APOLLONIUS OF TYANA. (?)  
BUST IN THE CAPITOLINE MUSEUM, ROME.
PHILOSTRATUS
THE LIFE OF APOLLONIUS
OF TYANA
THE EPISTLES OF APOLLONIUS AND THE
TREATISE OF EUSEBIUS
WITH AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION BY
F. C. CONYBEARE, M.A.
LATE FELLOW AND PREACHER OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, OXFORD

LONDON: WILLIAM HEINEMANN.
NEW YORK: THE MACMILLAN CO.
1912.
INTRODUCTION

The Life of Apollonius of Tyana has only been once translated in its entirety into English, as long ago as the year 1811, by an Irish clergyman of the name of E. Berwick. It is to be hoped therefore that the present translation will be acceptable to the English reading public; for there is in it much that is very good reading, and it is lightly written. Of its author, Philostratus, we do not know much apart from his own works, from which we may gather that he was born in the island of Lemnos about the year 172 of our era, that he went to Athens as a young man to study rhetoric, and later on to Rome. Here he acquired a reputation as a sophist, and was drawn into what we may call the salon of the literary and philosophic Empress Julia Domna; the wife of Septimius Severus. She put into his hands certain memoirs of Apollonius, the sage of Tyana, who had died in extreme old age nearly
INTRODUCTION

100 years before during the reign of the Emperor Nerva, and she begged him to use them for the composition of a literary life of the sage in question. These memoirs had been composed by a disciple and companion of Apollonius named Damis, a native of the city of Nineveh, whose style, Philostratus says, like that of most Syrian Greeks, was heavy and wanting in polish. Besides these memoirs Philostratus used for his work a history of the career of Apollonius at Aegae, written by an admirer of the name of Maxinus. He also used the many letters of Apollonius which were in circulation. His collection of these agreed partly, but not wholly, with those which are preserved to us and translated below. He tells us further that the Emperor Hadrian had a collection of these letters in his villa at Antium. Philostratus also possessed various treatises of Apollonius which have not come down to us. Beside making use of the written sources here enumerated Philostratus had travelled about, not only to Tyana, where there was a temple specially dedicated to the cult of Apollonius, but to other cities where the sage’s memory was held in honour, in order to collect such traditions of the sage as he found still current. From these sources then the work before us was drawn, for although Philostratus vi
also knew the four books of a certain Moeragenes upon Apollonius, he tells us he paid no attention to them, because they displayed an ignorance of many things which concerned the sage. The learned Empress seems never to have lived to read the work of Philostratus, for it is not dedicated to her and cannot have been published before the year 217.

It has been argued that the work of Damis never really existed, and that he was a mere man of straw invented by Philostratus. This view was adopted as recently as the year 1910 by Professor Bigg, in his history of the origins of Christianity. But it seems unnecessarily sceptical. It is quite true that Philostratus puts into the mouth of the sage, on the authority of Damis, conversations and ideas which, as they recur in the Lives of the Sophists of Philostratus, can hardly have been reported by Damis. But because he resorted to this literary trick, it by no means follows that all the episodes which he reports on the authority of Damis are fictitious, for many of them possess great verisimilitude and can hardly have been invented as late as the year 217, when the life was completed and given to the literary world. It is rather to be supposed that Damis himself was not altogether a credible writer, but one who, like the so-called
INTRODUCTION

arctalogi of that age, set himself to embellish the life of his master, to exaggerate his wisdom and his supernatural powers; if so, more than one of the striking stories told by Philostratus may have already stood in the pages of Damis.

However this be, the evident aim of Philostratus is to rehabilitate the reputation of Apollonius, and defend him from the charge of having been a charlatan or wizard addicted to evil magical practices. This accusation had been levelled against the sage during his life-time by a rival sophist Euphrates, and not long after his death by the author already mentioned, Moeragenes. Unfortunately the orations of Euphrates have perished, and we know little of the work of Moeragenes. Origen, the Christian father, in his work against Celsus, written about the year 240, informs us that he had read it, and that it attacked Apollonius as a magician addicted to sinister practices. It is certain also that the accusations of Euphrates were of similar tendency, and we only need to read a very few pages of this work of Philostratus to see that his chief interest is to prove to the world that these accusations were ill-founded, and that Apollonius was a divinely-inspired sage and prophet, and a reformer along Pythagorean lines of the Pagan
INTRODUCTION

religion. It is possible that some of the stories told by Byzantine writers of Apollonius, notably by John Tzetzes, derive from Moeragenes.

The story of the life of Apollonius as narrated by Philostratus is briefly as follows. He was born towards the beginning of the Christian era at Tyana, in Cappadocia, and his birth was attended according to popular tradition with miracles and portents. At the age of sixteen he set himself to observe in the most rigid fashion the almost monastic rule ascribed to Pythagoras, renouncing wine, rejecting the married estate, refusing to eat any sort of flesh, and in particular condemning the sacrifice of animals to the gods, which in the ancient world furnished the occasion, at any rate for the poor people, of eating meat. For we must not forget that in antiquity hardly any meat was eaten which had not previously been consecrated by sacrifice to a god, and that consequently the priest was the butcher of a village and the butcher the priest. Like other votaries of the Neo-Pythagorean philosophy or discipline, Apollonius went without shoes or only wore shoes of bark, he allowed his hair to grow long, and never let a razor touch his chin, and he took care to wear on his person nothing but linen, for it was accounted by him, as by Brahmans, an impurity to allow any
dress made of the skin of dead animals to touch the person. Before long he set himself up as a reformer, and betaking himself to the town of Aegae, he took up his abode in the temple of Aesculapius, where he rapidly acquired such a reputation for sanctity that sick people flocked to him asking him to heal them. On attaining his majority, at the death of his father and mother, he gave up the greater part of his patrimony to his elder brother, and what was left to his poor relations. He then set himself to spend five years in complete silence, traversing, it would seem, Asia Minor, in all directions, but never opening his lips. The more than Trappist vow of silence which he thus enforced upon himself seems to have farther enhanced his reputation for holiness, and his mere appearance on the scene was enough to hush the noise of warring factions in the cities of Cilicia and Pamphylia. If we may believe his biographer he professed to know all languages without ever having learned them, to know the inmost thoughts of men, to understand the language of birds and animals, and to have the power of predicting the future. He also remembered his former incarnation, for he shared the Pythagorean belief of the migrations of human souls from body to body, both of animals and of human beings. He preached
INTRODUCTION

a rigid asceticism, and condemned all dancing and other diversions of the kind; he would carry no money on his person and recommended others to spend their money in the relief of the poorer classes. He visited Persia and India, where he consorted with the Brahmans; he subsequently visited Egypt, and went up the Nile in order to acquaint himself with those precursors of the monks of the Thebaid called in those days the Gymnosophists or naked philosophers. He visited the cataracts of the Nile, and returning to Alexandria held long conversations with Vespasian and Titus soon after the siege and capture of Jerusalem by the latter. He had a few years before, in the course of a visit to Rome, incurred the wrath of Nero, whose minister Tigellinus however was so intimidated by him as to set him at liberty. After the death of Titus he was again arrested, this time by the Emperor Domitian, as a fomenter of sedition, but was apparently acquitted. He died at an advanced age in the reign of Nerva, who befriended him; and according to popular tradition he ascended bodily to heaven, appearing after death to certain persons who entertained doubts about a future life.

Towards the end of the third century when the struggle between Christianity and decadent Paganism
INTRODUCTION

had reached its last and bitterest stage, it occurred to some of the enemies of the new religion to set up Apollonius, to whom temples and shrines had been erected in various parts of Asia Minor, as a rival to the founder of Christianity. The many miracles which were recorded of Apollonius, and in particular his eminent power over evil spirits or demons, made him a formidable rival in the minds of Pagans to Jesus Christ. And a certain Hierocles, who was a provincial governor under the Emperor Diocletian, wrote a book to show that Apollonius had been as great a sage, as remarkable a worker of miracles, and as potent an exorcist as Jesus Christ. His work gave great offence to the missionaries of the Christian religion, and Eusebius the Christian historian wrote a treatise in answer, in which he alleges that Apollonius was a mere charlatan, and if a magician at all, then one of very inferior powers; he also argues that if he did achieve any remarkable results, it was thanks to the evil spirits with whom he was in league. Eusebius is careful, however, to point out that before Hierocles, no anti-Christian writer had thought of putting forward Apollonius as the rival and equal of Jesus of Nazareth. It is possible of course that Hierocles took his cue from the Emperor Alexander Severus (A.D. 205-235), who instead of setting up
INTRODUCTION

images of the gods in his private shrine, established therein, as objects of his veneration, statues of Alexander the Great, Orpheus, Apollonius of Tyana, Abraham, and Christ. This story however in no way contradicts the statement of Eusebius, and it is a pity that this significant caution of the latter has been disregarded by Christian writers of the last three centuries, who have almost unanimously adopted a view that is utterly unwarrantable, namely, that Philostratus intended his life of Apollonius as a counterblast to that of the Christian gospel. The best scholars of the present generation are opposed to this view, for they realise that demoniac possession was a common feature in the ancient landscape, and that the exorcist driving demons out of afflicted human beings by use of threats and invocations of mysterious names was as familiar a figure in old Pagan society as he was in the early church.

We read that wherever Apollonius travelled, he visited the temples, and undertook to reform the cults which he there found in vogue. His reform seems to have consisted in this, that he denounced as derogatory to the gods the practice of sacrificing to them animal victims and tried to persuade the priests to abandon it. In this respect he prepared the ground for Christianity and was working along
INTRODUCTION

the same lines as many of the Christian missionaries. In the third century Porphyry the philosopher and enemy of Christianity was as zealous in his condemnation of blood-offerings, as Apollonius had been in the first. Unquestionably the neo-Pythagorean propaganda did much to discredit ancient paganism, and Apollonius and its other missionaries were all unwittingly working for that ideal of bloodless sacrifice which, after the destruction of the Jewish Temple, by an inexorable logic imposed itself on the Christian Church.

It is well to conclude this all too brief notice of Apollonius with a passage cited by Eusebius¹ from his lost work concerning sacrifice. There is no good reason for doubting its authenticity, and it is an apt summary of his religious belief:—

"In no other manner, I believe, can one exhibit a fitting respect for the divine being, beyond any other men make sure of being singled out as an object of his favour and good-will, than by refusing to offer to God whom we termed First, who is One and separate from all, as subordinate to whom we must recognise all the rest, any victim at all; to Him we must not kindle fire or make promise unto him of any sensible

¹ Eusebius, On the Preparation for the Gospel, Bk. iv. Ch. 13.
INTRODUCTION

object whatsoever. For He needs nothing even from beings higher than ourselves. Nor is there any plant or animal which earth sends up or nourishes, to which some pollution is not incident. We should make use in relation to him solely of the higher speech, I mean of that which issues not by the lips; and from the noblest of beings we must ask for blessings by the noblest faculty we possess, and that faculty is intelligence, which needs no organ. On these principles then we ought not on any account to sacrifice victims to the mighty and supreme God."

The text followed by the translator is that of C. L. Kayser, issued by B. G. Teubner, at Leipzic in 1870.
PHILOSTRATUS

BOOK I
ΦΙΛΟΣΤΡΑΤΟΥ
ΤΑ ΕΣ ΤΟΝ ΤΤΑΝΕΑ ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΟΝ

Α'

Ι

cap. 1 Οἱ τῶν Σάμων Πυθαγόρας ἐπαινοῦντες τάδε ἐπ' αὐτῷ φασιν ὡς Ἰων μὲν ὦπω ἐγένοιτο δὲ ἐν Τροίᾳ ποτὲ Εὐφροσύνη τε ἀπεδιον, ἀποθάνοι δὲ, ὡς φίλοι 'Ομήρου, ἐσθήτα τε τὴν ἀπὸ θυσειδίου παραποίητο καὶ καθαρεύοι βρῶσεως, ὅπωσι ἐμπρύχων, καὶ θυσίας μὴ γὰρ αἰμάττειν τοὺς βωμοὺς, ἀλλὰ ἢ μελιττοῦτα καὶ ὁ λιβανωτὸς καὶ τὸ ἐφυμῆναι, φοιτάν ταῦτα τοῖς θεοῖς παρὰ τοῦ ἀνδρὸς τοῦτο, γυγνόσκειν τε, ὡς ἀστάξοιτο τὰ τοιαῦτα οἱ θεοὶ μᾶλλον ἢ τὰς ἐκατομβίας καὶ τὴν μάχαιραν ἐπὶ τοῦ κανοῦ. ξυνείναι γὰρ δὴ τοῖς θεοῖς καὶ μαυθάνειν παρ' αὐτῶν, ὅτι τοῖς ἀνθρώποις χαίρουσι καὶ ὅτι ἀξίζονται, περὶ τε φύσεως ἐκεῖθεν λέγειν τοὺς μὲν γὰρ ἄλλους τεκμαίρεσθαι τοῦ θείου καὶ δόξας ἀνομοίους ἀλλήλα-
PHILOSTRATUS

THE LIFE OF APOLLONIUS OF TYANA

BOOK I

I

The votaries of Pythagoras of Samos have this story to tell of him, that he was not an Ionian at all, but that, once on a time in Troy, he had been Euphorbus, and that he had come to life after death, but had died as the songs of Homer relate. And they say that he declined to wear apparel made from dead animal products and, to guard his purity, abstained from all flesh diet, whether of animals or of sacrificial victims. For that he would not stain the altars with blood; nay, rather the honey-cake and frankincense and the hymn of praise, these they say were the offerings made to the Gods by this man, who realised that they welcome such tribute more than they do the hecatombs and the knife laid upon the sacrificial basket. For they say that he had of a certainty social intercourse with the gods, and learnt from them the conditions under which they take pleasure in men or are disgusted, and on this intercourse he based his account of nature. For he said that, whereas other men only make conjectures about the divinity and make guesses that

3
CAP. Λαῖς περὶ αὐτοῦ δοξάζειν, ἐαυτῷ δὲ τὸν τε Ἀπόλλων ἤκειν ὡμολογούντα, ὡς αὐτὸς εἰη, ξυνεῖναι δὲ καὶ μὴ ὡμολογοῦντας τὴν Ἀθηνᾶν καὶ τὰς Μουσάς καὶ θεοὺς ἑτέρους, διὶ τὰ εἰδὴ καὶ τὰ ὄνοματα οὕπω τοὺς ἀνθρώπους ὑγινώσκειν. καὶ ὁ τι ἀποφήματο ὁ Πυθαγόρας, νόμου τοῦτο οἱ ὁμιληταὶ ήγούντο καὶ ἐτίμαιν αὐτὸν ὡς ἑκ Δίδος ἱκοντα, καὶ ἡ σιωπὴ δὲ ὑπὲρ τοῦ θείου σφίσι ἐπήσκετο· πολλὰ γὰρ θεῖα τε καὶ ἀπόρρητα ἱκονον, ὡς κρατεῖν χαλεπὸν ἂν μὴ πρῶτον μαθοῦσιν, ὡς καὶ τὸ σιωπᾶν λόγος. καὶ μὴν καὶ τὸν Ἀκραγαντίνου Ἐμπεδοκλέα βα- δίσαι φασὶ τὴν σοφίαν ταύτην, τὸ γὰρ

χαίρετ', ἐγὼ δ' ὑμμίν θεῖς ἄμβροτος, οὐκέτι θυμητός
καὶ

ἡδὴ γὰρ ποτ' ἐγὼ γενόμην κόρη τε κόρος τε
καὶ ὁ ἐν Ὁλυμπίᾳ βοῦς, ὃν λέγεται πέμμα ποιησάμενος θύσαι, τὰ Πυθαγόρου ἐπαινοῦντος εἰη οὖν. καὶ πλεῖον ἔτερα περὶ τῶν τῶν Πυθαγόρου τρόπον φιλοσοφησάντων ἱστοροῦν, ὡς οὐ προσ- ἱκεῖ με νῦν ἀπτεσθαι σπεύδοντα ἐπὶ τὸν λόγον, οὐ ἀποτελέσαι προφθέμην.
contradict one another concerning it,—in his own chap.
case he said that Apollo had come to him acknowledg-
ing that he was the god in person; and that
Athene and the Muses and other gods, whose forms
and names men did not yet know, had also con-
sorted with him though without making such
acknowledgment. And the followers of Pythagoras
accepted as law any decisions laid down by him,
and honoured him as an emissary from Zeus, but
imposed, out of respect for their divine character,
a ritual silence on themselves. For many were the
divine and ineffable secrets which they had heard,
but which it was difficult for any to keep who had
not previously learnt that silence also is a mode of
speech. Moreover they declare that Empedocles of
Acragas had trodden this way of wisdom when he
wrote the line

"Rejoice ye, for I am unto you an immortal God,
and no more mortal."

