merrymaking, rests on me, a pleasant tomb.

330.—ANONYMOUS

In Dorylaeum

THE sarcophagus that you see was set here by Maximus during his life for himself to inhabit after his death. He made this monument too for his wife Calepodia, that thus among the dead too he might have her love.

331.—ANONYMOUS

At Oraca in Phrygia

THIS tomb was given me by my husband Phroures, a reward worthy of my piety. In my husband's house I leave a fair-famed company of children, to bear faithful testimony to my virtue. I die the wife of one husband, and still live in ten living beings, having enjoyed the fruit of prolific wedlock.

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332.—ΑΛΛΟ

Εἰς Ἀκμονίαν

Αἰνόμορον Βάικχη με κατέκτανε θηροτρόφον πρίν,
οὐ κρίσει ἐν σταδίοις, γυμνασίαις δὲ κλυταῖς.

333.—ΑΛΛΟ

Εἰς Ἀδριανοὺς ἐν Φρυγίᾳ

Μηδὲ καταχθονίοις μετὰ δαίμοσιν ἄμμορος εἶης
ἡμετέρων δώρων, ὧν σ' ἐπέοικε τυχεῖν,
ἄμμία, οὐνεκα Νικόμαχος θυγάτηρ τε Διώνη
τύμβον καὶ στήλην σὴν ἐθέμεσθα χάριν.

334.—ΑΛΛΟ

Εὐρέθη ἐν Κυζίκῳ

Νηλεὲς ὦ δαῖμον, τί δέ μοι καὶ φέγγος ἔδειξας
εἰς ὀλίγων ἐτέων μέτρα μινυνθάδια;
ἦ ἵνα λυπήσης δι' ἐμὴν βιότοιο τελευτὴν
μητέρα δειλαίνην δάκρυσι καὶ στοναχαῖς,
ἦ μ' ἔτεχ', ἦ μ' ἀτίτηλε, καὶ ἦ πολὺ μείζονα πατρὸς 5
φροντίδα παιδείης ἤνυσεν ἡμετέρης;
ὅς μὲν γὰρ τυτθὸν τε καὶ ὀρφανὸν ἐν μεγάροισι
κάλλιπεν· ἢ δ' ἐπ' ἐμοὶ πάντας ἔτλη καμίτους.
ἦ μὲν ἐμοὶ φίλον ἦεν ἐφ' ἄγνων ἡγεμονίῳ
ἐμπρεπέμεν μύθοις ἀμφὶ δικασπολίας· 10
ἀλλὰ μοι οὐ γενῶν ὑπεδέξατο κούριμον ἄνθος
ἡλικίης ἐρατῆς, οὐ γάμον, οὐ δαΐδας·

BOOK VII. 332-334

332.—ANONYMOUS

At Acmonia

I HAD an unhappy end, for I was a rearer of animals and Bacche slew me, not in a race on the course, but during the training for which I was renowned.¹

333.—ANONYMOUS

At Hadriani in Phrygia

MOTHER, not even there with the infernal deities shouldest thou be without a share of the gifts it is meet we should give thee. Therefore have I, Nicomachus, and thy daughter Dione erected this tomb and pillar for thy sake.

334.—ANONYMOUS

Found at Cyzicus

CRUEL fate, why didst thou show me the light for the brief measure of a few years? Was it to vex my unhappy mother with tears and lamentations owing to my death? She it was who bore me and reared me and took much more pains than my father in my education. For he left me an orphan in his house when I was but a tiny child, but she toiled all she could for my sake. My desire was to distinguish myself in speaking in the courts before our righteous magistrates, but it did not fall to her to welcome the first down on my chin, herald of lovely prime, nor my marriage torches; she never sang the solemn bridal hymn for

¹ Bacche must have been a mare which somehow killed him while being trained.

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οὐχ ὑμέναιον ἄεισε περικλυτόν, οὐ τέκος εἶδε,
 δύσποτμος, ἐκ γενεῆς λείψανον ἡμετέρης,
 τῆς πολυθρηνήτου· λυπεῖ δέ με καὶ τεθνεῶτα 15
 μητρὸς Πωλίτιης πένθος ἀεξόμενον,
 Φρόντωνος γοεραῖς ἐπὶ φροντίσιν, ἢ τέκε παῖδα
 ὠκύμορον, κενεὸν χάρμα φίλης πατρίδος.

335.—ΑΛΛΟ

- α. Πώλιττα, τλήθι πένθος, εὔνασον δάκρυ.
 πολλαὶ θανόντας εἶδον υἱεῖς μητέρες.
 β. Ἄλλ' οὐ τοιούτους τὸν τρόπον καὶ τὸν βίον,
 οὐ μητέρων σέβοντας ἠδίστην θέαν.
 α. Τί περισσὰ θρηνεῖς; τί δὲ μάτην ὀδύρεαι; 5
 εἰς κοινὸν Ἄδην πάντες ἤξουσι βροτοί.

336.—ΑΛΛΟ

Γήραϊ καὶ πενήη τετρυμένος, οὐδ' ὀρέγοντος
 οὐδενὸς ἀνθρώπου δυστυχίης ἔρανον,
 τοῖς τρομεροῖς κώλοισιν ὑπήλυθον ἡρέμα τύμβον,
 εὐρῶν οἴζυροῦ τέρμα μόλις βιότου.
 ἠλλάχθη δ' ἐπ' ἐμοὶ νεκύων νόμος· οὐ γὰρ 5
 ἔθνησκον
 πρῶτον, ἔπειτ' ἐτάφη· ἀλλὰ ταφεῖς ἔθανον.

337.—ΑΔΗΛΟΝ

Μή με θοῶς, κύδιστε, παρέρχεο τύμβον, ὀδῖτα,
 σοῖσιν ἀκοιμήτοις ποσσὶ, κελυθοπόρε·
 δερκόμενος δ' ἐρέεινε, τίς ἢ πόθεν; Ἀρμονίαν γὰρ
 γνώσεται, ἧς γενεῇ λάμπεται ἐν Μεγάροις·

BOOK VII. 334-337

me, nor looked, poor woman, upon a child of mine who would keep the memory of our lamented race alive. Yea, even in death it grieves me sore, the ever-growing sorrow of my mother Politta as she mourns and thinks of her Fronto, she who bore him short-lived, an empty delight of our dear country.

335.—ANONYMOUS

A. "POLITTA, support thy grief and still thy tears; many mothers have seen their sons dead." *B.* "But not such as he was in character and life, not so reverencing their mother's dearest face." *A.* "Why mourn in vain, why this idle lamentation? All men shall come to Hades."

336.—ANONYMOUS

WORN by age and poverty, no one stretching out his hand to relieve my misery, on my tottering legs I went slowly to my grave, scarce able to reach the end of my wretched life. In my case the law of death was reversed, for I did not die first to be then buried, but I died after my burial.

337.—ANONYMOUS

Do not, most noble wayfarer, pass by the tomb hurrying on thy way with tireless feet, but look on it, and ask "Who art thou, and whence?" So shalt thou know Harmonia whose family is illustrious in Megara. For in her one could observe

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πάντα γάρ, ὅσα βροτοῖσι φέρει κλέος, ἦεν ιδέσθαι, ἢ
 εὐγενίην ἐρατήν, ἥθεα, σωφροσύνην.
 τοίης τυμβον ἄθρησον· ἐς οὐραϊάς γὰρ ἀταρπούς
 ψυχὴ παπταίνει σῶμ' ἀποδυσάμενη.

338.—ΑΔΗΛΟΝ

Ἄδε τοι, Ἄρχιου νιῆ Περίκλεες, ἀ λιθίνα ἴγῳ
 ἔστακα στάλα, μνᾶμα κυναγεσίας·
 πάντα δέ τοι περὶ σᾶμα τετεύχεται, ἵπποι, ἄκοντες,
 αἱ κύνες, αἱ στάλικες, δίκτυ' ὑπὲρ σταλίκων,
 αἰαῖ, λαῖνα πάντα· περιτροχάουσι δὲ θῆρες· 5
 αὐτὸς δ' εἰκοσέτας νήγρετον ὕπνου ἔχεις.

339.—ΑΔΗΛΟΝ

Οὐδὲν ἀμαρτίσας γενόμην παρὰ τῶν με τεκόντων·
 γεννηθεὶς δ' ὁ τάλας ἔρχομαι εἰς Ἄϊδην.
 ὦ μῖξις γονέων θανατηφόρος· ὦ μοι ἀνάγκης,
 ἢ με προσπελίσει τῷ στυγερῷ θανάτῳ.
 οὐδὲν ἔων γενόμην· πάλιν ἔσσομαι, ὡς πάρος,
 οὐδέν· 5
 οὐδὲν καὶ μηδὲν τῶν μερόπων τὸ γένος·
 λοιπόν μοι τὸ κύπελλον ἀποστίλβωσον, ἐταῖρε,
 καὶ λύπης †δῶνυνη τὸν Βρόμιον πάρεχε.

340.—ΑΔΗΛΟΝ

Εὐρέθη ἐν Θεσσαλονίκῃ

Νικόπολιν Μαράθωνις ἐθήκατο τῆδ' ἐνὶ πέτρῃ,
 ὀμβρήσας δακρύοις λάρνακα μαρμαρέην.
 ἄλλ' οὐδὲν πλέον ἔσχε· τί γὰρ πλέον ἀνέρι κήδευσ
 μούνῳ ὑπὲρ γαίης, οἰχομένης ἀλόχου;

A. Esdaile, *Lux Juventutis*, p. 79.

BOOK VII. 337-340

all things which bring fame to men, a loveable nobility, a gentle character and virtue. Such was she whose tomb you look on; her soul putting off the body strives to gain the paths of heaven.

338.—ANONYMOUS

HERE stand I, O Pericles, son of Archias, the stone stele, a record of thy chase. All are carved about thy monument; thy horses, darts, dogs, stakes and the nets on them. Alas! they are all of stone; the wild creatures run about free, but thou aged only twenty sleepest the sleep from which there is no awakening.

339.—ANONYMOUS

(Not Sepulchral)

It was not for any sin of mine that I was born of my parents. I was born, poor wretch, and I journey towards Hades. Oh death-dealing union of my parents! Oh for the necessity which will lead me to dismal death! From nothing I was born, and again I shall be nothing as at first. Nothing, nothing is the race of mortals. Therefore make the cup bright, my friend, and give me wine the consoler of sorrow.

340.—ANONYMOUS

Found in Thessalonica

MARATHONIS laid Nicopolis in this sarcophagus, bedewing the marble chest with tears. But it profited him naught. What is left but sorrow for a man alone in the world, his wife gone?

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341.—ΠΡΟΚΛΟΥ

Πρόκλος ἐγὼ Λύκιος γενόμεν γένος, ὃν Συριανὸς
 ἐνθάδ' ἀμοιβὸν εἴης θρέψε διδασκαλίας.
 ξυνὸς δ' ἀμφοτέρων ὅδε σώματα δέξατο τύμβος,
 αἶθε δὲ καὶ ψυχὰς χῶρος ἕεις λελάχοι.

342.—ΑΔΗΛΟΝ

Κάτθανον, ἀλλὰ μένω σε· μενεῖς δέ τε καὶ σύ τιν'
 ἄλλον·
 πάντα ὁμῶς θνητοὺς εἰς Ἄϊδος δέχεται.
 W. H. D. Rouse, *An Echo of Greek Song*, p. 41.

343.—ΑΔΗΛΟΝ

Πατέριον λιγύμυθον, ἐπήρατον, ἔλλαχε τύμβος,
 Μιλτιάδου φίλον υἷα καὶ Ἀττικῆς βαρυτλήτου,
 Κεκροπίης βλάστημα, κλυτὸν γένος Αἰακιδάων,
 ἔμπλεον Αὔσονίων θεσμῶν σοφίης τ' ἀναπάσης, 5
 τῶν πισύρων ἀρετῶν ἀμαρύγματα πάντα φέροντα·
 ἦϊθεον χαρίεντα, τὸν ἦρπασε μόρσιμος αἴσα,
 οἷά τε ἀγλαόμορφον ἀπὸ χθονὸς ἔρνος ἀήτης,
 εἰκοσικαιτέτρατον βιότου λυκάβαντα περῶντα·
 λείψε φίλοις δὲ τοκεῦσι γόον καὶ πένθος ἄλαστον.

344A.—ΣΙΜΩΝΙΔΟΥ

Θηρῶν μὲν κάρτιστος ἐγώ, θνατῶν δ' ὃν ἐγὼ νῦν
 φρουρῶ, τῷδε τάφῳ λαίνῳ ἐμβεβαῶς.
 J. A. Pott, *Greek Love Songs and Epigrams*, ii. p. 6.

344B.—ΚΑΛΛΙΜΑΧΟΥ

Ἄλλ' εἰ μὴ θυμὸν γε Λέων ἐμὸν οὔνομά τ' εἶχεν,
 οὐκ ἂν ἐγὼ τύμβῳ τῷδ' ἐπέθηκα πόδας.

BOOK VII. 341-344B

341.—PROCLUS

I AM Proclus of Lycia, whom Syrianus educated here to be his successor in the school. This our common tomb received the bodies of both, and would that one place might receive our spirits too.

342.—ANONYMOUS

I AM dead, but await thee, and thou too shalt await another. One Hades receives all mortals alike.

343.—ANONYMOUS

THE tomb possesses Paterius, sweet-spoken and loveable, the dear son of Miltiades and sorrowing Atticia, a child of Athens of the noble race of the Aeacidæ, full of knowledge of Roman law and of all wisdom, endowed with the brilliance of all the four virtues, a young man of charm, whom Fate carried off, even as the whirlwind uproots a beautiful sapling. He was in his twenty-fourth year and left to his dear parents undying lament and mourning.

344A.—SIMONIDES

I AM the most valiant of beasts, and most valiant of men is he whom I guard standing on this stone tomb.¹

344B.—CALLIMACHUS

NEVER, unless Leo had had my courage and strength would I have set foot on this tomb.²

¹ Probably on the tomb of Leonidas, on which stood a lion, alluding to his name.

² On the tomb of one Leo, on which stood a lion. 185

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345.—ΑΔΕΣΠΟΤΟΝ

Ἐγὼ Φιλαινὶς ἢ ἴβωτος ἀνθρώποις
 ἐνταῦθα γήρα τῷ μακρῷ κεκοίμημαι.
 μή μ', ὦ μάταιε ναῦτα, τὴν ἄκραν κάμπτων,
 χλεύην τε ποιεῦ καὶ γέλωτα καὶ λάσθην.
 οὐ γάρ, μὰ τὸν Ζῆν' οὐδὲ τοὺς κάτω Κούρους, 5
 οὐκ ἦν ἐς ἄνδρας μάχλος οὐδὲ δημώδης·
 Πολυκράτης δὲ τὴν γονὴν Ἀθηναῖος,
 λόγων τι παιπάλημα καὶ κακὴ γλώσσα,
 ἔγραψεν οἷ' ἔγραψ', ἐγὼ γὰρ οὐκ οἶδα.

346.—ΑΔΕΣΠΟΤΟΝ

Τοῦτό τοι ἡμετέρης μνημῆιον, ἐσθλὲ Σαβῖνε,
 ἢ λίθος ἢ μικρὴ, τῆς μεγάλης φιλίης.
 αἰεὶ ζητήσω σε· σὺ δ', εἰ θέμις, ἐν φθιμένοισι
 τοῦ Λήθης ἐπ' ἔμοι μή τι πῆγς ὕδατος.
 Goldwin Smith, in *The Greek Anthology* (Bohn), liv.

347.—ΑΔΕΣΠΟΤΟΝ

Οὔτος Ἀδειμάντου κείνου τάφος, οὐ διὰ βουλὰς
 Ἑλλὰς ἐλευθερίας ἀμφέθετο στέφανον.
 A. Esdaile, *Lux Juventutis*, p. 80.

348.—ΣΙΜΩΝΙΔΟΥ

Πολλὰ πινὼν καὶ πολλὰ φαγών, καὶ πολλὰ κῆκ'
 εἰπὼν
 ἀνθρώπους, κείμαι Τιμοκρέων Ῥόδιος.
 W. Peter, in his *Specimens*, p. 53; W. H. D. Rouse, *An
 Echo of Greek Song*, p. 72.

BOOK VII. 345-348

345.—ANONYMOUS

I PHILAENIS, celebrated among men, have been laid to rest here, by extreme old age. Thou silly sailor, as thou roundest the cape, make no sport and mockery of me ; insult me not. For by Zeus I swear and the Infernal Lords I was not lascivious with men or a public woman ; but Polycrates the Athenian, a cozener in speech and an evil tongue, wrote whatever he wrote ; for I know not what it was.¹

346.—ANONYMOUS

In Corinth

THIS little stone, good Sabinus, is a memorial of our great friendship. I shall ever miss thee ; and if so it may be, when with the dead thou drinkest of Lethe, drink not thou forgetfulness of me.

347.—ANONYMOUS

THIS is the tomb of that Adeimantus through whose counsel Greece put on the crown of freedom.²

348.—SIMONIDES

HERE I lie, Timocreon of Rhodes, after drinking much and eating much and speaking much ill of men.

¹ A certain obscene book was attributed to Philaenis.

² The Corinthian admiral at the battle of Salamis.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

349.—ΑΔΗΛΟΝ

Βαιὰ φαγὼν καὶ βαιὰ πιὼν καὶ πολλὰ νοσήσας,
ὄψέ μὲν, ἀλλ' ἔθαιον. ἔρρετε πάντες ὁμοῦ.

350.—ΑΔΗΛΟΝ

Ναυτίλε, μὴ πεύθου τίνοσ ἐνθάδε τύμβος ὄδ' εἰμί,
ἀλλ' αὐτὸς πόντου τύγχανε χρηστοτέρου.

351.—ΔΙΟΣΚΟΡΙΔΟΥ

Οὐ μὰ τόδε φθιμένων σέβας ὄρκιον, αἶδε Λυκάμβεω,
αἰ λάχομεν στυγερὴν κληδόνα, θυγατέρες,
οὔτε τι παρθενίην ἠσχύναμεν, οὔτε τοκῆας,
οὔτε Πάρον νήσων αἰπυτάτην ἱερῶν.
ἀλλὰ καθ' ἡμετέρης γενεῆς ῥίγηλὸν ὄνειδος 5
φήμην τε στυγερὴν ἔβλυσεν Ἀρχίλοχος.
Ἀρχίλοχον, μὰ θεοὺς καὶ δαίμονας, οὔτ' ἐν ἀγνιαῖς
εἶδομεν, οὔθ' Ἥρης ἐν μεγάλῳ τεμένει.
εἰ δ' ἦμεν μάχλοι καὶ ἀτάσθαλοι, οὐκ ἂν ἐκείνος
ἦθελεν ἐξ ἡμέων γνήσια τέκνα τεκεῖν. 10

352.—ΑΔΕΣΠΟΤΟΝ, οἱ δὲ ΜΕΛΕΑΓΡΟΤ

Δεξιτερὴν Ἀίδαο θεοῦ χέρα καὶ τὰ κελαινὰ
ὄμνυμεν ἀρρήτου δέμνια Περσεφόνης,
παρθένοι ὡς ἔτυμον καὶ ὑπὸ χθονί· πολλὰ δ' ὁ
πικρὸς
αἰσχρὰ καθ' ἡμετέρης ἔβλυσε παρθενίης

¹ *i.e.* this our tomb.

² Archilochus had accused them of disgraceful conduct in these public places.

BOOK VII. 349-352

349.—ANONYMOUS

AFTER eating little and drinking little and suffering much sickness I lasted long, but at length I did die. A curse on you all!

350.—ANONYMOUS

ASK not, sea-farer, whose tomb I am, but thyself chance upon a kinder sea.

351.—DIOSCORIDES

NOT, by this,¹ the solemn oath of the dead, did we daughters of Lycambes, who have gotten such an evil name, ever disgrace our maidenhead or our parents or Paros, queen of the holy islands; but Archilochus poured on our family a flood of horrible reproach and evil report. By the gods and demons we swear that we never set eyes on Archilochus, either in the streets or in Hera's great precinct.² If we had been wanton and wicked, he would never have wished lawful children born to him by us.³

352

ANONYMOUS, BY SOME ATTRIBUTED TO MELEAGER

WE swear by the right hand of Hades and the dark couch of Persephone whom none may name,⁴ that we are truly virgins even here under ground; but bitter Archilochus poured floods of abuse on

³ Archilochus is only said to have married one of them.

⁴ *i.e.* whose mystic name it was not allowed to utter.

Ἀρχίλοχος· ἐπέων δὲ καλὴν φάτιν οὐκ ἐπὶ καλὰ 5
 ἔργα, γυναικείον δ' ἔτραπεν εἰς πόλεμον.
 Πιερίδες, τί κόρησιν ἔφ' ὑβριστήρας ἰάμβους
 ἐτράπετ', οὐχ ὁσίω φωτὶ χαριζόμεναι;

353.—ΑΝΤΙΠΑΤΡΟΥ ΣΙΔΩΝΙΟΥ

Τῆς πολιῆς τόδε σῆμα Μαρωνίδος, ἧς ἐπὶ τύμβῳ
 γλυπτὴν ἐκ πέτρης αὐτὸς ὄρας κύλικα.
 ἡ δὲ φιλάκρητος καὶ αἰεταλός οὐκ ἐπὶ τέκνοις
 μύρεται, οὐ τεκέων ἀκτείνῳ πατέρι·
 ἐν δὲ τόδ' αἰάζει καὶ ὑπ' ἡρίον, ὅττι τὸ Βάκχου 5
 ἄρμενον οὐ Βάκχου πλήρες ἔπεστι τάφῳ.

354.—ΓΑΙΤΟΥΛΙΚΟΥ

Παίδων Μηδείης οὗτος τάφος, οὗς ὁ πυρίπνους
 ζᾶλος τῶν Γλαύκης θύμ' ἐποίησε γύμων,
 οἷς αἰεὶ πέμπει μελίγματα Σισυφίς αἴα,
 μητρὸς ἀμείλικτον θυμὸν ἰλασκομένα.

355.—ΔΑΜΑΓΗΤΟΥ

Τὴν ἰλαρὰν φωνὴν καὶ τίμιον, ᾧ παριόντες,
 τῷ χρηστῷ “χαίρειν” εἶπατε Πραξιτέλει·
 ἦν δ' ὠνήρ Μουσέων ἰκανὴ μερίς, ἣδὲ παρ' οἴνῳ
 κρήγνος. ᾧ χαίροις Ἄνδριε Πραξίτελες.

356.—ΑΔΗΛΟΝ

Εἷς τινα ὑπὸ ληστοῦ ἀναιρεθέντα καὶ ὑπ' αὐτοῦ πάλιν
 θαπτόμενον

Ζωὴν συλήσας, δωρῇ τάφον· ἀλλὰ με κρύπτεις,
 οὐ θάπτεις. τοίου καυτὸς ὄναιο τάφου.

our maidenhood, directing to no noble end but to war with women the noble language of his verse. Ye Muses, why to do favour to an impious man, did ye turn upon girls those scandalous iambics?

353.—ANTIPATER OF SIDON

THIS is the monument of grey-haired Maronis, on whose tomb you see a wine cup carved in stone. She the wine-bibber and chatterer, is not sorry for her children or her children's destitute father, but one thing she laments even in her grave, that the device of the wine-god on the tomb is not full of wine.

354.—GAETULICUS

THIS is the tomb of Medea's children, whom her burning jealousy made the victims of Glauce's wedding. To them the Corinthian land ever sends peace-offerings, propitiating their mother's implacable soul.

355.—DAMAGETUS

BID good Praxiteles "hail," ye passers-by, that cheering and honouring word. He was well gifted by the Muses and a jolly after-dinner companion. Hail, Praxiteles of Andros!

356.—ANONYMOUS

*On one who was killed by a robber and then buried
by him*

You robbed me of my life, and then you give me a tomb. But you hide me, you don't bury me. May you have the benefit of such a tomb yourself!

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357.—ΑΛΛΟ

Εἰς τὸν αὐτόν

Κἄν με κατακρύπτῃς, ὡς οὐδενὸς ἀνδρὸς ὀρώντος,
ὄμμα Δίκης καθορᾷ πάντα τὰ γινόμενα.

358.—ΑΛΛΟ

Εἰς τὸν αὐτόν

Ἐκτανες, εἰτά μ' ἔθαπτες, ἀτάσθαλε, χερσὶν ἐκείναις
αἷς με διεχρήσω· μή σε λάθοι Νέμεσις.

359.—ΑΛΛΟ

Εἰς τὸν αὐτόν

Εἶ με νέκυν κατέθαπτες ἰδὼν οἰκτίρμονι θυμῷ,
εἶχες ἂν ἐκ μακάρων μισθὸν ἐπ' εὐσεβίῃ·
νῦν δ' ὅτε δὴ τύμβῳ με κατακρύπτεις ὁ φονεύσας,
τῶν αὐτῶν μετέχοις ὥνπερ ἐμοὶ παρέχεις.

360.—ΑΛΛΟ

Εἰς τὸν αὐτόν

Χερσὶ κατακτείνας τάφον ἔκτισας, οὐχ ἵνα θύψῃς,
ἀλλ' ἵνα με κρύψῃς· ταὐτὸ δὲ καὶ σὺ πάθοις.

361.—ΑΔΗΛΟΝ

Τῷ πατὴρ τόδε σῆμα· τὸ δ' ἔμπαλιν ἦν τὸ δίκαιον·
ἦν δὲ δικαιοσύνης ὁ φθόνος ὀξύτερος.

362.—ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟΝΙΚΕΩΣ

Ἐνθάδε τὴν ἱερὴν κεφαλὴν σορὸς ἴδε κέκευθεν
Ἄετίου χρηστοῦ, ῥήτορος ἐκπρεπέος.

BOOK VII. 357-362

(357-360 are anonymous variants on the same theme)

357

THOUGH you hide me as if no one saw you, the eye of Justice sees all that happens.

358

WRETCH! you killed and then buried me with those hands that slew me. May you not escape Nemesis.

359

IF you had found me dead and buried me out of pity, the gods would have rewarded you for your piety. But now that you who slew me hide me in a tomb, may you meet with the same treatment that I met with at your hands.

360

HAVING killed me with your hands you build me a tomb, not to bury me, but to hide me. May you meet with the same fate!

361.—ANONYMOUS

THE father erects this tomb to his son. The reverse had been just, but Envy was quicker than Justice.

362.—PHILIPPUS OF THESSALONICA

HERE the sarcophagus holds the holy head of good Aetius, the distinguished orator. To the house of

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

ἦλθεν δ' εἰς Ἀίδαο δέμας, ψυχὴ δ' ἐν Ὀλύμπῳ
 τέρπεθ' ἕμα Ζηνὶ καὶ ἄλλοισιν μακάρεσσι
 ἀθάνατον δὲ
 οὔτε λόγος ποιεῖν οὔτε θεὸς δύναται.

363.—ΑΔΕΣΠΟΤΟΝ

†Τετμενάνης ὄδε τύμβος εὐγλύπτοιο μετάλλου
 ἥρωος μεγάλου νέκνος κατὰ σῶμα καλύπτει
 Ζηνοδότου· ψυχὴ δὲ κατ' οὐρανόν, ἠΐχι περ Ὀρφεύς,
 ἠΐχι Πλάτων, ἱερὸν θεοδέγμονα θῶκον ἐφεῦρεν.
 Ἴππεὺς μὲν γὰρ ἔην βασιλῆϊος ἄλκιμος οὔτος, 5
 κύδιμος, ἀρτιεπής, θεοείκελος· ἐν δ' ἄρα μύθοις
 Σωκράτεος μίμημα παρ' Αὔσονίοισιν ἐτύχθη·
 παισὶ δὲ καλλιέψας πατρώϊον αἴσιον ὄλβον,
 ὦμογέρων τέθνηκε, λιπὼν ἀπερείσιον ἄλγος
 εὐγενέεσσι φίλοισι καὶ ἄστει καὶ πολιήταις. 10

364.—ΜΑΡΚΟΥ ΑΡΓΕΝΤΑΡΙΟΥ

Ἄκριδι καὶ τέπτιγι Μυρῷ τόδε θήκατο σῆμα,
 λιτὴν ἀμφοτέροις χερσὶ βαλοῦσα κόνιν,
 ἵμερα δακρύσασα πυρῆς ἔπι· τὸν γὰρ αἰοιδὸν
 Ἄδης, τὴν δ' ἐτέρην ἤρπασε Περσεφόνη.

365.—ΖΩΝΑ ΣΑΡΔΙΑΝΟΥ, τοῦ καὶ ΔΙΟΔΩΡΟΥ

Ἄϊδη ὃς ταύτης καλαμώδεος ὕδατι λίμνης
 κωπεύεις νεκύων βάρην, †έλῶν ὀδύνην,
 τῷ Κινύρου τὴν χεῖρα βατηρίδος ἐμβαίνοντι
 κλίμακος ἐκτείνας, δέξο, κελαινὲ Χάρον·
 πλάζει γὰρ τὸν παῖδα τὰ σάνδαλα· γυμνὰ δὲ θεῖναι 5
 ἴχνια δειμαίνει ψάμμον ἔπ' ἠονίην.

BOOK VII. 362-365

Hades went his body, but his soul in Olympus rejoices with Zeus and the other gods , but neither eloquence nor God can make man immortal.

363.—ANONYMOUS

THIS tomb of polished metal covers the body of the great hero Zenodotus; but his soul has found in heaven, where Orpheus and Plato are, a holy seat fit to receive a god. He was a valiant knight in the Emperor's service, famous, eloquent, god-like; in his speech he was a Latin copy of Socrates. Bequeathing to his children a handsome fortune, he died while still a vigorous old man, leaving infinite sorrow to his noble friends, city and citizens.

364.—MARCUS ARGENTARIUS

MYRO made this tomb for her grasshopper and cicada, sprinkling a little dust over them both and weeping regretfully over their pyre; for the songster was seized by Hades and the other by Persephone.

365

ZONAS OF SARDIS, ALSO CALLED DIODORUS

DARK Charon, who through the water of this reedy lake rowest the boat of the dead to Hades . . . reach out thy hand from the mounting-ladder to the son of Cinyras as he embarks, and receive him; for the boy cannot walk steadily in his sandals,¹ and he fears to set his bare feet on the sand of the beach.

¹ The meaning is that he died at an age when he had not yet begun to wear sandals, so these were his first pair.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

366.—ΑΝΤΙΣΤΙΟΥ

Ἄφου προχοαὶ σέ, Μενέστρατε, καὶ σέ, Μένανδρε,
 λαῖλαψ Καρπαθίη, καὶ σέ πόρος Σικελὸς
 ὄλεσεν ἐν πόντῳ, Διονύσιε· φεῦ πόσον ἄλγος
 Ἑλλάδι· τοὺς πάντων κρέσσονας ἀθλοφόρων.

367.—ΑΝΤΙΠΑΤΡΟΥ

Αὔσονος Ἠγερίου με λέγειν νέκυν, ᾧ μετιόντι
 νύμφην ὀφθαλμοὺς ἀμβλὺν κατέσχε νέφος,
 ὄμμασι δὲ πνοιὴν συναπέσβεσε μῦνον ἰδόντος
 κούρην. φεῦ κείνης, Ἥλιε, θευμορίης·
 ἔρροι δὴ κείνο φθονερὸν σέλας, εἴτ' Ὑμέναιος
 ἦψέ μιν οὐκ ἐθέλων, εἴτ' Ἀΐδης ἐθέλων.

5

368.—ΕΡΥΚΙΟΥ

Ἀπθὺς ἐγώ· κείνη γὰρ ἐμὴ πόλις· ἐκ δέ μ' Ἀθηνῶν
 λοιγὸς Ἄρης Ἰταλῶν πρὶν ποτ' ἐληΐσατο,
 καὶ θέτο Ῥωμαίων πολιήτιδα· νῦν δὲ θανούσης
 ὅστέα νησαίη Κύζικος ἠμφίασε.
 χαίροις ἢ θρέψασα, καὶ ἢ μετέπειτα λαχοῦσα
 χθῶν με, καὶ ἢ κόλποις ὕστατα δεξαμένη.

5

369.—ΑΝΤΙΠΑΤΡΟΥ

Ἀντιπάτρου ρητῆρος ἐγὼ τάφος· ἠλίκα δ' ἔπνει
 ἔργα, Πανελλήνων πεύθεο μαρτυρίας.
 κεῖται δ' ἀμφήριστος, Ἀθηνόθεν, εἴτ' ἀπὸ Νείλου
 ἦν γένος· ἠπίρων δ' ἄξιος ἀμφοτέρων.
 ἄστυα καὶ δ' ἄλλως ἐνὸς αἵματος, ὡς λόγος Ἑλλην·
 κλήρω δ' ἢ μὲν αἰὲ Παλλάδος, ἢ δὲ Διός.

5

BOOK VII. 366-369

366.—ANTISTIUS

To thee, Menestratus, the mouth of the Aous was fatal; to thee, Menander, the tempest of the Carpathian Sea; and thou, Dionysius, didst perish at sea in the Sicilian Strait. Alas, what grief to Hellas! the best of all her winners in the games gone.

367.—ANTIPATER OF THESSALONICA

SAY that I am the corpse of Italian Egerius whose eyes when he went to meet his bride were veiled by a dim cloud, which extinguished his life together with his eyesight, after he had but seen the girl. Alas, O Sun, that heaven allotted him such a fate! Cursed be that envious wedding torch, whether unwilling Hymen lit or willing Hades.

368.—ERYCIUS

I AM a woman of Athens, for that is my birthplace, but the destroying sword of the Italians long ago took me captive at Athens and made me a citizen of Rome, and now that I am dead island Cyzicus covers my bones. Hail ye three lands, thou which didst nourish me, thou to which my lot took me afterwards and thou that didst finally receive me in thy bosom.

369.—ANTIPATER OF THESSALONICA

I AM the tomb of the orator Antipater. Ask all Greece to testify to his inspiration. He lies here, and men dispute whether his birth was from Athens or from Egypt; but he was worthy of both continents. For the matter of that, the lands are of one blood, as Greek legend says, but the one is ever allotted to Pallas and the other to Zeus.

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370.—ΔΙΟΔΩΡΟΥ

Βάκχῳ καὶ Μούσῃσι μεμηλότα, τὸν Διοπαίθους,
 Κεκροπίδην ὑπ' ἐμοί, ξεῖνε, Μένανδρον ἔχω,
 ἐν πυρὶ τὴν ὀλίγην ὃς ἔχει κόμιν· εἰ δὲ Μένανδρον
 δίζηαι, δῆεις ἐν Διὸς ἢ μακάρων.

371.—ΚΡΙΝΑΓΟΡΟΥ

Γῆ μεν καὶ μήτηρ κικλήσκετο· γῆ με καλύπτει
 καὶ νέκυν. οὐ κείνης ἦδε χερειοτέρῃ
 ἔσσομαι ἐν ταύτῃ διηρὸν χρόνον· ἐκ δέ με μητρὸς
 ἦρπασεν ἡελίου καῦμα τὸ θερμότατον.
 κείμαι δ' ἐν ξείνῃ, ὑπὸ χερμάδι, μακρὰ γοηθεῖς, 5
 Ἴναχος, εὐπειθῆς Κριναγόρου θεραπείων.

372.—ΛΟΛΛΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΣΟΥ

Γαῖα Ταραντίνων, ἔχε μείλιχος ἀνέρος ἐσθλοῦ
 τόνδε νέκυν. ψεῦσται δαίμονες ἀμερίων·
 ἦ γὰρ ἐὼν Θήβηθεν Ἀτύμμιος οὐκέτι πρόσσω
 ἦνυσεν, ἀλλὰ τεὴν βῶλον ὑπώκισατο·
 ὀρφανικῶ δ' ἐπὶ παιδὶ λιπὼν βίον, εὖνιν ἔθηκεν 5
 ὀφθαλμῶν. κείνω¹ μὴ βαρὺς ἔσσο τάφος.

373.—ΘΑΛΛΟΥ ΜΙΑΗΣΙΟΥ

Δισσὰ φάη, Μίλητε, τεῆς βλαστήματα γαίης,
 Ἴταλὶς ὠκυόρους ἀμφεκάλυψε κόνις·
 πένθεα δὲ στεφάνων ἠλλάξασο· λείψανα δ', αἰαῖ,
 ἔδρακες ἐν βαιῇ κάλπιδι κευθόμενα.
 φεῦ, πάτρα τριτάλαινα· πόθεν πάλιν ἢ πότε τοίους 5
 ἀστέρας ἀνχίσεις Ἑλλάδι λαμπομένους;

¹ Stadtmüller suggests ξείνω, and I render so.

BOOK VII. 370-373

370.—DIODORUS

MENANDER of Athens, the son of Diopeithes, the friend of Bacchus and the Muses, rests beneath me, or at least the little dust he shed in the funeral fire. But if thou seekest Menander himself thou shalt find him in the abode of Zeus or in the Islands of the Blest.

371.—CRINAGORAS

EARTH was my mother's name,¹ and earth too covers me now I am dead. No worse is this earth than the other : in this I shall lie for long, but from my mother the violent heat of the sun snatched me away and in a strange earth I lie under a stone, Inachus, the much bewept and the obedient servant of Crinagoras.

372.—LOLLIUS BASSUS

EARTH of Tarentum, keep gently this body of a good man. How false are the guardian divinities of mortal men! Atymnius, coming from Thebes,² got no further, but settled under thy soil. He left an orphan son, whom his death deprived, as it were, of his eyes. Lie not heavy upon the stranger.

373.—THALLUS OF MILETUS

Two shining lights, Miletus, sprung from thee, doth the Italian earth cover, dead each ere his prime. Thou hast put on mourning instead of garlands, and thou seeest, alas, their remains hidden in a little urn. Alack, thrice unhappy country! Whence and when shalt thou have again two such stars to boast of, shedding their light on Greece?

¹ I take this literally. The name of the slave's mother was Γῆ (Earth). ² A place in Italy not far from Tarentum.

374.—ΜΑΡΚΟΥ ΑΡΓΕΝΤΑΡΙΟΥ

Δύσμορος ἐκρύφθην πόντῳ νέκυς, ὃν παρὰ κῆμα
 ἔκλαυσεν μήτηρ μυρία Λυσιδίκη,
 ψεύστην ἀργάζουσα κενὸν τάφον· ἀλλὰ με δαίμων
 ἄπνουν αἰθυίαις θῆκεν ὁμορρόθιον
 Πυρταγόρην· ἔσχον δὲ κατ' Αἰγαίην ἄλα πότμον, 5
 πρυμνούχους στέλλων ἐκ Βορέαςο κάλους.
 ἀλλ' οὐδ' ὡς ναύτην ἔλιπον δρόμον, ἀλλ' ἀπὸ νηὸς
 ἄλλην παρ' φθιμένοις εἰσανέβην ἄκατον.

375.—ΑΝΤΙΦΙΛΟΥ ΒΥΖΑΝΤΙΟΥ

Δώματά μοι σεισθέντα κατήριπεν· ἀλλ' ἐμὸς ἀπτῶς
 ἦν θάλαμος, τοίχων ὀρθὰ τιναξαμένων,
 οἷς ὑποφωλεύουσαν ὑπήλυθον αἱ κακόμοιροι
 ὠδίνες· σεισμῶ δ' ἄλλον ἔμιξα φόβον.
 μαῖα δέ μοι λοχίων αὐτῆ φύσις· ἀμφοτέροι δὲ 5
 κοινὸν ὑπὲρ γαίης εἶδομεν ἥλιον.

376.—ΚΡΙΝΑΓΟΡΟΥ

Δείλαιοι, τί κεναῖσιν ἀλώμεθα θαρσήσαντες
 ἐλπίσιν, ἀτηροῦ ληθόμενοι θανάτου;
 ἦν ὅδε καὶ μύθοισι καὶ ἤθεσι πάντα Σέλευκος
 ἄρτιος, ἀλλ' ἤβης βαιὸν ἐπαυρόμενος,
 ὑσταταίοις ἐν Ἰβηρσι, τόσον δίχα τηλόθι Λέσβου, 5
 κεῖται ἀμετρήτων ξεῖνος ἐπ' αἰγιαλῶν.

377.—ΕΡΥΚΙΟΥ

Εἰ καὶ ὑπο χθονὶ κεῖται, ὅμως ἔτι καὶ κατὰ πίσσαν
 τοῦ μιανογλώσσου χεύατε Παρθεῖου,

BOOK VII. 374-377

374.—MARCUS ARGENTARIUS

My ill-fated body was covered by the sea, and beside the waves my mother, Lysidice, wept for me much, gazing at my false and empty tomb, while my evil genius sent my lifeless corpse to be tossed with the sea-gulls on the deep. My name was Pnytagoras and I met my fate on the Aegean, when taking in the stern cables because of the north-wind. Yet not even so did I end my voyage, but from my ship I embarked on another boat among the dead.¹

375.—ANTIPHILUS OF BYZANTIUM

(Not Sepulchral)

My house collapsed with the earthquake; yet my chamber remained erect, as its walls stood the shock. There while I lay, as if hiding in a cave, the unhappy labour-pains overtook me, and another dread was mingled with that of the earthquake. Nature herself was the midwife, and the child and I both together saw the sun above the earth.

376.—CRINAGORAS

UNHAPPY men! why do we wander confiding in empty hopes, oblivious of painful death? Here was this Seleucus so perfect in speech and character; but after enjoying his prime but for a season, in Spain, at the end of the world, so far from Lesbos, he lies a stranger on that uncharted coast.

377.—ERYCIUS

EVEN though he lies under earth, still pour pitch on foul-mouthed Parthenius, because he vomited on the

¹ *i.e.* Charon's.

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οὔνεκα Πιερίδεσσιν ἐνήμεσε μυρία κείνα
 φλέγματα καὶ μυσαρῶν ἀπλυσίην ἐλέγων.
 ἤλασε καὶ μανίης ἐπὶ δὴ τόσον, ὥστ' ἀγορευσαὶ 5
 πηλὸν Ὀδυσσείην καὶ βάτον Ἰλιάδα.
 τοιγὰρ ὑπὸ ζοφίαισιν Ἐρινύσιν ἀμμέσον ἦπται
 Κωκυτοῦ κλοιῷ λαιμὸν ἀπαγχόμενος.

378.—ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΔΟΥ

Ἔφθανεν Ἡλιόδωρος, ἐφέσπετο δ', οὐδ' ὅσον ὄρη
 ὕστερον, ἀνδρὶ φίλῳ Διογένεια δάμαρ.
 ἄμφω δ', ὡς ἄμ' ἔναιον, ὑπὸ πλακὶ τυμβεύονται,
 ξυνὸν ἀγαλλόμενοι καὶ τάφον ὡς θάλαμον.

A. Esdaile, *Lux Juventutis*, p. 81.

379.—ΑΝΤΙΦΙΛΟΥ ΒΥΖΑΝΤΙΟΥ

- α. Εἰπέ, Δικαιίρχεια, τί σοι τόσον εἰς ἄλλα χῶμα
 βέβληται, μέσσου γενόμενον πελάγους;
 Κυκλώπων τάδε χεῖρες ἐνιδρύσαντο θαλάσση
 τείχεα· μέχρι πόσου, Γαῖα, βιαζόμεθα;
- β. Κόσμου νηίτην δέχομαι στόλον· εἶσιδε Ῥώμην 5
 ἐγγύθεν, εἰ ταύτης μέτρον ἔχω λιμένα.

380.—ΚΡΙΝΑΓΟΡΟΥ

Εἰ καὶ τὸ σῆμα λυγδίνης ἀπὸ πλακὸς
 καὶ ξεστὸν ὀρθῇ λαοτέκτονος στάθμῃ,
 οὐκ ἀνδρὸς ἐσθλοῦ. μὴ λίθῳ τεκμαίρεο,

Muses those floods of bile, and the filth of his repulsive elegies. So far gone was he in madness that he called the Odyssey mud and the Iliad a bramble. Therefore he is bound by the dark Furies in the middle of Cocytus, with a dog-collar that chokes him round his neck.¹

378.—APOLLONIDES

HELIODORUS went first, and in even less than an hour his wife, Diogenia, followed her dear husband. Both, even as they dwelt together, are interred under one stone, happy to share one tomb, as erst to share one chamber

379.—ANTIPHILUS OF BYZANTIUM

(*Not Sepulchral*)

A. "TELL me, Dicearchia,² why thou hast built thee so vast a mole in the sea, reaching out to the middle of the deep? They were Cyclopes' hands that planted such walls in the sea. How long, O Land, shalt thou do violence to us?" *B.* "I can receive the navies of the world. Look at Rome hard by; is not my harbour as great as she?"

380.—CRINAGORAS

THOUGH the monument be of Parian marble, and polished by the mason's straight rule, it is not a good man's. Do not, good sir, estimate the dead by the

¹ This Parthenius, who lived in the time of Hadrian, was known as the "scourge of Homer."

² Putcoli. The sea is supposed to be addressing the town.

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ὦ λῶστε, τὸν θανόντα. κωφὸν ἢ λίθος,
τῇ καὶ ζοφώδης ἀμφιέννυται νέκυς.
κεῖται δὲ τῆδε τῶλιγιηπελὲς ῥάκος
Εὐνικίδαο, σήπεται δ' ὑπὸ σποδοῶ.

5

381.—ΕΤΡΟΤΣΚΟΥ ΑΠΟ ΜΕΣΣΗΝΗΣ

Ἴπ μία καὶ βίοτοιο καὶ Ἄϊδος ἤγαγεν εἴσω
ναῦς Ἰεροκλείδην, κοινὰ λαχοῦσα τέλη.
ἔτρεφεν ἰχθυβολεῦντα, κατέφλεγε τεθνεῖῶτα,
σύμπλοος εἰς ἄγρην, σύμπλοος εἰς Ἄϊδην.
ὄλβιος ὁ γριπεὺς ἰδίῃ καὶ πόντου ἐπέπλει
νηϊ, καὶ ἐξ ἰδίης ἔδραμεν εἰς Ἄϊδην.

5

382.—ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟΝΙΚΕΩΣ

Ἐπίρω μ' ἀποδοῦσα νέκυν, τριχεῖα θύλασσα,
σύρεις καὶ τέφρης λοιπὸν ἔτι σκύβαλον.
κῆν Ἄϊδη ναυηγὸς ἐγὼ μόνος, οὐδ' ἐπὶ χέρσου
εἰρήνην ἔξω φρικαλέης σπιλίδος.
ἢ τύμβευε κενοῦσα καθ' ὕδατος, ἢ παραδοῦσα
γαίῃ, τὸν κείνης μηκέτι κλέπτε νέκυν.

5

383.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Ἡόνιον τόδε σῶμα βροτοῦ παντλήμονος ἄθρει
σπαρτόν, ἀλιρραγέων ἐκχύμενον σκοπέλων·
τῇ μὲν ἐρημοκόμης κείται καὶ χῆρος ὀδόντων
κόρση· τῇ δὲ χερῶν πενταφυεῖς ὄνυχες,
πλευρά τε σαρκολιπῆ, ταρσοὶ δ' ἐτέρωθεν ἄμοιροι
νευρῶν, καὶ κῶλων ἔκλυτος ἄρμονίη.
οὗτος ὁ πουλυμερῆς εἰς ἦν ποτε. φεῦ μακαριστοί,
ὄσσοι ἀπ' ὠδίνων οὐκ ἴδον ἠέλιον.

5

stone. The stone is senseless and can cover a foul black corpse as well as any other. Here lies that weak rag the body of Eunicides and rots under the ashes.

381.—ETRUSCUS OF MESSENE

THE same boat, a double task exacted of it, carried Hieroclines to his living and into Hades. It fed him by his fishing, and it burnt him dead, travelling with him to the chase and travelling with him to Hades. Indeed the fisherman was very well off, as he sailed the seas in his own ship and raced to Hades by means of his own ship.

382.—PHILIPPUS OF THESSALONICA

THOU gavest me up dead to the land, cruel sea, and now thou carriest off the little remnant of my ashes. I alone am shipwrecked even in Hades, and not even on land shall I cease to be dashed on the dreadful rocks. Either bury me, hiding (?) me in thy waters, or if thou givest me up to the land, steal not a corpse that now belongs to the land.

383.—BY THE SAME

LOOK on this corpse of a most unhappy man scattered on the beach shredded by the sea-dashed rocks. Here lies the hairless and toothless head and here the five fingers of a hand, here the fleshless ribs, the feet without their sinews and the disjointed legs. This man of many parts once was one. Blest indeed are those who were never born to see the sun!

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384.—ΜΑΡΚΟΥ ΑΡΙΕΝΤΑΡΙΟΥ

Ἡ Βρόμιον στέρξασα πολὺ πλέον ἢ τροφος Ἰνώ,
 ἢ λάλος ἀμπελίη γρήϊς Ἀριστομάχη,
 ἠνίκα τὴν ἱερὴν ὑπέδου χθόνα, πᾶν τ' ἐμαράνθη
 πνεῦμα πάρος κυλίκων πλείστον ἐπαυρομένη,
 εἶπε τὰδ· “ὦ Μινοῖ, πῆλαι, φέρε, κάλπιν ἐλαφρὴν· 5
 οἴσω κυάνεον τοῦξ' Ἀχέροντος ὕδωρ·
 καὐτὴ παρθέμιον γὰρ ἀπώλεσα.” τοῦτο δ' ἔλεξε
 ψευδές, ἵν' ἀνγάζῃ κῆν φθιμένοισι πίθον.

385.—ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ

Ἦρωσ Πρωτεσίλαε, σὺ γὰρ πρώτην ἐμνησας
 Ἴλιον Ἑλλαδικοῦ θυμὸν ἰδεῖν δόρατος,
 καὶ περὶ σοῖς τύμβοις ὅσα δένδρεα μακρὰ τέθηλε,
 πάντα τὸν εἰς Τροίην ἐγκεκύηκε χόλον· 5
 Ἴλιον ἦν ἐσίδῃ γὰρ ἀπ' ἀκρεμόνων κορυφαίων,
 καρφούται, πετάλων κόσμον ἀναινόμενα.
 θυμὸν ἐπὶ Τροίῃ πόσον ἔξεσας, ἠνίκα τὴν σὴν
 σώζει καὶ στελέχη μῆνιν ἐπ' ἀντιπάλους.

386.—ΒΑΣΣΟΥ ΔΟΛΛΙΟΥ

Ἦδ' ἐγὼ ἢ τοσάκις Νιόβη λίθος, ὅσσοκι μήτηρ·
 δύσμορος ἢ μαστῶν [θερμὸν] ἔπηξα γάλα·
 Ἄϊδεω πολὺς ὄλβος ἐμῆς ὠδίνος ἀριθμὸς,
 ᾧ τέκον. ᾧ μεγάλης λείψανα πυρκαϊῆς.

387.—ΒΙΑΝΟΡΟΣ

Θειονόης ἔκλαιον ἐμῆς μόρον, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ παιδὸς
 ἐλπίσι κουφοτέρας ἔστενον εἰς ὀδύνας.

¹ i. e. condemn me. cp. Virg. Aen. vi. 492.

384.—MARCUS ARGENTARIUS

OLD Aristomache the talkative friend of the vine, who loved Bacchus much more than did his nurse Ino, when she went under holy earth, and the spirit of her who had enjoyed so many a cup had utterly faded, said "Shake, Minos, the light urn.¹ I will fetch the dark water from Acheron; for I too slew a young husband."² This falsehood she told in order that even among the dead she should be able to look at a jar.

385.—PHILIPPUS

HERO Protesilaus, for that thou didst first initiate Ilion into looking on the wrath of Grecian spears, the tall trees also that grow round thy tomb are all big with hatred of Troy. If from their topmost branches they see Ilion, they wither and cast off the beauty of their foliage. How great was thy boiling wrath against Troy, if tree-trunks preserve the spite thou didst bear thy foes.³

386.—BASSUS LOLLIUS

HERE am I, Niobe, as many times a stone (*sic*) as I was a mother; so unhappy was I that the milk in my breast grew hard. Great wealth for Hades was the number of my children—to Hades for whom I brought them forth. Oh relics of that great pyre!

387.—BIANOR

I WEPT the death of my Theonoe, but the hopes I had of our child lightened my grief. But now

² *i.e.* like the daughters of Danaus, who were compelled to carry water in hell. ³ *cp.* No. 141.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

νῦν δέ με καὶ παιδὸς φθονερὴ γ' ἀπενόσφισε Μοῖρα·
 φεῦ· βρέφος ἐψεύσθην καὶ σὲ τὸ λειπόμενον.
 Περσεφόνη, τόδε πατρὸς ἐπὶ θρήνοισιν ἄκουσον· 5
 θὲς βρέφος ἐς κόλπους μητρὸς ἀποιχομένης.

388.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Ἰχθύσι καὶ ποταμῶ Κλειτώνυμον ἐχθρὸς ὄμιλος
 ὥσεν, ὅτ' εἰς ἄκριν ἦλθε τυραννοφόνος.
 ἀλλὰ Δίκα μιν ἔθαψεν· ἀποσπασθεῖσα γὰρ ὄχθα
 πᾶν δέμας ἐς κορυφήν ἐκ ποδὸς ἐκτέρισεν· 5
 κεῖται δ' οὐχ ὑδάτεσσι διάβροχος· αἰδομένα δὲ
 Γᾶ κεύθει τὸν ἐᾶς ὄρμον ἐλευθερίας.

389.—ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΔΟΥ

Καὶ τίς ὅς οὐκ ἔτλη κακὸν ἔσχατον υἷα κλαύσας;
 ἀλλ' ὁ Ποσειδίππου πάντας ἔθαψε δόμος
 τέσσαρας, οὓς Ἄϊδαο συνήριθμον ἦρπασεν ἡμαρ,
 τὴν πολλὴν παίδων ἐλπίδα κειραμένου.
 πατρὸς δ' ὄμματα λυγρὰ κατομβρηθέντα γόοισι 5
 ὤλετο· κοινὴ πον νύξ μία πάντας ἔχει.

390.—ΑΝΤΙΠΑΤΡΟΥ

Κυλλήνην ὄρος Ἀρκάδων ἀκούεις·
 αὕτη σῆμ' ἐπίκειτ' Ἀπολλοδώρῳ.
 Πίσσηθέν μιν ἰόντα νυκτὸς ὥρῃ
 ἔκτεινεν Διόθεν πεσῶν κεραυνός.
 τηλοῦ δ' Αἰανέης τε καὶ Βεροίης 5
 νικηθεῖς Διὸς ὁ δρομεὺς καθεύδει.

envious fate has bereft me of the boy too. Alas my child, all that was left to me, I am cheated of thee! Persephone, give ear to the prayer of a mourning father, and lay the child in the bosom of its dead mother.

388.—BY THE SAME

THE hostile crowd threw Clitonymus to the fish and the river when he came to the castle to kill the tyrant. But Justice buried him, for the bank falling in honoured with funeral his whole body from head to foot, and he lies unwetted by the water, the earth in reverence covering him, her haven¹ of freedom.

389.—APOLLONIDES

WHO is there that has not suffered the extremity of woe, weeping for a son? But the house of Posidippus buried all four, taken from him in four days by death, that cut short all his hopes of them. The father's mourning eyes drenched with tears have lost their sight, and one may say that a common night now holds them all.

390.—ANTIPATER OF THESSALONICA

You have heard of Cyllene the Arcadian mountain. That is the monument that covers Apollodorus. As he journeyed from Pisa by night the thunderbolt from Zeus killed him; and far from Aeanæ and Beroea² the racer sleeps, conquered by Zeus.

¹ *i.e.* the protector of her freedom.

² Towns in Macedonia.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

391.—ΒΑΣΣΟΤ ΛΟΛΛΙΟΥ

Κλειδοῦχοι νεκῶν, πάσας Ἀΐδαο κελεύθους
φράγγυτε· καὶ στομίοις κλειῖθρα δέχοισθε, πύλαι.
αὐτὸς ἐγὼν Ἀΐδας ἐνέπω· Γερμανικὸς ἄστρων,
οὐκ ἐμός· οὐ χωρεῖ νῆα τόσῃν Ἀχέρων.

392.—ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΔΟΥ ΣΙΝΩΠΕΩΣ

Λαίλαψ καὶ πολὺ κῦμα καὶ ἀντολαὶ Ἄρκτούροιο,
καὶ σκότος, Λίγαίου τ' οἶδμα κακὸν πελάγους,
ταῦθ' ἅμα πάνθ' ἐκύκησεν ἐμὴν νέα· τριχθὰ δὲ
κλασθεῖς
ἴστὸς ὁμοῦ φόρτῳ καμὲ κάλυψε βυθῶ.
ναυηγὸν κλαίετε παρ' αἰγιαλοῖσι, γονῆς,
†Γλησιμένη, κωφὴν στησίμενοι λίθακα.

5

393.—ΔΙΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ ΚΑΡΥΣΤΙΟΥ

Μὴ με κόνι κρύψητε, τί γάρ; πάλι, μηδ' ἔτι ταύτης
ἡόνος οὐκ ὀνοτήν γαῖαν ἐμοὶ τίθετε.
μαίνεται εἷς με θάλασσα, καὶ ἐν χέρσοιό με δειλὸν
εὐρίσκει ραχίαις· οἶδέ με κῆν Ἀΐδη.
χέρσῳ ἐπεκβαίνειν εἰ ἐμεῦ χάριν ὕδατι θυμός,
†πάρκειμαι σταθερῇ μιμνέμεν ὡς ἄταφος.

5

394.—ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟΝΙΚΕΩΣ

Μυλεργάτας ἀνὴρ με κῆν ζωᾶς χρόνοις
βαρυβρομήταν εἶχε δινητὸν πέτρον,

¹ By Germanicus we should understand Tiberius' nephew. The connection between the two couplets is not obvious, and something seems to be missing.

BOOK VII. 391-394

391.—BASSUS LOLLIUS

YE janitors of the dead, block all the roads of Hades, and be bolted, ye entrance doors. I myself, Hades, order it. Germanicus belongs to the stars, not to me; Acheron has no room for so great a ship.¹

392.—HERACLIDES OF SINOPE

THE gale and great waves and the tempestuous rising of Arcturus² and the darkness and the evil swell of the Aegean, all these dashed my ship to pieces, and the mast broken in three plunged me in the depths together with my cargo. Weep on the shore, parents, for your shipwrecked Tlesimenes, erecting a cenotaph.

393.—DIOCLES OF CARYSTUS

COVER me not with dust again. What avails it? Nor continue to put on me the guiltless earth of this strand. The sea is furious with me and discovers me, wretched man, even on the surf-beaten land: even in Hades it knows me. If it is the will of the waves to mount on the land for my sake, I prefer³ to remain on the firm land thus unburied.

394.—PHILIPPUS OF THESSALONICA

THE miller possessed me also during his life, the deep-voiced revolving stone, the wheat-crushing

² In the middle of September.

³ Some such sense is required. Jacobs suggested ἀρκοῦμαι, "I am content."

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

*πυρηφάτον Δάματρος εὐκάρπου λάτρην,
 καὶ καθθανῶν στάλωσε τῷδ' ἐπ' ἠρίῳ,
 σύνθημα τέχνας· ὡς ἔχει μ' αἰεὶ βαρύν,
 καὶ ζῶν ἐν ἔργοις, καὶ θανῶν ἐπ' ὀστέοις.*
5

395.—ΜΑΡΚΟΥ ΑΡΓΕΝΤΑΡΙΟΥ

*Οὗτος ὁ Καλλαίσχρου κενεὸς τάφος, ὃν βαθὺ χεῦμα
 ἔσφηλεν Λιβυκῶν ἐνδρομέοντα πόρων,
 συρμὸς ὅτ' Ὀρίωνος ἀνεστρώφησε θαλάσσης
 βένθος ὑπὸ στυγερῆς οἴδματα πανδυσίης.
 καὶ τὸν μὲν δῖσαντο κυκώμενον εἰν ἀλὶ θῆρες,
 κωφὸν δὲ στήλη γράμμα λέλογχε τύδε.*
5

396.—ΒΙΑΝΟΡΟΣ ΒΙΘΥΝΟΥ

*Οἰδίποδος παίδων Θήβη τάφος· ἀλλ' ὁ πανώλης
 τύμβος ἔτι ζώντων αἰσθίνεται πολέμων.
 κείνους οὐτ' Ἀΐδης ἔδαμάσσατο, κῆν Ἀχέροντι
 μάρνανται· κείνων χῶ τάφος ἀντίπαλος,
 καὶ πυρὶ πῦρ ἤλεγεξαν ἐναντίον. ὦ ἐλεεινοὶ
 παῖδες, ἀκοιμήτων ἀψάμενοι δορύτων.*
5

397.—ΕΡΥΚΙΟΥ ΘΕΤΤΑΛΟΥ

*Οὐχ ὄδε δειλαίου Σατύρου τάφος, οὐδ' ὑπὸ ταύτῃ,
 ὡς λόγος, εὐνήται πυρκαϊῇ Σάτυρος·
 ἀλλ' εἴ που τινὰ πόντον ἀκούετε, πικρὸν ἐκείνον,
 τὸν πέλας αἰγονόμου κλυζόμενον Μυκάλας,
 κείνῳ δινήεντι καὶ ἀτρυγέτῳ ἔτι κείμεναι
 ὑδάτι, μαινομένῳ μεμφόμενος Βορέῃ.*
5

¹ Literally "at the season of the swelling."

BOOK VII. 394-397

servant of fertile Demeter, and on his death he set me up on this tomb, an emblem of his calling. So he finds me ever heavy, in his work while he lived, and now he is dead, on his bones.

395.—MARCUS ARGENTARIUS

THIS is the cenotaph of Callaeschrus, whom the deep undid as he was crossing the Libyan main, then when the force of Orion at the stormy season¹ of his baneful setting² stirred the sea from its depths. The sea-monsters devoured his wave-tossed corpse, and the stone bears but this empty inscription.

396.—BIANOR OF BITHYNIA

THEBES is the tomb of the sons of Oedipus, but the all-destroying tomb feels their still living quarrel. Not even Hades subdued them, and by Acheron they still fight; even their tombs are foes and they dispute still on their funeral pyres.³ O children much to be pitied, who grasped spears never to be laid to rest.

397.—ERYCIUS OF THESSALY

THIS is not the tomb of poor Satyrus; Satyrus sleeps not, as they tell, under the ashes of this pyre. But perchance ye have heard of a sea somewhere, the bitter sea that beats on the shore near Mycale where the wild-goats feed, and in that eddying and desert water yet I lie, reproaching furious Boreas.

² Early in November.

³ See No. 399 for the meaning of this.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

398.—ΑΝΤΙΠΑΤΡΟΥ

Οὐκ οἶδ' εἰ Διόνυσον ὀνόσσομαι, ἢ Διὸς ὄμβρον
 μέμνησ'· ὀλισθηροὶ δ' εἰς πόδας ἀμφότεροι.
 ἀγρόθε γὰρ κατιόντα Πολύξενον ἔκ ποτε δαιτὸς
 τύμβος ἔχει γλίσχρων ἐξεριπόντα λόφῳ·
 κεῖται δ' Αἰολίδος Σμύρνης ἐκάς. ἀλλὰ τις ὄρφνης 5
 δειμαῖνοι μεθύων ἀτραπὸν ὑετίνῃ.

399.—ΑΝΤΙΦΙΛΟΥ

Τηλοτάτω χεύασθαι ἔδει τάφον Οἰδιπόδαο
 παισὶν ἀπ' ἀλλήλων, οἷς πέρας οὐδ' Ἀΐδας·
 ἀλλὰ καὶ εἰς Ἀχέροντος ἕνα πλόον ἠρνήσαντο,
 χῶ στυγερὸς ζῶει κῆν φθιμένοισιν Ἄρης.
 ἠνίδε πυρκαϊῆς ἀνίσσον φλόγα· δαιομένα γὰρ 5
 ἐξ ἑνὸς εἰς δισσίην δῆριν ἀποστρέφεται.

400.—ΣΕΡΑΠΙΩΝΟΣ ΛΑΞΞΑΝΔΡΕΩΣ

Τοῦτ' ὄστευν φωτὸς πολυεργέος. ἦ ῥά τις ἦσθα
 ἔμπορος, ἢ τυφλοῦ κύματος ἰχθυβόλος.
 ἄγγελιον θιητοῖσιν ὅτι σπεύδοντες ἐς ἄλλας
 ἐλπίδας εἰς τοίην ἐλπίδα λυόμεθα.

401.—ΚΡΙΝΑΓΟΡΟΥ

Τῆνδ' ὑπὸ δύσβωλον θλίβει χθόνα φωτὸς ἀλιτροῦ
 ὅστέα μισητῆς τύμβος ὑπὲρ κεφαλῆς,
 στέρνα τ' ἐποκριόμενα, καὶ οὐκ εὐδομον ὀδόντων
 πρίονα, καὶ κώλων δούλιον οἰοπέδην,

398.—ANTIPATER OF THESSALONICA

I KNOW not whether to blame Bacchus or the rain ; both are treacherous for the feet. For this tomb holds Polyxenus who once, returning from the country after a banquet, fell from the slippery hill-side. Far from Aeolian Smyrna he lies. Let everyone at night when drunk dread the rain-soaked path.

399.—ANTIPHILUS

FAR from each other should the tombs of Oedipus' sons have been built, for even Hades ends not their strife. They refused even to travel in one boat to the house of Acheron, and hateful Ares lives in them even now they are dead. Look at the uneven flame of their pyre, how it separates from one into two quarrelling tongues.

400.—SERAPION OF ALEXANDRIA

THIS bone is that of some man who laboured much. Either wast thou a merchant or a fisher in the blind, uncertain sea. Tell to mortals that eagerly pursuing other hopes we all rest at the end in the haven of such a hope.

401.—CRINAGORAS

THE tomb above his odious head crushes the bones of the scoundrel who lies in this unhappy earth ; it crushes the protruding breast and the unsavoury sawlike teeth and the servilely fettered legs and

ἄτριχα καὶ κόρσην, Εὐνικίδου ἡμιπύρωτα 5
 λείψαν', ἔτι χλωρῆς ἔμπλεα τηκεδόνος.
 χθῶν ὧ δυσνύμφευτε, κακοσκήνευς ἐπὶ τέφρης
 ἀνδρὸς μὴ κούφη κέκλισο, μηδ' ὀλίγη.

402.—ΑΝΤΙΠΙΑΤΡΟΥ

Χειμερίου νιφετοῖο περὶ θριγκοῖσι τακέντος
 δῶμα πεσὸν τὴν γραῦν ἔκτανε Λυσιδίκην·
 σῆμα δέ οἱ κωμῆται ὁμώλακες οὐκ ἀπ' ὀρυκτῆς
 γαίης, ἀλλ' αὐτὸν πύργου ἔθεντο τάφου.

403.—ΜΑΡΚΟΥ ΑΡΓΕΝΤΑΡΙΟΥ

Ψύλλος, ὁ τὰς ποθινὰς ἐπιμισθίδας αἰὲν ἐταίρας
 πέμπων ἐς τὰ νέων ἡδέα συμπόσια,
 οὗτος ὁ θηρεύων ἀταλόφρονας, ἐνθάδε κεῖται,
 αἰσχροὺς ἀπ' ἀνθρώπων μισθὸν ἐνεγκάμενος.
 ἀλλὰ λίθους ἐπὶ τύμβου, ὄδοιπόρε, μήτε σὺ βιάλλε, 5
 μήτ' ἄλλον πείσης· σῆμα λέλογχε νέκυς.
 φεῖσαι δ' οὐχ ὅτι κέρδος ἐπήνεσεν, ἀλλ' ὅτι κοινὰς
 θρέψας, μοιχεύειν οὐκ ἐδίδαξε νέους.

404.—ΖΩΝΑ ΣΑΡΔΙΑΝΟΥ

Ψυχράν σευ κεφαλᾶς ἐπαμήσομαι αἰγιαλίτιν
 θίνα κατὰ κρυεροῦ χευάμενος νέκυς·
 οὐ γάρ σευ μήτηρ ἐπιτύμβια κωκύουσα
 εἶδεν ἰλίξαντον σὸν μόρον εἰνάλιον·
 ἀλλὰ σ' ἐρημαῖοί τε καὶ ἄξεινοι πλαταμῶνες 5
 δέξαντ' Αἰγαίης γείτονες ἡϊόνος·
 ὥστ' ἔχε μὲν ψαμάθου μόριον βραχύ, πουλὺ δὲ δάκρυ,
 ξεῖν', ἐπεὶ εἰς ὄλοην ἔδραμες ἐμπορίην.

hairless head, the half consumed remains of Eunicides still full of green putrescence. O earth, who hast espoused an evil bridegroom, rest not light or thinly-sprinkled on the ashes of the deformed being.¹

402.—ANTIPATER OF THESSALONICA

ON the winter snow melting at the top of her house it fell in and killed old Lysidice. Her neighbours of the village did not make her a tomb of earth dug up for the purpose, but put her house itself over her as a tomb.

403.—MARCUS ARGENTARIUS

PSYLLUS, who used to take to the pleasant banquets of the young men the venal ladies that they desired, that hunter of weak girls, who earned a disgraceful wage by dealing in human flesh, lies here. But cast not thou stones at his tomb, wayfarer, nor bid another do so. He is dead and buried. Spare him, not because he was content to gain his living so, but because as keeper of common women he dissuaded young men from adultery.

404.—ZONAS OF SARDIS

ON thy head I will heap the cold shingle of the beach, shedding it on thy cold corpse. For never did thy mother wail over thy tomb or see the sea-battered body of her shipwrecked son. But the desert and inhospitable strand of the Aegean shore received thee. So take this little portion of sand, stranger, and many a tear; for fated was the journey on which thou didst set out to trade.

¹ *cp.* No. 380, an imitation of this.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

405.—ΦΙΛΙΠΠΙΟΥ

ὦ ξεῖνε, φεύγε τὸν χαλαζεπῆ τάφον
τὸν φρικτὸν Ἰππώνακτος, οὔτε χά τέφρα
λαμβιάζει Βουπάλειον ἐς στύγος,
μή πως ἐγείρης σφήκα τὸν κοιμώμενον,
ὃς οὐδ' ἐν ἄδη νῦν κεκοίμικεν χόλον,
σκάζουσι μέτροις ὀρθὰ τοξεύσας ἔπη.

5

406.—ΘΕΟΔΩΡΙΔΑ

Εὐφορίων, ὁ περισσὸν ἐπιστάμενός τι ποιῆσαι,
Πειραϊκοῖς κεῖται τοῖσδε παρὰ σκέλεσιν.
ἀλλὰ σὺ τῷ μύστη ροιὴν ἢ μῆλον ἄπαρξαι,
ἢ μύρτον· καὶ γὰρ ζωὸς ἐὼν ἐφίλει.

