



HISTORIA APOLLONII REGIS TYRI

Edited by Hugh McElroy

About this edition

This edition of the anonymous *Historia Apollonii Regis Tyri* is designed for anyone who wishes to use the text for extensive reading. As a short, connected work of narrative prose, it is an ideal text to read for those working to stronger reading fluency in Latin. The plot, despite its simplicity, is engaging. Like much ancient prose fiction, there are holes in the narrative logic, but the dramatic irony woven throughout the plot draws the reader along, eager to find out how it all ends up. The syntax is simple and there is considerable repetition of phrases and sentences. Of the nearly 12,000 words in the text, roughly 9,000 are Dickinson College Commentaries core vocabulary items. In short, this is a Latin text that can be read for pleasure by students relatively early in their Latin learning journey.

Latin text is given on the right hand page and is macronized. A running vocabulary for each page can be found on the left hand page. All words not in the Dickinson College Commentaries [core vocabulary](#) can be found at their first appearance on each page. There are a few exceptions to this. Words whose dictionary entries are not in the DCC core, but whose meaning is likely easily understood have been omitted. It is presumed, for example, that the reader recognizes *dea -ae* f. as the feminine equivalent of *deus -ī* m.

Reading notes and brief explanations of cultural material are given in footnotes at the bottom of the page. All reading help is given on one of the two pages of each spread. Readers who wish to consult a more complete commentary should turn to Konstan and Roberts' excellent and affordable Bryn Mawr Commentary. For a more intensive, exhaustive, and expensive dive into the text and its transmission, and a more granular commentary on the Latin and the narrative, Kortekaas's critical edition of the text and commentary are unrivaled. They have enriched my understanding of this fascinating text considerably. There is considerable disagreement on the origins (Greek or Latin) and the nature of the text (Christian or not). These are fascinating, but familiarity with the outlines of the arguments is not required to enjoy the work.

Vocabulary lists compiled using the [Bridge](#) Lemmatizer (errors mine)

Macrons added with Johan Winge's [Latin Macronizer](#) (errors mine)

Editions and Commentaries

Konstan, David., Roberts, Michael. *Historia Apollonii Regis Tyri*. United States: Thomas Library, Bryn Mawr College, 1988.

Kortekaas, G. A. A.. *Historia Apollonii Regis Tyri : prolegomena, text edition of the two principal Latin recensions, bibliography, indices and appendices*. Netherlands: Bouma's Boekhuis, 1984.

Kortekaas, G. A. A.. *Commentary on the Historia Apollonii Regis Tyri*. Boston: Brill, 2007.

Translations

Archibald, Elizabeth., Archibald, Senior Lecturer in English Elizabeth. *Apollonius of Tyre: Medieval and Renaissance Themes and Variations : Including the Text of the Historia Apollonii Regis Tyri with an English Translation*. United Kingdom: D.S. Brewer, 1991.

Sandy, Gerald N., trans., in *Collected Ancient Greek Novels*. United States: University of California Press, 2019.

Drāmatis Persōnae

Antiochus	Rex scelestus Antiochiae
Filia eius	Sine nomine (miserabile dictu!) ut plures feminae in hac fabula
Nutrix	Quoque sine nomine (vae...)
Apollonius Tyrius	Rex urbis Tyri, sapiens (plerumque) et insignis pietate (plerumque...)
Taliarchus	Vir improbus qui apud Antiochum servit
Hellenicus	Vir Tyrius, pauper sed sapiens
Stranguillio	Vir insignis urbis Tharsiae in regnum Apollonii

Antiochīa –ae f.	Antioch (place)
Antiochus –ī m.	Antiochus
speciōsus –a –um	handsome, beautiful
ex-errō, errāre	to err, make a mistake
nūbilis –e	marriageable
fōrmōsitās –ātis f.	beauty
dōs dōtis f.	dowry
pollicitātiō –ōnis f.	promise
dēliberō dēliberāre dēliberāvī dēliberātus	to consider
potissimum	best
mātrimōnium –ī(i) n.	marriage
inīquus –a –um	unjust, wrong, wicked
cupiditās cupiditātis f.	desire
concupīscētia, ae f	desire, longing
luctor –ārī	to wrestle
vinciō vincīre vīnxī vīnctum	to tie up
excidō excidere excidī	to be forgotten
oblīvīscor oblīvīscī oblītus sum	to forget
induō induere induī indūtus	to put on, assume
vigilō vigilāre vigilāvī vigilātus	to be awake
irrupō irrupere irrūpī irrumptus	to burst in
cubiculum –ī n.	bedroom
famulus –ī m.	household servant (often enslaved)
excēdō excēdere excessī excessus	to go out/away
sēcrētus –a –um	separated, hidden, secret
colloquium colloquīī n.	conversation
stimulō stimulāre stimulāvī stimulātus	to spur, encourage
repūgnō repūgnāre repūgnāvī repūgnātus	to fight against
nōdus –ī m.	knot
virginitās –ātis f.	virginity
perficiō perficere perfēcī perfectus	to complete, accomplish
ēvādō ēvādere ēvāsī ēvāsus	to go out
scelestus –a –um	wicked
impietās –ātis f.	wickedness, unholiness
cēlō celāre celāvī celātus	to hide
gutta guttae f.	drop
pavīmentum –ī n.	a level surface beaten firm, hard floor, pavement