And this also:

"For erewhile, I already became both girl and boy."

And the story that he made at Olympia a bull out
of pastry and sacrificed it to the god shews that he
approved of the sentiments of Pythagoras. And
there is much else that they tell of those sages who
observe the rule of Pythagoras; but I must not now
enter upon such points, but hurry on to the work
which I have set myself to complete.
ΧΑΡ. ΙΙ. Ἄδελφα γὰρ τούτοις ἐπιτηδεύσαντα Ἀπολλονίου, καὶ θείοτερον ἢ ὁ Πυθαγόρας τῇ σοφίᾳ προσελθόντα τυραννίδων τε ὑπεράραντα, καὶ γενόμενον κατὰ χρόνους οὔτ' ἀρχαίους οὔτ' αὖ νέους οὐποὶ οἱ ἀνθρώποι γεγράψακοισιν ἀπὸ τῆς ἀληθινῆς σοφίας, ἥν φιλοσόφοι τε καὶ ὑγιῶς ἐπήσκησαν, ἀλλ' ὁ μὲν τὸ, ὁ δὲ τὸ ἔπαινεῖ τούτῳ ἀνδρός, οἱ δὲ, ἐπειδὴ μάγοις Βαβυλωνίων καὶ Ἰνδῶν Βραχυμάσῳ καὶ τοῖς ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ Γυμνοῖς συνεγένετο, μάγοι ἤγονται αὐτὸν καὶ διαβάλλουσιν ὡς βιαῖος σοφόν, κακῶς γεγράψακοντες. Ἐμπεδοκλῆς τε γὰρ καὶ Πυθαγόρας αὐτός καὶ Δημόκριτος, ὁμιλήσαντες μάγοις καὶ πολλὰ δαιμόνια εἰπόντες, οὐποὶ ὑπήχθησαν τῇ τέχνῃ, Πλάτων τε βαδίσας ὡς Αἰγύπτων καὶ πολλὰ τῶν ἐκεῖ προφητῶν τε καὶ ἱερέων ἑγκαταμίζας τοῖς ἑαυτοῦ λόγοις, καὶ καθ' ἀπερ ζωγράφος ἐσκοιαγραφημένους ἐπιβαλὼν χρώματα, οὐποὶ μαγεύων ἐδοξέ, καίτοι πλεῖστα ἀνθρώπων φθονηθείς ἐπὶ σοφία. οὐδὲ γὰρ τὸ προαίσθεσθαί πολλὰ καὶ προγρῶναι διαβάλλοι αὖ τὸν Ἀπολλόνων ἢ τὴν σοφίαν ταύτην, ἢ διαβεβλήσεται γε καὶ Σωκράτης ἐφ' οἷς παρὰ τοῦ δαιμονίου προεγγυνωσκε, καὶ Ἀναξαγόρας ἐφ' οἷς προοίμενε καίτοι τίς οὐκ οἶδε τὸν Ἀναξαγόραν ὁλυμπίασι μὲν, ὡς τε ἡκιστά δὲ, παρελθόντα ὕπο κωδῆρ ἐς τὸ στάδιον ἐπὶ προρρήσει ὀμβρου, οἰκίαν
For quite akin to theirs was the ideal which Apollonius pursued, and more divinely than Pythagoras he wooed wisdom and soared above tyrants; and though he lived in times not long gone by nor again quite of our own day, yet men know him not because of the true wisdom, which he practised as a sage and sanely; but one man singles out one feature for praise in him and another another; while some, because he had interviews with the wizards of Babylon and with the Brahmanas of India, and with the nude ascetics of Egypt, put him down as a wizard, and spread the calumny that he was a sage of an illegitimate kind, judging of him ill. For Empedocles and Pythagoras himself and Democritus consorted with wizards and uttered many supernatural truths, yet never stooped to the black art; and Plato went to Egypt and mingled with his own discourses much of what he heard from the prophets and priests there; and though, like a painter, he laid their colours on to his rough sketches, yet he never passed for a wizard, although much envied of mankind for his wisdom. For the circumstance that Apollonius foresew and foreknew so many things does not in the least justify us in imputing to him this kind of wisdom; we might as well accuse Socrates of the same, because, thanks to his familiar spirit, he knew things beforehand, and we might also accuse Anaxagoras because of the many things which he foretold. And indeed who does not know the story of how Anaxagoras at Olympia in a season of intense drought came forward wearing a fleece into the stadium, by way of predicting rain, and of how he
CAP. 

τε, ὡς πεσεῖται, προειπόντα μὴ ψεύσασθαι, πεσεῖν γάρ, νύκτα τε ὡς εὖ ἡμέρας ἔσται, καὶ ὡς λίθοι περὶ Ἀγγὸς ποταμοῦ τοῦ ὑφανοῦ ἐκδοθήσονται, προ-

αναφωνήσαντα ἀληθεύσαι; καὶ σοφίᾳ ταῦτα τοῦ Ἀναξαγόρου προστιθέντες ἀφαιροῦνται τὸν Ἀπολ-

λώνων τὸ κατὰ σοφίαν προσγνώσκειν καὶ φασίν, ὡς μάγχο τέχνη τοῦ ἐπραττεν. δοκεῖ οὖν μοι μὴ περισθεῖν τὴν τῶν πολλῶν ἄγνοιαν, ἀλλ' ἐξακρι-

βώσαι τὸν ἄνδρα τοῖς τῇ χρόνῳς, καθ'o οὔς εἴπε τι ἡ ἐπραξε, τοῖς τῇ σοφίᾳ πρόπους, ὑφ' ὁν ἐγκαυσε τοῦ δαιμόνιος τε καὶ θείος νομισθήναι. ἐξυπελεκταὶ δὲ μοι τὰ μὲν ἐκ πόλεων, ὅπόσαι 

αὐτοῦ ἠρων, τὰ δὲ ἔξ ιερῶν, ὅπόσα ὑπ' αὐτοῦ ἐπανήχθη παραλειμένα τοὺς θεσμοὺς ἤδη, τὰ δὲ ἔξ ὁν εἴπον ἐτεροὶ περὶ αὐτοῦ, τὰ δὲ ἐκ τῶν ἐκεῖ-

νου ἐπιστολῶν. ἐπέστειλε δὲ βασιλεύσι σοφίσταις φιλοσόφοις Ἡλείοις Δελφοῖς Ἰνδοῖς Διονύστοις ὑπὲρ θεῶν ὑπὲρ ἔθων ὑπὲρ νόμων, παρ' οίς ὁ τι ἀμαρτάνοιτο, ἐπηνώρθων. τὰ δὲ ἀκριβέστερα ὅδε συνελεξάμην.

III

CAP.

Ἔγενετο Δάμως ἀνὴρ οὐκ ἄσοφος τὴν ἄρχαίαν ποτὲ 

οἴκων Νῖνων ὀὗτος τῷ Ἀπολλωνίῳ προσφιλο-

σοφήσας ἀποδημίας τε αὐτοῦ ἀναγέγραφεν, ὃν 8
foretold the fall of the house,—and truly, for it did fall; and of how he said that day would be turned into night, and stones would be discharged from heaven round Aegospotami, and of how his predictions were fulfilled? Now these feats are set down to the wisdom of Anaxagoras by the same people who would rob Apollonius of the credit of having predicted things by dint of wisdom, and say that he achieved these results by art of wizardry. It seems to me then that I ought not to condone or acquiesce in the general ignorance, but write a true account of the man, detailing the exact times at which he said or did this or that, as also the habits and temper of wisdom by means of which he came near to being considered a supernatural and divine being. And I have gathered my information partly from the many cities where he was loved, and partly from the temples whose long-neglected and decayed rites he restored, and partly from the accounts left of him by others and partly from his own letters. For he addressed these to kings, sophists, philosophers, to men of Elis, of Delphi, to Indians, and Egyptians; and his letters dealt with the subjects of the gods, of customs, of moral principles, of laws, and in all these departments he corrected the errors into which men had fallen. And the precise details which I have collected are as follows.

III

There was a man, Damis, by no means stupid, who formerly dwelt in the ancient city of Nineveh. He resorted to Apollonius in order to study wisdom, and having shared, by his own account, his...
CAP. κοινωνήσαι καὶ αὐτὸς ἕφης, καὶ γνώμας καὶ λόγους καὶ ὑπάρχοντα εἰς πρόγνωσιν εἶπε. καὶ ἑποσ-ηκὸν τις τῷ Δάμιδι τᾶς δέλτος τῶν ὑπομη-μάτων τούτων οὗτώς γιγνωσκομένας ἐς γνώσιν ἦγαγεν Ἰουλία τῇ βασιλίδι, μετέχοντι δὲ μοι τοῦ περὶ αὐτῆς κύκλου—καὶ γὰρ τοὺς ῥητορικοὺς πάντας λόγους ἐπῆνει καὶ ἰσπάζετο—μεταγράφας τε προσέταξε τὰς διατριβὰς ταῦτας καὶ τῆς ἀπαγγελίας αὐτῶν ἐπιμεληθῆναι, τῷ γὰρ Νικῆς σαφῶς μὲν, οὐ μὴν δεξίως γε ἀπηγγέλλετο. ἑνέ- τυχον δὲ καὶ Μαξίμου τοῦ Ἀγνέως βιβλίῳ ἔννοιαν θάτευσεν τὰ ἐν Ἀιγαίῳ Ἀπολλωνίου πάντα, καὶ διαθέθηκα δὲ τῷ Ἀπολλωνίῳ γεγραφαται, παρ’ ὅν ὑπάρχει μαθείν, ὡς ὑποθείει πὴν τὴν φιλσοφίαν ἐγένετο. οὐ γὰρ Μοιραγένει γε προσεκτέου, βιβλία μὲν ξυνθέντι ἐς Ἀμολλώνιον τέτταρα, πολλὰ δὲ τῶν περὶ τῶν ἄνδρα ἀγνοήσαντι. ὡς μὴν οὖν ξυνήγαγων ταῦτα διεσταμένα, καὶ ὡς ἐπεμελήθην τοῦ ξυνθεῖναι αὐτὰ, εὐρηκα, ἔχετω δὲ ὁ λόγος τῷ τε ἄνδρι τιμὴν, ὡς οὖν ξυγγεγραμμένον, τοὺς τῆς φιλοσοφοῦσθεροις ὡφέλειαν· η γὰρ ἂν μάθουσιν, ἀ μὴπο γιγνώσκουσιν.

IV

CAP. Ἀπολλωνίῳ τοῖνυν πατρίς μὲν ἤν Τύανα πόλις Ἑλλάς ἐν τῷ Καππαδοκῶν ἔθνει, πατὴρ δὲ ὁμώνυμος, γένος ἀρχαῖον καὶ τῶν οἰκιστῶν ἀνθρω-μένον, πλοῦτος ὑπὲρ τοὺς ἔκει, τὸ δὲ ἔθνος βαθύ. κυνύσῃ δὲ αὐτῶν τῷ μητρὶ φάσμα ἥλθεν Ἀιγυπτίου
wanderings abroad, wrote an account of them. And he records his opinions and discourses and all his prophecies. And a certain kinsman of Damis drew the attention of the empress Julia to the documents containing these memoirs hitherto unknown. Now I belonged to the circle of the empress, for she was a devoted admirer of all rhetorical exercises; and she commanded me to recast and edit these essays, at the same time paying more attention to the style and diction of them; for the man of Nineveh had told his story clearly enough, yet somewhat awkwardly. And I also read the book of Maximus of Aegae, which comprised all the life of Apollonius in Aegae; and furthermore a will was composed by Apollonius, from which one can learn how rapturous and inspired a sage he really was. For we must not pay attention anyhow to Moeragenes, who composed four books about Apollonius, and yet was ignorant of many of the circumstances of his life. That then I combined these scattered sources together and took trouble over my composition, I have said; but let my work, I pray, redound to the honour of the man who is the subject of my compilation, and also be of use to those who love learning. For assuredly they will here learn things of which as yet they are ignorant.

IV

Apollonius' home, then, was Tyana, a Greek city amidst a population of Cappadocians. His father was of the same name, and the family was ancient and directly descended from the first settlers. It excelled in wealth the surrounding families, though the district is a rich one. To his mother, just before
CAP. IV. δαίμονος, ο Πρωτέως ο παρὰ τῷ Ὀμήρῳ ἐξαλλάττων ἢ δὲ οὐδὲν δείσασα ἦρετο αὐτόν, τί ἀποκλησοῦ; ο δὲ ἔμε εἶπεν: "σὺ δὲ τίς;" εἰπούσης "Πρωτέως," ἔφη, "ὁ Λιγύπτιος θεός." ὥστε μὲν δὴ τὴν σοφίαν ὁ Πρωτέως ἐγένετο, τί ἂν ἐξηγούμην τοῖς γε ἀκούουσι τῶν ποιητῶν, ὃς ποικίλος τε ἦν καὶ ἄλλοτε ἄλλοις καὶ κρείττων τούτων ἀλώναι, γνωρίζοντες τε ὡς ἐδόκει καὶ προγνώσκειν πάντα; καὶ μεμνημόθη κρή τοῦ Πρωτέως, μάλιστα ἐπειδὰν προὶόν ὁ λόγος δεικνύῃ τὸν ἄλλο πλεῖο μὲν ἢ ὁ Πρωτέως προγνώντα, πολλῶν δὲ ἀπόρων τε καὶ ἀμηχάνων κρείττων γενόμενον ἐν αὐτῷ μάλιστα τῷ ἀπειλήφθαι.