407.—ΔΙΟΣΚΟΡΙΔΟΥ

Ἥδιστον φιλέουσι νέοις προσανάκλιμ' ἐρώτων,
Σαπφώ, σὺν Μούσαις ἢ ρά σε Πιερίη
ἢ Ἐλικῶν εὐκισσος, ἴσα πνείουσαν ἐκείναις,
κοσμεῖ, τὴν Ἐρέσω Μοῦσαν ἐν Αἰολίδι,
ἢ καὶ Ὑμὴν Ὑμέναιος ἔχων εὐφεγγέα πεύκην
σὺν σοὶ νυμφιδίων ἴσταθ' ὑπὲρ θαλάμων·
ἢ Κινύρεω νέον ἔρνος ὀδυρομένη Ἀφροδίτῃ
σύνθρηγος, μακάρων ἱερὸν ἄλσος ὀρήης·
πάντη, πότνια, χαῖρε θεοῖς ἴσα· σὰς γὰρ αἰοιδὰς
ἀθανάτων ἄγομεν νῦν ἔτι θυγατέρας.

5

10

¹ He wrote in iambs called "lame" because ending in a spondee.

BOOK VII. 405-407

405.—PHILIPPUS

AVOID, O stranger, this terrible tomb of Hipponax, which hails forth verses, Hipponax whose very ashes cry in iambs his hatred of Bupalus, lest thou wake the sleeping wasp, who not even in Hades has lulled his spite to rest, but in a halting¹ measure launcheth straight shafts of song.

406.—THEODORIDAS

EUPHORION, the exquisite writer of verse, lies by these long walls of the Piraeus. Offer to the initiated singer a pomegranate or apple, or myrtle-berries,² for in his life he loved them.

407.—DIOSCORIDES

SAPPHO, who dost most sweetly pillow the loves of young men, thee verily Pieria or ivied Helicon honour together with the Muses; for thy breath is like to theirs, thou Muse of Aeolian Eresus. Either Hymen Hymenaeus bearing his bright torch stands with thee over the bridal couch; or thou lookest on the holy grove of the Blessed, mourning in company with Aphrodite the fair young son of Cinyras.³ Wherever thou be, I salute thee, my queen, as divine, for we still deem thy songs to be daughters of the gods.

² They were all used in the mysteries.

³ Adonis.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

408.—ΛΕΩΝΙΔΑ

Ἀτρέμα τὸν τύμβον παραμείβετε, μὴ τὸν ἐν ὕπνῳ
 πικρὸν ἐγείρητε σφῆκ' ἀναπανόμενον.
 ἄρτι γὰρ Ἴππώνακτος ὁ καὶ τοκέωνε βαυῆξας
 ἄρτι κεκοίμηται θυμὸς ἐν ἡσυχίῃ.
 ἀλλὰ προμηθήσασθε· τὰ γὰρ πεπυρωμένα κείνου 5
 ῥήματα πημαίνειν οἶδε καὶ εἰν' Αἴδη.

409.—ΑΝΤΙΠΑΤΡΟΥ [ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟΝΙΚΕΩΣ]

Ὀβριμον ἀκαμάτου στίχον αἶνεσον Ἀντιμάχοιο,
 ἄξιον ἀρχαίων ὀφρῦός ἡμιθέων,
 Πιερίδων χαλκευτὸν ἐπ' ἄκμοσιν, εἰ τορὸν οὐας
 ἔλλαχες, εἰ ζαλοῖς τὰν ἀγέλαστον ὄπα,
 εἰ τὰν ἄτριπτον καὶ ἀνέμβατον ἀτραπὸν ἄλλοις 5
 μαίεαι. εἰ δ' ὕμνων σκᾶπτρον Ὀμηρος ἔχει,
 καὶ Ζεὺς τοι κρέσσων Ἐνοσίχθονος· ἀλλ' Ἐνοσίχθων
 τοῦ μὲν ἔφυ μείων, ἀθανάτων δ' ὕπατος·
 καὶ ναετῆρ Κολοφῶνος ὑπέζευκται μὲν Ὀμήρω,
 ἀγεῖται δ' ἄλλων πλάθεος ὕμνοπόλων. 10

410.—ΔΙΟΣΚΟΡΙΔΟΥ

Θέσπιδε ὄδε, τραγικὴν ὃς ἀνέπλασε πρῶτος αἰοιδὴν
 κωμῆταις νεαρὰς καινοτομῶν χαριτας,
 Βάκχος ὅτε τριετῆ¹ κατάγοι χορόν, ᾧ τράγος ἄθλων
 χῶπτικὸς ἦν σύκων ἄρριχος ἄθλον ἔτι.
 οἱ δὲ μεταπλάσσουσι νέοι τάδε· μυρίος αἰῶν 5
 πολλὰ προσευρήσει χᾶτερα· τὰ μὰ δ' ἔμα.

¹ Wilamowitz: τριθῦν MS.

408.—LEONIDAS

Go quietly by the tomb, lest ye awake the malignant wasp that lies asleep; for only just has it been laid to rest, the spite of Hipponax that snarled even at his parents. Have a care then; for his verses, red from the fire, have power to hurt even in Hades.

409.—ANTIPATER OF SIDON

PRAISE the sturdy verse of tireless Antimachus, worthy of the majesty of the demigods of old, beaten on the anvil of the Muses, if thou art gifted with a keen ear, if thou aspirest to gravity of words, if thou wouldst pursue a path untrodden and unapproached by others. If Homer holds the sceptre of song, yet, though Zeus is greater than Poseidon, Poseidon his inferior is the chief of the immortals; so the Colophonian bows before Homer, but leads the crowd of other singers.

410.—DIOSCORIDES

I AM Thespis, who first modelled tragic song, inventing a new diversion for the villagers, at the season when Bacchus led in the triennial chorus whose prize was still a goat and a basket of Attic figs. Now my juniors remodel all this; countless ages will beget many new inventions, but my own is mine.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

411.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Θέσπιδος εὔρεμα τοῦτο, τά τ' ἀγροῖωτιν ἄν' ὕλαι
παίγνια, καὶ κόμους τούσδε, τελειοτέρους
Λίσχυλος ἐξύψωσεν, ὁ μὴ σμιλευτὰ χαράξας
γράμματα, χειμάρρῳ δ' οἷα καταρδόμενα,
καὶ τὰ κατὰ σκηνὴν μετεκαίνισεν. ὦ στόμα πάντη 5
δεξιόν, ἀρχαίων ἦσθά τις ἡμιθέων.

412.—ΛΑΚΑΙΟΤ ΜΕΣΣΗΝΙΟΤ

Πᾶσά τοι οἰχομένῳ, Πυλάδη, κωκύεται Ἑλλάς,
ἄπλεκτον χαιῖταν ἐν χροῖ κειραμένα·
αὐτὸς δ' ἀτμήτιο κόμας ἀπεθήκατο δάφνας
Φοῖβος, ἐὼν τιμῶν ἢ θέμις ὑμνοπόλον·
Μοῦσαι δ' ἐκλαύσαντο· ῥόον δ' ἔστησεν ἀκούων 5
Ἄσωπὸς γοερῶν ἦχον ἀπὸ στομάτων·
ἔλληξεν δὲ μέλαθρα Διωνύσοιο χορείης,
εὔτε σιδηρείην οἶμον ἔβησ' Αἴδεω.

413.—ΑΝΤΙΠΙΑΤΡΟΥ

Οὐχὶ βαθυστόλμων Ἴππαρχία ἔργα γυναικῶν,
τῶν δὲ Κυνῶν ἐλόμαν ῥωμαλέον βίοτον·
οὐδέ μοι ἀμπεχόναι περονήτιδες, οὐ βαθύπελμος
εὐμαρίς, οὐ λιπόων εὐάδε κεκρύφαλος·
οὐλὰς δὲ σκίπῳνι συνέμπορος, ἢ τε συνωδὸς 5
δίπλαξ, καὶ κοίτας βλήμα χαμαιλεχέος.
ἄμμι δὲ Μαιναλίας κάρρων τᾶμιν¹ Ἀταλάντας
τόσσον, ὅσον σοφία κρέσσον ὀριδρομίας.

¹ Hecker suggests *μῆμα*, and I render so.

BOOK VII. 411-413

411.—BY THE SAME

THIS invention of Thespis and the greenwood games and revels were raised to greater perfection by Aeschylus who carved letters not neatly chiselled, but as if water-worn by a torrent. In matters of the stage he was also an innovator. O mouth in every respect accomplished, thou wast one of the demigods of old!

412.—ALCAEUS OF MESSENE

PYLADES,¹ now thou art gone, all Hellas wails shearing her loosened hair, and Phoebus himself took off the laurels from his flowing locks, honouring his singer as is meet. The Muses wept and Asopus stayed his stream when he heard the voice of mourning. The dance of Dionysus ceased in the halls, when thou didst go down the iron road of Hades.

413.—ANTIPATER OF SIDON

I, HIPPARCHIA,² chose not the tasks of amply-robed woman, but the manly life of the Cynics. Nor do tunics fastened with brooches and thick-soled slippers, and the hair-caul wet with ointment please me, but rather the wallet and its fellow-traveller the staff and the course double mantle suited to them, and a bed strewn on the ground. I shall have a greater name than that of Arcadian Atalanta by so much as wisdom is better than racing over the mountains.

¹ A celebrated actor.

² Wife of the Cynic Crates.

414.—ΝΟΣΣΙΔΟΣ ΤΗΣ ΜΕΛΟΠΟΙΟΥ

Καὶ καπυρὸν γελάσας παραμείβεο, καὶ φίλον εἶπών
 ῥήμ' ἐπ' ἐμοί. ῥίνθων εἴμ' ὁ Συρακόσιος,
 Μουσάων ὀλίγη τις ἀηδονίς· ἀλλὰ φλυάκων
 ἐκ τραγικῶν ἴδιον κισσὸν ἐδρεψάμεθα.

415.—ΚΑΛΛΙΜΑΧΟΥ

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

416.—ΑΛΛΟ

Εὐκράτεω Μελέαγρον ἔχω, ξένε, τὸν σὺν Ἑρωτι
 καὶ Μούσαις κερύσανθ' ἠδυλόγους Χάριτας.

417.—ΜΕΛΕΑΓΡΟΥ

Νᾶσος ἐμὰ θρέπτειρα Τύρος· πάτρα δέ με τεκνοῖ
 Ἄτθις ἐν Ἀσσυρίοις ναιομένα, Γάδαρα·
 Εὐκράτεω δ' ἔβλαστον ὁ σὺν Μούσαις Μελέαγρος
 πρῶτα Μενιππείοις συντροχάσας Χάρισιν.
 εἰ δὲ Σύρος, τί τὸ θαῦμα; μίαν, ξένε, πατρίδα κόσμον 5
 ναίομεν· ἐν θνατοῦς πάντας ἔτικτε Χάος.
 πουλυετῆς δ' ἐχάραξα τάδ' ἐν δέλτοισι πρὸ τύμβου·
 γήρως γὰρ γείτων ἐγγύθεν Ἄϊδεω.
 ἀλλὰ με τὸν λαλιὸν καὶ πρεσβύτην προτιειπὼν
 χαίρειν, εἰς γήρας καυτὸς ἴκοιο λάλον.

BOOK VII. 414-417

414.—NOSSIS

LAUGH frankly as thou passest by and speak a kind word over me. I am the Syracusan Rintho, one of the lesser nightingales of the Muses; but from my tragic burlesques I plucked for myself a special wreath of ivy.

415.—CALLIMACHUS

THIS is the tomb of Callimachus that thou art passing. He could sing well, and laugh well at the right time over the wine.

416.—ANONYMOUS

I HOLD, stranger, Meleager, son of Euerates, who mixed the sweet-spoken Graces with Love and the Muses.

417.—MELEAGER

ISLAND Tyre was my nurse, and Gadara, which is Attic,¹ but lies in Syria, gave birth to me. From Eucrates I sprung, Meleager, who first by the help of the Muses ran abreast of the Graces of Menippus.² If I am a Syrian, what wonder? Stranger, we dwell in one country, the world; one Chaos gave birth to all mortals. In my old age I wrote these lines in my tablets before my burial; for old and death are near neighbours. Speak a word to wish me, the loquacious old man, well, and mayst thou reach a loquacious old age thyself.

¹ As regards culture.

² He wrote besides his epigrams satires in which he imitated Menippus.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

418.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Πρώτα μοι Γαδάρων κλεινὰ πόλις ἔπλετο πάτρα,
 ἠνδρωσεῖ δ' ἱερά δεξαμένα με Τύρος·
 εἰς γῆρας δ' ὄτ' ἔβην, ἅ καὶ Δία θρεψαμένα Κῶς
 καμὲ θετὸν Μερόπων ἄστὸν ἐγηροτρόφει.
 Μοῦσαι δ' εἰν ὀλίγοις με, τὸν Εὐκράτεω Μελέαγρον 5
 παῖδα, Μειππέοις ἠγλαίισαν Χάρισιν.

419.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Ἄτρεμας, ὦ ξένε, βαῖνε· παρ' εὐσεβέσιν γὰρ ὁ
 πρέσβυς
 εὔδει, κοιμηθεὶς ὕπνον ὀφειλόμενον,
 Εὐκράτεω Μελέαγρος, ὁ τὸν γλυκύδακρυν Ἔρωτα
 καὶ Μούσας ἰλαραῖς συστολίσας Χάρισιν·
 ὃν θεόπαις ἠνδρωσε Τύρος Γαδάρων θ' ἱερά χθών· 5
 Κῶς δ' ἔρατῆ Μερόπων πρέσβυν ἐγηροτρόφει.
 ἄλλ' εἰ μὲν Σύρος ἐσσί, Σύλαμ· εἰ δ' οὖν σύ γε Φοῖνιξ,
 Ναίδιος· εἰ δ' Ἕλλην, Χαῖρε· τὸ δ' αὐτὸ φρύσον.

420.—ΔΙΟΤΙΜΟΤ ΑΘΗΝΑΙΟΤ

Ἐλπίδες ἀνθρώπων, ἐλαφραὶ θεαί—οὐ γὰρ ἂν ὦδε
 Λέσβον' ὁ λυσιμελῆς ἀμφεκάλυψ' Ἀΐδης,
 ὅς ποτε καὶ βασιλῆϊ συνέδραμε,—ναὶ μετ' Ἐρώτων
 χαίρετε κουφύταται δαίμονες ἀθανάτων.
 αὐλοὶ δ' ἄφθεγκτοὶ καὶ ἀπευθέες, οἷς ἐνέπνευσε, 5
 κεῖσθ', ἐπεὶ οὐ θιάσους . . . οἶδ' Ἀχέρων.

¹ Ptolemy Philadelphus, who was brought up in Cos; cf. Theocr. 17. 58.

BOOK VII. 418-420

418.—BY THE SAME

MY first country was famous Gadara; then Tyre received me and brought me up to manhood. When I reached old age, Cos, which nurtured Zeus,¹ made me one of her Meropian² citizens and cared for my declining years. But the Muses adorned me, Meleager, son of Eucrates, more than most men with the Graces of Menippus.

419.—BY THE SAME

Go noiselessly by, stranger; the old man sleeps among the pious dead, wrapped in the slumber that is the lot of all. This is Meleager, the son of Eucrates, who linked sweet tearful Love and the Muses with the merry Graces. Heavenborn Tyre and Gadara's holy soil reared him to manhood, and beloved Cos of the Meropes tended his old age. If you are a Syrian, Salam! if you are a Phoenician, Naidius³! if you are a Greek, Chaire! (Hail) and say the same yourself.

420.—DIOTIMUS OF ATHENS

YE Hopes of men, light goddesses—for never, were ye not so, had Hades, who bringeth our strength to naught, covered Lesbos, once as blest as the Great King—yea, ye Hopes and ye Loves too, lightest of all deities, farewell! And ye, the flutes he once breathed in, must lie dumb and unheard; for Acheron knoweth no troops of musicians.

² The city of Cos, to distinguish it from an earlier capital of the island, was known as Cos Meropis.

³ This Phoenician word for "Hail" is uncertain. Plautus gives it as "haudoni."

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

421.—ΜΕΛΕΑΓΡΟΥ

Αἰνιγματώδες

Πτανέ, τί σοὶ σιβύνης, τί δὲ καὶ σοὺς εὔαδε δέρμα;
καὶ τίς ἐὼν στίλας σύμβολον ἐσσί τίνος;
οὐ γὰρ Ἔρωτ' ἐνέπω σε—τί γάρ; νεκύεσσι πάροικος
ἴμερος; αἰάζειν ὁ θρασὺς οὐκ ἔμαθεν—
οὐδὲ μὲν οὐδ' αὐτὸν ταχύπουν Κρόνον· ἔμπαλι
γὰρ δὴ

5

κεῖνος μὲν τριγέρων, σοὶ δὲ τέθηλε μέλη.
ἀλλ' ἄρα, ναὶ δοκέω γάρ, ὁ γὰρ ὑπένερθε σοφιστὰς
ἐστί· σὺ δ' ὁ πτερόεις, τοῦνομα τοῦδε, λόγος.

Λατώας δ' ἀμφήκες ἔχεις γέρας, ἔς τε γέλωτα
καὶ σπουδάν, καὶ που μέτρον ἐρωτογράφον.

10

ναὶ μὲν δὴ Μελέαγρον ὁμώνυμον Οἰνέος νιφῶ
σύμβολα σημαίνει ταῦτα συοκτασίης.
χαῖρε καὶ ἐν φθιμένοισιν, ἐπεὶ καὶ Μοῦσαν Ἔρωτι
καὶ Χάριτας σοφίαν εἰς μίαν ἠρμόσαο.

422.—ΛΕΩΝΙΔΑ ΤΑΡΑΝΤΙΝΟΥ

Τί στοχασώμεθά σου, Πεισίστρατε, χίον ὀρώντες
γλυπτὸν ὑπὲρ τύμβου κείμενον ἀστράγαλον;
ἦ ῥά γε μὴ ὅτι Χίος; ἔοικε γάρ· ἦ ῥ' ὅτι παίκτας
ἦσθά τις, οὐ λίην δ', ὦ ἄγαθέ, πλειστοβόλος;
ἦ τὰ μὲν οὐδὲ σύνεγγυς, ἐν ἀκρήτῳ δὲ κατέσβης
Χίῳ; ναὶ δοκέω, τῷδε προσηγγίσαμεν.

5

423.—ΑΝΤΙΠΑΤΡΟΥ ΣΙΔΩΝΙΟΥ

Τὰν μὲν αἰὲ πολύμυθον, αἰὲ λάλον, ὦ ξένε, κίσσα
φύσει, τὰν δὲ μέθας σύντροφον ἄδε κύλιξ,

421.—MELEAGER

An enigmatic epitaph on himself

THOU with the wings, what pleasure hast thou in the hunting spear and boar-skin? Who art thou, and the emblem of whose tomb? For Love I cannot call thee. What! doth Desire dwell next the dead? No! the bold boy never learnt to wail. Nor yet art thou swift-footed Cronos; on the contrary, he is as old as old can be, and thy limbs are in the bloom of youth. Then—yes, I think I am right—he beneath the earth was a sophist, and thou art the winged word for which he was famed. The double-edged attribute of Artemis¹ thou bearest in allusion to his laughter mixed with gravity and perhaps to the metre of his love verses. Yea, in truth, these symbols of boar-slaying point to his name-sake, Meleager, son of Oeneus. Hail, even among the dead, thou who didst fit together into one work of wisdom, Love, the Muses and the Graces.

422.—LEONIDAS OF TARENTUM

WHAT shall we conjecture about you, Pisistratus, when we see a Chian die carved on your tomb?² Shall we not say that you were a Chian? That seems probable. Or shall we say that you were a ganester and not a particularly lucky one, my friend? Or are we still far from the truth, and was your life's light put out by Chian wine? Yes, I think now we are near it.

423.—ANTIPATER OF SIDON

THE jay, stranger, will tell you I was ever a woman of many words, ever talkative, and the cup

¹ The hunting spear.

² The worst cast of the dice was called Chian.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

τὰν Κρήσσαν δὲ τὰ τόξα, τὰ δ' εἶρια τὰν φιλοεργόν,
 ἄνδεμα δ' αὐ μίτρας τὰν πολιοκρόταφον·
 τοιάνδε σταλοῦχος ὄδ' ἔκρυφε Βιπτίδα τύμβος 5
 ἴτιμελάχραντον νυμφιδίαν ἄλοχον.
 ἰλλ', ὦπερ, καὶ χαίρε, καὶ οἰχομένοισιν ἐς ἄδαν
 τὰν αὐτὰν μύθων αὐθις ὄπαζε χάριν.

424.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

- α. Μαστεύω τί σευ Ἄγις ἐπὶ σταλίτιδι πέτρα,
 Λυσιδίκα, γλυπτὸν τόνδ' ἐχάραξε ῥόον·
 ἀνία γὰρ καὶ κημός, ὃ τ' εὐόρنيθι Τανάγρα
 οἰωνὸς βλαστών, θοῦρος ἐγερσιμάχας,
 οὐχ ἄδεν οὐδ' ἐπέοικεν ὑπωροφίαισι γυναιξίν, 5
 ἀλλὰ τὰ τ' ἠλακάτας ἔργα τί θ' ἰστοπόδων.
 β. Τὰν μὲν ἀνεγρομένην με ποτ' εἶρια νύκτερος ὄρνις,
 ἀνία δ' αὐδάσει δώματος ἀνίοχον·
 ἰππαστήρ δ' ὄδε κημὸς ἀείσεται οὐ πολὺμυθον,
 οὐ λάλον, ἀλλὰ καλᾶς ἔμπλεον ἀσυχίας. 10

425.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Μὴ θάμβει, μᾶστιγα Μυροῦς ἐπὶ σίματι λεύσσω,
 γλαῦκα, βίον, χαροπὰν χάνα, θοὰν σκύλακα.
 τόξα μὲν αὐδάσει με πανευτονον ἀγέτιν οἴκου,
 ἠ δὲ κύων τέκνων γνήσια καδομένην·
 μᾶστιξ δ' οὐκ ὀλοῖν, ξένε, δεσπότιν, οὐδ' ἀγέρωχον 5
 δμωσί, κολάστειραν δ' ἔνδικον ἀμπλακίας·
 χὰν δὲ δόμων φυλακᾶς μελεδήμονα· τὰν δ' ἄ<ρ'
 ἄγρυπνον>
 γλαυξ ἄδε γλαυκᾶς Παλλίδος ἀμφίπολον.
 τριοῖσδ' ἀμφ' ἔργασιν ἐγάθειν· ἔθθεν ὄμμενος
 τοιάδ' ἐμᾶ στάλα σύμβολα τεύξε Βίτων. 10

BOOK VII. 423-425

that I was of a convivial habit. The bow proclaims me Cretan, the wool a good workwoman, and the snood that tied up my hair shows that I was grey-headed. Such was the Bittis that this tomb with its stele covers, the wedded wife of But, hail, good sir, and do us who are gone to Hades the favour to bid us hail likewise in return.

424.—BY THE SAME

A. "I SEEK to discover what the meaning of these carvings is that Agis made upon your stele, Lysidice. For the reins and muzzle and the bird who comes from Tanagra celebrated for its fowls, the bold awaker of battles, such are not things that please or become sedentary women, but rather the works of the spindle and the loom." *B.* "The bird of the night proclaims me one who rises in the night to work, the reins tell that I directed my house, and this horse's muzzle that I was not fond of many words and talkative, but full of admirable silence."

425.—BY THE SAME

Do not wonder at seeing on Myro's tomb a whip, an owl, a bow, a grey goose and a swift bitch. The bow proclaims that I was the strict well-strung directress of my house, the bitch that I took true care of my children, the whip that I was no cruel or overbearing mistress, but a just chastiser of faults, the goose that I was a careful guardian of the house, and this owl that I was a faithful servant of owl-eyed Pallas. Such were the things in which I took delight, wherefore my husband Biton carved these emblems on my grave-stone.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

426.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

- α. Εἰπέ, λέων, φθιμένοιο τίνος τάφον ἀμφιβέβηκας,
βουφάγε; τίς τὰς σᾶς ἄξιος ἦν ἀρετᾶς;
β. Τίος Θευδώροιο Τελευτίας, ὃς μέγα πάντων
φέρτερος ἦν, θηρῶν ἴσσον ἐγὼ κέκριμαι.
οὐχὶ μάταν ἔστακα, φέρω δέ τι σύμβολον ἀλκᾶς ὃ
ἀνέρος· ἦν γὰρ διὶ δυσμενέεσσι λέων.

427.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

- Ἄσταλα, φέρ' ἴδω, τίν' ἔχει νέκυν. ἀλλὰ δέδορκα
γράμμα μὲν οὐδέν πω τμαθὲν ὑπερθε λίθου,
ἐννέα δ' ἀστραγάλους πεπτηότας· ὦν πίσυρες μὲν
πρᾶτοι Ἀλεξάνδρου μαρτυρέουσι βόλον,
εἰ δὲ τὸ τᾶς νεότατος ἐφήλικος ἄνθος, Ἐφηβοι, 5
εἷς δ' ὃ γε μανύει Χίον ἀφαιρότερον.
ἦ ῥα τόδ' ἀγγέλλοντι, καὶ ὁ σκάπτροισι μεγαυχῆς
χωὶ θάλλων ἦβα τέρμα τὸ μηδὲν ἔχει;
ἦ τὸ μὲν οὐ· δοκέω δὲ ποτὶ σκοπὸν ἰθὺν ἐλίσσειν 10
ἰόν, Κρηταιεὺς ὡς τις οἰστοβόλος.
ἦς ὁ θανὼν Χίος μὲν, Ἀλεξάνδρου δὲ λελογχῶς
οὔνομ', ἐφηβαίη δ' ὄλετ' ἐν ἀλικία.
ὡς εὐ τὸν φθίμενον νέον ἄκριτα καὶ τὸ κυβευθὲν
πνεῦμα δι' ἀφθέγκτων εἰπέ τις ἀστραγάλων.

428.—ΜΕΛΕΑΓΡΟΥ

Εἰς Ἀντίπατρον τὸν Σιδώνιον

- Ἄσταλα, σύνθημα τί σοι γοργωπὸς ἀλέκτωρ
ἔστα, καλλαῖνα σκαπτοφόρος πτέρυγι,
ποσσὶν ὑφαρπάζων Νίκας κλάδον; ἄκρα δ' ἐπ' αὐτᾶς
βαθμῖδος προπεσῶν κέκλιται ἀστράγαλος.

BOOK VII. 426-428

426.—BY THE SAME

A. "TELL, lion, thou slayer of kine, on whose tomb thou standest there and who was worthy of thy valour." B. "Teleutias, the son of Theodorus, who was far the most valiant of men, as I am judged to be of beasts. Not in vain stand I here, but I emblem the prowess of the man, for he was indeed a lion to his enemies."

427.—BY THE SAME

COME let us see who lies under this stone. But I see no inscription cut on it, only nine cast dice, of which the first four represent the throw called Alexander, the next four that called Ephebus—the bloom of youthful maturity—and the one the more unlucky throw called Chian. Is their message this, that both the proud sceptred potentate and the young man in his flower end in nothing, or is that not so?—I think now like a Cretan archer I shall shoot straight at the mark. The dead man was a Chian, his name was Alexander and he died in youth. How well one told through dumb dice of the young man dead by ill-chance and the life staked and lost!

428.—MELEAGER

On Antipater of Sidon

TELL me, thou stone, why does this bright-eyed cock stand on thee as an emblem, bearing a sceptre in his lusted wing and seizing in his claws the branch of victory, while cast at the very edge of the

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

ἢ ῥά γε νικάεντα μάχα σκαπτοῦχον ἄνακτα 5
 κρύπτεις; ἀλλὰ τί σοι παίγιον ἀστράγαλος;
 πρὸς δέ, τί λιτὸς ὁ τύμβος; ἐπιπρέπει ἀνδρὶ πενι-
 χρῶ,
 ὄρνιθος κλαγγαῖς νυκτὸς ἀνεγρομένῳ.
 οὐ δοκέω· σκάπτρον γὰρ ἀναίνεται. ἀλλὰ σὺ κεύθεις 10
 ἀθλοφόρον, νίκαν ποσσὶν αἰεράμενον.
 οὐ ψαύω καὶ τῆδε· τί γὰρ ταχύς εἴκελος ἀνὴρ
 ἀστραγάλῳ; νῦν δὴ τῶτρεκὲς ἐφρασάμαν·
 φοῖνιξ οὐ νίκαν ἐνέπει, πάτραν δὲ μεγαυχῆ
 ματέρα Φοινίκων, τὰν πολύπαιδα Τύρον·
 ὄρνις δ', ὅτι γεγωνὸς ἀνὴρ, καὶ που περὶ Κυπριν 15
 πρᾶτος κῆν Μούσαις ποικίλος ὑμνοθέτας.
 σκάπτρα δ' ἔχει σύνθημα λόγου· θνύσκειν δὲ
 πεσόντα
 οἶνοβρεχῆ, προπετῆς ἐννέπει ἀστράγαλος.
 καὶ δὴ σύμβολα ταῦτα· τὸ δ' οὔνομα πέτρος αἰεῖδει,
 Ἄντίπατρον, προγόνων φύντ' ἀπ' ἐρισθενέων. 20

429.—ΑΛΚΑΙΟΥ ΜΙΤΤΛΗΝΑΙΟΥ

Δίξημαι κατὰ θυμὸν ὅτου χάριν ἂ παροδίτις
 δισσάκι φῖ μόνον γράμμα λέλογχε πέτρος,
 λαοτύποις σμίλαις κεκολαμμένον. ἄρα γυναικὶ
 τᾶ χθονὶ κευθομένα Χιλιὰς ἦν ὄνομα;
 τοῦτο γὰρ ἀγγέλλει κορυφούμενος εἰς ἓν ἀριθμὸς. 5
 ἢ τὸ μὲν εἰς ὀρθὰν ἀτραπὸν οὐκ ἔμολεν,
 αἰ δ' οἰκτρὸν ταίουσα τὸδ' ἠρίον ἔπλετο Φιδίς;
 νῦν σφιγγὸς γρίφους Οἰδίπος ἐφρασάμην.
 αἰνετὸς οὐκ δισσοῖο καμῶν αἰνιγμα τύποιο,
 φέγγος μὲν ξυνετοῖς, ἀξυνέτοις δ' ἔρεβος 10

base lies a die? Dost thou cover some sceptred king victorious in battle? But why the die thy plaything? And besides, why is the tomb so simple? It would suit a poor man woke up o' nights by the crowing of the cock. But I don't think that is right, for the sceptre tells against it. Then you cover an athlete, a winner in the foot-race? No, I don't hit it off so either, for what resemblance does a swift-footed man bear to a die? Now I have it: the palm does not mean victory, but prolific Tyre, the proud mother of palms, was the dead man's birthplace; the cock signifies that he was a man who made himself heard, a champion too I suppose in love matters and a versatile songster. The sceptre he holds is emblematic of his speech and the die cast wide means that in his cups he fell and died. Well, these are symbols, but the stone tells us his name, Antipater, descended from most puissant ancestors.

429.—ALCAEUS OF MITYLENE

I ASK myself why this road-side stone has only two phis chiselled on it. Was the name of the woman who is buried here Chilias?¹ The number which is the sum of the two letters points to this. Or am I astray in this guess and was the name of her who dwells in this mournful tomb Phidis?² Now am I the Oedipus who has solved the sphinx's riddle. He deserves praise, the man who made this puzzle out of two letters, a light to the intelligent and darkness to the unintelligent.

¹ φ stands for 500.² *i.e.* φ δίς, twice φ.

430.—ΔΙΟΣΚΟΡΙΔΟΥ

Τίς τὰ νεοσκύλευτα ποτὶ δρυὶ τᾶδε καθάψεν
 ἔντα; τῷ πέλτα Δωρὶς ἀναγράφεται;
 πλάθει γὰρ Θυρεάτις ὑφ' αἵματος ἄδε λοχιτᾶν,
 χᾶμες ἀπ' Ἀργείων τοὶ δύο λειπόμεθα.
 πάντα νέκυν μᾶστευε δεδουπότα, μὴ τις, ἔτ' ἔμπρους 5
 λειπόμενος, Σπάρτα κῦδος ἔλαμψε νόθον.
 ἴσχε βάσιν. νίκα γὰρ ἐπ' ἀσπίδος ὠδε Λακώνων
 φωνεῖται θρόμβοις αἵματος Ὀθρυάδα,
 χῶ τότε μοχθήσας σπαίρει πέλας. ἃ πρόπατορ Ζεῦ,
 στύξον ἀνικάτω σύμβολα φυλόπιδος. 10

431.—ΑΔΗΛΟΝ, οἱ δὲ ΣΙΜΩΝΙΔΟΥ

Οἷδε τριηκόσιοι, Σπάρτα πατρί, τοῖς συναρίθμοις
 Ἴναχίδαις Θυρεᾶν ἀμφὶ μαχессάμενοι,
 αὐχένας οὐ στρέψαντες, ὅπα ποδὸς ἴχνια πρᾶτον
 ἀρμόσαμεν, ταῦτα καὶ λίπομεν βιοτᾶν.
 ἄρσει δ' Ὀθρυάδαο φόνῳ κεκαλυμμένον ὄπλον 5
 καρύσσει. “Θυρέα, Ζεῦ, Λακεδαιμονίων.”
 αἱ δέ τις Ἀργείων ἔφυγεν μόρον, ἧς ἀπ' Ἀδράστου.
 Σπάρτα δ' οὐ τὸ θανεῖν, ἀλλὰ φυγεῖν θάνατος.

432.—ΔΑΜΑΓΗΤΟΥ

ὦ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, τὸν ἀρήϊον ὕμνιν ὁ τύμβος
 Γύλλιν ὑπὲρ Θυρέας οὔτος ἔχει φθίμενον,
 ἄνδρας ὃς Ἀργείων τρεῖς ἔκτανε, καὶ τόδ' ἔειπεν.
 “Τεθναίην Σπάρτας ἄξια μησάμενος.”

¹ This refers to the celebrated fight at Thyrae between three hundred Argives and as many Spartans. Two Argives survived at the end, who, thinking all the Spartans dead, went off to announce the victory; but the Spartan Othryadas

430.—DIOSCORIDES

Who hung the newly-stripped arms on this oak?
 By whom is the Dorian shield inscribed? For this
 land of Thyrea is soaked with the blood of champions
 and we are the only two left of the Argives. Seek
 out every fallen corpse, lest any left alive illu-
 minate Sparta in spurious glory. Nay! stay thy
 steps, for here on the shield the victory of the
 Spartans is announced by the clots of Othryadas'
 blood, and he who wrought this still gasps hard
 by. O Zeus our ancestor, look with loathing on
 those tokens of a victory that was not won.¹

431.—ANONYMOUS, SOME SAY BY SIMONIDES

We the three hundred, O Spartan fatherland,
 fighting for Thyrea with as many Argives, never
 turning our necks, died there where we first planted
 our feet. The shield, covered with the brave blood of
 Othryadas proclaims "Thyrea, O Zeus, is the Lace-
 demonians'." But if any Argive escaped death he
 was of the race of Adrastus.² For a Spartan to fly,
 not to die, is death.

432.—DAMAGETUS

O SPARTANS, the tomb holds your martial Gyllis
 who fell for Thyrea. He killed three Argives,
 and exclaimed, "Let me die having wrought a deed
 worthy of Sparta."

remained on the field and, according at least to this epigram,
 the next, and No. 526, erected a trophy and inscribed it
 with his blood.

² The only one of the seven Argive leaders who returned
 from Thebes.

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433.—ΤΤΜΝΕΩ

Τὸν παραβάντα νόμους Δαμάτριον ἔκτανε μάτηρ
 ἅ Λακεδαιμονία τὸν Λακεδαιμόνιον.
 θηκτὸν δ' ἐν προβολᾷ θεμένα ξίφος, εἶπεν, ὀδόντα
 ὄξυν ἐπιβρύκουσ', οἷα Λάκαινα γυνά·
 “Ἐρρε κακὸν σκυλάκευμα, κακὰ μερίς, ἔρρε ποθ'
 ἄδαν,
 ἔρρε· τὸν οὐ Σπάρτας ἄξιον οὐδ' ἔτεκον.”

5

434.—ΔΙΟΣΚΟΡΙΔΟΥ

Εἰς δῆϊων πέμψασα λόχους Δημαινέτη ὀκτὼ
 παῖδας, ὑπὸ στήλῃ πάντας ἔθαπτε μιᾷ.
 δάκρυα δ' οὐκ ἔρρηξ' ἐπὶ πένθεσιν· ἀλλὰ τόδ' εἶπεν
 μῦνον· “Ἴω, Σπάρτα, σοὶ τέκνα ταῦτ' ἔτεκον.”

435.—ΝΙΚΑΝΔΡΟΥ

Εὐπυλίδας, Ἐράτων, Χαῖρις, Λύκος, Ἄγις, Ἀλέξων,
 ἐξ Ἴφικρατίδα παῖδες, ἀπωλόμεθα
 Μεσσάνας ὑπὸ τείχος· ὁ δ' ἔβδομος ἄμμε Γύλιππος
 ἐν πυρὶ θεῖς μεγάλην ἦλθε φέρων σποδιάν,
 Σπάρτα μὲν μέγα κῦδος, Ἀλεξίππα δὲ μέγ' ἄχθος 5
 ματρί· τὸ δ' ἐν πάντων καὶ καλὸν ἐντάφιον.

436.—ΗΓΕΜΟΝΟΣ

Εἶποι τις παρὰ τύμβον ἰὼν ἀγέλαστος ὀδίτας
 τοῦτ' ἔπος· “Ὀγδώκοντ' ἐνθάδε μυριάδας
 Σπάρτας χίλιοι ἄνδρες ἐπέσχον λήματι Περσῶν,
 καὶ θάνον ἀστρεπτεῖ· Δῶριος ἅ μελέτα.”

433.—TYMNES

HIS Spartan mother slew the Spartan Demetrius for transgressing the law. Bringing her sharp sword to the guard, she said, gnashing her teeth, like a Laconian woman as she was: "Perish, craven whelp, evil piece, to Hell with thee! He who is not worthy of Sparta is not my son."

434.—DIOSCORIDES

DEMAENETA sent eight sons to encounter the phalanx of the foes, and she buried them all beneath one stone. No tear did she shed in her mourning, but said this only: "Ho! Sparta, I bore these children for thee."

435.—NICANDER

WE the six sons of Iphicratides, Eupylidas, Eraton, Chaeris, Lycus, Agis, and Alexon fell before the wall of Messene, and our seventh brother Gylippus having burnt our bodies came home with a heavy load of ashes, a great glory to Sparta, but a great grief to Alexippa our mother. One glorious shroud wrapped us all.

436.—HEGEMON

SOME stranger passing gravely by the tomb might say, "Here a thousand Spartans arrested by their valour the advance of eighty myriads of Persians, and died without turning their backs. That is Dorian discipline."

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437.—ΦΑΕΝΝΟΥ

Οὐκ ἔτλας, ὄριστε Λεωνίδα, αὐτὶς ἰκέσθαι
 Εὐρώταν, χαλεπῶ σπερχόμενος πολέμῳ·
 ἄλλ' ἐπὶ Θερμοπύλαισι τὸ Περσικὸν ἔθνος ἀμύνων
 ἐδμάθης, πατέρων ἀζόμενος νόμιμα.

438.—ΔΑΜΑΓΗΤΟΥ

Ἦλεο δὴ πατέρων περὶ ληΐδα καὶ σύ, Μαχάτα,
 δριμὺν ἐπ' Αἰτωλοῖς ἀντιφέρων πόλεμον,
 πρωθήβας· χαλεπὸν γὰρ Ἀχαιικὸν ἄνδρα νοῆσαι
 ἄλκιμον, εἰς πολιὰν ὅστις ἔμεινε τρίχα.

439.—ΘΕΟΔΩΡΙΔΑ

Οὔτω δὴ Πύλιον τὸν Ἀγήνορος, ἄκριτε Μοῖρα,
 πρῶϊον ἐξ ἥβας ἔθρισας Αἰολέων,
 Κῆρας ἐπισσεύσασα βίου κύνας. ὦ πόποι, ἀνὴρ
 οἶος ἀμειδήτῳ κεῖται ἔλωρ Ἀΐδη.

440.—ΛΕΩΝΙΔΑ ΤΑΡΑΝΤΙΝΟΥ

Ἦριον, οἶον νυκτὶ καταφθιμένοιο καλύπτεις
 ὀστέον, οἶν, γαῖ', ἀμφέχανες κεφαλὴν,
 πολλὸν μὲν ξανθαῖσιν ἀρεσκομένου Χαρίτεσσι,
 πολλοῦ δ' ἐν μνήμῃ πᾶσιν Ἀριστοκράτους.
 ἦδει Ἀριστοκράτης καὶ μείλιχα δημολογῆσαι,
 [στρεβλὴν οὐκ ὀφρὺν ἐσθλὸς ἐφελκόμενος·
 ἦδει καὶ Βάκχοιο παρὰ κρητῆρος ἄδηριν]
 ἰθῦναι κείνην εὐκύλικα λαλήν·
 ἦδει καὶ ξείνοισι καὶ ἐνδήμοισι προσηνέα
 ἔρδειν. γαῖ' ἐρατὴ, τοῖου ἔχεις φθίμενον.

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437.—PHAENNUS

LEONIDAS, bravest of men, thou couldst not endure to return to the Eurotas when sore pressed by the war, but in Thermopylae resisting the Persians thou didst fall reverencing the usage of thy fathers.

438.—DAMAGETUS

IN thy first youth thou didst perish too, Machatas, grimly facing the Aetolians in the portion of thy fathers. It is hard to find a brave Achaean who hath survived till his hairs are grey.

439.—THEODORIDAS

UNDISCERNING Fate, hounding on thy pack of demons that hunt life, thus thou hast cut off from the Aeolian youth before his time Pylus the son of Agenor. Ye gods, what a man lies low, the spoil of sombre Hades!

440.—LEONIDAS OF TARENTUM

O TOMB, what a man was he, the dead whose bones thou dost hide in the night: O earth, what a head thou hast engulfed! Very pleasing was Aristocrates to the flaxen-haired Graces; much is his memory treasured by all. Aristocrates could converse sweetly, without a frown, and over the wine¹ he could guide well the convivial flow of talk; and well he knew how to confer kindness on compatriots and strangers. Such, beloved earth, is the dead who is thine.

¹ The bracketed verses which I render only summarily are supplied by Planudes and probably not genuine.

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441.—ΑΡΧΙΛΟΧΟΥ

Ἐψηλοὺς Μεγάτιμον Ἀριστοφύωντά τε Νάξου
κίενας, ὃ μεγάλη γαῖ', ὑπένερθεν ἔχεις.

442.—ΣΙΜΩΝΙΔΟΥ

Εὐθυμάχων ἀνδρῶν μνησώμεθα, τῶν ὄδε τύμβος,
οἱ θάνον εὐμηλον ῥύόμενοι Τεγέαν,
αἰχμηταὶ πρὸ πόλλης, ἵνα σφίσι μὴ καθέληται
Ἑλλὰς ἀποφθιμένου κρατὸς ἐλευθερίας.

443.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Τῶνδε ποτὲ στέρνοισι ταυηγλώχινας οἴστοὺς
λοῦσεν φοινίσσα θούρος Ἄρης ψακάδι.
ἰντὶ δ' ἀκουτοδόκων ἀνδρῶν μνημεῖα θανόντων.
ἄψυχ' ἐμφύχων, ἄδε κέκευθε κόνις.

444.—ΘΕΑΙΤΗΤΟΥ

Χείματος οἰνωθέντα τὸν Ἀνταγόρεω μέγαν οἶκον
ἐκ νυκτῶν ἔλαθεν πῦρ ὑπονειμήμειον·
ὀγδώκοντα δ' ἰριθμὸν ἐλεύθεροι ἄμμιγα δούλοις
τῆς ἐχθρῆς ταύτης πυρκαϊῆς ἔτυχον.
οὐκ εἶχον διελεῖν προσκηδέες ὅστέα χωρίς·
ξυνὴ δ' ἦν κάλπις, ξυνὰ δὲ τὰ κτέρεια·
εἷς καὶ τύμβος ἀνέστη· ἀτὰρ τὸν ἕκαστον ἐκείνων
οἶδε καὶ ἐν τέφρῃ ῥηϊδίως Ἀΐδης.

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445.—ΠΕΡΣΟΥ ΘΗΒΑΙΟΥ

Μαντιάδας, ὃ ξεῖνε, καὶ Εὐστρατος, υἱὲς Ἐχέλλου.
Δυμαῖοι, κραναῆ κείμεθ' ἐνὶ ξυλόχῳ,
ἀγραυλοὶ γενεῆθεν ὀροῖτύποι. οἱ δ' ἐπὶ τύμβῳ.
μανυταὶ τέχνας, δουροτόμοι πελέκεις.

BOOK VII. 441-445

441.—ARCHILOCHUS

GREAT earth, thou hast beneath thee the tall pillars of Naxos, Megatimus and Aristophon.

442.—SIMONIDES

LET us ever remember the men whose tomb this is, who turned not from the battle but fell in arms before their city, defending Tegea rich in flocks, that Greece should never strip from their dead heads the crown of freedom.

443.—BY THE SAME

ONCE in the breasts of these men did Ares wash with red rain his long-barbed arrows. Instead of men who stood and faced the shafts this earth covers memorials of the dead, lifeless memorials of their living selves.

444.—THEAETETUS

THE secretly creeping flames, on a winter night, when all were heavy with wine, consumed the great house of Antagoras. Free men and slaves together, eighty in all, perished on this fatal pyre. Their kinsmen could not separate their bones, but one common urn, one common funeral was theirs, and one tomb was erected over them. Yet readily can Hades distinguish each of them in the ashes.

445.—PERSES OF THEBES

WE lie, stranger, in the rough woodland, Mantiades and Eustratus of Dyme, the sons of Echellus, rustic wood-cutters as our fathers were; and to shew our calling the woodman's axes stand on our tomb.

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446.—ΠΓΗΣΙΠΠΟΥ

Ἑρμιονεὺς ὁ ξεῖνος, ἐν ἀλλοδαπῶν δὲ τέθειπται,
 Ζωΐλος, Ἀργεῖαν γαῖαν ἐφессάμενος,
 ἂν ἐπὶ οἱ βαθύκολπος ἀμάσατο δάκρυσι νύμφα
 λειβομένα, παῖδές τ' εἰς χροῶα κειράμενοι.

447.—ΚΑΛΛΙΜΑΧΟΥ

Σύντομος ἦν ὁ ξεῖνος· ὁ καὶ στίχος· οὐ μακρὰ λέξω·
 “Θῆρις Ἀρισταίου, Κρής” ἐπ’ ἐμοὶ δόλιχος.

448.—ΛΕΩΝΙΔΑ ΤΑΡΑΝΤΙΝΟΥ

Πραταλίδα τὸ μνᾶμα Λυκαστίω, ἄκρον ἐρώτων
 εἰδότης, ἄκρα μάχας, ἄκρα λινοστασίας,
 ἄκρα χοροϊτυπίας. χθόνιοι, <Μίνωϊ τὸν ἄνδρα>
 τοῦτον, Κρηταιεῖς Κρήτα, παρῳκίσατε.

449.—ΑΛΛΟ

Πραταλίδα παιδεῖον Ἔρωσ πόθου, Ἄρτεμις ἄγραν,
 Μοῦσα χορούς, Ἄρης ἐγγυάλιξε μάχαν.
 πῶς οὐκ εὐαίων ὁ Λυκάστιος, ὃς καὶ ἔρωτι
 ἄρχε καὶ ἐν μολπᾷ, καὶ δορὶ καὶ στάλικι;

450.—ΔΙΟΣΚΟΡΙΔΟΥ

Τῆς Σαμῆς τὸ μνῆμα Φιλαιίδος· ἀλλὰ προσειπεῖν
 πλῆθί με, καὶ στήλης πλησίον, ὦνερ, ἴθι.
 οὐκ εἶμ' ἢ τὰ γυναιξὶν ἀναγράψασα προσάντη
 ἔργα, καὶ Αἰσχύνην οὐ νομίσασα θεῶν.

BOOK VII. 446-450

446.—HEGESIPPUS

THE stranger is Zoilus of Hermione, but he lies buried in a foreign land, clothed in this Argive earth, which his deep-bosomed wife, her cheeks bedewed with tears, and his children, their hair close cut, heaped on him.

447.—CALLIMACHUS

THE stranger was brief; so shall the verse be. I will not tell a long story "Theris Aristæus' son, a Cretan."—For me it is too long.

448.—LEONIDAS OF TARENTUM

THE tomb is that of Protalidas of Lycastus who was supreme in love, war, the chase and the dance. Ye judges of the under-world, yourselves Cretans, ye have taken the Cretan to your company.

449.—ANONYMOUS

LOVE gave to Protalidas success in the pursuit of his boy loves, Artemis in the chase, the Muse in the dance and Ares in war. Must we not call him blest, the Lycastian supreme in love and song, with the spear and the hunting-net!

450.—DIOSCORIDES

THE tomb is that of Samian Philaenis; but be not ashamed, Sir, to speak to me and to approach the stone. I am not she who wrote those works offensive to ladies, and who did not acknowledge Modesty to

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ἀλλὰ φιλαιδήμων, ναὶ ἐμὸν τάφον· εἰ δέ τις ἡμέας 5
 αἰσχύνων λαμυρὴν ἔπλασεν ἱστορίην,
 τοῦ μὲν ἀναπτύξαι χρόνος οὔνομα· τὰμὰ δὲ λυγρὴν
 ὄστέα τερφθεῖη κληδόν' ἀπωσαμένης.

451.—ΚΑΛΛΙΜΑΧΟΥ

Τῆδε Σάων ὁ Δίκωνος Ἀκάνθιος ἱερὸν ὕπνου
 κοιμᾶται. θνήσκειν μὴ λέγε τοὺς ἀγαθοὺς.

J. A. Pott, *Greek Love Songs and Epigrams*, i. p. 36.

452.—ΛΕΩΝΙΔΑ

Μεμνησθ' Εὐβούλοιο σαόφρονος, ᾧ παριόντες.
 πίνωμεν· κοινὸς πᾶσι λιμὴν Ἀΐδης.

453.—ΚΑΛΛΙΜΑΧΟΥ

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

454.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Τὸν βαθὴν οἰνοπότην Ἐρασίξενον ἢ δις ἐφεξῆς
 ἀκρήτου προποθείσ' ᾧχετ' ἔχουσα κύλιξ.

455.—ΛΕΩΝΙΔΑ

Μαρωνὶς ἢ φίλοιος, ἢ πίθων σποῶς,
 ἐνταῦθα κεῖται γρηῆς, ἧς ὑπὲρ τάφου
 γνωστὸν πρόκειται πᾶσιν Ἀττικὴ κύλιξ.
 στένει δὲ καὶ γὰρ νέρθεν, οὐχ ὑπὲρ τέκνων,
 οὐδ' ἀνδρός, οὓς λέλοιπεν ἐνδεεὶς βίου·
 ἐν δ' ἀντὶ πάντων, οὔνεχ' ἢ κύλιξ κενή.

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be a goddess. But I was of a chaste disposition, I swear it by my tomb, and if anyone, to shame me, composed a wanton treatise, may Time reveal his name and may my bones rejoice that I am rid of the abominable report.¹

451.—CALLIMACHUS

HERE SAON, son of Dicon of Acanthus, sleeps the holy sleep. Say not that the good are dead.

452.—LEONIDAS OF TARENTUM

REMEMBER temperate Eubulus, ye passers-by. Let us drink, we all end in the haven of Hades.

453.—CALLIMACHUS

HERE Philippus laid his twelve-year-old son, Nicoteles, his great hope.

454.—BY THE SAME

THE cup of unmixed wine drained twice straight off has run away with Erasixenus the deep drinker.

455.—LEONIDAS OF TARENTUM

WINE-BIBBING old Maronis, the jar-drier, lies here, and on her tomb, significant to all, stands an Attic cup. She laments beneath the earth not for her husband and children whom she left in indigence, but solely because the cup is empty.

¹ *cp.* No. 345.

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456.—ΔΙΟΣΚΟΡΙΔΟΥ

Τὴν τιτθὴν Ἰέρων Σειληνίδα, τὴν, ὅτε πίνοι
ζωρὸν, ὑπ' οὐδεμιῆς θλιβομένην κύλικος,
ἀγρῶν ἐντὸς ἔθηκεν, ἕν' ἡ φιλάκρητος ἐκείνη
καὶ φθιμένη ληνῶν γείτονα τύμβον ἔχοι.

457.—ΑΡΙΣΤΩΝΟΣ

Ἀμπελὶς ἡ φιλάκρητος ἐπὶ σκῆπτωνος ὀδηγοῦ
ἤδη τὸ σφαλερὸν γῆρας ἐρειδομένη,
λαθριδίῃ Βάκχοιο νεοθλιβὲς ἤρ' ἀπὸ ληνοῦ
πῶμα Κυκλωπεΐην πλησομένη κύλικα·
πρὶν δ' ἀρύσαι μογερὰν ἔκαμεν χέρα· γραῦς δὲ
παλαιή,
ταῦς ἄθ' ὑποβρύχιος ζωρὸν ἔδου πέλαγος.
Εὐτέρπη δ' ἐπὶ τύμβῳ ἀποφθιμένης θέτο σῆμα
λαΐνον, οἰνηρῶν γείτονα θειλοπέδων.

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458.—ΚΑΛΛΙΜΑΧΟΥ

Τὴν Φρυγίην Αἴσχρην, ἀγαθὸν γάλα, πᾶσιν ἐν ἔσθλοῖς
Μίκκος καὶ ζωὴν οὔσαν ἐγηροκόμει,
καὶ φθιμένην ἀνέθηκεν, ἐπεσομένοισιν ὀρᾶσθαι
ἡ γρηῦς μαστῶν ὡς ἀπέχει χάριτας.

459.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Κρηθίδα τὴν πολύμυθον, ἐπισταμένην καλὰ παίζειν,
δίξηνται Σαμίων πολλάκι θυγατέρες,
ἠδίστην συνέριθον, αἰίλαλον· ἡ δ' ἀποβρίζει
ἐνθάδε τὸν πάσαις ὕπνου ὀφειλόμενον.

R. Garnett, *A Chaper from the Greek Anthology*, cv.

BOOK VII. 456-459

456.—DIOSCORIDES

HERE lies Hiero's nurse Silenis, who when she began to drink untempered wine never made a grievance of being offered one cup more. He laid her to rest in his fields, that she who was so fond of wine should even dead and buried be near to vats.

457.—ARISTO

THE tippler Ampelis, already supporting her tottering old age on a guiding staff, was covertly abstracting from the vat the newly pressed juice of Bacchus, and about to fill a cup of Cyclopean size, but before she could draw it out her feeble hand failed her and the old woman, like a ship submerged by the waves, disappeared in the sea of wine. Euterpe erected this stone monument on her tomb near the pressing-floor of the vineyard.

458.—CALLIMACHUS

ON Phrygian Aeschra, his good nurse, did Miccus while she lived bestow every comfort that soothes old age, and when she died he erected her statue, that future generations may see how he rewarded the old woman for her milk.

459.—BY THE SAME

OFTEN do the daughters of Samos miss prattling Crethis who could sport so well, their sweetest work-mate, never silent; but she sleeps here the sleep that is the portion of all.

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460.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Εἶχον ἀπὸ σμικρῶν ὀλίγον βίον, οὔτε τι δεινὸν
 ῥέζωι, οὔτ' ἀδικῶν οὐδένα. γαῖα φίλη,
 Μικύλος εἴ τι ποιηρὸν ἐπήνεσα, μήτε συ κούφη
 γίνεο, μήτ' ἄλλοι δαίμονες, οἳ μ' ἔχετε.

461.—ΜΕΛΕΑΓΡΟΥ

Παρμῆτορ γῆ, χαῖρε· σὺ τὸν πάρος οὐ βαρὺν εἰς σέ
 Λίσσιγένην καυτῆ νῦν ἐπέχοις ἀβαρής.

462.—ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΥ

Ἄγχιτόκον Σατύραν Ἀΐδας λάχε, Σιδονία δὲ
 κρύψε κόνις, πάτρα δ' ἐστονάχησε Τύρος.

463.—ΛΕΩΝΙΔΑ

Αὐτα Τιμόκλει', αὐτα Φιλῶ, αὐτα Ἀριστώ,
 αὐτα Τιμαιθῶ, παῖδες Ἀριστοδίκου,
 πᾶσαι ὑπ' ὠδίνος πεφονευμέναι· αἷς ἐπι τοῦτο
 σᾶμα πατήρ στύσας κάθθαν' Ἀριστόδικος.

464.—ΑΝΤΙΠΑΤΡΟΥ

Ἴππου σὲ χθονίας, Ἀρετημιάς, ἐξ ἀκάτοιο
 Κωκυτοῦ θεμέναν ἵχνος ἐπ' αἴονι,
 οἰχόμενον βρέφος ἄρτι νέω φορέουσαν ἀγοστῶ
 ὄκτειραν θαλεραὶ Δωρίδες εἰν αἶδα,
 πευθόμεναι τέο κῆρα· σὺ δὲ ραίνουσα παρειὰς
 δάκρυσιν, ἀγγειλας κείν' ἀνιαρὸν ἔπος·
 “ Διπλόον ὠδίνασα, φίλαι, τέκος, ἄλλο μὲν ἀνδρὶ
 Εὐφροني καλλιπόμεαν, ἄλλο δ' ἄγω φθιμένοις.”

BOOK VII. 460-464

460.—BY THE SAME

I GOT a little living from my possessions, never doing any wickedness or injuring any one. Dear earth, if Micylus ever consented to any evil may neither thou be light to me nor the other powers who hold me.

461.—MELEAGER

HAIL earth, Mother of all! Aesigenes was never a burden to thee, and do thou too hold him without weighing heavy on him.

462.—DIONYSIUS

SATYRA with child and near her time has been taken by Hades. The earth of Sidon covers her, and Tyre her country bewails her.

463.—LEONIDAS OF TARENTUM

THIS is Timoclea, this is Philo, this is Aristo, this is Timaetho, the daughters of Aristodicus, all dead in childbirth. Their father Aristodicus died after erecting this monument to them.

464.—ANTIPATER OF SIDON

OF a surety, Aretemias, when descending from the boat, thou didst set thy foot on the beach of Coeytus, carrying in thy young arms thy babe newly dead, the fair daughters of the Dorian land pitied thee in Hades and questioned thee concerning thy death; and thou, thy cheeks bedewed with tears, didst give them these mournful tidings "My dears, I brought forth twin children; one I left with Euphron my husband, and the other I bring to the dead."

465.—ΠΡΑΚΛΕΙΤΟΥ

Ἄ κόνις ἀρτίσκαπτος, ἐπὶ στάλας δὲ μετώπων
 σείονται φύλλων ἡμιθαλεῖς στέφανοι·
 γράμμα διακρίναντες, ὄδοιπόρε, πέτρον ἴδωμεν,
 λευρὰ περιστέλλειν ὄστέα φατὶ τίνος.—
 “Ξεῖν’, Ἀρετημιάς εἰμι· πάτρα Κνίδος· Εὐφρονος
 ἦλθον 5
 εἰς λέχος· ὠδίων οὐκ ἄμορος γενόμεν·
 διςσὰ δ’ ὁμοῦ τίκτουσα, τὸ μὲν λίποι ἀνδρὶ ποδηγόν
 γήρως· ὃν δ’ ἀπάγω μναμόσυνον πόσιος.”

466.—ΛΕΩΝΙΔΑ

Ἄ δεῖλ’ Ἀντίκλεις, δειλὴ δ’ ἐγὼ ἢ τὸν ἐν ἤβῃς
 ἀκμῇ καὶ μῦνον παῖδα πυρωσαμένη,
 ὀκτωκαιδεκέτης ὃς ἀπώλεο, τέκνον· ἐγὼ δὲ
 ὀρφάμιον κλαίω γῆρας ὀδυρομένη.
 βαίην εἰς Ἄϊδος σκιερὸν δόμον· οὔτε μοι ἦως 5
 ἦδει’ οὔτ’ ἀκτὶς ὠκέος ἡελίου.
 ἄ δεῖλ’ Ἀντίκλεις, μεμορημένε, πένθεος εἶη;
 ἰητήρ, ζωῆς ἕκ με κομισσάμενος.

467.—ΑΝΤΙΠΑΤΡΟΥ

Τοῦτό τοι, Ἀρτεμίδωρε, τεῦ ἐπὶ σάματι μάτηρ
 ἴαχε, δωδεκέτη σὺν γούωσα μόρον·
 “ὦλετ’ ἐμᾶς ὠδίνος ὃ πᾶς πόνος εἰς σποδὸν εἰς πῦρ,
 ὦλεθ’ ὃ παμμέλεος γειναμένου κάματος·
 ὦλετο χά ποθινὰ τέρψις σέθεν· ἐς γὰρ ἀκαμπτον, 5
 ἐς τὸν ἀνόστητον χῶρον ἔβῃς ἐνέρων·
 οὐδ’ ἐς ἐφηβείαν ἦλθες, τέκος· ἀντὶ δὲ σεῖο
 στάλα καὶ κωφὰ λείπεται ἄμμι κόνις.”

BOOK VII. 465-467

465.—HERACLITUS

THE earth is newly dug and on the faces of the tomb-stone wave the half-withered garlands of leaves. Let us decipher the letters, wayfarer, and learn whose smooth bones the stone says it covers. "Stranger, I am Aretemias, my country Cnidus. I was the wife of Euphro and I did not escape travail, but bringing forth twins, I left one child to guide my husband's steps in his old age, and I took the other with me to remind me of him."

466.—LEONIDAS OF TARENTUM

O UNHAPPY Anticles, and I most unhappy who have laid on the pyre my only son in the bloom of his youth! At eighteen didst thou perish, my child, and I weep and bewail my old age bereft of thee. Would I could go to the shadowy house of Hades! Nor dawn nor the rays of the swift sun are sweet to me. Unhappy Anticles, gone to thy doom, be thou healer of my mourning by taking me away from life to thee.

467.—ANTIPATER OF SIDON

THIS is the lament thy mother, Artemidorus, uttered over thy tomb, bewailing thy death at twelve years of age. "All the fruit of my travail hath perished in fire and ashes, it hath perished all thy miserable father's toil for thee, and it hath perished all the winsome delight of thee; for thou art gone to the land of the departed, from which there is no turning back or home-coming. Nor didst thou reach thy prime, my child, and in thy stead naught is left us but thy grave-stone and dumb dust."

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

468.—ΜΕΛΕΑΓΡΟΤ

Οἰκτρότατον μάτηρ σε, Χαρίζερε, δῶρον ἐς ἄδαν,
ὄκτωκαιδεκέταν ἐστόλισεν χλαμύδι.

ἦ γὰρ δὴ καὶ πέτρος ἀνέστενει, ἀνὶκ' ἀπ' οἴκων
ἄλικες οἰμωγῆ σὸν νέκυν ἠχθοφόρευν.

πένθος δ', οὐχ ὑμέναιον ἀνωρύοντο γουῆες·

αἰαῖ, τὰς μαστῶν ψευδομένας χάριτας,

καὶ κενεὰς ὠδίνας· ἰὼ κακοπάρθενε Μοῖρα,

στεῖρα γουῆς στοργὰν ἔπτυσας εἰς ἀνέμους.

τοῖς μὲν ὀμιλήσασι ποθεῖν πάρα, τοῖς δὲ τοκεῦσι

πενθεῖν, οἷς δ' ἀγνώς, πευθομένοις ἐλεεῖν.

W. G. Headlam, *Fifty Poems of Meleager*, xxxiv.

469.—ΧΑΙΡΗΜΟΝΟΣ

Εὐβουλον τέκνωσεν Ἀθηναγόρης περὶ πάντων

ἦσσονα μὲν μοίρα, κρέσσονα δ' εὐλογία.

470.—ΜΕΛΕΑΓΡΟΤ

α. Εἶπον ἀνειρομένῳ τίς καὶ τίνος ἐσσί. β. Φίλαυλος
Εὐκρατίδew. α. Ποδαπὸς δ' εὔχεται . . .

α. Ἐξησας δὲ τίνα στέργων βίον; β. Οὐ τὸν ἀρότρου,
οὐδὲ τὸν ἐκ νηῶν, τὸν δὲ σοφοῖς ἔταρον.

α. Γήραι δ' ἦ νούσῳ βίον ἔλλιπες; β. Ἦλυθον
Ἄδαν

αὐτοθελεῖ, Κείων γευσάμενος κυλίκων.

¹ The short cloak worn by ephēbi.

BOOK VII. 468-470

468.—MELEAGER

AT eighteen, Charixenus, did thy mother dress thee in thy chlamys¹ to offer thee, a woeful gift, to Hades. Even the very stones groaned aloud, when the young men thy mates bore thy corpse with wailing from the house. No wedding hymn, but a song of mourning did thy parents chant. Alack for the breasts that suckled thee cheated of their guerdon, alack for the travail endured in vain! O Fate, thou evil maiden, barren thou art and hast spat to the winds a mother's love for her child. What remains but for thy companions to regret thee, for thy parents to mourn thee, and for those to whom thou wast unknown to pity when they are told of thee.

469.—CHAEREMON

ATHENAGORES begot Eubulus, excelled by all in fate, excelling all in good report.

470.—MELEAGER

A. "TELL him who enquires, who and whose son thou art." *B.* "Philaulus son of Eucratides."
A. "And from whence dost thou say?" *B.* ". . ."
A. "What livelihood didst thou choose when alive?"
B. "Not that from the plough nor that from ships, but that which is gained in the society of sages."
A. "Didst thou depart this life from old age or from sickness?" *B.* "Of my own will I came to Hades, having drunk of the Cean cup."² *A.* "Wast thou

² In Ceos old men, when incapable of work, are said to have been compelled to drink poison.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

α. Ἦ πρέσβυς; β. Καὶ κάρτα. α. Λάχοι νύ σε
βῶλος ἐλαφρῇ
σύμφωνον πιρυτῶ σχόντα λόγῳ βίοτον.

471.—ΚΑΛΛΙΜΑΧΟΥ

Εἶπας “ ἦλιε, χαῖρε ” Κλεόμβροτος ὠμβρακιώτης
ἦλατ’ ἀφ’ ὑψηλοῦ τείχεος εἰς αἶδαν,
ἄξιον οὐδὲν ἰδὼν θανάτου κακόν, ἀλλὰ Πλάτωνος
ἐν τῷ περὶ ψυχῆς γράμμ’ ἀναλεξάμενος.

472.—ΛΕΩΝΙΔΑ

Μυρίος ἦν, ἄνθρωπε, χρόνος προτοῦ, ἄχρι πρὸς ἠῶ
ἦλθες, χῶ λοιπὸς μυρίος εἰς αἶδην.
τίς μοῖρα ζωῆς ὑπολείπεται, ἢ ὅσον ὅσον
στιγμὴ καὶ στιγμῆς εἴ τι χαμηλότερον; 5
μικρὴ σευ ζωὴ τεθλιμμένη· οὐδὲ γὰρ αὐτὴ
ἠδεῖ, ἀλλ’ ἐχθροῦ στυγνοτέρῃ θανάτου.
ἐκ τοίης ὠνθρωποι ἀπηκριβωμένοι ὀστῶν
ἀρμονίης, ἴψιστ’ ἠέρα καὶ νεφέλας·
ᾧνερ, ἴδ’ ὡς ἀχρεῖον, ἐπεὶ περὶ νήματος ἄκρον 10
εὐλὴ ἀκέρκιστον λῶπος ἐφέζομένη·
οἶον τὸ ψαλα, θρῖον ἀπεψιλωμένον οἶον,
πόλλου ἀραχναίου στυγνότερον σκελέτου.
ἠοῦν ἐξ ἠοῦς ὅσον σθένος, ᾧνερ, ἐρευνῶν
εἴης ἐν λιτῇ κεκλιμένος βιοτῇ·
αἰὲν τοῦτο νόω μεμνημένος ἄχρισ ὀμιλῆς 15
ζωοῖς, ἐξ οἴης ἠρμόνισαι καλάμης.

J. A. Pott, *Greek Love Songs and Epigrams*, i. p. 30 (part only).

old?" B. "Yea, very old." A. "May the earth that rests on thee be light, for the life thou didst lead was in accordance with wisdom and reason."

471.—CALLIMACHUS

CLEOMBROTUS the Ambracian saying, "Farewell, O Sun," leapt from a high wall to Hades, not that he saw any evil worthy of death, but that he had read one treatise of Plato, that on the soul.

472.—LEONIDAS OF TARENTUM

O MAN, infinite was the time ere thou camest to the light, and infinite will be the time to come in Hades. What is the portion of life that remains to thee, but a pin-prick, or if there be aught tinier than a pin-prick? A little life and a sorrowful is thine; for even that little is not sweet, but more odious than death the enemy. Men built as ye are, of such a frame of bones, do ye lift yourselves up to the air and the clouds? See, man, how little use it is; for at the end of the thread¹ a worm seated on the loosely woven vesture² reduces it to a thing like a skeleton leaf, a thing more loathly than a cobweb. Enquire of thyself at the dawn of every day, O man, what thy strength is and learn to lie low, content with a simple life; ever remembering in thy heart, as long as thou dwellest among the living, from what stalks of straw thou art pieced together.³

¹ *i.e.* of life.

² The flesh.

³ The epigram was doubtless written under a figure of a skeleton. Lines 11, 12 are corrupt and the sense uncertain.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

472B.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Χειμέριον ζωὴν ὑπαλεύεο, νεῖο δ' ἐς ὄρμον,
ὡς κήγῳ Φείδων ὁ Κρίτου εἰς αἶδην.

473.—ΑΡΙΣΤΟΔΙΚΟΥ

Δαμῶ καὶ Μάθυμνα τὸν ἐν τριετηρίσιν Ἴπρας
Εὐφρονα λυσσατὰν ὡς ἐπύθοντο νέκυν,
ζῶαν ἀρνήσαντο, ταυνπλέκτων δ' ἀπὸ μιτρᾶν
χερσὶ δεραιούχους ἐκρεμάσαντο βρόχους.

474.—ΑΔΗΛΟΝ

Εἷς ὄδε Νικάνδρου τέκνων τάφος· ἐν φάος αἰὺς
ἀνυσε τὰν ἱεράν Λυσιδίκας γενεάν.

475.—ΔΙΟΤΙΜΟΥ

Νυμφίον Εὐαγόρην ποτὶ πενθερὸν ἢ Πολυαίνου
Σκυλλίς ἀν' εὐρείας ἤλθε βοῶσα πύλας,
παῖδα τὸν Ἡγεμάχειον ἐφέστιον· οὐδ' ἄρ' ἐκείνη
χίρη πατρώους αὐθις ἐσηλθε δόμους,
δαιμονίη· τριτάτῳ δὲ κατέφθιτο μηνὶ δυσαίων 5
οὐλομένη ψυχῆς δύσφρονι τηκεδόνι.
τοῦτο δ' ἐπ' ἀμφοτέροισι πολύκλαυτον φιλότητος
ἔστηκεν λείη μνήμα παρὰ τριόδῳ.