[1] In cīvitāte Antiochiā rēx fuit quīdam nōmine Antiochus, ā quō ipsa cīvitās nōmen accēpit Antiochiā. Is habuit ūnam filiam, virginem speciōsissimam, in quā nihil rērum nātūra exerrāverat, nisi quod mortālem statuerat¹.

Quae² dum ad nūbilem pervēnisset aetātem et speciēs et fōrmōsitās crēsceret, multī eam in mātrimōnium petēbant et cum magnā dōtis pollicitātiōne currēbant. Et cum pater dēliberāret, cui potissimum filiam suam in mātrimōnium daret, cōgente inīquā cupididāte flammā³ concupiscentiae incīdit in amōrem filiae suae et coepit eam aliter dīligere quam patrem oportēbat. Quī cum luctātur cum furōre, pugnat cum dolōre, vincitur amōre; excidit illī⁴ pietās, oblītus est sē esse patrem et induit coniugem⁵.

Sed cum suī pectoris vulnus ferre nōn posset, quādam diē prīmā lūce vigilāns inrumpit cubiculum filiae suae, famulōs longē excēdere iussit, quasi cum filiā sēcrētum conloquium habitūrus, et stimulante furōre libīdinis diū repugnantī filiae suae⁶ nōdum virginitātis⁷ ēripuit, perfectōque scelere⁸ ēvāsit cubiculum. Puella vērō stāns dum mīrātur scelestī patris impietātem, fluentem sanguinem coepit cēlāre: sed guttae sanguinis in pavīmentō cecidērunt.

¹ *in quā nihil rērum nātūra exerrāverat, nisi quod mortālem statuerat* - nātūra omnia bona eae virginī dēdit praeter immortalitātem

² *quae* = illa (starting a sentence with a relative in place of a personal or demonstrative pronoun is a common feature of Late and Medieval Latin)

³ *cōgente inīquā cupididāte flammā* - ablative absolute (“with the passion driving him with an unjust desire”, or “because he was driven by the flame of a grossly inappropriate desire”) [A&G 419-20](#)

⁴ *illī* - dative of separation (“from him”) [A&G 381](#)

⁵ *induit coniugem* - induit persōnam coniugis

⁶ *diū repugnantī filiae suae* - dative of separation (“from his daughter who resisted for a long time”) [A&G 381](#)

⁷ *nōdum virginitātis* = virginitātem

⁸ *perfectōque scelere* - ablative absolute (“when the atrocity was finished”, “when he had committed the crime”) [A&G 419-20](#)

nūtrīx nūtrīcis f.	nurse
intro-eō -īre -īī -itum	to enter
cubiculum -ī n.	bedroom
flēbilis -e	tearful
aspergō -ere -spersī -spersus	to sprinkle upon
pavīmentum -ī n.	floor
roseus -a -um	rosy
rubor rubōris m.	redness
perfūsam	flushed
īgnōrō īgnōrāre īgnōrāvī īgnōrātus	to not know; ignore
lēgitimus (lēgitumus) -a -um	legitimate, proper
nuptiae -ārum f. pl.	marriage
violō violāre violāvī violātus	to violate
exhorrēscō -ere -horruī	shudder
fretus -ūs m.	confidence
audācia audāciae f.	courage
rēgīna rēgīnae f.	queen
maculō maculāre maculāvī maculātus	to defile, violate
torum -ī n.	bed
impietās -ātis f.	wickedness, unholiness
genitor genitōris m.	father
patefaciō patefacere patefēcī patefactum	to reveal
remedium remediī n.	cure
horreō horrēre horruī	to dread
macula -ae f.	stain
in-nōtēscō nōtēscere nōtuī —	to be made known, public
blandus -a -um	soothing
colloquium colloquiī n.	conversation
immānitās immānitātis f.	heinousness, monstrousness
excēdō excēdere excessī excessus	to withdraw from, reverse course
invītus -a -um	unwilling
satisfaciō or (satis faciō) -facere -fēcī -factum	to satisfy
cohortor -ārī cohortātus sum	to encourage

[2] Subitō nūtrīx eius introīvit cubiculum. Ut⁹ vīdit puellam flēbilī vultū, aspersō pavīmentō sanguine¹⁰, roseō rubōre perfūsam, ait, "Quid sibi vult¹¹ iste turbātus animus?"