V

CAP. V. Τεχθήματι δὲ ἐν λειμώνι λέγεται, πρὸς ὃν τὸ ἱερὸν αὐτῷ ἐκπεπόνηται. καὶ μηδὲ ὁ τρόπος ἀγνοεῖσθα; ὅπε ἀπετέχθη ἀγούσῃ γὰρ τῇ μητρὶ τόκου ὁμαλ ὑπ' ἑγένετο βαδίσαι ἐς τὸν λειμώνα καὶ ἀνθιζάρης καὶ δῆτα ἀφικομένη αἱ μὲν ἡμών προσεἱκνος τοῖς ἀνθεὶσιν ἐσκεδασμέναι κατὰ τὸν λειμώνα, αὐτὴ δὲ ἐς ὑπὸν ἀπήχθη κλεθεῖσα ἐν τῇ πόλι. κύκνοι τῶν, οὐς ὁ λειμὼν ἔβοσκε, χρόνον ἐστήσαντο περὶ αὐτὴν καθεύδουσαν, καὶ τὰς πτέρυγας, ὥσπερ εἰώθασιν, ἀραντες ἄθροον ἤχησαν, καὶ γὰρ τι καὶ ἐξεύρου ἦν ἐν τῷ λειμῶνι, ἡ δὲ ἐξεθόρε τε ὑπὸ τῆς φῶς καὶ ἀπέτεκεν, ἰκανὴ δὲ πᾶσα
LIFE OF APOLLONIUS, BOOK I

he was born, there came an apparition of Proteus, chap. IV who changes his form so much in Homer, in the guise of an Egyptian demon. She was in no way frightened, but asked him what sort of child she would bear. And he answered: "Myself." "And who are you?" she asked. "Proteus," answered he, "the god of Egypt." Well, I need hardly explain to readers of the poets the quality of Proteus and his reputation as regards wisdom; how versatile he was, and for ever changing his form, and defying capture, and how he had the reputation of knowing both past and future. And we must bear Proteus in mind all the more, when my advancing story shews its hero to have been more of a prophet than Proteus, and to have triumphed over many difficulties and dangers in the moment when they beset him most closely.

V

Now he is said to have been born in a meadow, chap. V hard by which there has been now erected a sumptuous temple to him; and let us not pass by the manner of his birth. For just as the hour of his birth was approaching, his mother was warned in a dream to walk out into the meadow and pluck the flowers; and in due course she came there and her maids attended to the flowers, scattering themselves over the meadow, while she fell asleep lying on the grass. Thereupon the swans who fed in the meadow set up a dance around her as she slept, and lifting their wings, as they are wont to do, cried out aloud all at once, for there was somewhat of a breeze blowing in the meadow. She then leaped up at the sound of their song and bore her child, for any
CAP. ἐκπλήξεις μακεύσασθαι καὶ πρὸ τῆς ὥρας. οἱ δὲ ἐγχώριοι φασίν, ὡς ὅμοι τε τίκτοιτο, καὶ σκηπτός ἐν τῇ γῇ πεσεῖσθαι δοκῶν ἐμμετεωρισθεῖν τῷ αἰθέρι καὶ ἀφαινθεῖν ἄνω, τό, οἷμαι, ἐκφανῆς καὶ ὑπὲρ πάντα τὰ ἐν τῇ γῇ καὶ τὸ ἄγχος θεῶν καὶ ὤτόσα ὤδε ὁ ἀνήρ ἐγένετο, φαινοντες οἱ θεοὶ καὶ προσημαινοντες.

VI

CAP. Ἑστὶ δὲ τι περὶ Τύανα ὕδωρ Ὁρκίου Διός, ὃς φασί, καλοῦσι δὲ αὐτὸ Ἀσβαμαίον, οὐ πηγὴ ἀναδίδοται ψυχρά, παφλάζει δὲ, ὡςπερ ὁ θερμανόμενος λέβης. τούτῳ εὐρόκοις μὲν ἱλεών τε καὶ ἢδον ὕδωρ, επιφόρκοις δὲ παρὰ πόδας ἡ δίκη ἀποσκήπτει γάρ καὶ ἐς ὀφθαλμοὺς καὶ ἐς χειρὰς καὶ ἐς πόδας, καὶ ὤδέροις ἀλίσκονται καὶ φθόγης, καὶ οὐδ' ἀπελθεῖν δυνατόν, ἀλλ' αὐτόθι ἔχονται καὶ ὀλοφύρωνται πρὸς τῷ ὦδατι ὁμολογοῦντες ὑπὸ ἑπιφόρκησαν οἱ μὲν δὴ ἐγχώριοι φασί παῖδα τοῦ Διὸς τοῦ Ἀπολλώνιου γεγονόναι, ὁ δὲ ἀνήρ Ἀπολλωνίου ἐαυτὸν καλεῖ.

VII

CAP. Προὶδὼν δὲ ἔς ἡλικιαν, ἐν ἔ γραμματα, μνήμης τε ἱσχύν ἐδήλου καὶ μελέτης κράτος, καὶ ἡ γλῶττα Ἀττικῶς εἰρέον, οὐδ' ἀπήχθη τὴν φωνὴν ὑπὸ τοῦ ἔθνους, ὀφθαλμοί τε πάντες ἐς αὐτὸν ἐφέροντο, καὶ γὰρ περίβλεπτος ἢ τὴν ὥραν. γεγονότα δὲ αὐτὸν
LIFE OF APOLLONIUS, BOOK I

sudden fright is apt to bring on a premature delivery. But the people of the country say that just at the moment of the birth, a thunderbolt seemed about to fall to earth and then rose up into the air and disappeared aloft; and the gods thereby indicated, I think, the great distinction to which the sage was to attain, and hinted in advance how he should transcend all things upon earth and approach the gods, and signified all the things that he would achieve.

VI

Now there is near Tyana a well sacred to Zeus, the god of oaths, so they say, and they call it the well of Asbama. Here a spring rises cold, but bubbles up like a boiling cauldron. This water is favourable and sweet to those who keep their oaths, but to perjurers it brings hot-footed justice; for it attacks their eyes and hands and feet, and they fall the prey of dropsy and wasting disease; and they are not even able to go away, but are held on the spot and bemoan themselves at the edge of the spring, acknowledging their perjuries. The people of the country, then, say that Apollonius was a son of Zeus, but the sage called himself the son of Apollonius.

VII

On reaching the age when children are taught their letters, he showed great strength of memory and power of application; and his tongue affected the Attic dialect, nor was his accent corrupted by the race he lived among. All eyes were turned upon
ετη τεσσαρεσκαλίδεκα άγει ες Ταρσους ο πατήρ παρ'
Ευθύδημου τον ἐκ Φοινίκης. ο δὲ Ευθύδημος
ρήτωρ τε ἀγαθὸς ἦν καὶ ἐπαιδευε τοῦτον, ὁ δὲ τοῦ
μὲν διδασκάλου εὐχετο, τὸ δὲ τῆς πόλεως ἦθος
ἀτοπὸν τε ἤγειτο καὶ οὐ χρηστὸν ἐμφιλοσοφήσαι,
τρυφῆς τε γὰρ οὐδαμοῦ μᾶλλον ἀπτούται, σκοπ-
πτόλαι τε καὶ ύβρισταί πάντες, καὶ δεδώκασι τῇ
ὀθόνῃ μᾶλλον ἢ τῇ σοφίᾳ Ἀθηναίων, ποταμός
τε αὐτοῦς διαρρέει Κύδνος, ὁ γὰρ παρακάθηται,
καθάπερ τῶν ὀρνίθων οἱ ὕγροί. τὸ τοῦ "παῦ-
σασθε μεθύουσες τῷ ὕδατι" Ἀπολλωνίων πρὸς
αὐτοῦς ἐν ἐπιστολῇ εἰρητει. μεθίστησον οὖν τὸν
διδάσκαλον δεσθεὶς τοῦ πατρὸς ἐς Ἀιγαίας τὰς
πλησίων, ἐν αἷς ἦσυχία τε πρὸςφοροὶ τῷ φιλοσο-
φήσοντι καὶ σπουδὰι νεανικῶτεραι καὶ ἱερὸν
Ἀσκληπιοῦ, καὶ ὁ Ἀσκληπιῶνς αὐτὸς ἐπίδηλος τοῖς
ἀνθρώποις. ἐνταῦθα ἐξυνεφιλοσόφουν μὲν αὐτῷ
Πλατάνειοι τε καὶ Χρυσίππειοι καὶ οἱ ἀπὸ
tοῦ περιπάτου, διήκουν δὲ καὶ τῶν Ἐπικούρου
λόγων, οὐδὲ γὰρ τοῦτοι ἀπεσπούδαζε, τοὺς δὲ γε
Πυθαγορέους ἀρρήτω τινὶ σοφίᾳ ἐξυνέλαβε· διδά-
σκαλος μὲν γὰρ ἦν αὐτὸς τῶν Πυθαγόρου λόγων
οὐ πάνυ σπουδαῖος, οὐδὲ ἐνεργὸ τῇ τῆς φιλοσοφίας
χρόμενος, γαστρὸς τε γὰρ ἡττων ἦν καὶ ἀφρο-
δισίων καὶ κατὰ τῶν Ἐπικουροῦ ἐσχημάτιστο· ἦν
dὲ οὗτος Εὐξενος ὁ ἐξ Ἡρακλείας τοῦ Πόντου, τὰς
dὲ Πυθαγόρου δόξας ἐγγίγνωσκεν, ὡσπερ οἱ ὀρνίθες
16
him, for he was, moreover, conspicuous for his beauty. When then he reached his fourteenth year, his father brought him to Tarsus, to Euthydemus the teacher from Phoenicia. Now Euthydemus was a good rhetor, and began his education; but, though he was attached to his teacher, he found the atmosphere of the city harsh and strange and little conducive to the philosophic life, for nowhere are men more addicted than here to luxury: jesters and full of insolence are they all; and they attend more to their fine linen than the Athenians did to wisdom; and a stream called the Cydnus runs through their city, along the banks of which they sit like so many water-fowl. Hence the words which Apollonius addresses to them in his letter: “Be done with getting drunk upon your water.” He therefore transferred his teacher, with his father’s consent, to the town of Aegae, which was close by, where he found a peace congenial to one who would be a philosopher, and a more serious school of study and a temple of Asclepius, where that god reveals himself in person to men. There he had as his companions in philosophy followers of Plato and Chrysippus and peripatetic philosophers. And he diligently attended also to the discourses of Epicurus, for he did not despise these either, although it was to those of Pythagoras that he applied himself with unspeakable wisdom and ardour. However, his teacher of the Pythagorean system was not a very serious person, nor one who practised in his conduct the philosophy he taught; for he was the slave of his belly and appetites, and modelled himself upon Epicurus. And this man was Euxenus from the town of Heraclea in Pontus, and he knew the opinions of Pythagoras just as...
FLAVIUS PHILOSTRATUS

CAP. VII

‘Α μανθάνουσι παρὰ τῶν ἀνθρώπων, τὸ γὰρ ἀρα "χαῖρε" καὶ τὸ "ἐν πρᾶττε" καὶ τὸ "Ζεὺς ἵλεως" καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα οἱ ὁριθές εὑχονταί, οὔτε εἰδότες ὃ τι λέγουσιν οὔτε διακείμενοι πρὸς τοὺς ἀνθρώπους, ἀλλὰ ἐρρυθμισμένοι τὴν γλῶτταν· ὁ δὲ, ὥσπερ οἱ νέοι τῶν ἀετῶν ἐν ἀπαλῷ μὲν τῷ πτερῷ παράπέτονται τοὺς γειναμένους αὐτοὺς μελετάμενοι ὑπ’ αὐτῶν τὴν πτήσιν, ἐπειδὰν δὲ αἰρεσθαι δυνηθῶσιν, ὑπερτέτονται τοὺς γονέας, ἀλλὰς τε καὶ λίχους αἰσθωνται καὶ κυσίς ἑνεκά πρὸς τῇ γῇ πετομένους, οὕτω καὶ ὁ Ἀπολλώνιος προσείχε τε τῷ Εὐξένῳ παῖς ἔτη, καὶ ἤγετο ὑπ’ αὐτοῦ βαίνον ἐπὶ τοῦ λόγου, προελθὼν δὲ ἐς ἔτος δέκατον καὶ ἐκτὸν ὄρμησεν ἐπὶ τὸν τοῦ Πυθαγόρου βίον, πτερωθεὶς ἐπ’ αὐτόν ὑπὸ τῶν κρείττονος. οὐ μὴν τὸν γε Εὐξένον ἐπαύσατο ἀγαπῶν, ἀλλ’ ἕξαντήσας αὐτῷ προάστειον παρὰ τοῦ πατρός, ἐν δὲ κῆποι τε ἀπαλοὶ ἤσαν καὶ πηγαί, "σὺ μὲν ζῆθι τὸν σεαντοῦ τρόπον," ἔφη, "ἐγὼ δὲ τὸν Πυθαγόρου ζῆσομαι."

VIII

Ὑγομένου δὲ αὐτῶν τοῦ Εὐξένου μεγάλης δια−

νόλας ἀπετεθαὶ καὶ ἐρομένου, ὅποθεν ἀρξοιτο, "οθὲν περ οἱ ἱατροὶ," ἔφη, "καὶ γὰρ ἐκεῖνοι καθ−

αῖροντες τὰς γαστέρας τοὺς μὲν ὡς ὑδὲ νοσεῖν ἐδῶσι, τοὺς δὲ ἰδόντες." καὶ ἔπον τοῦτο τὰς μὲν ἐμψυ−

χοὺς βρώσεις ὡς οὔτε καθάρας καὶ τὸν νοῦν παχυνούσας παρητήσατο, τραγήματα δὲ καὶ

λάχανα ἐσιτεῖτο, καθαρὰ ἐναι φάσκων, ὁπόσα ἦ
birds know what they learn from men; for the birds will wish you “farewell,” and say “Good day” or “Zeus help you,” and such like, without understanding what they say and without any real sympathy for mankind, merely because they have been trained to move their tongue in a certain manner. Apollonius, however, was like the young eagles who, as long as they are not fully fledged, fly alongside of their parents and are trained by them in flight, but who, as soon as they are able to rise in the air, outsoar the parent birds, especially when they perceive the latter to be greedy and to be flying along the ground in order to snuff the quarry; like them Apollonius attended Euxenus as long as he was a child and was guided by him in the path of argument, but when he reached his sixteenth year he felt an impulse towards the life of Pythagoras, being fledged and winged thereto by some higher power. Notwithstanding he did not cease to love Euxenus, nay, he persuaded his father to present him with a villa outside the town, where there were tender groves and fountains, and he said to him; “Now you live there your own life, but I will live that of Pythagoras.”