476.—ΜΕΛΕΑΓΡΟΥ

Δάκρυνά σοι καὶ νέρθε διὰ χθονός, Ἥλιοδώρα,
δωροῦμαι, στοργᾶς λείψανον, εἰς αἶδαν,
δάκρυα δυσδάκρυτα· πολυκλαύτῳ δ' ἐπὶ τύμβῳ
σπένδω μνήμα πόθων, μνήμα φιλοφροσύνας.

BOOK VII. 472B-476

472B.—BY THE SAME

Avoid the storms of life and hie ye to the haven,
to Hades, as I, Pheidon the son of Critas, did.

· 473.—ARISTODICUS

DEMO and Methymna when they heard that
Euphron, the frenzied devotee at the triennial
festivals of Hera, was dead, refused to live longer,
and made of their long knitted girdles nooses for
their necks to hang themselves.

474.—ANONYMOUS

THIS single tomb holds all Nicander's children;
the dawn of one day made an end of the holy
offspring of Lysidice.

475.—DIOTIMUS

SCYLLIS the daughter of Polyænus went to her
father-in-law's, lamenting, as she entered the wide
gates, the death of her bridegroom, Evagoras the
son of Hegemachus, who dwelt there. She came
not back, poor widowed girl, to her father's house,
but within three months she perished, her spirit
wasted by deadly melancholy. This tearful memorial
of their love stands on the tomb of both beside the
smooth high-way.

476.—MELEAGER

TEARS, the last gift of my love, even down through
the earth I send to thee in Hades, Heliodora—tears
ill to shed, and on thy much-wept tomb I pour them
in memory of longing, in memory of affection.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

οἰκτρὰ γὰρ οἰκτρὰ φίλαν σε καὶ ἐν φθιμένοις
 Μελέαγρος 5
 αἰάζω, κενεὰν εἰς Ἀχέροντα χάριν.
 αἰαῖ, ποῦ τὸ ποθεινὸν ἐμοὶ θάλλος; ἄρπασεν Ἄδας,
 ἄρπασεν· ἀκμαῖον δ' ἄνθος ἔφυρε κόνις.
 ἀλλά σε γουνοῦμαι, Γᾶ παντρόφε, τὰν πανόδουρτον
 ἡρέμα σοῖς κόλποις, μᾶτερ, ἐναγκάλισαι. 10

H. C. Beeching, *In a Garden*, p. 99; A. Lang, *Grass of Parnassus*, ed. 2, p. 189; J. A. Pott, *Greek Love Songs and Epigrams*, i. p. 76.

477.—ΤΥΜΝΕΩ

Μή σοι τοῦτο, Φιλαινί, λίην ἐπικάρδιον ἔστω,
 εἰ μὴ πρὸς Νείλω γῆς μορίης ἔτυχες,
 ἀλλά σ' Ἐλευθέρης ὄδ' ἔχει τάφος· ἔστι γὰρ ἴση
 πάντοθεν εἰς αἰδὴν ἐρχομένοισιν ὁδός.

478.—ΛΕΩΝΙΔΟΥ

Τις ποτ' ἄρ' εἶ; τίνας ἄρα παρὰ τρίβον ὀστέα ταῦτα
 τλήμον' ἐν ἡμιφαιῖ λάρνακι γυμνὰ μένει;
 μνήμα δὲ καὶ τάφος αἰὲν ἀμαξεύοντος ὀδίτεω
 ἄξου καὶ τροχιῇ λιτὰ παραξέεται.
 ἤδη σου καὶ πλευρὰ παρατρίψουσιν ἄμαξαι,
 σχέτλιε, σοὶ δ' οὐδεὶς οὐδ' ἐπὶ δάκρυ βαλεῖ. 5

479.—ΘΕΟΔΩΡΙΔΑ

Πέτρος ἐγὼ τὸ πάλαι γυρὴ καὶ ἄτριπτος ἐπιβλήs
 τὴν Ἡρακλείτου ἔνδον ἔχω κεφαλὴν
 αἰὼν μ' ἔτριψεν κροκάλαις ἴσον· ἐν γὰρ ἀμάξῃ
 παμφόρῳ αἰζηῶν εἰνοδὴ τέταμαι.
 ἀγγέλλω δὲ βροτοῖσι, καὶ ἄστηλός περ ἐοῦσα,
 θεῖον ὑλακτητὴν δήμου ἔχουσα κύνα. 5

BOOK VII. 476-479

Piteously, piteously doth Meleager lament for thee who art still dear to him in death, paying a vain tribute to Acheron. Alas! Alas! Where is my beautiful one, my heart's desire? Death has taken her, has taken her, and the flower in full bloom is defiled by the dust. But Earth my mother, nurturer of all, I beseech thee, clasp her gently to thy bosom, her whom all bewail.

477.—TYMNES

LET not this, Philaenis, weigh on thy heart, that the earth in which it was thy fate to lie is not beside the Nile, but that thou art laid in this tomb at Eleutherna. From no matter where the road is the same to Hades.

478.—LEONIDAS OF TARENTUM

WHO ever canst thou be? Whose poor bones are these that remain exposed beside the road in a coffin half open to the light, the mean tomb and monument ever scraped by the axle and wheel of the traveller's coach? Soon the carriages will crush thy ribs, poor wretch, and none to shed a tear for thee.

479.—THEODORIDES

I, THE stone coffin that contain the head of Heracitus, was once a rounded and unworn cylinder, but Time has worn me like the shingle, for I lie in the road, the highway for all sorts and conditions of men. I announce to mortals, although I have no stele, that I hold the divine dog who used to bark at the commons.

480.—ΛΕΩΝΙΔΑ

Ἦδη μὲν τέτριπται ὑπεκκεκαλυμμένοι ὄστευν
 ἄρμονίῃ τ', ὄνιερ, πλάξ ἐπικεκλιμένη
 ἤδη καὶ σκώληκες ὑπέκ σοροῦ αὐγάζονται
 ἡμετέρης· τί πλέον γῆν ἐπιεννύμεθα;
 ἦ γὰρ τὴν οὔπω πρὶν ἰτὴν ὁδὸν ἐτμήξαντο
 ἄνθρωποι, κατ' ἐμῆς νισσόμενοι κεφαλῆς.
 Ἰλλὰ πρὸς ἐγγαίωι, Ἀιδωνέος Ἑρμεία τε
 καὶ Νυκτός, ταύτης ἐκτὸς ἴτ' ἀτραπιτοῦ.

5

481.—ΦΙΛΗΤΑ ΣΑΜΙΟΥ

Ἀ στάλα βαρύθουσα λέγει τάδε· “Τὰν μινύωρον,
 τὰν μικκὰν Ἀΐδας ἄρπασε Θειοδόταν.”
 χᾱ μικκὰ τάδε πατρὶ λέγει πάλιν· “Ἴσχεο λύπας,
 Θειοδοτε· θνατοὶ πολλάκι δυστυχεές.”

482.—ΑΔΗΛΟΝ

Οὔπω τοι πλόκαμοι τετμημένοι, οὐδὲ σελάνας
 τοὶ τριετέϊς μηνῶν ἀνιοχεῦντο δρόμοι,
 Κλεύδικε, Νικασὶς ὅτε σὰν περὶ λάρνακα μάτηρ,
 τλήμων, ἐπ' αἰακτῆ πόλλ' ἐβόα στεφάνῃ,
 καὶ γενέτας Περίκλειτος· ἐπ' ἀγνώτῳ δ' Ἀχέροντι
 ἠβάσεις ἤβαν, Κλεύδικ', ἀνοστοτάταν.

5

483.—ΑΔΗΛΟΝ

Ἄϊδη ἀλλιτάνευτε καὶ ἄτροπε, τίπτε τοι οὔτω
 Κάλλαισυχρον ζωᾶς νήπιον ὠρφάνισας;
 ἔσται μὰν ὃ γε παῖς ἐν δώμασι Φερσεφονείσι
 παίγιον· ἀλλ' οἴκοι λυγρὰ λέλοιπε πάθη.

480.—LEONIDAS OF TARENTUM

ALREADY, Sirrah, my bones and the slab that lies on my skeleton are exposed and crushed, already the worms are visible, looking out of my coffin. What avails it to clothe ourselves with earth; for men travelling over my head have opened here a road untrodden before. But I conjure you by the infernal powers, Pluto, Hermes and Night, keep clear of this path.

481.—PHILETAS OF SAMOS

THE grave-stone heavy with grief says "Death has carried away short-lived little Theodota," and the little one says again to her father, "Theodotus, cease to grieve; mortals are often unfortunate."

482.—ANONYMOUS

NOT yet had thy hair been cut, Cleodicius, nor had the moon yet driven her chariot for thrice twelve periods across the heaven, when Nicasis thy mother and thy father Periclitus, on the brink of thy lamented tomb, poor child, wailed much over thy coffin. In unknown Acheron, Cleodicius, shalt thou bloom in a youth that never, never may return here.

483.—ANONYMOUS

HADES, inexorable and unbending, why hast thou robbed baby Callaeschron of life? In the house of Persephone the boy shall be her plaything, but at home he leaves bitter suffering.

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484.—ΔΙΟΣΚΟΡΙΔΟΥ

Πέντε κόρας καὶ πέντε Βιῶ Διδύμωνι τεκούσα
 ἄρσενας, οὐδὲ μίᾱς οὐδ' ἐνὸς ὀνάσατο·
 ἢ μέγ' ἀρίστη εὐῶσα καὶ εὔτεκνος οὐχ ὑπὸ παίδων,
 ὀθνείαις δ' ἐτάφη χερσὶ θανοῦσα Βιῶ.

485.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Βάλλεθ' ὑπὲρ τύμβου πολιά κρίνα, καὶ τὰ συνήθη
 τύμπαν' ἐπὶ στήλῃ ῥήσεται' Ἀλεξιμένους,
 καὶ περιδινήσασθε μακρῆς ἀνελίγματα χαίτης
 Στρυμονίην ἄφεται Θυιάδες ἀμφὶ πόλιν,
 ἢ γλυκερὰ πνεύσαντος ἐφ' ὑμετέροισιν ἱαδίαπται 5
 πολλάκι πρὸς μαλακοὺς τοῦδ' ἐχόρευε νόμους.

486.—ΑΝΤΤΗΣ ΜΕΛΟΠΟΙΟΥ

Πολλάκι τῶδ' ὀλοφυδνὰ κόρας ἐπὶ σάματι Κλείνα
 μάτηρ ὠκύμορον παῖδ' ἐβόασε φίλαν,
 ψυχὰν ἀγκαλέουσα Φιλαινίδος, ἃ πρὸ γάμοιο
 χλωρὸν ὑπὲρ ποταμοῦ χεῦμ' Ἀχέροντος ἔβα.

487.—ΠΕΡΣΟΥ ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΟΣ

ᾠλεο δὴ πρὸ γάμοιο, Φιλαίνιον, οὐδέ σε μάτηρ
 Πυθιάς ὠραίους ἤγαγεν εἰς θαλάμους
 νυμφίου· ἀλλ' ἐλεεινὰ καταδρύψασα παρειὰς
 τεσσαρακαίδεκέτιν τῶδ' ἐκύλυψε τάφῳ.

488.—ΜΝΑΣΑΛΚΟΥ

Αἰαὶ Ἀριστοκράτεια, σὺ μὲν βαθὺν εἰς Ἀχέροντα
 οἴχαι ὠραίου κεκλιμένα πρὸ γάμου·
 ματρὶ δὲ δάκρυα σῆ καταλείπεται, ἢ σ' ἐπὶ τύμβῳ
 πολλάκι κεκλιμένα κωκύει ἐκ ἱκεφαλᾶς.

BOOK VII. 484-488

484.—DIOSCORIDES

FIVE daughters and five sons did Bio bear to Didymon, but she got no joy from one of either. Bio herself so excellent and a mother of such fine babes, was not buried by her children, but by strange hands

485.—BY THE SAME

CAST white lilies on the tomb and beat by the stele of Aleximenes the drums he used to love; whirl your long flowing locks, ye Thyiades, in freedom by the city on the Strymon, whose people often danced to the tender strains of his flute that breathed sweetly on your ——.

486.—ANYTE

OFTEN on this her daughter's tomb did Cleina call on her dear short-lived child in wailing tones, summoning back the soul of Philaenis, who ere her wedding passed across the pale stream of Acheron.

487.—PERSES OF MACEDONIA

THOU didst die before thy marriage, Philaenion, nor did thy mother Pythias conduct thee to the chamber of the bridegroom who awaited thy prime: but wretchedly tearing her cheeks, she laid thee in this tomb at the age of fourteen.

488.—MNASALCAS

ALAS! Aristocrateia, thou art gone to deep Acheron, gone to rest before thy prime, before thy marriage; and naught but tears is left for thy mother, who reclining on thy tomb often bewails thee.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

489.—ΣΑΠΦΟΥΣ

Τιμάδος ἄδε κόνις, τὰν δὴ πρὸ γάμοιο θανοῦσαν
 δέξατο Φερσεφόνας κυάνεος θάλαμος,
 ἅς καὶ ἀποφθιμένας πᾶσαι νεοθῶγι σιδάρῳ
 ἄλικες ἱμερτὰν κρατὸς ἔθεντο κόμαν.

490.—ΑΝΤΤΗΣ

Παρθένον Ἄντιβίαν κατοδύρομαι, ἅς ἐπὶ πολλοὶ
 νυμφίοι ἰέμενοι πατρὸς ἴκοντο δόμον,
 κάλλευσ καὶ πινυτᾶτος ἀνὰ κλέος· ἀλλ' ἐπὶ παντων
 ἐλπίδας οὐλομένα Μοῖρ' ἐκύλισε πρόσω.

491.—ΜΝΑΣΑΛΚΟΥ

Λιαῖ παρθενίας ὀλοόφρονος, ἅς ἄπο φαιδρὰν
 ἔκλασας ἰλικίαν, ἱμερόεσσα Κλεοῖ·
 καδδέ σ' ἀμυξάμεναι περιδάκρυες αἰδ' ἐπὶ τύμβῳ
 λᾶες Σειρήνων ἔσταμες εἰδάλιμοι.

492.—ΑΝΤΤΗΣ ΜΙΤΥΛΗΝΑΙΑΣ

Ἦρχόμεθ', ὦ Μίλητε, φίλη πατρί, τῶν ἀθεμίστων
 τὰν ἄνομον Γαλατᾶν κύπριν ἀναινόμεναι,
 παρθενικαὶ τρισσαὶ πολιήτιδες, ἅς ὁ βιατὰς
 Κελτῶν εἰς ταύτην μοῖραν ἔτρεψεν Ἄρης.
 οὐ γὰρ ἐμείναμεν ἄμμα τὸ δυσσεβὲς οὐδ' Ἰμέναιον 5
 νυμφίον, ἀλλ' Ἄϊδην κηδεμόν' εὐρόμεθα.

¹ This seems to be on a girl who killed herself to preserve her virginity.

489.—SAPPHO

THIS is the dust of Timas, whom, dead before her marriage, the dark chamber of Persephone received. When she died, all her girl companions with newly sharpened steel shore their lovely locks.

490.—ANYTE

I BEWAIL virgin Antibia, eager to wed whom came many suitors to her father's house, led by the report of her beauty and discretion; but destroying Fate, in the case of all, sent their hopes rolling far away.

491.—MNASALCAS

Woe worth baleful virginity, for which, delightful Cleo, thou didst cut short thy bright youth! We stones in the semblance of Sirens stand on thy tomb tearing our cheeks for thee and weeping.¹

492.—ANYTE OF MITYLENE (?)

WE leave thee, Miletus, dear fatherland, refusing the lawless love of the impious Gauls, three maidens, thy citizens, whom the sword of the Celts forced to this fate. We brooked not the unholy union nor such a wedding, but we put ourselves in the wardship of Hades.²

² This tale seems to be derived from some romance. According to Jerome (*Adv. Jovianum*, Lib. I., p. 186) the maidens were seven in number.

193.—ΑΝΤΙΠΑΤΡΟΥ ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟΝΙΚΕΩΣ

Οὐ νοῦσ' Ῥοδόπα τε καὶ ἁ γενέτειρα Βοίσκα
 οὐδ' ὑπὸ δυσμενέων δούρατι κεκλίμεθα·
 ἀλλ' αὐταί, πάτρας ὅπ' ἔφλεγεν ἄστ' Κορίνθου
 γοργὸς Ἄρης, αἶδαν ἄλκιμον εἰλόμεθα.
 ἔκτανε γὰρ μάτηρ με διασφακτῆρι σιδάρῳ, 5
 οὐδ' ἰδίου φειδῶ δύσμορος ἔσχε βίου,
 ἔψε δ' ἐναυχεῖώ δειρὰν βρόχῳ· ἦς γὰρ ἀμείνων
 δουλοσύνας ἀμῖν πύτμος ἐλευθέρως.

494.—ΑΔΕΣΠΟΤΟΝ

Ἐν πόντῳ Σώδαμος ὁ Κρής θάνει, ᾧ φίλα, Νηρεῦ,
 δίκτυα καὶ τὸ σὸν ἦν κείνο σύνηθες ὕδωρ,
 ἰχθυβολεὺς ὁ περισσὸς ἐν ἀνδράσιν. ἀλλὰ θάλασσα
 οὐ τι διακρίνει χείματος οὐδ' ἀλειῖς.

495.—ΑΛΚΑΙΟΥ ΜΕΣΣΗΝΙΟΥ

Ἰτυγνὸς ἐπ' Ἄρκτούρω ναύταις πλόος· ἐκ δὲ βορείης
 λαίλαπος Ἀσπάσιος πικρὸν ἔτευξα μόρον,
 οὐ στείχεις παρὰ τύμβον, ὁδοιπόρε· σῶμα δὲ πόντος
 ἔκρυσ' Αἰγαίῳ ραινόμενοι πελάγει.
 ἠιθέων δακρυτὸς ἅπας μόρος· ἐν δὲ θαλάσῃ 5
 πλείστα πολυκλαύτου κήδεα ναυτιλῆς.

496.—ΣΙΜΩΝΙΔΟΥ

Ἡερίη Γεράνεια, κακὸν λέπας, ὄφελεν Ἰστρου
 τῆλε καὶ ἐκ Σκυθέων μακρὸν ὄρῃν Τάναϊν,

493.—ANTIPATER OF THESSALONICA

I, RHODOPE, and my mother Boisca neither died of sickness, nor fell by the sword of the foes, but ourselves, when dreadful Ares burnt the city of Corinth our country, chose a brave death. My mother slew me with the slaughtering knife, nor did she, unhappy woman, spare her own life, but tied the noose round her neck ; for it was better than slavery to die in freedom.

494.—ANONYMOUS

IN the sea, Nereus, died Sodanus the Cretan who loved thy nets and was at home on these thy waters. He excelled all men in his skill as a fisher, but the sea in a storm makes no distinction between fishermen and others.

495.—ALCAEUS OF MESSENE

ARCTURUS' rising¹ is an ill season for sailors to sail at, and I, Aspasius, whose tomb thou passest, traveller, met my bitter fate by the blast of Boreas. My body, washed by the waters of the Aegæan main, is lost at sea. Lamentable ever is the death of young men, but most mournful of all is the fate of travellers who perish in the sea.

496.—SIMONIDES

LOFTY Gerania,² evil cliff, would that from the far Scythian land thou didst look down on the Danube and the long course of the Tanais, and didst not

¹ Middle of September. ² North of the Isthmus of Corinth.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

μηδὲ πέλας ναίειν Σκειρωνικὸν οἶδμα θαλάσσης,
 ἄγκεια νιφομένης ἀμφὶ Μεθουριάδος.
 νῦν δ' ὁ μὲν ἐν πόντῳ κρυερὸς νέκυς· οἱ δὲ βαρεῖαν 5
 ναυτιλίην κενεοὶ τῆδε βοῶσι τάφοι.

497.—ΔΑΜΑΓΗΤΟΥ

Καί ποτε Θυμώδης, τὰ παρ' ἐλπίδα κήδεα κλαίων,
 παιδὶ Λύκῳ κενεὸν τοῦτον ἔχευε τάφον·
 οὐδὲ γὰρ ὀθνεῖην ἔλαχεν κόνιν, ἀλλὰ τις ἀκτῆ
 Θυνιάς ἢ νήσων Ποντιῶδων τις ἔχει·
 ἔνθ' ὄγε που πάντων κτερέων ἄτερ ὀστέα φαίνει 5
 γυμνὸς ἐπ' ἀξείνου κείμενος αἰγιαλοῦ.

498.—ΑΝΤΙΠΑΤΡΟΥ

Δᾶμις ὁ Νυσαιεὺς ἐλαχὺ σκάφος ἔκ ποτε πόντου
 Ἴουίου ποτὶ γᾶν ναυστολέων Πέλοπος,
 φορτίδα μὲν καὶ πάντα νεῶς ἐπιβήτορα λαόν,
 κύματι καὶ συρμῷ πλαζομένους ἀνέμων,
 ἀσκηθεῖς ἐσίωσε· καθιεμένης δ' ἐπὶ πέτραις 5
 ἀγκύρης, ψυχρῶν κάθθανεν ἐκ νιφάδων
 ἡμύσας ὁ πρέσβυς. ἴδ' ὡς λιμένα γλυκὺν ἄλλοις
 δούς, ξένε, τὸν Λήθης αὐτὸς ἔδου λιμένα.

499.—ΘΕΑΙΤΗΤΟΥ

Ναυτίλοι ὦ πλώοντες, ὁ Κυρηναῖος Ἀρίστων
 πάντας ὑπὲρ Ξενίου λίσσεται ἕμμε Διός,
 εἰπεῖν πατρὶ Μένωνι, παρ' Ἰκαρίαις ὅτι πέτραις
 κείται, ἐν Αἰγαίῳ θυμὸν ἀφείς πελάγει.

BOOK VII. 496-499

dwell near the waves of the Scironian sea and by the ravines of snowy Methurias.¹ Now he is in the sea, a cold corpse, and the empty tomb here laments his unhappy voyage.

497.—DAMAGETUS

THYMODES too,² on a time, weeping for his unexpected sorrow built this empty tomb for his son Lycus; for not even does he lie under foreign earth, but some Bithynian strand, some island of the Black Sea holds him. There he lies, without funeral, showing his bare bones on the inhospitable shore.

498.—ANTIPATER OF SIDON

DAMIS of Nysa once navigating a small vessel from the Ionian Sea to the Peloponnesus, brought safe and sound to land the ship with all on board, which the waves and winds had swept out of its course; but just as they were casting anchor on the rocks the old man died from the chilling snow-storm, having fallen asleep. Mark, stranger, how having found a sweet haven for others, he himself entered the haven of Lethe.

499.—THEAETETUS

YE sailors on the sea, Aristo of Cyrene prays you all by Zeus the Protector of strangers to tell his father Meno that he lost his life in the Aegaeon main, and lies by the rocks of Icaria.

¹ The only Methuriades known are small islands near Troezen.

² Because there were other similar tombs close by.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

500.—ΑΣΚΛΗΠΙΑΔΟΥ

Ὦ παρ' ἐμὸν στείχων κενὸν ἠρίου, εἶπον, ὀδίτα,
 εἰς Χίον εὐτ' ἂν ἴκη, πατρὶ Μελησαγόρῃ,
 ὡς ἐμὲ μὲν καὶ νῆα καὶ ἐμπορίην κακὸς Εὐρὸς
 ὤλεσεν, Εὐίππου δ' αὐτὸ λέλειπτ' ὄνομα.

501.—ΠΕΡΣΟΥ

Εὐρὸν χειμέριαί σε καταγιγίδες ἐξεκύλισαν,
 Φίλλι, πολυκλύστῳ γυμνὸν ἐπ' ἠϊόνι,
 οἰνηρῆς Λέσβοιο παρὰ σφυρόν· αἰγίλιπος δε
 πέτρου ἄλιβρέκτῳ κείσαι ὑπὸ πρόποδι.

502.—ΝΙΚΑΙΝΕΤΟΥ

Ἠρίον εἰμὶ Βίτωνος, ὀδοιπόρε· εἰ δὲ Τορώνῃ
 λείπων εἰς ταύτην ἔρχεαι Ἀμφίπολιν,
 εἰπέῖν Νικαγόρα, παίδων ὅτι τὸν μόνον αὐτῷ
 Στρυμονίης ἐρίφων ὤλεσε πανδυσίῃ.

503.—ΛΕΩΝΙΔΑ

- α. Ἀρχαίης ὧ θινὸς ἐπεστηλωμένον ἄχθος,
 εἰποῖς ὄντιν' ἔχεις, ἢ τίνος, ἢ ποδαπόν.
 β. Φίντων' Ἐρμιονῆα Βαθυκλέος, ὃν πολὺ κῦμα
 ὤλεσεν, Ἀρκτούρου λαίλαπι χρυσάμενον.

504.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Πάρμις ὁ Καλλιγνώτου ἐπακταῖος καλαμευτής,
 ἄκρος καὶ κίχλης καὶ σκάρου ἰχθυβολεύς,

BOOK VII. 500-504

500.—ASCLEPIADES

WAYFARER who passest by my empty tomb, when thou comest to Chios tell my father Melesagoras that the evil south-easter destroyed me, my ship, and my merchandise, and naught but the name of Euippus is left.

501.—PERSES

THE wintry blasts of the east wind cast thee out naked, Phillis, on the surf-beaten shore beside a spur of Lesbos rich in wine, and thou liest on the sea-bathed foot of the lofty cliff.

502.—NICAENETUS

I AM the tomb, traveller, of Bito, and if leaving Torone thou comest to Amphipolis, tell Nicagoras that the Strymonian wind at the setting of the Kids was the death of his only son.

503.—LEONIDAS OF TARENTUM

A. "O stone standing a burden on the ancient beach, tell me whom thou holdest, whose son and whence." *B.* "Phinto the son of Bathycles of Hermione, who perished in the heavy sea, encountering the blast of Arcturus."¹

504.—BY THE SAME

PARMIS, Callignotus' son, the shore-fisher, a first class hand at catching wrasse and scaros and the

¹ *i.e.* a September gale.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

καὶ λάβρου πέρκης δελεάρπαγος, ὅσσα τε κοίλας
 σήραγγας πέτρας τ' ἐμβυθίους νέμεται,
 ἄγρης ἐκ πρώτης ποτ' ἰουλίδα πετρήεσαν 5
 δακνάζων, ὀλοὴν ἐξ ἀλὸς ἀράμενος,
 ἔφθιτ'· ὀλισθηρὴ γὰρ ὑπ' ἐκ χερὸς αἴξασα
 ᾧχετ' ἐπὶ στεινὸν παλλομένη φάρυγα.
 χῶ μὲν μηρίνθων καὶ δούνακος ἀγκίστρων τε
 ἐγγυὸς ἀπὸ πνοιῆν ἦκε κυλινδόμενος, 10
 νήματ' ἀναπλήσας ἐπιμοίρια· τοῦ δὲ θανόντος
 Γρίπων ὁ γριπεὺς τοῦτον ἔχωσε τάφον.

505.—ΣΑΠΦΟΥΣ

Τῷ γριπεῖ Πελάγωνι πατὴρ ἐπέθηκε Μενίσκος
 κύρτον καὶ κώπαν, μνάμα κακοζοίας.
 Sir C. A. Elton, *Specimens of the Classic Poets*, i. p. 108.

506.—ΛΕΩΝΙΔΑ

Κῆν γῆ καὶ πόντῳ κεκρύμμεθα· τοῦτο περισσὸν
 ἐκ Μοιρέων Θάρσους Χαρμίδου ἠνύσατο.
 ἦ γὰρ ἐπ' ἀγκύρης ἔνοχον βάρος εἰς ἄλα δύνων,
 Ἴονίον θ' ὑγρὸν κῦμα κατερχόμενος,
 τὴν μὲν ἔσωσ', αὐτὸς δὲ μετέτροπος ἐκ βυθοῦ ἔρρων 5
 ἦδη καὶ ναῦταις χεῖρας ὀρεγνύμενος,
 ἐβρώθην· τοῖόν μοι ἐπ' ἄγριον εὖ μέγα κῆτος
 ἦλθεν, ἀπέβροξεν δ' ἄχρῖς ἐπ' ὀμφαλίου.
 χῆμισυ μὲν ναῦται, ψυχρὸν βάρος, ἐξ ἀλὸς ἡμῶν
 ἦρανθ', ἡμισυ δὲ πρίστις ἀπεκλάσατο· 10
 ἦόνι δ' ἐν ταύτῃ κακὰ λείψανα Θάρσους, ὄνερ,
 ἔκρυψαν· πάτρην δ' οὐ πάλιν ἰκόμεθα.

perch, greedy seizer of the bait, and all fish that live in crevices and on rocky bottoms, met his death by biting¹ a rock-dwelling iulis² from his first catch of the day, a fish he lifted from the sea for his destruction; for slipping from his fingers, it went wriggling down his narrow gullet. So breathed he his last, rolling over in agony, near his lines, rod, and hooks, fulfilling the doom the destinies spun for him, and Gripo the fisherman built him this tomb.

505.—SAPPHO

His father, Meniscus, placed on Pelagon's tomb a weel and oar, a memorial of the indigent life he led.

506.—LEONIDAS OF TARENTUM

I AM buried both on land and in the sea; this is the exceptional fate of Tharsys, son of Charmides. For diving to loosen the anchor, which had become fixed, I descended into the Ionian sea; the anchor I saved, but as I was returning from the depths and already reaching out my hands to the sailors, I was eaten; so terrible and great a monster of the deep came and gulped me down as far as the navel. The half of me, a cold burden, the sailors drew from the sea, but the shark bit off the other half. On this beach, good Sir, they buried the vile remains of Tharsys, and I never came home to my country.

¹ To kill it.

² Now called "yilos," not a wrasse (as L. and S.), but a small, rather prickly rock-fish.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

507A.—ΣΙΜΩΝΙΔΟΥ

Ἄνθρωπ', οὐ Κροίσου λεύσσεις τάφον, ἀλλὰ γὰρ
 ἀνδρὸς
 χερνήτεω μικρὸς τύμβος, ἐμοὶ δ' ἱκανός.

507B.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Οὐκ ἐπιδὼν νύμφεια λέχη κατέβην τὸν ἄφυκτον
 Γόργιππος ξανθῆς Φερσεφόνης θάλαμον.

508.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Παυσαίνην ἰητρὸν ἐπώνυμον, Ἀγχίτεω υἱόν,
 τόνδ', Ἀσκληπιάδην, πατὴρ ἔθαψε Γέλα,
 ὃς πλείστους κρυεραῖσι μαραιομένους ὑπὸ νούσοις
 φῶτας ἀπέστρεψεν Φερσεφόνης θαλάμων.

509.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Σῆμα Θεόγνιδος εἰμὶ Σινωπέος, ᾧ μ' ἐπέθηκεν
 Γλαῦκος ἑταιρείης ἀντὶ πολυχρονίου.

510.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Σῶμα μὲν ἀλλοδαπὴ κεύθει κόνις· ἐν δέ σε πόντῳ,
 Κλείσθενες, Εὐξείνῳ μοῖρ' ἔκιχεν θανάτου
 πλαζόμενον· γλυκεροῦ δὲ μελίφρονος οἴκαδε νόστου
 ἤμπλακες, οὐδ' ἴκευ Χίον ἐπ' ἀμφιρύτην.

A. Esdaile, *The Poetry Review*, Sept. 1913.

511.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Σῆμα καταφθιμένοιο Μεγακλέος εὐτ' ἂν ἴδωμαι,
 οἰκτείρω σε, τάλαν Καλλία, οἷ' ἔπαθες.

BOOK VII. 507A-511

507A.—SIMONIDES

THOU seest not the grave of Croesus, but a poor labourer's tomb is this, yet sufficient for me.

507B.—BY THE SAME

I, GORGIPPUS, without having looked on the bridal bed, descended to the chamber that none may escape of fair-haired Persephone.

508.—BY THE SAME

HIS city Gela buried here Pausanias, son of Anchites, a physician of the race of Asclepius, bearing a name¹ expressive of his calling, who turned aside from the chambers of Persephone many men wasted by chilling disease.

509.—BY THE SAME

I AM the monument of Theognis of Sinope, erected over him by Glaucus for the sake of their long companionship.

510.—BY THE SAME

THE earth of a strange land lies on thy body, Cleisthenes, but the doom of death overtook thee wandering on the Euxine sea. Thou wast cheated of sweet, honied home-coming, nor ever didst thou return to sea-girt Chios.

511.—BY THE SAME

WHEN I look on the tomb of Megacles dead, I pity thee, poor Callias, for what thou hast suffered.

¹ Still of pain.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

512.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Τῶνδε δι' ἀνθρώπων ἀρετὰν οὐχ ἴκετο καπνὸς
 αἰθέρα δαιομένης εὐρυχόρου Τεγέας,
 οἱ βούλοντο πόλιν μὲν ἐλευθερία τεθαλυῖαν
 παισὶ λιπεῖν, αὐτοὶ δ' ἐν προμάχοισι θανεῖν.

513.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Φῆ ποτε Πρωτόμαχος, πατρὸς περὶ χεῖρας ἔχοντος,
 ἠνίκ' ἀφ' ἱμερτῆν ἔπνεεν ἠλικίην·
 “ὦ Τιμηνορίδη, παιδὸς φίλου οὐ ποτε λήξεις
 οὔτ' ἀρετῆν ποθέων οὔτε σαοφροσύνην.”

514.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Αἰδῶς καὶ Κλεόδημον ἐπὶ προχοῆσι Θεαίρου
 ἀενάου στονόεντ' ἤγαγεν εἰς θάνατον,
 Θρηγικίῳ κύρσαντα λόχῳ· πατρὸς δὲ κλεινὸν
 Διφίλου αἰχμητῆς υἱὸς ἔθηκ' ὄνομα.

515.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Αἰαί, νοῦσε βαρεῖα· τί δὴ ψυχαῖσι μεγαίρεις
 ἀνθρώπων ἐρατῇ πὰρ νεότητι μένειν ;
 ἦ καὶ Τίμαρχον γλυκερῆς αἰῶνος ἄμερσας
 ἠΐθεον, πρὶν ἰδεῖν κουριδίην ἄλοχον.

516.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Οἱ μὲν ἐμὲ κτείναντες ὁμοίῳ ἀντιτύχοιεν,
 Ζεῦ Ξένι· οἱ δ' ὑπὸ γᾶν θέντες ὄναιτο βίου.

BOOK VII. 512-516

512.—BY THE SAME

THROUGH the valour of these men the smoke of spacious Tegea in flames never went up to heaven. They resolved to leave to their children their city prospering in freedom and to die themselves in the forefront of the fight.

513.—BY THE SAME

PROTOMACHUS said, when his father was holding him in his arms as he breathed forth his lovely youth, "Timenorides, never shalt thou cease to regret thy dear son's valour and virtue."

514.—BY THE SAME

SHAME of retreat led Cleodemus, too, to mournful death when on the banks of ever-flowing Theaerus he engaged the Thracian troop, and his warrior son made the name of his father, Diphilus, famous.

515.—BY THE SAME

ALAS, cruel sickness, why dost thou grudge the souls of men their sojourn with lovely youth? Timarchus, too, in his youth thou hast robbed of his sweet life ere he looked on a wedded wife.

516.—BY THE SAME

ZEUS, Protector of strangers, let them who slew me meet with the same fate, but may they who laid me in earth live and prosper.¹

¹ On the grave of one slain by robbers. *cp.* Nos. 310, 581.

517.—ΚΑΛΛΙΜΑΧΟΥ

Ἡῶι Μελάνιππον ἐθάπτομεν, ἡελίου δὲ
 δυομένου Βασιλῶ κίτθανε παρθενικῇ
 αὐτοχερί· ζῶειν γάρ, ἀδελφεὸν ἐν πυρὶ θεῖσα,
 οὐκ ἔτλη. δίδυμον δ' οἶκος ἐσεῖδε κακὸν
 πατρὸς Ἀριστίπποιο· κατήφησεν δὲ Κυρήνη
 πᾶσα, τὸν εὔτεκνον χῆρον ἰδοῦσα δόμον.

5

518.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Ἄστακίδην τὸν Κρήτα, τὸν αἰπόλον, ἤρπασε Νύμφη
 ἐξ ὄρεος· καὶ νῦν ἱερὸς Ἄστακίδης.
 οὐκέτι Δικταίησιν ὑπὸ δρυσίν, οὐκέτι Δάφιν
 ποιμένες, Ἄστακίδην δ' αἰὲν ἀεισόμεθα.

519.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Δαίμονα τίς δ' εἶ οἶδε τὸν αὔριον, ἰνίκα καὶ σέ,
 Χάρμι, τὸν ὀφθαλμοῖς χθιζὸν ἐν ἀμετέροις,
 τᾶ ἑτέρα κλαύσαντες ἐθάπτομεν; οὐδὲν ἐκείνου
 εἶδε πατὴρ Διοφῶν χρῆμ' ἀνιαρότερον.

520.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Ἦν δίξῃ Γίμαρχον ἐν Ἀΐδος, ὄφρα πύθῃαι
 ἢ τι περὶ ψυχῆς, ἢ πάλι πῶς ἔσειαι,
 δίξεσθαι φυλῆς Πτολεμαΐδος, νίεα πατρὸς
 Πausανίου· δῆεις δ' αὐτὸν ἐν εὔσεβέων.

521.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Κύζικον ἦν ἔλθης, ὀλίγος πόνος Ἴππακὸν εὐρεῖν
 καὶ Διδύμην· ἀφανὴς οὔτι γὰρ ἢ γενεῆ·
 καὶ σφιν ἀνιηρὸν μὲν ἐρεῖς ἔπος, ἔμπα δὲ λέξαι
 τοῦθ', ὅτι τὸν κείνων ᾧδ' ἐπέχω Κριτίην.

517.—CALLIMACHUS

IT was morning when we buried Melanippus, and at sunset the maiden Basilo died by her own hand; for after laying her brother on the pyre she could not abide to live. The house of their father Aristippus witnessed a double woe, and all Cyrene stood with downcast eyes, seeing the home bereft of its lovely children.

518.—BY THE SAME

A NYMPH from the mountains carried off Astacides the Cretan goat-herd, and now Astacides is holy. No more, ye shepherds, beneath the oaks of Dictæ shall we sing of Daphnis, but ever of Astacides.

519.—BY THE SAME

WHO knows well to-morrow's fate, when thee, Charmis, who wast yesterday in our eyes, we bewailed and buried next day. Thy father Diophon never looked upon any more grievous thing.

520.—BY THE SAME

IF thou wouldst seek Timarehus in Hades to enquire anything about the soul, or about how it shall be with thee hereafter, ask for Pausanias' son of the tribe Ptolemais, and it is in the abode of the pious that thou shalt find him.

521.—BY THE SAME

IF thou comest to Cyzicus, it will be little trouble to find Hippacus and Didyme; for the family is by no means obscure. Then give them this message, grievous indeed, but fail not to give it, that I hold their Critias.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

522.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Τιμονόη, τίς δ' ἐσσί; μὰ δαίμονας, οὐ σ' ἂν ἐπέγνω,
 εἰ μὴ Τιμοθέου πατρὸς ἐπὴν ὄνομα
 στήλη, καὶ Μήθυμνα τεῆ πόλις. ἦ μέγα φημι
 χῆρον ἀνιᾶσθαι σὸν πόσιν Εὐθυμένη.

523.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Οἵτινες Ἀλείοιο παρέρπετε σᾶμα Κίμωνος
 ἴστε τὸν Ἴππαίου παῖδα παρερχόμενοι.

524.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

- α. Ἡ ῥ' ὑπὸ σοὶ Χαρίδας ἀναπαύεται; β. Εἰ τὸν
 Ἄριμμα
 τοῦ Κυρρηαίου παῖδα λέγεις, ὑπ' ἐμοί.
 α. ὦ Χαρίδα, τί τὰ νέρθε; γ. Πολὺς σκότος.
 α. Αἶ δ' ἄνοδοι τί;
 γ. Ψεῦδος. α. Ὁ δὲ Πλούτων; γ. Μῦθος.
 α. Ἀπωλόμεθα.
 γ. Οὗτος ἐμὸς λόγος ὑμῖν ἀληθινός· εἰ δὲ τὸν ἠδὺν 5
 βούλει, πελλαίου βούς μέγας εἰν αἶδη.

525.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Ὅστις ἐμὸν παρὰ σῆμα φέρεις πόδα, Καλλιμάχου με
 ἴσθι Κυρρηαίου παῖδά τε καὶ γενέτην.
 εἰδείης δ' ἄμφω κεν· ὁ μὲν κοτε πατρίδος ὅπλων
 ἤρξεν· ὁ δ' ἤησεν κρέσσονα βασκανίης.
 οὐ νέμεσις· Μοῦσαι γὰρ ὅσους ἴδον ὄμματι παῖδας 5
 μὴ λοξῶ πολιοὺς οὐκ ἀπέθεντο φίλους.

BOOK VII. 522-525

522.—BY THE SAME

TIMONŒ! But who art thou? By heaven I would not have recognised thee, had not thy father's name Timotheus and thy city's Methymna stood on the grave-stone. I know of a truth that thy widowed husband Euthymenes is in sore distress.

523.—BY THE SAME

YE who pass by the monument of Cimon of Elis, know that it is Hippæus' son whom ye pass by.

524.—BY THE SAME

A. "DOTH Charidas rest beneath thee?" B. "If it is the son of Arimmas of Cyrene that you mean, he does." A. "What is it like below, Charidas?" C. "Very dark." A. "And what about return?" C. "All lies." A. "And Pluto?" C. "A myth." A. "I am done for."¹ C. "This is the truth that I tell you, but if you want to hear something agreeable, a large ox in Hades costs a shilling." (?)

525.—BY THE SAME

KNOW thou who passest my monument that I am the son and father of Callimachus of Cyrene. Thou wilt have heard of both; the one once held the office of general in his city and the other sang songs which overcame envy. No marvel, for those on whom the Muses did not look askance in boyhood they do not cast off when they are grey.

¹ *i.e.* all my hopes are gone.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

526.—ΝΙΚΑΝΔΡΟΥ ΚΟΛΟΦΩΝΙΟΥ

Ζεῦ πάτερ, Ὀθρυάδα τίνα φέρτερον ἔδρακες ἄλλον,
ὃς μόνος ἐκ Θυρέας οὐκ ἐθέλησε μολεῖν
πατρίδ' ἐπὶ Σπάρταν, διὰ δὲ ξίφος ἤλασε πλευρᾶν,
δοῦλα καταγράψας σκῦλα κατ' Ἴναχιδᾶν;

527.—ΘΕΟΔΩΡΙΔΑ

Θεῦδοτε, κηδεμόνων μέγα δάκρυον, οἷ σε θανόντα
κώκυσαν, μέλεον πυρσὸν ἀναψάμενοι,
αἰνόλινε, τρισάωρε· σὺ δ' ἀντὶ γάμου τε καὶ ἤβης
κάλλιπες ἠδίστη ματρὶ γόους καὶ ἄχη.

528.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Εὐρύσορον περὶ σῆμα τὸ Φαιναρέτης ποτὲ κοῦραι
κέρσαντο ξανθοὺς Θεσσαλίδες πλοκάμους,
πρωτοτόκον καὶ ἄποτμον ἀτυζόμεναι περὶ νύμφην·
Λάρισσαν δὲ φίλην ἤκαχε καὶ τοκέας.

529.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Τόλμα καὶ εἰς αἶδαν καὶ ἐς οὐρανὸν ἄνδρα κομίζει,
ἂ καὶ Σωσάνδρου παῖδ' ἐπέβασε πυρᾶς,
Δωρόθεον· Φθία γὰρ ἐλεύθερον ἡμαρ ἰάλλων
ἐρραίσθη Σηκῶν μεσσόθι καὶ Χιμέρας.

530.—ΑΝΤΙΠΑΤΡΟΥ ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟΝΙΚΕΩΣ

Μούναν σὺν τέκνοις νεκροστόλε δέξο με πορθμεῦ
τὰν λάλον· ἀρκεῖ σοι φόρτος ὁ Ταυταλίδης·
πληρώσει γαστήρ μία σὸν σκίφος· εἶσιν κούρους
καὶ κούρας, Φοίβου σκῦλα καὶ Ἀρτέμιδος.

526.—NICANDER OF COLOPHON

O FATHER Zeus, didst thou ever see a braver than Othryadas, who would not return alone from Thyrea to Sparta his country, but transfixed himself with his sword after having inscribed the trophy signifying the subjection of the Argives.¹

527.—THEODORIDAS

THEODOTUS, cause of many tears to thy kinsmen, who lamented thee dead, lighting the mournful pyre, ill-fated, dead all too early, instead of joy in thy marriage and thy youth, to thy sweet mother is left but groaning and grief.

528.—BY THE SAME

THE daughters of Thessaly sheared their yellow locks at the spacious tomb of Phaenarete, distraught with grief for the luckless bride dead in her first childbed, and her dear Larissa and her parents were stricken with sorrow.

529.—BY THE SAME

DARING leads a man to Hades and to heaven; daring laid Dorotheus, Sosander's son, on the pyre; for winning freedom for Phthia he was smitten midway between Sekoi and Chimera.

530.—ANTIPATER OF THESSALONICA

On Niobe and her children

THOU ferry-man of the dead, receive me, who could not hold my tongue, alone with my children; a boat-load from the house of Tantalus is sufficient for thee. One womb shall fill thy boat; look on my boys and girls, the spoils of Phoebus and Artemis.

¹ *cp.* Nos. 430, 431.

531.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Αὐτά τοι, τρέσσαντι παρὰ χρέος, ὥπασεν ἄδαν,
 βαψαμένα κοίλων ἐντὸς ἄρη λαγόνων,
 μίτηρ ἢ σ' ἔτεκεν, Δαμάτριε· φᾶ δὲ σίδαρρον
 παιδὸς ἐοῦ φύρδαν μεστὸν ἔχουσα φόνου,
 ἀφριόεν κοναβηδὸν ἐπιπρίουσα γένειον, 5
 δερκομένα λοξαῖς, οἶα Λάκαινα, κόραις·
 “ Λεῖπε τὸν Εὐρώταν, ἴθι Τάρταρον· ἀνίκα δειλὴν
 οἶσθα φυγίαν, τελέθεις οὔτ' ἐμὸς οὔτε Λάκων.”

532.—ΙΣΙΔΩΡΟΥ ΑΙΓΕΑΤΟΥ

Ἔκ με γεωμορίας Ἐτεοκλέα πόντιος ἐλπίς
 εἴλκυσεν, ὀθνεῖης ἔμπορον ἐργασίης·
 νῶτα δὲ Τυρσηνῆς ἐπάτευν ἁλός· ἀλλ' ἄμα νηὶ
 πρηνηχθεὶς κείνης ὕδασιν ἐγκατέδυν,
 ἀθρόον ἐμβρίσαντος ἀήματος· οὐκ ἄρ' ἁλώως 5
 αὐτὸς ἐπιπνέει κεῖς ὀθόνας ἄνεμος.

533.—ΔΙΟΝΤΣΙΟΥ ΑΝΔΡΙΟΥ

Καὶ Διὶ καὶ Βρομίῳ με διάβροχον οὐ μέγ' ὀλισθεῖν,
 καὶ μόνον ἐκ δοιῶν, καὶ βροτὸν ἐκ μακάρων.

534.—ΑΥΤΟΜΕΔΟΝΤΟΣ ΑΙΤΩΛΟΥ

Ἀνθρωπε, ζωῆς περιφείδεις, μηδὲ παρ' ὄρη
 ναυτίλος ἴσθι· καὶ ὡς οὐ πολὺς ἀνδρὶ βίος.
 δείλαιε Κλεόνικε, σὺ δ' εἰς λιπαρὴν Θάισον ἐλθεῖν
 ἠπέειπεν, Κοίλης ἔμπορος ἐκ Συρίας,
 ἔμπορος, ὦ Κλεόνικε· δύσιν δ' ὑπὸ Πλειάδος αὐτὴν 5
 ποντοπορῶν, αὐτῇ Πλειάδι συγκατέδεις.

H. C. Beeching, *In a Garden*, p. 97.

BOOK VII. 531-534

531.—BY THE SAME

THE very mother who bore thee, Demetrius, gave thee death when forgetful of thy duty thou didst fly, driving the sword into thy flanks. Holding the steel that reeked with her son's blood, gnashing her teeth, foaming at the mouth, and looking askance like a Spartan woman as she was, she exclaimed "Leave the Eurotas; go to Tartarus. Since thou couldst fly like a coward, thou art neither mine nor Sparta's."

532.—ISIDORUS OF AEGAE

I AM Eteocles whom the hopes of the sea drew from husbandry and made a merchant in place of what I was by nature. I was travelling on the surface of the Tyrrhenian Sea, but with my ship I sunk headlong into its depths in a sudden fierce squall. It is not then the same wind that blows on the threshing-floor and fills the sails.

533.—DIONYSIUS OF ANDROS

IT is no great marvel that I slipped when soaked by Zeus¹ and Bacchus. It was two to one, and gods against a mortal.

534.—AUTOMEDON OF AETOLIA

MAN, spare thy life, and go not to sea in ill season. Even as it is, man's life is not long. Unhappy Cleonicus, thou wast hastening to reach bright Thasos, trading from Coelesyria—trading, O Cleonicus; but on thy voyage at the very setting of the Pleiads,² with the Pleiads thou didst set.

¹ *i.e.* rain.

² Beginning of November.

535.—ΜΕΛΕΑΓΡΟΥ

Οὐκέθ' ὁμοῦ χιμάροισιν ἔχειν βίου, οὐκέτι ναίειν
 ὁ τραγόπους ὀρέων Πᾶν ἐθέλω κορυφάς.
 τί γλυκύ μοι, τί ποθεινὸν ἐν οὔρεσιν; ὄλετο Δάφνις,
 Δάφνις ὃς ἡμετέρῃ πῦρ ἔτεκε κραδίη.
 ἄστνυ τόδ' οἰκῆσω· θηρῶν δέ τις ἄλλος ἐπ' ἄγρην 5
 στελλέσθω. τὰ πάροιθ' οὐκέτι Πανὶ φίλα.

536.—ΑΛΚΑΙΟΥ [ΜΙΤΤΛΗΝΑΙΟΥ]

Οὐδὲ θανῶν ὁ πρέσβυς ἐῷ ἐπιτέτροφε τύμβῳ
 βότρυν ἀπ' οἰνάνθης ἡμερον, ἀλλὰ βάτον,
 καὶ πνιγέσσαν ἄχερδον, ἀποστύφουσαν ὀδιτῶν
 χεῖλαι καὶ δίψει καρφαλέον φάρυγα.
 ἀλλά τις Ἴππώνακτος ἐπήν παρὰ σῆμα νέηται, 5
 εὐχέσθω κνώσσειν εὐμενέοντα νέκυν.

537.—ΦΑΝΙΟΥ [ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΟΥ]

Ἥριον οὐκ ἐπὶ πατρί, πολυκλαύτου δ' ἐπὶ παιδὸς
 Λῦσις ἄχει κενεὴν τήνδ' ἀνέχωσε κύνιν,
 οὔνομα ταρχύσας, ἐπεὶ οὐχ ὑπὸ χεῖρα τοκίων
 ἦλυθε δυστήνου λείψανα Μαντιθέου.

538.—ΑΝΤΤΗΣ

Μανης οὔτος ἀνὴρ ἦν ζῶν ποτέ· νῦν δὲ τεθνηκῶς
 ἶσον Δαρείῳ τῷ μεγάλῳ δύναται.

J. A. Pott, *Greek Love Songs and Epigrams*, i. p. 24.

BOOK VII. 535-538

535.—MELEAGER

No longer do I, goat-footed Pan, desire to dwell among the goats or on the hill-tops. What pleasure, what delight have I in mountains? Daphnis is dead, Daphnis who begot a fire in my heart. Here in the city will I dwell; let some one else set forth to hunt the wild beasts; Pan no longer loves his old life.

536.—ALCAEUS¹

Not even now the old man is dead, do clusters of the cultivated vine grow on his tomb, but brambles and the astringent wild pear that contracts the traveller's lips and his throat parched with thirst. But he who passes by the tomb of Hipponax should pray his corpse to rest in sleep.

537.—PHANIAS

No monument for his father, but in mournful memory of his lamented son did Lysis build this empty mound of earth, burying but his name, since the remains of unhappy Mantitheus never came into his parents' hands.

538.—ANYTE

This man when alive was Manes,² but now he is dead he is as great as great Darius.

¹ Probably the Messenian.

² A slave's name.

539.—ΠΕΡΣΟΤ ΠΟΙΗΤΟΥ

Οὐ προΐδών, θεότιμε, κακὴν δύσιν ὑπέτιοιο
 Ἄρκτούρου, κρυερῆς ἤψαο ναυτιλίας,
 ἢ σε, δι' Αἰγαίοιο πολυκλήϊδι θέοντα
 νηΐ, σὺν οἷς ἐτάροις ἤγαγεν εἰς αἴδην.
 αἰαῖ, Ἀριστοδικῆ δὲ καὶ Εὐπόλις, οἳ σ' ἐτέκοιτο, 5
 μύρονται, κενέον σῆμα περισχόμενοι.

540.—ΔΑΜΑΓΗΤΟΥ

Ἰπρὸς σέ Διὸς Ξερίου γουνούμεθα, πατρὶ Χαρίνῳ
 ἄγγειλον Θήβην, ὄνερ, ἐπ' Αἰολίδα
 Μήνιν καὶ Πολύνικον ὀλωλότε, καὶ τότε φαίης,
 ὡς οὐ τὸν δόλιον κλαίομεν ἄμμι μόρον,
 καίπερ ὑπὸ Θρηκῶν φθίμενοι χερός, ἀλλὰ τὸ κείνου 5
 γῆρας ἐν ἀργαλέῃ κείμενον ὀρφανίῃ.

541.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Ἔστης ἐν προμάχοις, Χαιρωνίδα, ὄδ' ἀγορεύσας,
 “Ἡ μόρον, ἢ νίκαν, Ζεῦ, πολέμοιο δίδου,”
 ἠνίκα τοι περὶ Τάφρον Ἀχαιίδα τῇ τότε νυκτὶ
 δυσμενέες θρασέος δῆριν ἔθεντο πόνου.
 ναὶ μὴν αἶτ' ἀρετῆς σε διακριδὸν Ἄλις αἰεῖει, 5
 θερμὸν ἰνὰ ξείνην αἶμα χέαντα κόνιν.

542.—ΦΛΑΚΚΟΥ

Ἐβρου χειμερίοις ἀταλὸς κρυμοῖσι δεθίντος
 κοῦρος ὀλισθηροῖς ποσσὶν ἔθραυσε πάγον,

¹ In November.

² The scene of a battle in which the Spartans defeated the

539.—PERSES

HEEDLESS, Theotimus, of the coming evil setting of rainy Arcturus¹ didst thou set out on thy perilous voyage, which carried thee and thy companions, racing over the Aegæan in the many-oared galley, to Hades. Alas for Aristodice and Eupolis, thy parents, who mourn thee, embracing thy empty tomb.

540.—DAMAGETES

By Zeus, the Protector of strangers, we adjure thee, Sir, tell our father Charinus, in Aeolian Thebes, that Menis and Polynicus are no more; and say this, that though we perished at the hands of the Thracians, we do not lament our treacherous murder, but his old age left in bereavement ill to bear.

541.—BY THE SAME

STANDING in the forefront of the battle, Chaerondas, so spokedst thou, "Zeus, grant me death or victory," on that night when by Achaean Taphros,² the foe made thee meet him in stubborn battle strife: verily doth Elis sing of thee above all men for thy valour, who didst then shed thy warm blood on the foreign earth.

542.—FLACCUS

THE tender boy, slipping, broke the ice of the Hebrus frozen by the winter cold, and as he was

Messenians, but this epigram must refer to some later combat on the same spot.

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τοῦ παρασυρομένοιο περιρραγὲς αὐχέν' ἔκοψεν
 θιγαλέον ποταμοῦ Βιστονίοιο τρύφος.
 καὶ τὸ μὲν ἠρπίασθη δίναις μέρος· ἡ δὲ τεκούσα 5
 λειφθὲν ὑπερθε τάφῳ μῦνον ἔθηκε κάρα.
 μυρομένη δὲ τάλαινα, "Τέκος, τέκος," εἶπε, "τὸ
 μὲν σου
 πυρκαϊῆ, τὸ δέ σου πικρὸν ἔθαψεν ὕδωρ."

543.—ΑΔΕΣΠΟΤΟΝ

Πάντα τις ἀρήσαιτο φυγεῖν πλοῦν, ὅππότε καὶ σύ,
 Θεύγετες, ἐν Λιβυκῶ τύμβον ἔθευ πελάγει,
 ἠνίκα σοι κεκμηὸς ἐπέπτατο φορτίδι νηῖ
 οὔλον ἀνηρίθμων κείνο νέφος γεράνων.

544.—ΑΔΕΣΠΟΤΟΝ

Εἰπέ, ποτὶ Φθίαν εὐάμπελον ἦν ποθ' ἴκηαι
 καὶ πόλιν ἀρχαίαν, ᾧ ξένε, Θαυμακίαν.
 ὡς δρυμὸν Μαλαῖον ἀναστειβῶν ποτ' ἔρημον
 εἶδες Λάμπωνος τόνδ' ἐπὶ παιδὶ τάφον
 Δερξία, ὅν ποτε μῦνον ἔλον δόλω, οὐδ' ἀναφανδόν, 5
 κλώπτες ἐπὶ Σπάρταν δίαν ἐπειγόμενον.

545.—ΗΓΗΣΙΠΠΙΟΥ

Τὴν ἀπὸ πυρκαϊῆς ἐνδέξια φασὶ κέλευθον
 Ἑρμῆν τοὺς ἀγαθοὺς εἰς Ῥαδάμανθυν ἄγειν,
 ἦ καὶ Ἀριστόνοος, Χαιρεστρίτου οὐκ ἀδάκρυτος
 παῖς, ἠγησίλειω δῶμ' Αἴδος κατέβη.

¹ *cp.* Bk. IX. No. 56.

BOOK VII. 542-545

carried away by the current, a sharp fragment of the Bistonian river breaking away cut through his neck. Part of him was carried away by the flood, but his mother laid in the tomb all that was left to her above the ice, his head alone. And, wailing, she cried, "My child, my child, part of thee hath the pyre buried and part the cruel water."¹

543.—ANONYMOUS

ONE should pray to be spared sea-voyages altogether, Theogenes, since thou, too, didst make thy grave in the Libyan Sea, when that tired close-packed flock of countless cranes descended like a cloud on thy loaded ship.²

544.—ANONYMOUS

TELL, stranger, if ever thou dost come to Phthia, the land of vines, and to the ancient city of Thaumacia that, mounting once through the lonely woodland of Malea, thou didst see this tomb of Deroxias the son of Lampo, whom once, as he hastened on his way to glorious Sparta, the bandits slew by treachery and not in open fight.

545.—HEGESIPPUS

THEY say that Hermes leads the just from the pyre to Rhadamanthus by the right-hand path, the path by which Aristonous, the not unwept son of Chaerestratus, descended to the house of Hades, the gatherer of peoples.

² Pliny (*N.H.* x. 13) tells of ships being similarly sunk by flocks of quails alighting on them at night.

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546.—ΑΔΕΣΠΟΤΟΝ

Εἶχε κορωνοβόλον πενίης λιμηρὸν Ἀρίστων
 ὄργανον, ᾧ πτηνὰς ἠκροβόλιζε χένας,
 ἦκα παραστείχων δολίην ὀδόν, οἷος ἐκείνας
 ψεύσασθαι λοξοῖς ὄμμασι φερβομένας.
 νῦν δ' ὁ μὲν εἶν αἰδῆ· τὸ δέ οἱ βέλος ὀρφανὸν ἤχου 5
 καὶ χερὸς· ἢ δ' ἄγρη τύμβου ὑπερπέταται.

547.—ΛΕΩΝΙΔΟΥ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΩΣ

Τὰν στάλαν ἐχάραξε Βιάνωρ οὐκ ἐπὶ ματρί,
 οὐδ' ἐπὶ τῷ γενέτῃ, πότμον ὀφειλόμενον,
 παρθερικῇ δ' ἐπὶ παιδί· κατέστεινε δ', οὐχ Ὑμεναίῳ,
 ἀλλ' Ἀίδα νύμφαν δωδεκέτιν κατὰγων.

548.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

- α. Τίς Δαίμων Ἀργεῖος ἐπ' ἠρίῳ; ἄρα σύναιμος
 ἐστὶ Δικαιοτέλους; β. Ἐστὶ Δικαιοτέλους.
 α. Ἦχὼ τοῦτ' ἐλάλησε πανύστατον, ἢ τόδ' ἀληθές,
 κείνος ὅδ' ἐστὶν ἀνὴρ; β. Κείνος ὅδ' ἐστὶν ἀνὴρ.

549.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Πέτρος ἔτ' ἐν Σιπύλῳ Νιόβη θρήνοις ἀναλυζει
 ἑπτὰ δις ὠδίνων δυρομένη θάνατον·
 λήξει δ' οὐδ' αἰῶνι γόου. τί δ' ἀλαζόνα μῦθον
 φθέγγατο, τὸν ζωῆς ἄρπαγα καὶ τεκεων;

BOOK VII. 546-549

546.—ANONYMOUS

ARISTO had his sling, a weapon procuring him a scanty living, with which he was wont to shoot the winged geese, stealing softly upon them so as to elude them as they fed with sidelong-glancing eyes. Now he is in Hades and the sling noiseless and idle with no hand to whirl it, and the game fly over his tomb.

547-550 ARE BY LEONIDAS OF ALEXANDRIA
AND ARE ISOPSEPHA, LIKE BOOK VI. Nos. 321-329.

547

BIANOR engraved the stone, not for his mother or father, as had been their meet fate, but for his unmarried daughter, and he groaned as he led the bride of twelve years not to Hymenaeus but to Hades.

548

“Who is the Argive Daemon on the tomb? Is he a brother of Dicaeoteles?” (*Echo*) “A brother of Dicaeoteles.” “Did Echo speak the last words, or is it true that this is the man?” (*Echo*) “This is the man.”

549

NIÖBE, a rock in Sipylus, still sobs and wails, mourning for the death of twice seven children, and never during the ages shall she cease from her plaint. Why did she speak the boastful words that robbed her of her life and her children?

550.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Ναυηγὸς γλαυκοῖο φυγῶν Τρίτωνος ἀπειλὰς
 Ἄνθεὺς Φθιώτην οὐ φύγεν αἰνόλυκον·
 Πηνειοῦ παρὰ χῦμα γὰρ ὄλετο. φεῦ τάλαν ὅστις
 Νηρεΐδων Νύμφας ἔσχεν ἀπιστοτέρας.

551.—ΑΓΑΘΙΟΥ ΣΧΟΛΑΣΤΙΚΟΥ

Λητοῖος καὶ Παῦλος ἀδελφεὸ ἄμφω ἔοντε
 ξυνήν μὲν βιότου συζυγίην ἐχέτην,
 ξυνὰ δὲ καὶ Μοίρης λαχέτην λίνα, καὶ παρὰ θίνα
 Βοσπορίην ξυνήν ἀμφεβάλλοντο κόριν.
 οὐδὲ γὰρ ἀλλήλοιν ζῶειν ἀπάνευθε δυνασθήν, 5
 ἀλλὰ συνετρεχέτην καὶ παρὰ Φερσεφόνην.
 χαίρετον ὦ γλυκερὸν καὶ ὁμόφρονε· σήματι δ' ὑμέων
 ὄφελεν ἰδρῦσθαι βωμὸς Ὀμοφροσύνης.

552.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

- α. ὦ ξένε, τί κλαίεις; β. Διὰ σὸν μόρον. α. Οἶσθα
 τίς εἰμι;
 β. Οὐ μὰ τόν· ἀλλ' ἔμπης οἰκτρὸν ὀρῶ τὸ τέλος.
 ἐσσι δὲ τίς; α. Περικλεία. β. Γυνὴ τίνος; α. Ἄν-
 δρὸς ἀρίστου,
 ῥήτορος, ἐξ Ἀσίας, οὔνομα Μεμνονίου.
 β. Πῶς δέ σε Βοσπορίη κατέχει κόνις; α. Εἶρεο 5
 Μοῖραν,
 ἢ μοι τῆλε πάτρης ξεῖνον ἔδωκε τάφον.
 β. Παῖδα λίπες; α. Τριέτηρον, ὃς ἐν μεγάροισιν
 ἀλύων
 ἐκδέχεται μαζῶν ἡμετέρων σταγόνα.
 β. Αἴθε καλῶς ζῶοι. α. Ναί, ναί, φίλος, εὐχεο κείνῳ,
 ὄφρα μοι ἡβήσας δάκρυ φίλον σταλάοι. 10

ANTHEUS, who escaped the threats of sea-green Triton, escaped not the terrible Phthian wolf. For by the stream of Peneus he perished. Unfortunate! to whom the Nymphs were more treacherous than the Nereids.¹

551.—AGATHIAS SCHOLASTICUS

LETOEUS and Paulus, being two brothers, were united in life, and united in the predestined hour of their death, they lie by the Bosphorus clothed in one shroud of dust. For they could not live apart from each other, but ran together to Persephone. Hail, sweet pair, ever of one mind; on your tomb should stand an altar of Concord.

552.—BY THE SAME

A. "STRANGER, why mournest thou?" *B.* "For thy fate." *A.* "Dost know who I am?" *B.* "No, by ——! but still I see thy end was wretched, and who art thou?" *A.* "Periclea." *B.* "Whose wife?" *A.* "The wife of a noble man, an orator from Asia, by name Memnonius." *B.* "And how is it that thou liest by the Bosphorus?" *A.* "Ask Fate who gave me a tomb in a strange land far from my own country." *B.* "Didst thou leave a son?" *A.* "One of three years old, who wanders up and down the house seeking the milk of my breasts." *B.* "May he live and prosper." *A.* "Yea, yea, my friend, pray for him, that he may grow up and shed sweet tears for me."

¹ *cp.* No. 289.

553.—ΔΑΜΑΣΚΙΟΥ ΦΙΛΟΣΟΦΟΥ

Ζωσίμη, ἢ πρὶν εἶσα μόνω τῷ σώματι δούλη,
καὶ τῷ σώματι νῦν εὖρειν ἔλευθερίην.

554.—ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟΝΙΚΕΩΣ

Λατύπος Ἀρχιτέλης Ἀγαθάνορι παιδὶ θανόντι
χερσὶν οἰζυραῖς ἤρμολόγησε τάφοι,
αἰαί, πέτρον ἐκείνον, ὃν οὐκ ἐκόλαψε σίδηρος,
ἀλλ' ἐτάκη πυκνιοῖς δάκρυσι τεγγόμενος.
φεῦ, στηλή φθιμένω κούφη μένε, κείνος ἴν' εἶπη 5
“Ὀντως πατρώη χεὶρ ἐπέθηκε λίθον.”

555.—ΙΩΑΝΝΟΥ ΠΟΙΗΤΟΥ

Ἐς πόσιν ἀθρήσασα παρ' ἐσχατίας λῖνα μοίρης
ἤνεσα καὶ χθονίους, ἤνεσα καὶ ζυγίους·
τοὺς μὲν, ὅτι ζῶν λίπον ἀνέρα· τοὺς δ', ὅτι τοῖον.
ἀλλὰ πατὴρ μίμνοι παισὶν ἐφ' ἡμετέροισ.

555b.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Τοῦτο σαοφροσύνας ἀντάξιον εὖρεο, Νοστώ·
δάκρυσί σοι γαμέτας σπείσει καταφθιμένα.

556.—ΘΕΟΔΩΡΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΑΝΘΗΠΛΑΤΟΥ

Νηλειῆς Ἀΐδης· ἐπὶ σοὶ δ' ἐγέλασσε θανόντι,
Τίτυρε, καὶ νεκύων θῆκέ σε μιμολόγον.

557.—ΚΥΡΟΥ ΠΟΙΗΤΟΥ

Τρεῖς ἐτέων δεκάδες, Μαίης χρόνος· ἐς τρία δ' ἄλλα
ἔτρεχεν, ἀλλ' Ἀΐδης πικρὸν ἔπεμψε βέλος·
θηλυτέρην δ' ἤρπαξε ῥόδων καλύκεσσιν ὁμοίην,
πάντ' ἀπομαξαμένην ἔργα τὰ Πηνελόπης.

BOOK VII. 553-557

553.—DAMASCIUS THE PHILOSOPHER

ZOSIME who was never a slave but in body, has now gained freedom for her body too.

554.—PHILIPPUS OF THESSALONICA

THE mason Architeles with mourning hands constructed a tomb for Agathanor his son. Alas! alas! this stone no chisel cut, but drenched by many tears it crumbled. Thou, tablet, rest lightly on the dead, that he may say "Of a truth it was my father's hand which placed this stone on me."

555.—JOANNES THE POET

LOOKING at my husband, as my life was ebbing away, I praised the infernal gods, and those of wedlock, the former because I left my husband alive, the latter that he was so good a husband. But may their father live to bring up our children.

555B.—BY THE SAME

THIS, Nosto, was the reward thy virtue gained, that thy husband shed tears for thee at thy death.

556.—THEODORUS PROCONSUL

On a mime

HAIRES is grim, but he laughed at thy death, Tityrus, and made thee the mime of the dead.

557.—CYRUS THE POET

MAIA had passed her thirtieth year and was approaching her thirty-third, when Hades cast at her his cruel dart and carried off the woman who was like a rosebud, a very counterpart of Penelope in her work.

558.—ΑΔΕΣΠΟΤΟΝ

Ἄδης μὲν σύλησεν ἐμῆς νεότητος ὀπώρην,
 κρύψε δὲ παππῶν μνήματι τῷδε λίθος.
 οὔνομα Ῥουφίνος γενόμεν, πᾶις Αἰθερίοιο,
 μητρὸς δ' ἐξ ἀγαθῆς· ἀλλὰ μάτην γενόμεν.
 ἐς γὰρ ἄκρον μούσης τε καὶ ἤβης ἤκον ἐλάσσας, 5
 φεῦ, σοφὸς εἰς αἴδην, καὶ νέος εἰς ἔρεβος.
 κώκυε καὶ σὺ βλέπων τάδε γράμματα μακρόν, ὀδίτα·
 δὴ γὰρ ἔφυς ζῶων ἢ πᾶις ἢ πατήρ.