Puella ait, "Cāra nūtrīx, modo in hōc cubiculō duo nōbilia periērunt nōmina."

Nūtrīx ignōrāns ait, "Domina, quārē hoc dīcis?"

Puella ait, "Ante lēgitimam meārum nūptiārum diem saevō scelere violātam vidēs".

Nūtrīx ut¹² haec audīvit atque vīdit, exhorruit atque ait, "Quis tanta frētūs audācia¹³ virginis rēgīnae maculāvit thōrum¹⁴?"

Puella ait, "Impietās fēcit scelus."

Nūtrīx ait, "Cūr ergō nōn indicās patrī?"

Puella ait, "Et ubī est pater?" et ait, "Cāra nūtrīx, sī intellegis quod factum est, periit in mē nōmen patris. Itaque nē hōc scelus genitōris meī patefaciam, mortis remedium mihi placet. Horreō, nē¹⁵ haec macula genibus innōtēscat."

Nūtrīx ut vīdit puellam mortis remedium quaerere, vix eam blandō sermōnis conloquiō revocat, ut¹⁶ ā prōpositae mortis immānitāte excēderet, et invītam¹⁷ patris suī voluntātī satisfacere cohortātur.

⁹ *ut* - "as soon as"

¹⁰ *aspersō pavīmentō sanguine* - ablative absolute ("with the floor spattered in blood", "and the floor spattered in blood") [A&G 419-20](#)

¹¹ *quid sibi vult...?* - quid significat...?

¹² *ut* - "when"

¹³ *tanta frētūs audācia* - "such boldness of confidence", "such rash boldness"

¹⁴ *thōrum* = tōrum; later and medieval Latin sometimes omits aspiration found in classical forms and sometimes inserts it (as here)

¹⁵ *nē...innōtēscat* - fear clause [A&G 564](#)

¹⁶ *ut* - "in order to", "in order that"

¹⁷ *Invītam* - "even though she was unwilling"

simulō simulāre simulāvī simulātus	to imitate
genitor genitōris m.	father
domesticus –a –um	of the house
pariēs parietis m.	wall
glōrior gloriārī gloriātus sum	to boast of
impius –a –um	wicked, unholy
torum –ī n.	bed
expellō expellere expulī expulsus	to drive out, expel
nuptiae –ārum f. pl.	marriage
petītor –ōris m.	a suitor for marriage
quaestiō quaestiōnis f. (rarely quaesitiō)	riddle
solūtiō –ōnis f.	solution
mātrimōnium –ī(ī) n.	marriage
dē–collō –āre	to behead
prudentia prudentiae f.	wisdom, cleverness
fastīgium fastīgi(ī) n.	top
suspendō suspendere suspendī suspēnsūm	to hang
atquī	nevertheless; indeed
incrēdibilis incrēdibilis incrēdibile	incredible

[3] Qui¹⁸ cum simulatā mente¹⁹ ostendēbat sē cīvibus suis piū genitōrem, intrā domesticōs vērō parietēs marītum sē filiae glōriābātur. Et ut semper impiō torō²⁰ fruerētur, ad expellendōs nūptiārum petitōrēs quaestiōnēs prōpōnēbat dīcēs, "Quīcumque²¹ vestrum quaestiōnis meae prōpositae solūtiōnem invēnerit, accipiet filiam meam in mātirimōnium, quī autem nōn invēnerit, dēcollābitur."

Et sī quis forte prūdentiā litterārum quaestiōnis solūtiōnem invēnisset, quasi nihil dīxisset, dēcollābātur et caput eius super portae fastīgium suspendēbātur. Atquī plūrimī undique rēgēs, undique patriae prīncipēs propter incrēdibilem puellae speciem contemptā morte properābant.

¹⁸ *quī* - ille (pater)

¹⁹ *simulatā mente* - "with deceitful intent"