VIII

Now Euxenus realised that he was attached to a lofty ideal, and asked him at what point he would begin it. Apollonius answered: “At the point at which physicians begin, for they, by purging the bowels of their patients prevent some from being ill at all, and heal others.” And having said this he declined to live upon a flesh diet, on the ground that it was unclean, and also that it made the mind gross; so he partook only of dried fruits and vegetables,
CAP. VIII. γῆ αὐτῆ δίδωσι, καὶ τὸν οἶνον καθαρὸν μὲν ἐφα- σκεν εἶναι πῶμα ἐκ φυτοῦ οὖτως ἕμερον τοῖς ἀνθρώποις ἦκοντα, ἐναντιοῦσθαι δὲ τῇ τοῦ νοῦ συντάσει διαθολοῦντα τὸν ἐν τῇ ψυχῇ αἰθέρα. μετὰ δὲ τὴν κάθαρσιν τῆς γαστρὸς τοιαύτην γεγομένην ἀνυπόδησιαν τε ποιεῖται κόσμημα καὶ λίνου ἔσθητα ἀμπίσχεται παραίτησίμενος τὴν ἀπὸ τῶν ζῴων, ἀνὴκε τε τὴν κόμην καὶ ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ ἔξη. ἐκπεπληγμένων δὲ αὐτῶν τῶν περὶ τὸ ἱερὸν καὶ τοῦ Ἀσκληπίου ποτε πρὸς τὸν ἱερέα φησαντος, ὡς χαίροι θεραπεύων τοὺς νοσοῦντας ὑπὸ Ἀπολ- λωνίῳ μάρτυρι, ξυνήσαν ἐς τὰς Ἀλγάς ἐφ’ ἱστορίᾳ Κιλίκες τε αὐτοῖ καὶ οἱ πέριξ, ὅ τε Κιλίκιος λόγος "ποῖ τρέχεις; ἢ ἐπὶ τῶν ἐφηβῶν;" ἑπ’ ἐκεῖνω τε ἐλέγετο καὶ παροιμιώδη τιμὴν ἔσχεν.

IX

CAP. IX. Ἀξιον δὲ μηδὲ τὰ ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ παρελθεῖν βίον γε ἀφηγούμενον ἀνδρός, δς καὶ τοῖς θεοῖς ὑπὶ ἐν λόγῳ μειράκιον γὰρ δὴ Ἀσσύριοι παρὰ τὸν Ἀσκληπίων ἦκον ἐτρύφα νοσοῦν καὶ ἐν πότοις ἔξη, μᾶλλον δὲ ἀπέθνησκεν ὑδέρφ δὲ ἄρα εἶχετο καὶ μέθη χαϊ- ρον αὐχμοῦ ἠμέλει. ἦμελείτο δὴ ὑπὸ τοῦ Ἀσκ- ληπιαί διὰ ταῦτα, καὶ οὐδὲ διὰρ αὐτὸ ἐφοίτα.
LIFE OF APOLLONIUS, BOOK I

for he said that all the fruits of the earth are clean. CHAP. VIII
And of wine he said that it was a clean drink because it is yielded to men by so well-domesticated a plant as the vine; but he declared that it endangered the mental balance and system and darkened, as with mud, the ether which is in the soul. After then having thus purged his interior, he took to walking without shoes by way of adornment and clad himself in linen raiment, declining to wear any animal product; and he let his hair grow long and lived in the Temple. And the people round about the Temple were struck with admiration for him, and the god Asclepius one day said to the priest that he was delighted to have Apollonius as witness of his cures of the sick; and such was his reputation that the Cilicians themselves and the people all around flocked to Aegae to see him. Hence the Cilician proverb: "Whither runnest thou? Is it to see the stripling?" Such was the saying that arose about him, and it gained the distinction of becoming a proverb.

IX

Now it is well that I should not pass over, in my narrative, the life led in the Temple by my hero, who was held in esteem even by the gods. For an Assyrian stripling came to Asclepius, and though he was sick, yet he lived the life of luxury, and being continually drunk, I will not say he lived, rather he was ever dying. He suffered then from dropsy, and finding his pleasure in drunkenness took no care to dry up his malady. On this account then Asclepius took no care of him, and did not visit him even

X

CAP. ἵδ' ὁ δὲ ἄθροον ποτὲ ἐν τῷ βωμῷ αἷμα, καὶ διακείμενα ἐπὶ τοῦ βωμοῦ τὰ ἱερά, τεθυμένους τε βοῶς Ἀὐγυπτίους καὶ σὺς μεγάλους, καὶ τὰ μὲν δέροντας αὐτούς, τὰ δὲ κόπτοντας, χρυσίδας τε ἀνακειμένας δύο καὶ λίθους ἐν αὐταῖς τῶν Ἰνδικωτάτων καὶ θαυμασίων, προσελθὼν τῷ ἱερεῖ "τί ταῦτα;" ἐφη, "λαμπρῶς γὰρ τις χαρίζεται τῷ
22
in a dream. The youth grumbled at this, and thereupon the god, standing over him, said, “If you were to consult Apollonius you would be easier.” He therefore went to Apollonius, and said: “What is there in your wisdom that I can profit by? for Asclepius bids me consult you.” And he replied: “I can advise you of what, under the circumstances, will be most valuable to you; for I suppose you want to get well.” “Yes, by Zeus,” answered the other, “I want the health which Asclepius promises, but never gives.” “Hush,” said the other, “for he gives to those who desire it, but you do things that irritate and aggravate your disease, for you give yourself up to luxury, and you accumulate heavy meals upon your waterlogged and worn-out stomach, and as it were, choke water with a flood of mud.” This was a clearer response, in my opinion, than Heraclitus, in his wisdom, gave. For he said when he was visited by this affection that what he needed was some one to substitute a drought for his rainy weather, a very unintelligible remark, it appears to me, and by no means clear; but the sage restored the youth to health by a clear interpretation of the wise saw.

X

One day he saw a flood of blood upon the altar, and there were victims laid out upon it, Egyptian bulls that had been sacrificed and great hogs, and some of them were being flayed and others were being cut up; and two gold vases had been dedicated set with jewels, the rarest and most beautiful that India can provide. So he went up to the priest and said: “What is all this; for some one is making a
CAP. θεό."  ο γέ "θαυμάση," ἔφη, "μᾶλλον, ὅτι μήτε ἰκετεύσας ποτὲ ἐνταῦθα μήτε διατρίψας, ἦν οἱ ἄλλοι χρόνον, μήτε ὑγιάνας πω παρὰ τοῦ θεοῦ, μηδ' ἀπερ αἰτήσου ἤλθεν ἔχων. χθές γὰρ ἥ ἀφιγμένῳ ἔοικεν, ὁ δ' οὕτως ἀμφότεροι θύει. φησὶ δὲ πλείω μεν θύσεων, πλείω δὲ ἀναθήσεως, εἰ πρὸς τὸν ἀντιούς ἂσκληπιός. ἐστὶ δὲ τῶν πλούσιωτάτων κέκτηται γούν ἐν Κιλικίᾳ βίον πλείω ἢ Κίλικας ὅμοι πάντες ἰκετεύει δὲ τὸν θεόν ἀποδούναι οἱ τὸν ἐτερον τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν ἐξερρυηκότα." ὁ γέ Ἀπολλώνιος, ὁσπέρ γεγρακός εἰσόθει, τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς ἐς τὴν γῆν στήσας "τὶ δὲ δνομα αὐτῷ;" ἱπτε. ἐπεὶ δὲ ἔκουσε "δοκεῖ μοι," ἔφη, "ὦ ἱερεῦ, τὸν ἄνθρωπον τοῦτον μὴ προσδέχεσθαι τῷ ἱερῷ, μιαρὸς γὰρ τοῦ ἱκει καὶ κεχρημένος οὐκ ἐπὶ χρηστοῖς τῷ πάθει, καὶ αὐτὸ δὲ τὸ πρὶν εὑρέσθαι τι παρὰ τοῦ θεοῦ πολυτελῶς θύειν οὐ θυντός ἐστιν, ἀλλ' ἕαυτόν παρατομέενον σχετλίων τε καὶ χαλεπῶν ἔργων." ταῦτα μὲν ὁ Ἀπολλώνιος. ὁ δ' ἂσκληπιός ἐπιστᾶς νύκτωρ τῷ ἱερεῖ "ἀπίτω," ἔφη, "ὅ δὲινα τὰ ἓαυτόν ἔχων, ἄξιος γὰρ μηδὲ τὸν ἐτερον τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν ἔχειν." ἀναμνήσασθαι οὖν ὁ ἱερεὺς τὸν ἄνθρωπον, γνώ μὲν τῷ Κίλικε τοῦτῷ ἐγεγόνει θυγατέρα ἐχουσά προτέρων γάμων, ὁ δ' ἦρα τῆς κόρης καὶ ἀκολάστως ἐίχε ξυνῆν τε οὐδ' ὡς λαθείν. ἐπιστάσα

24
very handsome gift to the gods?" And the priest replied: "You may rather be surprised at a man's offering all this without having first put up a prayer in our fane, and without having stayed with us as long as other people do, and without having gained his health from the god, and without obtaining all the things he came to ask for here. For he appears to have come only yesterday, and yet he is sacrificing on this lavish scale. And he declares that he will sacrifice more victims, and dedicate more gifts, if Asclepius will hearken to him. And he is one of the richest men in existence; at any rate he owns in Cilicia an estate bigger than all the Cilicians together possess. And he is supplicating the god to restore to him one of his eyes that has fallen out." But Apollonius fixed his eyes upon the ground, as he was accustomed to do in later life, and asked: "What is his name?" And when he heard it, he said: "It seems to me, O Priest, that we ought not to welcome this fellow in the Temple: for he is some ruffian who has come here, and that he is afflicted in this way is due to some sinister reason: nay, his very conduct in sacrificing on such a magnificent scale before he has gained anything from the god is not that of a genuine votary, but rather of a man who is begging himself off from the penalty of some horrible and cruel deeds." This was what Apollonius said: and Asclepius appeared to the priest by night, and said: "Send away so and so at once with all his possessions, and let him keep them, for he deserves to lose the other eye as well." The priest accordingly made inquiries about the Cilician and learned that his wife had by a former marriage borne a daughter, and he had fallen in love with the maiden and had seduced her, and was living with her in open sin.
CAP. γὰρ ἡ μήτηρ τῇ εὐνὴ τῆς μὲν ἀμφω, τοῦ δὲ τῶν ἕτερων τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν ἐξέκοψεν ἐναράξασα τὰς περόνας.

XI

CAP. Τὸ γε μὴν θύοντας ἢ ἀνατιθέντας μὴ ὑπερ-βάλλειν τὸ μέτριον ὥστε αὐτῷ ἐφιλοσοφεῖτο πλει-όνων γὰρ ποτὲ ἕξυπηληυθότων ἐς τὸ ἱερὸν ἄρτι ἐξεληλαμένου τοῦ Κύλικος ἤρετο τὸν ἱερέα οὕτωσι· "ἂρα," ἔφη, "οὐ θεοὶ δίκαιοι;" "δικαιότατοι μὲν οὖν" εἶπε. "τι δὲ· ξυνετοί;" "καὶ τί," ἔφη, "ξυνετῶτερον τοῦ θείου;" "τὰ δὲ τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἔσασιν, ἢ ἀπειροι αὐτῶν εἰσί;" "καὶ μὴν τούτος," ἔφη, "πλεονεκτοῦσι μάλιστα οἱ θεοὶ τῶν ἀνθρώ-πων, ὅτι οἱ μὲν ὑπ' ἀσθενείας οὐδὲ τὰ ἑαυτῶν ἔσασι, τοῖς δὲ γυγνόσκειν ὑπάρχει τὰ ἑκεῖνων τις καὶ τὰ ἑαυτῶν." "πάρτα," ἔφη, "ἄριστα, ὦ ἱερεῦ, καὶ ἀληθέστατα. ἔπει τοῖνυν πάντα γυγνόσκουσιν, δοκεῖ μοι τὸν ἥκοντα ἐς θεοῦ καὶ χρηστὰ ἑαυτῷ ἕξυπηλότα τοιάνδε εὐχὴν εὐχεσθαι· ὦ θεοί, δοιητέ μοι τὰ ὀφειλόμενα· ὀφειλείται γὰρ που, ὦ ἱερεῦ, τοῖς μὲν ὀσίοις τὰ ἄγαθά, τοῖς δὲ φαύλοις τὰναντία, καὶ οἱ θεοὶ οὖν εὖ ποιοῦντες, ὃν μὲν ἄν ὑγιὰ τε καὶ ἀτρωτὸν κακίας εὐρωσί, πέμπουσι δὴ πον στεφα-νώσαντες οὐ χρυσοὶς στεφάνοις, ἀλλ' ἄγαθοῖς 26
mother had surprised the two in bed, and had put out both her eyes and one of his by stabbing them with her brooch-pin.

XI

Again he inculcated the wise rule, that in our sacrifices or dedications we should not go beyond the just mean, in the following way. On one occasion several people had flocked to the Temple, not long after the expulsion of the Cilician, and he took the occasion to ask the priest the following questions. "Are then," he said, "the gods just?" "Why, of course, most just," answered the priest. "Well, and are they wise?" "And what," said the other, "can be wiser than the godhead?" "But do they know the affairs of men, or are they without experience of them?" "Why," said the other, "this is just the point in which the gods excel mankind, for the latter, because of their frailty, do not understand their own concerns, whereas the gods have the privilege of understanding the affairs both of men and of themselves." "All your answers," said Apollonius, "are excellent, O Priest, and very true. Since then, they know everything, it appears to me that a person who comes to the house of God and has a good conscience, should put up the following prayer: 'O ye gods, grant unto me that which I deserve.' For," he went on, "the holy, O Priest, surely deserve to receive blessings, and the wicked the contrary. Therefore the gods, as they are beneficent, if they find anyone who is healthy and whole and unscarred by vice, will send him away, surely, after crowning him, not with golden crowns, but with all
FLAVIUS PHILOSTRATUS

CAP. XI πάσιν, ὑν δ' ἄν κατεστυγμένον ἰδώσι καὶ διε-
φθορότα, καταλείπους τῇ δίκῃ, τοσοῦτον αὐτοῖς ἐπιμηνύσαντες, ὅσον ἐτόλμησαν καὶ ίερὰ ἐσφοιτῶν μὴ καθαροὶ ὄντες." καὶ ἀμα ἐς τὸν Ἀσκληπιίον βλέψας "φιλοσοφεῖς." ἔφη "ὁ Ἀσκληπιίος, τὴν ἄρρητον τε καὶ συγγενὴ σαυτῷ φιλοσοφίαν μὴ συγχωρῶν τοῖς φαύλοις δεύρο ἥκειν, μηδ' ἄν πάντα σοι τὰ ἀπὸ Ἰνδῶν καὶ Σαρδῆς ἥμισθάρωσιν οὐ γὰρ τιμῶντες τὸ θείον θύουσι ταῦτα καὶ ἀνά-
πτοντωσιν, ἀλλ' ἀνούμενοι τῇ δίκῃ, ᾧν οὐ ἤμωρ-
ρεῖτε αὐτοῖς δικαίωτατοι ὄντες." πολλὰ τοιαῦτα ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ ἐφιλοσοφέει ἐν ἐφήβῳ ἐτί.