559.—ΘΕΟΣΕΒΕΙΑΣ

Εἶδεν Ἀκεστορίη τρία πένθεα· κέρατο χαίτην
 πρῶτον ἐφ' Ἴπποκράτει, καὶ δεύτερον ἀμφὶ Γαληνῶ·
 καὶ νῦν Ἀβλαβίου γοερῶ περι σήματι κείται,
 αἰδομένη μετὰ κείνοι ἐν ἀνθρώποισι φανῆναι.

560.—ΠΑΥΛΟΥ ΣΙΑΛΕΝΤΙΑΡΙΟΥ

Εἰ καὶ ἐπὶ ξείνης σε, Λεόντιε, γαῖα καλύπτει,
 εἰ καὶ ἐρικλαύτων τῆλ' ἔθανες γονέων,
 πολλά σοι ἐκ βλεφάρων ἐχύθη περιτύμβια φωτῶν
 δάκρυα, δυστλήτω πένθει δαπτομένων.
 πᾶσι γὰρ ἦσθα λίην πεφίλημένος, οἶά τε πάντων 5
 ξυγὸς ἐὼν κούρος, ξυγὸς ἐὼν ἕταρος.
 αἰαί, λευγαλέη καὶ ἀμείλιχος ἔπλετο Μοῖρα,
 μηδὲ τειῆς ἤβης, δύσμορε, φεισαμένη.

561.—ΙΟΥΛΙΑΝΟΥ ΑΠΟ ΤΗΡΑΡΧΩΝ
ΑΙΓΥΠΤΙΟΥ

Ἡ Φύσις ὠδίνασα πολὺν χρόνον ἀνὲρ ἔτικτεν
 ἄξιον εἰς ἀρετὴν τῶν προτέρων ἐτέων,

BOOK VII. 558-561

558.—ANONYMOUS

Hades spoiled the ripe fruit of my youth and the stone hid me in this ancestral tomb. My name was Rufinus, the son of Aetherius and I was born of a noble mother, but in vain was I born; for after reaching the perfection of education and youth, I carried, alas! my learning to Hades and my youth to Erebus. Lament long, O traveller, when thou readest these lines, for without doubt thou art either the father or the son of living men.

559.—THEOSEBEIA

THREE sorrows Medicine¹ met with. First she shore her hair for Hippocrates, and next for Galen, and now she lies on the tearful tomb of Ablabius, ashamed, now he is gone, to shew herself among men.

560.—PAULUS SILENTIARIUS

THOUGH the earth cover thee in a strange land, Leontius, though thou didst die far from thy afflicted parents, yet many funeral tears were shed for thee by mortals consumed by insufferable sorrow. For thou wert greatly beloved by all and it was just as if thou wert the common child, the common companion of every one. Ah! direful and merciless was Fate that spared not even thy youth.

561.—JULIANUS, PREFECT OF EGYPT

NATURE after long labour gave birth to a man whose virtue was worthy of former years, Craterus

¹ Ἀκαστορία is the same as Ἀκέσω daughter of Aesculapius.

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τὸν Κρατερὸν σοφίην τε καὶ οὖνομα, τὸν καὶ ἀνιγροῖς
 κινήσαντα γόφῳ δάκρυον ἀντιπάλους.
 εἰ δὲ νέος τέθνηκεν, ὑπέρτερα νήματα Μοίρης 5
 μέμφει, βουλομένης κόσμον ἄκοσμον ἔχειν.

562.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

ᾠ φθέγμα Κρατεροῖο, τί σοι πλέον εἴ γε καὶ αὐδῆς
 ἔπλεο καὶ σιγῆς αἴτιον ἀντιπάλους;
 ζῶντος μὲν γὰρ ἅπαντες ἐφώνεον· ἐκ δὲ τελευτῆς
 ὑμετέρης ἰδίην αὐθις ἔδησαν ὅπα.
 οὔτις γὰρ μετὰ σείο μόρον τέτληκε τανύσσαι 5
 ὄτα λόγοις· Κρατερῶ δ' ἐν τέλος ἠδὲ λόγοις.

563.—ΠΑΤΛΟΥ ΣΙΔΕΝΤΙΑΡΙΟΥ

Σιγῆς Χρυσεόμαλλε τὸ χάλκεον, οὐκέτι δ' ἡμῖν
 εἰκόνας ἀρχηγόνων ἐκτελέεις μερόπων
 νεύμασιν ἀφθόγγοισι· τεῆ δ', ὄλβιστε, σιωπῇ
 νῦν στυγερῇ τελέθει, τῇ πρὶν ἐθελγόμεθα.

564.—ΑΔΕΣΠΟΤΟΝ

Τῆδέ ποτ' ἀκτερεῖστον ἐδέξατο γαῖα χανοῦσα
 Λαοδίκην, δητῶν ὕβριν ἀλευομένην.
 σῆμα δ' ἀμαλδύναντος ἀνωῖστοιο χρόνοιο,
 Μάξιμος ἔκδηλον θῆκε' Ἀσίης ὑπατος,
 καὶ κούρης χάλκειον ἐπεὶ τύπον ἐφράσατ' ἄλλῃ 5
 κείμενον ἀκλειῶς, τῷδ' ἐπέθηκε κύκλω.

BOOK VII. 561-564

(strong) in name and in wisdom, whose death moved to tears even his grievous opponents. If he died young, blame the supreme decree of Fate who willed that the world should be despoiled of its ornament.¹

562.—BY THE SAME

O ELOQUENCE of Craterus, what profits it thee if thou wast a cause of speech or of silence to thy adversaries? When thou didst live, all cried out in applause; but after thy death the mouths of all are sealed; for none any more would lend an ear to speeches. The art of speaking perished with Craterus.

563.—PAULUS SILENTIARIUS

THOU art bound in brazen silence, Chryseomallus, and no longer dost thou figure to us the men of old time in dumb show.² Now, most gifted man, is thy silence, in which we once took delight, grievous to us

564.—ANONYMOUS

HERE on a time the earth opened to receive Laodice,³ not duly laid to rest, but flying from the violence of the enemy. Unreckonable Time having effaced the monument, Maximus the Proconsul of Asia brought it again to light, and having noticed the girl's bronze statue lying elsewhere unhonoured, he set it up on this circular barrow.

¹ The play on the two senses of "cosmos" cannot be reproduced.

² He was a mime.

³ The daughter of Priam.

565.—ΙΟΥΛΙΑΝΟΥ ΑΠΟ ΤΗΡΑΡΧΩΝ
ΑΙΓΥΠΤΙΟΥ

Αὐτὴν Θειοδότην ὁ ζωγράφος. αἶθε δὲ τέχνης
ἤμβροτε, καὶ λήθην δῶκεν ὀδυρομένοις.

566.—ΜΑΚΗΔΟΝΙΟΥ ΤΥΡΑΤΟΥ

Γαῖα, καὶ Εἰλείθυια, σὺ μὲν τέκες, ἡ δὲ καλύπτεις·
χαίρετον· ἀμφοτέρας ἤνυσσα τὸ στάδιον.
εἶμι δέ, μὴ νοέων πόθι νίσομαι· οὐδὲ γὰρ ὑμέας
ἢ τίνος ἢ τίς ἐὼν οἶδα πόθεν μετέβην.

567.—ΑΓΑΘΙΟΥ ΣΧΟΛΑΣΤΙΚΟΥ

Κανδαύλου τόδε σῆμα· δίκη δ' ἐμὸν οἶτον ἰδοῦσα
οὐδὲν ἀλιτραίνειν τὴν παράκοιτιν ἔφη.
ἤθελε γὰρ δισσοῖσιν ὑπ' ἀνδράσι μηδὲ φανῆναι,
ἀλλ' ἢ τὸν πρὶν ἔχειν, ἢ τὸν ἐπιστάμενον.
χρῆν ἄρα Κανδαύλην παθέειν κακόν· οὐ γὰρ ἂν ἔτλη 5
δεῖξαι τὴν ἰδίην ὕμμασιν ἀλλοτρίοις.

568.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Ἐπτά με δις λυκάβαντας ἔχουσαν ἀφῆρπασε δαίμων,
ἦν μούνην Διδύμῳ πατρὶ Θάλεια τέκεν.
ἂ Μοῖραι, τί τοσοῦτον ἀπηνέες, οὐδ' ἐπὶ παστοὺς
ἠγάγετ' οὐδ' ἐρατῆς ἔργα τεκνοσπορίης;
οἱ μὲν γὰρ γονέες με γαμήλιον εἰς Ἰμμέναιον 5
μέλλον ἄγειν· στυγεροῦ δ' εἰς Ἀχέροντος ἔβην.
ἀλλὰ θεοί, λίτομαι, μητρός γε γόους πατέρος τε
παύσατε, τηκομένων εἶνεκ' ἐμεῦ φθιμένης.

565.—JULIANUS, PREFECT OF EGYPT

THE painter limned Theodote just as she was.
Would his art had failed him and he had given
forgetfulness to us who mourn her.

566.—MACEDONIUS CONSUL

EARTH and Ilithyia, one of you brought me to
birth, the other covers me. Farewell! I have run
the race of each.¹ I depart, not knowing whither I
go, for neither do I know who I was or whose or
from whence when I came to you.

567.—AGATHIAS SCHOLASTICUS

THIS is the monument of Candaules,² and Justice
seeing my fate said that my wife committed no
crime; for she wished not to be seen by two men,
but wished either her first husband or him who knew
her charms to possess her. It was fated for Can-
daules to come to an evil end; otherwise he would
never have ventured to show his own wife to strange
eyes.

568.—BY THE SAME

FATE carried me off but fourteen years old, the
only child that Thalia bore to Didymus. Ah, ye
Destinies, why were ye so hard-hearted, never bringing
me to the bridal chamber or the sweet task of
conceiving children? My parents were on the point
of leading me to Hymen, but I went to loathed
Acheron. But, ye gods, still, I pray, the plaints of
my father and mother who wither away because of
my death.

¹ What he means is "the race of life and death."

² See Herod. i. 11.

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569.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Ναὶ λίτομαι, παροδίτα, φίλω κατάλεξον ἀκοίτη,
 εὐτ' ἂν ἐμὴν λεύσσης πατρίδα Θεσσαλίην·
 "Κάτθανε σὴ παράκοιτις, ἔχει δέ μιν ἐν χθονὶ τύμβος,
 αἰαῖ, Βοσπορίας ἐγγύθεν ἠϊόνος·
 ἀλλὰ μοι αὐτόθι τεύχε κενήριον ἐγγύθι σεῖο, 5
 ὄφρ' ἀναμμνήσκη τῆς ποτὲ κουριδίης."

570.—ΑΔΕΣΠΟΤΟΝ

Δουλκίτιον μὲν ἀνακτες ἄκρον βιότιοιο πρὸς ὄλβον
 ἦγαγον ἐξ ἀρετῆς καὶ κλέος ἀνθυπάτων·
 ὡς δὲ φύσις μιν ἔλυσεν ἀπὸ χθονός, ἀθάνατοι μὲν
 αὐτὸν ἔχουσι θεοί, σῶμα δὲ σηκὸς ὕδε.

571.—ΛΕΟΝΤΙΟΥ ΣΧΟΛΑΣΤΙΚΟΥ

Ὅρφέος οἰχομένου, τάχα τις τότε λείπετο Μοῦσα·
 σεῦ δέ, Πλάτων, φθιμένου, παύσατο καὶ κιθάρη·
 ἦν γὰρ ἔτι προτέρων μελέων ὀλίγη τις ὑπορρῶξ
 ἐν σαῖς σωζομένη καὶ φρεσὶ καὶ παλάμαις.

572.—ΑΓΑΘΙΟΥ ΣΧΟΛΑΣΤΙΚΟΥ

Οὐχ ὀσίοις λεχέεσσιν ἐτέρπετο λάθριος ἀνὴρ,
 λέκτρον ὑποκλέπτων ἀλλοτρίας ἀλόχου·
 ἐξαπίνης δὲ δόμων ὄροφῆ πέσε, τοὺς δὲ κακούργους
 ἔσκεπεν, ἀλλήλοις εἰσέτι μισγομένους.
 Ξυνὴ δ' ἀμφοτέρους κατέχει παγίς· εἰν ἐνὶ δ' ἄμφω 5
 κεῖνται, συζυγίης οὐκέτι πανύμενοι.

BOOK VII. 569-572

569.—BY THE SAME

YEA, I pray thee, traveller, tell my dear husband, when thou seest my country Thessaly, "Thy wife is dead and rests in her tomb, alas, near the shore of the Bosphorus. But build me at home a cenotaph near thee, so that thou mayest be reminded of her who was once thy spouse."

570.—ANONYMOUS

OUR princes, owing to his virtues, promoted Dulcitus to great wealth and proconsular rank; and now that Nature has released him from earth, the immortal gods possess himself, but this enclosure his body.

571.—LEONTIUS SCHOLASTICUS

WHEN Orpheus departed, perchance some Muse survived, but at thy death, Plato,¹ the lyre ceased to sound. For in thy mind and in thy fingers there yet survived some little fragment at least of ancient music.

572.—AGATHIAS SCHOLASTICUS

A CERTAIN man secretly took his pleasure in unholy intercourse, stealing the embraces of another man's wife; but of a sudden the roof fell in and buried the sinners still coupled. One trap holds both, and together they lie in an embrace that never ceases.

¹ A contemporary musician.

573.—ΛΕΟΝΤΙΟΥ ΣΧΟΛΑΣΤΙΚΟΥ

Χειρῶν τὸδε σῆμα, τὸν ἔτρεφεν Ἀτθίς ἄρουρα
εἰκόνα ῥητήρων τῆς προτέρης δεκάδος,
ῥηιδίως πείθοντα δικασπόλον· ἀλλὰ δικάζων
οὔποτε τῆς ὀρθῆς οὐδ' ὅσον ἐτράπετο.

574.—ΑΓΑΘΙΟΥ ΣΧΟΛΑΣΤΙΚΟΥ

Θεσμοὶ μὲν μεμέληντο συνήθεες Ἀγαθονίκῳ·
Μοῖρα δὲ δειμαίνειν οὐ δεδάηκε νόμους·
ἀλλὰ μιν ἀρπάξασα σοφῶν ἡμερσε θεμίστων,
οὔπω τῆς νομίμης ἔμπλεον ἡλικίης.
οἰκτρὰ δ' ὑπὲρ τύμβοιο κατεστονάχησαν ἑταῖροι 5
κείμενον, οὐ θιάσου κόσμον ὄδυρόμενοι·
ἣ δὲ κόμην τίλλουσα γόῳ πληκτίζετο μήτηρ,
αἰαί, τὸν λαγόνων μόχθον ἐπισταμένη.
ἔμπης ὄλβιος οὗτος, ὃς ἐν νεότητι μαρανθεὶς
ἔκφυγε τὴν βίοντος θᾶσσον ἀλιτροσύνην. 10

575.—ΛΕΟΝΤΙΟΥ ΣΧΟΛΑΣΤΙΚΟΥ

Σῆμα Ῥόδης· Ἐυρίη δὲ γυνὴ πέλεν· ἀντὶ δὲ πατρὸς
ἴκετο τήνδε πόλιν, κηδομένη τεκέων.
αὐτὴ ἀειμνήστοιο λέχος κόσμησε Γεμέλλου,
ὃς πάρος εὐνομίης ἰδμονα θῆκε πόλιν.
γρηῦς μὲν μόρον εὔρεν, ὄφελλε δὲ μυρία κύκλα 5
ζῶειν· τῶν ἀγαθῶν οὐ δεχόμεσθα κόρον.

576.—ΙΟΥΛΙΑΝΟΥ ΑΠΟ ΤΗΡΑΡΧΩΝ
ΑΙΓΥΠΤΙΟΥ

α. Κάτθανες, ὦ Πύρρων; β. Ἐπέχω. α. Πυμάτην
μετὰ μοῖραν
φῆς ἐπέχειν; β. Ἐπέχω. α. Σκέψιν ἔπαυσε
τάφος.

573.—LEONTIUS SCHOLASTICUS

THIS is the tomb of Cheiredius whom the Attic land nourished, an orator the image of the ancient ten,¹ ever easily convincing the judge, but when himself a judge never swerving a hair's breadth from the straight path.

574.—AGATHIAS SCHOLASTICUS

AGATHONICUS had diligently studied jurisprudence, but Fate has not learnt to fear the laws, and laying hands on him tore him from his learning in it, before he was of lawful age to practise. His fellow-students bitterly lamented over his tomb, mourning for the ornament of their company, and his mother tearing her hair in her mourning beat herself, remembering, alas, the labour of her womb. Yet blest was he in fading young and escaping early the iniquity of life.

575.—LEONTIUS SCHOLASTICUS

THE tomb is Rhode's. She was a Tyrian woman, and quitting her country came to this city for the sake of her children. She adorned the bed of Gemellus of eternal memory, who formerly was a professor of law in this city. She died in old age, but should have lived for thousands of years: we never feel we have enough of the good.

576.—JULIANUS, PREFECT OF EGYPT

A. "ARE you dead, Pyrrho?"² *B.* "I doubt it."
A. "Even after your final dissolution, do you say you doubt?" *B.* "I doubt." *A.* "The tomb has put an end to doubt."

¹ The celebrated ten Attic orators.

² The Sceptic philosopher.

577.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Ὅστις με τριόδοισι μέσαις τάρχυσε θαιόντα,
 λυγρὰ παθῶν τύμβου μηδ' ὀλίγοιο τύχῃ,
 πάντες ἐπεὶ Τίμωνα νέκυν πατέουσιν ὀδίται,
 καὶ μόρος ἄμμι μόνοις ἄμμορος ἡσυχίης.

578.—ΑΓΑΘΙΟΥ ΣΧΟΛΑΣΤΙΚΟΥ

Τὸν κρατερὸν Πανοπήα, τὸν ἀγρευτῆρα λεόντων,
 τὸν λασιοστέρνων κέντορα παρδαλίων,
 τύμβος ἔχει· γλαφυρῆς γὰρ ἀπὸ χθονὸς ἔκτανε δεινὸς
 σκορπίος, οὐτήσας ταρσὸν ὄρεσσιβύτην.
 αἰγανέη δὲ τάλαινα σίγυνά τε παρ χθονὶ κείται, 5
 αἰαί, θαρσαλέων παίγνια δορκαλίδων.

579.—ΛΕΟΝΤΙΟΥ ΣΧΟΛΑΣΤΙΚΟΥ

Πέτρου ὀρᾶς ῥητήρος αἰὲ γελώσαν ὀπωπὴν,
 ἐξόχου εἰν ἀγοραῖς, ἐξόχου ἐν φιλίῃ.
 ἐν δὲ Διωνύσου θεεύμενος ὄλετο μῦνος,
 ὑψόθεν ἐκ τέγεος σὺν πλεόνεσσι πεσών,
 βαιὸν ἐπιζήσας, ὅσον ἤρκεσε. τοῦτον ἔγωγε 5
 ἄγριοι οὐ καλέω, τὸν δὲ φύσει θάνατον.

580.—ΙΟΥΛΙΑΝΟΥ ΑΙΓΥΠΤΙΟΥ

Οὔποτε με κρύψεις ὑπὸ πυθμένα νείατον αἴης
 τόσσον, ὅσον κρύψαι πάνσκοπον ὄμμα Δίκης.

581.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Ἄντὶ φόβου τάφον ἄμμι χαρίζεαι, ἀλλὰ καὶ αὐτὸς
 ἴσων ἀντιτύχοις οὐρανόθεν χαρίτων.

¹ i.e. long enough to set his affairs in order.

577.—BY THE SAME

MAY he who buried me at the cross-roads come to an ill end and get no burial at all; since all the travellers tread on Timon and in death, the portion of all, I alone have no portion of repose.

578.—AGATHIAS SCHOLASTICUS

IN this tomb rests strong Panopeus the lion-hunter, the piercer of shaggy-breasted panthers; for a terrible scorpion issuing from a hole in the earth smote his heel as he walked on the hills and slew him. On the ground, alas, lie his poor javelin and spear, to be the playthings of impudent deer.

579.—LEONTIAS SCHOLASTICUS

THOU seest the ever-smiling face of Peter the orator, excellent in debate, excellent in friendship. In the theatre whilst looking at the performance he fell from the roof with others and was the only one who died, after surviving a short time, sufficient for his needs.¹ I call this no violent death, but a natural one.

580.—JULIANUS, PREFECT OF EGYPT

NEVER shalt thou hide me even in the very bottom of the earth in a manner that shall hide the all-seeing eye of Justice.²

581.—BY THE SAME

THOU givest me a tomb in return for murdering me, but may heaven grant thee in return the same kindness.

² This and the following are supposed to be addressed to his murderers by a man killed by robbers. *cp.* No. 310.

582.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Χαῖρέ μοι, ᾧ ναυηγέ, καὶ εἰς Ἄϊδαο περιήσας
 μέμφεο μὴ πόντου κύμασιν, ἀλλ' ἀνέμοις.
 κεῖνοι μὲν σ' ἐδάμασσαν· ἀλὸς δέ σε μείλιχον ὕδωρ
 ἐς χθόνα καὶ πατέρων ἐξεκύλισε τάφους.

583.—ΑΓΑΘΙΟΥ ΣΧΟΛΑΣΤΙΚΟΥ

Ἄβάλε μῆδ' ἐγένοντο γάμοι, μὴ νύμφια λέκτρα·
 οὐ γὰρ ἂν ὠδίνων ἐξεφάνη πρόφασις.
 νῦν δ' ἢ μὲν τριτάλαινα γυνὴ τίκτουσα κάθηται,
 γαστρὶ δὲ δυσκόλῳ νεκρὸν ἔνεστι τέκος·
 τρισσὴ δ' ἀμφιλύκη δρόμον ἤνυσεν, ἐξότε μίμνει 5
 τὸ βρέφος ἀπρήκτοις ἐλπίσι τικτόμενον.
 κούφη σοὶ τελέθει γαστήρ, τέκος, ἀντὶ κούρης·
 αὕτη γὰρ σε φέρει, καὶ χθονὸς οὐ χατέεις.

584.—ΙΟΥΛΙΑΝΟΥ ΑΙΓΥΠΤΙΟΥ

Πλώεις ναυηγὸν με λαβὼν καὶ σήματι χώσας ;
 πλῶε, Μαλειάων ἄκρα φυλασσόμενος·
 αἰεὶ δ' εὐπλοίην μεθέποις φίλος· ἦν δέ τι ῥέξιη
 ἄλλο Τύχη, τούτων ἀντιάσαις χαρίτων.

585.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Μύγδων τέρμα βίοιο λαχὼν, αὐτόστολος ἦλθεν
 εἰς αἶδην, νεκῶν πορθμίδος οὐ χατέων.
 ἦν γὰρ ἔχε ζῶν βιοδώτορα, μάρτυρα μόχθων,
 ἄγραις εἰναλῆαις πολλάκι βριθομένην,

582.—BY THE SAME

HAIL! thou ship-wrecked man, and when thou landest in Hades, blame not the waves of the sea, but the winds. It was they who overcame thee, but the kindly water of the sea cast thee out on the land by the tombs of thy fathers.

583.—AGATHIAS SCHOLASTICUS

O WOULD that marriage and bridal beds had never been, for then there would have been no occasion for child-bed. But now the poor woman sat in labour and in the unhappy recess of her womb lay the dead child. Three days passed and ever the babe remained with unfulfilled hope of its being born. The womb, O babe, instead of the dust rests lightly on thee, for it enwraps thee and thou hast no need of earth.

584.—JULIANUS, PREFECT OF EGYPT

DOST thou travel on the sea, thou who didst take up my ship-wrecked body and bury it in a tomb? Travel, but avoid Cape Malea, and mayst thou ever, my friend, find fair weather. But if Fortune be adverse, mayst thou meet with the same kindness.

585.—BY THE SAME

MYGDON, the span of his life finished, went to Hades in his own boat, not requiring the ferry-boat of the dead. For she who was in life his support and the witness of his toil, often loaded with his

τήνδε καὶ ἐν θανάτῳ λάχε σύνδρομον, εὔτε τελευτήν 5
 εὔρετο συλλήξας ὀλκάδι καιομένη.
 οὕτω πιστὸν ἄνακτι πέλεν σκάφος, οἶκον ἀέξον
 Μύγδονι, καὶ σύμπλουν ἐς βίον, ἐς θάνατον.

586.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Οὔτι σε πόντος ὄλεσσε καὶ οὐ πνείοντες ἀήται,
 ἀλλ' ἀκόρητος ἔρωσ φοιτάδος ἐμπορίας.
 εἶη μοι γαίης ὀλίγος βίος· ἐκ δὲ θαλάσσης
 ἄλλοισιν μελέτω κέρδος ἀελλομάχον.

587.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Εἰς Πάμφιλον φιλόσοφον

Χθῶν σε τέκεν, πόντος δὲ διώλεσε, δέκτο δὲ θῶκος
 Πλουτήης· κείθεν δ' οὐρανὸν εἰσανέβησ.
 οὐχ ὡς ναυηγὸς δὲ βυθῶ θάνες, ἀλλ' ἵνα πάντων
 κλήροισ ἀθανάτων, Πάμφιλε, κόσμον ἄγης.

588.—ΠΑΤΛΟΥ ΣΙΛΕΝΤΙΑΡΙΟΥ

Δαμόχαρις Μοίρης πυμάτην ὑπεδύσατο σιγῆν.
 φεῦ· τὸ καλὸν Μούσης βάρβιτον ἡρεμέει·
 ὄλετο Γραμματικῆς ἱερὴ βάσις. ἀμφιρύτη Κῶς,
 καὶ πάλι πένθος ἔχεις οἶον ἐφ' Ἴπποκράτει.

589.—ΑΓΑΘΙΟΥ ΣΧΟΛΑΣΤΙΚΟΥ

Μηδὲν ἀπαγγείλειαις ἐς Ἀντιόχειαν, ὀδίτα,
 μὴ πάλιν οἰμώξῃ χεῦματα Κασταλής,

BOOK VII. 585-589

prey from the sea, was his fellow-traveller in death too, when he came to his end in company with the burning boat; so faithful to her master was she, increasing his substance and travelling with him to life¹ and to death.

586.—BY THE SAME

IT was not the sea which was thy end, and the gales, but insatiable love of that commerce which turned thee mad. Give me a little living from the land; let others pursue profit from the sea gained by fighting the storms.

587.—BY THE SAME

On Pamphilus the Philosopher

THE earth bore thee, the sea destroyed thee, and Pluto's seat received thee, and thence thou didst ascend to heaven. Thou didst not perish in the deep, Pamphilus, as one shipwrecked, but in order to add an ornament to the domains of all the immortals.

588.—PAULUS SILENTIARIUS

DAMOCHARIS passed into the final silence of Fate; alas! the Muses' lovely lyre is silent; the holy foundation of Grammar has perished. Sea-girt Cos, thou art again in mourning as for Hippocrates.

589.—AGATHIAS SCHOLASTICUS

BEAR not the message, traveller, to Antioch, lest again the streamlets of Castalia lament, because of a

¹ *i.e.* to get his living. See No. 381 of which this is an imitation.

οὔνεκεν ἑξαπίνης Εὐστόργιος ἔλλιπε μοῦσαν,
 θεσμῶν τ' Ἀysonίων ἐλπίδα μαψιδέην,
 ἑβδόματον δέκατόν τε λαχὼν ἔτος· ἐς δὲ κούην 5
 ἡμείφθη κενεὴν εὔσταχυσ ἡλικίη.
 καὶ τὸν μὲν κατέχει χθόνιος τάφος· ἀντὶ δ' ἐκείνου
 οὐνομα καὶ γραφίδων χρώματα δερκόμεθα.

590.—ΙΟΥΛΙΑΝΟΥ ΛΙΓΥΠΤΙΟΥ

α. Κλεινὸς Ἰωάννης. β. Θνητός, λέγε. α. Γαμβρὸς ἀνάσσης.
 β. Θνητὸς ὅμως. α. Γενεῆς ἄνθος Ἀλαστασίου.
 β. Θνητοῦ κακείου. α. Βίον ἔνδικος. β. Οὐκέτι
 τοῦτο
 θνητὸν ἔφης· ἀρεταὶ κρείσσονές εἰσι μόρου.

591.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Ἵπατίου τάφος εἰμί· νέκυν δ' οὐ φημι καλύπτειν
 τόσσου τόσσοις ἐὼν Ἀysonίων προμάχον·
 γαῖα γὰρ αἰδομένη λιτῶ μέγαν ἀνέρα χῶσαι
 σήματι, τῷ πόντῳ μᾶλλον ἔδωκεν ἔχειν.

592.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Αὐτὸς ἀναξ νεμέσησε πολυφλοίσβοισι θαλάσσης
 κύμασιν, Ἵπατίου σῶμα καλυψαμένοις·
 ἤθελε γάρ μιν ἔχειν γέρας ὕστατον, οἷα θανόντα,
 καὶ μεγαλοφροσύνης κρύψει θάλασσα χάριν.
 ἔνθεν, πρηϋνούου κραδίης μέγα δεῖγμα, φαινὸν 5
 τίμησεν κενεῶ σήματι τῷδε νέκυν.

¹ One of Justinian's generals.

² The poet in these epigrams does not mention that Jus-

sudden at the age of seventeen Eustorgius left the Muse and his unfulfilled hope of learning in Roman Law, and to empty dust was changed the bloom of his youth. He lies in the tomb and instead of him we see his name and the colours of the brush.

590.—JULIANUS, PREFECT OF EGYPT

A. "FAMOUS was Ioannes." *B.* "Mortal, say."
A. "The son-in-law of an empress." *B.* "Yes, but mortal."
A. "The flower of the family of Anastasius." *B.* "And mortal too was he."
A. "Righteous in his life." *B.* "That is no longer mortal. Virtue is stronger than death."

591.—BY THE SAME

I AM the tomb of Hypatius¹ and I do not say that I contain in this little space the remains of the great Roman general. For the earth, ashamed of burying so great a man in so small a tomb, preferred to give him to the sea to keep.

592.—BY THE SAME

THE emperor himself was wrath with the roaring sea for covering the body of Hypatius; for now he was dead he wished the last honours to be paid to him, and the sea hid him from the favour of his magnanimity. Hence, a great proof of the mildness of his heart, he honoured the distinguished dead with this cenotaph.²

tinian had Hypatius strangled and thrown into the sea as an indignity; but perhaps the poems are sarcastic rather than courtly.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

593.—ΑΓΑΘΙΟΥ ΣΧΟΛΑΣΤΙΚΟΥ

Τὰν πάρος ἀνθήσασαν ἐν ἀγλαΐᾳ καὶ ἀοιδᾷ,
τὰν πολυκυδίστου μνάμονα θεσμοσύνας,
Εὐγενίαν κρύπτει χθονία κόνις· αἱ δ' ἐπὶ τύμβῳ
κείραντο πλοκάμους Μοῦσα, Θέμις, Παφίη.

594.—ΙΟΥΔΑΙΑΝΟΥ ΑΙΓΥΠΤΙΟΥ

Μνήμα σόν, ὦ Θεόδωρε, πανατρεκές, οὐκ ἐπὶ τύμβῳ,
ἀλλ' ἐνὶ βιβλιακῶν μυριάσιν σελίδων,
αἴσιν ἀνεξώγησας ἀπολλυμένων, ἀπὸ λήθης
ἀρπάξας, νοερῶν μόχθον ἀοιδοπόλων.

595.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Κάθθανε μὲν Θεόδωρος· ἀοιδοπόλων δὲ παλαιῶν
πληθὺς οἰχομένη νῦν θάνειν ἀτρεκέως.
πᾶσα γὰρ ἐμπνεῖοντι συνέπνεε, πᾶσα δ' ἀπέσβη
σβεννυμένου· κρύφθη δ' εἰν ἐνὶ πάντα τάφῳ.

596.—ΑΓΑΘΙΟΥ ΣΧΟΛΑΣΤΙΚΟΥ

Ναὶ μὰ τὸν ἐν γαίῃ πύματον δρόμον, οὔτε μ' ἄκοιτις
ἔστυγεν, οὔτ' αὐτὸς Θεύδοτος Εὐγενίης
ἐχθρὸς ἐκὼν γενόμεν· ἀλλὰ φθόνος ἢ τις ἄτη
ἡμέας ἐς τόσσην ἤγαγεν ἀμπλακίην.
νῦν δ' ἐπὶ Μινῶν καθαρὴν κρηπίδα μολόντες
ἀμφότεροι λευκὴν ψῆφον ἔδεξάμεθα.

5

BOOK VII. 593-596

593.—AGATHIAS SCHOLASTICUS

On Eugenia his Sister

THE earth covers Eugenia who once bloomed in beauty and poesy, who was learned in the revered science of the law. On her tomb the Muse, Themis, and Aphrodite all shore their hair.

594.—JULIANUS, PREFECT OF EGYPT

THY truest monument, Theodorus,¹ is not on thy tomb, but in the many thousand pages of thy books, in which, snatching them from oblivion, thou didst recall to life the labours of thoughtful poets.

595.—BY THE SAME

THEODORUS died, and now the crowd of ancient poets is really dead and gone; for all breathed as long as he breathed, and the light of all is quenched with his; all are hidden in one tomb.

596.—AGATHIAS SCHOLASTICUS

On Theodotus his brother-in-law

NAY! by this our last journey in the earth, neither did my wife hate me nor did I, Theodotus, willingly become Eugenia's enemy; but some envy or fatality led us into that great error. Now, having come to the pure bench of Minos, we were both pronounced not guilty.

¹ Seemingly a grammarian.

597.—ΙΟΥΤΑΙΑΝΟΥ ΑΙΓΥΠΤΙΟΥ

Ἴη γλυκερὸν μέλψασα καὶ ἄλκιμον, ἡ θρόον ἀνδῆς
 μούνη θηλυτέρης στήθεσι ῥήξαμένη,
 κεῖται σιγαλή· τόσον ἔσθενε νήματα Μοίρης,
 ὡς λιγυρὰ κλείσαι χεῖλεα Καλλιόπης.

598.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Οὔτε φύσις θήλεια, καὶ οὐ πολιοῖο καρῆνου
 ἀδρανὴ φωνῆς σῆς κατέλυσε βίην·
 ἀλλὰ μόλις ξυνοῖσι νόμοις εἴξασα τελευτῆς,
 φεῦ, φεῦ, Καλλιόπη, σὴν κατέλυσας ὄπι.

599.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Ὀνόμα μὲν ΚΑΛΗ, φρεσὶ δὲ πλέον ἢ προσώπῳ,
 κάθθανε· φεῦ, Χαρίτων ἐξαπόλωλεν ἔαρ.
 καὶ γὰρ ἔην Παφίη πανομοῖος, ἀλλὰ συνεύνω
 μούνω· τοῖς δ' ἑτέροις Παλλὰς ἐρμυνοτάτη.
 τίς λίθος οὐκ ἐγόησεν, ὅτ' ἐξήρπαξεν ἐκείνην
 εὐρυβίης Ἀΐδης ἀνδρὸς ἀπ' ἀγκαλίδων ;

5

600.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Ὦριος εἶχέ σε παστάς, ἰώριος εἶλέ σε τύμβος,
 εὐθαλέων Χαρίτων ἄνθος, Ἀναστασίη.
 σοὶ γενέτης, σοὶ πικρὰ πόσις κατὰ δάκρυα λείβει,
 σοὶ τάχα καὶ πορθμὲνς δακρυχέει νεκύων·
 οὐ γὰρ ὄλον λυκάβαντα διήνυσας ἄγχι συνεύνου,
 ἀλλ' ἐκκαϊδεκέτιν, φεῦ, κατέχει σε τάφος.

5

597.—JULIANUS, PREFECT OF EGYPT

SILENT she lies, whose voice was sweet and brave,
 from whose bosom alone of women burst the fulness
 of song ; so strong were the threads of Fate that they
 closed the tuneful lips of Calliope.

598.—BY THE SAME

NEITHER the weakness of thy sex, Calliope, nor
 that of old age, relaxed the strength of thy voice,
 but yielding with a hard struggle to the common law
 of death thou didst relax it, alas, alas !

599.—BY THE SAME

SHE is dead, Kale (Beautiful) by name and more
 so in mind than in face. Alas ! the spring of the
 Graces has perished utterly. For very like was she
 to Aphrodite, but only for her lord ; for others she
 was an unassailable Pallas. What stone did not
 mourn when the strong hand of Hades tore her from
 her husband's arms.

600.—BY THE SAME

ANASTASIA, flower of the blooming Graces, the
 marriage bed received thee in due season and the
 tomb before thy season. Both thy father and
 husband shed bitter tears for thee, and perchance
 even the ferry-man of the dead weeps for thee.
 For not even a whole year didst thou pass with
 thy husband, but the tomb holds thee aged alas !
 but sixteen.

601.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Φεῦ, φεῦ, ἀμετρήτων χαρίτων ἔαρ ἠδὲ μαραίνει
 ἀμφὶ σοὶ ὠμοφύγων χεῖμα τὸ νερτερίων.
 καὶ σέ μὲν ἤρπασε τύμβος ἀπ' ἠελιώτιδος αἴγλης,
 πέμπτον ἐφ' ἑνδεκάτῳ πικρὸν ἄγουσαν ἔτος,
 σὸν δὲ πόσιν γενέτην τε κακαῖς ἀλώσεν ἀνίαις,
 οἷς πλέον ἠελίου λάμπες, Ἀναστασίη. 5

602.—ΑΓΑΘΙΟΥ ΣΧΟΛΑΣΤΙΚΟΥ

Εὐστάθιε, γλυκερὸν μὲν ἔχεις τύπον· ἀλλά σε κηρὸν
 δέρκομαι, οὐδ' ἔτι σοι κείνο τὸ λαρὸν ἔπος
 ἔξεται ἐν στομάτεσσι· τεῆ δ' εὐάνθεμος ἦβη,
 αἰαῖ, μαψιδίη νῦν χθονός ἐστι κόνις.
 πέμπτου καὶ δεκάτου γὰρ ἐπιψάσας ἐνιαυτοῦ 5
 τετράκις ἕξ μούρους ἔδρακες ἠελίου·
 οὐδὲ τεοῦ πίππου θρόνος ἦρκεσεν, οὐ γενετήρος
 ὄλβος. πᾶς δὲ τεῆν εἰκόνα δερκόμενος
 τὴν ἄδικον Μοῖραν καταμέμφεται, οὐνεκα τοίην,
 ἃ μέγα νηλεῖς, ἔσβεσεν ἀγλαίην. 10

603.—ΙΟΥΛΙΑΝΟΥ ΑΠΟ ΤΗΡΑΡΧΩΝ
 ΑΙΓΥΠΤΙΟΥ

α. Ἀγριός ἐστι Χαρων. β. Πλέον ἠπιος. α. Ἦρ-
 πασεν ἠδη
 τὸν νέον. β. Ἀλλὰ νόῳ τοῖς πολιούσιν ἴσον.
 α. Τερπωλῆς δ' ἀπέπαυσεν. β. Ἀπεστυφέλιξε δὲ
 μόχθων.
 α. Οὐκ ἐνόησε γάμους. β. Οὐδὲ γάμων ὀδύνας.

BOOK VII. 601-603

601.—BY THE SAME

ALAS! Alas! the winter of savage Hell nips the spring of thy countless charms; the tomb has torn thee from the light of the sun at the sad age of sixteen years, and has blinded with evil grief thy husband and thy father, for whom, Anastasia, thou didst shine brighter than the sun.

602.—AGATHIAS SCHOLASTICUS

EUSTATHIUS, sweet is thy image, but I see thee in wax, and no longer doth that pleasant speech dwell in thy mouth. Alas, thy blooming youth is now futile dust of earth. For after reaching thy fifteenth year thou didst look only on twenty-four suns. Neither thy grandfather's high office helped thee, nor the riches of thy father. All who look on thy image blame unjust Fate, ah! so merciless, for quenching the light of such beauty.

603.—JULIANUS, PREFECT OF EGYPT

A. "CHARON is savage." *B.* "Kind rather." *A.* "He carried off the young man so soon." *B.* "But in mind he was the equal of greybeards." *A.* "He cut him off from pleasure." *B.* "But he thrust him out of the way of trouble." *A.* "He knew not wedlock." *B.* "Nor the pains of wedlock."

604.—ΠΑΥΛΟΥ ΣΙΛΕΝΤΙΑΡΙΟΥ

Λέκτρα σοι ἀντὶ γάμων ἐπιτύμβια, παρθένε κούρη,
 ἐστόρεσαν παλάμαις πενθαλαίαις γενέται.
 καὶ σὺ μὲν ἀμπλακίας βιότου καὶ μόχθου Ἐλευθοῦς
 ἔκφυγες· οἱ δὲ γόνυ πικρὸν ἔχουσι νέφος.
 δωδεκέτιν γὰρ μοῖρα, Μακεδονίη, σε καλύπτει, 5
 κάλλεσιν ὀπλοτέρην, ἦθεσι γηραλέην.

605.—ΙΟΥΛΙΑΝΟΥ ΑΠΟ ΤΠΑΡΧΩΝ
ΑΙΓΥΠΤΙΟΥ

Σοὶ σορὸν εὐλαΐγγα, Ῥοδοί, καὶ τύμβον ἐγείρει,
 ῥύσιά τε ψυχῆς δῶρα πένησι νέμει,
 ἀντ' εὐεργεσίης γλυκερὸς πόσις· ὅττι θανοῦσα
 ὠκύμορος κείνῳ δῶκας ἐλευθερίην.

606.—ΠΑΥΛΟΥ ΣΙΛΕΝΤΙΑΡΙΟΥ

Πρηῦς, ἐλευθερίην ἐπιειμένος, ἠδὺς ιδέσθαι,
 ἐν βιότῳ προλιπὼν υἷα γηροκόμον,
 τύμβον ἔχει Θεόδωρος ἐπ' ἐλπίδι κρέσσονι μοίρης,
 ὄλβιος ἐν καμάτοις, ὄλβιος ἐν θανάτῳ.

607.—ΠΑΛΛΑΔΑ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΩΣ

Ψυλλὸν πρεσβυγενῆς τοῖς κληρονόμοις φθονέσασα,
 αὐτὴ κληρονόμος τῶν ἰδίων γέγονεν·
 ἄλλομένη δὲ τάχος κατέβη δόμον εἰς Ἄϊδαο,
 ταῖς δαπάναις τὸ ζῆν σύμμετρον εὐρομένη.
 πάντα φαγοῦσα βίον συναπώλετο ταῖς δαπάναισιν· 5
 ἦλατο δ' εἰς αἴδην, ὡς ἀπεκερμάτισεν.

BOOK VII. 604-607

604.—PAULUS SILENTIARIUS

MAIDEN, thy parents with sorrowing hands made thy funeral, not thy wedding bed. The errors of life and the labour of childbed thou hast escaped, but a bitter cloud of mourning sits on them. For Fate hath hidden thee, Macedonia, aged but twelve, young in beauty, old in behaviour.

605.—JULIANUS, PREFECT OF EGYPT

YOUR sweet husband, Rhodo, builds a sarcophagus of fine marble and a tomb for you and gives alms to the poor to redeem your soul, in return for your kindness in dying early and giving him freedom.

606.—PAULUS SILENTIARIUS

GENTLE, clothed in freedom, sweet of aspect, leaving alive a son who tended his old age, Theodorus rests here in hope of better things than death, happy in his labour and happy in his death.

607.—PALLADAS OF ALEXANDRIA

OLD Psylo, grudging her heirs, made herself her own heir and with a quick leap went down to the house of Hades, contriving to end her life and her outlay at the same time. Having eaten up all her fortune, she perished together with her spending power, and jumped to Hades when her last penny was gone.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

608.—ΕΥΤΟΛΜΙΟΥ ΣΧΟΛΑΣΤΙΚΟΥ
ΙΛΛΟΥΣΤΡΙΟΥ

Υἱὸς ὠκυμόρου θάνατον πενθοῦσα Μενίππη
κωκυτῶ μεγάλῳ πνεῦμα συνεξέχεεν,
οὐδ' ἔσχευ παλίνορσον ἀναπνεύσασα γοῆσαι·
ἀλλ' ἅμα καὶ θρήνου παύσατο καὶ βιότου.

609.—ΠΑΥΛΟΥ ΣΙΛΕΝΤΙΑΡΙΟΥ

Ἄττικὸς ἐς ξυνήν με παναγρέος ἐλπίδα μοίρης
θυμῷ θαρσαλέῳ ζῶν ἐλίχνηε τάφον,
παίζων ἐξ ἀρετῆς θανάτου φόβον. ἀλλ' ἐπὶ δηρὸν
ἠέλιος σοφίης μιμνέτω ἠελίῳ.

610.—ΠΑΛΛΑΔΑ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΙΟΥ

Ἦρπασέ τις νύμφην, καὶ τὸν γάμον ἤρπασε δαίμων,
ψυχῶν συλήσας τερπομένην ἀγέλην.
εἷς γάμος εἰκοσιπέντε τάφους ἔπλησε θανόντων.
πάνδημος δὲ νεκρῶν εἷς γέγονεν θάλαμος.
νύμφη Πενθεσίλεια πολύστονε, νυμφίε Πενθεῦ, 5
ἀμφοτέρων ὁ γάμος πλούσιος ἐν θανάτοις.

611.—ΕΥΤΟΛΜΙΟΥ ΣΧΟΛΑΣΤΙΚΟΥ
ΙΛΛΟΥΣΤΡΙΟΥ

Παρθενικὴν Ἐλένην μετ' ἀδελφεὸν ἄρτι θανόντα
δειλαίῃ μήτηρ κόψατο διπλασίως.
μνηστῆρες δ' ἐγόησαν ἴσον γόον· ἦν γὰρ ἐκάστῳ
θρηνεῖν τὴν μήπω μηδενὸς ὡς ἰδίην.

608.—EUTOLMIUS SCHOLASTICUS,
ILLUSTRIS

MENIPPE, mourning the early death of her son, sent forth her spirit together with her loud dirge, nor could she recover it to utter another wail, but at the same moment ceased from lament and from life.

609.—PAULUS SILENTIARIUS

ATTICUS with a bold heart dug me this tomb in his life-time, in anticipation of the common fate that overtakes all men, mocking the fear of death owing to his virtue. But long may the sun of wisdom remain beneath the sun.

610.—PALLADAS OF ALEXANDRIA

ONE carried off a bride and Fate carried off the wedding party, despoiling of life the merry company. One wedding sent four and twenty corpses to their graves, and one chamber became their common mortuary. Penthesilea,¹ unhappy bride, Pentheus¹ bridegroom of sorrow, rich in deaths was your marriage!

611.—EUTOLMIUS SCHOLASTICUS,
ILLUSTRIS

IN double grief her wretched mother bewailed maiden Helen dead just after her brother. Her suitors too lamented her equally, for each could mourn for her as his own who was yet no one's.

¹ Both names derived from *penthos*, "mourning," and of course fictitious.

612.—ΑΓΑΘΙΟΥ ΣΧΟΛΑΣΤΙΚΟΥ

Φεῦ, φεῦ, τὴν δεκάτην Ἐλικωνίδα, τὴν λυρασιδὸν
 Ῥώμης καὶ Φαρίης, ἥδε κέκευθε κόνις.
 ὤλετο φορμίγγων τερετίσματα, λῆξαν αἰοδαί,
 ὡσπερ Ἰωάννη πάντα συνολλύμενα.
 καὶ τάχα θεσμὸν ἔθηκαν ἐπάξιον ἐννέα Μοῦσαι, 5
 τύμβον Ἰωάννης ἀνθ' Ἐλικῶνος ἔχειν.

613.—ΔΙΟΓΕΝΟΥΣ ΕΠΙΣΚΟΠΟΥ ΑΜΙΣΟΥ

Ἐπὶ Διογένει ἀδελφόπαιδι

Σοὶ τόδε, Διόγετες, θαλερῆς μνημῆϊον ἤβης
 Πόντῳ ἐν Εὐξείνῳ θήκατο Φρυξ γενέτης,
 φεῦ, πάτρης ἐκὰς ὅσσον. ἄγει δέ σε νεῦμα θεοῖο,
 πατρός ἀδελφειῷ πένθος ὀφειλόμενον,
 ὅς σε περιστείλας ἱερῇ παλάμῃ τε καὶ εὐχῇ 5
 γείτονα τῆς μακάρων θῆκε χοροστασίης.

614.—ΑΓΑΘΙΟΥ ΣΧΟΛΑΣΤΙΚΟΥ

Ἑλλανὶς τριμάκαιρα καὶ ἡ χαρίεσσα Λάμαξις
 ἦσθην μὲν πάτρας φέγγεα Λεσβιίδος·
 ὄκκα δ' Ἀθηναίησι σὺν ὀλκάσιν ἐνθάδε κέλσας
 τὰν Μυτιληναίων γὰν ἀλάπαξε Πάχης,
 τὰν κουρᾶν ἀδίκως ἠράσσατο, τὼς δὲ συνεύνως 5
 ἔκτανεν, <ὡς> τήνας τῆδε βηισόμενος.
 ταὶ δὲ κατ' Αἰγαίοιο ῥόου πλατὺ λαῖτμα φερέσθην,
 καὶ ποτὶ τὰν κραναὰν Μοψοπίαν δραμέτην·
 δάμῳ δ' ἀγγελέτην ἀλιτήμονος ἔργα Πάχηςτος,
 μέσφα μιν εἰς ὄλοῃν κῆρα συνηλασάτην. 10

BOOK VII. 612-614

612.—AGATHIAS SCHOLASTICUS

ALAS! alas! this earth covers the tenth Muse, the lyric chanter of Rome and Alexandria. They have perished, the notes of the lyre; song hath perished as if dying together with Joanna. Perchance the nine Muses have imposed on themselves a law worthy of them—to dwell in Joanna's tomb instead of on Helicon.

613.—DIOGENES, BISHOP OF AMISUS

On his nephew Diogenes

THIS monument of thy radiant youth, Diogenes, did thy Phrygian father erect to thee on the Euxine Sea—alas! how far from thy home. The decree of God brought thee here to die, a sorrow fore-doomed for me, thy father's brother, who having laid thee out with my consecrated hand and with prayer, put thee to rest here beside the dancing-place of the blest.¹

614.—AGATHIAS SCHOLASTICUS

THRICE blessed Hellanis and lovely Lamaxis were the stars of their Lesbian home; and when Paches, sailing here with the Athenian ships, ravaged the territory of Mytilene, he conceived a guilty passion for the young matrons and killed their husbands, thinking thus to force them. They, taking ship across the wide Aegean main, hurried to steep Mopsopia² and complained to the people of the actions of wicked Paches, until they drove him to an evil

¹ *i.e.* the church.

² Athens.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

τοῖα μὲν, ὦ κούρα, πεπονήκατον· ἄψ δ' ἐπὶ πάτραν
 ἦκετον, ἐν δ' αὐτᾷ κεῖσθον ἀποφθιμένα·
 εὐ δὲ πόνων ἀπόνασθον, ἐπεὶ ποτὶ σᾶμα συνεύνων
 εὔδετον, ἐς κλεινᾶς μνᾶμα σαοφροσύνας·
 ἱμνεῦσιν δ' ἔτι πάντες ὁμόφρονας ἠρωΐνας,
 πάτρας καὶ ποσίων πῆματα τισαμένας.

15

615.—ΑΔΕΣΠΟΤΟΝ

Εὐμόλπου φίλον υἷον ἔχει τὸ Φαληρικὸν οὐδας
 Μουσαίου, φθίμενον σῶμ' ὑπὸ τῷδε τάφῳ.

616.—ΑΛΛΟ

ᾠδὲ Λίνου Θηβαίου ἐδέξατο γαῖα θανόντα,
 Μούσης Οὐρανίης υἷον εὐστεφάνου.

617.—ΑΛΛΟ

ᾠρήϊκα χρυσολύρην τῆδ' Ὀρφέα Μοῦσαι ἔθαψαν,
 ὃν κτάνεν ὑψιμέδων Ζεὺς ψολόεντι βέλει.

618.—ΑΛΛΟ

Ἄνδρα σοφὸν Κλεόβουλον ἀποφθίμενον καταπενθεῖ
 ἦδε πάτρα Λίνδος πόντῳ ἀγαλλομένη.

619.—ΑΛΛΟ

Πλούτου καὶ σοφίης πρύτανι πατρὶς ἦδε Κόρινθος
 κόλποις ἀγχίαλος γῆ Περίανδρον ἔχει.

BOOK VII. 614-619

doom. This, ladies, ye accomplished, and returning to your country lie in it dead. And a good guerdon ye have for your pains, since ye sleep hard by your husbands, a monument of glorious virtue, and all still sing the praises of the heroines, one in heart, who avenged the sufferings of their country and of their lords.¹

615.—ANONYMOUS

THE earth of Phaleron holds Musaeus, Eumolpus' dear son, dead under this tomb.

616.—ANONYMOUS

HERE the earth received at his death Linus of Thebes, son of the fair-wreathed Muse Urania.

617.—ANONYMOUS

HERE the Muses buried Thracian Orpheus of the golden lyre, whom Zeus, who reigneth on high, slew with his smoking bolt.

618.—ANONYMOUS

THIS, his country Lindos, that glories in the sea, mourns wise Cleobulus dead.

619.—ANONYMOUS

THIS, his country Corinth, that lies near the sea, holds in her bosom Periander, supreme in wealth and wisdom.

¹ This incident, like that in No. 492, is probably derived from a romance.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

620.—ΔΙΟΓΕΝΟΥΣ ΛΑΕΡΤΙΟΥ

Μήποτε λυπήσῃ σε τὸ μή σε τυχεῖν τινος, ἀλλὰ
 τέρπεο πᾶσιν ὁμῶς οἷσι δίδωσι θεός·
 καὶ γὰρ ἀθυμήσας ὁ σοφὸς Περίανδρος ἀπέσβη,
 οὐνεκεν οὐκ ἔτυχεν πρήξιος ἧς ἔθελεν.

621.—ΑΔΕΣΠΟΤΟΝ

Ἐνθάδ' ἐγὼ Σοφοκλῆς στυγερὸν δόμον Ἄιδος ἔσβην
 κάμμορος, εἶδατι Σαρδῶν σελίνοιο γελάσκων.
 ὡς μὲν ἐγών, ἕτεροι δ' ἄλλως· πάντες δέ τε πάντως.

622.—ΑΝΤΙΦΙΛΟΥ ΒΥΖΑΝΤΙΟΥ

Βόρχος ὁ βουπόιμην ὄτ' ἐπὶ γλυκὴ κηρίου εἶρπεν,
 αἰγίλιπα σχοίνῳ πέτρον ἐπερχόμενος,
 εἶπετό οἱ σκυλάκων τις ὁ καὶ βοσίν, ὃς φάγε λεπτήν
 σχοῖνον ἀνελκομένῳ χραινομένην μέλιτι·
 κίππεσε δ' εἰς Ἄϊδαο· τὸ δ' ἀτρυγὲς ἀνδράσιν ἄλλοις 5
 κείνο μέλι ψυχῆς ὄνιον εἰρύσατο.

623.—ΑΙΜΙΛΙΑΝΟΥ

Ἔλκε, τάλαν, παρὰ μητρὸς ὃν οὐκέτι μαστὸν ἀμέλξεις,
 ἔλκυσον ὑστάτιον νᾶμα καταφθιμένης·
 ἦδη γὰρ ξιφέεσσι λιπόπνοος· ἀλλὰ τὰ μητρὸς
 φίλτρα καὶ εἰν αἰδέη παιδοκομεῖν ἔμαθεν.

¹ This poisonous herb contracted the muscles, so as to give the appearance of grinning. We do not know who this Sophocles was.

BOOK VII. 620-623

620.—DIOGENES LAERTIUS

NEVER be vexed at not getting anything, but rejoice in all the gifts of God. For wise Periander died of disappointment at not attaining the thing he wished.

621.—ANONYMOUS

HERE I, unhappy Sophocles, entered the house of Hades, laughing, because I ate Sardinian celery.¹ So perished I, and others otherwise, but all in some way or other.

622.—ANTIPHILUS OF BYZANTIUM

WHEN Borchus the neat-herd went to get the sweet honey-comb, climbing the steep rock by a rope, one of his dogs who used to follow the herd followed him, and, as he was pulling himself up, bit through the thin rope which was trickling with honey. He fell into Hades, grasping, at the cost of his life, that honey which no other man could harvest.

623.—AEMILIANUS

SUCK, poor child, at the breast whereat thy mother will never more suckle thee; drain the last drops from the dead. She hath already rendered up her spirit, pierced by the sword, but a mother's love can cherish her child even in death.²

² This probably refers to a picture by Aristides of Thebes.

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624.—ΔΙΟΔΩΡΟΥ

Ἐρροῖς, Ἰουίοιο πολυπτοίητε θάλασσα,
 νηλής, Ἄϊδεω πορθμὲ κελαινοτάτου,
 ἢ τόσσους κατέδεξο. τίς ἂν τεῖ, κάμμορε, λέξαι
 αἴσυλα, δυστήνων αἶσαν ὀπιζόμενος;
 Αἰγέα καὶ Λαβέωνα σὺν ὠκυμόροισιν ἑταίροις 5
 νηῖ τε σὺν πάσῃ βρύξας ἰλιρροθίῃ.

625.—ΑΝΤΙΠΑΤΡΟΥ ΣΙΔΩΝΙΟΥ

Εἰδότα κῆπ' Ἀτλαντα τεμείν πόρον, εἰδότα Κρήτης
 κύματα καὶ πόντου ναυτιλίην μέλανος,
 Καλλιγένευσ Διόδωρον Ὀλύνθιον ἴσθι θανόντα
 ἐν λιμένι, πρῆρης νύκτερον ἐκχύμενον,
 δαιτὸς ἐκεῖ τὸ περίσσοῦν ὅτ' ἤμειν. ἃ πόσον ὕδωρ 5
 ὄλεσε τὸν τόσσῳ κεκριμένον πελάγει.

626.—ΑΔΕΣΠΟΤΟΝ

Ἐσχατιαὶ Λιβύων Νασαμωνίδες, οὐκέτι θηρῶν
 ἔθνεσιν ἠπείρου νῶτα βαρυνόμεναι,
 ἠχοῖ ἐρημαίαισιν ἐπηπύσεσθε λεόντων
 ὠρυγαῖς ψαμάθους ἄχρισ ὑπὲρ Νομάδων,
 φύλλον ἐπεὶ νήριθμον ἐν ἰχνοπέδαισιν ἀγρευθέν 5
 ἐς μίαν αἰχμηταῖς Καίσαρ ἔθηκεν ὁ παῖς·
 αἰ δὲ πρὶν ἀγραύλων ἐγκοιτάδες ἀκρόρειαι
 θηρῶν, νῦν ἀνδρῶν εἰσὶ βοηλασῖαι.

¹ Not the Euxine, but a part of the Thracian Sea.

BOOK VII. 624-626

624.—DIODORUS

OUT on thee, dreaded Ionian Sea, pitiless water, ferrier of men to blackest Hades, thou who hast engulfed so many. Who, with the fate of the unfortunates before his eyes, shall tell all thy crimes, ill-starred sea? Thou hast swallowed in thy surges Aegeus and Labeo, with their short-lived companions and their whole ship.

625.—ANTIPATER OF SIDON

KNOW that Diodorus, the son of Calligenes of Olynthus, who could make his way even as far as Atlas, and knew the Cretan waters and the navigation of the Black Sea,¹ died in port, falling off the prow at night, while he was spewing out the excess of the feast. Ah, how small a bit of water was fatal to him who had been proved in so vast an expanse of ocean!

626.—ANONYMOUS

(*Not Sepulchral*)

YE furthest Nasamonian wilds of Libya, no longer, your expanse vexed by the hordes of wild beasts of the continent, shall ye ring in echo, even beyond the sands of the Nomads, to the voice of lions roaring in the desert, since Caesar the son has trapped the countless tribe and brought it face to face with his fighters.² Now the heights once full of the lairs of prowling beasts are pasturage for the cattle of men.

² *i.e.* the *bestiarii* in the circus.

627.—ΔΙΟΔΩΡΟΥ

Ἴμπετλή θάλαμόν τε καὶ ἐγγύθι νυμφικὰ λέκτρα,
 κοῦρε, λιπῶν ὀλοὴν οἶμον ἔβης Ἀΐδου·
 Ἰύνιον Ἀστακίην δὲ μάλ' ἤκαχες, ἥ σε μάλιστα
 οἰκτρὰ πόν ἠβητὴν κώκυεν ἠΐθεον,
 Ἰππάρχου κλαίουσα κακὸν μόρον, εἴκοσι ποίας 5
 μοῦνον ἐπεὶ βίότου πλήσαο καὶ πίσυρας.

628.—ΚΡΙΝΑΓΟΡΟΥ

Ἦρνήσαντο καὶ ἄλλαι ἐὼν πάρος οὔνομα νῆσοι
 ἀκλεές, ἐς δ' ἀνδρῶν ἦλθον ὀμωνυμίην·
 κληθείητε καὶ ὕμμες Ἐρωτίδες· οὐ νέμεσις τοι,
 Ὁξεΐαι, ταύτην κλῆσιν ἀμειψαμέναις.
 παιδὶ γάρ, ὃν τύμβω Δίης ὑπεθήκατο βώλου, 5
 οὔνομα καὶ μορφήν αὐτὸς ἔδωκεν Ἐρως.
 ὦ χθῶν σηματοέσσα, καὶ ἡ παρὰ θινὶ θάλασσα,
 παιδὶ σὺ μὲν κούφη κείσο, σὺ δ' ἠσυχήη.

629.—ΑΝΤΙΠΙΑΤΡΟΥ

Ἦ χθαμαλὴν ὑπέδυσ ὁ τόσος κόνιν; εἰς σέ τις ἀθρῶν,
 Σώκρατες, Ἑλλήνων μέμψεται ἀκρισίην·
 νηλέες, οἳ τὸν ἄριστον ἀπώλεσαν, οὐδὲ ἐν αἰδοῖ
 δόντες. τοιοῦτοι πολλὰκι Κεκροπίδαι.

630.—ΑΝΤΙΦΙΛΟΥ ΒΥΖΑΝΤΙΟΥ

Ἦδη που πάτρης πελάσας σχεδόν, “ Ἀῦριον,” εἶπον,
 “ ἡ μακρὴ κατ' ἐμοῦ δυσπλοίη κοπάσει.”
 οὔπω χεῖλος ἔμυσε, καὶ ἦν ἴσος Ἀῖδι πόντος,
 καί με κατέτρυχεν κείνο τὸ κούφον ἔπος.
 πάντα λόγον πεφύλαξο τὸν αῦριον· οὐδὲ τὰ μικρὰ 5
 λήθει τὴν γλώσσης ἀντίπαλον Νέμεσιν.

627.—DIODORUS

LEAVING thy bridal-chamber half prepared, thy wedding close at hand, thou hast gone, young man, down the baneful road of Hades; and sorely hast thou afflicted Thynion of Astacus, who most piteously of all lamented for thee, dead in thy prime, weeping for the evil fate of her Hipparchus, seeing thou didst complete but twenty-four years.

628.—CRINAGORAS

OTHER islands ere this have rejected their inglorious names and named themselves after men. Be called Erotides (Love islands), ye Oxeiai (Sharp islands); it is no shame for you to change; for Eros himself gave both his name and his beauty to the boy whom Dies laid here beneath a heap of clods. O earth, crowded with tombs, and sea that washest on the shore, do thou lie light on the boy, and thou lie hushed for his sake.

629.—ANTIPATER OF THESSALONICA

Dost thou who art so great rest in so shallow a soil? He who looks at thee, Socrates, must blame the unwisdom of the Greeks. Merciless judges! who slew the best of men, nor shamed them one jot. Such often are the Athenians.

630.—ANTIPHILUS OF BYZANTIUM

Now nearing my country I said, "To-morrow shall this wind that blew so long against me abate." Scarce had I closed my lips when the sea became like hell, and that light word I spoke was my destruction. Beware ever of that word "to-morrow"; not even little things are unnoticed by the Nemesis that is the foe of our tongues.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

631.—ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΔΟΥ

Ἦν ἄρα Μιλήτου Φοιβήϊον <ὄρμον> ἵκησθε,
λέξατε Διογένει πένθιμον ἀγγελίην,
παῖς ὅτι οἱ ναυηγὸς ὑπὸ χθονὶ κεύθεται Ἄνδρου
Δίφιλος, Λίγαίου κῦμα πίων πελάγευς.

632.—ΔΙΟΔΩΡΟΥ

Κλίμακος ἐξ ὀλιγῆς ὀλίγον βρέφος ἐν Διοδώρου
κάππεσεν, ἐκ δ' ἐάγη καίριον ἀστράγαλον,
δινηθεὶς προκάρηνος. ἐπεὶ δ' ἶδε θεῖον ἀνακτα
αὐτόμενον, παιδνὰς αὐτίκ' ἔτεινε χέρας.
Ἰλλὰ σὺ νηπιίχου δμῶός, κόνη, μήποτε βρίθειν 5
ὄστέα, τοῦ διετοῦς φειδομένη Κόρακος.

633.—ΚΡΙΝΑΓΟΡΟΥ

Καὶ αὐτὴ ἤχλυσεν ἀκρέσπερος ἀντέλλουσα
μήνη, πένθος ἐὼν νυκτὶ καλυψαμένη,
οὐνεκα τὴν χαρίεσσαν ὁμώνυμον εἶδε Σελήνην
ἄπνουν εἰς ζοφερὸν δυομένην αἴδην.
κείνη γὰρ καὶ κάλλος ἐοῦ κοινώσατο φωτός, 5
καὶ θάνατον κείνης μίξεν ἐῶ κνέφεϊ.

634.—ΑΝΤΙΦΙΛΟΥ ΒΥΖΑΝΤΙΟΥ

Νεκροδόκον κλινητῆρα Φίλων ὁ πρέσβυς αἰείριον
ἐγκλιδόν, ὄφρα λάβοι μισθὸν ἐφημέριον,
σφάλματος ἐξ ὀλίγοιο πεσὼν θάνει· ἦν γὰρ ἔτοιμος
εἰς αἴδην, ἐκάλει δ' ἡ πολιὴ πρόφασιν·
ὄν δ' ἄλλοις ἐφόρει νεκροστόλον, αὐτὸς ἐφ' αὐτῷ 5
ἀσκάντην ὁ γέρων ἀχθοφορῶν ἔλαθεν.

BOOK VII. 631-634

631.—APOLLONIDES

IF thou comest to Apollo's harbour at Miletus, give to Diogenes the mournful message that his shipwrecked son Diphilus lies in Andrian earth, having drunk the water of the Aegean Sea.

632.—DIODORUS

A LITTLE child in Diodorus' house fell from a little ladder, but falling head first broke the vertebra of its neck, to break which is fatal. But when it saw its revered master running up, it at once stretched out its baby arms to him. Earth, never lie heavy on the bones of the little slave child, but be kind to two-year-old Corax.

633.—CRINAGORAS

THE moon herself, rising at early eve, dimmed her light, veiling her mourning in night, because she saw her namesake, pretty Selene, going down dead to murky Hades. On her she had bestowed the beauty of her light, and with her death she mingled her own darkness.

634.—ANTIPHILUS

OLD Philo, stooping to lift the bier to gain his daily wage, stumbled slightly, but fell and was killed; for he was ripe for Hades, and old age was on the look out for an opportunity; and so all un-awares he lifted for himself that bier on which he used to carry the corpses of others.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

635.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Ναῦν Ἱεροκλείδης ἔσχεν σύγγηρον, ὁμόπλουν,
 τὴν αὐτὴν ζωῆς καὶ θανάτου σύνοδον,
 πιστὴν ἰχθυβολεῦντι συνέμπορον. οὔτις ἐκείνης
 πώποτ' ἐπέπλωσεν κῦμα δικαιοτέρῃ·
 γήραος ἄχρις ἔβοσκε πονευμένη· εἶτα θανόντα
 ἐκτέρισεν· συνέπλω δ' ἄχρι καὶ Ἀΐδεω.

5

636.—ΚΡΙΝΑΓΟΡΟΥ

Ποιμὴν ὦ μίκαρ, εἶθε κατ' οὔρεος ἐπροβάτεον
 κηγῶ, ποιηρὸν τοῦτ' ἀνὰ λευκόλοφον,
 κριοῖς ἀγητῆρσι ποτ' ἐβληχημένα βάζων,
 ἢ πικρῇ βάψαι νήοχα πηδάλια
 ἄλμη. τοιγὰρ ἔδυν ὑποβένθιος· ἀμφὶ δὲ ταύτην
 θινά με ροιβδήσας Εὐρος ἐφωρμίσατο.

5

637.—ΑΝΤΙΠΑΤΡΟΥ

Πύρρος ὁ μουνερέτης ὀλίγη νηὶ λεπτὰ ματεύων
 φυκία καὶ τριχίνης μαινίδας ἐκ καθέτης,
 ἠϊόνων ἀποτῆλε τυπεῖς κατέδουπε κεραυνῶ·
 νηὺς δὲ πρὸς αἰγιαλοὺς ἔδραμεν αὐτομάτη
 ἀγγελίην θείῳ καὶ λιγνύϊ μηνύουσα,
 καὶ φράσαι Ἀργῶν οὐκ ἐπόθησε τρόπιν.

5

638.—ΚΡΙΝΑΓΟΡΟΥ

Παίδων ἀλλαχθέντι μόρω ἐπι τοῦτ' ἔλεεινὴ
 μήτηρ ἀμφοτέρους εἶπε περισχομένη·
 “Καὶ νέκυν οὐ σέο, τέκνον, ἐπ' ἡματι τῷδε γοήσειν
 ἥλπισα, καὶ ζωῖς οὐ σὲ μετεσσόμενον
 ὄψεσθαι· νῦν δ' οἱ μὲν ἐς ὑμέας ἡμείφθησαν
 δαίμονες, ἄψευστον δ' ἴκετο πένθος ἐμοί.”

5

BOOK VII. 635-638

635.—BY THE SAME

HIEROCLES' boat grew old with him, always travelled with him, and accompanied him in life and in death. It was his faithful fishing partner, and no juster boat ever sailed the waves. It laboured to keep him until his old age, and then it buried him when he was dead, and travelled with him to Hades.¹

636.—CRINAGORAS

O HAPPY shepherd, would that I, too, had led my sheep down this grassy white knoll, answering the bleatings of the rams that lead the flock, rather than dipped in the bitter brine the rudder to guide my ship. Therefore I sunk to the depths, and the whistling east wind brought me to rest on this beach.

637.—ANTIPATER OF THESSALONICA

PYRRHUS the solitary oarsman, fishing with his hair-line for small hakes and sprats from his little boat, fell, struck by a thunderbolt, far away from the shore. The boat came ashore of itself, bearing the message by sulphur and smoke, and had no need of a speaking keel like that of Argo.