²⁰ *impiō torō* - ablative direct object with the verb *fruor*

²¹ *quīcumque* - "whoever"

crūdēlitās crūdēlitātis f.	cruelty
adulēscēns adulēscētis	young person
locuplēs –ētis	rich
Tyrius –a –um	of Tyre; Tyrian or Phoenician
Apollōnius –ī m.	Apollonius (name)
nāvigō nāvigāre nāvigāvī nāvigātus	to sail
attingō attingere attingī attāctus	to reach, arrive at
Antiochiā –ae f.	Antioch (place)
salūtō salūtāre salūtāvī salūtātus	to greet
avē	greetings
festīnus –a –um	hastening
mātrimōnium –ī(i) n.	marriage
nuptiae –ārum f. pl.	marriage
fastīgium fastīgi(i) n.	top
quaestiō quaestiōnis f.	riddle
māternus –a –um	maternal
carō carnis f.	meat, flesh
vēscor vēscī	to eat, feed on
paululum –ī n.	a little, a very little, somewhat
sapienter sapientius sapientissime	wisely, more wisely most wisely
scrūtor scrūtārī scrūtātus sum	examine thoroughly, search
faveō favēre fāvī fautus	to favor
mentior mentīrī mentītus	to lie
intueor intuērī intuitus sum	to look at
quaestiō quaestiōnis f.	riddle
solūtiō –ōnis f.	solution
dē–collō –āre	to behead
trīgintā; trīcēsīmus or trīcēnsīmus –a –um	30; 30th
re–cōgitō, cōgitāre	to think over
mātrimōnium –ī(i) n.	marriage
conturbō conturbāre conturbāvī conturbātus	to disturb, confuse
Tyrus –ī f.	Tyre

[4] Et cum hās crūdēlitātēs rēx Antiochus exercēret, quīdam adulēscēns locuplēs valdē, genere Tyrius, nōmine Apollōnius, nāvigāns attingit Antiochiām, ingressusque ad rēgem ita eum salūtāvit, "Avē, domine rēx Antioche!" et ait, "Quod pater pius es, ad vōta tua festīnus pervēnī; rēgiō genere ortus, petō filiam tuam in mātirimōnium."

Rēx ut²² audīvit quod audīre nōlēbat, īrātō vultū respiciēns iuvenem, sīc ait ad eum, "Iuvenis, nōstī²³ nūptiārum condiciōnem?"

At ille ait, "Nōvī et ad portae fastīgium vīdī."

Rēx ait, "Audī ergō quaestiōnem: *scelere vehor, māternam carnem vēscor, quaerō frātrem meum, meae mātris virum, uxōris meae filium: nōn inveniō*²⁴."

Iuvenis acceptā quaestiōne paululum discessit ā rēge; quam²⁵ cum sapienter scrūtārētur, favente deō²⁶ invēnit quaestiōnis solūtiōnem; ingressusque ad rēgem sīc ait, "Domine rēx, prōposuistī mihi quaestiōnem; audī ergō solūtiōnem. Quod dīxistī 'scelere vehor', nōn es mentītus: tē respice. Et quod dīxistī 'māternam carnem vēscor', nec et hōc mentītus es: filiam tuam intuēre."

[5] Rēx ut vīdit iuvenem quaestiōnis solūtiōnem invēnisse, sīc ait ad eum, "Errās, iuvenis, nihil vērum dīcis. Dēcollārī quidem merēberis, sed habēs trīgintā diērum spatium: recōgitā tēcum. Et dum reversus fuerīs²⁷ et quaestiōnis meae prōpositae solūtiōnem invēnerīs, accipiēs filiam meam in mātirimōnium." Iuvenis conturbātum habēbat animum, parātamque habēns nāvem ascendit²⁸, tendit ad patriam suam Tyrum.

²² *ut* - "when"

²³ *nōstī* = *nōvistī*

²⁴ While the riddle clearly alludes to the king's ongoing incestuous rape of his daughter, the two halves are not logically coherent

²⁵ *quam* - quaestiōnem

²⁶ *favente deō* - abl. abs. ("with god favoring", "by the grace of god") [A&G 419-20](#)

²⁷ *dum reversus fuerīs* = *cum reversus erīs*

²⁸ *ascendere* regularly means "to board" (a ship) or to "get into" a vehicle

adulēscēns adulēscētis	young person
Antiochus –ī m.	Antiochus
dispēnsātor –ōris m.	a steward, attendant, treasurer
Taliarchus, -i m.	Taliarchus (name)
sēcrētus –a –um	secret
minister –trī m.	servant, attendant
Tyrius –a –um	of Tyre; Tyrian or Phoenician
Apollōnius –ī m.	Apollonius (name)
quaestiō quaestiōnis f.	riddle
cōnfestim	immediately
persequor persequī persecūtus sum	to pursue
venēnum venēnī n.	poison
interimō interimere interēmī interēptus	to destroy
adsūmō –sūmere –sūmpsi –sūmptum	to take
innocēns	unharmed
intro–eō –īre –ī –itum	to enter
scrīnium –īī n.	a cylindrical wooden box for holding rolled books (volumina)
cōdex –icis m.	book, account book
philosophus –ī m.	philosopher
Chaldaeus –a –um	Chaldaean
necō necārī necāvī necātus	to kill
onerō onerāre onerāvī onerātus	to load, burden
comitō comitāre comitāvī comitātus	to accompany, follow
occultus –a –um	hidden, secret
cōpiōsus –a –um	plentiful
silēns –entis	Still, silent
pelagus pelagī m.	sea