CAP. XII Κάκεῖνα τῆς ἐν Ἀιγαίς διατριβῆς. Κιλίκων ἦρχεν ὑβριστής ἀνθρωπός καὶ κακός τὰ ἐρωτικά-
ές τούτων ἦλθε λόγος τῆς Ἀπολλωνίου ὁρασε, ὃ δὲ ἐφρώσθαι φράσας οἰς ἐπράττεν· ἐν Ταρσοῖς δὲ ἄρα ἀγορὰν ἦγεν· ἐξωρμῆθη ἐς τὰς Ἀιγαίας νοσεῖν τε ἐαυ-
τόν φήσας καὶ τοῦ Ἀσκληπιιοῦ δεῖσθαι, καὶ προσ-
ελθὼν τῷ Ἀπολλωνίῳ βαδίζοντι ἴδια "σύστησον ὑμὲ" ἔφη "τῷ θεῷ." ὃ δὲ ὑπολαβὼν "καὶ τί σοι 
δεῖ τοῦ συστήσωντος," εἰπεν, "εἰ χρηστός εἶ; τοὺς γὰρ σπουδαίους οἱ θεοὶ καὶ ἀνευ τῶν προξενοῦντων ἀσπάζονται." "ὅτι νὴ Δὲ," ἔφη, "Ἀπολλώνιε, 28
sorts of blessings; but if they find a man branded with sin and utterly corrupt, they will hand him over and leave him to justice, after inflicting their wrath upon him all the more, because he dared to invade their Temples without being pure.” And at the same moment he looked towards Asclepius, and said: “O Asclepius, the philosophy you teach is secret and congenial to yourself, in that you suffer not the wicked to come hither, not even if they pour into your lap all the wealth of India and Sardis. For it is not out of reverence for the divinity that they sacrifice these victims and kindle these fires, but in order to purchase a verdict, which you will not concede to them in your perfect justice.” And much similar wisdom he delivered himself of in this Temple, while he was still a youth.

This tale also belongs to the period of his residence in Aegae. Cilicia was governed at the time by a ruffian addicted to infamous forms of passion. No sooner did he hear the beauty of Apollonius spoken of, than he cast aside the matters he was busy upon (and he was just then holding a court in Tarsus), and hurrying off to Aegae pretended he was sick and must have the help of Asclepius. There he came upon Apollonius walking alone and prayed him to recommend him to the god. But he replied: “What recommendation can you want from anyone if you are good? For the gods love men of virtue and welcome them without any introductions.” “Because, to be sure,” said the other, “the god, O Apollonius, has invited you to be

XIII

CAP. Ἐπεὶ δὲ τεθνεώτα τὸν πατέρα ᾦκουσεν, ἐδραμεν ἐς τὰ Τύανα, κἀκεῖνον μὲν ταῖς ἐαυτοῦ χερσὶν ἐθαψε πρὸς τῷ τῆς μητρὸς σήματι, ἐτεθνηκει δὲ κἀκεῖνη σὺ πάλαι, τὴν δὲ οὐσίαν λαμπρὰν οὕσαν.
his guest, but so far has not invited me.” “Nay,” answered Apollonius, “tis my humble merits, so far as a young man can display good qualities, which have been my passport to the favour of Asclepius, whose servant and companion I am. If you too really care for goodness, go boldly up to the god and tender what prayer you will.” “By heaven, I will,” said the other, “if you will allow me to address you one first.” “And what prayer,” said Apollonius, “can you make to me?” “A prayer which can only be offered to the beautiful, and which is that they may grant to others participation in their beauty and not grudge their charms.” This he said with a vile leer and voluptuous air and all the usual wriggles of such infamous debauchees; but Apollonius with a stern fierce glance at him, said: “You are mad, you scum.” The other not only flamed up at these words, but threatened to cut off his head, whereat Apollonius laughed at him and cried out loud, “Ha, that day is to come!” And in fact it was only three days later that the ruffian was executed by the officers of justice on the high road for having intrigued with Archelaus the king of Cappadocia against the Romans. These and many similar incidents are given by Maximus of Aegae in his treatise, a writer whose reputation for oratory won him a position in the emperor’s Secretariat.

XIII

Now when he heard that his father was dead, he hurried to Tyana, and with his own hands buried him hard by his mother’s sepulchre, for she too had died not long before; and he divided the property,
καὶ τῷ μὲν τρίτῳ, τὸν ἄδελφόν ἀκόλαστόν τε καὶ φιλοσόφην ὄντα. καὶ τῷ μὲν τρίτῳ, τοῖς ἐπιτροπεύεσθαι, ὦ δὲ αὐτοῖς γεγόνει καὶ οἱ νόμοι αὐτῶν ὑπείχον τοῖς ἐπιτρόποις. διατρίψας οὖν ἐν Αἰγαῖς πάλιν καὶ τῷ ἱερῷ Δἀκεῖον τε ἀποφήνας καὶ Ἀκαδημίαν, φιλοσοφίας γὰρ ἡ ἁρ πάσης ἐν αὐτῷ ἦν, ἑπανήλθεν ἐς τὰ Τύάνα ἤνη ἢδη καὶ κύριος τῶν ἑαυτοῦ· εἰπόντος δὲ πρὸς αὐτόν τίνος, ὡς σωφρονίσαι τὸν ἄδελφόν προσήκοι αὐτῷ καὶ μεταβαλεῖν τοῦ τρόπου, "τούτῳ μὲν θρασύν, ἔφη, "δόξει, προσβύτερον γὰρ νέοι πῶς ἀν σωφρονίζοιμι; ὡς δὲ μοι δύνατον, ἰάσομαι αὐτὸν τούτων τῶν παθῶν" δίδωσι δὴ αὐτῷ τὴν ἡμίσειαν τῆς ἑαυτοῦ μοίρας, τὸν μὲν πλειόνων δείσθαι φήσας, ἑαυτὸν δὲ ὀλόγων, ἐφιστάς δὲ αὐτόν καὶ σοφῶς ὑπαγόμενος ἐς τὸ σωφρονίζοντι πείδευσθαι "ο μὲν πατήρ," ἔφη, "μεθέστηκεν, ὥς ἐπαιδευτε ἐς ἡμᾶς καὶ ἐνοιχέτει, λοιπὸς δὲ καὶ πολύς ἱερὸς ἐγὼ· εἰτ' οὖν ἐγὼ τι ἀμαρτάνοιμι, σύμβουλος γίγνομαι καὶ ἰδώ τάμα, εἰτ' αὐτὸς τι ἀμαρτάνοιμι, ἀνέχομαι διδάσκοντος." κἀκεῖνον μὲν, ὡσπερ οἱ καταφώντες τοὺς δυσήνιον τε καὶ μὴ εὐαγώγυς τῶν ὑππων, ἐς πειθόν ἥγαγε καὶ μετερρύθησε τῶν ἀμαρτημάτων πολλῶν ὄντων, καὶ γὰρ κύβων ἡττητο καὶ οἶνον, καὶ ἐφ' ἐταίρας ἐκώμαζεν, ἐπαιροῦσης αὐτῶν κόμης, ἢν καὶ βαφαῖς ἦσκει, σοβῆν τε καὶ ἀνω βαίνων.
which was very ample, with his brother, who was an incorrigibly bad character and given to drink. Now the latter had reached his twenty-third year, and was of an age no longer to need a guardian; Apollonius, on the other hand, was only twenty, and the law subjected him to guardians. He therefore spent afresh some time in Aegae, and turned the temple into a Lyceum and Academy, for it resounded with all sorts of philosophical discussions. After that he returned to Tyana, by this time grown to manhood and his own master. Some one said to him that it was his duty to correct his brother and convert him from his evil ways; whereon he answered: "This would seem a bold enterprise; for how can I who am the younger one correct and render wise an older man? but so far as I can do anything, I will heal him of these bad passions." Accordingly he gave to him the half of his own share of the property, on the pretence that he required more than he had, while he himself needed little; and then he pressed him and cleverly persuaded him to submit to the counsels of wisdom, and said: "Our father has departed this life, who educated us both and corrected us, so that you are all that I have left, and I imagine, I am all that you have left. If therefore I do anything wrong, please advise me and cure me of my faults; and in turn if you yourself do anything wrong, suffer me to teach you better." And so he reduced his brother to a reasonable state of mind, just as we break in skittish and unruly horses by stroking and patting them; and he reformed him from his faults, numerous as they were, for he was the slave of play and of wine, and he led a riotous life and was vain of his hair, which he dressed up and dyed, strutting
FLAVIUS PHILOSTRATUS

CAP. ἐπεὶ δὲ καὶ τὰ πρὸς τὸν ἀδελφὸν αὐτῷ εὐ εἴχεν,
ἐπὶ τοὺς ἄλλους ἤδη συγγενεῖς ἐτράπετο καὶ τοὺς
dεομένους σφῶν ἀνεκτήσατο τῇ λοιπῇ οὐσίᾳ μικρὰ
ἐαυτῷ ὑπολιπόμενοι, ὅτε δὴ τὸν μὲν Κλαζομένιον
Ἀναξαγόραν ἀγέλαις τε καὶ μήλους τὰ ἑαυτοῦ
ἀνέντα προβάτους ἐφὴ μᾶλλον ἢ ἀνθρώπους φιλοσο-
φῆσαί, τὸν δὲ Θηβαίον Κράτητα καταποντώσαντα
tὴν οὐσίαν οὔτε ἄνθρωπος γενέσατο ἐπιτηδεῖον
οὔτε προβάτοις. εὐδοκιμήσαντος δὲ τοῦ Πυθαγόρου
ἐπὶ τῷ λόγῳ, ὃν ἔλεγε περὶ τοῦ μὴ δεῖν παρ’ ἄλλην
ἐναι γνωστὰ ἢ τὴν ἑαυτοῦ, τούτῳ μὲν ἔτεροις ἐφὴ
ὑπὸ Πυθαγόρου προειρήσαν, αὐτὸς δὲ μήτ’ ἄν
γῆμαι μήτ’ ἂν ἐσ ὁμιλίαν ἀφικέσθαι ποτὲ ἀφροδι-
σίων, ὑπερβαλλόμενοι καὶ τὸ τοῦ Σοφοκλέους· ὁ μὲν
γὰρ λυττῶντα ἐφὴ καὶ ἄγριον δεσπότην ἀποφυγεῖν
ἐν γῆρας ἐξέλθων, ὁ δ’ ὑπ’ ἀρετῆς τε καὶ σωφροσύνης
οὐδ’ ἐν μειράκιω ἡττήθη τούτου, ἄλλα καὶ νέοι ᾧν
καὶ τὸ σωμα ἐρρωμένος ἐκράτει τε καὶ λυττῶντος
ἐδέσποξεν. ἄλλ’ ὅμως συνκοφαντοῦσι τινες ἐπὶ
ἀφροδισίους αὐτῶν, ὡς διαμαρτία ἐρωτικῆς χρη-
σάμενοι καὶ διὰ τοῦτο ἀπεναντίσαντα ἐς τὸ
Σκυθῶν ἔθνος, ὃς οὔτε ἐφοίτησεν ποτὲ ἢ Σκύθας
οὔτε ἐν ἐρωτικῇ πάθῃ ἄπνευσθεν· οὐκοῦν οὐδὲ
Εὐφράτης ποτὲ ἐσυκοφάντησεν ἐπὶ ἀφροδισίους
tὸν ἄνδρα, καίτων ψευδὴ γράμματα κατ’ αὐτῶν
εἰσεθείς, ὡς ἐν τοῖς περὶ Εὐφράτου λόγοις δείξομεν,
dιεβέρετο δὲ πρὸς τὸν Ἀπολλώνιον, ἐπειδὴ πάνθ’
ὑπὲρ χρημάτων αὐτῶν πράττοντα ἐπέκοπτεν οὕτως

34
abpout like an arrogant dandy. So when all was well between him and his brother, he at once turned his attention to his other relatives, and conciliated such of them as were in want by bestowing on them the rest of his property, leaving only a trifle to himself; for he said that Anaxagoras of Clazomenae kept his philosophy for cattle rather than for men when he abandoned his fields to flocks and goats, and that Crates of Thebes, when he threw his money into the sea benefited neither man nor beast. And as Pythagoras was celebrated for his saying that "a man should have no intercourse except with his own wife," he declared that this was intended by Pythagoras for others than himself, for that he was resolved never to wed nor have any connexion whatever with women. In laying such restraint on himself he surpassed Sophocles, who only said that in reaching old age he had escaped from a mad and cruel master; but Apollonius by dint of virtue and temperance never even in his youth was so overcome. While still a mere stripling, in full enjoyment of his bodily vigour, he mastered and gained control of the maddening passion. And yet there are those who accuse him falsely of an addiction to venery, alleging that he fell a victim of such sins and spent a whole year in their indulgence among the Scythians, the facts being that he never once visited Scythia nor was ever carried away by such passions. Not even Euphrates ever accused the sage of venery, though he traduced him otherwise and composed lying treatises against him, as we shall shew when we come to speak of him below. And his quarrel with Apollonius was that the latter rallied him for doing everything for money and tried to wean him of his
kai ἀπῆγε τοῦ χρηματιζεσθαί τε καὶ τὴν σοφίαν κατηλεύειν. ἀλλὰ τάντα μὲν ἐς τοὺς αὐτῶν χρόνους ἀναβεβλήσθω μοι.

XIV

Ἐρομένου δὲ ποτὲ τὸν Ἀπολλάνιον τοῦ Εὐξενοῦ, τί δήτα οὐ ξυγγράφου καίτοι γενναίος δοξάζων καὶ ἀπαγγελία χρώμενος δοκίμῳ καὶ ἐγγεγραμένη "ὅτι, ἐφη, "οὗτο ἐστῶπισα." καὶ ἐνθεύδε ἀρξάμενος σωπᾶν ὑήθη δεῖν, καὶ τὴν μὲν φωνὴν κατείχεν, οἰ δ' ὀφθαλμοί καὶ ὁ νοῦς πλείστα μὲν ἀνεγίγνωσκον, πλείστα δὲ ἐς μνήμην ἀνελέγωντο· τὸ τοῦ μνημονικοῦ ἐκατοτοῦτῆς γενόμενος καὶ ὑπὲρ τὸν Σιμωνίδην ἐρρωτο, καὶ ὑμνὸς αὐτῷ τις ἐς τὴν μνημοσύνην ἠδετo, ἐν ὧν πάντα μὲν ὑπὸ τοῦ χρόνου μαραίνεσθαί φησιν, αὐτὸν γε μὴ τὸν χρόνον ἀγήρω τε καὶ ἀθάνατον παρὰ τῆς μνημοσύνης εἶναι. οὐ μὴν ἄχαρις τὰ γε ἐς ξυνουσίας ἢν παρ' ἐν ἐσιώπα χρόνον, ἀλλὰ πρὸς τὰ λεγόμενα καὶ οἱ ὀφθαλμοὶ τὸ ἐπεσήμανον καὶ ἡ χειρ καὶ τὸ τῆς κεφάλης νέμα, οὐδὲ ἀμείδης ἢ σκυθρωτὸς ἐφαίνετο, τὸ γὰρ φιλέταιρόν τε καὶ τὸ εὔμενης ἐίχε. τούτων ἐπιπονώτατον αὐτῷ φησι γενέσθαι τὸν βίον ὅλων πέντε ἐτῶν ὑσκηθέντα, πολλὰ μὲν γὰρ εἴπειν ἔχοντα μὴ εἴπειν, πολλὰ δὲ πρὸς ὁργὴν ἀκούσαντα μὴ ἀκούσαι, πολλοὶ δ' ἐπιπλῆξαν προαχθέντα "τέτλαθι δὴ κραδίη τε"
love of filthy lucre and of huckstering his wisdom. CHAP. XIII
But these matters I must defer to the times to which they belong.