638.—CRINAGORAS

THE poor mother, when the expected fate of her two sons was reversed, spoke thus, clasping both of them: "Neither did I hope, my child, to weep for thee to-day, nor, my child, to see thee yet among the living. Now your fates have been interchanged, but sorrow undeniable has come to me."

¹ *cp.* Nos. 305, 381, 585, above.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

639.—ΑΝΤΙΠΑΤΡΟΥ

Πᾶσα θάλασσα θάλασσα· τί Κυκλάδας ἢ στενὸν
Ἑλλης

κῦμα καὶ Ὀξείας ἠλεὰ μεμφόμεθα;
ἄλλως τοῦνομ' ἔχουσιν· ἐπεὶ τί με, τὸν προφυγόντα
κεῖνα, Σκαρφαίειος ἀμφεκάλυψε λιμῆν;
ῥύστιμον εὐπλοῖην ἀρῶτό τις· ὡς τά γε πόντου 5
πόντος, ὁ τυμβευθεὶς οἶδεν Ἀρισταγόρης.

640.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Ῥιγηλὴ ναύταις ἐρίφων δύσιν, ἀλλὰ Πύρωνι
πουλὸν γαλιναίη χεῖματος ἐχθροτέρη·
νῆα γὰρ ἀπνοίῃ πεπεδημένου ἔφθασε ναύταις
ληϊστέων ταχινὴ δίκροτος ἐσσυμένη· 5
χεῖμα δέ μιν προφυγόντα γαλιναίῳ ἐπ' ὀλέθρῳ
ἔκτανον· ἂ λυγρῆς δειλὸν καχορμισίης.

641.—ΑΝΤΙΦΙΛΟΥ

Σῆμα δυωδεκάμοιρον ἀφεγγέος ἡλίου,
τοσσάκις ἀγλώσσω φθεγγόμενον στόματι,
εὐτ' ἂν θλιβομένοιο ποτὶ στενὸν ὕδατος ἀῆρ
αὐλὸν ἀποστείλῃ πνεῦμα διωλύγιον,
θῆκεν Ἀθήναιος δῆμῳ χάριν, ὡς ἂν ἐναργῆς 5
εἶη κῆν φθουραῖς ἡέλιος νεφέλαις.

642.—ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΔΟΥ

Σύρον καὶ Δήλιοι κλύδων μέσος νῆα Μενoitην
σὺν φόρτῳ Σαμίου κρύψε Διαφανέος,
εἰς ὅσιον σπεύδοντα πλόου τάχος· ἀλλὰ θάλασσα
ἐχθρὴ καὶ νοῦσῳ πατρὸς ἐπείγομενοις.

639.—ANTIPATER OF THESSALONICA

EVERY sea is sea. Why do we foolishly blame the Cyclades, or the Hellespont, and the Sharp Isles?¹ They merit not their evil fame; for why, when I had escaped them, did the harbour of Scarphaea² drown me? Let who will pray for fair weather to bring him home; Aristagoras, who is buried here, knows that the sea is the sea.

640.—BY THE SAME

FEARSOME for sailors is the setting of the Kids, but for Pyro calm was far more adverse than storm. For his ship, stayed by calm, was overtaken by a swift double-oared pirate galley. He was slain by them, having escaped the storm but to perish in the calm. Alas, in what an evil harbour ended his voyage!

641.—ANTIPHILUS

(Not Sepulchral, but on a Water-clock)

THIS recorder of the invisible sun, divided into twelve parts, and as often speaking with tongueless mouth, each time that, the water being compressed in the narrow pipe, the air sends forth a sonorous blast, was erected by Athenaeus for the public, so that the sun might be visible even when covered by envious clouds.

642.—APOLLONIDES

BETWEEN Syrus and Delos the waves engulfed Menoetes of Samos, son of Diaphanes, together with his cargo. For a pious purpose was he hurrying home, but the sea is the enemy even of those who are hastening to be with their fathers in sickness.

¹ See No. 628.

² A harbour of Locris.

643.—ΚΡΙΝΑΓΟΡΟΥ

Ἐμνίδα τὴν Εὐάνδρου, ἐράσμιον αἰὲν ἄθυρμα
οἰκογενές, κούρην αἰμύλον εἰναέτιν,
ἤρπασας, ὧ ἄλλιστ' Ἀΐδη, τί πρόωρον ἐφίεις
μοῖραν τῇ πάντως σεῖό ποτ' ἔσσομένη;

644.—ΒΙΑΝΟΡΟΣ ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΟΥ

Ἦστατον ἐθρήνησε τὸν ὠκύμορον Κλεαρίστη
παῖδα, καὶ ἀμφὶ τάφῳ πικρὸν ἔπαυσε βίον·
κωκύσασα γὰρ ὅσσον ἐχάνδανε μητρὸς ἀνίη,
οὐκέτ' ἐπιστρέψαι πνεύματος ἔσχε τόνους.
θηλύτεραι, τί τοσοῦτον ἐμετρήσασθε τάλαιναι
θρήνον, ἵνα κλαύσητ' ἄχρι καὶ Ἀΐδεω;

5

645.—ΚΡΙΝΑΓΟΡΟΥ

ᾠ δύστην' ὄλβοιο Φιλόστρατε, ποῦ σοι ἐκεῖνα
σκῆπτρα καὶ αἱ βασιλέων ἄφθονοι ἐντυχίαι,¹
αἴσιν ἐπηώρησας αἰὲ βίον; ἦ ἐπὶ Νείλῳ
. . . . δαίοις ὣν περίοπτος ὄροις;
ὀθνεῖοι καμάτους τοὺς σοὺς διεμοιρήσαντο,
σοὺς δὲ νέκυς ψαφαρῇ κείσεται ἐν Ὀστρακίνῃ.

5

646.—ΑΝΥΤΗΣ ΜΕΛΟΠΟΙΟΥ

Λοῖσθια δὴ τάδε πατρὶ φίλῳ περὶ χεῖρε βαλοῦσα
εἶπ' Ἐρατώ, χλωροῖς δάκρυσι λειβομένα·
“ᾠ πάτερ, οὐ τοι ἔτ' εἰμί, μέλας δ' ἐμὸν ὄμμα
καλύπτει
ἤδη ἀποφθιμένης κυνέως θάνατος.”

¹ εὐτυχίαι MS. : I correct.

BOOK VII. 643-646

643.—CRINAGORAS

O HADES the inexorable, thou hast carried off Hymnis, Evander's daughter, ever the loveable pet of his house, the coaxing nine-year-old girl. Why didst thou send such early death to her who must one day in any case be thine?

644.—BIANOR THE GRAMMARIAN

CLEARISTE mourned her last for the early death of her son, and on the tomb ended her embittered life. For, wailing with all the force a mother's sorrow could give her, she could not recover force to draw her breath. Women, why give ye such ample measure to your grief as to wail even till it brings you to Hades?

645.—CRINAGORAS

O PHILOSTRATUS,¹ unhappy for all thy wealth, where are those sceptres and constant intercourse with princes on which thy fortune ever depended? Shall thy tomb be (?) by the Nile conspicuous in the region of? Foreigners have shared among them the fruit of thy toil, and thy corpse shall lie in sandy Ostracine.²

646.—ANYTE

THESE were the last words that Erato spoke, throwing her arms round her dear father's neck, her cheeks wet with fresh tears: "Father, I am thine no longer; I am gone, and sombre death casts already his black veil over my eyes."

¹ An Academic philosopher, a favourite of Anthony and Cleopatra. ² Between Egypt and Palestine. By "foreigners" he means probably Roman soldiers.

647.—ΣΙΜΩΝΙΔΟΥ, οἱ δὲ ΣΙΜΙΟΥ

“ Ὑστατα δὴ τάδ’ ἔειπε φίλην ποτὶ μητέρα Γοργῶ
 δακρυόεσσα, δέρης χερσὶν ἐφαπτομένη·
 ‘ Ἀῦθι μένοις παρὰ πατρί, τέκοις δ’ ἐπὶ λῶνι μοίρα
 ἄλλαν, σῶ πολὺ γήραϊ καδεμόνα.”

648.—ΛΕΩΝΙΔΑ ΤΑΡΑΝΤΙΝΟΥ

Ἔσθλος Ἀριστοκράτης ὅτ’ ἀπέπλεεν εἰς Ἀχέροντα,
 εἶπ’ ὀλιγοχρονίης ἀψάμενος κεφαλῆς·
 “ Παίδων τις μνήσαιο, καὶ ἐνῶσαιτο γυναῖκα,
 εἰ καὶ μιν δάκνοι δυσβίωτος πενήνῃ
 ζῶν στυλώσαιτο· κακὸς δ’ ἄστυλος ιδέσθαι 5
 οἶκος· ὃ δ’ αὖ λῶστον,¹ τάνερος ἐσχαρεῶν
 εὐκίων φαίνοιτο, καὶ ἐν πολυκαεῖ ὄγκῳ
 ἐμπρέποι,² ἀνγάζων δαλὸν ἐπεσχάριον.”
 ἦδει Ἀριστοκράτης τὸ κρήγυον· ἀλλὰ γυναικῶν,
 ὦνθρωπ’, ἤχθαιρεν τὴν ἀλιτοφροσύνην. 10

649.—ΑΝΤΤΗΣ ΜΕΛΟΠΟΙΟΥ

Ἄντι τοι εὐλεχέος θαλάμου σεμνῶν θ’ ὑμεναίων
 μάτηρ στῆσε τάφῳ τῷδ’ ἐπὶ μαρμαρίνῳ
 παρθενικάν, μέτρον τε τεὸν καὶ κάλλος ἔχουσιν,
 Θερσί· ποτιφθεγκτὰ δ’ ἔπλεο καὶ φθιμένα.

650.—[ΦΛΑΚΚΟΥ ἢ] ΦΑΛΛΑΙΚΟΥ

Φεῦγε θαλάσσια ἔργα, βοῶν δ’ ἐπιβάλλεν ἐχέτλη,
 εἴ τί τοι ἠδὺ μακρῆς πείρατ’ ἰδεῖν βιοτῆς·
 ἠπεύρω γὰρ ἔνεστι μακρὸς βίος· εἰν ἀλὶ δ’ οὐ πως
 εὐμαρὲς εἰς πολλὴν ἀνδρὸς ἰδεῖν κεφαλὴν.

¹ λῶστος MS. : I correct.

² I write so : ἔνστη MS.

BOOK VII. 647-650

647.—SIMONIDES OR SIMIAS

THESE were the very last words that Gorgo spoke to her dear mother, in tears throwing her hands round her neck: "Stay here with father and mayest thou bear another daughter, more fortunate than I was, to tend thy grey old age."

648.—LEONIDAS OF TARENTUM

GOOD Aristocrates, as he was taking ship for Acheron, resting his doomed head on his hand, said: "Let every man seek to have children and get him a wife, even if miserable poverty pinch him. Let him support his life with pillars; a house without pillars is ill to look on. Nay! what is best, may the room where his hearth is have many fair columns, and shining with the luxury of many lights, illumine the log that burns on the hearth."¹ Aristocrates knew what was best, but, O man, he hated the evil-mindedness of women.

649.—ANYTE

THY mother, Thersis, instead of a bridal chamber and solemn wedding rites, gave thee to stand on this thy marble tomb a maiden like to thee in stature and beauty, and even now thou art dead we may speak to thee.

650.—PHALAECUS

Avoid busying thee with the sea, and put thy mind to the plough that the oxen draw, if it is any joy for thee to see the end of a long life. For on land there is length of days, but on the sea it is not easy to find a man with grey hair.

¹ Lines 6-8 are somewhat obscure. Children seem to be meant by the lights as well as by the pillars or columns.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

651.—ΕΤΦΟΡΙΩΝΟΣ

Οὐχ ὁ τρηχὺς Ἐλαιὸς ἐπ' ὅστέα κείνα καλύπτει,
οὐδ' ἡ κυάνεον γράμμα λαλοῦσα πέτρη·
ἀλλὰ τὰ μὲν Δολίχης τε καὶ αἰπεινῆς Δρακάνιοι
Ἰκάριον ῥήσσει κύμα περὶ κροκάλαις·
ἀντὶ δ' ἐγὼ ξενίης Πολυμήδεος ἡ κενεὴ χθῶν
ὠγκώθην Δρυόπων διψάσιν ἐν βοτάναις.

652.—ΛΕΩΝΙΔΑ ΤΑΡΑΝΤΙΝΟΥ

Ἦχῆσσα θάλασσα, τί τὸν Τιμάρεος οὕτως
πλώοντ' οὐ πολλῇ νηὶ Τελευταγόρην,
ἄγρια χειμῖνασα, κατεπρηνώσαο πόντω
σὺν φόρτῳ, λάβρον κύμ' ἐπιχευαμένη;
χῶ μὲν που καύηξιν ἢ ἰχθυβόροις λαρίδεσσι
τεθρήνητ' ἄπνους εὐρεῖ ἐπ' αἰγιαλῶ·
Τιμάρης δὲ κενὸν τέκνου κεκλαυμένον ἀθρῶν
τύμβον, δακρῦει παῖδα Τελευταγόρην.

653.—ΠΑΓΚΡΑΤΟΥΣ

᾽Ωλεσεν Αἰγαίου διὰ κύματος ἄγριος ἀρθεῖς
Λίψ' Ἐπιηρείδην Ὑάσι δυομέναις,
αὐτὸν ἐῆ σὺν νηὶ καὶ ἀνδράσιν· ὧ τότε σῆμα
δακρῦσας κενεὸν παιδὶ πατὴρ ἔκαμεν.

654.—ΛΕΩΝΙΔΑ ΤΑΡΑΝΤΙΝΟΥ

Αἰεὶ ληϊσταὶ καὶ ἀλιφθόροι, οὐδὲ δίκαιοι
Κρήτες· τίς Κρητῶν οἶδε δικαιοσύνην;
ὡς καὶ ἐμὲ πλώοντα σὺν οὐκ εὐπίοι φόρτῳ
Κρηταιεῖς ὥσαν Τιμόλυτον καθ' ἄλός,
δείλαιον. κῆγὼ μὲν ἀλιζώοις λαρίδεσσι
κέκλαυμαι, τύμβῳ δ' οὐχ ὑπο Τιμόλυτος.

651.—EUPHORION

Craggy Elaeus doth not cover those thy bones,
nor this stone that speaks in blue letters. They are
broken by the Icarian sea on the shingly beach of
Doliche¹ and lofty Dracanon,² and I, this empty
mound of earth, am heaped up here in the thirsty
herbage of the Dryopes³ for the sake of old friend-
ship with Polymedes.

652.—LEONIDAS OF TARENTUM

Thou booming sea, why didst thou rise in angry
storm, and striking with a huge wave send headlong
to the deep, cargo and all, Teleutagoras, son of
Timares, as he sailed in his little ship? He, lying
somewhere dead on the broad beach, is bewailed
over by terns and fish-eating gulls, and Timares,
looking on his son's empty tear-bedewed tomb,
weeps for his child Teleutagoras.

653.—PANCRATES

At the setting of the Hyades the fierce Sirocco
rose and destroyed Epierides in the Aegean Sea,
himself, his ship and crew; and for him his father in
tears made this empty tomb.

654.—LEONIDAS OF TARENTUM

The Cretans are ever brigands and pirates, and
never just; who ever heard of the justice of a
Cretan? So they were Cretans who threw me un-
happy Timolytus into the sea, when I was travelling
with no very rich cargo. I am bewailed by the sea-
gulls, and there is no Timolytus in this tomb.

¹ Another name of the island Icaria.

² A cape on this island.

³ The inhabitants of Doris.

655.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Ἄρκει μοι γαίης μικρὴ κόνις· ἢ δὲ περισσὴ
 ἄλλον ἐπιθλίβου πλούσια κεκλιμένον
 στήλη, τὸ σκληρὸν νεκρῶν βάρως· εἴ με θανόντα
 γνώσονται, Ἄλκάνδρω τοῦτο τί Καλλιτέλεως;

656.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Τὴν ὀλίγην βῶλον καὶ τοῦτ' ὀλιγίριον, ὦνερ,
 σῆμα ποτίθθεις τλάμονος Ἀλκιμένους,
 εἰ καὶ πᾶν κέκρυπται ὑπ' ὄξειης παλιούρου
 καὶ βάτου, ἦν ποτ' ἐγὼ δῆϊον Ἀλκιμένης.

657.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Ποιμένες οἱ ταύτην ὄρεος ῥάχιν οἰοπολεῖτε
 αἴγας κευείρους ἐμβοτεύοντες οἷς,
 Κλειταγόρη, πρὸς Γῆς, ὀλίγην χάριν, ἀλλὰ προσηνῆ
 τίνετε, χθονίης εἵνεκα Φερσεφόνης.
 βληχῆσιντ' οἷές μοι, ἐπ' ἀξέστοιο δὲ ποιμῆν
 πέτρης συρίζου πρηέα βοσκομέναις·
 εἶαρι δὲ πρώτῳ λειμώνιον ἄνθος ἀμέρσας
 χωρίτης στεφέτω τύμβον ἐμὸν στεφάνῳ,
 καὶ τις ἀπ' εὐάρνοιο καταχραίνουτο γάλακτι
 οἶός, ἀμολγαῖον μαστὸν ἰνασχόμενος,
 κρηπίδ' ὑγραίνων ἐπιτύμβιον· εἰσὶ θανόντων
 εἰσὶν ἀμοιβαῖαι καὶ φθιμένοις χάριτες.

658.—ΘΕΟΚΡΙΤΟΥ, οἱ δὲ ΛΕΩΝΙΔΟΥ
 ΤΑΡΑΝΤΙΝΟΥ

Γνώσομαι εἴ τι νέμεις ἀγαθοῖς πλέον, ἢ καὶ ὁ δειλὸς
 ἐκ σέθεν ὡσαύτως ἴσον, ὁδοιπὸρ', ἔχει.
 "Χαιρέτω οὗτος ὁ τύμβος," ἔρεῖς, "ἐπεὶ Εὐρυμέδοντος
 κεῖται τῆς ἱερῆς κοῦφος ὑπὲρ κεφαλῆς."

BOOK VII. 655-658

655.—BY THE SAME

A LITTLE dust of the earth is enough for me, and may a rich and useless monument, a weight ill for the dead to bear, crush some other man in his rest. What is that to Alexander, son of Calliteles, if they know who I am or not, now that I am dead?

656.—BY THE SAME

SALUTE, Sir, this little mound and modest monument of hapless Alcimenes, though it be all overgrown by the sharp buckthorn and brambles on which I, Alcimenes, once waged war.

657.—BY THE SAME

YE shepherds who roam over this mountain ridge feeding your goats and fleecy sheep, do, in the name of Earth, a little kindness, but a pleasant one, to Cleitagoras, for the sake of Persephone underground. May the sheep bleat to me, and the shepherd seated on the unhewn rock pipe soft notes to them as they feed, and may the villager in early spring gather meadow flowers and lay a garland on my grave. May one of you bedew it with the milk of a ewe, mother of pretty lambs, holding her udder up and wetting the edge of the tomb. There are ways, I assure you, even among the dead of returning a favour done to the departed.

658.—THEOCRITUS OR LEONIDAS OF
TARENTUM

I SHALL discover, wayfarer, if thou honourest more the good, or if a worthless man hath as much of thy esteem. In the first case thou wilt say, "All hail to this tomb because it lies light on the holy head of Eurymedon."

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

659. <ΘΕΟΚΡΙΤΟΥ>

Νήπιον υἷον ἔλειπες· ἐν ἡλικίῃ δὲ καὶ αὐτός,
 Εὐρύμεδον, τύμβου τοῦδε θανῶν ἔτυχες.
 σοὶ μὲν ἔδρη θείοισι παρ' ἄνδράσι· τὸν δὲ πολῖται
 τιμησεῦντι, πατρὸς μνώμενοι ὡς ἀγαθοῦ.

660.—ΛΕΩΝΙΔΑ ΤΑΡΑΝΤΙΝΟΥ

Ξεῖνε, Συρακόσιός τοι ἀνὴρ τόδ' ἐφίεται Ὀρθων,
 “ Χειμερίας μεθύων μηδαμὰ νυκτὸς ἴης· ”
 καὶ γὰρ ἐγὼ τοιοῦτον ἔχω μόρον, ἀντὶ δὲ †πολλῆς
 πατρίδος ὀθνεῖαν κείμεναι ἐφεσσάμενος.

661.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Εὐσθένης τὸ μνήμα· φυσιγνώμων ὁ σοφιστής,
 δεινὸς ἀπ' ὀφθαλμοῦ καὶ τὸ νόημα μαθεῖν.
 εὐ μιν ἔθαψαν ἑταῖροι ἐπὶ ξείνης ξένον ὄντα,
 χῦμνοθέτης ἐν τοῖς δαιμονίως φίλος ὢν.
 πάντων ὢν ἐπέοικεν ἔχειν τεθνεῶθ' ὁ σοφιστής, 5
 καίπερ ἄκις ἐὼν, εἶχ' ἄρα κηδεμόνας.

662.—ΛΕΩΝΙΔΟΥ

Ἡ παῖς ὄχετ' ἄωρος ἐν ἐβδόμῳ ἡδ' ἐνιαυτῷ
 εἰς Αἴδην, πολλῆς ἡλικίης προτέρη,
 δειλαίη, ποθέουσα τὸν εἰκοσάμηνον ἀδελφόν,
 νήπιον ἀστόργου γευσάμενον θανάτου.
 αἰαί, λυγρὰ παθοῦσα Περιστέρη, ὡς ἐν ἐτοίμῳ 5
 ἀνθρώποις δαίμων θῆκε τὰ δεινύτατα.

BOOK VII. 659-662

659.—THEOCRITUS

(*On the same Tomb*)

THOU hast left an infant son, but thyself, Eury-medon, didst die in thy prime and liest in this tomb. Thy abode is with the divine among men, but him the citizens will honour, mindful of his father's goodness.

660.—LEONIDAS OF TARENTUM

STRANGER, a Syracusan named Orthon enjoins this upon thee: "Never go out drunk on a winter night." For that was what caused my death, and instead of resting in my ample country I lie clothed in foreign soil.

661.—BY THE SAME

THE tomb is that of Eusthenes the sophist, who was a reader of character, skilled in discovering our thought from our eyes. Well did his companions bury him, a stranger in a strange land, and among them was a poet marvellously dear to him. So the sophist, although he was feeble, had those who took care that he should have on his death all proper honour.

662.—BY THE SAME

THE girl is gone to Hades before her time in her seventh year, before all her many playmates, hapless child, longing for her little brother, who twenty months old tasted of loveless death. Alas Peristera¹ for thy sad fate! How hath Heaven decreed that the very path of men should be sown with calamities!

¹ Little dove.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

663.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Ὁ μικκός τὸδ' ἔτευξε τῆ Θραϊσσα
 Μήδειος τὸ μνᾶμ' ἐπὶ τῆ ὀδῶ, κηπέγραψε Κλείτας.
 ἔξει τὰν χάριν ἅ γυνὰ ἀντ' ἐκείνων
 ὦν τὸν κῶρον ἔθρεψε. τί μάν; ἔτι χρησίμα καλεῖται.

664.—ΑΛΛΟ

Αρχίλοχον καὶ στᾶθι καὶ εἶσιδε τὸν πάλαι ποιητάν,
 τὸν τῶν ἰάμβων, οὐ τὸ μυρίον κλέος
 διήλθε κηπὶ νύκτα καὶ ποτ' ἄω.
 ἦ ρά νιν αἱ Μοῦσαι καὶ ὁ Δάλιος ἠγάπευν Ἀπόλλων,
 ὡς ἐμμελής τ' ἔγεντο κηπιδέξιος 5
 ἔπεά τε ποιεῖν, πρὸς λύραν τ' ἀεΐδειν.

665.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ ΑΕΩΝΙΔΟΥ

Μήτε μακρῆ θαρσέων ναυτίλλεο μήτε βαθείη
 νηϊ· κρατεῖ παντὸς δούρατος εἰς ἄνεμος.
 ὤλεσε καὶ Πρόμαχον πνοιῆ μία, κῦμα δ' ἐν αὐτῶς
 ἀθρόον ἐς κοίλην ἐστυφέλιξεν ἅλα.
 οὐ μὴν οἱ δαίμων πάντη κακός· ἀλλ' ἐνὶ γαίῃ 5
 πατρίδι καὶ τύμβου καὶ κτερέων ἔλαχεν
 κηδεμόνων ἐν χερσίν, ἐπεὶ τρηχεῖα θάλασσα
 νεκρὸν πεπταμένους θῆκεν ἐπ' αἰγιαλούς.

666.—ΑΝΤΙΠΑΤΡΟΥ ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟΝΙΚΕΩΣ

Οὗτος ὁ Λειάνδροιο διάπλοος, οὗτος ὁ πόντου
 πορθμός, ὁ μὴ μούνη τῶ φιλέοντι βαρύς·
 ταῦθ' Ἑρούς τὰ πάροιθεν ἐπαύλια, τοῦτο τὸ πύργου
 λείψανον, ὁ προδότης ὧδ' ἐπέκειτο λύχνος.
 κοινὸς δ' ἀμφοτέρους ὄδ' ἔχει τάφος, εἰσέτι καὶ νῦν 5
 κείνω τῶ φθονερῶ μεμφομένους ἀνέμῳ.

BOOK VII. 663-666

663.—BY THE SAME

LITTLE Medeus made this tomb by the wayside for his Thracian nurse, and inscribed it with the name of Clita. She will have her reward for nursing the boy Why? She is still called "useful" ¹

664.—ANONYMOUS

STAND and look on Archilochus, the iambic poet of old times, whose vast renown reached to the night and to the dawn. Verily did the Muses and Delian Apollo love him; so full of melody was he, so skilled to write verse and to sing it to the lyre.

665.—LEONIDAS OF TARENTUM

TRUST not in the length or depth of the ship thou voyagest in; one wind lords it over every keel. One blast destroyed Promachus, and one huge wave dashed him into the trough of the sea. Yet Heaven was not entirely unkind to him, but he got funeral and a tomb in his own country by the hands of his own people, since the rude sea cast out his body on the expanse of the beach.

666.—ANTIPATER OF THESSALONICA

THIS is the place where Leander crossed, these are the straits, unkind not only to one lover. This is where Hero once dwelt, here are the ruins of the tower, the treacherous lamp rested here. In this tomb they both repose, still reproaching that envious wind.

¹ This epithet is occasionally found on the tombs of slaves.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

667.—ΑΔΕΣΠΟΤΟΝ

Ἐν τῷ ταῦ τῆς ἀγίας Ἀναστασίας ἐν Θεσσαλονίκῃ
 Τίπτε μίτην γούωντες ἐμῷ παραμίμνετε τύμβω;
 οὐδὲν ἔχω θρήνων ἄξιον ἐν φθιμένοις.
 λήγε γούων καὶ παῦε, πόσις, καὶ παῖδες ἐμῶ
 χαίρετε, καὶ μνήμην σώζετ' Ἀμαζονίης.

668.—ΛΕΩΝΙΔΟΥ

Οὐδ' εἴ μοι γελώωσα καταστορέσειε Γαλήνη
 κύματα, καὶ μαλακὴν φρίκα φέροι Ζέφυρος,
 νηοβάτην ὄψεσθε· δέδοικα γὰρ οὐς πάρος ἔτλην
 κινδύνους ἀνέμοις ἀντικορυσσόμενος.

669.—ΠΛΑΤΩΝΟΣ ΤΟΥ ΦΙΛΟΣΟΦΟΥ

Ἀστέρας εἰσαθρεῖς ἀστήρ ἐμός. εἶθε γενοίμην
 Οὐρανός, ὡς πολλοῖς ὄμμασιν εἰς σὲ βλέπω.

A. J. Butler, *Amaranth and Asphodel*, p. 14; A. Esdaile,
Poems and Translations, p. 48.

670.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Ἀστήρ πρὶν μὲν ἔλαμπες ἐνὶ ζωοῖσιν Ἐῶος·
 νῦν δὲ θανῶν λάμπεις Ἐσπερος ἐν φθιμένοις.

P. B. Shelley, "Thou wert the morning-star . . .," *Works*
 (Oxford ed.), p. 712.

671.—ΑΔΗΛΟΝ, οἱ δὲ ΒΙΑΝΟΡΟΣ

Πάντα Χάρων ἀπληστε, τί τὸν νέον ἤρπασας αὐτως
 Ἄτταλον; οὐ σὸς ἔην, κὰν θάνε γηραλέος;

BOOK VII. 667-671

667.—ANONYMOUS

In the Church of St. Anastasia in Thessalonica

WHY, lamenting in vain, do you stay beside my tomb? I, among the dead, suffer naught worthy of tears. Cease from lament, my husband, and ye, my children, rejoice and preserve the memory of Amazonia.

668.—LEONIDAS OF ALEXANDRIA

NOT even if smiling calm were to smooth the waves for me, and gently rippling Zephyr were to blow, shall ye see me take ship; for I dread the perils I encountered formerly battling with the winds.

669.—PLATO

THOU lookest on the stars, my Star.¹ Would I were heaven, to look on thee with many eyes.

670.—BY THE SAME

OF old among the living thou didst shine the Star of morn; now shinest thou in death the Star of eve.

671.—BY SOME ATTRIBUTED TO BIANOR

EVER insatiable Charon, why didst thou wantonly take young Attalus? Was he not thine even had he died old?

¹ Aster (Star) is said to have been the name of a youth whom Plato admired.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

672.—ΑΔΕΣΠΟΤΟΝ

Ἐν Κορίνθῳ γέγραπται

Χθὼν μὲν ἔχει δέμας ἐσθλόν, ἔχει κλυτὸν οὐρανὸς
ἦτορ
Ἄνδρέω, ὃς Δαναοῖσι καὶ Ἰλλυριοῖσι δικάσας,
οὐχ ὀσίων κτεάνων καθαρὰς ἐφυλάξατο χεῖρας.

673.—ΑΔΗΛΟΝ

Εἰ γένος εὐσεβέων ζῶει μετὰ τέρμα βίοιο,
ναιετάον κατὰ θεσμὸν ἀνὰ στόμα φωτὸς ἐκάστου,
Ἄνδρέα, σὺ ζῶεις, οὐ κίτθανες· ἀλλὰ σε χῶρος
ἄμβροτος ἀθανάτων ἀγίων ὑπέδεκτο καμόντα.

674.—ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΥ

Ἄρχιλόχου τόδε σῆμα, τὸν ἐς λυσσωῦντας βιάμους
ἤγαγε Μαιονίδη Μοῦσα χαριζομένη.

675.—ΛΕΩΝΙΔΟΥ

Ἄτρομος ἐκ τύμβου λύε πείσματα ναυηγεῖο·
χῆμῶν ὀλλυμένων ἄλλος ἐνηπόρει.

676.—ΑΔΗΛΟΝ

Δοῦλος Ἐπίκτητος γενόμεν, καὶ σῶμ' ἀνάπηρος,
καὶ πενίην Ἴρος, καὶ φίλος ἀθανάτοις.

¹ i.e. otherwise he would have excelled Homer in epic verse.

BOOK VII. 672-676

672.—ANONYMOUS

Inscribed at Corinth

THE earth holds the comely body, heaven the glorious spirit of Andreas, who, administering justice in Greece and Illyria, kept his hands clean of ill-gotten gain.

673.—ANONYMOUS

IF pious folk live after the end of this life, dwelling, as is fit, in the mouths of all men, thou, Andreas, livest and art not dead, but the divine place of the immortal holy ones has received thee after life's labour.

674.—ADRIANUS

THIS is the tomb of Archilochus, whom the Muse, out of kindness to Homer,¹ guided to furious iambs.

675.—LEONIDAS OF ALEXANDRIA

Isopsephon

TREMBLE not in loosing thy cable from the tomb of the shipwrecked man. While I was perishing another was travelling unhurt.²

676.—ANONYMOUS

I, EPICTETUS,³ was a slave, and not sound in all my limbs, and poor as Irus,⁴ and beloved by the gods.

² Imitated from No. 282.

³ The celebrated philosopher.

⁴ The beggar in the *Odyssey*.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

677.—ΣΙΜΩΝΙΔΟΥ

Μνήμα τόδε κλεινοῦ Μεγιστίου, ὃν ποτε Μῆδοι
 Σπερχεῖον ποταμὸν κτεῖναν ἀμειψάμενοι,
 μάντιος, ὃς τότε κῆρας ἐπερχομένας σάφα εἰδὼς
 οὐκ ἔτλη Σπύρτης ἡγεμόνας προλιπεῖν.

678.—ΑΔΕΣΠΟΤΟΝ

Πληρώσας στρατιὴν Σωτήριχος ἐνθάδε κείμαι,
 ὄλβον ἐμῶν καμάτων γλυκεροῖς τεκέεσσιν ἑάσας.
 ἦρξα δ' ἐν ἰππήεσσι, Γερήνιος οἶάτε Νέστωρ
 ἐξ ἀδίκων τε πόνων κειμήλιον οὐδὲν ἔτευξα.
 τοῦνεκα καὶ μετὰ πότμον ὀρῶ φάος Οὐλύμποιο.

5

679.—ΤΟΥ ΑΓΙΟΥ ΣΩΦΡΟΝΙΟΥ ΠΑΤΡΙ-
 ΑΡΧΟΥ

- α. Τύμβε, τίς ἦ πόθεν, ἦν δ' ἔτι παῖς τίνος, ἔργα
 καὶ ὄλβον,
 νεκρός, ὃν ἔνδον ἔχεις, ἔννεπε, κευθόμενον.
- β. Οὗτος Ἰωάννης, Κύπριος γένος, υἱὸς ἐτύχθη
 εὐγενέος Στεφάνου· ἦν δὲ νομεὺς Φαρίης.
 κτήμασι μὲν πολυόλβος ὄλων πλέον ὢν τρέφε
 Κύπρος,
 ἐκ πατέρος πατέρων, ἐξ ὁσίων τε πόνων·
 ἔργα δὲ θέσκελα πάντα λέγειν, ἄπερ ἐν χθονὶ τεύξει,
 οὐδ' ἐμοῦ ἔστι νόου, οὐδ' ἐτέρων στομάτων·
 πάντα γὰρ ἄνδρα παρήλθε φαινοτάταις ἀρετῆσι
 δόξαντα κρατεῖν ταῖς ἀρεταῖς ἐτέρων.
 τοῦ καὶ κάλλεα πάντα, τάπερ πτόλις ἔλλαχεν αὕτη,
 εἰσὶ φιλοφροσύνης κόσμος ἀρειοτάτης.

5

10

BOOK VII. 677-679

677.—SIMONIDES

THIS is the tomb of famous Megistias¹ the prophet, whom the Persians slew after crossing the Spercheius. Though he well knew then the impending fate, he disdained to desert the Spartan leaders.

678.—ANONYMOUS

HAVING accomplished my military service, I, Soterichus, lie here, leaving to my sweet children the wealth I gained by my labours. I commanded in the cavalry, like Gerenian Nestor, and I never amassed any treasure from unjust actions. Therefore after death too I see the light of Olympus.

679.—SAINT SOPHRONIUS THE PATRIARCH

A. "TELL me, tomb, of him whom thou hast hidden within thee, who and whence he was, whose son, his profession, and substance." *B.* "This man was Joannes of Cyprus, the son of noble Stephanus, and he was the pastor of Alexandria. He was wealthiest of all the Cyprians by inheritance and by his holy labours; and to tell all the divine deeds he did on earth is beyond my understanding or the tongue of others; for he surpassed in most brilliant virtues even men who seemed to surpass others. All the beautiful public works which this city possesses are ornaments due to his most praiseworthy munificence."

¹ The prophet who was with the Spartans at Thermopylae. Leonidas wished to send him home, but he refused to go.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

680.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Ἄρχος Ἰωάννης Φαρίης ἀρετῶν ἱερίων
 ἐνθάδε νῦν μετὰ τέρμα φίλη παρὰ πατρίδι κεῖται·
 θνητὸν γὰρ λίχε σῶμα, καὶ εἰ βίον ἀφθιτον ἔξει,
 ἀθανάτους πρήξεις τε κατὰ χθόνα ῥέξεν ἀπείρους.

681.—ΠΑΛΛΑΔΑ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΩΣ

Οὐκ ἀπεδήμησας τιμῆς χάριν, ἀλλὰ τελευτῆς·
 καὶ χωλός περ ἔων ἔδραμες εἰς αἶδην,
 Γέσσιε Μοιράων τροχαλώτερε· ἐκ προκοπῆς γὰρ
 ἦς εἶχες κατὰ νοῦν, ἐξεκόπης βιότου.

682.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Γέσσιος οὐ τέθνηκεν ἐπειγόμενος παρὰ Μοίρης·
 αὐτὸς τὴν Μοῖραν προὔλαβεν εἰς αἶδην.

683.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

“Μηδὲν ἄγαν” τῶν ἐπτὰ σοφῶν ὁ σοφώτατος εἶπεν·
 ἀλλὰ σὺ μὴ πεισθεῖς, Γέσσιε, ταῦτ’ ἔπαθες·
 καὶ λόγιός περ ἔων ἀλογώτατον ἔσχες ὄνειδος,
 ὡς ἐπιθυμήσας οὐρανής ἀνόδου.
 οὕτω Πήγασος ἵππος ἀπόλεσε Βελλεροφόντην, 5
 βουληθέντα μαθεῖν ἀστροθέτους κανόνας·
 ἀλλ’ ὁ μὲν ἵππον ἔχων καὶ θαρσαλέον σθένος ἤβης,
 Γέσσιος οὐδὲ χέσειν εὐτονου ἦτορ ἔχων.

BOOK VII. 680-683

680.—BY THE SAME

JOANNES, both chief in virtue and chief priest of Alexandria, lies here after his death in his dear country. For his body was mortal, although he shall have immortal life and did countless immortal works on earth.

681-688 ARE BY PALLADAS OF ALEXANDRIA,
AND ALL ON THE SAME SUBJECT¹

681

You did not go abroad for the sake of honour, but of death, and although lame you ran to Hades, Gessius, swifter than the Fates. For you retreated from life owing to the advancement of which you were dreaming.

682

GESSIUS did not die hurried by Fate, but arrived in Hades before Fate.

683

THE wisest of the Seven Sages said "Naught in excess," but you, Gessius, were not convinced of it, and came to this end. Though erudite, you incurred the reproach of the greatest lack of reason in desiring to ascend to heaven. Thus it was that Pegasus was fatal to Bellerophon, because he wished to learn the rules of motion of the stars. But he had a horse and the confident strength of youth, whereas Gessius could not screw his courage up enough even to ease himself.

¹ They are all of course facetious. It is insinuated that Gessius' disappointment at not getting the consulate promised him by astrologers hastened his end.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

684.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Μηδεὶς ζητήσῃ μερόπων ποτὲ καὶ θεὸς εἶναι,
 μηδ' ἀρχὴν μεγάλην, κόμπου ὑπερφίαλον.
 Γέσσιος αὐτὸς ἔδειξε· κατηνέχθη γὰρ ἐπαρθείς,
 θνητῆς εὐτυχίης μηκέτ' ἀνασχόμενος.

685.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Ζητῶν ἐξεῦρες βιοτου τέλος εὐτυχίης τε,
 ἀρχὴν ζητήσας πρὸς τέλος ἐρχομένην.
 ἄλλ' ἔτυχες τιμῆς, ὦ Γέσσιε, καὶ μετὰ μοῖραν
 σύμβολα τῆς ἀρχῆς ὕστατα δεξάμενος.

686.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Γέσσιον ὡς ἐνόησεν ὁ Βαύκαλος ἄρτι θανόντα
 χωλεύοντα πλέον, τοῖον ἔλεξεν ἔπος·
 “Γέσσιε, πῶς, τί παθῶν κατέβης δόμον Ἀΐδος εἴσω
 γυμνός, ἀκήδεστος, σχήματι καινοτάφῳ ;”
 τὸν δὲ μέγ' ὀχθήσας προσέφη καὶ Γέσσιος εὐθύς· 5
 “Βαύκαλε, τὸ στρήνος καὶ θάνατον παρέχει.”

687.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Τὴν Ἀμμωνιακὴν ἀπάτην ὅτε Γέσσιος ἔγνω
 τοῦ ξενικοῦ θανάτου ἐγγύθεν ἐρχόμενος,
 τὴν ἰδίαν γνώμην κατεμέμψατο, καὶ τὸ μᾶθημα,
 καὶ τοὺς πειθομένους ἀστρολόγοις ἀλόγοις.

688.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Οἱ δύο Κάλχαντες τὸν Γέσσιον ὤλεσαν ὄρκοις,
 τῶν μεγάλων ὑπάτων θῶκον ὑποσχόμενοι.
 ὦ γένος ἀνθρώπων ἀνεμώλιον, αὐτοχόλωτον,
 ἄχρι τέλους βιότου μηδὲν ἐπιστάμενον.

BOOK VII. 684-688

684

LET no mortal even seek to be a god also, nor pursue the pride of high office. Gessius is the proof of it, for he was first of all puffed up and then collapsed, not content with mortal felicity.

685

You sought and found the end of life and happiness, seeking an office¹ tending to the highest end. But you obtained the honour, Gessius, receiving after your death the insignia of office.

686

WHEN Baucalus saw Gessius just after his death, and lamer than ever, he spoke thus: "Gessius, what made thee descend into Hell, naked, without funeral, in new burial guise?" And to him in great wrath Gessius at once replied: "Baucalus, the pride of wealth may cause death."

687

WHEN Gessius discovered the fraud of the oracle of Ammon not long before his death in a strange land, he blamed his own belief and that science, and those who trust in silly astrologers.

688

THE two soothsayers brought death on Gessius by their oaths, promising him the consular chair. O race of men vain minded, angry with themselves, knowing nothing even until the end of life.

¹ The word also means "beginning."

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

689.—ΑΔΗΛΟΝ

Ἐνθάδε σῶμα λέλοιπεν Ἀπελλιανὸς μέγ' ἄριστος·
ψυχὴν δ' ἐν χείρεσσιν ἔην παρακάτθετο Χριστῶ.

690.—ΑΔΗΛΟΝ

Οὐδὲ θανὼν κλέος ἐσθλὸν ἀπώλεσας ἐς χθόνα πᾶσαν,
ἀλλ' ἔτι σῆς ψυχῆς ἀγλαὰ πάντα μένει,
ὅσσο' ἔλαχές τ' ἔμαθές τε, φύσει μῆτιν πανάριστε·
τῶ ῥα καὶ ἐς μακάρων νῆσον ἔβης, Πυθέα.

691.—ΑΔΕΣΠΟΤΟΝ

Ἄλκηστις νῆη εἰμί· θάνον δ' ὑπὲρ ἀνέρος ἐσθλοῦ,
Ζήνωνος, τὸν μόνον ἐνὶ στέρνοισιν ἐδέγμην,
ὃν φωτὸς γλυκερῶν τε τέκνων προῦκριν' ἐμὸν ἦτορ,
οὔνομα Καλλικράτεια, βροτοῖς πάντεσσιν ἀγαστή.

692.—ΑΝΤΙΠΑΤΡΟΥ, οἱ δὲ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ
ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟΝΙΚΕΩΣ

Γλύκων, τὸ Περγαμηνὸν Ἀσίδι κλέος,
ὁ παρμάχων κεραυνός, ὁ πλατὺς πόδας,
ὁ καινὸς Ἄτλας, αἳ τ' ἀνίκατοι χέρες
ἔρροντι τὸν δὲ πρόσθεν οὔτ' ἐν Ἰταλοῖς,
οὔθ' Ἑλλάδι προωστόν, οὔτ' ἐν Ἀσίδι,
ὁ πάντα νικῶν Αἴδης ἀνέτραπεν.

5

693.—ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΔΟΥ

Γλήνιν παρηονίτις ἀμφέχω χερμῆς,
πικρῆ κατασπασθέντα κύματος δίνη,
ὅτ' ἰχθυάζετ' ἐξ ἄκρης ἀπορρῶγος·
χῶσαν δέ μ' ὄσσοις λαὸς ἦν συνεργήτης,
Πόσειδον, οὗς σὺ σῶζε, καὶ γαληναίην
αἰὲν διδοίης ὀρμηβόλοις θίνα.

5

BOOK VII. 689-693

689.—ANONYMOUS

HERE Apellianus, most excellent of men, left his body, depositing his soul in the hands of Christ.

690.—ANONYMOUS

NOT even in death hast thou lost on the earth all thy good fame, but the splendid gifts of thy mind all survive, all thy talent and learning, Pytheas, most highly endowed by nature. Therefore art thou gone to the islands of the blest.

691.—ANONYMOUS

I AM a new Alcestis, and died for my good husband Zeno, whom alone I had taken to my bosom. My heart preferred him to the light of day and my sweet children. My name was Callieratia, and all men revered me.

692.—ANTIPATER OR PHILIP OF THESSALONICA

GLYCO of Pergamus, the glory of Asia, the thunderbolt of the pancration,¹ the broad-footed, the new Atlas, has perished; they have perished, those unvanquished hands, and Hades, who conquers all, has thrown him who never before met with a fall in Italy, Greece, or Asia.

693.—APOLLONIDES

I, THE heap of stones by the shore, cover Glenis, who was swept away by the cruel swirl of a wave as he was angling from a steep projecting rock. All his fellow fishermen raised me. Save them, Poseidon, and grant ever to all casters of the line a calm shore.

¹ A combination of wrestling and boxing.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

694.—ΑΔΑΙΟΤ

Ἦν παρήης ἦρωα, Φιλοπρήγμων δὲ καλεῖται,
 πρόσθε Ποτιδαίης κείμενον ἐν τριόδῳ,
 εἶπεῖν οἶον ἐπ' ἔργον ἄγεις πόδας· εὐθύς ἐκείνος
 εὐρήσει σὺν σοὶ πρήξιος εὐκολίην.

695.—ΑΔΕΣΠΟΤΟΝ

Ὅρας πρόσωπον Κασσίας τῆς σώφρονος.
 εἶ καὶ τέθνηκε, ταῖς ἀρεταῖς γνωρίζεται
 ψυχῆς τὸ κάλλος μᾶλλον ἢ τοῦ σώματος.

696.—ΑΡΧΙΟΤ ΜΙΤΤΛΗΝΑΙΟΤ

Αἰωρῆ θήρειον ἱμασσόμενος δέμας αὔραις
 τλάμον, ἀορτηθεὶς ἐκ λασίας πίτυος,
 αἰωρῆ· Φοίβῳ γὰρ ἀνάρσιον εἰς ἔριν ἔστης,
 πρῶνα Κελαινίτην ναιετάων, Σάτυρε.
 σεῦ δὲ βοῶν ἀυλοῖο μελίβρομον οὐκέτι Νύμφαι, 5
 ὡς πάρος, ἐν Φρυγίοις οὔρεσι πευσόμεθα.

697.—ΧΡΙΣΤΟΔΩΡΟΤ

Οὗτος Ἰωάννην κρύπτει τάφος, ὅς ῥ' Ἐπιδάμνου
 ἄστρον ἔην, ἣν πρὶν παῖδες ἀριπρεπέες
 ἔκτισαν Ἡρακλῆος· ὄθεν καὶ μέγμερος ἦρωσ
 αἰεὶ τῶν ἀδίκων σκληρὸν ἔκοπτε μένος.
 εἶχε δ' ἀπ' εὐσεβέων προγόνων ἐρικυδέα πάτρην 5
 Λυχνιδόν, ἣν Φοῖνιξ Κάδμος ἔδειμε πόλιν.

¹ The name means "busybody."

² Marsyas.

BOOK VII. 694-697

694.—ADAEUS

(*Not Sepulchral*)

IF thou passest by the shrine of the hero (his name is Philopragmon)¹ that is at the cross-roads outside Potidaea, tell him on what task thou journeyest, and he at once will help thee to find a means of accomplishing it.

695.—ANONYMOUS

THOU seest the face of virtuous Cassis. Though she be dead, the beauty of her soul rather than of her visage is made manifest by her virtues.

696.—ARCHIAS OF MITYLENE

POOR Satyr² who didst dwell on the hills of Celaenae, thou hangest from a leafy pine, thy beast-like body flogged by the winds, because thou didst enter on fatal strife with Phoebus; and no longer, as of old, shall we Nymphs hear on the Phrygian hills the honeyed notes of thy flute.

697.—CHRISTODORUS

THIS tomb covers Joannes, who was the star of Epidamnus, the city founded by the famous sons of Heracles,³ whence it was brought about that this active hero ever reduced the stubborn strength of the unrighteous. The renowned fatherland of his pious parents and himself was Lychnidus, a city built by Phoenician Cadmus. Thence sprung this Heli-

³ It was founded by a certain Phalios who claimed descent from the Heraclidae.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

ἔνθεν λύχνος ἔην Ἑλικώνιος, οὐνεκα Κάδμος
 στοιχείων Δαναοῖς πρῶτος ἔδειξε τύπον.
 εἰς ὑπάτους δ' ἀνέλαμψε, καὶ Ἴλλυριοῖσι δικάζων,
 Μούσας καὶ καθαρὴν ἔστεφάνωσε Δίκην. 10

698.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Λύττος Ἰωάννης Ἐπιδάμιος ἐνθάδε κείται,
 τηλεφανῆς ὑπάτων κόσμος ἀειφανέων·
 ὁ γλυκύ μοι Μουσέων πετάσας φάος, ὁ πλεόν ἄλλων
 εὐρύνας ξενίου δαίμονος ἐργασίην, 5
 παμφόρβην παλάμην κεκτημένος, ἦντινα μούνην
 οὐκ ἴδε δωτίης μέτρον ὀριζόμενον.
 αἰπυτάτην δ' ἠϋΐησε [νόμοις πα]τρίοισιν ἀπήνην,
 φαιδρύνας καθαρῆς ἔργα δικαιοσύνης.
 ὦ πόποι, οὐκ ἔζησε πολὺν χρόνον, ἀλλ' ἐνιαυτοῦς
 μούνον ἀναπλήσας τεσσαράκοντα δύο, 10
 ὄχετο μουσοπόλοισι ποθὴν πάντεσσιν εἴσας,
 οὐς ἐπόθει πατέρων φέρτερα γειναμένων.

699.—ΑΔΕΣΠΟΤΟΝ

Ἰκάρου ὦ νεόφοιτον ἐς ἡέρα πωτηθέντος
 Ἰκαρὶη πικρῆς τύμβε κακοδρομίας,
 ἀβάλε μήτε σε κείνος ἰδεῖν, μήτ' αὐτὸς ἀνεῖναι
 Ἰρίτων Αἰγαίου νῶτον ὑπὲρ πελάγευς.
 οὐ γάρ σοι σκεπανή τις ὑφόρμισις, οὔτε βόρειον 5
 ἐς κλίτος, οὔτ' ἀγὴν κύματος ἐς νοτίην.
 ἔρροις, ὦ δύσπλωτε, κακόξενε· σείο δὲ τηλοῦ
 πλώοιμι, στυγεροῦ ὅσσον ἀπ' Αἴδεω.

700.—ΔΙΟΔΩΡΟΥ ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΟΥ

Ἴστω νυκτὸς ἐμῆς, ἢ μ' ἔκρυφεν, οἰκία ταῦτα
 λάϊνα, Κωκυτοῦ τ' ἀμφιγύητον ὕδωρ,

BOOK VII. 697-700

conian lamp,¹ because Cadmus first taught the Greeks letters. He attained the consulate, and administering justice in Illyria, crowned the Muses and pure Justice.

698.—BY THE SAME

HERE lies Joannes of Epidamnus, the far-shining ornament of ever brilliant consuls, who spread abroad the sweet light of the Muses, and more than others amplified the work of hospitality, having a hand that fed all, and alone among men knew not any measure to limit its gifts. He ornamented his lofty consular car with the laws of his country, making bright the works of pure justice. Ye gods! he did not live long, but at the age of only forty-two departed this life, regretted by all poets, whom he loved more than his own parents.

699.—ANONYMOUS

ICARIA, memorial of the disastrous journey of Icarus flying through the newly-trodden air, would he too had never seen thee, would that Triton had never sent thee up above the expanse of the Aegean Sea. For thou hast no sheltered anchorage, either on the northern side nor where the sea breaks on thee from the south. A curse on thee, inhospitable foe of mariners! May I voyage as far from thee as from loathly Hell.

700.—DIODORUS GRAMMATICUS

KNOW, thou stone palace of the Night that hides me, and thou, flood of Cocytus, where wailing is loud, it

¹ "Lychnus." There is a poor pun on Lychnidus.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

οὔτι μ' ἀνὴρ, ὃ λέγουσι, κατέκτανεν ἐς γάμον ἄλλης
 παπταίνων· τί μάλιστα οὔνομα Ῥουφιανός;
 ἀλλὰ με Κῆρες ἄγουσι μεμορμέναι. οὐ μία δῆπου 5
 Παῦλα Ἰαριαντίνη κάθθανεν ὠκύμορος.

701.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Ἰφθίμῳ τὸδ' ἐπ' ἀνδρὶ φίλῃ πόλις ἦνυσ' Ἀχαιῶ
 γράμμα παρ' εὐύδρου νάμασιν Ἀσκανίης.
 κλαῦσε δέ μιν Νίκαια· πατῆρ δ' ἐπὶ οἱ Διομήδης
 λάϊνον ὑψιφαῆ τόνδ' ἀνέτεινε τάφον,
 δύσμορος, αἰάζων ὄλοδὸν κακόν. ἦ γὰρ ἐφῶκει 5
 υἷα οἱ τίνειν ταῦτα κατοιχομένῳ.

702.—ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΔΟΥ

Ἰχθυοθηρητῆρα Μενέστρατον ὤλεσεν ἄγρη
 δούνακος, ἕξαμίτης ἐκ τριχὸς ἐλκομένη,
 εἶδαρ ὅτ' ἀγκίστρον φοιῖου πλάνον ἀμφιχανοῦσα
 ὀξεῖν ἐρυθρῇ φυκὶς ἔβρυξε πάγην·
 ἀγνυμένη δ' ὑπ' ὀδόντι κατέκτανεν, ἄλματι λάβρῳ 5
 ἐντὸς ὀλισθηρῶν δυσαμένη φαρύγων.

703.—ΜΥΡΙΝΟΥ

Θύρσις ὁ κωμήτης, ὁ τὰ τυμφικὰ μῆλα νομεύων,
 Θύρσις ὁ συρίζων Πανὸς ἴσον δόνακι,
 ἐνδῖος οἰνοπότης σκιερὰν ὑπὸ τὰν πίτυν εὔδει·
 φρουρεῖ δ' αὐτὸς ἐλὼν ποίμνια βάκτρων Ἐρως.
 ἂ Νύμφαι, Νύμφαι, διεγείρατε τὸν λυκοθαρσῆ 5
 βοσκόν, μὴ θηρῶν κύρμα γένηται Ἐρως.

BOOK VII. 700-703

was not my husband, as they say, who, contemplating another marriage, slew me. Why should Rufinus have that evil name for naught? But the fatal Destinies brought me here. Paula of Tarentum is not the only woman who has died before her time.

701.—BY THE SAME

HIS dear city set up this inscription by the beautiful waters of Ascania¹ to the strong man Achaeus. Nicaea wept for him, and his father Diomedes erected to him this tall and glittering stone monument, lamenting; for it had been meeter for his son to pay him these honours when he died himself.

702.—APOLLONIDES

THE capture of his rod, pulled out of the sea by the six-stranded hair line, was fatal to the fisherman Menestratus; then, when the red phycis, gaping at the errant bait of the murderous hook, swallowed greedily the sharp fraud, as he was cracking its skull with its teeth, it slew him, taking a violent leap and slipping down his throat.²

703.—MYRINUS

(*Not Sepulchral*)

THYRSIS the villager who feeds the Nymphs' flocks, Thyrasis whose piping is equal to Pan's, sleeps under the shady pine tree having drunk wine at midday, and Love takes his crook and keeps the flock himself. Ye Nymphs! ye Nymphs! awake the shepherd who fears no wolf, lest Love become the prey of wild beasts.

¹ A lake near Nicaea.

² *cp.* No. 504.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

704.—ΑΔΗΛΟΝ

Ἐμοῦ θανόντος γαῖα μιχθήτω πυρί·
οὐδὲν μέλει μοι· τὰ μὰ γὰρ καλῶς ἔχει.

705.—ΑΝΤΙΠΑΤΡΟΥ

Στρυμόνι καὶ μεγάλῳ πεποτισμένον Ἑλλησπόντῳ
ἠρίον Ἡδωνῆς Φυλλίδος, Ἀμφίπολι,
λοιπά τοι Αἰθιοπίης Βραυρωνίδος ἴχνια νηοῦ
μίμνει, καὶ ποταμοῦ τὰμφιμάχητον ὕδωρ,
τὴν δέ ποτ' Αἰγείδαις μεγάλην ἔριν ὡς ἀλιανθῆς 5
τρύχος ἐπ' ἀμφοτέραις δερκόμεθ' ἠϊόσιν.

706.—ΔΙΟΓΕΝΟΥΣ

Ἰλιγγίασε Βάκχον ἐκπιὼν χανδὸν
Χρῦσιππος, οὐδ' ἐφείσατο
οὐ τῆς στοᾶς, οὐχ ἧς πάτρας, οὐ τῆς ψυχῆς,
ἀλλ' ἦλθε δῶ μ' ἐς Αἶδεω.

707.—ΔΙΟΣΚΟΡΙΔΟΥ

Κῆγὼ Σωσιθέου κομέω νέκυν, ὅσσον ἐν ἄστει
ἄλλος ἀπ' αὐθαίμων ἡμετέρων Σοφοκλῆν,
Σκίρτος ὁ πυρρογένειος. ἐκισσοφόρησε γὰρ ὠνήρ
ἄξια Φλιασίων, ναὶ μὰ χορούς, Σατύρων·
κῆμὲ τὸν ἐν καινοῖς τεθραμμένον ἤθεσιν ἤδη 5
ἦγαγεν εἰς μνήμην πατρίδ' ἀναρχαΐσας·

¹ Said to have been a favourite quotation of both Tiberius and Nero.

BOOK VII. 704-707

704.—ANONYMOUS

WHEN I am dead may earth be mingled with fire.
It matters not to me, for with me all is well.¹

705.—ANTIPATER OF THESSALONICA

(Not Sepulchral)

AMPHIPOLIS, tomb of Edonian Phyllis, washed by the Strymon and great Hellespont, all that is left of thee is the ruin of the temple of Brauronian Artemis and the disputed² water of thy river. We see her for whom the Athenians strove so long now lying like a torn rag of precious purple on either bank.

706.—DIOGENES LAERTIUS

CHRYSIPPUS became dizzy when he had drunk up the wine at a gulp, and sparing neither the Stoa, nor his country, nor his life, went to the house of Hades.³

707.—DIOSCORIDES

I, too, red-bearded Scirtus the Satyr, guard the body of Sositheus as one of my brothers guards Sophocles on the Acropolis. For he wielded the ivy-bough, yea by the dance I swear it, in a manner worthy of the Satyrs of Phlius, and restoring ancient usage, led me, who had been reared in new-fangled fashions, back to the tradition of our fathers. Once

² The Athenian possession of Amphipolis was disputed by the Spartans and later by the Macedonians.

³ Chrysippus was said to have died in consequence of drinking too much at a banquet given him by his disciples.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

καὶ πάλιν εἰσώρμησα τὸν ἄρσενα Δωρίδι Μούσῃ
 ῥυθμόν, πρὸς τ' αὐδὴν ἐλκόμενος μεγάλην
 †ἐπτὰ δέ μοι ἔρσων τύπος οὐ χερὶ καινοτομηθεὶς
 τῇ φιλοκινδύνῳ φροντίδι Σωσιθέου.

10

708.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Τῷ κωμωδογράφῳ, κούφη κόνη, τὸν φιλάγωνα
 κισσὸν ὑπὲρ τύμβου ζῶντα Μάχωνι φέροισ·
 οὐ γὰρ ἔχεις κηφῆνα παλίμπλυτον, ἀλλά τι τέχνης
 ἄξιον ἀρχαίης λείψανον ἠμφίεσας.
 τοῦτο δ' ὁ πρέσβυς ἐρεῖ· “Κέκροπος πόλι, καὶ
 παρὰ Νείλῳ
 ἔστιν ὄτ' ἐν Μούσαις δριμὺν πέφυκε θύμον.”

5

709.—ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ

Σάρδιες ἀρχαῖαι, πατέρων νομός, εἰ μὲν ἐν ὑμῖν
 ἐτρεφόμεαν, κερνῶς ἦν τις ἂν ἢ βακέλας
 χρυσοφόρος, ῥήσων καλὰ τύμπανα· νῦν δέ μοι
 Ἄλκμᾶν
 οὔνομα, καὶ Σπάρτας εἰμὶ πολυτρίποδος,
 καὶ Μούσας ἐδάην Ἐλικωνίδας, αἶ με τυράννων
 θῆκαν Δασκύλεω μείζονα καὶ Γύγεω.

5

710.—ΗΡΙΝΝΗΣ [ΜΙΤΤΛΗΝΑΙΗΣ]

Στᾶλαι, καὶ Σειρήνες ἐμαί, καὶ πένθιμε κρωσσέ,
 ὅστις ἔχεις Ἄϊδα τὰν ὀλίγαν σποδιάν,
 τοῖς ἐμὸν ἐρχομένοισι παρ' ἠρίον εἶπατε χαίρειν,
 αἶτ' ἀστοὶ τελέθωντ', αἶθ' ἐτέρας πόλιος·

¹ Sositheus was a tragic poet of the 4th century. His Satyric dramas, of which we have some fragments, were especially celebrated. The Satyric drama is said to have originated at Phlius.

² Macho is known to us chiefly as the author of scandalous

BOOK VII. 707-710

more I forced the virile rhythm on the Doric Muse, and drawn to magniloquence . . . a daring innovation introduced by Sositheus.¹

708.—BY THE SAME

LIGHT earth, give birth to ivy that loves the stage to flourish on the tomb of Macho² the writer of comedies. For thou holdest no re-dyed drone, but he whom thou clothest is a worthy remnant of ancient art. This shall the old man say: "O city of Cecrops, sometimes on the banks of the Nile, too, the strong-scented thyme of poesy grows."

709.—ALEXANDER

ANCIENT Sardis, home of my fathers, had I been reared in thee I would have been a cernus-bearer³ or eunuch, wearing ornaments of gold and beating pretty tambourines; but now my name is Aleman, and I am a citizen of Sparta of the many tripods, and have learnt to know the Heliconian Muses who made me greater than the tyrants Dascyles and Gyges.⁴

710.—ERINNA

YE columns and my Sirens,⁵ and thou, mournful pitcher that holdest the little ash of death, bid them who pass by my tomb hail, be they citizens or from another town; and tell this, too, that I was anecdotes in verse, many of which are quoted by Athenaeus. This epigram was actually engraved on his tomb at Alexandria where he spent most of his life.

³ The cernus was a vessel used in the rites of Cybele.

⁴ Kings of Lydia.

⁵ Figures of Sirens that stood on the tomb.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

χῶτι με νύμφαν εὔσαν ἔχει τάφος, εἶπατε καὶ τό· 5
 χῶτι πατήρ μ' ἐκάλει Βαυκίδα, χῶτι γένος
 Ἰηνια, ὡς εἰδῶντι· καὶ ὅτι μοι ἅ συνεταιρις
 Ἴριυν' ἐν τύμβῳ γράμμ' ἐχάραξε τόδε.

711.—ΑΝΤΙΠΑΤΡΟΥ

Ἴδιη μὲν κροκόεις Πιτανάτιδι πίτνατο νύμφα
 Κλειναρέτα χρυσεῶν παστὸς ἔσω θαλίμῳι,
 καδεμόνες δ' ἤλποντο διωλένιον φλόγα πεύκας
 ἄψιν ἀμφοτέραις ἀνσχόμενοι παλάμαις, 5
 Δημῶ καὶ Νίκιππος· ἀφαρπάξασα δὲ νοῦσος
 παρθενικὰν Λάθας ἄγαγεν ἐς πέλαγος·
 ἀλγειναὶ δ' ἐκάμοντο συνάλικες, οὐχὶ θυρέτρων,
 ἀλλὰ τὸν Ἀίδεω στερνοτυπῆ πάταγον.

712.—ΗΡΙΝΝΗΣ

Νύμφας Βαυκίδος ἐμμί· πολυκλαύταν δὲ παρέρπων
 στάλαν τῷ κατὰ γᾶς τοῦτο λέγοις Ἀίδα·
 “Βύσκανος ἔσσ', Ἀίδα·” τὰ δέ τοι καλὰ σάμαθ'
 ὀρώντι
 ὠμοτάταν Βαυκοῦς ἀγγελέοντι τύχαν,
 ὡς τὰν παιδ', Ὑμέναιος ἐφ' αἷς αἰείδετο πεύκαις, 5
 ταῖσδ' ἐπὶ καδεστὰς ἔφλεγε πυρκαϊᾷ·
 καὶ σὺ μὲν, ὦ Ὑμέναιε, γάμων μολπαῖον αἰοιδὰν
 ἐς θρήνων γοερὸν φθέγμα μεθηρμύσασο.

713.—ΑΝΤΙΠΑΤΡΟΥ

Παυροεπῆς Ἴριυνα, καὶ οὐ πολύμυθος αἰοιδαῖς·
 ἀλλ' ἔλαχεν Μούσας τοῦτο τὸ βαιὸν ἔπος.

BOOK VII. 710-713

buried here a bride, and that my father called me Baucis, and that my country was Tenos, that they may know. Say, likewise, that my friend and companion Erinna engraved these lines on my tomb.

711.—ANTIPATER OF SIDON

ALREADY her saffron couch inside the golden wedding-chamber had been laid for Clinareta the bride of Pitana. Already her parents Demo and Nicippus were looking forward to raising on high in both hands the blazing pine-torch, when sickness carried the girl away and took her to the sea of Lethe. All sadly her girl companions instead of beating at her door beat their breasts, as is the rite of death.

712.—ERINNA

I AM the tomb of Baucis the bride, and as thou passest the much bewept pillar, say to Hades who dwells below "Hades, thou art envious." To thee the fair letters thou seest on the stone will tell the most cruel fate of Bauco, how her bridegroom's father lighted her pyre with those very torches that had burnt while they sang the marriage hymn. And thou, Hymenaeus, didst change the tuneful song of wedding to the dismal voice of lamentation.

713.—ANTIPATER OF SIDON

(Not Sepulchral)

FEW are Erinna's verses nor is she wordy in her songs, but this her little work is inspired. Therefore

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

τοιγάρτοι μνήμης οὐκ ἤμβροτεν, οὐδὲ μελαίνης
 νυκτὸς ὑπὸ σκιερῇ κωλύεται πτέρυγι·
 αἱ δ' ἀναρίθμητοι νεαρῶν σωρηδὸν ἰοιδῶν 5
 μυριάδες λήθη, ξεῖνε, μαραινόμεθα.
 λωίτερος κύκνου μικρὸς θρόος ἢ ἐ κολοιῶν
 κρωγμὸς ἐν εἰαρινᾷ κιδνάμενος νεφέλαις.

714.—ΑΔΕΣΠΟΤΟΝ

Ῥήγιον Ἰταλῆς τεναγώδεος ἄκρον αἰείδω,
 αἰεὶ Θρινακίου γενομένην ὕδατος,
 οὔνεκα τὸν φιλέοντα λύρην φιλέοντά τε παῖδας
 Ἴβυκον εὐφύλλῳ θῆκεν ὑπὸ πτελέῃ,
 ἠδέα πολλὰ παθόντα· πολὺν δ' ἐπὶ σήματι κισσὸν 5
 χεύατο καὶ λευκοῦ φυταλίην καλίμου.

715.—ΛΕΩΝΙΔΟΥ

Πολλὸν ἀπ' Ἰταλῆς κεῖμαι χθονός, ἐκ τε Τύραντος
 πάτρης· τοῦτο δέ μοι πικρότερον θανάτου.
 τοιοῦτος πλανίων ἄβιος βίος· ἀλλὰ με Μοῦσαι
 ἔστερξαν, λυγρῶν δ' ἀντὶ μελιχρὸν ἔχω.
 οὔνομα δ' οὐκ ἤμυσε Λεωνίδου· αὐτά με δῶρα 5
 κηρύσσει Μουσέων πάντας ἐπ' ἠελίους.

716.—ΔΙΟΝΤΣΙΟΥ ΡΟΔΙΟΥ

Πρώϊος, ἀλλὰ ποθεινὸς ὅσοι πόλιν Ἰαλύσιο
 ναίομεν, εἰς λήθης πικρὸν ἔδυσ πέλαγος,
 δρεψάμενος σοφίην ὀλίγον χρόνον· ἀμφὶ δὲ τύμβῳ
 σεῖο καὶ ἄκλαυτοι γλαυκὲς ἔθεντο γούσι,
 Φαινόκριτ'· οὐδὲν ὅμοιον ἐπεσσομένοισιν ἰοιδὸς 5
 φθέγγεται, ἀνθρώπους ἄχρι φέρωσι πόδες.

BOOK VII. 713-716

fails she not to be remembered, and is not held hidden under the shadowy wing of black night. But we, stranger, the countless myriads of later singers, lie in heaps withering from oblivion. The low song of the swan is better than the cawing of jackdaws echoing far and wide through the clouds of spring.

714.—ANONYMOUS

I SING of Rhegium, that at the point of the shoaly coast of Italy tastes ever of the Sicilian sea, because under the leafy poplar she laid Ibycus the lover of the lyre, the lover of boys, who had tasted many pleasures; and over his tomb she shed in abundance ivy and white reeds.

715.—LEONIDAS OF TARENTUM

FAR from the Italian land I lie, far from my country Tarentum, and this is bitterer to me than death. Such is the life of wanderers, ill to live; but the Muses loved me and instead of sourness sweets are mine. The name of Leonidas hath not sunk into oblivion, but the gifts of the Muses proclaim it to the end of days.

716.—DIONYSIUS OF RHODES

Too early and missed by all us who dwell in the city of Ialysus, hast thou sunk, Phaenocritus, into the sea of oblivion, after plucking for a brief time the flowers of wisdom; and round thy tomb the very owls that never shed tears lamented. No singer shall ever sing as thou didst to future generations as long as men walk upon their feet.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

717.—ΑΔΕΣΠΟΤΟΝ

Νηϊάδες καὶ ψυχρὰ βοαύλια ταῦτα μελίσσαις
 οἶμον ἐπ' εἰαρινὴν λέξατε νισσομέναις,
 ὡς ὁ γέρων Δεύκιππος ἐπ' ἄρσιπόδεσσι λαγωοῖς
 ἔφθιτο χειμερὶν νυκτὶ λοχησάμενος.
 σμήνεα δ' οὐκέτι οἱ κομέειν φίλον· αἱ δὲ τὸν ἄκρις 5
 γείτονα ποιμένιαι πολλὰ ποθοῦσι νάπαι.