[6] Et post discessum adulēscēntis, Antiochus Rēx vocat ad sē dispēnsātōrem suum fidēlissimum nōmine Taliarchum et dīcit eī, "Taliarche, sēcrētōrum meōrum fidēlissime minister²⁹, sciās quia Tyrius Apollōnius invēnit quaestiōnis meae solūtiōnem. Ascende ergō nāvem cōfestim ad persequendum iuvenem, et dum³⁰ vēneris Tyrum in patriam eius, inquīrēs inimicum eius, quī³¹ eum aut ferrō aut venēnō interimat. Postquam reversus fueris³², libertātem accipiēs."

Taliarchus vērō, hōc audītō, adsūmēns pecūniam simulque venēnum, nāvem ascendēns petiit patriam Apollōniī. Pervēnit innocēns³³ tamen Apollōnius prior ad patriam suam et introīvit domum et apertō scrīniō cōdicum suōrum inquīsīvit quaestiōnēs omnium philosophōrum omniumque Chaldaeōrum³⁴. Et dum aliud³⁵ nōn invēnisset nisi quod cōgitāverat, ad sēmet ipsum locūtus³⁶ est dīcēns, "Quid agis, Apollōnī? Quaestiōnem rēgis solvistī, filiam eius nōn accēpistī, sed ideō dilātus es, ut necēris³⁷."

Atque ita onerārī praecēpit nāvēs frūmentō. Ipse quoque Apollōnius cum paucīs comitantibus fidēlissimīs servīs nāvem occultē ascendit, dēferēns sēcum multum pondus aurī atque argentī sed et vestem cōpiōsissimam, et hōrā noctis silentissimā tertiā trādīdit sē altō pelagō.

²⁹ *sēcrētōrum meōrum fidēlissimē minister* - "most faithful keeper of my secrets"

³⁰ *dum* = cum

³¹ *quī...interimat* - relative clause of purpose [A&G 531.2](#)

³² *reversus fueris* - reversus eris

³³ *Innocēns* - tūtus

³⁴ *Chaldaeōrum* - Chaldaeans, a people of Assyria, were held to be extremely skilled in astronomy and astrology. We are to understand that Apollonius is consulting ancient, legendary wisdom

³⁵ *aliud...nisi* - "anything...other than"

³⁶ *sēmet ipsum locūtus* - "speaking in dialogue with himself"

³⁷ *ut necēris* - "so that you are killed" (or with middle sense "so that you get yourself killed")

salūtō salūtāre salūtāvī salūtātus	to greet
tremor –ōris m.	trembling; quaking; tremor
plānctus –ūs m.	Lamentation, grieving
ergā	towards
tonsor –ōris m.	barber
prīvō prīvāre prīvāvī prīvātus	to deprive of
spectāculum spectāculī n.	spectacle; (pl.) public shows
balneum –ī n.	a bath
Tyrus –ī f.	Tyre
superveniō –īre –vēnī –ventu	to come over or come unexpectedly
Taliarchus, -i m.	Taliarchus (name)
Antiochus –ī m.	Antiochus
necō necārī necāvī necātus	to kill
lūctus lūctūs m.	mourning, grief
improbus –a –um	wicked
Apollōnius –ī m.	Apollonius (name)
Antiochīa –ae f.	Antioch (place)
nusquam	nowhere
compāreō –pārēre –pāruī –	to be evident, appear
dispēnsātor –ōris m.	a steward, attendant, treasurer
nāvigātiō –ōnis f.	voyage
attingō attingere attingī attāctus	to reach, arrive at
laetor laetārī laetātus sum	to rejoice, be glad
Tyrius –a –um	of Tyre; Tyrian or Phoenician
effugiō effugere effūgī	to flee, escape
continuō	immediately, continuously
hūiusmodī	of this sort
ēdictum –ī n.	a proclamation, edict
contemptor –ōris m.	despiser
vīvus –a –um	alive
exhibeō exhibēre exhibuī exhibitum	to produce
talentum talentī n.	a talent (a very large measure of gold or silver)
ducentī –ae –a; ducentēsimus –a –um	200; 200th
amīcus amīcī m.	male friend
cupiditās cupiditātis f.	eager desire
indāgō –āre	to investigate, search into, explore, hunt for
ūniversus –a –um	entire, all
indāgō –inis f.	A circle of hunting nets

[7] Aliā³⁸ vērō diē in cīvitatē suā quaeritur ā cīvibus suīs ad salūtandum et nōn inventus est. Fit tremor, sonat plānctus ingēns per tōtam cīvitatē. Tantus namque amor cīvium suōrum ergā eum erat, ut per multa tempora tōnsōrēs prīvārentur ā pūblicō³⁹, spectācula tollerentur⁴⁰, balnea clauderentur.