XIV

On one occasion, Euxenus asked Apollonius why so noble a thinker as he and one who was master of a diction so fine and nervous did not write a book. He replied: "I have not yet kept silence." And forthwith he began to hold his tongue from a sense of duty, and kept absolute silence, though his eyes and his mind were taking note of many a thing, and though most things were being stored in his memory. Indeed, when he reached the age of a hundred, he still surpassed Simonides in point of memory, and he used to chant a hymn addressed to memory, in which it is said that everything is worn and withered away by time, whereas time itself never ages, but remains immortal because of memory. Nevertheless his company was not without charm during the period of his silence; for he would maintain a conversation by the expression of his eyes, by gestures of his hand and nodding his head; nor did he strike men as gloomy or morose; for he retained his fondness for company and his cheerfulness. This part of his life he says was the most uphill work he knew, since he practised silence for five whole years; for he says he often had things to say and could not do so, and he was often obliged not to hear things the hearing of which would have enraged him, and often when he was moved and inclined to break out in a rebuke to others, he said to himself: "Bear up then, my heart
καὶ γλῶττα” πρὸς ἑαυτὸν φίλαι, λόγων τε προσκρούσαντων αὐτῷ παρεῖναι τὰς ἐλέγχεις τότε.

Διέτριψέ τε τοὺς τῆς σιωπῆς χρόνους τὸν μὲν ἐν Παμφύλωι, τὸν δὲ ἐν Κιλικίᾳ, καὶ βαδίζον δι’ οὕτω τρυφώντων ἐθνῶν οὐδαμοῦ ἐφθέγξατο, οὐδ’ ὑπῆχθη γρύξαι. ὅποτε μὴν στασιαζοῦσῃ πόλει ἐντυχοί, πολλαὶ δὲ ἑστασίαζον ὑπὲρ θεαμάτων οὐ σπουδαίων, παρελθὼν ἂν καὶ δείξας ἑαυτόν, καὶ τι καὶ μελλοῦσις ἐπιπλήξεως τῇ χειρὶ καὶ τῷ προσώπῳ ἐνδειξάμενος, ἐξηρῆτ’ ἂν ἄταξία πᾶσα, καὶ ὅσπερ ἐν μυστηρίῳ ἐσιώτων, καὶ τὸ μὲν τοὺς ὀρχηστῶν τε καὶ ὑπ’ ὅπως ἕνεκα στασιάζειν ὀρμηκότας ἀνασχεῖν οὕτω μέγα, οἱ γὰρ ὑπὲρ τοιούτων ἀτακτοῦντες, ἃν πρὸς ἄνδρα ἵδωσιν, ἔρυθρωσί τε καὶ αὐτῶν ἐπιλαμβάνονται καὶ ῥάστα ἄτ’ ἐς νοῦν ἤκουσιν, λίμῷ δὲ πεπιεσμένην πόλιν οὐ ῥάδιον εὑρήσω καὶ πιθανῷ λόγῳ μεταδιδαξαί καὶ ὄργης παύσαι. ᾧλ’ Ἀπολλωνίῳ καὶ ἡ σιωπὴ πρὸς τοὺς οὕτω διακειμένους ἦρκε. ἀφίκετο μὲν γὰρ ἐς Ἀσπενδοῦν τὴν Παμφύλων—πρὸς Εὐρυμέδοντι δὲ οἰκεῖται ποταμῷ ἡ πόλις αὐτή, τρίτῃ τῶν ἐκεί—ὁροβοὶ δ’ ὄντως καὶ τὰ ἐς βρῶσιν ἀναγκαία διέβοσκεν αὐτούς, τὸν γὰρ σῖτον οἱ δυνατοὶ ξυγκλείσαντες εἶξον, ἵν’ ἐκκατηλευθεῖν τῆς χώρας. ἀνηρεθίστο δὴ ἐπὶ τὸν
and tongue;" and when reasoning offended him he had to give up for the time the refuting of it.

XV

These years of silence he spent partly in Pamphylia and partly in Cilicia; and though his paths lay through such effeminate races as these, he never spoke nor was even induced to murmur. Whenever, however, he came on a city engaged in civil conflict (and many were divided into factions over spectacles of a low kind), he would advance and show himself, and by indicating part of his intended rebuke by manual gesture or by look on his face, he would put an end to all the disorder, and people hushed their voices, as if they were engaged in the mysteries. Well, it is not so very difficult to restrain those who have started a quarrel about dances and horses, for those who are rioting about such matters, if they turn their eyes to a real man, blush and check themselves and easily recover their senses; but a city hard pressed by famine is not so tractable, nor so easily brought to a better mood by persuasive words and its passion quelled. But in the case of Apollonius, mere silence on his part was enough for those so affected. Anyhow, when he came to Aspendus in Pamphylia (and this city is built on the river Eurymedon along with two others), he found nothing but vetch on sale in the market, and the citizens were feeding upon this and on anything else they could get; for the rich men had shut up all the corn and were holding it up for export from the country. Consequently an excited
CAP. XV. ἀρχοντα ἡλικία πάσα καὶ πυρὸς ἐπ’ αὐτὸν ἦπτοντο καὶ τοῦ προσκείμενον τοὺς βασιλείοις ἀνδριάσιν, οἱ καὶ τοῦ Διὸς τοῦ Ἐμ Ὀλυμπίας φοβερότεροι ἦσαν τότε καὶ ἀυλότεροι, Τιβερίου γε ὄντες, ἐφ’ ὅλη λέγεται τις ἀσβήσατι δόξαι τυπτήσας τὸν ἑαυτοῦ δοῦλον φέροντα δραχμὴν ἀργυρῶν νεομισμένην ἐς Τιβέριον. προσελθὼν οὖν τῷ ἀρχοντῇ ἦρετο αὐτὸν τῇ χειρὶ, ὁ τι εὖ ὄντο, τοῦ δὲ ἀδικεῖν μὲν οὐδὲν φήσαντος, ἀδικεῖσθαι δὲ μετὰ τοῦ δῆμου, λόγου δ’ εἰ μὴ τύχοι, ξυναπολείσθαι τῷ δήμῳ, μετεστράφη τε εἰς τοὺς περιεστηκότας ὁ Ἀπολλώνιος καὶ ἐνευσέν ὡς χρή ἀκοῦσαι, οἱ δὲ οὐ μόνον ἐσιώπησαν ὑπ’ ἐκπλήξεως τῆς πρὸς αὐτὸν, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὸ πῦρ ἔθεντο ἐπὶ τῶν βομῶν τῶν αὐτόθι. ἀναθαρρήσας οὖν ὁ ἀρχων “ὁ δεῖνα,” ἐφη, “καὶ ὁ δεῖνα,” πλείους εἰπὼν, “τοῦ λιμοῦ τοῦ καθεστηκότος αὐτοῖς, τὸν γὰρ σῖτον ἀπολαβόντες φυλάττουσι καὶ ἀλλὸς ἀλλὸ τῆς χώρας.” διακελευομένων δὲ τῶν Ἀσπενδίων ἀλλήλος ἐπὶ τοὺς ἀγροὺς φοιτῶν, ἀνένευσεν ὁ Ἀπολλώνιος μὴ πράττειν τούτῳ, μετακαλεῖν δὲ μᾶλλον τοὺς ἐν τῇ αἰτίᾳ καὶ παρ’ ἐκόντων εὐρέσθαι τὸν σίτον. ἀφικομένων δὲ μικροῦ μὲν ἐδέχεσθε καὶ φωνὴν ἐπ’ αὐτοὺς ῥήξαι, παθῶν τι πρὸς τὰ τῶν πολλῶν δάκρυα—καὶ γὰρ παιδία ξυνερρυήκει καὶ γύναια, καὶ ὀλοφύρωντο οἱ γεγηρακότες, ὡς αὐτίκα δὴ ἀποθανοῦμενοι λιμῷ—
crowd of all ages had set upon the governor, and were lighting a fire to burn him alive, although he was clinging to the statues of the Emperor, which were more dreaded at that time and more inviolable than the Zeus in Olympia; for they were statues of Tiberius, in whose reign a master is said to have been held guilty of impiety, merely because he struck his own slave when he had on his person a silver drachma coined with the image of Tiberius. Apollonius then went up to the governor and with a sign of his hand asked him what was the matter; and he answered that he had done no wrong, but was indeed being wronged quite as much as the populace; but, he said, if he could not get a hearing, he would perish along with the populace. Apollonius then turned to the bystanders, and beckoned to them that they must listen; and they not only held their tongues from wonderment at him, but they laid the fire they had kindled on the altars which were there. The governor then plucked up courage and said: "This man and that man," and he named several, "are to blame for the famine which has arisen; for they have taken away the corn and are keeping it, one in one part of the country and another in another." The inhabitants of Aspendus thereupon passed the word to one another to make for these men's estates, but Apollonius signed with his head, that they should do no such thing, but rather summon those who were to blame and obtain the corn from them with their consent. And when, after a little time the guilty parties arrived, he very nearly broke out in speech against them, so much was he affected by the tears of the crowd; for the children and women had all flocked together, and the
FLAVIUS PHILOSTRATUS

CAP. X V

τιμῶν δὲ τὸ τῆς σιωπῆς δόγμα γράφει ἐς γραμματεῖον ἐπίπληξιν, καὶ δίδωσιν ἀναγινώσκῃ τῷ ἄρχοντι· ἢ δὲ ἐπίπληξις ὑδε εἰχει: "Ἄπολλώνιος σιντοκαπήλοις Ἀσπενδίων. ἢ γῆ πάντων μήτηρ, δικαία γάρ, ὑμεῖς δὲ ἄδικοι ὄντες πεποίησθε αὐτὴν αὐτῶν μόνων μητέρα, καὶ εἰ μὴ παύσεσθε, οὐκ ἐάσω ὑμᾶς ἐπ' αὐτῆς ἐστάναι." τάυτα δείσαντες ἐνέπλησαν τὴν ἀγορὰν σίτου καὶ ἀνεβίω ἡ πόλις.

XVI

CAP. XVI

 Erotoítthe kai 'Antiocheía tῆ μεγάλη πεπαυμένος τοῦ σιωπῶν, καὶ παρήλθεν ἐς τὸ ἱερὸν τοῦ Δαφναίου Ἀπόλλωνος, ὁ περιάπτος τοὺς Ἀσσύριους τὸν μύθον τοῦ Ἀρκάδατ· τὴν γὰρ τοῦ Δάδωνος Δάφνην ἐκεῖ μεταφύναι λέγουσι, καὶ ποταμὸς αὐτοῖς ἐπὶ Δάδων, καὶ φυτὸν τιμᾶται παρ' αὐτοῖς δάφνης, τούτο δὴ τὸ ἀντὶ τῆς παρθένου, κυπαρίστων τε ὑψη ἀμύχανα περιέστηκε κύκλῳ τὸ ἱερὸν, καὶ πηγὰς ἐκδίδοσιν ὁ χώρος ἄφθονος τε καὶ ἢρεμούσας, ἐς τὸν Ἀπόλλωνα φασὶ ραίνεσθαι. ἐνταῦθα κυπαρίστων τι ἔρνος ἡ γῆ ἀναδέδωκεν, ἐπὶ Κυπαρίστῳ φασὶν ἐφήβῳ Ἀσσυρίῳ, καὶ πιστοῦται τὴν μεταβολὴν ἡ ὁρά τοῦ φυτοῦ. καὶ ἦσος νεανικότερον ἀπέστειας δοκῶ τοῦ λόγου διαμυθολογῶν τὰ συ- αὐτά· αλλ' οὐχ ὑπὲρ μυθολογίας τάυτα. τί δὲ μοι

42
old men were groaning and moaning as if they were on the point of dying by hunger. However, he respected his vow of silence and wrote on a writing board his indictment of the offenders and handed it to the governor to read out aloud; and his indictment ran as follows: “Apollonius to the corn-dealers of Aspendus. The earth is mother of us all, for she is just; but you, because you are unjust have pretended that she is your mother alone; and if you do not stop, I will not permit you to remain upon her.” They were so terrified by these words, that they filled the market-place with corn and the city revived.