A. Lang, *Grass of Parnassus*, ed. 2, p. 185.

718.—ΝΟΣΣΙΔΟΣ

ᾠ ξεῖν', εἰ τύ γε πλεῖς ποτὶ καλλίχορον Μυτιλίαναι,
 τὰν Σαπφῶ χαρίτων ἄνθος ἐναυσαμέναν,
 εἰπέειν, ὡς Μούσαισι φίλαν τήνα τε Λοκρὶς γὰ
 τίκτεν ἴσαν ὅτι θ' οἱ τοῦνομα Νοσσίς· ἴθι.

719.—ΔΕΩΝΙΔΑ ΤΑΡΑΝΤΙΝΟΥ

Τέλληνος ὕδε τύμβος· ἔχω δ' ὑποβωλέα πρέσβυν
 τήμον τὸν πρῶτον γνόντα γελοιομελεῖν.

720.—ΧΑΙΡΗΜΟΝΟΣ

Κλεῦας οὐτυμοκλείος, ὑπὲρ Θυρεῶν δόρυ τείνας,
 κίτθανες ἀμφίλογον γᾶν ἀποτεμνόμενος.

721.—ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΥ

Τοῖς Ἄργει Σπάρτηθεν ἴσαι χέρες, ἴσα δὲ τεύχη
 συμβάλομεν· Θυρεαὶ δ' ἦσαν ἄεθλα δορός.
 ἄμφω δ' ἀπροφάσιστα τὸν οἴκαδε νόστον ἀφέντες
 οἰωνοῖς θανάτου λείπομεν ἀγγελίαν.

¹ Unfortunately this version of the epigram is quite uncertain, as it involves considerable departures from the MS. text, itself unintelligible.

BOOK VII. 717-721

717.—ANONYMOUS

YE Naiads, and ye cool pastures, tell the bees that start for their spring journeys that old Lysippus perished lying in ambush for the fleet-footed hares on a winter night. No longer does he take joy in tending the swarms, and the dells where feed the flocks miss much their neighbour of the hill.(?)

718.—NOSSIS

STRANGER, if thou sailest to Mitylene, the city of lovely dances which kindled (?) Sappho, the flower of the Graces, say that the Locrian land bore one dear to the Muses and equal to her and that her name was Nossis. Go!¹

719.—LEONIDAS

I AM the tomb of Tellen,² and under ground I hold the old man, who was the first to learn how to compose comic songs.

720.—CHAEREMON

CLEUAS, the son of Etymocles, who didst wield the spear for Thyrae, thou didst die allotting to thyself the disputed land.

721.—BY THE SAME

WE from Sparta engaged the Argives equal in number and in arms, Thyrae being the prize of the spear, and both abandoning without seeking for pretexts our hope of return home, we leave the birds to tell of our death.

² Tellen (4th century B.C.) was by profession a flute-player. Of his comic productions we know nothing.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

722.—ΘΕΟΔΩΡΙΔΑ

Δηρίφατον κλαίω Τιμοσθένη, υἷα Μολόσσου,
ξείνον ἐπὶ ξείνῃ Κεκροπία φθίμενον.

723.—ΑΔΕΣΠΟΤΟΝ

Ἄ πάρος ἄδμητος καὶ ἀνέμβατος, ὦ Λακεδαῖμον,
καπνὸν ἐπ' Εὐρώτῃ δέρκεαι Ὀλένιον,
ἄσκιος· οἰωνοὶ δὲ κατὰ χθονὸς οἰκία θέντες
μύρονται· μήλων δ' οὐκ αἴουσι λύκοι.

724.—ΑΝΥΤΗΣ ΜΕΛΟΠΟΙΟΥ

Ἦ ῥα μένος σε, Πρόαρχ', ὄλεσ' ἐν δαΐ, δῶμά τε
πατρὸς
Φειδία ἐν δνοφερῷ πένθει ἔθου φθίμενος·
ἀλλὰ καλόν τοι ὑπερθευ ἔπος τόδε πέτρος αἰεΐδει,
ὡς ἔθανες πρὸ φίλας μαρνάμενος πατρίδος.

725.—ΚΑΛΛΙΜΑΧΟΥ

α. Αἴνιε, καὶ σὺ γὰρ ᾧδε, Μενέκρατες, οὐκ ἐπὶ πουλὺ
ἦσθα· τί σε, ξείνων λῆστε, κατειργάσατο;
ἦ ῥα τὸ καὶ Κένταυρον; β. Ἦ μοι πεπρωμένος
ὑπνος
ἦλθεν, ὃ δὲ τλήμων οἶνος ἔχει πρόφασιν.

726.—ΛΕΩΝΙΔΑ

Ἐσπέριον κήϕον ἀπόσατο πολλάκις ὑπνον
ἦ γρηῆς πευήν Πλατθίς ἀμυνομένη·

BOOK VII. 722-726

722.—THEODORIDAS

I WEEP for Timosthenes, the son of Molossus, slain in battle, dying a stranger on the strange Attic soil.

723.—ANONYMOUS

(*Not Sepulchral*)

LACEDAEMON, formerly unconquered and uninvaded, thou seest the Olenian¹ smoke on the banks of Eurotas. No shade of trees hast thou left; the birds nest on the ground and the wolves hear not the bleating of sheep.

724.—ANYTE

THY valour, Proarchus, slew thee in the fight, and thou hast put in black mourning by thy death the house of thy father Phidias. But the stone above thee sings this good message, that thou didst fall fighting for thy dear fatherland.

725.—CALLIMACHUS

A. "MENEKRATES of Aenus, you too were not long on earth. Tell me, best of friends, what caused your death? Was it that which caused the Centaur's?"²

B. "The fore-ordained sleep came to me, and the unhappy wine is blamed."

726.—LEONIDAS OF TARENTUM

OLD Platthis often repelled from her evening and morning sleep, keeping poverty away, and near

¹ Achaean. This refers to the invasion of Lacedaemonia by the Achaeans in B.C. 189.

² i.e. wine.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

καί τι πρὸς ἠλακίτην καὶ τὸν συνέριθον ἄτρικτον
 ἤειπεν, πολιοῦ γήραος ἀγχίθυρος,
 κᾶτι παριστίδιος δινευμένη ἄχρισ ἐπ' ἠοῦς 5
 κείνον Ἀθηναίης σὺν Χάρισιν δόλιχον,
 ἢ ῥικνῆ ῥικνοῦ περὶ γούνατος ἄρκιον ἰστῶ
 χειρὶ στρογγύλλουσ' ἰμερόεσσα κρόκην.
 ὀγδωκονταέτις δ' Ἀχερούσιον ἠΰγασεν ὕδωρ
 ἢ καλὴ καλῶς Πλαθθὶς ὑφηνάμενη. 10

727.—ΘΕΑΙΤΗΤΟΥ

Τὰν γνώμαν ἐδόκει Φιλέας οὐ δεύτερος ἄλλου
 εἶμεν· ὁ δὲ φθοιερὸς κλαιέτω ἔσκε θάνη.
 ἀλλ' ἔμπας δόξας κειεὰ χάρις· εἰν αἶδα γὰρ
 Μίνω Θερσίτας οὐδὲν ἀτιμότερος.

728.—ΚΑΛΛΙΜΑΧΟΥ

Ἰερέη Δήμητρος ἐγὼ ποτε, καὶ πάλιν Καβείρων,
 ὄνερ, καὶ μετέπειτα Δινδυμήνης,
 ἢ γρηῦς γενόμην, ἢ νῦν κόνις, ἦνο. . .
 πολλῶν προστασίη νέων γυναικῶν.
 καί μοι τέκν' ἐγένοντο δὴ ἄρσενα, κηπέμυσ' ἐκείνων 5
 εὐγήρως ἐνὶ χερσίν. ἔρπε χαίρων.

729.—ΤΥΜΝΕΩ

Εὐειδὴς Τριτωνὶς ἐπ' οὐκ ἀγαθαῖς ἐλοχεύθη
 κληδόσιν· οὐ γὰρ ἂν ὧδ' ὦλετο δαιμονίη
 ἀρτιτόκος· τὰ δὲ πολλὰ κατήγαγεν ἐν βρέφος ἄδην
 σὺν κείνῃ· δεκάτην δ' οὐχ ὑπερήρει ἔω.

BOOK VII. 726-729

the door of gray old age used to sing a tune to her spindle and familiar distaff. Still by the loom until the dawn she revolved in company with the Graces that long task of Pallas, or, a loveable figure, smoothed with her wrinkled hand on her wrinkled knee the thread sufficient for the loom. Aged eighty years comely Platthis who wove so well set eyes on the lake of Acheron.

727.—THEAETETUS

PHILEAS seemed inferior to none in the gifts of his mind ; let him who envies him go and cry himself to death.¹ Yet but empty pleasure hath a man in fame, for in Hades Thersites is as highly honoured as Minos.

728.—CALLIMACHUS

I, THE old woman who am now dust was once the priestess of Demeter and again of the Cabiri and afterwards of Cybele. I was the patroness of many young women. I had two male children and closed my eyes at a goodly old age in their arms. Go in peace.

729.—TYMNES

THE omens were evil when fair Tritonis was brought to bed, for otherwise she would not have perished, unhappy girl, just after the child was born. With her this one babe brought down to Hades so much happiness, and it did not even live beyond the tenth dawn.

¹ A form of imprecation.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

730.—ΠΕΡΣΟΥ

Δειλαία Μυάσυλλα, τί τοι καὶ ἐπ' ἠρίῳ οὗτος
 μυρομένα κούραν γραπτὸς ἔπεστι τύπος
 Νευτίμας; ἄς δὴ ποκ' ἄπο ψυχὰν ἐρύσαντο
 ὠδίνες, κεῖται δ' οἶα κατὰ βλεφάρων
 ἀχλύϊ πλημμύρουσα φίλας ὑπὸ ματρὸς ἀγοστῶ· 5
 αἰαῖ Ἀριστοτέλης δ' οὐκ ἀπάνευθε πατήρ
 δεξιτερᾷ κεφαλὰν ἐπεμάσσετο. ὦ μέγα δειλοί,
 οὐδὲ θανόντες ἔων ἐξελάθεσθ' ἀχέων.

731.—ΛΕΩΝΙΔΑ

“Ἄμπελος ὡς ἤδη κάμακι στηρίζομαι αὐτῷ
 σκηπανίῳ· καλέει μ' εἰς αἴδην θάνατος.
 δυσκώφει μὴ Γόργε· τί τοι χαριέστερον, ἢ τρεῖς
 ἢ πίσυρας ποίας θάλψαι ὑπ' ἡελίῳ;”
 ὠδ' εἶπας οὐ κόμπω, ἀπὸ ζῶν ὁ παλαιὸς 5
 ὤσατο, κῆς πλεόνων ἦλθε μετοικεσίην.

732.—ΘΕΟΔΩΡΙΔΑ

ᾠχευ ἔτ' ἀσκήπων Κινησία, Ἑρμόλα νιὲ
 ἐκτίσων Ἀΐδη χρεῖος ὀφειλόμενον,
 γήρα ἔτ' ἄρτια πάντα φέρων· χρήστην δὲ δίκαιον
 εὐρών σε στέρξει παντοβίης Ἀχέρων.

733.—ΔΙΟΤΙΜΟΥ

† Αἰνόμενοι δύο γρῆες ὀμήλικες ἦμεν, Ἀναξὼ
 καὶ Κληνώ, δίδυμοι παῖδες Ἐπικράτεος·
 Κληνώ μὲν Χαρίτων ἱερή, Δήμητρι δ' Ἀναξὼ
 ἐν ζῶῃ προπολεῦσ'· ἐννέα δ' ἡελίῳ

BOOK VII. 730-733

730.—PERSES

UNHAPPY Mnasylla, why does it stand on thy tomb, this picture of thy daughter Neotima whom thou lamentest, her whose life was taken from her by the pangs of labour? She lies in her dear mother's arms, as if a heavy cloud had gathered on her eyelids and, alas, not far away her father Aristoteles rests his head on his right hand.¹ O most miserable pair, not even in death have ye forgotten your grief.

731.—LEONIDAS OF TARENTUM

"I AM already supported only on a stick, like a vine on a stake; Death calls me to Hades. Stop not thy ears, Gorgus. What further pleasure hast thou in basking in the sun yet for three or four summers?" So speaking in no braggart strain the old man cast away his life and settled in the abode of the greater number.

732.—THEODORIDAS

THOU art gone, still without a staff, Cinesias, son of Hermolas, to pay the debt thou owest to Hades, in thy old age but bringing him thyself still complete. So all-subduing Acheron finding thee a just debtor shall love thee.

733.—DIOTIMUS

WE two old women Anaxo and Cleno the twin daughters of Epicrates were ever together; Cleno was in life the priestess of the Graces and Anaxo served Demeter. We wanted nine days to complete

¹ An attitude of mourning.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

ὀγδωκονταέτεϊς ἔτι λειπόμεθ' ἐς τόδ' ἰκέσθαι 5
 τῆς μοίρης· ἑτέων δ' οὐ φθόνος ἴσισίη.
 καὶ πόσιος καὶ τέκνα φιλήσαμεν· αἱ δὲ παλαιαὶ
 πρῶθ' ἡμεῖς Ἀίδην πρῆῦν ἄνυσσάμεθα.

734.—ΑΔΗΛΟΝ

†^ο Ἦξεν ὄλατι τυτεῖδεστι. τί γάρ; νέκυς ὡ ποτι παίδων
 τῶν ἀγαθῶν ἠδ' ἦν ἀρχιγέρων ὁ γέρων,
 ἀλλὰ φίλος γ' ὦ πρέσβυ, γένοιτο τευ ὄλβια τέκνα
 ἐλθεῖν καὶ λευκῆς ἐς δρόμον ἡλικίης.

735.—ΔΑΜΑΓΗΤΟΥ

Ἦστατίον, Φώκαια, κλυτὴ πόλι, τοῦτο Θεανῶ
 εἶπεν ἐς ἀτρύγετον νύκτα κατερχομένη·
 “Οἷμοι ἐγὼ δύστηνος· Ἀπέλλιχε, ποῖον, ὄμεινε,
 ποῖον ἐπ' ὠκείῃ νηὶ περᾶς πέλαγος;
 αὐτὰρ ἐμεῦ σχεδόθεν μόρος ἴσταται. ὡς ὄφελόν γε 5
 χεῖρὶ φίλην τὴν σὴν χεῖρα λαβοῦσα θανεῖν.”

736.—ΛΕΩΝΙΔΑ ΤΑΡΑΝΤΙΝΟΥ

Μὴ φθείρευ, ὄνθρωπε, περιπλάνιον βίον ἔλκων,
 ἄλλην ἐξ ἄλλης εἰς χθόν' ἀλινδόμενος,
 μὴ φθείρευ, κὰν εἴ σε περιστέψαιτο καλιῇ
 ἦν θάλποι μικκὸν πῦρ ἀνακαιόμενον,
 εἰ καὶ σοι λιτή τε καὶ οὐκ εὐάλφίτος εἴη 5
 φύστη ἐνὶ γρώνῃ μασσομένη παλάμαις,
 ἦ καὶ σοι γλήχων, ἦ καὶ θύμον, ἦ καὶ ὁ πικρὸς
 ἀδυμιγῆς εἴη χόνδρος ἐποψίδιος.

737.—ΑΔΕΣΠΟΤΟΝ

Ἐνθάδ' ἐγὼ ληστῆρος ὁ τρισδεΐλαιος ἄρηϊ
 ἐδμήθην· κείμεν δ' οὐδενὶ κλαιόμενος.

BOOK VII. 733-737

our eightieth year. . . . We loved our husbands and children, and we, the old women, won gentle death before them.

734.—ANONYMOUS

This corrupt epigram seems to be partly in Doric and is evidently a dialogue. Lines 1 and 2 are quite unintelligible. It ends thus:—

O old man, may thy blessed children too reach the road of gray age.

735.—DAMAGETUS

PHOCAEA, glorious city, these were the last words Theano spoke as she descended into the vast night: "Alas unhappy that I am, Apellichus! What sea, my husband, art thou crossing in thy swift ship? But by me death stands close, and would I could die holding thy dear hand in mine."

736.—LEONIDAS OF TARENTUM

VEX not thyself, O man, leading a vagrant life, rolled from one land to another. Vex not thyself if thou hast a little hut to cover thee, warmed by a little fire, if thou hast a poor cake of no fine meal kneaded by thy hands in a stone trough, if thou hast mint or thyme for a relish or even coarse salt not unsweetened.

737.—ANONYMOUS

HERE I thrice unfortunate was slain by an armed robber, and here I lie bewept by none.

738.—ΘΕΟΔΩΡΙΔΑ

Κληΐδες Κύπρου σε καὶ ἐσχατιαὶ Σαλαμῖνος,
 Ἰμάρχ', ὑβριστῆς τ' ὤλεσε Λίψ' ἄνεμος,
 ἢ τε σὺν φόρτῳ τε· κόνιν δέ σου ἀμφιμέλαιναν
 δέξαντ' οἰζυροί, σχέτλιε, κηδεμόνες.

739.—ΦΑΙΔΙΜΟΤ

Αἰάζω Πολύανθον, ὃν εὐνέτις, ὃ παραμείβων,
 νυμφίον ἐν τύμβῳ θῆκεν Ἄρισταγόρη,
 δεξαμένη σποδιήν τε καὶ ὄστέα (τὸν δὲ δυσσαῆς
 ὤλεσεν Λιγαίου κῦμα περὶ Σκίαθον),
 δύσμορον ὀρθρινοί μιν ἐπεὶ νέκυν ἰχθυβολῆς,
 ξείνε, Ὀρωναίων εἴλκυσαν ἐς λιμένα.

5

740.—ΛΕΩΝΙΔΑ

Αὔτα ἐπὶ Κρήθωνος ἐγὼ λίθος, οὖνομα κείνου
 δηλοῦσα· Κρήθων δ' ἐν χθοιόις σποδιά.
 ὁ πρὶν καὶ Γύγγη παρισεύμενος ὄλβον, ὁ τὸ πρὶν
 βουπάμων, ὁ πρὶν πλούσιος αἰπολίους,
 ὁ πρὶν—τί πλείω μυθεῦμαι; ὁ πᾶσι μακαρτός,
 φεῦ, γαίης ὄσσης ὄσσον ἔχει μόριον.

5

741.—ΚΡΙΝΑΓΟΡΟΤ

Ὅθρυϊδην, Σπάρτης τὸ μέγα κλέος, ἧ Κυνέγειρον
 ναύμαχον, ἧ πάντων ἔργα κάλει πολέμων·
 Ἄρεος αἰχμητῆς Ἴταλὸς παρὰ χεύμασι Ῥήνου
 κλινθείς, ἐκ πολλῶν ἡμιθανῆς βελέων,
 αἰετὸν ἀρπασθέντα φίλου στρατοῦ ὡς ἴδ' ὑπ'
 ἐχθροῖς,
 αὐτὶς ἀρηϊφάτων ἄνθορεν ἐκ νεκύων
 ἄτεινας δ' ὅς σφ' ἐκόμιζεν, εἰοῖς ἀνεσώσατο ταγοῖς,
 μῦνος ἀήττητον δεξάμενος θάνατον.

5

BOOK VII. 738-741

738.—THEODORIDAS

THE Keys of Cyprus¹ and the promontory of Salamis and the rude south wind destroyed thee, Tinarchus, with thy ship and cargo, and thy mourning kinsmen received but the black ashes of thee, ill-fated man.

739.—PHAEDIMUS

I MOURN for Polyanthus, O passer by, whom his wife Aristagora laid in the tomb, her newly wedded lord, receiving his ashes and dust (in the stormy Aegean near Sciathus he had perished) after the fishermen in the early morn had towed his corpse into the harbour of Torone.

740. LEONIDAS OF TARENTUM

I AM the stone that rests on Cretho and makes known his name, but Cretho is ashes underground, he who once vied with Gyges in wealth, who was lord of many herds and flocks, who was—why need I say more? he who was blessed by all. Alas, what a little share of his vast lands is his!

741.—CRINAGORAS

CITE Othryadas,² the great glory of Sparta, or Cyngeirus,³ the sea-fighter, or all great deeds of arms. The Italian warrior who lay by the streams of the Rhine, half dead from many wounds, when he saw the eagle of his dear legion seized by the enemy, again arose from amid the corpses of the slain and killing him who carried it, recovered it for his leaders, alone winning for himself a death that knew not defeat.

¹ Some islands so called.

² See above, No. 431.

³ The brother of Aeschylus. He fought at Marathon and Salamis.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

742.—ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΔΟΥ

Οὐκέτι Τιμόκλεια τεῶν φάος ὄλεσας ὄσσω
 κούρους διοιτόκω νηδυῖ γειναμένη·
 ὄμμασι δ' ἐν πλεόνεσσιν ἀθρεῖς πυριθαλπὲς ἔχημα
 ἡελίου, προτέρης οὔσα τελειοτέρη.

743.—ΑΝΤΙΠΑΤΡΟΥ

Εἴκοσιν Ἑρμοκράτεια καὶ ἐννέα τέκνα τεκοῦσα
 οὔθ' ἐνὸς οὔτε μιᾶς ἀγασάμην θάνατον.
 οὐ γὰρ ἀπώϊστευσεν ἐμούς υἱῆας Ἀπόλλων,
 οὐ βαρυπενθήτους Ἄρτεμις εἶλε κόρας·
 ἔμπαλι δ' ἅ μὲν ἔλυσεν ἐμὰν ὠδίνα μολοῦσα, 5
 Φοῖβος δ' εἰς ἤβαν ἄρσενας ἀγάγετο
 ἀβλαβέας νούσοισιν. ἴδ' ὡς νίκημι δικαίως
 παισὶν καὶ γλώσση σῶφρονι Τανταλίδα.

744.—ΔΙΟΓΕΝΟΥΣ

Ἐν Μέμφει λόγος ἐστὶ μαθεῖν ἰδίην ποτὲ μοίρην
 Εὐδοξον παρὰ τοῦ καλλίκερω ταύρου·
 κούδεν ἔλεξε· πόθεν; βοῖ γὰρ λόγοι οὐ πόρε φύτλι,
 οὐδὲ λάλον μόσχῳ Ἄπιδι στόμα·
 ἀλλὰ παρ' αὐτὸν λέχριος στὰς ἐλιχμήσατο στύλοι, 5
 προφανῶς τοῦτο διδάσκων· “Ἀποδύσῃ βιοτήν
 ὄσσω οὔπω.” διὸ καὶ οἱ ταχέως ἦλθε μόρος, δεκάκις
 πέντε καὶ τρεῖς εἰσιδόντα ποίας.

745.—ΑΝΤΙΠΑΤΡΟΥ ΣΙΔΩΝΙΟΥ

Ἴβυκε, ληϊσταί σε κατέκτανον ἔκ ποτε νηὸς
 βάντ' ἐς ἐρημαίην ἄστιβον ἡϊόνα,
 ἀλλ' ἐπιβωσάμενον γεράνων νέφος, αἶ τοι ἴκοντο
 μάρτυρες ἄλγιστον ὄλλυμένῳ θάνατον·

BOOK VII. 742-745

742.—APOLLONIDES

(*Not Sepulchral*)

No longer, Timoclea, hast thou lost the light of thy eyes, now thou hast given birth to twin boys, but thou art now more perfect than thou ever wast, looking with more than two eyes on the burning Chariot of the Sun.

743.—ANTIPATER OF SIDON

I, HERMOCRATEA, bore twenty-nine children and have not seen the death of one, either boy or girl. For far from Apollo having shot down my sons and Artemis my daughters for me to lament, Artemis came to relieve me in childbed and Phoebus brought my sons to man's estate unhurt by sickness. See how I justly surpass Niobe both in my children and in restraint of speech.

744.—DIOGENES LAERTIUS

THEY say that Eudoxus learnt his own fate in Memphis from the bull with beautiful horns. It spoke not, how could it? for nature has not given speech to cattle nor a talkative tongue to the calf Apis; but standing beside him it licked his cloak, evidently telling him this: "You will divest yourself of life." So he died shortly after, having seen fifty-three summers.

745.—ANTIPATER OF SIDON

IBYCUS, the robbers slew thee when from the ship thou didst land on the untrodden desert shore. But first didst thou call on the flock of cranes who came to witness that thou didst die a most cruel

οὐδὲ μάτην ἰάχηςας, ἐπεὶ ποινήτις Ἐρινὺς 5
 τῶνδε διὰ κλαγγὴν τίσατο σείο φόνον
 Σισυφίην κατὰ γαίαν. ἰὼ φιλοκερδέα φῦλα
 ληϊστέων, τί θεῶν οὐ πεφόβησθε χόλον;
 οὐδὲ γὰρ ὁ προπάροιθε κανὼν Αἴγισθος αἰοιδὸν
 ὄμμα μελαμπέπλων ἔκφυγεν Εὐμενίδων. 10

746.—ΠΥΘΑΓΟΡΟΥ

Εἰς τάφον τοῦ Διὸς ἐν Κρήτῃ

ᾠδὴ μέγας κείται Ζῆν ὃν Δία κικλήσκουσιν.

747.—ΛΙΒΑΝΙΟΥ

Ἰουλιανὸς μετὰ Τίγριν ἀγάρροον ἐνθάδε κείται,
 ἀμφοτέρων, βασιλεύς τ' ἀγαθὸς κρατερός τ' αἰχμητής.

748.—ΑΝΤΙΠΑΤΡΟΥ ΣΙΔΩΝΙΟΥ

Τίς τὸδε μουνόγληνος ἔπαν δωμήσατο Κύκλωψ
 λάϊνον Ἀσσυρίας χῶμα Σεμιράμιος,
 ἢ ποῖοι χθονὸς νῆες ἀνυψώσαντο Γίγαντες
 κείμενον ἑπταπόρων ἀγχόθι Πληϊάδων 5
 ἀκλινές, ἀστυφέλικτον, Ἄθωός ἴσον ἐρίπνα
 φυρηθὲν γαίης εὐρυπέδοιο βάρος;
 δᾶμος αἰὲ μακαριστός, ὃς ἄστεσιν Ἡρακλείης
 οὐρανίων [νεφέων τεύξεν ἐπ']¹ εὐρύαλων.

¹ The words in brackets are added in the MS. by a later hand. They give no sense.

BOOK VII. 745-748

death. And not in vain didst thou cry out, for through the calling of the cranes the Erinys avenged thy death in the land of Corinth. O ye race of robbers greedy of gain, why fear ye not the anger of the gods? Not even did Aegisthus, who of old slew the singer, escape the eyes of the dark-robed Furies.

746. PYTHAGORAS

HERE lies great Zan whom they call Zeus.¹

747.—LIBANIUS

JULIAN² lies here on the further bank of the strong current of Tigris, "a good king and a valiant warrior."³

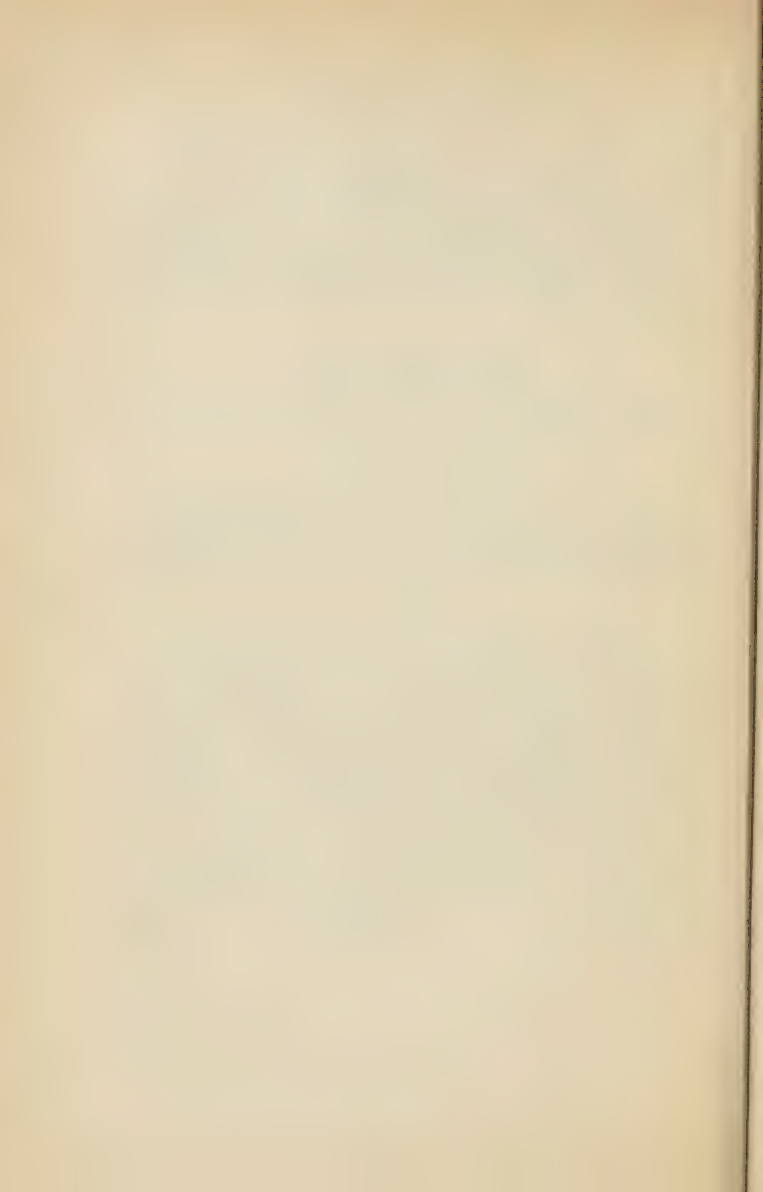
748.—ANTIPATER OF SIDON

WHAT one-eyed Cyclops built all this vast stone mound of Assyrian Semiramis, or what giants, sons of earth, raised it to reach near to the seven Pleiads, inflexible, unshakable, a mass weighing on the broad earth like to the peak of Athos? Ever blessed people, who to the citizens of Heraclea . . .

¹ Supposed to have been written on the tomb of Zeus, in Crete.

² The emperor.

³ Homer, *Iliad* iii. 279.



BOOK VIII

THE EPIGRAMS OF SAINT GREGORY THE THEOLOGIAN

I SHOULD personally have preferred to follow the Teubner edition in omitting this book, as it forms no part of Cephalus' Anthology and merely, because all the epigrams are in the form of epitaphs, occupies this place in the Palatine MS. It has, however, been included in the Didot edition, which still remains the standard text of the Anthology,¹ and it is the rule of the Loeb Library to reproduce the standard text. The proper place for this collection of the Epigrams of St. Gregory would be in his very voluminous works.

Gregory of Nazianza was one of the great triad of Church Fathers of the fourth century (the *Τρεῖς Ἱεράρχαι* as they are styled in the Orthodox Calendar). The other two, Basil and Chrysostom, were his contemporaries and friends, as will be seen from some of these epigrams. Basil especially had been his friend from his youth up, and Gregory's wife was Basil's sister (see Epigr. 164). Gregory evidently enjoyed making verses, but the epigrams make somewhat tedious reading, as there are so many on the same subject.

¹ Other epigrams of St. Gregory's which are found elsewhere in the Palatine MS. have not been included in the Didot edition.

Η

ΕΚ ΤΩΝ ΕΠΙΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΩΝ ΤΟΥ ΑΓΙΟΥ
ΓΡΗΓΟΡΙΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΘΕΟΛΟΓΟΥ

1.—Ἐπιτύμβιον εἰς Ἰωάννην καὶ Θεοδοσίον

Ἐνθάδε τύμβος ἔχει θεοειδέας ἀνέρας ἐσθλοὺς,
θεῖον Ἰωάννην, τὸν πάνυ Θεοδοσίον,
ὧν ἀρετὴ πολύολβος ἐς οὐρανοῦ ἀντυγας ἦλθε,
καὶ φωτὸς μετόχους δειῖξεν ἀκηρασίου.

2.—Εἰς τὸν μέγαν Βασίλειον τὸν Καισαρείας ἐπίσκοπον
τῆς ἐν Καππαδοκίᾳ

Σῶμα δίχα ψυχῆς ζῶειν πάρος ἢ ἐμὲ σεῖο,
Βασίλιε, Χριστοῦ λάτρι, φίλ', ὠϊόμην·
ἀλλ' ἔτλην καὶ ἔμεινα. τί μέλλομεν; οὐ μ' ἀναείρας
θήσεις ἐς μακάρων σὴν τε χοροστασίην;
μή με λίπης, μή, τύμβον ἐπόμνυμι· οὐ ποτε σεῖο 5
λήσομαι, οὐδὲ θέλων. Γρηγορίσιο λόγος.

3.—Εἰς τὸν αὐτὸν Βασίλειον τὸν μέγαν

Ἰνίκα Βασιλίιο θεόφρονος ἤρπασε πνεῦμα
ἢ Τριάς ἀσπασίως ἔνθεν ἐπειγομένου,
πᾶσα μὲν οὐρανίη στρατιὴ γήθησεν ἰόντι,
πᾶσα δὲ Καππαδοκῶν ἐστονάχησε πόλις
οὐκ οἶον· κόσμος δὲ μέγ' ἴαχεν· “Ὦλετο κήρυξ, 5
ὦλετο εἰρήνης δεσμὸς ἀριπρεπέος.”

BOOK VIII

THE EPIGRAMS OF SAINT GREGORY THE THEOLOGIAN

1.—*For the tomb of the Emperor Theodosius and St. John Chrysostom*

HERE the tomb holds the good godlike men, divine Joannes and the most excellent Theodosius, whose rich virtue reached to the vault of heaven, and showed them partakers of the pure light.

2.—*On St. Basil the Great, Bishop of Caesarea in Cappadocia*

METHOUGHT, dear Basil, servant of Christ, that a body could sooner live without a soul than myself without thee. But I bore it and remained. Why do we delay? Wilt thou not lift me up on high and set me in the company of thyself and the blessed ones? Desert me not, I supplicate by thy tomb! Never, even if I would, shall I forget thee. It is the word of Gregory.

3.—*On the Same*

WHEN the Trinity carried away the spirit of godly Basil, who gladly hastened hence, all the host of Heaven rejoiced at his going, and not only the whole Cappadocian city¹ groaned, but the world lamented loudly. He is gone, the herald, the bond of glorious peace² is gone.

¹ Caesarea. ² *i.e.* he who was a bond of peace among men.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

4.—Εἰς τὸν αὐτόν

Κόσμος ὅλος μύθοισιν ὑπ' ἀντιπάλοισιν ἀεικῶς
 σείεται, ὁ Τριάδος κλῆρος ὁμοσθενέος·
 αἰαί· Βασιλίου δὲ μεμυκότα χεῖλα σιγῇ.
 ἔγρεο· καὶ στήτω σοῖσι λόγοισι σάλος
 σαῖς τε θνητολήσι· σὺ γὰρ μόνος ἴσον ἔφηνας
 καὶ βίοτον μύθῳ καὶ βιότητι λόγον.

5

5.—Εἰς τὸν αὐτόν

Εἰς θεὸς ὑψιμέδων· ἓνα δ' ἄξιον ἀρχιερῆα
 ἡμετέρη γενεὴ εἶδέ σε, Βασίλιε,
 ἄγγελον ἀτρεκίης ἐριχηέα, ὄμμα φαεινὸν
 Χριστιανοῖς, ψυχῆς κάλλεσι λαμπόμενον,
 Πόντου Καππαδοκῶν τε μέγα κλέος· εἰσέτι καὶ νῦν, 5
 λίσσομ', ὑπὲρ κόσμου ἴστασο δῶρ' ἀνάγων.

6.—Εἰς τὸν αὐτόν

Ἐνθάδε Βασιλίῳ Βασίλιον ἀρχιερῆα
 θέντο με Καισαρές, Γρηγορίῳ φίλον,
 ὃν περὶ κῆρι φίλησα· θεὸς δέ οἱ ὄλβια δοίη
 ἄλλα τε, καὶ ζωῆς ὡς τάχος ἀντιάσαι
 ἡμετέρης· τί δ' ὄνειρα ἐπὶ χθονὶ δηθύνοντα
 τήκεσθ', οὐρανίης μνωόμενον φιλήης;

5

7.—Εἰς τὸν αὐτόν

Τυτθὸν ἔτι πνεύεις κε ἐπὶ χθονί, πάντα δὲ Χριστῷ
 δῶκας ἄγων, ψυχὴν, σῶμα, λόγον, παλάμας,
 Βασίλιε, Χριστοῦ μέγα κλέος, ἔρμ' ἱερέων,
 ἔρμα πολυσχίστου νῦν πλέον ἀτρεκίης.

BOOK VIII. 4-7

4.—*On the Same*

THE whole world, the inheritance of the co-equal Trinity, is shaken in unseemly wise by strife of words. Alas, the lips of Basil are closed and silent. Awake, and by thy words and by thy ministry make the tossing to cease; for thou alone didst exhibit a life equal to thy words and words equal to thy life.

5.—*On the Same*

THERE is one God who ruleth on high, and our age saw but one worthy high-priest, thee, Basil, the deep-voiced messenger of truth, the Christians' bright eye, shining with the beauty of the soul, the great glory of Pontus and Cappadocia. Continue, I implore thee, to stand offering up thy gifts for the world.

6.—*On the Same*

HERE the Caesareans laid me their high-priest, Basil the son of Basil, the friend of Gregory, whom I loved with all my heart. May God grant him all blessings, and especially to attain right soon to this life that is mine. What profiteth it to linger on earth and waste away, longing for a celestial friendship?

7.—*On the Same*

A LITTLE time didst thou still breath on earth, but gavest all thou hadst to Christ, thy soul, thy body, thy speech, thy hands, Basil, the great glory of Christ, the bulwark of the priestly order, and now even more the bulwark of the truth so rent by schism.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

8.—Εἰς τὸν αὐτόν

Ω μῦθοι, ὦ ξυνὸς φιλήης δόμος, ὦ φίλ' Ἀθηναί,
 ὦ θείου βιότου τηλόθε συνθεσῖαι,
 ἴστε τόδ', ὡς Βασίλειος ἐς οὐρανόν, ὡς ποθέεσκεν,
 Γρηγόριος δ' ἐπὶ γῆς χεῖλεσι δεσμὰ φέρων.

9.—Εἰς τὸν αὐτόν

Καισαρέων μέγ' ἄεισμα, φαίντατε ὦ Βασίλειε,
 βρουτῆ σείο λόγος, ἀστεροπῆ δὲ βίος·
 ἀλλὰ καὶ ὡς ἔδρην ἱερὴν λίπες· ἤθελεν οὕτω
 Χριστός, ὅπως μίξι σ' ὡς τάχος οὐρανόις.

10.—Εἰς τὸν αὐτόν

Βένθεα πάντ' ἐδάης τὰ πνεύματος, ὅσσα τ' ἔασι
 τῆς χθονίης σοφίης· ἔμπροον ἶρόν ἔης.

10b.—Εἰς τὸν αὐτόν

Ὅκτάετες λαοῖο θεόφρονος ἡγία τείνας,
 τοῦτο μόνον τῶν σῶν, ὦ Βασίλει', ὀλίγον.

11.—Εἰς τὸν αὐτόν

Χαίροις, ὦ Βασίλειε, καὶ εἰ λίπες ἡμέας, ἔμπης·
 Γρηγορίου τόδε σοι γράμμ' ἐπιτυμβίδιον,
 μῦθος ὃδ' ὄν φιλέεσκες· ἔχοις χερός, ὦ Βασίλειε,
 τῆς φιλήης καὶ σοὶ δῶρον ἀπευκτότατον.
 Γρηγόριος, Βασίλειε, τεῆ κόνι τήνδ' ἀνέθηκα
 τῶν ἐπιγραμμάτων, θεῖε, δυωδεκάδα.

BOOK VIII. 8-11

8.—*On the Same*

O CONVERSE, O friendship's common home, O dear Athens, O distant covenant we made to lead the divine life, know that Basil, as he desired, is in Heaven, but Gregory on earth, his lips chained.

9.—*On the Same*

O MOST glorious Basil, the great vaunt of Caesarea, thy word was thunder and thy life lightning. But none the less thou hast left thy holy seat; for such was the will of Christ that he might join thee early to the heavenly ones.

10.—*On the Same*

THOU knewest all the depths of the spirit and all that pertains to earthly wisdom. Thou wast a living temple.

10B.—*On the Same*

FOR but eight years didst thou hold the reins of the pious people, and this was all pertaining to thee that was little.

11.—*On the Same*

HAIL, Basil, yea even though thou hast left us. This is Gregory's epitaph for thee, this is the voice thou didst love. Take from the hand that was dear to thee the gift though it be right grievous to give. Gregory dedicates to thee, divine Basil, this dozen of epigrams.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

12.—Εἰς τὸν ἑαυτοῦ πατέρα

Ἔνθ' ἑκατοῖταέτης, ζωῆς βροτέης καθύπερθε,
 πνεύματι καὶ θώκῳ τεσσαρακονταέτης,
 μείλιχος, ἠδυεπής, λαμπρὸς Τριάδος ὑποφήτης,
 νήδυμον ὕπνου ἔχω, Γρηγορίοιο δέμας·
 ψυχὴ δὲ πτερόεσσα λάχεν θεόν. ἀλλ' ἱερῆς
 ἄζόμενοι κείνου καὶ τάφοι ἀμφέπετε.

5

13.—Εἰς τὸν αὐτόν

Ἐκ με πικρῆς ἐκίλεσσε θεὸς μέγας ἀγριελαίης,
 ποιμνίης <δ'> ἠγεμόνα θῆκε τὸν οὐδ' οἴων
 ἔσχατον· ἐκ πλευρῆς δὲ θεόφρονος ὄλβον ἔνειμεν·
 γῆρας <δ'> ἐς λιπαρὸν ἰκόμεθ' ἀμφοτέροι.
 ἶρὸς ἐμῶν τεκέων ἀγανώτατος· εἰ δὲ τελευτήν
 ἔτλην Γρηγόριος, οὐ μέγα· θνητὸς ἔην.

5

14.—Εἰς τὸν αὐτόν

Εἴ τις ὄρους καθύπερθεν ἀγνῆς ὀπὸς ἔπλετο μύστις
 Μωσῆς, καὶ μεγάλου Γρηγορίοιο νόος,
 ὅν ποτε τηλόθ' ἔοντα χάρις μέγαν ἀρχιερῆα
 θήκατο· νῦν δ' ἱερῆς ἐγγὺς ἔχει Τριάδος.

15.—Εἰς τὸν αὐτόν

Αὐτὸς νηὸν ἔρεψα θεῶ, καὶ δῶχ' ἱερῆα
 Γρηγόριον καθαρῇ λαμπόμενον Τριάδι,
 ἄγγελον ἀτρεκίης ἐριχχέα, ποιμένα λαῶν,
 ἠίθεον σοφίης ἀμφοτέρης πρύτανιν.

BOOK VIII. 12-15

12.—*On his own Father*

HERE I sleep the sweet sleep, the body of Gregory, the mild sweet-spoken glorious interpreter of the Trinity. I lived to a hundred years, more than the span of man's life, and for forty years lived in the spirit and occupied the episcopal throne. But my winged soul is with God.—Ye priests, care reverently for his tomb too.

13.—*On the Same*

GREAT God called me from the bitter wild-olive,¹ and made me, who was not even the last of the sheep, the shepherd of the flock. From my devout rib² he gave me wealth of children, and both of us reached a prosperous old age. The mildest of my sons is a priest. If I Gregory suffered death, it is no marvel; I was mortal.

14.—*On the Same*

If there was one Moses privileged on the mountain to hear the pure voice, there was also the mind of great Gregory, whom once God's grace called from afar and made a great high-priest. Now he dwells near the Holy Trinity.

15.—*On the Same*

I BOTH built a temple to God and gave him a priest, Gregory illumined by the pure Trinity, the sonorous messenger of truth, the shepherd of the people, a youth excelling in holy and profane learning.

¹ *ep.* Rom. xi. 17.

² *i. e.* wife.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

16.—Εἰς τὸν αὐτόν

Τέκνον ἐμόν, τὰ μὲν ἄλλα πατὸρ καὶ φέρτερος εἶης,
τὴν δ' ἀγανοφροσύνην ἄξιος (οὐ τι πλέον
εὐξασθαι θέμις ἐστί). καὶ ἐς βαθὺ γῆρας ἴκοιο;
τοίου κηδεμόνος, ὦ μάκαρ, ἀντιάσας.

17.—Εἰς τὸν αὐτόν

Οὐκ ὄϊς, εἶτ' οἴων προφερέστατος· αὐτὰρ ἔπειτα
ποιμὴν, εἶτα πατῆρ, καὶ νομέων νομέας,
θνητοὺς ἀθάνατόν τε θεὸν μέγαν εἰς ἔν ἀγείρων,
κεῖμαι Γρηγόριος Γρηγορίου γενέτης.
ὄλβιος, εὐγῆρως, εὐπαις θάνον, ἀρχιερῆος
ἀρχιερεύς τε πατῆρ, Γρηγόριος· τί πλέον;

5

18.—Εἰς τὸν αὐτόν

Οὔτι μὲν ἐς πολύκαρπον ἄλωήν ὄρθριος ἦλθον,
ἔμπα δὲ τῶν προτέρων πλείονα μισθὸν ἔχω
Γρηγόριος, ποιμὴν τε καλὸς καὶ πλείονα ποίμνην
Χριστῷ ἀναθρέψας ἦθεσι μελιχίοις.

19.—Εἰς τὸν αὐτόν

Οὐχ ὀσίης ρίζης μὲν ἐγὼ θάλος, εὐαγέος δὲ
συζυγίης κεφαλὴ καὶ τεκέων τριάδος·
ποίμνης ἡγεμόνευσα ὁμόφρονος· ἔνθεν ἀπῆλθον
πλήρης καὶ χθονίων κούρανίων ἐτέων.

20.—Εἰς τὸν αὐτόν

Γρηγόριος, τὸ δὲ θαῦμα, χάριν καὶ πνεύματος αἴγλην
ἔνθεν ἀειρόμενος ρίψ' ἐπὶ παιδὶ φίλῳ.

¹ *i.e.* Bishop.

² By the Eucharist.

³ *cp.* I. Cor. xi. 3.

BOOK VIII. 16-20

16.—*On the Same*

MAYEST thou, my son, excel thy father in other things and in gentleness be worthy of him (we may not pray for more); and mayest thou reach a ripe old age, blessed man, whose lot it was to have such a guardian.

17.—*On the Same*

No sheep, then the first of the sheep and next their shepherd, then their father and the shepherd of the shepherds,¹ gathering in one mortals and the immortal God,² I lie here, Gregory the father of Gregory. Happy I died in hale old age, blessed in my offspring, I Gregory the high-priest and father of a high-priest. What more could I desire?

18.—*On the Same*

I, GREGORY, came not early to the vineyard, but yet I have higher wage than those who came before me. I was a good shepherd and reared for Christ a greater flock by my gentle usage.

19.—*On the Same*

I AM the scion of no holy root, but the head³ of a pious wife and of three children. I ruled over a flock united in spirit, from which I departed full of earthly and heavenly years.⁴

20.—*On the Same*

GREGORY, (marvellous it was) as he was taken up, cast on his dear son grace and the light of the Spirit.

¹ Years passed in the priesthood and previously.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

21.—Εἰς τὸν αὐτόν

Τυτθὴ μάργαρος ἐστίν, ἀτὰρ λιθάκεσσιν ἀνίσσει,
 τυτθὴ καὶ Βηθλέμ, ἔμπα δὲ χριστοφόρος·
 ὡς δ' ὀλίγην μὲν ἐγὼ ποιίμην λάχον, ἀλλὰ φερίστην
 Γρηγόριος, τὴν σύ, παῖ φίλε, λίσσομ', ἄγοις.

22.—Εἰς τὸν αὐτόν

Ποιμενίην σύριγγα τεαῖς ἐν χερσὶν ἔθηκα
 Γρηγόριος· σὺ δέ μοι τέκνον ἐπισταμένως
 σιμαίνειν· ζωῆς δὲ θύρας πετάσειας ἅπασιν,
 ἐς δὲ τάφον πατέρος ὄριος ἀντιάσαις.

23.—Εἰς τὸν αὐτόν

Στράψε μὲν οἷς τὸ πάροιθεν ἐν οὐρεὶ Χριστὸς ἀμείφθη,
 στράψε δὲ Γρηγορίου τοῦ καθαροῦ νόῳ,
 τῆμος ὅτ' εἰδώλων ἔφυγε ζόφον· ὡς δ' ἐκαθάρθη,
 ἦσι θυηπολῖαις λαὸν ὃν εἰσέτ' ἄγει.

24.—Εἰς τὴν μητέρα ἐκ τοῦ θυσιαστηρίου προσληφθεῖσαν

Παντός σοι μύθοιο καὶ ἔργματος ἦεν ἄριστον
 ἡμαρ κυριακόν· πένθει πένθος ἅπαν,
 μήτερ ἐμή, τίουσα, μόναις ὑπόεικες ἑορταῖς.
 εὐφροσύνης, ἀχέων ἴστορα νηὸν ἔχεις·
 χῶρος ἅπας δάκρυσι τεοῖς σφρηγίζετο, μήτερ· 5
 μούνη δὲ σταυρῷ πήγνυτο καὶ δάκρυα.

25.—Εἰς τὴν αὐτὴν μητέρα Νόνναν

Οὔποτε σεῖο τράπεζα θυηδόχος ἔδρακε νῶτα,
 οὐδὲ διὰ στομάτων ἦλθε βέβηλον ἔπος·
 οὐδὲ γέλωσ μαλακῆσιν ἐφίζανε, μύστι, παριαῖς.
 σιγήσω κρυφίους σεῖο μάκαιρα, πόρους.
 καὶ τὰ μὲν ἔνδοθι τοῖα, τὰ δ' ἔκτοθι πᾶσι πέφανται· 5
 τοῖνεκα καὶ θεῖω σῶμ' ἀπέλειπες ἔδει.

BOOK VIII. 21-25

21.—*On the Same*

SMALL is the pearl, but the queen of jewels; small is Bethlehem, but yet the mother of Christ; so a little flock was mine, Gregory's, but of the best; and I pray, my dear son, that thou mayest lead it.

22.—*On the Same*

I, GREGORY, put into thy hands my shepherd's pipe. Rule over the flock skilfully my son. Open the gates of life to all, and ripe in years share thy father's tomb.

23.—*On the Same*

CHRIST shone in the eyes of those before whom he was transfigured on the mountain and he shone in the mind of pure Gregory when he escaped the darkness of idolatry. But since he was purified, he leads his people ever by his priestly ministrations.

24.—*On his Mother who was taken to God from the Altar*

THE Lord's day was the crown of all thy words and deeds, my mother. Honouring as thou didst all mourning by mourning, thou didst yield thee to rejoicing but on holy days. The temple was the witness of thy joy and grief alike: all the place was sanctified by thy tears, and by the cross alone those tears were stayed.

25.—*On the Same*

THE sacrificial table never saw thy back, nor did a profane word ever pass thy lips, nor did laughter ever sit, O God's initiated, on thy soft cheeks. I will say naught of thy secret troubles, O blessed woman. Such wast thou within, and what thou wast outwardly was manifest to all. Therefore didst thou take leave of thy body in the house of God.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

26.—Eis tēn autēn

Πῶς ἐλύθη Νόννης καλὰ γούνατα; πῶς δὲ μέμνκεν
 χεῖλα; πῶς ὄσσων οὐ προχέει λιβάδας;
 ἄλλοι δ' αὖ βοῶσι παρ' ἡρίων· ἡ δὲ τράπεζα
 οὐκέτ' ἔχει καρπούς τῆς μεγάλης παλάμης·
 Χῶρος δ' ἐστὶν ἔρημος ἀγνοῦ ποδός, οἱ δ' ἱερῆες
 οὐκέτ' ἐπὶ τρομερὴν κρατὶ βαλοῦσι χέρα.
 Χῆραι δ' ὀρφανικοὶ τε, τί ῥέζετε; παρθενίη δὲ
 καὶ γάμος εὐζυγέων, κέρσατ' ἄπο πλοκίμους,

* * * * *

τοῖσιν ἀγαλλομένη κρατὸς φέρε πάντα χαμᾶζε,
 τῆμος ὄτ' ἐν νηῶ ῥικνὸν ἀφήκε δέμας.

27.—Eis tēn autēn

Σάρρα σοφὴ τίουσα φίλον πόσιν· ἀλλὰ σύ, μήτηρ,
 πρῶτα Χριστιανόν, εἶθ' ἱερῆα μέγαν,
 σὸν πόσιν ἐσθλὸν ἔθηκας ἀπόπροθι φωτὸς ἔοντα.
 Ἄννα, σὺ δ' υἷα φίλον καὶ τέκες εὐζαμένη,
 καὶ νηῶ μιν ἔδωκας ἀγνὸν θεράποντα Σαμουήλ·
 ἡ δ' ἐτέρη κόλποις Χριστὸν ἔδεκτο μέγαν·
 Νόννα δ' ἀμφοτέρων ἔλαχε κλέος· ὑστάτιον δὲ
 νηῶ λισσομένη πάρθετο σῶμα φίλον.

28.—Eis tēn autēn

Ἐμπεδόκλεις, σὲ μὲν αὐτίκ' ἐτώσια φυσιόωντα
 καὶ βροτὸν Αἰτναίοιο πυρὸς κρητῆρες ἔδειξαν·
 Νόννα δ' οὐ κρητῆρας ἐσήλατο, πρὸς δὲ τραπέξῃ
 τῆδέ ποτ' εὐχομένη καθαρὸν θύος ἔνθεν ἀέρθη,
 καὶ νῦν θηλυτέρησι μεταπρέπει εὐσεβεέσσι,
 Ζουσάννη, Μαριὰμ τε καὶ Ἄνναις, ἔρμα γυναικῶν.

BOOK VIII. 26-28

26.—*On the Same*

How are Nonna's goodly knees relaxed, how are her lips closed, why sheds she not fountains from her eyes? Others cry aloud by her tomb, and the holy table no longer bears the gifts of her generous hands. The place misses her holy foot, and the priests no longer shall lay their trembling hands upon her head. Widows and orphans! what will ye do? Virgins and well mated couples! shear your hair . . . glorying in which she let fall on the ground all that was on her head, then when in the temple she quitted her wrinkled body.

27.—*On the Same*

SARAH was wise, honouring her dear husband, but thou, mother, didst make thy good husband, once far from the light, first a Christian and then a bishop. Thou Anna¹ didst both bear the dear son for whom thou didst pray and gavest thy Samuel to be a holy servant in the temple; but the second Anna² took to her bosom the great Christ. Nonna shared the fame of both, and at the end, praying in the church, she laid aside there her body.

28.—*On the Same*

EMPEDOCLES, the fiery crater of Etna received thee, a mortal puffed up with vanity. Nonna leapt into no crater, but praying by this table was taken up thence a pure victim, and now, one of the guardians of her sex, shares the glory of the pious women, Susanna, Mary and the two Annas.

¹ *i.e.* Hannah.

² Luke ii. 36.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

29.—Eis tēn autēn

Ἡρακλες, Ἐμπεδοτίμη, Τροφώμη, εἴξατε μύθων,
 καὶ σύ γ' Ἀρισταίου κενεαυχέος ὄφρυς ἄπιστε·
 ὑμεῖς μὲν θνητοὶ καὶ οὐ μίκαρες παθέεσσι·
 θυμῷ δ' ἄρρει Νόννα βίου τμήξασα κέλευθον,
 Χριστοφόρος, σταυροῖο λάτρις, κόσμοιο περίφρων, 5
 ἦλατ' ἐπουρανήν εἰς ἄντυγα ὡς ποθέεσκει,
 τρίςμακαρ ἐν νηῷ σῶμ' ἀποδυσάμενη.

30.—Eis tēn autēn

Γρηγόριον βοόωσα παρ' ἀνθοκόμοισιν ἀλωαῖς
 ἦντεο, μήτηρ ἐμή, ξείνης ἀπο νισσομένοισι,
 χεῖρας δ' ἀμπετύσασα φίλας τεκέεσσι φίλοισι,
 Γρηγόριον βοόωσα· τὸ δ' ἔξεν αἷμα τεκούσης
 ἀμφοτέροις ἐπὶ παισί, μάλιστα δὲ θρέμματι θηλῆς· 5
 τοῦνεκα καὶ σὲ τόσοις ἐπιγράμμασι, μήτηρ, ἔτι σα.

31.—Eis tēn autēn

Ἄλλη μὲν κλεινὴ τις ἐνοικιδίοισι πόνοισιν,
 ἄλλη δ' ἐκ χαρίτων ἠδὲ σαοφροσύνης,
 ἄλλη δ' εὐσεβείης ἔργοις καὶ σαρκὸς ἀνίαις,
 δάκρυσιν, εὐχολαῖς, χερσὶ πενητοκόμοις·
 Νόννα δ' ἐν πάντεσσιν αἰοίδιμος· εἰ δὲ τελευτήν 5
 τοῦτο θέμις καλέειν, κάτθανεν εὐχομένη.

32.—Eis tēn autēn

Τέκνον ἐμῆς θηλῆς, ἱερὸν θάλος, ὡς ἐπόθησα,
 οἴχομαι εἰς ζωὴν, Γρηγόρι', οὐρανήν·

¹ A curious choice of names. Empedotimus was an

BOOK VIII. 29-32

29.—*On the Same*

YIELD up your place in story, Heracles, Empedotimus, Trophonius and thou unbelieving pride of vainglorious Aristaeus.¹ Ye were mortal and not blessed in your affections; but Nonna the bearer of Christ, the servant of the cross, the despiser of the world, after travelling the path of life with virile spirit, leapt to the vault of heaven, even as she desired, thrice blessed in having put off the vesture of her body in the temple.

30.—*On the Same*

CALLING ON Gregory, mother, thou didst meet us by the flowery fields on our return from a strange country, and didst reach out thy arms to thy dear children, calling ever on Gregory. The blood of the mother boiled for both her sons, but mostly for him whom she had suckled. Therefore have I honoured thee, mother, in so many epigrams.

31.—*On the Same*

ONE woman is famed for her domestic labours, another for grace and chastity, another for her pious deeds and the pains she inflicts on her body, her tears, her prayers, and her charity; but Nonna is renowned for everything, and, if we may call this death, she died while praying.

32.—*On the Same*

CHILD of my paps, holy sprout, Gregory, I go, as I longed, to the heavenly life. Much didst thou toil obscure Pythagorean Philosopher, Trophonius the builder of the Delphian temple, and Aristaeus a Cyrenacan seer.

καὶ γὰρ πόλλ' ἐμόγησας ἐμὸν κομέων πατέρος τε
 γήρας, ἃ καὶ Χριστοῦ βίβλος ἔχει μεγάλη·
 ἀλλά, φίλος, τοκέεσσιν ἐφέσπεο, καὶ σε τάχιστα 5
 δεξόμεθ' ἡμετέροις φάεσι προφρονέως.

33.—Εἰς τὴν αὐτήν

Ψυχὴ μὲν πτερόεσσα πρὸς οὐρανὸν ἤλυθε Νόννης,
 σῶμα δ' ἄρ' ἐκ νηοῦ Μάρτυσι παρθέμεθα.
 Μάρτυρες, ἀλλ' ὑπόδεχθε θύος μέγα, τὴν πολύμοχθου
 σάρκα καὶ ὑμετέροις αἵμασιν ἐσπομένην,
 αἵμασιν ὑμετέροισιν, ἐπεὶ ψυχῶν ὀλετήρος 5
 δηναιοῖσι πόνοις κάρτος ἔπαυσε μέγα.

34.—Εἰς τὴν αὐτήν

Οὐ μόνον θυσίην σκιοειδέα, οὐδὲ χιμάρρων,
 οὐδὲ πρωτοτόκων Νόνν' ἀνέθηκε θεῶ·
 ταῦτα νόμος προτέροισιν, ὅτ' εἰκόνες· ἢ δ' ἄρ' ἑαυτὴν
 ἐῶκεν ὄλην βιότῳ, μάνθανε, καὶ θανάτῳ.

35.—Εἰς τὴν αὐτήν

Εὐχομένη βοόωσα παρ' ἀγνωτάτησι τραπέζαις
 Νόννα λύθη. φωνὴ δ' ἐδέθη καὶ χεῖλεα καλὰ
 γηραλέης. τί τὸ θαῦμα; θεὸς θέλεν ὑμνήτειραν
 γλῶσσαν ἐπ' εὐφήμοισι λόγοις κληῖδα βαλέσθαι·
 καὶ νῦν οὐρανόθεν μέγ' ἐπεύχεται ἡμερίοισιν. 5

36.—Εἰς τὴν αὐτήν

Εὐχολαῖς καὶ πόντον ἐκοίμισε Νόννα θεουδῆς
 οἷς τεκέεσσι φίλοισι, καὶ ἐκ περάτων συνάγειρεν
 ἀντολῆς δύσιός τε, μέγα κλέος, οὐ δοκούντας,
 μητρὸς ἔρος· νοῦσόν τε πικρὴν ἀποέργαθεν ἀνδρός·
 λισσομένη, τὸ δὲ θαῦμα, λίπεν βίον ἐνδοθι νηοῦ. 5

BOOK VIII. 32-36

to tend my own and thy father's old age, and all this is written in the great book of Christ. But follow thy parents, dear, and we shall soon receive thee gladly to our splendour.

33.—*On the Same*

THE winged soul of Nonna went to heaven, and from the temple we bore her body to lay it beside the martyrs. Receive, ye martyrs, this great victim, her suffering flesh that follows your blood—your blood I say, for by her long labours she broke the mighty strength of the destroyer of souls.

34.—*On the Same*

No shadowy¹ sacrifice of calves or goats or first-born did Nonna offer to God. This the Law enjoined on men of old, when there were yet types, but learn that she sacrificed her whole self by her life and by her death.

35.—*On the Same*

NONNA was released as she was calling aloud in prayer by the most holy table; there the voice and the lovely lips of the aged woman were arrested. Why marvel thereat? God willed to put the lock on her hymning tongue as it was in the act of uttering words of happy omen, and now from heaven she prays aloud for mortals.

36.—*On the Same*

GOD-LIKE Nonna stilled the sea by her prayers for her dear sons, and their mother's love gathered them from the extremes of east and west, when they thought not to return—a great glory to her. And by her prayers she dispelled her husband's grave illness, and (what a marvel!) she ended her life in the church.

¹ Which is "a shadow of things to come." (Col. ii. 17).

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

37.—Εἰς τὴν αὐτήν

Πολλάκις ἔκ με νόσων τε καὶ ἀργαλέων ὀρυμαγδῶν,
σεισμῶν τε κρυερῶν, καὶ ἄγρια κυμαίνοντος
οἴδατος ἔξεσάωσας, ἐπεὶ θεὸν ἴλαον εἶχες·
ἀλλὰ σάω καὶ νῦν με, πάτερ, μεγάλησι λιτῆσι,
καὶ σύ, τεκοῦσα, μάκαιρα ἐν εὐχολῆσι θανοῦσα. 5

38.—Εἰς τὴν αὐτήν

Νόνναν ἐπουρανόισιν ἀγαλλομένην φαέεσσι,
καὶ ῥίζης ἱερῆς πτόρθον ἀειθαλέα,
Γρηγορίου ἱερῆος ὀμόζυγα, καὶ πραπίδεσσι
εὐαγέων τεκέων μητέρα, τύμβος ἔχω.

39.—Εἰς τὴν αὐτήν

Εὐχαί τε στοναχαί τε φίλαι καὶ νύκτες ἄϋπνοι,
καὶ νηοῖο πέδον δάκρυσι δενόμενοι,
σοί, Νόννα ζαθέη, τοίην βιότοιο τελευτήν
ὄπασαν, ἐν νηῷ ψῆφον ἐλεῖν θανάτου.

40.—Εἰς τὴν αὐτήν

Μούνη σοὶ φωνὴ περιλείπετο, Νόννα φαιινή,
πάνθ' ἄμυδις ληνοῖς ἐνθεμένη μεγάλοις,
ἐκ καθαρῆς κραδίης ἀγνὸν θύος· ἀλλ' ἄρα καὶ τὴν
ὑστατίην νηῷ λείπες ἀειρομένη.

41.—Εἰς τὴν αὐτήν

Οὐδὲ θάνειν νηοῖο θυώδεος ἔκτοθι Νόννα,
φωνὴν δὲ προτέρην ἤρπασε Χριστὸς ἀναξ
λισσομένης· πόθεν γὰρ ἐν εὐχολῆσι τελέσσαι
τόνδε βίον πάσης ἀγνώτερον θυσίης.

BOOK VIII. 37-41

37.—*On the Same*

OFTEN from disease and grave disturbance, and dreadful earthquake, and the wild tossing of the waves hast thou saved me, as God inclined his ear to thee. But save me now, father, by thy prayers of might, and thou, mother, blessed in that thou didst die while praying.

38.—*On the Same*

I AM the tomb which holds Nonna glorying in celestial splendour, the evergreen sapling of a holy root, the wife of the priest Gregory and mother of pious children.

39.—*On the Same*

THY prayers and the groans thou didst love, and sleepless nights, and the floor of the church bedewed with tears procured for thee, divine Nonna, such an end—to receive the doom of death in church.

40.—*On the Same*

ONLY thy voice was left to thee, shining Nonna, who didst cast all that was thine together into the great wine-vats,¹ a pure offering from a pure heart; but at the end when thou wast taken thou didst leave that too in the church.

41.—*On the Same*

NONNA did not even die outside the incense-breathing church, but Christ took her voice first as she was praying. For she desired to finish in prayer this life purer than any sacrifice.

¹ *i.e.* churches. The word was so interpreted in the heading to Ps. viii.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

42.—Eis tēn autēn

Νόνν' ἱερή, σὺ δὲ πάντα θεῶν βίον ἀντίνασα
 ὑστάτιον ψυχὴν δῶκας ἀγνήν· θυσίην·
 τῆδε γὰρ εὐχομένη ζῶην λίπες· ἢ δὲ τράπεζα,
 μήτερ ἐμή, τῷ σῶ δῶκε κλέος θανάτω.

43.—Eis tēn autēn

Ἰῆσδε πατήρ μὲν ἐμὸς λάτρις μέγας ἦε τραπέζης,
 μήτηρ δ' εὐχομένη παρ ποσὶ λῆξε βίου,
 Γρηγόριος Νόννα τε μεγακλέες· εὐχομ' ἀνακτι
 τοίαν ἐμοὶ ζῶην καὶ τέλος ἀντιάσαι.

44.—Eis tēn autēn

“ Πολλά, τράπεζα φίλη, Νόννης καὶ δάκρυ' ἐδέξω
 δέχνησο καὶ ψυχὴν, τὴν πυμάτην θυσίην.”
 εἶπε καὶ ἐκ μελέων κέαρ ἔπτατο· ἐν δ' ἄρα μῦνον,
 παῖδ' ἐπόθει, τεκέων τὸν ἔτι λειπόμενον.

45.—Eis tēn autēn

“ Ἐνθα ποτ' εὐχομένης τόσσον νόος ἔπτατο Νόννης,
 μέσφ' ὅτε καὶ ψυχὴ ἔσπετ' ἀειρομένῳ·
 εὐχομένης δὲ νέκυσ ἱερῇ παρέκειτο τραπέζῃ.
 γράψατ' ἐπερχομένοις θαῦμα τόδ', εὐσεβέες.

46.—Eis tēn autēn

Τίς θάνειν ὡς θάνει Νόννα, παρ' εὐαγέεσσι τραπέζαις·
 τῶν ἱερῶν σανίδων χερσὶν ἐφαπτομένη;
 τίς λύσειν εὐχομένης Νόννης τύπον; ὡς ἐπὶ δηρὸν
 ἦθελεν ἔνθα μένειν καὶ νέκυσ εὐσεβέων.

42.—*On the Same*

HOLY Nonna, thou who hadst offered all thy life to God, didst give him thy soul at the end as a pure sacrifice. For here thou didst depart this life in prayer, and the altar gave glory, my mother, to thy death.

43.—*On the Same*

My father Gregory was the distinguished servant of this table, and my mother Nonna died in prayer at its feet. I pray to the King that such a life and death may be mine.

44.—*On the Same*

“MANY of Nonna’s tears, dear table, didst thou receive; receive now her soul, her last sacrifice,” so spake she, and her soul flew from her limbs. One thing alone did she lack, her son, her still surviving child.

45.—*On the Same*

HERE the mind of Nonna in her prayers flew so often on high that at length her soul too followed it as it mounted. She fell a corpse even as she prayed at the foot of the holy table. Write this marvel, O holy men, for generations to come.

46.—*On the Same*

WHO died as Nonna died by the pure table, touching with her hands the holy planks? Who dissolved the form of Nonna as she was praying? For she wished to tarry long here, pious even when she was a corpse.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

47.—Eis tήn autήn

Ενθα ποτ' εὐχομένη Νόννη θεὸς εἶπεν ἄνωθεν·
 "Ἐρχεο." ἢ δ' ἐλύθη σώματος ἀσπασίως,
 χειρῶν ἀμφοτέρων τῇ μὲν κατέχουσα τράπεζαν,
 τῇ δ' ἔτι λισσομένη· "Ἰλαθι, Χριστὲ ἄναξ."

48.—Eis tήn autήn

Ῥίζης εὐσεβέος γενόμην καὶ σὰρξ ἱερῆος,
 καὶ μήτηρ· Χριστῷ σῶμα, βίον, δάκρυα,
 πάντ' ἐκένωσα φέρουσα· τὸ δ' ἔσχατον, ἔνθεν ἀέρθη
 νηῷ γηραλέον Νόννα λιπούσα δέμας.

49.—Eis tήn autήn

Πίστις Ἐνώχ μετέθηκε καὶ Ἡλίαν, ἐν δὲ γυναιξὶ
 μητέρ' ἐμὴν πρώτην· οἶδε τράπεζα τόδε,
 ἔνθεν ἀναιμάκτοισιν ὁμοῦ θυέσσιν ἀέρθη
 εἰσέτι λισσομένη σώματι Νόννα φίλη.

50.—Eis tήn autήn

Οὐ νόσος, οὐδέ σε γῆρας ὁμοῖον, οὐ σέ γ' ἀνίη,
 καίπερ γηραλέην, μήτηρ ἐμή, δάμασεν·
 ἀλλ' ἄτρωτος, ἄκαμπτος ἀγνοῖς ὑπὸ ποσσὶ τραπεζῆς,
 εὐχομένη Χριστῷ, Νόνν', ἀπέδωκας ὅπα.

51.—Eis tήn autήn

Δῶκε θεῷ θυσίην Ἀβραὰμ παῖν, ὡς δὲ θύγατρα
 κλεινὸς Ἰεφθάε, ἀμφότεροι μεγάλην·
 μήτηρ ἐμή, σὺ δ' ἔδωκας ἀγνὸν βίον, ὑστάτιον δὲ
 ψυχὴν, εὐχολῆς, Νόννα, φίλον σφάγιον.