Et cum⁴¹ haec Tyrī aguntur, supervenit ille Taliarchus, quī ā rēge Antiochō missus fuerat ad necandum iuvenem. Quī ut⁴² vīdit omnia clausa, ait cuidam puerō, "Indicā mihi, sī valeās, quae est haec causa, quod⁴³ cīvitas ista in lūctū morātur?"

Cui puer ait, "Ō hominem improbum! Scit et interrogat! Quis est enim, quī nesciat ideō hanc cīvitatē in lūctū esse, quia prīnceps huius patriae nōmine Apollōnius reversus ab Antiochiā subitō nusquam conpāruit?"

Tunc Taliarchus dispēnsātor rēgis hoc auditō gaudiō plēnus rediit ad nāvem et tertiā nāvigātiōnis diē attigit Antiochiā. Ingressusque ad rēgem ait, "Domine rēx, laetāre et gaudē, quia iuvenis ille Tyrius Apollōnius timēns rēgnī tuī vīrēs subitō nusquam conpāruit."

Rēx ait, "Fugere quidem potest, sed effugere nōn potest."

Continuō huiusmodī ēdictum prōposuit: "Quīcumque mihi Tyrium Apollōnium, contemptōrem rēgnī meī, vīvum exhibuerit, accipiet aurī talenta centum, quī vērō caput eius attulerit, accipiet ducenta."

Hōc ēdictō prōpositō⁴⁴ nōn tantum eius inimicī, sed etiam amicī eius cupiditāte dūcēbantur et ad indāgandum properābant. Quaeritur Apollōnius per terrās, per montēs, per silvās, per ūniversās indāginēs, et nōn inveniēbātur.

³⁸ *Aliā...diē* - "the following day"

³⁹ *prīvārentur ā pūblicō* - "were deprived of their customers" (because as a sign of mourning the clientele refrained from having their hair cut)

⁴⁰ *tollerentur* - "suspended"

⁴¹ *cum* here has the force of *dum*

⁴² *ut* - "when"

⁴³ *quod* - "because"

⁴⁴ *Hōc ēdictō prōpositō* - abl. abs. ("with this proclamation put forward", "when he had issued this proclamation") [A&G 419-20](#)

praeparō –parāre –parāvī –parātus	to prepare, make preparations
persequor persequī persecūtus sum	to pursue
dēveniō –īre –vēnī –ventus	to come down; arrive at
Apollōnius –ī m.	Apollonius (name)
Tharsius -a -um	of Tarsus
de–ambulō –ambulāre	to take a walk
iūxtā	near, close
quōdammodo	in a certain way
Hellēnicus -i m.	Hellenicus (name)
superveniō –īre –vēnī –ventu	to come over or come unexpectedly
avē	greetings
salūtō salūtāre salūtāvī salūtātus	to greet
cōnsuēscō cōnsuescere cōnsuēvī cōnsuētus	to accustom; to be accustomed to
spernō spernere sprēvī sprētum	to reject
plēbeius –a –um	of the common people, plebeian
indīgnor –ātus sum	to deem unworthy; to fret
iterātō	again
resalūtō –āre	to greet in return
dēspiciō –ere –spēxī –spectum	to look down upon, despise
paupertās pauperātis f.	poverty humble circumstances
decorō decorāre decorāvī decorātus	to adorn
admoneō admonēre admonuī admonitus	to admonish, remind
prō–scribō –scribere –scripsī –scriptum	to proscribe (put a bounty on)
Antiochus –ī m.	Antiochus
vīvus –a –um	alive
exhibeō exhibēre exhibuī exhibitum	to produce
talentum talentī n.	a talent (a very large measure of gold or silver)
abscidō –ere –cidī –cīsus	to cut off
ducentī –ae –a	200
mandō mandāre mandāvī mandātus	to entrust
īnstruō īnstruere īnstrūxī īnstrūctus	to inform
prōferō prōferre prōtulī prōlātus	to bring forth
cervīx cervīcis f.	neck
amputō amputāre	to cut around or away
perferō perferre pertulī perlātus	to endure
pūrus –a –um	pure
innocēns	innocent

[8] Tunc iussit rēx classēs nāvium praeparārī ad persequendum iuvenem. Sed morās facientibus hīs, qui⁴⁵ classēs nāvium praeparābant, dēvēnit Apollōnius cīvitatē Tharsiam.