XVI

After the term of his silence was over he also visited the great Antioch, and passed into the Temple of the Apollo of Daphne, to which the Assyrians attach the legend of Arcadia. For they say that Daphne, the daughter of Ladon, there underwent her metamorphosis, and they have a river flowing there, the Ladon, and a laurel tree is worshipped by them which they say was substituted for the maiden; and cypress trees of enormous height surround the Temple, and the ground sends up springs both ample and placid, in which they say Apollo purified himself by ablution. And there it is that the earth sends up a shoot of cypress, they say in honour of Cyparissus, an Assyrian youth; and the beauty of the shrub lends credence to the story of his metamorphosis. Well, perhaps I may seem to have fallen into a somewhat juvenile vein to approach my story by such legendary particulars as these, but my interest
ο λόγος βούλεται; ο Ἄπολλώνιος ἴδων τὸ ιερὸν χαρίεν μὲν, σπουδὴν ἐν αὐτῷ οὐδεμίαν, ἀλλ’ ἀνθρώπους ἡμιβαρβάρους καὶ ἀμοῦσους "Ἀπολλώνιος," ἐφη, "μετάβαλε τοὺς ἀφώνους ἐς δένδρα, ὡς κἀκεῖν διαπάρισσοι ἥχωσιν." τὰς δὲ πηγὰς ἔπισκεψάμενος, ὡς γαλάζην ἄγουσι καὶ κελαρύζει σφῶν οὐδεμία, "ἡ ἄφωνία," εἶπεν, "ἡ ἐνταύθα οὐδὲ ταῖς πηγαίς ἔγνωκες φθέγγεσθαι." πρὸς δὲ τὸν Δάδώνα ἴδον "οὐχ ἡ θυγάτηρ," ἐφη, "σοι μόνη μετέβαλεν, ἀλλὰ καὶ σὺ τῷ δόξαι βάρβαρος ἐξ "Ελληνος τε καὶ Ἄρκαδος." ἐπεὶ δὲ ἔγνω διαλέγεσθαι, τὰ μὲν ὡμιλούμενα τῶν χωρίων καὶ ἀτακτοῦντα παρρητεῖτο, φήσας οὐκ ἂνθρώπων ἐαυτῷ δεῖν, ἀλλ’ ἂνθρώπων, τὰ δὲ σεμνότερα ἐσεφότα καὶ ὃκει τῶν ιερῶν τὰ μὴ κληστά. ἦλιον μὲν δὴ ἀνύσχοντος ἐφ’ ἑαυτοῦ τινα ἔπραττεν, ἀ μόνοις ἐποίει δὴνα τοῖς ἔτων τεττάρων σιωπᾶν γεγυμνασμένοις, τὸν δὲ μετὰ ταῦτα καίρον, εἰ μὲν Ἐλλὰς η πόλις εἶχα καὶ τὰ ιερὰ γυώριμα, ἡγυκαλῶν ἄν τούς ιερέας ἐφιλοσόφει περί τῶν θεῶν καὶ διωρθούτο αὐτοὺς, εἰ ποιτῶν νομιζομένων ἐξαλλάττοιεν, εἰ δὲ βάρβαρα τε καὶ ἰδιότροπα εἶσθε, διεμάνθανε τοὺς ἰδρυσαμένους αὐτὰ καὶ ἐφ’ ὅτι ἱδρύθη, πυθόμενός τε, ὅπηθεραυεύτευ ταῦτα καὶ ὑποθέμενος, εἰ τί σοφότερον τοῦ δρωμένου ἐνθυμηθείσι,
is not really in mythology. What then is the purport of my narrative? Apollonius, when he beheld a Temple so graceful and yet the home of no serious studies, but only of men half-barbarous and uncultivated, remarked: "O Apollo, change these dumb dogs into trees, so that at least as cypresses they may become vocal." And when he had inspected the springs, and noted how calm and quiet they were, and how not one of them made the least babble, he remarked: "The prevailing dumbness of this place does not permit even the springs to speak." And when he saw the Ladon he said: "It is not your daughter alone that underwent a change, but you too, so far as one can see, have become a barbarian after being a Hellene and an Arcadian." And when he was minded to converse, he avoided the frequented regions and the disorderly, and said, that it was not a rabble he wanted but real men; and he resorted to the more solemn places, and lived in such Temples as were not shut up. At sunrise, indeed, he performed certain rites by himself, rites which he only communicated to those who had disciplined themselves by a four years' spell of silence; but during the rest of the day, in case the city was a Greek one, and the sacred rites familiar to him, he would call the priests together and talk wisely about the gods, and would correct them, supposing they had departed from the traditional forms. If, however, the rites were barbarous and peculiar, then he would find out who had founded them and on what occasion they were established, and having learnt the sort of cult it was, he would make suggestions, in case he could think of any improvement upon them, and then he
CAP. XVI metēi ἐπὶ τοὺς ὀμλητὰς καὶ ἐκέλευεν ἑρωτᾶν, ἃ
βούλονται. ἔφασκε γὰρ χρῆναι τοὺς οὕτω φιλο-
σοφοῦντας ἣοὺς μὲν ἄρχομένης ἐξυνείναι θεοῖς,
προϊόσης δὲ περὶ θεῶν, τὸν δὲ μετὰ ταῦτα καιρὸν
ἀνθρωπεῖων πέρι τὰς ἐξυνοισίας ποιεῖσθαι. εἰπὼν
δὲ ἀν πρὸς τοὺς ἐταίρους, ὅπόσα ἥρωτων, καὶ
ἰκανῶς τῆς τοιαύτης ἐξυνοισίας ἕχων ἔπι τὴν διά-
λεξιν ἀνίστατο λοιπὸν τὴν ἐς πάντας, οὐ πρὸ
μεσημβρίας, ἀλλ' ὅποτε μάλιστα ἡ ἡμέρα ἑστίκοι.
καὶ διαλεγθεῖσι ἂν ὡς ἀπαρκεῖν φέτο, ἥλειφετο τε
καὶ τριφύλμενος ἕτει ἐαυτὸν ἐς ὕδωρ ψυχρὸν, γῆρας
ἀνθρώπων καλῶν τὰ βαλανεῖα. τῆς γοῦν 'Ἀντιο-
χείας ἀποκλεισθεὶς ἐς αὐτὰ ἐπὶ μεγάλοις
ἀμαρτήμασιν "ἐδωκεν ύμῖν," ἐφη, "ὁ βασίλευς
κακοῖς οὔσι βιῶναι πλείονα ἐτή." Ἐφεσίων δὲ
βουλομένων καταλιθώσαι τὸν ἄρχοντα ἐπὶ τῷ μὴ
ἐκπυροῦν τὰ βαλανεῖα "ὑμεῖς μὲν τὸν ἄρχοντα,"
ἐφη, "αἰτιάσθε, ἐπειδὴ πονηρῶς λοῦσθε, ἐγὼ δὲ
ὑμᾶς, ὦτι λοῦσθε."

XVII

CAP. XVII Λόγων δὲ ἰδέαν ἐπήσκησεν οὐ διθυραμβώδη
καὶ φλεγμαίνουσαν ποιητικοῖς ὀνόμασιν, οὐδὲ αὐ
κατεγιλλωττισμένη καὶ υπεραστικίζουσαν, ἀνθεῖς
γὰρ τὸ ὑπὲρ τὴν μετρίαν Ἀτθίδα ἤγειτο, οὐδὲ
λεπτολογία ἑδίδοι, οὐδὲ διήγε τοὺς λόγους,
46
would go in quest of his followers and bid them ask any questions they liked. For he said that it was the duty of philosophers of his school to hold converse at the earliest dawn with the gods, but as the day advanced, about the gods; and during the rest of the day to discuss human affairs in friendly intercourse. And having answered all the questions which his companions addressed to him, and when he had had enough of their society, he would rise and give himself up for the rest of the day to the general public, not however before mid-day, but as far as possible just when the day stood still. And when he thought he had had enough of such conversation, he would be anointed and rubbed, and then fling himself into cold water, for he called hot baths the old age of men. At any rate when the people of Antioch were shut out of them because of the enormities committed there, he said: "The Emperor, for your sins, has granted you a new lease of life." And when the Ephesians wanted to stone their governor because he did not warm their baths enough he said to them: "You are blaming your governor because you get such a sorry bath; but I blame you because you take a bath at all."

XVII

The literary style which he cultivated was not dithyrambic or tumid and swollen with poetical words, nor again was it far-fetched and full of affected Atticisms; for he thought that an excessive degree of Atticising was unpleasant. Neither did he indulge in subtleties, nor spin out his discourses; nor
CAP. οὖδὲ εἰρωνευομένου τις ἢκουσεν ἢ περιπατοῦντος ἐσ τοὺς ἀκροωμένους, ἀλλὰ ὀσπερ ἐκ τρίτοδος ὅτε διαλέγοιτο "οίδα" ἐλεγε καὶ "δοκεῖ μοι" καὶ "ποὶ φέρεσθε;" καὶ "χρὴ εἰδέναι." καὶ αἱ δόξαι βραχείαι καὶ ἀδαμάντινοι, κυρία τε ὅνοματα καὶ προστεφυκότα τοῖς πράγμασι, καὶ τὰ λεγόμενα ἡχῶ εἶχεν, ὅσπερ ἀπὸ σκῆπτρου θεμιστευόμενα. ἐρωμένου δὲ αὐτῶν τῶν στενολε-

XVIII

CAP. Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα λογισμὸν ἑαυτῷ δίδον ἀποδη-
μίας μείζονος, ἐνυμείτατο τὸ Ὀνδικὸν ἔθνος καὶ τοὺς ἐν αὐτῷ σοφοὺς, οἱ λέγονται Βραχμᾶνές τε καὶ Ἱρκάνιοι εἶναι, προσήκειν φήσεως νέω ἀνδρὶ ἀποδημείν τε καὶ ύπερορίῳ αἴρεσθαι. εὐρήμα δὲ τοὺς μάγους ἐποιεῖτο, οἱ Βαβυλῶνα καὶ Σοῦσα
οἰκοῦσι, καὶ γὰρ ἄν καὶ τὰ ἐκείνων διαμαθεῖν ὁδὸ
χρόμενος. καὶ πρὸς τοὺς ὁμιλητὰς ἐπιτὰ ὡς ἀνέφηνε τὴν γνώμην. πειρωμένων δὲ αὐτῶν

48
LIFE OF APOLLONIUS, BOOK I

did anyone ever hear him dissembling in an ironical CHAP. Xvii
way, nor addressing to his audience methodical argu-
ments; but when he conversed he would assume an
oracular manner and use the expressions, “I know,”
or “It is my opinion,” or, “Where are you drifting
to?” or, “You must know.” And his sentences were
short and crisp, and his words were telling and closely
fitted to the things he spoke of, and his words had a
ring about them as of the dooms delivered by a
sceptred king. And when a certain quibbler asked
him, why he asked no questions of him, he replied :
“Because I asked questions when I was a stripling;
and it is not my business to ask questions now, but
to teach people what I have discovered.” “How
then,” the other asked him afresh, “O Apollonius,
should the sage converse?” “Like a law-giver,”
he replied, “for it is the duty of the law-giver to
deliver to the many the instructions of whose truth
he has persuaded himself.” This was the line he
pursued during his stay in Antioch, and he converted
to himself the most unrefined people.

Xvii

After this he formed the scheme of an extensive CHAP. XVIII
voyage, and had in mind the Indian race and
the sages there, who are called Brahmans and
Hyrcanians; for he said that it was a young man’s
duty to go abroad and to embark upon foreign
travel. But he made a great deal of the Magi, who
live in Babylon and Susa. For, he said, he was
determined to acquaint himself thoroughly with their
lore, even if it cost him a journey. And he
announced his intention to his followers, who were

49
FLAVIUS PHILOSTRATUS

CAP. XVIII ξυμβουλεύειν ἔτερα, εἰ πη ἀφελχθεῖη τῆς ὀρμῆς ταύτης, “ἐγὼ μὲν θεοῦς,” ἔφη, “συμβουλους πεποίημαι καὶ τὰ δεδογμένα εἰρηκα, ὡμῶν δὲ βάσανον ἐποιούμην, εἰ πρὸς ἄπερ ἐγὼ ἐρρωσθε· ἐπεὶ τοῖνυν μαλακῶς ἔχετε, ὑμεῖς μὲν ὑγιαίνετε,” ἔφη, “καὶ φιλοσοφεῖτε· ἐμοὶ δὲ βαδιστέα, οἱ σοφία τε καὶ δαίμον με ἄγει.” ταύτα εἰπὼν ἐξελάυνε τῆς Ἀντιοχείας μετὰ δυοῖν θεραπόντων, οὕπερ αὐτῷ πατρικῷ ἥστην, ὃ μὲν ἐς τάχος γράφων, ὃ δὲ ἐς κάλλος.

XIX

CAP. XIX Καὶ ἄφικνεῖται ἐς τὴν ἄρχαιαν Νίνον, ἐν ἦ ἀγαλμα ἱδρυται τρόπον βάρβαρον, ἔστι δὲ ἄρα Ἰδω Ἡ Ἰνάχου καὶ κέρατα τῶν κροτάφων ἐκκρούει μικρὰ καὶ οἴον μέλλοντα. ἐνταῦθα διατρίβουτι καὶ πλείως ξυνιέντι περὶ τοῦ ἀγάλματος ἢ οἱ ιερεῖς καὶ προφῆται, προσεβούντως Δόμις ὁ Νίνος, δὴ καταρχᾶς ἔφης ξυναποδημήσαῖς οἱ καὶ ξυνεμπορούν γενεσθαι τῆς σοφίας πάσης καὶ πολλὰ τοῦ ἄνδρος διασώσασθαι, ὃς ἀγαθεῖς αὐτῶν καὶ ξηλόσας τῆς ὁδοῦ ἰωμεν, ἔφη, ἰ Ἀπολλώνιε, σὺ μὲν θεῷ ἐπόμενος, ἐγὼ δὲ σοί, καὶ γάρ με καὶ πολλοῦ ἄξιον εὔροις ἂν· εἰ μὲν ἄλλο τι οὐκ οἶδα, τὸ δ’ οὖν ἐς Βασιλῶνα ἦκον, πόλεις τε, ὀπόταει εἰσίν, οἶδα

50
seven in number; but when they tried to persuade him to adopt another plan, in hopes of drawing him off from his resolution, he said: "I have taken the gods into counsel and have told you their decision; and I have made trial of you to see if you are strong enough to undertake the same things as myself. Since therefore you are so soft and effeminate, I wish you very good health and that you may go on with your philosophy; but I must depart whither wisdom and the gods lead me." Having said this he quitted Antioch with two attendants, who belonged to his father's house, one of them a shorthand writer and the other a calligraphist.

And he reached the ancient city of Nineveh, where he found an idol set up of barbarous aspect, and it is, they say, Io, the daughter of Inachus, and horns short and, as it were, budding project from her temples. While he was staying there and forming wiser conclusions about the image than could the priests and prophets, one Damis, a native of Nineveh, joined him as a pupil, the same, as I said at the beginning, who became the companion of his wanderings abroad and his fellow-traveller and associate in all wisdom, and who has preserved to us many particulars of the sage. He admired him, and having a taste for the road, said: "Let us depart, Apollonius, you following God, and I you; for I think you will find me of considerable value. For, if I know nothing else, I have at least been to Babylon, and I know all the cities
CAP. XIX

Ἀνέλθον οὖ πάλαι καὶ κόμας, ἐν αἰσ̄ πολλὰ ἀγαθά, καὶ μὴν καὶ τὰς φωνὰς τῶν βαρβάρων, ὅπόσας εἰσίν, εἰσὶ δὲ ἅλλη μὲν Ἀρμενίων, ἅλλη δὲ Μῆδων τε καὶ Περσῶν, ἅλλη δὲ Καδουσίων, μεταλαμβάνω δὲ πάσας. “Εγώ δέ,” εἶπεν, “ὁ ἔταφρε, πασῶν ξυνήμημ, μαθῶν μηδεμίαν.” θαυμάσαντος δὲ τοῦ Νικού “μὴ θαυμάσῃς,” εἶπεν, “εἰ πάσας οἶδα φωνὰς ἀνθρώπων. οἴδα γὰρ δὴ καὶ ὅσα σιωπῶσιν ἀνθρώποι.” ὁ μὲν δὴ Ἀσσύριος προσηνέξατο αὐτὸν, ὡς ταύτα ἦκουσε, καὶ ὠσπερ δαίμονα ἔβλεπε, συνῆν τε αὐτῷ ἐπιδιδοὺς τὴν σοφίαν καὶ ὁ τι μάθοι μεμονεῦων. φωνὴ δὲ ἦν τῷ Ἀσσυρίῳ ξυμμέτρως πράττουσα, τὸ γὰρ λογοειδὲς οὐκ εἶχεν, ἀτε παιδευθεὶς ἐν βαρβάροις, διατριβὴν δὲ ἀναγράψαι καὶ συνουσίαν καὶ ὁ τι ἦκουσεν ἢ εἶδεν ἀνατυπῶσαι καὶ ὑπόμνημα τῶν τοιούτων ξυνθεῖναι σφόδρα ἰκανὸς ἦν, καὶ ἐπετήδευσε τοῦτό ἀρίστα ἀνθρώπων. ἡ γοῦν δέλτος ἡ τῶν ἐκφατνισμάτων τοιούτων τῷ Δάμιδι νοῦν εἶχεν ὁ Δάμιος ἐβούλετο μηδὲν τῶν Ἁπολλωνίου ἀγνοεῖναι, ἀλλ’ εἰ τι καὶ παρεθέξειτο ἢ ἀμελῶς εἶπεν, ἀναγεράφηκαί καὶ τοῦτο,—καὶ ἀξίων γε εἰπεῖν, ἢ καὶ πρὸς τὸν μεμψάμενον τὴν διατριβὴν ταύτην ἀπεφθέγξατο. διασύνοντος γὰρ αὐτῶν ἀνθρώπου παθύμου τε καὶ βασκάνου, καὶ τὰ μὲν ἄλλα ὀρθῶς ἀναγράφειν φήσαντος, ὑπόσαι γνῶμαι τέ εἰσι καὶ δόξαι τοῦ ἀνδρῶς,
there are, because I have been up there not long ago, and also the villages in which there is much good to be found; and moreover, I know the languages of the various barbarous races, and there are several, for example the Armenian tongue, and that of the Medes and Persians, and that of the natives of Kadus, and I am familiar with all of them.”