47.—*On the Same*

HERE once God said from on high to Nonna as she was praying "Come," and gladly she was released from her body, holding the table with one hand and with the other praying "Lord Christ, have mercy upon us."

48.—*On the Same*

SPRINGING from a pious root I was the flesh¹ of and the mother of a priest. To Christ I brought my body, my life, my tears, emptying out my all; and last of all here in the church I Nonna was taken up, leaving my aged body.

49.—*On the Same*

FAITH translated Enoch and Elias, but among women my mother first of all; the table knows this, whence dear Nonna still praying in the body was taken up together with the bloodless Sacrifice.

50.—*On the Same*

NEITHER sickness nor age, the common lot of all, nor grief subdued thee, my mother, old though thou wast, but unwounded, unbent, at the holy feet of the altar, in the act of praying, thou didst render up thy voice to Christ.

51.—*On the Same*

ABRAHAM gave his son a sacrifice to God, and renowned Jephtha his daughter, a great sacrifice in each case, but thou, my mother, didst give thy holy life and finally thy soul, the dear victim of thy prayer.

¹ *i.e.* wife.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

52.—Eis tēn autēn

Σάρρα φίλη, πῶς τὸν σὸν Ἰσαὰκ λίπες, ἢ ποθέουσα
τῶν Ἀβραὰμ κόλπων ὡς τάχος ἀντιάσαι,
Νόννα, Γρηγορίοιο θεόφρονος; ἢ μέγα θαῦμα
μηδὲ θανεῖν νηῶν ἔκτοθι καὶ θυέων.

52B.—Eis tēn autēn

Μάρτυρες, ἰλήκοιτε· μόγοις γε μὲν οὔτι χερεῖων
Νόννα φίλη, κρυπτῶ κάμφαδίῳ πολέμῳ·
τοῦνεκα καὶ τοίης κύρσεν βιότοιο τελευτῆς,
εὐχῆς καὶ ζωῆς ἐν τέλος εὐραμένη.

53.—Eis tēn autēn

Ἡ Τριάς ἦν ποθέεσκες, ὁμὸν σέλας, ἐν τε σέβασμα,
ἐκ νηοῦ μεγάλου σε πρὸς οὐρανὸν ἤρπασε, Νόννα,
εὐχομένην· ζωῆς δὲ τέλος καθαρώτερον εὔρες.
οὔποτε χεῖλεα μίξας ἀνάγνοις χεῖλεσιν ἀγνά,
οὐδ' ἀθέῳ παλάμη καθαρὰν χέρα μέχρις ἐδωδῆς, 5
μητερ ἐμή· μισθὸς δὲ λιπεῖν βίον ἐν θυέεσσιν.

54.—Eis tēn autēn

Ἄγγελος αἰγλήεις σὲ φαάντατος ἤρπασε, Νόννα,
εἶθα ποτ' εὐχομένην, καθαρὴν μελέεσσι νόῳ τε·
καὶ τὸ μὲν ἤρπασε σείο, τὸ δ' ἐνθύδε κάλλιπε νηῶ.

55.—Eis tēn autēn

Νηὸς ὄδ' (οὐ γὰρ ὄλην Νόνναν θέμις ἦεν ἐρύξαι),
ψυχῆς οἰχομένης, μῦνον ἐπέσχε δέμας,
ὡς πάλιν ἐγρομένη καθαρώτερον ἐνθεν ἀερθῆ,
σώματι τῷ μογερωῶ δόξαν ἐφεσσομένη.

BOOK VIII. 52-55

52.—*On the Same*

DEAR Sarah, how didst thou leave thy Isaac? Was it, Nonna, that thou didst desire to come as quickly as might be to the bosom of Abraham, of pious Gregory?¹ Verily a great marvel was it that thou didst not even die outside the temple and the incense.

52B.—*On the Same*

FAVOUR us, ye martyrs! Dear Nonna was not inferior to you in the pains she suffered in secret and open war. Therefore she met with such an end, finishing at once her prayer and her life.

53.—*On the Same*

THE Trinity for which thou didst long, one light and one majesty, carried thee off, Nonna, from the great church to heaven, and a purer end was thine than the common one. Never, my mother, didst thou join thy pure lips to impure ones, nor thy clean hand to a godless one so far as to join in meals with the heathen. Thou wast rewarded by dying at the place of sacrifice.

54.—*On the Same*

AN angel of dazzling lightness carried thee off, Nonna, whilst thou wert praying here, pure in body and spirit. Part of thee he carried off and part he left in the temple.

55.—*On the Same*

THIS temple (it was not allowed to keep the whole of Nonna) only retained her body when her soul departed, so that awaking again she may be taken up on high more purely, her suffering body clothed in glory.

¹ By Sarah he means Nonna, by Abraham his father, by Isaac himself.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

56.—Eis τὴν αὐτήν

Ἄλλοις μὲν Νόννης τις ἄγνων ἐσθλοῖσιν ἐρίζοι,
εὐχολῆς δὲ μέτροισιν ἐριζέμεν οὐ θέμις ἐστίν·
τέκμαρ καὶ βιότοιο τέλος λιτῆσι λυθέντος.

57.—Eis τὴν αὐτήν

Ἦ στοναχῶν δακρύων τε καὶ ἐννουχίων μελεδῶνων
ὦ Νόννης ζαθέης τετρυμένα γυῖα πόνοισι·
ποῦ ποτ' ἔην, νηὸς μόχθων λύσε γῆρας ἄκαμπτου.

58.—Eis τὴν αὐτήν

α. Νόννη Φιλτατίου. β. Καὶ ποῦ θάνε; α. Τῷ δ'
ἐνὶ νηῷ.
β. Καὶ πῶς; α. Εὐχομένη. β. Πηνίκα; α. Γηραλήη.
β. ὦ καλοῦ βιότοιο καὶ εὐαγέος θανάτοιο.

59.—Eis τὴν αὐτήν

Ἄρματι μὲν πυρόεντι πρὸς οὐρανὸν Ἥλιας ἦλθεν·
Νόνναν δ' εὐχομένην πνεῦμ' ὑπέδεκτο μέγα.

60.—Eis τὴν αὐτήν

Ἐνθάδε Νόννα φίλη κοιμήσατο τὸν βαθὺν ὕπνου,
ἴλαος ἐσπομένη ᾧ πόσι Γρηγορίῳ.

61. <Eis τὴν αὐτήν>

Τάρβος ὁμοῦ καὶ χάρμα· πρὸς οὐρανὸν ἔιθεν ἀέρθη
εὐχῆς ἐκ μεσάτης Νόννα λιπούσα βίου.

BOOK VIII. 56-61

56.—*On the Same*

ANOTHER of the saints might vie with the other good works of Nonna; let it be allowed to none to vie with the extent of her prayers. The end of her life which came while she was praying testifies to this.

57.—*On the Same*

O GROANS and tears and cares of the night, O limbs of holy Nonna worn with toil! Her unbent old-age was released from trouble by that temple in which she was.

58.—*On the Same*

A. "NONNA the daughter of Philtatius." B. "And where died she?" A. "In this church." B. "And how?" A. "Praying." B. "When?" A. "In old age." B. "O excellent life and pious death!"

59.—*On the Same*

ELIAS went to heaven in a fiery chariot, and the Great Spirit took to Itself Nonna while she was praying.

60.—*On the Same*

HERE dear Nonna fell into the deep sleep, following gladly her husband Gregory.

61.—*On the Same*

TERROR and joy together! Hence in the middle of her prayers Nonna quitted this life and was taken up to heaven.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

62. <Eis tēn autēn>

Εὐχῆς καὶ βίοντος Νόννη τέλος· ἡ δὲ τράπεζα
μάρτυς ἀφ' ἧς ἦρθη ἀπνοοσ ἐξαπίνης.

63.—Eis tēn autēn

Νόννης ἠρίον εἰμὶ σαόφρονος, ἢ ῥα πύλησιν
ἔκριμψ' οὐρανίαις, πρὶν βιότοιο λυθῆ.

64. <Eis tēn autēn>

Δακρύετε θνητούς, θνητῶν γένος· εἰ δέ τις οὕτως
ὡς Νόνν' εὐχομένη κάτθανεν, οὐ δακρῶ.

65.—Eis tēn autēn

Νόννης ἀζόμενος ἀγνὸν βίον, ἄξιο μάλλον
καὶ τέλος· ἐν νηῶ κάτθανεν εὐχομένη.

66. <Eis tēn autēn>

Ἔνθα ποτ' εὐχομένη πρηνῆς θίει Νόννα φαεινή·
νῦν δ' ἄρ' ἐν εὐσεβέων λίσσεται ἰσταμένη.

67.—Eis tēn autēn

Στήλη σοὶ θανάτου μελιιδέος ἦδε τράπεζα,
Νόννα, παρ' ἧ λύθης εὐχομένη πύματα.

67B. <Eis tēn autēn>

Μικρὸν ἔτι ψυχῆς ἦν τὸ πνεόν· ἀλλ' ἄρα καὶ τὸ
Νόνν' ἀπέδωκε θεῶ ἔνθα ποτ' εὐχομένη.

BOOK VIII. 62-67B

62.—*On the Same*

THERE was one end to Nonna's life and prayer. The table from which she was of a sudden taken lifeless testifies to it.

63.—*On the Same*

I AM the tomb of chaste Nonna, who approached the gates of Heaven even while yet alive.

64.—*On the Same*

YE mortals, weep for mortals, but for one who, like Nonna, died in prayer, I weep not.

65.—*On the Same*

REVERING Nonna's pure life, revere even more her death. She died in the church while praying.

66.—*On the Same*

HERE bright Nonna while praying fell prone in death, but now she stands and prays in the home of the blest.

67.—*On the Same*

THIS table is the monument of thy sweet death, Nonna, the table by which, while praying thy last, thou didst die.

67B.—*On the Same*

ONLY a little breath had her soul left, but that Nonna, praying here, rendered up to God.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

68.—Εἰς τὴν αὐτήν

Πέμψατε ἐκ νηοῦ θεοειδέα Νόνναν ἅπαντες,
πρέσβειραν μεγάλην πέμψατ' ἀειρομένην.

69. <Εἰς τὴν αὐτήν>

Ἔκ με θεὸς καθαροῖο πρὸς οὐρανὸν ἤρπασε νηοῦ
Νόνναν, ἐπειγομένην οὐρανόις πελάσαι.

70.—Εἰς τὴν αὐτήν

Νόνν' ἀπαισταμένη νηοῦ μεγάλου τόδ' εἶπε·
“Τῶν πολλῶν καμάτων μείζονα μισθὸν ἔχω.”

71. <Εἰς τὴν αὐτήν>

Νόννα φίλης εὐχῆς ἱερέϊον ἐνθάδε κεῖται·
Νόννα ποτ' εὐχομένη τῆδ' ἐλύθη βιότου.

72.—Εἰς τὴν αὐτήν

Ἐνθα ποτ' εὐχομένης ψυχὴ δέμας ἔλλιπε Νόννης·
ἔν' ἐν ἀνηέρθη Νόννα λιποῦσα δέμας.

73.—Εἰς τὴν αὐτήν

Ἐκ νηοῦ μέγαλοιο θύος μέγα Νόνν' ἀπανέστη·
νηῶ Νόνν' ἐλύθη· χαίρετε, εὖσεβέες.

74. <Εἰς τὴν αὐτήν>

Ἦδε τρίπεζα θεῶ θεοειδέα Νόνναν ἔπεμψεν.

BOOK VIII. 68-74

68.—*On the Same*

ESCORT divine Nonna from the church, all ye people,
escort the grand old woman raised on high.

69.—*On the Same*

GOD from his pure temple took to heaven Nonna
eager to join the heavenly ones.

70.—*On the Same*

NONNA rising from the great church said "I have a
reward greater than all my many labours."

71.—*On the Same*

HERE lies Nonna, victim of a pure prayer. Here
Nonna while praying was released from life.

72.—*On the Same*

HERE Nonna's soul left her body while she was
praying. Hence Nonna leaving her body was taken
up.

73.—*On the Same*

NONNA rose, a great sacrifice, from the great
church. In the church Nonna died. Rejoice all ye
pious.

74.—*On the Same*

THIS altar sent God-like Nonna to God.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

75.—Εὐχὴ παρὰ τῶν γονέων εἰς τὸν μέγαν Γρηγόριον
 Εἴη σοὶ βίος ἐσθλὸς ἐπ' εὐλογίησιν ἀπάσαις
 ὀσάτιαι τοκέων υἱέσι γηροκόμοις·
 καὶ κούφης βιότοιο τυχεῖν ὀσίης τε τελευτῆς,
 οἴην ἡμετέρῳ γήραϊ δῶκεν ἄναξ,
 ἡϊθέων λογίων τὸ μέγα κράτος, ἡδ' ἱερῶν,
 καὶ πολιῆς σκίπων, Γρηγόρι', ἡμετέρης.

5

76.—Παρὰ τῶν γονέων

Ἄσπασιοι χθόνα τήνδε φίλαις ὑπὸ χεῖρεσι παιδὸς
 ἐσάμεθ' εὐσεβέος Γρηγορίου τοκέες·
 ὃς καὶ γήρας ἔθηκεν ἐοῖς μόχθοισιν ἔλαφρὸν
 ἡμέτερον, καὶ νῦν ἀμφιέπει θυσίαις.
 ἄμπνεε γηροκόμων καμύτων, μέγα φέρτατε παίδων 5
 Γρηγόρι', εὐαγέας Μάρτυσι παρθήμενος
 σοὺς τοκέας· μισθὸς δὲ μέγαν πατέρ' ἴλαον εἶναι,
 πνευματικῶν τε τυχεῖν εὐσεβέων τεκέων.

77.—Εἰς τὸν πάντων αὐτῶν τάφον

Λῆας ὁ μὲν γενέτην τε καὶ υἱέα κυδήεντας
 κεύθῳ Γρηγορίου, εἰς λίθος ἴσα φάη,
 ἀμφοτέρους ἱερῆας· ὁ δ' εὐπατέρειαν ἐδέγμην
 Νόνναν σὺν μεγάλῳ υἱεῖ Καισαρίῳ.
 τῶς ἐδάσαντο τάφους τε καὶ υἱέας· ἡ δὲ πορείη,
 πάντες ἄνω· ζωῆς εἰς πόθος οὐρανίης.

5

78.—Τίς πρῶτος καὶ τίς μετέπειτα ἀπῆρε

Πρῶτος Καισάριος ξυνὸν ἄχος· αὐτὰρ ἔπειτα
 Γοργόνιον, μετέπειτα πατὴρ φίλος· οὐ μετὰ δηρὸν
 μήτηρ. ὦ λυπρὴ παλάμη καὶ γράμματα λυπρὰ
 Γρηγορίου· γράψω καὶ ἐμὸν μόνον ὑστατίου περ.

75.—*Prayer of his Parents for Gregory the Great*

GREGORY, great champion of the learned youth and of the priesthood, staff of our grey years, may thy life be happy and enjoy all the blessings which fall to sons who tend their parents' old age and mayst thou meet with an easy and holy end, even as the Lord gave to our many years.

76.—*Similar*

By the dear hands of our son, the pious Gregory, we are clothed in this welcome earth. He it was also who lightened our old age by his toil, and now tends us with sacrifices. Gregory, best of sons, repose from thy labour of tending our old age, now that thou hast laid thy pious parents beside the martyrs. Thy reward is to be thyself a great and kind father and to have pious spiritual children.

77.—*On the tomb of all of them*

ONE stone encloses the renowned Gregories, father and son, two equal lights, both of them priests, the other received noble Nonna with her great son Caesarius. So they separated their tombs and sons, but the journey of all is on high; one desire of eternal life fills all.

78.—*Who first and who last departed this life*

FIRST died Caesarius, a grief to all, next Gorgonion, then their beloved father and not long after their mother. O mournful hand and mournful writing of Gregory! But I will write my own death also, although I am the last to die.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

79.—Eis éautón

Πρῶτα μὲν εὐξαμένη με θεὸς πόρε μητρὶ φαεινῇ·
 δεύτερον, ἐκ μητρὸς δῶρον ἔδεκτο φίλοι·
 τὸ τρίτον αὖ, θνήσκοντά μ' ἀγνὴ ἐτίωσε τράπεζα·
 τέτρατον, ἀμφήκη μῦθον ἔδωκε λόγος·
 πέμπτον, Παρθενίη με φίλοις προσπτύξατ' ὀνειροῖς· 5
 ἕκτον, Βασιλίῳ σύμπνοα ἰρὰ φέρον·
 ἕβδομον, ἐκ βυθίων με φερέσβιος ἤρπασε κόλπων·
 ὄγδοον εὖ νοῦσοις ἐξεκάθηρα χέρας·
 εἴνατον ὀπλοτέρη Τριάδ' ἤγαγον, ὦ ἄνα, Ῥώμη·
 βέβλημαι δέκατον λάεσιν ἠδὲ φίλοις. 10

80.—Eis éautón

Ἑλλὰς ἐμή, νεότης τε φίλη, καὶ ὅσα πεπιάσμη,
 καὶ δέμας, ὡς Χριστῷ εἴξατε προφρονέως.
 εἰ δ' ἱερῆα φίλον με θεῷ θέτο μητέρος εὐχὴ
 καὶ πατρὸς παλάμη, τίς φθόνος; ἀλλά, μίκαρ,
 σοῖς με, Χριστέ, χοροῖσι δέχου, καὶ κῦδος ὀπάζοις 5
 υἱεῖ Γρηγορίου σῶ λάτρι Γρηγορίῳ.

81.—Ἐπὶ τῷ ἰδίῳ τάφῳ

Γρηγορίου Νόννης τε φίλον τέκος ἐνθάδε κείται
 τῆς ἱερῆς Τριάδος Γρηγόριος θεράπων,
 καὶ σοφίῃ σοφίης δεδραγμένος, ἠΐθεός τε
 οἶον πλοῦτον ἔχων ἐλπίδ' ἐπουρανίην.

82.—Eis éautón

Τυτθὸν ἔτι ζώεσκες ἐπὶ χθονί, πάντα δὲ Χριστῷ
 δῶκας ἐκόν, σὺν τοῖς καὶ πτερόεντα λόγον·
 νῦν δ' ἱερῆα μέγαν σε καὶ οὐρανίῳ χορείης
 οὐρανὸς ἐντὸς ἔχει, κύδιμε Γρηγόριε.

79.—*On Himself*

FIRSTLY God gave me to my glorious mother in answer to her prayers; secondly, He received me a welcome gift from her; thirdly, the holy table saved me from death; fourthly, the Word gave me two-edged speech;¹ fifthly, Virginitv enfolded me in her dear dreams; sixthly, I entered the priesthood in union with Basil; seventhly, my father saved me from the deep; eighthly, I cleansed well my hands by disease (*sic*); ninthly, I brought the doctrine of the Trinity, O my Lord, to New Rome;² tenthly, I was smitten by stones and by friends (*sic*).

80.—*On Himself*

MY Greece, my dear youth, my possessions, my body, how gladly ye yielded to Christ! If my mother's vow and my father's hand made me a priest acceptable to God, why grudge me this? Blessed Christ receive me in thy choirs and give glory to thy servant Gregory son of Gregory.

81.—*On his own Tomb*

HERE lies Gregory, the dear child of Gregory and Nonna, the servant of the Holy Trinity, who grasped wisdom by wisdom and as a youth had no riches but the hope of heaven.

82.—*On Himself*

A SHORT time didst thou dwell on earth, but didst freely give all to Christ, the winged word too. But now, glorious Gregory, heaven holds thee a high priest in the celestial choir.

¹ *i.e.* sacred and profane.

² Constantinople.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

83.—Εἰς ἑαυτόν

Ἐκ με βρέφους ἐκάλεσσε θεὸς νυχίοισιν ὀνείροις·
 ἤλυθον ἐς σοφίης πείρατα, σάρκα λόγῳ
 ἤγγισα καὶ κραδίην· κόσμου φλόγα γυμνὸς ἀλύξας,
 ἔστην σὺν Ἀαρὼν Γρηγορίῳ γενέτη.

84.—Εἰς ἑαυτόν

Πατρὸς ἐγὼ ζαθέοιο καὶ οὔνομα καὶ θρόνον ἔσχον,
 καὶ τάφον· ἀλλά, φίλος, μνώσο Γρηγορίου,
 Γρηγορίου, τὸν μητρὶ θεόσδοτον ὄπασε Χριστὸς
 φάσμασιν ἐννυχίοις, δῶκε δ' ἔρον σοφίης.

85.—Εἰς Καισάριον τὸν ἑαυτοῦ ἀδελφόν

Σχέτλιός ἐστιν ὁ τύμβος. ἔγωγε μὲν οὔποτ' ἐώλπειν,
 ὡς ῥα κατακρύψει τοὺς πυμῖτους προτέρους
 αὐτὰρ ὁ Καισάριον, ἐρικυδέα νῖα τοκήων,
 τῶν προτέρων πρότερον δέξατο· ποία δίκη;

85b.—Εἰς τὸν αὐτόν

Οὐκ ἔσθ' ὁ τύμβος αἴτιος· μὴ λοιδόρει.
 φθόνου τόδ' ἐστὶν ἔργον· πῶς δ' ἤνεγκεν ἄν
 νέον γερόντων εἰσορῶν σοφώτερον;

86.—Εἰς τὸν αὐτόν

Γρηγόριε, θνητῶν μὲν ὑπείροχον ἔλλαχες νῖα
 κάλλιϊ καὶ σοφίῃ, καὶ βασιλῆϊ φίλον·
 κρείσσονα δ' οὐκέτι πάμπαν ἀπηλεγέος θανάτιο.
 ἢ μὴν ὠϊόμην· ἀλλὰ τί φησὶ τάφος;
 “Τέτλαθι· Καισάριος μὲν ἀπέφθιτο· ἀλλὰ μέγιστον 5
 υἱέος εὐχὸς ἔχεις, υἱέος ἀντὶ φίλου.”

BOOK VIII. 83-86

83.—*On Himself*

GOD called me by dreams of the night from my childhood: I reached the limits of wisdom, I sanctified my flesh and heart by reason. Naked I escaped from the fire of the world and stood with Aaron my father Gregory.

84.—*On Himself*

MINE were the name, the throne, and the tomb of my holy father; but, friend, remember Gregory, whom Christ granted,¹ a gift from God, in visions of the night to his mother, and to whom He gave the love of wisdom.

85.—*On Caesarius his Brother*

THE tomb is wicked. Never did I believe that it would cover the last first. But it received Caesarius, his parents' distinguished son, before his elders. What justice!

85B.—*On the Same*

IT is not the tomb's fault. Rebuke it not. This is the work of envy. How could envy have supported seeing a young man wiser than the old.

86.—*On the Same*

GREGORY, thou hadst a son, most excellent among mortals in beauty and wisdom and beloved by the Emperor; yet not stronger than ruthless death. I deemed it might be so indeed; but what saith the tomb? "Bear it. Caesarius is dead, but instead of your dear son you have great glory of his memory."

¹ *i.e.* promised.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

87.—Εἰς τοὺς γονεῖς τοῦ μεγάλου Γρηγορίου καὶ
Καισαρίου

Ὅριοι εἰς τάφον ἡμεν, ὅτ' ἐνθάδε τοῦτον ἔθηκαν
λᾶαν ἐφ' ἡμετέρῳ γήραϊ λαοτόμοι·
ἀλλ' ἡμῖν μὲν ἔθηκαν· ἔχει δέ μιν οὐ κατὰ κόσμον
Καισάριος, τεκέων ἡμετέρων πύματος.
ἔτλημεν πανάποτμα, τέκος, τέκος· ἀλλὰ τάχιστα 5
δέξαι ἐς ὑμέτερον τύμβον ἐπειγομένους.

88.—Εἰς τὸν αὐτὸν Καισάριον

Τόνδε λίθον τοκέες μὲν εὖν τάφον ἐστήσαντο,
ἐλπόμενοι ζωῆς μοῖραν ἔχειν ὀλίγην·
Καισαρίῳ δ' υἱῆι πικρὴν χάριν οὐκ ἐθέλοντες
δῶκαν, ἐπεὶ πρότερος τοῦδε λύθη βιότου.

89.—Εἰς τὸν αὐτόν

Γῆρας ἐμὸν δῆθινεν ἐπὶ χθονί· ἀντὶ δὲ πατρὸς
λᾶαν ἔχεις, τεκέων φίλτατε, Καισάριε.
τίς νόμος; οἷα δίκη; θνητῶν ἄνα, πῶς τόδ' ἔνευσας;
ὦ μακροῦ βιότου, ὦ ταχέος θανάτου.

90.—Εἰς τὸν αὐτόν

Οὐκ ἄγαμ', οὐκ ἄγαμαι δῶρον τόδε· τύμβον ἐδέξω
μοῦνον ἀφ' ἡμετέρων, Καισάριε, κτεάνων,
γηραλέων τοκέων πικρὸν λίθον· ὁ φθόνος οὔτως
ἤθελεν. ὦ ζωῆς πῆμασι μακροτέρης.

BOOK VIII. 87-90

87.—*On the Parents of Gregory and Caesarius*

WE were ripe for the tomb, when the stone-cutters laid this stone here for our old age. But they laid it for us, and Caesarius, the last of our children, occupies it, not as was meet. My child, my child, we have suffered the greatest of misfortunes, but as soon as may be receive in thy tomb us who hasten to depart.

88.—*On Caesarius*

THIS stone was erected to be their own sepulchre by the parents who expected that they had but a small portion of life over; but against their will they did a sad favour to their son Caesarius, since he departed this life before them.

89.—*On the Same*

My old age lingered long on earth, and thou dearest of sons, Caesarius, occupiest the stone tomb in thy father's place. What law is this, what justice? Lord of mortals, how didst thou consent thereto? O long life, O early death!

90.—*On the Same*

I do not esteem, I do not esteem this gift. Of all my possessions, Caesarius, thou hast got but a tomb, the melancholy stone tomb of thy old parents. Thus did envy will. O for our life rendered longer by sorrows!

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

91.—Εἰς τὸν αὐτόν

Πᾶσαν ὄση σοφίη λεπτῆς φρενὸς ἐν μερόπεσσι
 ἀμφὶ γεωμετρίην καὶ θέσιν οὐρανίων,
 καὶ λογικῆς τέχνης τὰ παλαίσματα, γραμματικὴν τε
 ἢ δ' ἱστορίην, ῥητορικῆς τε μένος,
 Καισάριος πτερόωντι νόῳ μῦθος καταμάρψας,
 αἰαῖ· πᾶσιν ὁμῶς νῦν κόνις ἐστ' ὀλίγη. 5

92.—Εἰς τὸν αὐτόν

Πάντα κασιγνήτοισιν ἑοῖς λίπες· ἀντὶ δὲ πάντων
 τύμβον ἔχεις ὀλίγον, κύδιμε Καισάριε·
 ἢ δὲ γεωμετρίη τε, καὶ ἀστέρες ὦν θέσιν ἔγνωσ,
 ἢ τ' ἱστορίη οὐδὲν ἄκος θανάτου.

93.—Εἰς τὸν αὐτόν

Κάλλιμον ἐκ πατρίης σὲ μεγακλέα τηλόθ' ἔοντα,
 ἄκρα φέροντα πάσης, Καισάριε, σοφίης,
 πέμψαντες βασιλῆϊ τὸν ἔξοχον ἱητήρων,
 φεῦ, κόνιν ἐκ Βιθυνῶν δεξάμεθ' αὐτὸ σε πέδου.

94.—Εἰς τὸν αὐτόν

Σεισμῶν μὲν κρνερῶν ἔφυγες στονόεσσαν ἀπειλῆν,
 ἠνίκα Νικαίης ἄστυ μίγη δαπέδω·
 νούσω δ' ἀργαλέη ζῶην λίπες. ὦ νεότητος
 σῶφρονος, ὦ σοφίης, κάλλιμε Καισάριε.

95.—Εἰς τὸν αὐτόν

Γρηγορίου Νόννης τε θεουδέος νῖα φέριστον
 τύμβος ὄδ' εὐγαιέτην Καισάριον κατέχω,
 ἔξοχον ἐν λογίοισιν, ὑπείροχον ἐν βασιλῆοις,
 ἀστεροπὴν γαίης πείρασι λαμπομένην.

BOOK VIII. 91-95

91.—*On the Same*

CAESARIUS, who alone by his winged mind grasped the whole wisdom of man's subtle thought concerning geometry and the position of the heavenly bodies, and also the falls of the art of Logic, and Grammar too and Medicine and powerful Rhetoric, is now, alas! like all the rest, a handful of dust.

92.—*On the Same*

THOU didst leave all to thy brothers, noble Caesarius, and in place of all thou hast a little tomb. Geometry and the Stars whose positions thou knewest, and Medicine were no cure for death.

93.—*On the Same*

BEAUTIFUL Caesarius, widely famous, who hadst attained to the height of all wisdom, we sent thee, the first of physicians from thy country to the King, but received only thy ashes back from the Bithynian land.

94.—*On the Same*

THOU escapedst the roaring menace of the cruel earthquake when Nicaea was levelled with the ground, and didst perish by painful disease. O for thy chaste youth, and thy wisdom, lovely Caesarius!

95.—*On the Same*

This tomb holds noble Caesarius, the best son of Gregory and divine Nonna. He was excellent among the learned and of highest station at Court, flashing like lightning to the ends of the earth.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

96.—Εἰς τὸν αὐτοῖ

Καισαρίου φθιμένοιο κατήφησαν βασιλῆος
 αὐλαί, Καππαδόκαι δ' ἤμυσαν ἑξαπίνης·
 καὶ καλὸν εἶ τι λέλειπτο μετ' ἀνθρώποισιν ὄλωλει,
 οἱ δὲ λόγοι σιγῆς ἀμφεβάλλοντο νέφος.

97.—Εἰς τὸν αὐτόν

Εἴ τινα δένδρον ἔθηκε γόος, καὶ εἴ τινα πέτρην,
 εἴ τις καὶ πηγὴ ρεῦσεν ὄδυρομένη,
 πέτραι καὶ ποταμοὶ καὶ δένδρεα λυπρὰ πέλοισθε,
 πάντες Καισαρίῳ γείτορες ἠδὲ φίλοι·
 Καισάριος πάντεσσι τετιμένος, εὖχος ἀνάκτων,
 (αἰαὶ τῶν ἀχέων) ἤλυθεν εἰς αἶδην.

98.—Εἰς τὸν αὐτόν

Χεὶρ τάδε Γρηγορίοιο· κάσιν ποθέων τὸν ἄριστον,
 κηρύσσω θνητοῖς τόνδε βίον στυγέειν.
 Καισαρίῳ τίς κάλλος ὁμοῖος; ἢ τίς ἀπάντων
 τόσσος ἐὼν τόσσης εἶλε κλέος σοφίης;
 οὔτις ἐπιχθονίων· ἀλλ' ἔπτατο ἐκ βιότοιο
 ὡς ῥόδον ἐξ ἀνθέων, ὡς δρόσος ἐκ πετάλων.

99.—Εἰς τὸν αὐτόν

Γείτορες εὐμενέοιτε καὶ ἐν κόλποισι δέχοισθε,
 Μάρτυρες, ὑμετέροις αἶμα τὸ Γρηγορίου,
 Γρηγορίου Νόννης τε μεγακλέος, εὖσεβίη τε
 καὶ τύμβοις ἱεροῖς εἰς ἓν ἀγειρομένους.

BOOK VIII. 96-99

96.—*On the Same*

WHEN Caesarius died the Emperor's court was dejected and all Cappadocia bent her head straight-way. If aught of good was left among men, it is gone, and learning is clouded in silence.

97.—*On the Same*

If mourning made any one into a tree or a stone, if any spring ever flowed as the result of lament,¹ all Caesarius' friends and neighbours should be stones, rivers and mournful trees. Caesarius, honoured by all, the vaunt of princes (alas for our grief!) is gone to Hades.

98.—*On the Same*

THIS is the hand of Gregory. Regretting my best of brothers, I proclaim to mortals to hate this life. Who was like Caesarius in beauty, or who was so great and so celebrated for wisdom? None among mortals; but he took wing from life, like a rose from the flowers, like dew from the leaves.

99.—*On the Same*

YE neighbour martyrs, be kind and receive in your bosom the blood² of Gregory, of Gregory and famous Nonna, gathered together by their piety in this holy tomb.

¹ The allusions are to Niobe, to the daughters of Phaethon and to Byblis.

² Presumably the children.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

100.—Εἰς τὸν αὐτὸν καὶ εἰς Φιλάγριον
 Κλυθι, Ἀλεξάνδρεια· Φιλάγριος ὤλεσε μορφὴν
 τῆς λογικῆς ψυχῆς οὔτι χειριωτέρην,
 Καισάριον δὲ νέον φθόνος ἤρπασεν· οὔποτε τοῖα
 πέμψεις εὐίπποις ἄνθεα Καππαδόκαις.

101.—Εἰς Γοργόνιον τὴν ἑαυτοῦ ἀδελφὴν
 Γρηγορίου Νόννης τε φίλον τέκος ἐνθάδε κεῖμαι
 Γοργόνιον, ζωῆς μύστις ἐπουρανίης.

102.—Εἰς Γοργόνιον
 Οὐδὲν Γοργόνιον γαίῃ λίπεν, ὀστέα μούνα·
 πάντα δ' ἔθηκεν ἄνω, Μάρτυρες ἀθλοφόροι.

103.—Εἰς τὴν αὐτὴν καὶ εἰς Ἀλύπιον τὸν αὐτῆς ἄνδρα
 Κτήσιν ἔην σάρκας τε καὶ ὀστέα πάντ' ἀναθείσα
 Γοργόνιον Χριστῷ, μόνον ἀφήκε πόσιν·
 οὐ μὰν οὐδὲ πόσιν δηρὸν χρόνον· ἀλλ' ἄρα καὶ τὸν
 ἤρπασεν ἕξαπίνης κύδιμον Ἀλύπιον.
 ὄλβιε ὄλβίστης ἀλόχου πόσι· τοῖς ῥα λοετροῖς
 λύματ' ἀπωσάμενοι ζῆτε παλιγενέες.

104.—Ἐπιτάφιον εἰς Μαρτινιανόν
 Εἴ τις Τάνταλός ἐστιν ἐν ὕδασιν αἴσος ἀπίστοις,
 εἴ τις ὑπὲρ κεφαλῆς πέτρος αἰεὶ φοβέων,
 δαπτόμενόν τ' ὄρνεσιν ἀγήραον ἦπαρ ἄλιτροῦ,
 καὶ πυρούεις ποταμός, καὶ ζόφος ἀθάνατος,
 ταρτάρειό τε μυχοὶ καὶ δαίμονες ἀγριόθυμοι,
 ἄλλαι τε φθιμένων τίσιες εἰν αἰδί·
 ὅστις Μαρτινιανὸν ἀγακλέα δηλήσαιτο
 τύμβον ἀνοχλίζων, δείματα πάντα φέροι.

BOOK VIII. 100-104

100.—*On the Same and Philagrius*

LISTEN, Alexandria, Philagrius has lost his beauty, a beauty not inferior to his rational soul, and envy hath carried off Caesarius yet in his youth. Never again shalt thou send such flowers to Cappadocia, the land of beautiful horses.

101.—*On his Sister Gorgonion*

HERE I lie Gorgonion the dear child of Gregory and Nonna, a partaker in the mysteries of life eternal.

102.—*On the Same*

YE triumphant martyrs, Gorgonion left naught but her bones on earth. She dedicated all on high.

103.—*On the Same and her Husband Alypius*

GORGONION having dedicated to Christ her possessions, her flesh, her bones, and everything, left her husband alone, yet not for long, but Christ carried off suddenly glorious Alypius too. Happy husband of a most happy wife, ye live born again, having washed off all filth in the baptismal bath.

104.—*On Martinianus*

IF there be any Tantalus dry-throated in the deceitful waters, if any rock above his head ever frightening him, if any imperishable liver of a sinner that is a feast for birds, if there be a fiery river and eternal darkness and depths of Tartarus and savage demons, and other punishments of the dead in Hades, may whoever injures renowned Martinianus by disturbing his tomb, suffer every terror.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

105.—Κατὰ τυμβωρύχου

Ὀυῖρέϊ σοι καὶ πόντος, ἀτάσθαλε, καὶ πεδίοισι
 τεμπη πυροφόροις τετραπόδων τ' ἀγέλαις·
 καὶ χρυσοῖο τάλαντα καὶ ἄργυρος, εὐγενέες τε
 λᾶες καὶ σηρῶν νήματα λεπταλέα,
 πάντα βίος ζωοῖσι· λίθοι δ' ὀλίγοι τε φίλοι τε 5
 τοῖς φθιμένοις. σὺ δέ μοι κἀνθάδε χεῖρα φέρεις,
 οὐδὲ σὸν αἰδόμενος, τλήμων, τάφον, ὃν τις ὀλέσσει
 ἄλλος σοῖσι νόμοις, χερσὶ δικαιοτέραις.

106.—Εἰς Μαρτινιανόν

Ἦνίκα Μαρτινιανὸς ἔδν χθόνα, μητέρα πάντων,
 πᾶσα μὲν Ἀύσονίων ἐστονάχησε πόλις·
 πᾶσα δὲ Σικανίη τε, καὶ εὐρέα πείρατα γαίης
 κείρατ', ἀπ' ἀνθρώπων οἰχομένης Θέμιδος.
 ἡμεῖς δ' ἀντί νυ σεῖο τάφον μέγαν ἀμφιέποντες, 5
 αἰὲν ἐπερχομένοις δώσομεν ὡς τι σέβας.

107.—Εἰς τὸν αὐτόν

Οἱ Χριστὸν φορέοντες ἀκούσατε, οἳ τε θέμιστας
 εἰδότες ἡμερίων καὶ φθιμένων ὀσίην·
 πάντα λιπών, βασιλῆα, πάτρην, γένος, εὐχος
 ὑπάρχων,
 αἰαί, πᾶσι νῦν κόνις εἴμ' ὀλιγη,
 Μαρτινιανὸς πᾶσι τετιμένος· ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τύμβῳ 5
 βάλλειν ἡμετέρῳ δάκρυα, μὴ παλάμας.

105.—*Against the Violator of a Tomb*¹

IMPIOUS man, thou hast the sea and the mountains and rejoicest in possession of fields rich in corn and herds of cattle, yea and talents of gold and silver and precious stones and the silk-worm's delicate threads. To the living everything is valuable, but to the dead only their little but beloved grave-stones; and thou layest hold of them too, not even reverencing thine own tomb, which some other will destroy after thy example, but with juster hands.

106.—*On Martinianus*

WHEN Martinianus went under Earth the mother of all, every city in Italy groaned and all Sicily and the broad boundaries of the land shore the head, for Themis had departed from among mortals. But we, tending on thy great tomb instead of thee, will hand it on an object of reverence to future generations.

107.—*On the Same*

LISTEN, ye who bear Christ, and ye who know the laws of living men and the respect due to the dead. Leaving all, King, country, family, I Martinianus, honoured by all, the pride of Prefects, am now, alas, like all mankind, but a handful of dust. But on my tomb shed tears and lay not hands on it.

¹ As all the epitaphs on Martinianus imply that his tomb was in danger of violation, this one is probably likewise meant for him.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

108.—Εἰς τὸν αὐτόν

Μουσοπόλον, ῥητῆρα, δικασπόλοι, ἄκρον ἅπαντα,
 τύμβος ὄδ' εὐγενέτην Μαρτινιανὸν ἔχω,
 ναύμαχον ἐν πελάγεσσι, ἀρήϊον ἐν πεδίοισιν·
 ἀλλ' ἀποτῆλε τάφου, πρὶν τι κακὸν παθῆειν.

109.—Εἰς τὸν αὐτόν

Μὴ πόλεμον φθιμένοισιν—ἄλις ζῶοντες, ἀλιτροί—
 μὴ πόλεμον φθιμένοις· Μαρτινιανὸς ἐγὼ
 ταῦτα πάσιν ζώοις ἐπιτέλλομαι. οὐ θέμις ἐστὶν
 τῶν ὀλίγων φθονεῖν τοῖς φθιμένοισι λίθων.

110.—Εἰς τὸν αὐτόν

ᾠ Θέμι, τῆς πολλοῖσιν ἐγὼ νώμησα τάλαντα
 ᾧ φοβεραὶ ψυχῶν μύστιγες οὐχ ὀσίων·
 οὗτος ἐμοῖσι λίθοισι φέρει στονόεντα σίδηρον·
 οὗτος ἐμοί. φεῦ, φεῦ· ποῦ δὲ λίθος Σισύφου ;

111.—Εἰς τὸν αὐτόν

Ὀλβιος, εὐγῆρως, ἄνοσος θάνον, ἐν βασιλῆος
 πρῶτα φέρων, ἱερῆς ἄκρον ἔχων σοφίης·
 εἴ τινα Μαρτινιανὸν ἀκούετε· ἀλλ' ἀπὸ τύμβου,
 μηδὲ φέρειν ἐπ' ἐμοὶ δυσμενέας παλάμας.

112.—Εἰς τὸν αὐτόν

Χάζεο, χάζεο τῆλε· κακὸν τὸν ἄεθλον ἐγείρεις,
 λάας ἀνοχλίζων καὶ τάφον ἡμέτερον·
 χάζεο· Μαρτινιανὸς ἐγὼ, καὶ ζῶσιν ὄνειρα
 καὶ νέκυς οὐκ ὀλίγον ἐνθάδε κάρτος ἔχω.

108.—*On the Same*

THIS tomb holds noble Martinianus, an orator, a judge, excelling in everything, a brave warrior at sea, valiant on land. But keep far from his tomb, lest thou suffer some evil.¹

109.—*On the Same*

WAR not with the dead (the living are enough for you, ye evil-doers), war not with the dead. This I enjoin on all men. It is not right to grudge the dead their little stones.

110.—*On the Same*

O THEMIS, in whose scales I weighed justice for many, O dread scourgers of impious souls! This man attacks my grave-stones with wretched iron, this man dares do this to me! Alas! Alas! where is Sisyphus' rock? ²

111.—*On the Same*

BLESSED, in ripe old age, without disease I died. Heard ye never of Martinianus of high rank in the palace, supreme in sacred wisdom? But away from my tomb and lay not hostile hands on me.

112.—*On the Same*

AWAY, far away! It is an evil exploit ye attempt, heaving up the stones of my tomb. Away! I am Martinianus. The living I benefited and here dead I have no little power.

¹ He is addressing the man who contemplates violating the tomb.

² See Homer, *Odyss.* xi. 593.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

113.—Eis τὸν αὐτόν

Καππαδοκῶν μέγ' ἄεισμα, φαίντατε Μαρτινιανέ,
σεῖο, βροτῶν γενεή, καὶ τάφον αἰδόμεθα·
ὅς ποτ' ἔης βασιλῆος ἐν ἔρκεσι κάρτος ὑπάρχων,
δουρὶ δὲ Σικανίην κτήσαο καὶ Λιβύην.

114.—Eis τὸν αὐτόν

Ὅμνυμεν ἀθανάτοιο θεοῦ κράτος ὑψιμέδοντος,
καὶ ψυχὰς νεκύων, κύδιμε, σὴν τε κόνιν,
μήποτε, Μαρτινιανέ, τεοῖς ἐπὶ χεῖρας ἐνέγκαι
στήλην καὶ τύμβω· οὐδὲ γὰρ οὐδ' ἱεροῖς.

115.—Eis τὸν αὐτόν

Ῥώμη καὶ βασιλῆες ἐμοὶ καὶ πείρατα γαίης
στήλαι Μαρτινιανῶ, τὰς χρόνος οὐ δαμάσει·
ἀλλ' ἔμπης ὀλίγῳ περιδείδια, μή τι πάθησι,
τῷδε τάφῳ· πολλῶν οὐχ ὀσίαι παλάμαι.

116.—Eis τὸν αὐτόν

Μαρτινιανοῦ σῆμα μεγακλέος, εἴ τιν' ἀκούεις
Καππαδοκῶν Ῥώμης πρόθρονον εὐγενέων,
παντοίαις ἀρετῆσι κεκασμένον, ἀλλὰ κόνιν περ
ἀζόμενοι στήλην καὶ τάφον ἀμφιέπειν.

117.—Eis τὸν αὐτόν

Οὔ ποτ' ἐγὼ φθιμένοισιν ἐπέχραον, οὐδ' ἀπὸ τύμβων
ἔργον ἔγειρα, δίκην ὄμνυμι καὶ φθιμένους·
τοῦνεκα μηδ' ἐπ' ἐμοῖσι φέρειν λάεσσι σίδηρον·
εἰ δὲ φέροις, τὴν σὴν ἐς κεφαλὴν πεσέτω.
Μαρτινιανὸς ἐγὼ τάδε λίσσομαι· εἴ τις ἐμεῖο
κύδεός ἐστι χάρις, τύμβος αἰὲ μενέτω.

BOOK VIII. 113-117

113.—*On the Same*

MOST distinguished Martinianus, great vaunt of Cappadocia, we mortals reverence thy tomb too, who wert once in the King's citadel, strong among Prefects, and didst conquer Sicily and Libya by thy arms.

114.—*On the Same*

WE swear, famous Martinianus, by the power of eternal God who ruleth on high and by the souls of the dead and thy dust, that we will never lay hands on thy monument and tomb. We never indeed lay hands on holy things.

115.—*On the Same*

ROME¹ and my princes and the limits of the earth are the monuments of Martinianus which time shall not destroy. But yet I fear lest this little tomb may meet with some evil. Many have impious hands.

116.—*On the Same*

THE tomb of renowned Martinianus. Heard ye never of the president of the noble Cappadocians in Rome, adorned with every virtue? But reverence even his dust and tend his monument and tomb.

117.—*On the Same*

I NEVER insulted the dead or used tomb-stones for building, I swear by justice and the dead. Therefore bring no more iron to attack my stones, or if thou dost, let it fall on thy own head. It is I, Martinianus, who request this. If there be any gratitude for my glory, let my tomb remain for ever.

¹ *i.e.* Constantinople, here and below.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

118.—Εἰς Λιβίαν τὴν γαμετὴν Ἀμφιλόχου
 Εἰς δόμος, ἀλλ' ὑπένερθε τάφος, καθύπερθε δὲ σηκός·
 τύμβος δειμαμένοις, σηκὸς ἀεθλοφόροις·
 καὶ ῥ' οἱ μὲν γλυκερὴν ἤδη κόνιν ἀμφεβάλλοντο
 ὡς σὺ μάκαιρα δάμαρ Ἀμφιλόχου, Λιβίη,
 κίλλιμέθ' υἱῶν, Εὐφήμιε· τοῦσδ' ὑπόδεχθε,
 μάρτυρες ἀτρεκίης, τοὺς ἔτι λειπομένους.

119.—Εἰς τὴν αὐτὴν
 Ὁφελος, ὦ Λιβία, ζῶειν τεκέεσσι φίλοισιν·
 ὄφελος ἄχρι πύλης γήραος ἐμπελάσαι·
 ἵνυ δέ σε μοῖρ' ἐδάμασεν ἰώριον, εἰσέτι καλὴν,
 εἰσέτι κουριδίοις ἄνθεσι λαμπομένην.
 αἰαῖ· Ἀμφίλοχος δὲ τεὸς πόσις ἀντὶ δάμαρτος
 ἐσθλῆς καὶ πινυτῆς τλήμονα τύμβον ἔχει.

120.—Εἰς τὴν αὐτὴν Λιβίαν
 Αἰαῖ· καὶ Λιβίαν κατέχει κόνις. οὐποτ' ἔγωγε
 ὠϊσάμην θνητὴν ἔμμεναι, εἰσορόων
 εἶδος, μειλιχίην τε σαοφροσύνην τε γυναικός,
 τοῖς φύλον πασέων καίνυτο θηλυτέρων·
 τοῦνεκα καὶ τοίῳ σε τάφῳ κύδηνε θαινοῦσαν
 σῶν τε τριάς τεκέων καὶ πόσις Ἀμφίλοχος.

121.—Εἰς Εὐφήμιον καὶ Ἀμφίλοχον αὐταδέλφους
 Ἦν δυὰς ἦν ἱερὴ, ψυχὴ μία, σώματα δισά,
 πάντα κασιγνήτω, αἷμα, κλέος, σοφίην,
 υἰέες Ἀμφιλόχου, Εὐφήμιος Ἀμφίλοχός τε,
 πᾶσιν Καππαδόκαις ἰστέρες ἐκφανέες.
 δεινὸν δ' ἀμφοτέρους φθόνος ἔδρακε· τὸν μὲν ἄμερσε
 ζωῆς, τὸν δ' ἔλιπεν ἡμισυν Ἀμφίλοχον.

118.—*On Livia, the Wife of Amphilochus*

THE building is one, but beneath is a tomb, above a chapel, the tomb for the builders, the chapel for the triumphant martyrs. And some of the builders have already put on sweet dust, like thee, Livia, blessed wife of Amphilochus, and thee, Euphemius loveliest of her sons. But, ye martyrs of truth, receive those who still survive.¹

119.—*On the Same*

THOU shouldest have lived for thy dear children. Livia, thou shouldest have reached the gate of old age, but now Fate has overcome thee before thy time, still beautiful, still shining with the flower of youth. Alas! thy husband Amphilochus in place of a good and wise wife has but a wretched tomb.

120.—*On the Same*

ALAS! the earth holds Livia too. Never could I believe her to be mortal, when I looked on her beauty, her sweetness, her chastity, in all of which she surpassed the rest of her sex. Therefore on thy death thou hast been honoured by such a tomb at the hands of thy three children and thy husband Amphilochus.

121.—*On the Brothers Euphemius and Amphilochus*

IT was a holy pair, one soul in two bodies, brothers in everything, blood, fame, wisdom, the sons of Amphilochus, Euphemius and Amphilochus, conspicuous in the eyes of all Cappadocia. But Envy cast a terrible glance on both and depriving one of life, left Amphilochus, but half himself, behind.

¹ *i.e.* may they be buried in the same blessed place.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

122.—Εἰς Εὐφήμιον

Ῥήτωρ ἐν ῥητῆρσιν, ἀοιδοπόλος δ' ἐν ἀοιδοῖς,
 κῦδος ἐῆς πάτρης, κῦδος ἐῶν τοκέων,
 ἄρτι γενειάσκων Εὐφήμιος, ἄρτι δ' ἔρωτας
 ἐς θαλάμους καλέων, ὤλετο· φεῦ παθέων·
 ἀντὶ δὲ παρθενικῆς τύμβον λάχεν, ἠδ' ὑμεναίων
 ἡματα νυμφιδίων ἡμαρ ἐπῆλθε γόων.

5

123.—Εἰς τὸν αὐτόν

Εἰκοσέτης πᾶσαν Εὐφήμιος, ὡς μίαν οὔτις,
 Ἑλλάδα κ' Ἀysonίην μούσαν ἐφιπτάμενος,
 στράπτων ἀγλαΐη τε καὶ ἦθεσιν ἦλθ' ὑπὸ γαῖαν.
 αἰαῖ· τῶν ἀγαθῶν ὡς μόρος ὠκύτερος.

124.—Εἰς τὸν αὐτόν

Χρυσείης γενεῆς Εὐφήμιος ἦν ἔτι τυτθὸν
 λείψανον, εὐγενέτης ἦθεα καὶ πραπίδας,
 μείλιχος, ἠδυεπής, εἶδος Χαρίτεσσιν ὁμοῖος·
 τοῦνεκα καὶ θνητοῖς οὐκ ἐπὶ δὴν ἐμίγη.

125.—Εἰς τὸν αὐτόν

Στράψε μέγ' ἀνθρώποις Εὐφήμιος, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τυτθόν·
 καὶ γὰρ καὶ στεροπῆς οὐ μακρὸν ἐστί σέλας·
 στράψεν ὁμοῦ σοφίῃ τε καὶ εἶδει καὶ πραπίδεσσιν·
 τὰ πρὶν Καππαδόκαις ἦν κλέα, νῦν δὲ γόος.

126.—Εἰς τὸν αὐτόν

Τίς; τίνας;—Ἀμφιλόχου Εὐφήμιος ἐνθάδε κεῖται,
 οὗτος ὁ Καππαδόκαις πᾶσι διὰ στόματος·
 οὗτος ὃν αἱ Χάριτες Μούσαις δόσαν· οἱ δ' ὑμέναιοι
 ἀμφὶ θύρας· ἦλθεν δ' ὁ φθόνος ὠκύτερος.

BOOK VIII. 122-126

122.—*On Euphemius*

EUPHEMIUS, an orator among orators, a poet among poets, the glory of his country, the glory of his parents, is dead, but just bearded, but just beginning to call the loves to his chamber. Alas for the misfortune! Instead of a virgin bride he possesses a tomb, and the day of wailing overtook the days of the bridal song.

123.—*On the Same*

EUPHEMIUS, but twenty years old, gathering the honey of both the Greek and Latin muse, as none else gathered that of either, in all the splendour of his beauty and virtue, is gone under earth. Alas, how swift is the death of the good!

124.—*On the Same*

EUPHEMIUS was a little relic of the golden age, noble alike in character and intellect, gentle, sweet of speech, beautiful as the Graces. Therefore he dwelt not long among mortals.

125.—*On the Same*

EUPHEMIUS shone bright among men, but for a brief season; for the flash of the lightning too is not long. He shone alike in learning, beauty and intellect. His qualities were once the glory and are now the lament of Cappadocia.

126.—*On the Same*

Who, and whose son? Euphemius the son of Amphiloehus lies here, he who was the talk of all Cappadocia, he whom the Graces gave to the Muses. The chanters of the bridal song were at his gate, but Envy came quicker than they.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

127.—Εἰς τὸν αὐτόν

Ἔρνος ἀμώμητον, Μουσῶν τέκος, εἶαρ ἑταίρων,
καὶ χρύσειον Χαρίτων πλέγμα ἰοστεφέων,
ᾧχετο ἐκ μερόπων Εὐφήμιος· οὐδ' ἔτ' ἀνίσχεν,
αἰαῖ, σοῖς θαλάμοις πυρσὸς ὃν ἦψεν Ἔρως.

128.—Εἰς τὸν αὐτόν

Αἱ Χάριτες Μούσαισι· “Τί ρέξομεν; οὐκετ' ἄγαλμα
χειρῶν ἡμετέρων Εὐφήμιος ἐν μερόπεσσιν.”
χαὶ Μοῦσαι Χαρίτεσσιν· “Ἐπεὶ φθόνος ἐστὶν ἀλιτρός,
τόσσον ἔχοι· ἡμῖν δὲ τόδ' ὄρκιον ἔμπεδον ἔστω,
μηκέτ' ἀναστῆσαι τοῖον μερόπεσσιν ἄγαλμα.” 5

129.—Εἰς τὸν αὐτόν

Κρήναι καὶ ποταμοὶ καὶ ἄλσέα, καὶ λαλαγεῦντες
ὄρνιθες λιγυροὶ καλὸν ἐπ' ἀκρεμόνων,
αὔραί τε μαλακὸν συρίγμασι κῶμα φέρουσαι,
καὶ κῆποι Χαρίτων εἰς ἐν ἀγειρομένων,
κλαύσατε. ᾧ χαρίεσσ' Εὐφημιάς· ὡς σε θανῶν περ 5
Εὐφήμιος κλεινὴν θήκατ' ἐπωνυμίην.

130.—Εἰς τὸν αὐτόν

Κάλλιμος ἠϊθέων Εὐφήμιος, εἶποτ' ἔην γε·
κάλλιμος ἐν χώροις χῶρος ὄδ' ἠλύσιος·
τοῦνεκεν εἰς ἐν ἄγερθεν· ἐπεὶ ζωὴν μὲν ἔλειψεν,
οὔνομα δ' ἐν χώρῳ κάλλιπεν ἠγαθέῳ.

131.—Εἰς Ἀμφίλοχον

Ἰλυθε κ' Ἀμφιλόχοιο φίλον δέμας ἐς μέγα σῆμα,
ψυχὴ δ' ἐς μακάρων ᾧχετ' ἀποπταμένη.

BOOK VIII. 127-131

127.—*On the Same*

EUPHEMIUS the faultless blossom, the son of the Muses, the spring of his comrades, the golden chaplet of the violet-crowned Graces, is gone from amongst men, and woe is me, the torch that love lit shone not on thy bridal chamber.

128.—*On the Same*

THE Graces to the Muses: "What shall we do? Euphemius the statue moulded by our hands is no longer among the living." And the Muses to the Graces: "Since Envy is so wicked, let her have this much, but let us swear a sure oath, never again to raise such a statue among men."

129.—*On the Same*

SPRINGS, rivers and groves, and singing birds that twitter sweetly on the branches, and breezes whose whistling brings soft sleep, and gardens of the linked Graces, weep. O charming Euphemias,¹ how Euphemius though dead has made thy name famous.

130.—*On the Same*

EUPHEMIUS was the most beautiful among the young men, if ever indeed there was such a one, and this Elysian place is most beautiful among places. Therefore were they united. He lost his life, but left his name to a lovely spot.

131.—*On Amphilochns*

AMPHILOCHUS' dear body has come too to the great tomb, but his soul flew away to the place of the

¹ The place where he was buried was called so.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

πηοῖς πάντα πέπασσο, μακάρτατε· βίβλον ἐώξας
 πᾶσαν ὄση θνητῶν, κεῖ τις ἐπουρανίη.
 γηραλέος φιλήνυπέδυσ χθόνα· τέκνα λέλοιπας
 κρείσσονα καὶ τοκέων· τὸ πλεόν οὐ μερόπων.

132.—Εἰς τὸν αὐτόν

Ἄσμενος ἦ τε δάμαρτι καὶ υἱεῖ πάρθετο σῶμα
 Ἄμφίλοχος, λιπαροῦ γήραος ἀντιάσας,
 ὄλβιος, εὐγενέτης, μύθων κράτος, ἄλκαρ ἀπάντων,
 πηῶν, εὐσεβέων, εὐγενέων, λογίων,
 καὶ μύθοιο δοτῆρ περιώσιος. ἦνιδ' ἐταίρων
 σῶν ἐνός, ὦ φιλότης, γράμμ' ἐπιτυμβίδιον.

133.—Εἰς τὸν αὐτόν

ὦ μάκαρ', ὦ ξυνὸν πενήης ἄκος, ὦ πτερόεντες
 μῦθοι, καὶ πηγὴ πᾶσιν ἀρνομένη,
 ἄσθματι πάντα λίπες πυμάτω· τὸ δ' ἄμ' ἔσπετο μῦθον.
 ἔνθεν ἀειρομένῳ κῦδος αἰεὶ θαλέθον.
 Γρηγόριος τάδ' ἔγραψα, λόγῳ λόγον ὃν παρὰ σεῖο
 Ἄμφίλοχ', ἐξεδάην ἀντιχαριζόμενος.

134.—Εἰς τὸν αὐτόν

Ἄμφίλοχος τέθνηκεν· ἀπώλετο εἴ τι λέλειπτο
 καλὸν ἐν ἀνθρώποις, ῥητορικῆς τε μένος,
 καὶ Χάριτες Μούσαισι μεμιγμέναι· ἔξοχα δ' αὖ σε
 ἢ Διοκαιοσάρεων μύρατο πάτρα φίλη.

135.—Εἰς τὸν αὐτόν

Τυτθὸν μὲν πτολίεθρον, ἀτὰρ πολλὴν ἀνέρα δῶκα
 βήμασιν ἰθυδίοις ἢ Διοκαιοσάρεων,
 Ἄμφίλοχον· φθιμένῳ δὲ συνέφθιτο καὶ πυρούεσσα
 ῥήτρη, καὶ πάτρης εὐχος ἀριστοτόκου.

BOOK VIII. 131-135

blest. All thy possessions were thy kinsmen's, blessed among men. Thou didst leave no book human or divine unopened. In old age thou didst descend beneath the kind earth. Thou hast left children even better than their parents. More is not for mortals.

132.—*On the Same*

AMPHILOCHUS in ripe old age gladly went to lie beside his wife and son. Happy he was, and noble, powerful of speech, the support of all—his relatives, the pious, the noble, the learned—lavish of excellent discourse. Lo, my friend, the epitaph written by one of thy comrades.

133.—*On the Same*

O BLESSED man, O universal healer of poverty, O winged words, O fountain from which all drew, with thy last breath thou didst leave all that was thine, and alone thy eternal good fame followed thee when thou wast taken. Gregory wrote this repaying thee by words for the skill of speech he learnt from thee.

134.—*On the Same*

AMPHILOCHUS is dead: if aught good were left among men it is gone, the force of eloquence is gone, the Muses mingled with the Graces and above all did thy dear native city Diocaesarea mourn for thee.

135.—*On the Same*

I, DIOCAESAREA, am a small town, but gave a great man, Amphilochus, to the Courts of Law. With him perished the fire of oratory and the boast of his native city which his birth ennobled.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

136.—Εἰς τὸν αὐτόν

Τὸν ῥήτρην πυρόεσσαν ἐπ' ἀντιπάλοισι φέροντα,
τὸν μέλιτος γλυκίῳ ἦθεα καὶ πραπίδας
Ἀμφίλοχον κατέχω τυτθὴ κόνις, ἔκτοθι πάτρης,
υἷέα Φιλτατίου Γοργονίας τε μέγαν.

137.—Εἰς τὸν αὐτόν

Ῥητῆρες, φθέγγοισθε· μεμυκότα χεῖλεα σιγῇ
Ἀμφιλόχου μεγάλου τύμβος ὄδ' ἀμφὶς ἔχω.

138.—Εἰς τὸν αὐτόν

Ἥριον Ἀμφιλόχοιο μελίφρονος, ὅς ποτε ῥήτρη
πάντας Καππαδόκας καίνυτο καὶ πραπίσιν.

139.—Εἰς Νικομήδην

Οἷχαε, ὦ Νικόμηδες, ἐμὸν κλέος· ἢ δὲ συνωρὶς
σῶν καθαρὴ τεκέων πῶς βίον ἐξανύσει;
τίς δὲ τέλος νηῶ περικάλλει χεῖρ ἐπιθήσει;
τίς δὲ θεῶ πέμψει φρῆν τελέην θυσίην,
σεῖο, μάκαρ, μιχθέντος ἐπουρανόισι τάχιστα;
ὦ γενεὴ τλήμων, οἶα πάθες, μερόπων.

5

140.—Εἰς τὸν αὐτόν

Δέρκεο καὶ τύμβον Νικομήδεος, εἴ τιν' ἀκούεις,
ὅς ιηθὸν Χριστῶ δειμάμενος μεγάλῳ,
αὐτὸν μὲν πρώτιστον, ἔπειτα δὲ τὴν περίβωτον
δῶκεν ἀγνὴν θυσίην παρθενίην τεκέων,
φέρτερον οὐδὲν ἔχων, ἱερεὺς, γενέτης τε φέριστος.
τοῦνεκα καὶ μεγάλη ὄκα μίγη Τριάδι.

5

BOOK VIII. 136-140

136.—*On the Same*

A LITTLE dust covers far from his native place Amphilochns the great son of Philtatius and Gorgonia, armed ever with fiery speech against his adversaries, but of a disposition and mind sweeter than honey.

137.—*On the Same*

SPEAK now, ye orators. This tomb contains the lips now closed of great Amphilochns.

138.—*On the Same*

THIS is the tomb of sweet-souled Amphilochns, who surpassed all Cappadocians in eloquence and intellect.

139.—*On Nicomedes*

THOU art gone, Nicomedes, my glory, and how shall the pure pair, thy children, pass their life? What hand shall finish the lovely church, and what mind shall render a perfect sacrifice to God, now that thou, blessed man, hast early joined the heavenly ones? O wretched race of mortals, what a misfortune is yours!

140.—*On the Same*

LOOK on the tomb of Nicomedes, if thou hast ever heard of him, who having built a temple to Great Christ, gave himself first and then the renowned virginity of his children a pure sacrifice to God, having no better to offer, the best of priests and fathers. Therefore he soon was united with the Great Trinity.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

141.—Εἰς τὸν αὐτόν

Ἔστατος ἐς βίον ἠλθες ἀοίδιμον, ἀλλὰ τάχιστα
 ἔνθεν ἀνηέρθης· τίς τὰδ' ἔνευσε δίκη;
 Χριστὸς ἀναξ, Νικόμηδες, ὅπως σέο λαὸν ἄνωθεν
 ἰθύνοις τεκέων σὺν ἱερῇ δυνάδι.

142.—Εἰς Καρτέριον ἐταῖρον τοῦ μεγάλου Γρηγορίου

Πῆ με λιπὼν πολύμοχθον ἐπὶ χθονί, φίλταθ' ἐταίρων,
 ἠλυθες ἀρπαλέως, κύδιμε Καρτέριε;
 πῆ ποτ' ἔβης νεότητος ἐμῆς οἰήϊα νωμῶν,
 ἦμος ἐπ' ἀλλοδαπῆς μῦθον ἐμετρεόμην,
 ὃς βιότῳ μ' ἔζησας ἀσαρκεί; ἦ ῥ' ἔτεόν σοι 5
 Χριστὸς ἀναξ πάντων φίλτερος, ὃν νὺν ἔχεις.

143.—Εἰς τὸν αὐτόν

Ἄστεροπῆ Χριστοῖο μεγακλέος, ἔρκος ἄριστον
 ἠϊθέων, ζωῆς ἠνίοχ' ἡμετέρης,
 μνώεο Γρηγορίοιο, τὸν ἔπλασας ἠθεσι κεδνοῖς,
 ἦν ὅτε ἦν, ἀρετῆς κοίρανε Καρτέριε.

144.—Εἰς τὸν αὐτόν

Ἦ πηγαὶ δακρύων, ὦ γούνατα, ὦ θυέεσιν
 ἀγνωτάτοις παλάμαι Χριστὸν ἀρεσσάμεναι
 Καρτερίου· πῶς λήξεν ὁμῶς πάντεσσι βροτοῖσιν;
 ἠθέλεν ὑμνοπόλον κείθι χοροστασίη.

145.—Εἰς τὸν αὐτόν

Ἦρπασας, ὦ Νικόμηδες, ἐμὸν κέαρ· ἦρπασας ὦκα
 Καρτέριον, τῆς σῆς σύζυγον εὐσεβίης.

BOOK VIII. 141-145

141.—*On the Same*

LATE didst thou come to glorious life, but early wert thou taken thence. What justice so decreed? It was Christ the Lord, Nicomedes, so that from heaven thou mightest rule thy people together with the holy pair, thy children.

142.—*To Carterius, the comrade of Gregory the Great*

DEAREST of comrades, noble Carterius, how hast thou suddenly departed, leaving me full of cares on earth? How hast thou departed, thou who didst direct the rudder of my youth, when in a strange land I was composing verse, thou who wert the cause of my spiritual life. Of a surety Christ the Lord, who now is thine, is dearer to thee than all.

143.—*On the Same*

LIGHTNING of glorious Christ, best bulwark of youth, charioteer of my youth, remember Gregory whom thou didst mould in moral excellence once on a time, Carterius, lord of virtue.

144.—*On the Same*

O FOUNTS of tears, O knees, O hands of Carterius, that appeased Christ by most pure sacrifices. How like all mortals has he ceased to be? The choir there in heaven required a hymner.

145.—*On the Same*

THOU hast torn from me my heart, Nicomedes, thou hast carried off too soon Carterius, the partner of thy piety.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

146.—Eis τὸν αὐτόν

ᾠ Ξώλων ζαθέων ἱερὸν πέδον, οἶον ἔρεισμα
σταυροφόρων κόλποις Καρτέριον κατέχεις.

147.—Eis Βάσσον τινὰ παρὰ ληιστῶν ἀποκτανθέντα

Βάσσε φίλος, Χριστῷ μεμελημένος ἔξοχον ἄλλων,
τῆλε τεῆς πάτρης ληίστορι χειρὶ δαμάσθης,
οὐδέ σε τύμβος ἔχει πατρώϊος· ἀλλὰ καὶ ἔμψης
πᾶσι Καππαδόκεσσι μέγ' οὐνομα σεῖο λέλειπται,
καὶ στῆλαι παγίων μέγ' ἀμείνονες, αἷς ἐνιγράφθης. 5
Γρηγορίου τόδε σοι μνημῆϊον, ὃν φιλέεσκες.

148.—Eis τὸν αὐτόν

ᾠς Ἀβραὰμ κόλποισι τεθεῖς ὑποδέχνησο, Βάσσε,
σὸν τέκος ἀτρεκέως πνεύματι Καρτέριον·
αὐτὰρ ἐγών, εἰ καὶ σε τάφος σὺν πατρὶ καλύπτει,
οὐποτ' ἀφ' ὑμετέρης στήσομ' ὀμοζυγίης.

149.—Eis Φιλτάτιοι

Ἦίθεον μεγάλοιο μέγαν κοσμήτορα λαοῦ
χθῶν ἱερὴν κεύθω Φιλτατίοιο δέμας.

150.—Eis Εὐσέβειαν καὶ Βασίλισσαν

Εὐσέβιον, Βασίλισσα, μεγακλέες, ἐνθάδε κεῖνται,
Ξώλων ἠγαθέων θρέμματα χριστοφόρα,
καὶ Νόννης ζαθέης ἱερὸν δέμας. ὅστις ἀμείβεις
τούσδε τάφους, ψυχῶν μνώεο τῶν μεγάλων.

BOOK VIII. 146-150

146.—*On the Same*

O HOLY soil of divine Xola, how strong a support of the Christians was Carterius whom thou holdest in thy bosom.

147.—*On Bassus who was slain by Robbers*

DEAR Bassus, the special darling of Christ, far from thy home thou hast fallen by the robber's hand; nor dost thou even rest in the tomb of thy fathers. But yet great is the name thou hast left in all Cappadocia. The columns¹ in which thy name is written are far better than solid ones. This is the memorial made for thee by Gregory whom thou lovedst.

148.—*On the Same*

RECEIVE, Bassus, as one lying in Abraham's bosom, Carterius, truly thy spiritual child. But I, though the tomb holds thee and thy father, will never desert your fellowship.

149.—*On Philtatius*

THIS holy earth covers the body of Philtatius, a youth who was the great ruler of a great people.

150.—*On Eusebia and Basilissa*

HERE lie the most noble Eusebia and Basilissa, Christian nurslings of lovely Xola, and also Nonna's holy body. Thou who passest these tombs, remember the great souls.

¹ The minds of men.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

151.—Εἰς Ἑλλάδιον καὶ Εὐλάλιον αὐταδέλφους

Αἰεὶ σοι νόος ἦεν ἐς οὐρανόν, οὐδ' ἐπὶ γαίης
 ἤρειδες χθαμαλῆς ἴχχιον οὐδ' ὀλιγον·
 τοῦνεκεν ὡς τάχος ἦλθες ἀπὸ χθονός· Εὐλάλιος δὲ
 σὴν κόινυ ἀμφιέπει σὸς κάσις, Ἑλλάδιε.