Et dēambulāns iuxtā lītus vīsus est ā quōdam nōmine Hellēnicō, cīve suō, quī supervēnerat ipsā hōrā. Et accēdēns ad eum Hēllenicus ait, "Avē, rēx Apollōnī!"

At ille salūtātus, fēcit quod potentēs facere cōnsuēvērunt: sprēvit hominem plēbēium. Tunc senex indignātus iterātō salūtāvit eum et ait, "Avē, inquam, Apollōnī, resalūtā et nōlī dēspicere paupertātem nostram honestīs mōribus decorātam. Sī enim scīs, cavendum tibi est, sī autem nescīs, admonendus es. Audī, forsitan quod nescīs, quia prōscrīptus es."

Cui Apollōnius ait, "Et quis patriae meae prīncipem potuit prōscrībere?"

Hellēnicus ait, "Rēx Antiochus."

Apollōnius ait, "Quā ex causā?"

Hellēnicus ait, "Quia quod pater est, tū esse voluistī."

Apollōnius ait, "Et quantī mē prōscrīpsit?"

Hellēnicus respondit, "Ut quīcumque tē vīvum exhibuerit, centum aurī talenta accipiat; quī vērō caput tuum abscīderit, accipiet ducenta. Ideōque moneō tē: fugae praesidium mandā."

Haec cum dīxisset Hellēnicus, discessit. Tunc iussit Apollōnius revocārī ad sē senem et ait ad eum, "Rem fēcistī optimam, ut mē īstruerēs."

Et iussit eī prōferrī centum talenta aurī et ait, "Accipe, grātissimī exemplī pauperrime, quia merēris; et putā tē mihi caput ā cervīcibus amputāsse⁴⁶ et gaudium rēgī pertulisse. Et ecce habēs pretium centum talenta aurī, et pūrās manūs ā sanguine innocentis."

Cui Hellēnicus ait, "Absit, domine, ut huius reī causā praemium accipiam⁴⁷. Apud bonōs enim hominēs amīcītia praemiō nōn comparātur." Et valē dīcēns discessit.

⁴⁵ *morās facientibus hīs, quī* - abl. abs. ("but with those who ... making delays", "since the people who ... were delaying") [A&G 419-20](#)

⁴⁶ *amputāsse* = amputāvisse

⁴⁷ *Absit ... ut ... accipiam* - nolo accipere

Apollōnius –ī m.	Apollonius (name)
de–ambulō –ambulāre	to take a walk
Stranguilliō –ōnis m.	Stranguillio (name)
avē	greetings
versor versārī versātus sum	to be situated
prō–scrībō –scrībēre –scrīpsī –scrīptum	to proscribe (but a bounty on)
Antiochus –ī m.	Antiochus
mātrimōnium –ī(ī) n.	marriage
nōbilitās nōbilitātis f.	fame
sterilitās –ātis f.	barrenness
annōna –ae f.	the grain harvest
crūdēlis crūdēle	unfeeling, cruel
profugus –a –um	fugitive
applicō applicāre applicāvī applicātus	to apply to, place to/near
modius –ī m.	a measure of grain, ¼ bushel
cēlō celāre celāvī celātus	to hide
prosternō prosternere prostrāvī prostrātum	to lay low (with sē “to prostrate oneself”)
ēsuriō –īre –ītum	to feel hunger; (metaph.) feel desire
subveniō subvenīre subvēnī subventum	to aid
dīmicō dīmicāre dīmicāvī dīmicātus	to struggle, fight

[9] Post haec Apollōnius dum dēambulāret in eōdem locō suprā lītore, occurrit eī alius homō nōmine Stranguilliō. Cui ait Apollōnius, "Avē, mī cārissime Strānguilliō."

Et ille dīxit, "Avē, domine Apollōnī. Quid itaque in hīs locīs turbātā mente versāris?"

Apollōnius ait, "Prōscrīptum vidēs."

Et Strānguilliō ait, "Et quis tē prōscrīpsit?"

Apollōnius ait, "Rēx Antiochus."

Strānguilliō ait, "Quā ex causā?"

Apollōnius ait, "Quia filiam eius, sed ut vērius dīcam coniugem, in māttrimōnium petīvī. Sed, sī fierī potest, in cīvitate vestrā volō latēre."

Strānguilliō ait, "Domine Apollōnī, cīvītās nostra pauper est et nōbilitātem tuam ferre nōn potest. Praetereā dūram famem saevamque sterilitātem patimur annōnae⁴⁸, nec est ūlla spēs salūtis cīvibus nostrīs, sed crūdēlissima mors potius ante oculōs nostrōs versātur⁴⁹."

Apollōnius autem ad Strānguillionem ait, "Age ergō deō grātiās, quod mē profugum finibus vestrīs applicuit. Dabō itaque cīvitatī vestrae centum milia frūmentī modiōrum, sī fugam meam cēlāveritis."