152.—Εἰς Ἑλλάδιον

Τὸν νεαρόν, Χριστῶ δὲ μέγαν, πολιόν τε νόημα,
 χῶρος ὄδ' ἀθλοφόρων Ἑλλάδιον κατέχω·
 οὐ νέμεσις· κείνοις γὰρ ὁμοίιον ἄλγος ἀνέτλη,
 σβεινὺς ἀντιπάλου τοῦ φθονεροῖο μόθου.

153.—Εἰς τὸν αὐτόν

Μικρὸν μὲν πνείεσκες ἐπὶ χθονὶ σαρκὸς ἀνάγκη,
 πλείονα δὲ ζωῆς ὑψόθι μοῖραν ἔχεις,
 Ἑλλάδιε, Χριστοῖο μέγα κλέος· εἰ δὲ τάχιστα
 δεσμῶν ἐξελύθης τοῦτο γέρας καμμάτων.

154.—Εἰς Γεώργιον

Καὶ σὺ Γεωργίοιο φίλον δέμας, ἐνθάδε κεῖσαι,
 ὃς πολλὰς Χριστῶ πέμψας ἀγνὰς θυσίας·
 σὺν δὲ κασιγνήτῃ σῶμα, φρένας, ἢ Βασίλισσα
 ξυνὸν ἔχει μεγάλη καὶ τάφον ὡς βίοτον.

155.—Εἰς Εὐπράξιον

Χώρης τῆσδ' ἱερῆς Εὐπράξιον ἀρχιερῆα
 ἦδ' Ἀριανζαίῃ χθῶν μεγάλη κατέχω,
 Γρηγορίοιο φίλον καὶ ἥλικα, καὶ συνοδίτην·
 τοῦνεκα καὶ τύμβου γείτονος ἠντίασεν.

151.—*On the Brothers Helladius and Eulalius*

THY mind was ever in heaven, nor didst thou set foot at all on this low earth. Therefore very early hast thou gone from earth, and Eulalius thy brother tends thy dust, Helladius.

152.—*On Helladius*

THIS burial place of the martyrs holds Helladius young in years, but great in Christ and grey in thought. This is no profanation, for he suffered pains like theirs, extinguishing the attack of his envious adversary.

153.—*On the Same*

FOR a little season by the necessity of the flesh thou didst breathe on earth, but above a greater share of love is thine, Helladius, great glory of Christ. If thou wast early released from thy bonds, this was the reward of thy labours.

154.—*On George*

AND thou dost lie here also, dear body of George, who didst render many pure sacrifices to Christ, and Basilissa the great, thy sister in body and spirit shares thy tomb as she shared thy life.

155.—*On Eupraxius*

THIS great land of Arianza contains the body of Eupraxius, high priest of the holy country, the friend and contemporary and fellow-traveller of Gregory. Therefore he lies buried near at hand.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

156.—Εἰς Ναυκράτιον τὸν ἀδελφὸν τοῦ μεγάλου Βασιλείου

Ἰχθυβόλον ποτ' ἔλυε λίνον βυθίης ἀπὸ πέτρης
 Ναυκράτιος, δίναις ἐν ποταμοῦ βρυχίαις·
 καὶ τὸ μὲν οὐκ ἀνέλυσεν· ὁ δ' ἔσχετο· πῶς ἀλιῆα
 εἴρυσεν ἀνθ' ἀλίης δίκτυον, εἶπέ, λόγε,
 Ναυκράτιον, καθαροῖο βίου νόμον, ὥσπερ εἶσκω,
 καὶ χάριν ἐλθέμεναι καὶ μόρον ἐξ ὑδάτων.

5

157.—Εἰς τὸν αὐτόν

Ναυκράτιος στροφάλιγγι θάνε φθονεροῦ ποταμοῖο,
 δεσμοῖσιν βυθίης ἄρκυος ἐνσχόμενος·
 ὡς κε μάθης σύ, θιγητέ, τὰ παίγνια τοῦδε βίοιο,
 ἔνθεν ἀνηέρθη πῶλος ὄδ' ἄκρα θέων.

158.—Εἰς τὸν αὐτόν

Ναυκράτιος πλεκτοῖο λίνου δεσμοῖσιν ἐλυσθεῖς,
 δεσμῶν τοῦδε βίου ἐξ ἀλίης ἐλύθη.

159.—Εἰς Μαξέντιον

Αἵματος εὐγενέος γενόμην, βασιλῆος ἐν αὐλαῖς
 ἔστην, ὄφρ' ἂν ἄειρα κενόφρονα. πάντα κεδάσσας,
 Χριστὸς ἐπεὶ με κάλεσσε, βίου πολλαῖσιν ἀταρποῖς
 ἵχνος ἔρεισα πόθοιο τινάγμασιν, ἄχρ' ἀνεῦρον
 τὴν σταθερὴν· Χριστῷ τήξα δέμας ἄλγεσι πολλοῖς·
 καὶ νῦν κούφος ἄνω Μαξέντιος ἔνθεν ἀνέπτῃν.

5

160.—Εἰς τὸν αὐτόν Μαξέντιον

Πάλλετ' ἐμοὶ κραδίη, Μαξέντιε, σείο γράφουσα
 οὖνομα, ὃς στυφελὴν ἦλθες ὁδὸν βιότου,
 ἄμβροτον, αἰπήεσαν, ἀτερπέα· σείο, φέριστε,
 ἄτρομος οὐδὲ τάφῳ χριστιανὸς πελάει.

156.—*On Naucratius, the Brother of Basil the Great*

NAUCRATIUS was once freeing his fishing-net from a sunken rock in the roaring eddies of the river.¹ The net he did not free, but was caught himself. Tell me, O Word, how the net landed the fisherman Naucratius, an example of pure life, instead of fish. As I conjecture, both grace and death came to him from the water.

157.—*On the Same*

NAUCRATIUS died in the eddy of the envious river, entangled in the toils of his sunken net, so that, mortal, thou mayst know the tricks of this life, from which this fleet-footed colt was removed.

158.—*On the Same*

NAUCRATIUS, caught in the fetters of his net, was released from the fetters of this life by fishing.

159.—*On Maxentius*

I, MAXENTIUS, was born of noble blood; I stood in the Emperor's Court, I was puffed up by vainglory. But when Christ called me, throwing all to the winds, I walked, stimulated by love for him, in many ways of life, until I found the steadfast one. I wasted my body for Christ by many hardships, and now flew up lightly from here.

160.—*On the Same*

My heart trembles as it writes thy name, Maxentius, who didst traverse a hard road of life, a lonely road, and steep and dismal. No Christian, O best of men, approaches even thy tomb without trembling.

¹ The river Iris, as Gregory of Nyssa tells us. He was fishing to provide food for his aged parents.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

161.—Εἰς Ἐμμελίαν τὴν μητέρα τοῦ ἀγίου Βασιλείου
 Ἐμμέλιον τέθνηκε· τίς ἔφρασεν; ἢ γε τοσοῦτων
 καὶ τοίων τεκέων δῶκε φάος βιότῳ,
 νιέας ἠδὲ θύγατρας ὁμόζυγας ἀζυγέας τε·
 εὐπαις καὶ πολύπαις ἦδε μόνη μερόπων.
 τρεῖς μὲν τῆσδ' ἱεῖρῆς ἀγακλέες, ἢ δ' ἱεῖρῆος
 σύζυγος· οἱ δὲ πέλας ὡς στρατὸς εὐαγέων.

5

162.—Εἰς τὴν αὐτὴν Ἐμμελίαν

Θάμβος ἔχεν μ' ὀρόωντα τόσον γόνον Ἐμμελίῳ
 καὶ τοίον, μεγάλης νηδύος ὄλβον ὄλον·
 ὡς δ' αὐτὴν φρασάμην Χριστοῦ κτέαρ, εὐσεβὲς αἶμα,
 Ἐμμέλιον, τόδ' ἔφην· “ Οὐ μέγα· ρίζα τόση.”
 τοῦτό σοι εὐσεβίης ἱερὸν γέρας, ᾧ παναρίστη,
 τιμὴ σῶν τεκέων, οἷς πόθον εἶχες ἕνα.

5

163.—Εἰς Μακρίαν τὴν ἀδελφὴν τοῦ μεγάλου Βασιλείου

Παρθένον αἰγλήεσσαν ἔχω κόνις, εἴ τιν' ἀκούεις
 Μακρίαν, Ἐμμελίου πρωτότοκον μεγάλης·
 ἢ πάντων ἀνδρῶν λάθειν ὄμματα· νῦν δ' ἐνὶ πάντων
 γλώσση καὶ πάντων φέρτερον εὐχος ἔχει.

164.—Εἰς Θεοσέβιον ἀδελφὴν Βασιλείου

Καὶ σὺ Θεοσέβιον, κλεινῆς τέκος Ἐμμελίῳ,
 Γρηγορίου μεγάλου σύζυγε ἀτρεκέως,
 ἐνθάδε τὴν ἱεῖρην ὑπέδυσ χθόνα, ἔρμα γυναικῶν
 εὐσεβέων· βιότου δ' ὄριος ἐξελύθης.

161.—*On Emmelia, the Mother of St. Basil*

EMMELIA is dead; who would have thought it, she who gave to life the light of so many and such children, sons and daughters married and unmarried? She alone among mortals had both good children and many. Three of her sons were illustrious priests, and one daughter the wife of a priest, and the rest like an army of saints.

162.—*On the Same*

I MARVELLED when I looked on the great and goodly family of Emmelia, all the wealth of her mighty womb; but when I considered how she was Christ's cherished possession of pious blood I said this: "No marvel! The root is so great." This is the holy recompense of thy piety, thou best of women, the honour of thy children, with whom thou hadst one desire.

163.—*On Macrina, the Sister of St. Basil*

THE earth holds the glorious virgin Macrina, if ye ever heard her name, the first-born child of great Emmelia. She let herself be seen by no man, but is now on the tongues of all, and has glory greater than any.

164.—*On Theosebia, the Sister of St. Basil*

AND thou, Theosebia, child of noble Emmelia, and in very truth spouse of great Gregory, liest here in holy soil, thou stay of pious women. Ripe in years didst thou depart this life.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

165.—Εἰς Γρηγόριον τῆς μητρὸς ἀδελφόν
 Γρηγόριον μήτρως, ἱερεὺς μέγας, ἐνθάδ' ἔθηκε
 Γρηγόριος, καθαρῶς Μάρτυσι παρθέμενος,
 ἠΐθεον, θαλέθοντα, νεόχρουν· αἱ δὲ πάροιθεν
 τῆς γηροτροφίης ἐλπίδες ἦδε κόνις.

166.—Πρὸς τοὺς ἐν μαρτυρίοις τρυφῶντας
 Εἰ φίλον ὀρχησταῖς ἀθλήματα, καὶ φίλον ἔστω
 θρύψις ἀεθλοφόροις· ταῦτα γὰρ ἀντίθετα.
 εἰ δ' οὐκ ὀρχησταῖς ἀθλήματα, οὐδὲ ἀθληταῖς
 ἢ θρύψις, πῶς σὺ Μάρτυσι δῶρα φέρεις
 ἄργυρον, οἶνον, βρώσιν, ἐρεύγματα; ἦ ῥα δίκαιος 5
 ὃς πληροῖ θυλάκουσ, ἂν ἀδικώτατος ᾖ;

167.—Εἰς τοὺς αὐτοὺς
 Μάρτυρες, εἶπατε ἄμμιν ἀληθῶς, εἰ φίλον ὑμῖν
 αἱ σύνοδοι; τί μὲν οὖν ἡδίων; ἀντὶ τίνος;
 τῆς ἀρετῆς· πολλοὶ γὰρ ἀμείνους ὧδε γένοιντ' ἂν,
 εἰ τιμῶτ' ἀρετή. τοῦτο μὲν εὖ λέγετε.
 ἢ δὲ μέθη, τό τε γαστρὸς ὑπάρχειν τοὺς θεραπευτὰς 5
 ἄλλοις· ἀθλοφόρων ἔκλυσις ἀλλοτρία.

168.—Εἰς τοὺς αὐτοὺς
 Μὴ ψεύδεσθ' ὅτι γαστρὸς ἐπαινέται εἰσὶν ἀθληταί·
 λαιμῶν οἶδε νόμοι, ὧ ἄγαθοί, ὑμετέρων·
 μάρτυσι δ' εἰς τιμὴν ἐν ἐπίσταμαι· ὕβριν ἐλαύνειν
 ψυχῆς καὶ δαπανᾶν δάκρυσιν τὴν πιμελήν.

165.—*On Gregory, his Mother's Brother*

GREGORY the high priest, laid here his nephew Gregory, yet in the first bloom of youth, entrusting him to the pure martyrs. His former hopes of being tended by him in his old age are here turned to dust.

166.—*On those who feast luxuriously in the Churches of the Martyrs*¹

IF the pains of martyrdom are dear to dancers, then let luxury be dear to the martyrs, for these two things are opposite. But if neither these pains are dear to dancers, nor luxury to the martyrs, how is it thou bringest as gifts to the martyrs, silver, wine, food, belching? Is he who fills that bag his body just, even if he be most unjust?

167.—*On the Same*

“TELL me, martyrs, truly, if ye love the meetings?” “What could be dearer to us?” “For the sake of what?” “Virtue, for if virtue were honoured, many men would become better.” “Ye are right in this, but drunkenness and enslavement to the belly is for others. Dissipation is alien to the martyrs.”

168.—*On the Same*

ASSERT not falsely that martyrs are commenders of the belly. This is the law of your gullets, good people. But I know one way of honouring the martyrs, to drive away wantonness from the soul, and decrease thy fatness by weeping.

¹ These meetings had of course a religious character to celebrate the festivals of the martyrs. What Gregory complains of is that festivals degenerated into festivities.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

169.—Εἰς τοὺς αὐτοὺς

Μαρτύρομ', ἀθλοφόροι καὶ μάρτυρες· ὕβριν ἔθηκαν
τιμὰς ὑμετέρας οἱ φιλογαστορίδαι.
οὐ ζητεῖτε τράπεζαν εὐπνοον, οὐδὲ μαγείρους·
οἱ δ' ἐρυγὰς παρέχουσ' ἀντ' ἀρετῆς τὸ γέρας.

170.—Εἰς τοὺς αὐτοὺς καὶ κατὰ τυμβωρύχων

Τρισθανέες, πρῶτον μὲν ἐμίξατε σώματ' ἀνάγνων
ἀθλοφόροις, τύμβοι δὲ θνηπόλου ἀμφὶς ἔχουσι·
δεύτερον αὐτε τάφους τοὺς μὲν διεπέρσατ' ἀθέσμως,
αὐτοὶ σήματ' ἔχοντες ὁμοίια· τοὺς δ' ἀπέδοσθε,
πολλάκι καὶ τρεῖς ἕκαστον· ὃ δὲ τρίτον, ἱεροσυλεῖς 5
μάρτυρας οὓς φιλείεις· Σοδομίτιδες ἤξατε πηγαί.

171.—Εἰς τοὺς αὐτοὺς καὶ κατὰ τυμβωρύχων

Παῖδες Χριστιανῶν τόδ' ἀκούσατε· οὐδὲν ὁ τύμβος·
πῶς οὖν ὑμετέρους χώννυτ' ἀριπρεπέας;
ἀλλ' ἔστιν καὶ πᾶσι γέρας τόδε, μηδὲ τάφοισιν
βάλλειν ἀλλοτρίοις δυσμενέας παλάμας.
εἰ δ' ὅτι μὴ νέκυς οἶδε τὰ ἐνθάδε, τοῦτ' ἀδίκαστον, 5
πείθομαι, ἦν σὺ φέρῃς πατρὸς ὕβριν φθιμένου.

172.—Εἰς τοὺς αὐτοὺς καὶ κατὰ τυμβωρύχων

Τυμβολέται, γάστρωνες, ἐρευγόβιοι, πλατύνωτοι,
μέχρι τίνος τύμβοις Μάρτυρας ἀλλοτρίοις
τιμᾶτ', εὐσεβέοντες ἢ μὴ θέμις; ἴσχετε λαιμούς,
καὶ τότε πιστεύσω Μάρτυσιν ἦρα φέρειν.

BOOK VIII. 169-172

169.—*On the Same*

I TESTIFY, ye martyrs. The belly-lovers have made your worship into wantonness. Ye desire no sweet-smelling table, nor cooks. But they honour you with belching rather than righteousness.

170.—*On the Same, and on Violators of Tombs*

THRICE worthy of death, first ye laid beside the martyrs the bodies of impure men, and their tombs contain the bodies of pagan priests. Secondly, ye wickedly destroyed some tombs, ye who have tombs like unto them; and others ye sold, often each tomb thrice. In the third place, ye are guilty of sacrilege to those martyrs whom ye love. Come, ye fiery founts of Sodom!

171.—*On the Same*

HEARKEN to this, ye sons of Christians. The tomb is nothing. Why, then, do ye make your tombs magnificent? But this reverence is due to all, not to lay hostile hands on the tombs of others. But if this should escape punishment, because the corpse does not feel what is done to it here, I agree, if thou canst put up with an outrage done to thy dead father.

172.—*On the Same*

DESTROYERS of tombs, gluttons who live but for belching, broad-backed, how long shall ye continue to honour the martyrs by the spoils of the tombs of others, with impious piety? Contain your greed, and then I will believe ye bring what is acceptable to the martyrs.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

173.—Πρὸς τοὺς ἀπὸ τῶν ἐκ τάφων λίθων ναοὺς
οἰκοδομοῦντας

Τιμὴ Μάρτυσιν ἔστιν αἰὲ θνήσκειν βιότητι,
αἵματος οὐρανίου μνωμένους μεγάλου,
τύμβοι δὲ φθιμένοις· ὃς βήματα δ' ἡμιν ἐγείρει
ἄλλοτρίοισι λίθοις, μηδὲ τάφοιο τύχοι.

174.—Πρὸς τοὺς ἐν μαρτυρίοις τρυφῶντας

Μάρτυρες, αἶμα θεῶ μεγάλην ἐσπέισατε λοιβήν,
καὶ μέντοι θεόθεν ἄξια δῶρ' ἔχετε,
βήμαθ', ὕμνους, λαοὺς, εὐχῶν σέβας. ἀλλ' ἀπὸ
τύμβων
φεύγετε, νεκροκόμοι, Μάρτυσι πειθόμενοι.

175.—Πρὸς τοὺς αὐτοὺς

Δαίμοσιν εἰλαπίναζον, ὅσοις τὸ πάροιθε μεμήλει
δαίμοσιν ἦρα φέρειν, οὐ καθαρὰς θαλάσας·
τούτου Χριστιανοὶ λύσιν εὔρομεν, ἀθλοφόροισι
στησάμεθ' ἡμετέροις πνευματικὰς συνόδους.
νῦν δέ τι τάρβος ἔχει με· ἀκούσατε οἱ φιλόκωμοι· 5
πρὸς τοὺς δαιμονικοὺς αὐτομολεῖτε τύπους.

176.—Κατὰ τυμβωρύχων

Μηκέτι πηκτὸν ἄροτρον ἀνὴρ ἐπὶ γαίαν ἐλαύνει,
μὴ πέλαγος πλώοι, μὴ δόρυ θοῦρον ἔχοι·
ἀλλὰ φέρων σκαπάνην τε καὶ ἄγριον ἐν φρεσὶ θυμόν,
ἐς τύμβους πατέρων χρυσὸν ἴοι ποθέων·
ὁππότε καὶ τοῦτόν τις ἐμὸν περικαλλέα τύμβον 5
σκάψεν ἀτασθαλέων εἵνεκα κερδοσύνης.

BOOK VIII. 173-176

173.—*To those who build Churches out of Stones
taken from Tombs*

IT is paying honour to the martyrs always to die to life, remembering the great heavenly blood; but tombs are an honour to the dead. Let him who erects shrines to us out of the stones belonging to others lack himself a tomb.

174.—*On those who feast in Martyrs' Churches*

MARTYRS, ye poured your blood a great libation to God, and from God ye have fitting reward, shrines, hymns, congregations, the honour of prayers. But ye worshippers of the dead, do as the martyrs bid you, and keep away from tombs.

175.—*On the Same*

IN honour of the demons those who wished formerly to gain the favour of the demons celebrated impure banquets. This we Christians abolished, and instituted spiritual meetings for our martyrs. But now I am in some dread. List to me, ye revellers: ye desert us for the rites of devils.

176.—*On Violators of Tombs*

(The remaining Epigrams are all on the same Subject)

LET no man any longer drive a sturdy plough into the land; let him not sail the sea, nor bear a threatening spear, but with pickaxe and savage heart go to seek gold in the tombs of his fathers, now that some wicked man has dug up, for the sake of gain, this beautiful tomb of mine.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

177.—Ἄλλο

Ἐπτὰ βίοιο πέλει τάδε θαύματα· τείχος, ἄγαλμα,
 κήποι, πυραμίδες, νηός, ἄγαλμα, τάφος·
 ὄγδοον ἔσκον ἔγωγε πελώριος ἐνθάδε τύμβος,
 ὑψιπαγής, σκοπέλων τῶνδ' ἀποτῆλε θεῶν·
 πρῶτος δ' ἐν φθιμένοισιν αἰοίδιμος, ἔργον ἄπληστον 5
 τῆς σῆς, ἀνδροφόνε, μαινομένης παλάμης.

178.—Ἄλλο

Ἦν ὅτε ἦν ἀτίνακτος ἐγὼ τάφος οὔρεος ἄκρην
 πουλὺς ὑπερτέλλων τηλεφανῆς σκόπελος·
 νῦν δέ με θῆρ ἐτίναξεν ἐφέστιος εἵνεκα χρυσοῦ·
 ὦδε δ' ἐτινάχθην γείτονος ἐν παλάμαις.

179.—Κατὰ τυμβωρύχων

Τὸν τύμβοιο τόσου ληίστορα, ὃν πέρι πάντη
 λάων τετραπέδων ἀμφιθέει στέφανος,
 ἄξιον αὐτίκ' ἔην, αὐτῷ ἐνὶ σήματι θέντας
 αὐθις ἐπικλείσαι χάσματα δυσσεβεῖ.

180.—Κατὰ τυμβωρύχων

Ἔργον ἀλιτρὸν ὕπωπα, κεχηνότα τύμβον, ὀδεύων·
 χρυσοῦ ταῦτα πέλει ἔργματα τοῦ δολίου·
 εἰ μὲν χρυσὸν ἔχεις, εὖρες κακόν· εἰ δ' ἄρα κεινὸς
 ἔνθεν ἔβης, κενεὴν μήσαο δυσσεβίην.

181.—Εἰς τοὺς αὐτοὺς

Ὅσάτιον παράμειψα βροτῶν βίον· οὐδ' ἄρ' ἔμελλον
 ἐκφυγέειν παλάμας γείτονος οὐλομένας,
 ὅς με καὶ αἰπὺν ἔόντα χαμαὶ βάλε νηλεῖ θυμῷ,
 οὔτε θεὸν δείσας, οὔθ' ὀσίην φθιμένων.

¹ (1) The wall of Babylon, (2) The statue of Zeus at
 478

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THESE are the seven wonders of the world : a wall, a statue, gardens, pyramids, a temple, another statue, a tomb.¹ The eighth was I, this vast tomb rising high above these rocks ; and among the dead I am most celebrated, owing to the greed of thy furious hand, murderer.

178

I WAS once an undisturbed tomb, like a rock rising high above the mountain summit, and conspicuous from afar ; but now a beast of my own house has destroyed me for the sake of gold, and thus I was demolished by the hands of my neighbour.

179

FOR the spoiler of so fine a tomb, with a cornice of squared stones all round it, it were a fitting fate to put him in the tomb, and close on the impious wretch the gaps he made.

180

As I journeyed I saw an impious thing, a gaping tomb. This is the work of deceitful gold. If thou didst find gold, thou hast acquired an evil, but if thou wentest away empty thou hast got thee empty impiety.

181

How long did I outlive the life of man ! Yet it was not my fate to escape the destructive hands of my neighbour, who relentlessly cast me down, high as I was, fearing neither God nor the respect due to the dead.

Olympia, (3) the hanging gardens of Babylon, (4) the pyramids, (5) the temple of Diana at Ephesus, (6) the Colossus of Rhodes, (7) the Mausoleum.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

182.—Εἰς τοὺς αὐτοὺς

Ἵὸν τύμβων κακοεργὸν ἀλάστορα φεύγετε πάντες·
 ἦνιδ' ὄσῃν σκοπιῆν ῥήξατο ῥηϊδίως·
 οὐ μὲν ῥηϊδίως ἐρρήξατο· ἀλλ' ἀποτῆλε
 χάζεσθε· φθιμένους ὧδ' ἂν ἀρεσσάμεθα.

183.—Εἰς τοὺς αὐτοὺς

Λαίαι ὡς τι κακὸν προτιόσσομαι ἐγγύθεν ἤδη
 τοῖσί τε τυμβορύχοις, τοῖς τε περικτιύσιν,
 σήματος ὑψιθέοντος ὀλωλότος· ἀλλὰ τὸν ἐχθρὸν
 οἶδε δίκη· δακρύειν δ' ἡμέτερον φθιμένους.

184.—Εἰς τοὺς αὐτοὺς

Μαυσωλοῦ τάφος ἐστὶ πελώριος, ἀλλὰ Κάρεσσι
 τίμιος· οὗτις ἐκεῖ τυμβολέτις παλάμη·
 Καππαδόκεσσιν ἔγωγε μέγ' ἔξοχος, ἀλλὰ δέδορκας
 οἶα πάθον· στήλη γράψατε νεκροφόνου.

185.—Εἰς τοὺς αὐτοὺς

Τοῖχος ἐνὶ προπόδεσσι καὶ ὄρθιος· ἔνθεν ἔπειτα
 ὑπτίος, ἐκ λαγόνων εἰς ἐν ἀγειρομένων
 τύμβος ἔην, καθύπερθε λόφου λόφος· ἀλλὰ τί ταῦτα;
 οὐδὲν χρυσοφίλαις οἷ μ' ἐτίναξαν ὄλον.

186.—Εἰς τοὺς αὐτοὺς

Νεκρῶν νεκρὰ πέλοι καὶ μνήματα· ὅς δ' ἀνεγείρει
 τύμβον ἀριπρεπέα τῇ κόνι, τοῖα πάθοι·
 οὐ γὰρ ἂν οὗτος ἀνὴρ τὸν ἐμὸν τάφον ἐξαλάπαξεν,
 εἰ μὴ χρυσὸν ἔχειν ἤλπετο ἐκ νεκύων.

182

AVOID, all men, the wicked profaner of tombs. Lo! what a high tower has he broken down with ease; but retire far from him, and thus shall we please the dead.

183

WOE is me! I foresee some evil about to befall the profaners of tombs and the neighbours, now the lofty tomb has been destroyed. But Justice knows the enemy, and it is ours but to weep for the dead.

184

THE tomb of Mausolus is vast, but the Carians honour it; there are no desecrating hands there. I was chief among the Cappadocians, but you see what I have suffered. Write on the stele the name of the murderer of the dead.

185

THE lower courses of the tomb were perpendicular, but above this it was composed of four inclined flanks meeting in one. It was like a hill surmounting a hill. But what use was all this? It was nothing to the gold-seekers who demolished it entirely.

186

LET the monuments of the dead be dead too, and let him who erects a magnificent tomb to the dust meet with this fate. For that man would never have pillaged my tomb if he had not expected to get gold from the dead.

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GREEK ANTHOLOGY

187.—Εἰς τοὺς αὐτοὺς

Τίς τίνος; Οὐκ ἔρεει στήλη· πρὸ γὰρ ὄλετο τύμβου.
 Τίς χρόνος; Ἀρχαίης σῆμα τὸδ' ἐργασίης.
 Τίς δέ σ' ἐνήρατο; εἰπέ· φόνος τόδε. Χεῖρες ἀλιτραὶ
 γείτονος. Ὡς τί λάβη; Χρυσόν. Ἔχοι σκοτίνην.

188.—Εἰς τοὺς αὐτοὺς

Ὅστις ἐμὸν παρὰ σῆμα φέρεις πόδα, ἴσθι με ταῦτα
 τοῦ νεοκληρουόμου χερσὶ παθόντ' ἀδίκως·
 οὐ γὰρ ἔχον χρυσόν τε καὶ ἄργυρον, ἀλλ' ἔδοκῆθην,
 κάλλει μαρμαίρων τοσσατίων λαγόνων.

189.—Εἰς τοὺς αὐτοὺς

Στῆθι πέλας, καὶ κλαῦσον ἰδὼν τόδε σῆμα θανόντος,
 εἶποτ' ἔην, νῦν αὖτε τάφον δηλήμονος ἀνδρός·
 σῆμα πέλω μὴ τύμβον ἐγείρειε βροτὸς ἄλλος.
 τί πλέον, εἰ παλάμαισι φιλοχρύσοισιν ὑλείται;

190.—Εἰς τοὺς αὐτοὺς

Αἰῶν καὶ κληῖδες ἀμειδίητου θανάτοιου,
 καὶ λήθη, σκοτίης βένθεα, καὶ νέκυες,
 πῶς ἔτλη τύμβον τις ἐμὸν ἔπι χεῖρας ἐνεγκεῖν;
 πῶς ἔτλη; φθιμένων κήδεται οὐδ' ὀσίη;

191.—Εἰς τοὺς αὐτοὺς

Τέτρωμαι πληγῆσιν ἀεικελίησιν ὁ τύμβος
 τέτρωμ', ὡς τις ἀνὴρ ἐν δαὶ λευγαλέῃ.
 ταῦτα φίλα θνητοῖσι; τὸ δ' αἴτιον ὡς ἀθέμιστον·
 τὸν νέκυν οἶον ἔχων, χρυσὸν ἀποξέομαι.

“WHO and whose son?” “The slab will not tell you, for it perished before the tomb.” “What is the date?” “This is a tomb of old workmanship.” “And who slew thee, for this is murder?” “The criminal hands of my neighbour.” “To get what?” “Gold.” “May he dwell in darkness.”

LET whoever passes by my tomb be aware that I was injuriously treated by the new heir. I contained no gold and silver, but I looked as if I did so, glistening as I was with the beauty of so many faces.

STAND hard by and weep as ye look on this tomb of some dead man, if ever he existed, but which is now the tomb of an evil-doer. I am a monument proclaiming that none else should erect a tomb; for what does it serve, if it is to perish by hands greedy of gold?

AGES eternal, and locked portals of solemn death, and river of forgetfulness, and abysses of darkness, and ye dead, how did any man dare to lay hands on my tomb? How did he dare? Even religion does not protect the dead.

I, THE tomb, am wounded by shameful blows; I am wounded like a man in the fierce battle. Is this what pleases mortals? And how lawless the motive! I contain but a corpse, and am stripped of my gold.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

192.—Eis τοὺς αὐτούς

Πρὸς σε θεοῦ ξειῖου λιτάζομαι, ὅστις ἀμείβεις
 τύμβον ἐμόν, φράζειν· “Τοῖα πάθοις ὁ δράσας.”
 οὐκ οἶδ’ ὄντινα τύμβος ἔχει νέκυν· ἀλλ’ ἐρέω γε
 δάκρυ’ ἐπισπένδων· “Τοῖα πάθοις ὁ δράσας.”

193.—Eis τοὺς αὐτούς

Πάντα λιπών, γαίης τε μυχοὺς καὶ πείρατα πόντου,
 ἦλθες ἔχειν ποθέων χρυσὸν ἐμοῦ νέκυος.
 νεκρὸν ἔχω καὶ μῆνιν ὀλωλότος· ἦν τις ἐπέλθῃ,
 ταῦτ’ εἰ λείζῃ, δώσομεν ἀσπασίως.

194.—Eis τοὺς αὐτούς

Εἴ σοι χρυσὸν ἔδωκα μόνῳ μόνος, οὐκ ἐφύλασσε
 τοῦθ’ ὅπερ εἰλήφεις; ἢ κακὸς ἦσθ’ ἂν ἄγαν.
 εἰ δὲ τάφον σκάπτεις, τὴν αἰδέσιμον παραθήκην,
 καὶ τόδ’ ἐπὶ χρυσῶ, ἄξιος, εἰπέ, τίνος;

195.—Eis τοὺς αὐτούς

Τοὺς ζῶντας κατόρυσσε· τί γὰρ νεκροὺς κατορύσ-
 σεις;
 ἄξιοί εἰσι τάφων, οἳ σὲ ζῆν εἶασαν οὔτω,
 τὸν τῶν οἰχομένων ὑβριστὴν καὶ φιλόχρυσον.

196.—Eis τοὺς αὐτούς

Καὶ σύ, τάλαν, παλάμησι τεαῖς ἢ μύστιν ἔδωδῃν
 δέξῃ θαρσαλέως, ἢ θεὸν ἀγκαλέσεις
 χείρεσιν αἷς διόρυξας ἐμὸν τάφον; ἢ ῥα δίκαιοι
 οὐδὲν ἔχουσι πλέον, εἰ σὺ τάλαντα φύγοις.

192

“ I BESEECH thee, who passest by my tomb, by that God who protects strangers to say, ‘ May the like befall thee who did it.’ ” “ I know not who lies in the tomb, but shedding on it a tear I will say, ‘ May the like befall thee who did it.’ ”

193

NEGLECTING all else, the bowels of the earth and the uttermost seas, thou comest lusting to get gold from my corpse. I hold but a corpse and the wrath of the dead. If anyone attack me to rob me of these things I will give him them gladly.

194

If I had given thee gold without the cognisance of any, wouldest thou not have kept for me what thou didst receive? Otherwise thou wouldest have been very wicked. But if thou diggest up a tomb, a solemn trust, and this for the sake of gold, say of what art thou worthy?

195

BURY the living, for why dost thou bury the dead? They are worthy of burial, who thus allowed thee to live, insulter of the departed and luster after gold.

196

WRETCH, shalt thou take boldly in thy hands the mystic food, or invoke God with those hands which broke into my tomb? The just, indeed, have no profit if thou dost escape the scales of Justice.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

197.—Εἰς τοὺς αὐτοὺς

Φησὶ Δίκη· “Τίς πίστις, ὅτ’ ὄλεσας ὃν λαγόνεσσι
σῆσιν ἔδωκα, νέκυν, γαῖα φίλη, φθίμενον;”
“Οὐ γαίη μ’ ἐτίναξεν· ἀτάσθαλος ὄλεσεν ἀνὴρ,
καὶ φιλοκερδείης εἶνεκα. τοῦτον ἔχε.”

198.—Εἰς τοὺς αὐτοὺς

Πρόσθε τάδ’ ἦεν ἄσυλα· θεός, νέκυς. ἀλλὰ θεὸς μὲν
ἴλαος· εἰ δὲ νέκυς, ὄψεθ’ ὁ τυμβολέτης.

199.—Εἰς τοὺς αὐτοὺς

Ἦ ῥά σε δινήσουσιν Ἑρινύες· αὐτὰρ ἔγωγε
κλαύσομ’ ἀποφθιμένους, κλαύσομ’ ἄγος παλάμης.

200.—Εἰς τοὺς αὐτοὺς

Λήξατε, τυμβοχόοι, ναὶ λήξατε βένθεσι γαίης
κεύθειν τοὺς φθιμένους· εἴξατε τυμβολέταις.
νεκρῶν καὶ τάδε γ’ ἐστὶ σοφίσματα, ὡς φιλόχρυσον
εὖρωσιν παλάμην, σήματα τοῖα χέειν.

201.—Εἰς τοὺς αὐτοὺς

Τίς σ’ ἀνέηκεν, ἄπληστε, τόσον κακὸν ἀντὶ τόσοιο
κέρδεος ἀλλάξαι, μηδὲ παρεσταότος;

202.—Εἰς τοὺς αὐτοὺς

Στῆλαι καὶ τύμβοι, μέγα χαίρετε, σήματα νεκρῶν·
οὐκέτι κηρύξω μνήμασι τοὺς φθιμένους,
ἠνίκα τὸν περίφαντον ἐμὸν τάφον ὄλεσε γείτων.
Γαῖα φίλη, σὺ δέ μοι δέχνησο τοὺς φθιμένους.

197

QUOTH Justice, "What faith is there, since thou, dear earth, hast destroyed him whom I entrusted to thy womb?" "It was not the earth that disturbed me; a wicked man destroyed me, and for the sake of gain. Lay hold on him."

198

FORMERLY these two were inviolate, God and the dead. God is merciful, but the destroyer of tombs will see if the dead is or not.

199

THE Furies shall torture thee, but I will weep for the dead and for the guilt of thy hand.

200

CEASE, ye builders of tombs; yea, cease to hide the dead in the depths of the earth. Give way before the destroyers of tombs. This is a device¹ of the dead to erect such tombs in order that they may meet with a hand that lusts for gold.

201

WHO prompted thee, insatiable man, to exchange such a crime for such a gain, and that gain non-existent?

202

FAREWELL ye gravestones and tombs, the monuments of the dead! I will no longer proclaim the names of the dead on their tombs now that my neighbour has destroyed my handsome tomb. Dear Earth, I pray thee to receive the dead.

¹ The sense is obscure.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

203.—Πρὸς τοὺς αὐτοὺς

Στῆλαι, καὶ πλακόεντες ἐν οὖρεσιν, ἔργα γιγάντων,
 τύμβοι, καὶ φθιμένων ἄφθιτε μνημοσύνη,
 σεισμὸς πάντα βράσειεν, ἐμοῖς νεκέσσειν ἀρήγων,
 οἷς ἐπι χεῖρ ὀλοὴ ἦλθε σιδηροφόρος.

204.—Πρὸς τοὺς αὐτοὺς

Ἦνικα τὸν περίβωτον ἐπ' οὖρεος, ἄγριε Τιτάν,
 τύμβον ἀνερρήξω, πῶς ἔσιδες νέκυας,
 ὡς δ' ἔσιδες, πῶς χεῖρες ἐπ' ὀστέα; ἢ τάχα κέν σε
 τῇ σχέθον, εἰ θέμις ἦν τοῖσδ' ἓνα τύμβον ἔχειν.

205.—Πρὸς τοὺς αὐτοὺς

Σήματα, καὶ σποδιή, καὶ ὀστέα, οἳ τε πάρεδροι
 δαίμονες, οἳ φθιμένοι ναίετε τόνδε λόφον,
 τόνδ' ἀλιτρὸν τίνυσθε, ὃς ὑμέας ἐξαλάπαξεν.
 τῶν δὲ περικτιόνων δάκρυον ὕμμιν ὅσον.

206.—Κατὰ τυμβωρύχων

Τύμβοι, καὶ σκοπιαί, καὶ οὖρα, καὶ παροδίται,
 κλαύσατε τύμβον ἐμόν, κλαύσατε τυμβολέτην·
 ἤχῳ δ' ἐκ σκοπέλων πυματηγόρος ἀντιαχείτω
 τῶνδε περικτιόνων· “Κλαύσατε τυμβολέτην.”

207.—Εἰς τοὺς αὐτοὺς

Κτείνετε, ληΐζεσθε, κακοὶ κακοκερδέες ἄνδρες·
 οὔτις ἐπισχῆσει τὴν φιλοχρημοσύνην.
 εἰ τὰδ' ἔτλης, κακοεργέ, κακόφρονος εἵνεκα χρυσοῦ,
 πᾶσι τειν ἐπέχειν ἀρπαλέην παλάμην.

203

YE gravestones and broad tombs in the hills, the work of giants, and thou eternal memory of the departed, may an earthquake shake you all to pieces, coming to the aid of my dead, whom the destructive hand, armed with the pick, attacks.

204

WHEN, savage Titan, thou didst break into the famous tomb on the hill, how didst thou dare to look on the dead, and, looking on them, how to touch the bones? Verily they would have caught thee and kept thee there, if it were permitted to thee to share their tomb.

205

TOMBS, and dust, and bones, and attendant spirits who dwell in this mound, take vengeance on the wicked man who pillaged you. How the neighbours weep for you!

206

TOMBS, and summits, and hills, and passers by, weep for my tomb and weep for its destroyer. And may echo, that repeats the last words, cry from these neighbouring hills, "Weep for the destroyer."

207

SLAY and plunder, ye evil men, lovers of filthy lucre; none will check your love of money. If thou hadst the courage to do this for the sake of evil-counselling gold, venture to lay thy rapacious hand on all things.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

208.—Εἰς τοὺς αὐτοὺς

Οὗτος ἔπερσεν ἔμῳ φίλιον τάφον ἐλπίδι κούφῃ,
 ὃν μόνον κτεάνων ἔνθεν ἀπήλθον ἔχων·
 καὶ τοῦτόν τις ἀλιτρὸς εἰς παλάμαις ὀλέσειεν,
 ἐκ δ' ὀλέσας τύμβου τῆλε βάλοι πατέρων.

209.—Εἰς τοὺς αὐτοὺς

Τίς τὸν ἔμῳ διέπερσε φίλον τάφον, οὔρεος ἄκρης
 τῆσδ' ἀναειρόμενον ἠλίκον ὄσσατις;
 χρυσὸς ἔθηξε μάχαιραν ἐπ' ἀνδράσι· χρυσὸς ἀπ-
 ληστον
 κύμασι χειμερίοις ὤλεσε ναυσιβάτην·
 καὶ μὲ χρυσὸς ἔπερσε μέγαν περικαλλέα τύμβον
 ἐλπισθεῖς· χρυσοῦ δεύτερα πάντ' ἀδίκους.

210.—Εἰς τοὺς αὐτοὺς

Πολλάκι ναυηγοῖο δέμας κατέχωσεν ὀδίτης
 κύμασι πλαζόμενον, πολλάκι θηρολέτου·
 ἤδη καὶ πολέμῳ τις ὃν ὤλεσεν· ἀλλ' ἐμὲ γείτων
 χωσθέντ' ἄλλοτρίαις χερσὶν ἔπερσε τάφον.

211.—Εἰς τοὺς αὐτοὺς

ᾠ χρυσοῦ δολίοιο, πόσον κακὸν ἔπλεο θνητοῖς·
 ζῶσιν καὶ φθιμένοις χεῖρα φέρεις ἀδικῶν·
 οἷς γὰρ ἔμῳ τύμβον τε καὶ ὄστέα δῶκα φυλάσσειν,
 τῶνδ' ὑπο ταῖς μιαραῖς ἐξολόμην παλάμαις.

212.—Εἰς τοὺς αὐτοὺς

Πάντ' ἔθανεν νεκύεσσι. τί παίζομεν; οὔτις ἔτ' αἰδῶς
 ἐκ ζώντων φθιμένοις· δέρκεο τόνδε τάφον,
 ὃν γ' ἐλπίς χρυσοῖο διῶλεσε, τόσσον ἔοντα
 θαῦμα παρερχομένοις, θαῦμα περικτίοσιν.

208

THIS man, in vain hope, pillaged my dear tomb, the only one of my possessions I carried away with me. Let some other sinner's hands destroy him in turn, and afterwards cast him afar from the tombs of his fathers.

209

WHO pillaged my dear tomb that rose so high above this mighty mountain summit? It is gold that sharpens the sword against the life of man, and gold makes the greedy navigator to perish in the wintry seas. I, too, this great and beautiful tomb, was pillaged in the hope of gold. All other things are second to gold in the eyes of the wicked.

210

MANY a traveller has buried the body of a shipwrecked man found tossing on the waves, and many a one the body of a man slain by beasts. Often has an enemy buried him whom he slew in war, but my neighbour has pillaged this tomb not the work of his own hands.

211

O DECEITFUL gold, what an evil thou art for man! Thou raisest the hand of the wicked against both dead and living. For I perished by the accursed hands of those into whose care I bequeathed my tomb and bones.

212

ALL is dead for the dead. Why do we trifle? There is no shame left among the living for the dead. Look at this tomb, that was such a wonder to travellers and the neighbours, destroyed for the hope of gold.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

213.—Εἰς τοὺς αὐτοὺς

Λίσσομαι ἤν γε θάνω, ποταμῶ δέμας ἢ ἐ κύνεσσιν
ρίψατε, ἢ ἐ πυρὶ δάψατε παντοφάγω·
λώϊον ἢ παλάμησι φιλοχρύσοισιν ὀλέσθαι.
δεΐδια, τόνδε τάφον τοῖα παθόνθ' ὀρώων.

214.—Ἄλλο

Δήποτε Κῦρος ἀναξ βασιλήϊον ὡς ἀνέωξεν
τύμβον ἐπὶ χρυσῶ, γράμμα τόδ' εὔρε μόνον·
“Οἴγειν ἀπλήστοιο τάφους χερός.” ὡς δὲ σὺ τόσσου
σῆμα τόδ' οὐχ ὀσίαις οἶξας, ἄνερ, παλάμαις.

215.—Εἰς τοὺς αὐτοὺς

Ὅς κακὸς οὐ φθιμένοισι, τάχ' ἂν φθιμένοισιν ἀρήγοι·
ὅς δ' οὐδὲ φθιμένοις, οὐποτ' ἂν οὐ φθιμένοις.
ὡς δὲ σὺ τοῖς φθιμένοισιν ἐπεὶ τάφον ἐξαλίπαξας,
οὐποτ' ἂν οὐ φθιμένοις χεῖρα φέροις ὀσίην.

216.—Πρὸς τοὺς αὐτοὺς

Μαρτύρομ'· οὐδὲν ἔχω· πτωχὸς νέκυς ἐνθάδε κεῖμαι·
μή με τεαῖς ἀτίσης τυμβοφόνοις παλάμαις·
οὐδὲ γὰρ οὗτος ἔχεν χρυσὸν τάφος, ἀλλ' ἐδαίχθη·
πάντα φιλοχρύσοις ἔμβατα· φεῦγε Δίκη.

217.—Πρὸς τοὺς αὐτοὺς

Οἱ τύμβοι “Φθιμένοισιν ἀρήξατε” εἶπον ἅπαντες,
ἠνίχ' ὁ λυσσήεις τόνδ' ἐτίνασσε τάφον.
οἱ νέκυες τύμβοισι· “Τί ῥέξομεν; αὐθις ἀέρθη
ὡς ἐπὶ βουκτασίη γαῖαν ἀφεῖσα Δίκη.”

213

I BESEECH ye, if I die, throw my body into a river or to the dogs, or consume it in the all-devouring fire. That is better than to perish by hands greedy of gold. I am in dread as I look on this tomb which has met with this fate.

214

KING CYRUS once, when he opened a royal tomb for the sake of gold, found only this inscription: "To open tombs is the work of an insatiable hand." So hast thou opened this great tomb with impious hands (and in vain).

215

HE who is evil to the living might, perhaps, help the dead, but who helps not the dead would never help the living. So thou, since thou hast plundered the tomb of the dead, wouldst never reach out a pious hand to the living.

216

I AVER I have nothing; it is a poor corpse that lies here. Do me no injury with thy tomb-slaying hands. This tomb next me never had any gold in it, but yet it was plundered. All is accessible to gold-seekers. Fly from hence, Justice.

217

THE tombs all cried "Help the dead!" when the furious spoiler was breaking up this tomb. The dead cry to the tombs, "What shall we do? Justice has left the earth and flown up to heaven again, even as she did at the first slaying of oxen."

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

218.—Ὅμοίως

Ἦλυθεν εἰς Ἀΐδην τις· ὁ δ' ἔπτατο· ἄλλος ὄλεσσε
θῆρας· ὁ δὲ πλεκτὸν νιέϊ τευῖξε δόμον·
τούτων οὗτος ἀνὴρ οὐ δεύτερον ἔργον ἔρεξει,
τόνδε τάφον ῥήξας χείρεσιν οὐχ ὀσίαις.

219.—Πρὸς τοὺς αὐτοὺς

Εἰ τόσον ἔργον ἔγειρας ὀλωλότι, οὐ μέγα θαῦμα·
εἰ δὲ τόσον διέπερσας, αἰοίδιμος ἐσσομένοισιν·
καί σέ τις ἐν μεγάλοισιν ἀριθμήσει κακοεργοῖς,
τύμβον ἀναρρήξαιθ', ὃν καὶ τρομέουσι φονῆες.

220.—Πρὸς τοὺς αὐτοὺς

Χρυσὸς μὲν Ῥοδίοισιν ἐπέκλυσε· σοὶ δ' ἀπὸ τύμβων
χρυσὸν φέρει σίδηρος, ὃς κακὸν φέρει·
ὄρουσ' ὄρουσε πάντα· ἦ τάχ' ἂν σέ τις
τύμβος κ' ἐξολέσειε πεσών, νεκύεσσι δ' ἀρήγοι.

221.—Εἰς τοὺς αὐτοὺς

Τύμβος ἔην· νῦν δ' εἰμὶ λίθων χύσις, οὐκέτι τύμβος.
ταῦτα φιλοχρύσοις εὔαδε· ποία δίκη.

222.—Ἄλλο

Αἰαῖ καὶ τέφρη γενόμην, καὶ χεῖρας ἀλιτρῶν
οὐκ ἔφυγον· χρυσοῦ τίπτε χερειότερον;

¹ It is not known to whom he alludes.

² In audacity.

218

ONE (Orpheus) descended to Hades, a second (Daedalus) flew, another (Heracles) slew beasts, another made a woven house for his son.¹ Not second² to those was the work of the man who broke down this tomb with his unholy hands.

219

IF thou didst erect such a structure to the dead it is naught to marvel at, but if thou didst destroy so great a work posterity shall celebrate thee, and thou shalt be reckoned among the great criminals in having broken down a tomb that made its very murderers tremble.

220

IT once rained gold on Rhodes,³ and the iron that brings evil brings gold to thee from tombs. Dig them all up; perhaps some tomb will fall on thee and help the dead.

221

I WAS a tomb, but I am now a heap of stones no longer a tomb. Such was the pleasure of the violators. What justice is this!

222

ALAS! I was burnt to ashes and escaped not the hand of the wicked. What is worse than gold?

³ Pindar's words (*Ol.* vii, 34) that Zeus "rained gold" on Rhodes were at least generally understood literally, whether he meant them to be so understood or not.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

223.—Πρὸς τοὺς αὐτοὺς

Ἄζομαι ἀνδρομέης γενεῆς ὑπερ, εἴ σε τις ἔτλη,
τύμβε, χαμαὶ βαλέειν οὐχ ὀσίαις παλάμαις.

224.—Πρὸς τοὺς αὐτοὺς

Τύμβος ἐγώ, σκοπιή τις ἀπ' οὔρεος· ἀλλὰ με χεῖρες
θῆκαν ἴσον δαπέδω· τίς τιάδ' ἄνωξε νόμος;

225.—Εἰς τοὺς αὐτοὺς

Οὗτος ἐμὸς δόμος ἦεν ὀλωλότος· ἀλλὰ σίδηρος
ἦλθ' ἐπ' ἐμῷ τύμβῳ· σὸν δόμον ἄλλος ἔχει.

226.—Εἰς τοὺς αὐτοὺς

Τὴν σκαπάνην ἐπ' ἄρουραν, ἐμῷ δ' ἐπὶ σήματι
βάλλειν
δάκρυα, μὴ παλάμας· ἦδε δίκη φθιμένων.

227.—Εἰς τοὺς αὐτοὺς

Τὴν σκαπάνην ἐπ' ἄρουραν· ἐμοῦ δ' ἀποχάζεο
τύμβου,
χάζεο· οὐδὲν ἔχω πλὴν ζακότων νεκύων.

228.—Εἰς τοὺς αὐτοὺς

Εἴ σ', ἄπληστε, τάφων δηλήμονα τοῖον ἐώλπειν,
πάσσαλος ἂν τῆδε καὶ τροχὸς ἐκρέματο.

229.—Εἰς τοὺς αὐτοὺς

Τίπτε μ' ἀνοχλίζεις κενεὸν τάφον; ὅστέα μούνα
κεύθω καὶ σποδιὴν τοῖσιν ἐπερχομένοις.

BOOK VIII. 223-229

223

I AM ashamed for the race of men if one ventured,
O tomb, to cast thee down with unholy hands.

224

I WAS a tomb, a watch-tower on the mountain, but
the hands of man laid me level with the ground.
What law enjoined this?

225

THIS was my home after death, but iron attacked
my tomb. May another possess thy home!

226

USE the mattock for husbandry, but on my tomb
shed tears and lay no violent hands. That is justice
to the dead.

227

USE the mattock for husbandry, but retire from
my tomb. It contains naught but the wrathful
dead.

228

IF I had known, thou man of greed, that thou
wert such a destroyer of tombs, a stake and a wheel
had hung here.

229

WHY dost thou disturb me, an empty tomb? I
contain nothing for those who attack me but bones
and dust.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

230.—Εἰς τοὺς αὐτοὺς

Τύμβος ἐγώ, τύμβων πανυπέρτατος· ἀλλ' ἐμὲ ᾤξει,
 ὡς τινα τῶν πολλῶν, ἀνδροφόνος παλάμη·
 ἀνδροφόνος παλάμη με διώλεσε· λήξατε τύμβων,
 θνητοί, καὶ κτερέων. δεῦτ' ἐπὶ νεκρά, κύνες·
 δεῦτ' ἐπὶ νεκρά, κύνες. χρυσοῦ διφήτορες ἄνδρες 5
 ἤδη καὶ νεκῶν χρυσολογοῦσι κόνιν.

231.—Εἰς τοὺς αὐτοὺς

Ἄλλος τύμβον ἔγειρε, σὺ δ' ὤλεσας· ἄλλος ἐγείρει
 σὸν τάφον, εἶγε θέμις· ἄλλος ἔραζε βάλαι.

232.—Εἰς τοὺς αὐτοὺς

Ἦδη καὶ νεκύεσσιν ἐπέχραον οἱ φιλόχρυσοι·
 φεύγετε ἐκ τύμβων, εἰ σθένος, οἱ φθίμενοι.

233.—Εἰς τοὺς αὐτοὺς

Τίπτε μ' ἀνοχλίζεις; νεκῶν ἀμενηνὰ κάρηνα
 μούνα φέρω· τύμβων ὅστέα πλοῦτος ἅπας.

234.—Εἰς τοὺς αὐτοὺς

Δαίμονας, οἳ με ἔχουσιν, ἀλεύεο· οὔτι γὰρ ἄλλο
 τύμβος ἔχω· τύμβων ὅστέα πλοῦτος ἅπας.

235.—Εἰς τοὺς αὐτοὺς

Εἰ χρυσοῦ δόμος ἦεν ὅλος τάφος, ᾧ φιλόχρυσε,
 οὔποτ' ἔδει τοίην χεῖρα φέρειν φθιμένοις.

BOOK VIII. 230-235

230

I AM a tomb surpassing all other tombs in height, but murderous hands opened me as if I had been one of the many. Murderous hands destroyed me. Cease from building tombs and celebrating funerals, ye mortals. Come to the bodies, ye dogs! Come to the bodies, ye dogs! Seekers after gold gather gold now from the dust of the dead too.

231

ANOTHER man erected the tomb, and thou didst destroy it. Let another erect thy tomb, if Heaven permits it, and another lay it low.

232

Now the gold-seekers attack the dead, too. Fly from your tombs, ye dead, if ye have the strength.

233

WHY dost thou heave up my stones? I contain naught but the feeble dead. The tomb's sole riches are bones.

234

AVOID the wrath of the spirits who haunt me, for I contain nothing else; the tomb's sole riches are bones.

235

IF the whole tomb were built of gold, never, ye gold hunters, should ye thus have laid hands on the dead.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

236.—Εἰς τοὺς αὐτούς

Λήθη καὶ σιγῇ νεκύων γέρας· ὃς δ' ἀλάπαξεν,
οὗτος ἐμὸν πολλοῖς θῆκεν ἄεισμα τάφον.

237.—Ὅμοίως

Πάντ' ἔχετε ζῶοντες· ἐμοὶ δ' ὀλίγοι τε φίλοι τε
λᾶες τῷ φθιμένῳ· φεῖδεο τοῦ νέκυος.

238.—Πρὸς τοὺς αὐτούς

Οὐ χρυσοῦ δόμος εἰμί· τί τέμνομαι; αὐτὸς ἔγωγε
τύμβος, ὃν ὀχλίσεις· πλοῦτος ἐμοῦ νέκυες.

239.—Ὅμοίως

Τύμβος ἐγὼ κλέος ἦα περικτιόνων ἀνθρώπων·
ἴνυ δ' εἰμὶ στήλη χειρὸς ἀλιτροτάτης.

240.—Εἰς τοὺς αὐτούς

Εἰ λίην φιλόχρυσον ἔχεις κέαρ, ἄλλον ὀρύσσειν
χρυσόν· ἐμοὶ δ' οὐδὲν πλὴν φθιμένων κτερέων.

241.—Ὅμοίως

Μὴ δείξης μερόπεσσι γυμνὸν νέκυν, ἢ σε γυμνώσει
ἄλλος· ὁ δὲ χρυσὸς πολλακίς ἐστὶν ὄναρ.

242.—Εἰς τοὺς αὐτούς

Οὐχ ἄλις ἦε βροτοῖσι βροτοὺς ἐπὶ χεῖρας ἰάλλειν,
ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐκ νεκύων σπεύδετε χρυσὸν ἔχειν;

BOOK VIII. 236-242

236

FORGETFULNESS and silence are the privileges of the dead. But he who despoiled me has made my tomb a theme of song for many.

237

YE have all ye wish, ye living, but I, the dead, only my few dear stones. Spare the dead.

238

I AM not a house of gold. Why am I broken? The tomb thou hackest to pieces is but a tomb. All my wealth consists of corpses.

239

THIS tomb was the glory of the neighbouring peoples, but is now the monument of a most wicked hand.

240

IF thy hand lust too much for gold, dig up other gold. I contain nothing but the remains of the dead.

241

SHOW not to men the naked corpse, or another shall strip thee. Often gold is but a dream.

242

WAS it not enough for men to lay hands on men, but from the dead, too, ye strive to get gold?

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

243.—Ὅμοίως

Ἐμετέροις τύμβοισιν ἀρήξατε, οἱ τόδ' ὀρώντες
σῆμα δαΐχθ' ἔν ὄσον. λεύσατε τυμβολέτην.

244.—Εἰς τοὺς αὐτοὺς

Τίς με τὸν ἔξ αἰῶνος ἀκινήτοισι λίθοισι
κευθόμενον θνητοῖς δεῖξε πένητα νέκυν;

245.—Ὅμοίως

Τίπτε τάφον διέκερσας ἐμόν, τάλαν; ὡς διακέρσαι
σοί γε θεὸς βιοτήν, ᾧ φιλόχρυσον ἄγος.

246.—Εἰς τοὺς αὐτοὺς

Μῦθος Τάρταρος ἦεν, ἐπεὶ τάφον οὐκ ἂν ἔωξεν
οὗτος ἀνήρ· οἴμοι, ὡς βραδύπους σύ, Δίκη.

247.—Ὅμοίως

Ὡς βραδύπους σύ, Δίκη, καὶ Τάρταρος οὐκέτι δεινός·
οὐ γὰρ ἂν οὗτος ἀνήρ τόνδ' ἀνέωξε τάφον.

248.—Εἰς τοὺς αὐτοὺς

Ὡμοσα τοὺς φθιμένους, καὶ ὥμοσα Τάρταρον αὐτον,
μήποτε τυμβολέταις εὐμένες ὄμμα φέρειν.

249.—Ὅμοίως

Οὔρεα καὶ πρῶνες τὸν ἐμὸν τάφον ὥς τιν' ἑταῖρον
κλαύσατε· πᾶς δὲ πέσοι τῷ σφε τεμόντι λίθος.

BOOK VIII. 243-249

243

COME to the help of your tomb, ye who see this great tomb laid waste. Stone the despoiler.

244

WHO exhibited me to men, the poor corpse hidden for ages by undisturbed stones?

245

WHY hast thou, wretch, despoiled my tomb? So may God despoil thy life, accursed hunter after gold!

246

TARTARUS is, then, a myth, or this man would never have opened this tomb. Alas! Justice, how slow are thy feet!

247

How slow-footed art thou, Justice, and Tartarus is no longer a terror. Or else this man had not opened the tomb.

248

I SWORE by the dead, and by Tartarus itself, never to look with kind eyes on despoilers of tombs.

249

MOUNTAINS and hills, weep for my tomb as for a friend. Let every stone fall on him who broke into it.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY

250.—Εἰς τοὺς αὐτοὺς

Πλούσιός εἰμι πένης· τύμβῳ πολὺς, ἔνδον ἄχρυσος·
ἴσθι καθυβρίζων νεκρὸν ἀσυλότατον.

251.—Ὅμοίως

Κὰν στῆς πυθμένος ἄχρῖς ἐμοῦς κευθμῶνας ὀρύσσων,
μόχθος σοὶ τὸ πέρασ ὅστέα μούνον ἔχει.

252.—Εἰς τοὺς αὐτοὺς

Τέμνετε, τέμνετε ᾧδε· πολύχρυσος γὰρ ὁ τύμβος
τοῖς ποθέουσι λίθους· τᾶλλα δὲ πάντα κόνις.

253.—Ὅμοίως

Γαῖα φίλη, μὴ σοῖσι θανόνθ' ὑποδέχυσσο κόλπους
τὸν τυμβωρυχίης κέρδεσι τερπόμενον.

254.—Ὅμοίως

Ἐβριστῆς ἐπ' ἐμ' ἦλθε τὸν οὐ ζῶοντα σίδηρος·
καὶ χρυσὸν ποθέων εὔρε πένητα νέκυν.

BOOK VIII. 250-254

250

I AM a rich poor man, rich in my tomb, but within lacking gold. Know that thou insultest a corpse that hath no booty at all for thee.

251

EVEN if thou stayest digging up my recesses from the bottom, the end of all thy labour will be to find but bones.

252

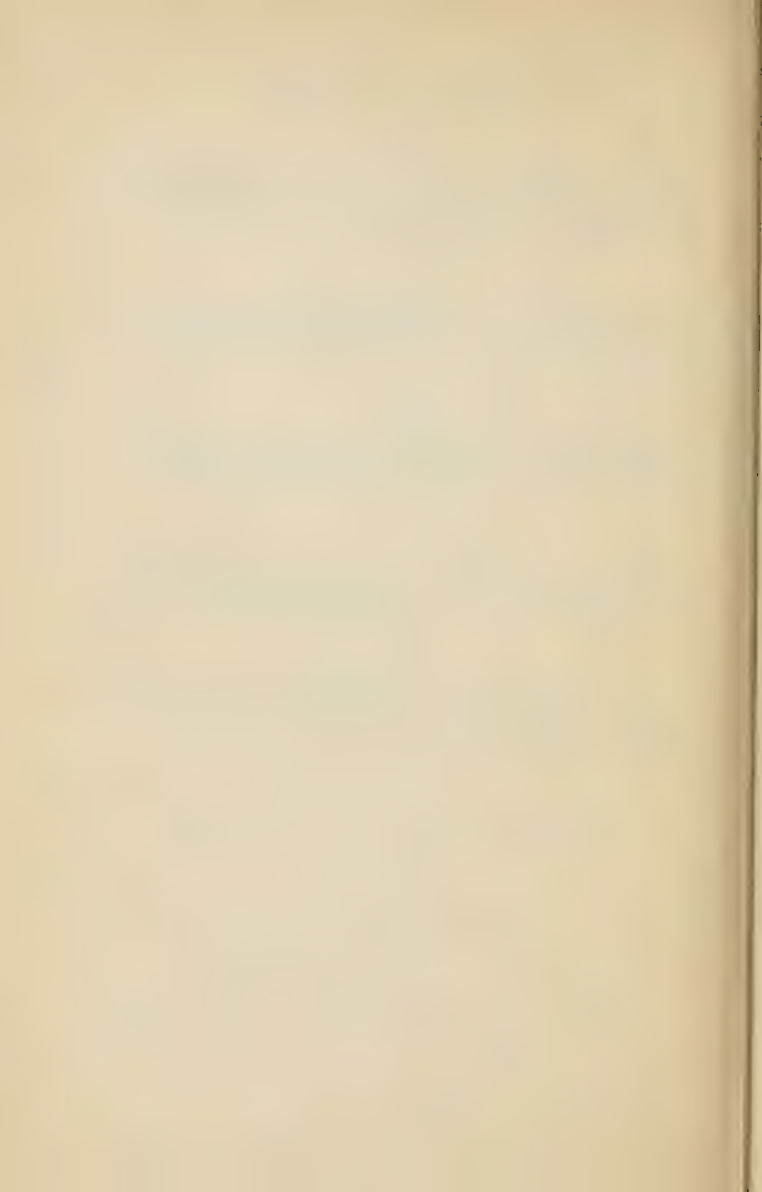
BREAK, break here; the tomb is rich in gold to them who seek stones. Otherwise it hath but dust.

253

DEAR Earth, receive not in thy bosom, when dead, the man who rejoices in gain gotten from breaking into tombs.

254

THE profaning steel attacked me, the dead, and seeking for gold, found but a needy corpse.



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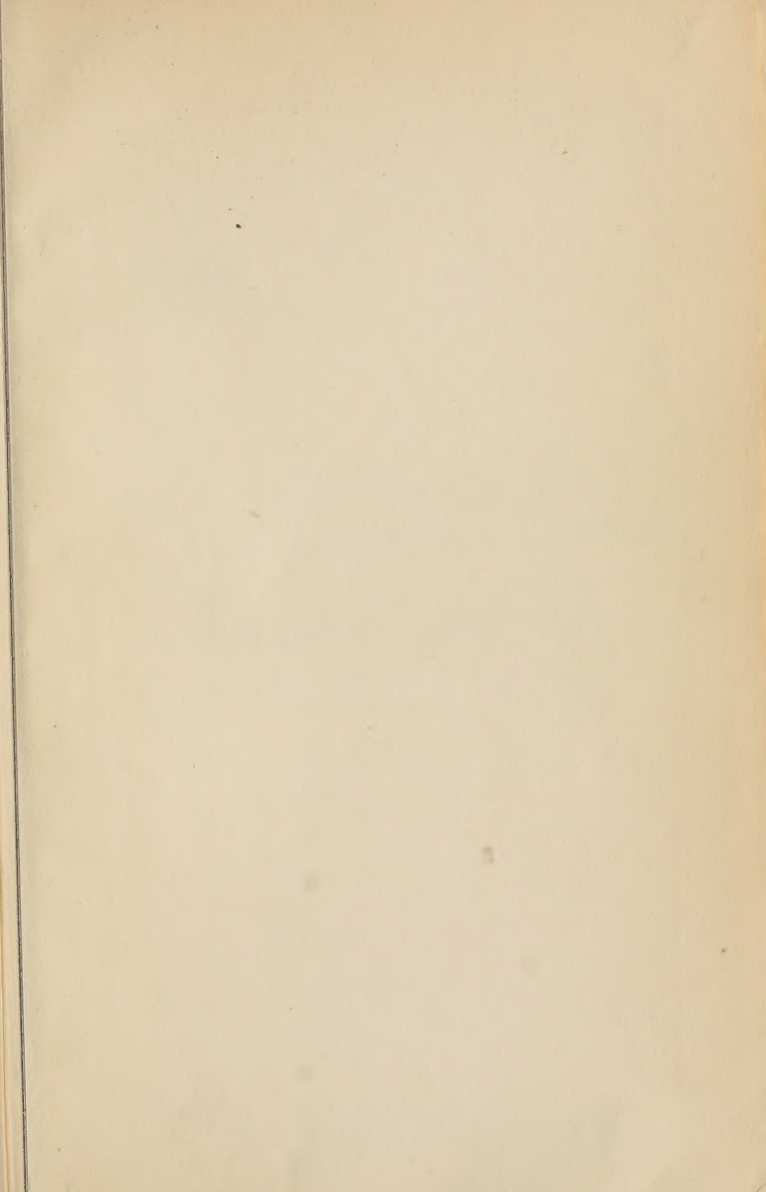
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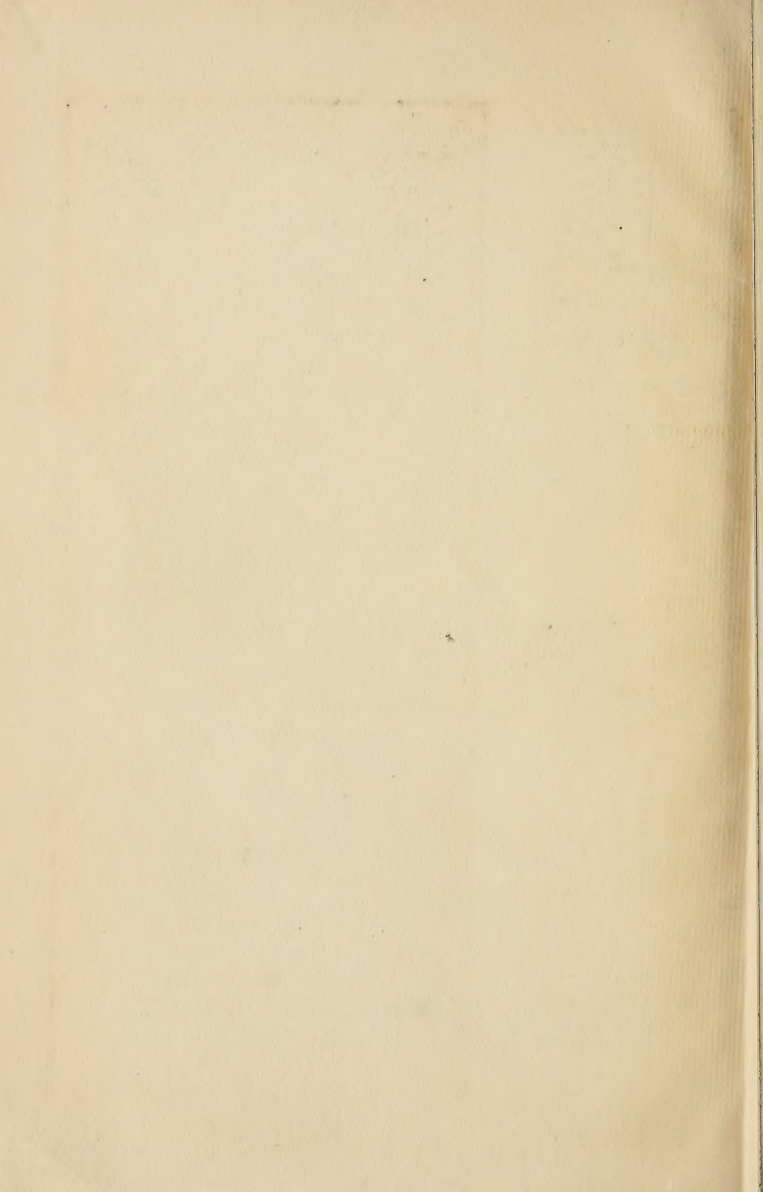
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