Strānguilliō ut⁵⁰ audīvit, prōstrāvit sē pedibus Apollōnī dīcēns, "Domine rēx Apollōnī, sī cīvitatī ēsorientī subvēnerīs, nōn solum fugam tuam cēlābunt, sed etiam, sī necesse fuerit, prō salūte tuā dīmīcābunt."

⁴⁸ *dūram famem saevamque sterilitātem patimur annōnae* - take *saevamque sterilitātem...annōnae* all together. The *fames* is logically the result of the *sterilitās* but our Stranguillio joins them with *-que* rather than with a causal conjunction

⁴⁹ *versātur* - "is hovering"

⁵⁰ *ut* - "as soon as"

Apollōnius –ī m.	Apollonius (name)
tribūnal tribūnālis n.	platform
Tarsus, i, f.	Tarsus, the capital of Cilicia
annōna –ae f.	(grain) crop, price of grain
pēnūria –ae f.	want
opprimō opprimere oppressī oppressus	to press on, suppress
Tyrius –a –um	of Tyre; Tyrian or Phoenician
re–vēlō –āre	to unveil, uncover
memor memoris	Remembering, mindful of
cēlō celāre celāvī celātus	to hide
Antiochus –ī m.	Antiochus
fēlicitās –ātis f.	happiness, luck
hūcūsq̄ue	up to this point, thus far
modius –ī m.	a measure of grain, ¼ bushel
mercor –ātus sum	to buy
octō	8
exhilarō –āre	to gladden, cheer; brighten
acclāmātiō –ōnis f.	shouting, acclamation, shout of approval
certātīm	eagerly
dēpōnō dēpōnere dēposuī dēpositus	to put down
mercātor –ōris m.	merchant, trader
adsūmō –sūmere –sūmpsī –sūmptum	to take on, assume
dōnātor, ōris m	a giver, donor
ūtilitās ūtilitātis f.	usefulness
redōnō –āre	to restore
cumulō cumulāre cumulāvī cumulātus	to load up
statua statuae f.	statue
collocō collocāre collocāvī collocātus	to arrange, invest
bīgae –ārum f. pl	chariot drawn by two horses
frūx frūgis f.	sheaves of wheat
sinister –a –um	left
calceō calceāre calceāvī calceātum	to furnish with shoes
basis –is f.	base, foundation
Tarsius -a -um	of Tarsus
sterilitās –ātis f.	barrenness
sēdō sēdāre sēdāvī sēdātus	to soothe, ease, lighten

[10] Cumque haec dīxisset, perrēxērunt in cīvitātem, et ascendēns Apollōnius tribūnal in forō cūnctīs cīvibus et maiōribus eiusdem cīvitātis dīxit, "Cīvēs Tharsis⁵¹, quōs annōnae pēnūria turbat et opprimit, ego Tyrius Apollōnius relevābō. Crēdō enim vōs, huius beneficiī memorēs fugam meam cēlātūrōs⁵². Scītōte enim mē lēgibus Antiochī rēgis esse fugātum sed vestrā fēlicitāte faciente hūcūque ad vōs sum dēlātus. Dabō itaque vōbīs centum milia modiōrum frūmentī eō pretiō⁵³, quō sum in patriā meā eōs mercātus, id est octo aereīs singulōs modiōs."

Cīvēs vērō Tharsis, quī singulōs modiōs singulōs aureōs mercābantur, exhilarātī factī adclāmātiōnibus grātiās agēbant certātīm accipientēs frūmentum. Apollōnius autem, nē dēpositā rēgiā dignitāte mercātōris vidērētur adsūmere nōmen magis quam dōnātōris, pretium, quod accēperat, ūtilitātī eiusdem cīvitātis redōnāvit.

Cīvēs vērō hīs tantīs beneficiīs cumulātī optant eī statuam statuēre ex aere et eam conlocāvērunt in forō, in bīgā stantem, in dextrā manū frūgēs tenentem, sinistrō pede modium calcantem et in base haec scrīpsērunt: TARSIA CĪVITĀS APOLLŌNIŌ TYRIŌ DŌNVN DEDIT EŌ QVOD⁵⁴ STERILITĀTEM SVAM ET FAMEM SĒDĀVIT.⁵⁵

⁵¹ *Tharsis* appears to be treated as a 3rd declension genitive here

⁵² *cēlātūrōs* - supply *esse*

⁵³ *eō pretiō* - "at the same price"

⁵⁴ *EŌ QVOD* - "because"

⁵⁵ It is unclear why erecting an enormous and ostentatious monument to a man who is going into hiding seems like a good idea to the Tarsians.