“And I,” said Apollonius, “my good friend, understand all languages, though I never learnt a single one.” The native of Nineveh was astonished at this answer, but the other replied: “You need not wonder at my knowing all human languages; for, to tell you the truth, I also understand all the secrets of human silence.” Thereupon the Assyrian worshipped him, when he heard this, and regarded him as a demon; and he stayed with him increasing in wisdom and committing to memory whatever he learnt. This Assyrian’s language, however, was of a mediocre quality, for he had not the gift of expressing himself, having been educated among the barbarians; but he kept a journal of their intercourse, and recorded in it whatever he heard or saw, and he was very well able to put together a memoir of such matters and managed this better than anyone else could do. At any rate the volume which he calls his scrap-book, was intended to serve such a purpose by Damis, who was determined that nothing about Apollonius should be passed over in silence, nay, that his very solecisms and negligent utterances should also be written down. And I may mention the answer which he made to one who cavilled and found fault with this journal. It was a lazy fellow and malignant who tried to pick holes in him, and remarked that he had recorded well enough a lot of
Ταυτι δὲ τὰ οὔτω μικρὰ ξυλλεγόμενον παραπλήσιον ποιοι κυσί πράττειν τοῖς σιτουμένοις τὰ ἐκπίπτοντα τῆς δαιτῶν, ύπολαβὼν ὁ Δάμις "εἰ δαίτες," ἔφη, "θεῶν εἰσι καὶ σιτοῦνται θεοὶ, πάντως ποι καὶ θεράποντες αὐτοῖς εἰσιν, οἷς μὲλετ τοῦ μηδὲ τὰ πίπτοντα τῆς ἀμβροσίας ἀπόλλυσθαι." 

Τοιοῦτο μὲν ἐταίρον καὶ ἐραστοῦ ἔτυχεν, ὥ τοῦ πολὺ τοῦ βίου συνεπορεύθη. παριώντας δὲ αὐτοὺς ἐς τὴν μέσην τῶν ποταμῶν ὁ τελῶνος ὁ ἐπιβεβλημένος τῷ Ζεύγματι πρὸς τὸ πνεάκι αὐτὸ καὶ ἡρώτα, ὃ τι Ἀπάγοιες, ὃ δὲ Ἀπολλώνιος "ἀπάγῳ" ἔφη "σῳφροσύνην δικαιοσύνην ἀρετὴν ἐγκράτειαν ἀνδρείαν ἄσκησιν," πολλά καὶ οὕτω θήλεα εὗρας ὅνόματα. ὃ ἡ ἤδη βλέπων τὸ ἐαυτοῦ κέρδος "ἀπόγραψαι ὅν" ἔφη "τὰς δούλας." ὃ δὲ "οὐκ ἔξεστιν," εἶπεν, "οὐ γὰρ δούλας ἀπάγῳ ταύτας, ἀλλὰ δεσποίνας." τὴν δὲ τῶν ποταμῶν μέσην ὁ Τύγρις ἀποφαίνει καὶ ὁ Εὐφράτης, ἰέοντες μὲν ἐξ Ἀρμενίας καὶ Ταύρου λήγοντος, περιβάλλοντες δὲ ἦπειρον, ἐν ἦ καὶ πόλεις μὲν, τὸ δὲ πλείστον κῶμαι, ἔθην τε 54
things, for example, the opinions and ideas of his hero, but that in collecting such trifles as these he reminded him of dogs who pick up and eat the fragments which fall from a feast. Damis replied thus: “If the banquets are those of gods, and it is gods who are being fed, surely they must have attendants whose business it is that not even the parcels of ambrosia that fall to the ground should be lost.”

XX

Such was the companion and admirer that he had met with, and in common with him most of his travels and life were passed. And as they fared on into Mesopotamia, the tax-gatherer who presided over the Bridge (Zeugma) led them into the registry and asked them what they were taking out of the country with them. And Apollonius replied: “I am taking with me temperance, justice, virtue, continence, valour, discipline.” And in this way he strung together a number of feminine nouns or names. The other, already scenting his own perquisites, said: “You must then write down in the register these female slaves.” Apollonius answered: “Impossible, for they are not female slaves that I am taking out with me, but ladies of quality.”

Now Mesopotamia is bordered on one side by the Tigris, and on the other by the Euphrates, rivers which flow from Armenia and from the lowest slopes of Taurus; but they contain a tract like a continent, in which there are some cities, though for the most part only villages, and the races that inhabit them
Flavius Philostratus

Cap. Ἀρμένια καὶ Ἀράβια, οἱ ποταμοὶ ἔχουσιν, δὲ καὶ νομίδες οἱ πολλοὶ στείχουσιν, οὕτω τι νησίωτας ἐαυτούς νομίζοντες, ὡς ἐπὶ θάλασσάν τε καταβαίνειν φάσκειν, ὅτε ἐπὶ τοὺς ποταμοὺς βαδίζοντες, ὅρον τε ποιεῖσθαι τῆς γῆς τῶν τῶν ποταμῶν κύκλων ἀποτροπεύοντες γὰρ τὴν προειρημένην ἥπειρον ἐπὶ τὴν αὐτὴν ἔκτακτα θάλασσαν. εἰσὶ δ', οἳ φασίν ἐς ἔλος ἀφανίζεσθαι τὸ πολὺ τοῦ Εὐφράτου καὶ τελευτᾶν τὸν ποταμὸν τοῦτον ἐν τῇ γῇ. λόγον δὲ ἔνωσ θρασυτέρον ἐφάπτονται, φάσκουσιν αὐτῶν ὑπὸ τῇ γῇ ρέουσα ἐς Αἴγυπτον ἀναφαίνεσθαι καὶ Νεῖλῳ συγκεράνυσθαι. ἀκριβολογίας μὲν δὴ ἔνεκα καὶ τοῦ μηδὲν παραλειψάθαι μοι τῶν γεγραμμένων ὑπὸ τοῦ Δάμιδος ἐβουλόμην ἂν καὶ τὰ διὰ τῶν βαρβάρων τούτων πορευόμενοι σπουδασθέντα εἰπέων, ξυνελαυνεί δὲ ἡμᾶς ὁ λόγος ἐς τὰ μεῖζον τε καὶ θαυμασιώτερα, οὐ μὴν ὡς δυναῖν γε ἀμελῆσαι τούτοις, τῆς τε ἄνδρειας, ἢ χρώμενος ὁ Ἀπολλώνιος διεπορεύθη βάρβαρα ἐθνῆ καὶ λυστρικά, οὐδ' ὑπὸ Ῥωμαίοις πώ ὠντα, τῆς τε σοφίας, ἢ τὸν Ἄραβιον τρόπον ἐς ἱκνευρίας τῆς τῶν ἄνθρωπων φωνῆς ἦλθεν. ἔμαθε δὲ τοῦτο διὰ τούτων τῶν Ἀραβίων πορευόμενοι ἀριστα γνωσκόντων τε αὐτὸ καὶ πραπτόντων. ἔστε γὰρ τῶν Ἀραβίων ἡ ἀντὶ κοινὸν καὶ τῶν ὀρνιθῶν ἄκουειν μαντευομένων, ὁπότε σοι χρημαί, ξυμβάλλονται δὲ τῶν ἀλόγων σιτούμενοι τῶν δρακόντων οἷς μὲν καρδίαν φασίν, οἵ δὲ ἦπαρ.
are the Armenian and the Arab. These races are so shut in by the rivers that most of them, who lead the life of nomads, are so convinced that they are islanders, as to say that they are going down to the sea, when they are merely on their way to the rivers, and think that these rivers border the earth and encircle it. For they curve round the continental tract in question, and discharge their waters into the same sea. But there are people who say that the greater part of the Euphrates is lost in a marsh, and that this river ends in the earth. But some have a bolder tale to which they adhere, and declare that it runs under the earth to turn up in Egypt and mingle itself with the Nile. Well, for the sake of accuracy and truth, and in order to leave out nothing of the things that Damis wrote, I should have liked to relate all the incidents that occurred on their journey through these barbarous regions; but my subject hurries me on to greater and more remarkable episodes. Nevertheless, I must perforce dwell upon two topics: on the courage which Apollonius showed, in making a journey through races of barbarians and robbers, which were not at that time as yet subject to the Romans, and at the cleverness with which after the manner of the Arabs he managed to understand the language of animals. For he learnt this on his way through these Arab tribes who best understand it and practise it. For it is quite common for the Arabians to listen to the birds prophesying like any oracles, but they acquire this faculty of understanding them by feeding themselves, so they say, either on the heart or the liver of serpents.
Κτησιφώντα δὲ ὑπερβαλῶν καὶ παριόν ἐστὶ τὰ Βαβυλώνια ὁρια, φρουρὰ μὲν αὐτὸδι ἦν ἐκ βασιλέως, ἰν οὐκ ἂν παρῆλθε τις μὴ οὐκ ἔρωτηθεὶς ἑαυτῶν τε καὶ πόλιν καὶ ἐφ’ ὅ τι ἦκοι. σατράπης δὲ τῷ φρουρᾷ ταύτῃ ἐπετέτακτο, βασιλέως τις, οὕμαι, ὃθολμός, ὁ γὰρ Μῆδος ἄρτι ἐστὶ τὸ ἄρχειν ἥκων οὐ κυνεχώρει ἑαυτῷ ἰδεῶς ἢν, ἀλλὰ ὄντα τε καὶ οὐκ ὄντα δεδώσῃ ἐς φόβους κατεπεπτώκει καὶ πτοίας. ἀγονται τοίνυν παρὰ τὸν σατράπην Ἀπολλωνίος τε καὶ οἱ ἁμφ’ αὐτόν, ὁ δὲ ἐτυχεὶ μὲν σκηνήν ἐφ’ ἀρμαμάξης πεποιημένου καὶ ἐξελαύνων ποι, ἰδὼν δὲ ἂνδρα αὐχμοῦ πλέων ἀνέκραγε τε ὀσπερ τὰ δειλὰ τῶν γυναῖκων καὶ κυνεχώρατο, μόνης τε ἀναβλέψας ἐς αὐτῶν: "πόθεν ἡμῖν ἐπιπεμφθεῖς ἥκεις;" οἴον δαίμονα ἡρώτα. ὁ δὲ "ὑπ’ ἐμαυτοῦ," ἔφη, "εἰ τη καὶ ἄκοντες ἄνδρες γένοιοσθε." πάλιν ἤρετο, ὡς οὐκ ἐσφοιτᾶ τὴν βασιλέως χώραν, ὁ δὲ "ἐμή," ἔφη, "πάσα ἡ γῆ καὶ ἀνεῖται μοι δ’ αὐτῆς πορεύεσθαι," τοῦ δὲ "βασανιώ σε," εἰπόντος "εἰ μὴ λέγους," "εἰ γὰρ ταῖς σαντοῦ χερσίν," εἰπεν, "ὡς αὐτὸς βασανισθείς, θυγάτω ἄνδρός." ἐκπλαγεὶς δὲ αὐτὸν ὁ εὐνοῦχος, ἐπει μηδὲ ἐρμηνεως ἑώρᾳ δεόμενον, ἀλλ’ ὑπολαμβάνοντα τὴν φωνὴν ἀλύπως τε καὶ
He left Ctesiphon behind, and passed on to the borders of Babylon; and here was a frontier garrison belonging to the king, which one could not pass by without being questioned who one was, and as to one's city, and one's reasons for coming there. And there was a satrap in command of this post, a sort of "Eye of the King," I imagine; for the Mede had just acceded to the throne, and instead of being content to live in security, he worried himself about things real and imaginary and fell into fits of fear and panic. Apollonius then and his party were brought before this satrap, who had just set up the awning on his wagon and was driving out to go somewhere else. When he saw a man so dried up and parched, he began to bawl out like a cowardly woman and hid his face, and could hardly be induced to look up at him. "Whence do you come to us," he said, "and who sent you?" as if he was asking questions of a spirit. And Apollonius replied: "I have sent myself, to see whether I can make men of you, whether you like it or not." He asked a second time who he was to come trespassing like that into the king's country, and Apollonius said: "All the earth is mine, and I have a right to go all over it and through it." Whereupon the other said: "I will torture you, if you don't answer my questions." "And I hope," said the other, "that you will do it with your own hands, so that you may catch it well, if you touch a true man." Now the eunuch was astonished to find that Apollonius needed no interpreter, but understood what he said without the least trouble or difficulty.
"By the gods," he said, "who are you?" this time altering his tone to a whine of entreaty. And Apollonius replied: "Since you have asked me civilly this time and not so rudely as before, listen, I will tell you who I am: I am Apollonius of Tyana, and my road leads me to the king of India, because I want to acquaint myself with the country there; and I shall be glad to meet your king, for those who have associated with him say that he is no bad fellow, and certainly he is not, if he is this Vardan who has lately recovered the empire which he had lost." "He is the same," replied the other, "O divine Apollonius; for we have heard of you a long time ago, and in favour of so wise a man as you he would I am sure, step down off his golden throne and send your party to India, each of you mounted on a camel. And I myself now invite you to be my guest, and I beg to present you with these treasures." And at the moment he pointed out a store of gold to him saying: "Take as many handfuls as you like, fill your hands, not once, but ten times." And when Apollonius refused the money he said: "Well, at any rate you will take some of the Babylonian wine, in which the king pledges us, his ten satraps. Take a jar of it, with some roast steaks of bacon and venison and some meal and bread and anything else you like. For the road after this, for many stades, leads through villages which are ill-stocked with provision." And here the eunuch caught himself up and said: "Oh! ye gods, what have I done? For I have heard that this man never eats the flesh of animals, nor drinks wine, and here I am inviting him to dine in a gross and ignorant manner." "Well," said Apollonius, "you

XXII

CAP. Προελθόντες δὲ εἶκοσι στάδια λεαίνῃ ἐντυγχάνουσιν ἀπεσφαγμένη ἐν θήρα, καὶ ἢν τὸ θηρίον μέγα καὶ ὅσον οὔπω εἴδον, ἐβόων τε οἱ ἐκ τῆς κώμης συνερρυκότες, καὶ, νὴ Δί', οἱ τεθηρακότες, ὅσ τι μέγα θαύμα ἐν αὐτῷ ὀρῴντες· καὶ ἢν ἀτεχνῶς θαύμα· σκύμνους γὰρ ἀνατμηθεῖσα ὁκτὼ εἰχεν. ὁ δὲ τῆς λεαίνης τόκος, αἱ λέαιναι μηνῶν μὲν κυσκόουσιν ξί, τρίς δὲ ἀπότικτουσιν, ἀριθμὸς δὲ τῶν σκύμνων παρὰ μὲν τὴν πρώτην τρεῖς, ἐπὶ 62
can offer me a lighter repast and give me bread and dried fruits.” “I will give you,” said the other, “leavened bread and palm dates, like amber and of good size. And I will also supply you with vegetables, the best which the gardens of the Tigris afford.” “Well,” said Apollonius, “the wild herbs which grow free are nicer than those which are forced and artificial.” “They are nicer,” said the satrap, “I admit, but our land in the direction of Babylon is full of wormwood so that the herbs which grow in it are disagreeably bitter.” In the end Apollonius accepted the satrap’s offer, and as he was on the point of going away, he said: “My excellent fellow, don’t keep your good manners to the end another time, but begin with them.” This by way of rebuking him for saying that he would torture him, and for the barbaric language which he had heard to begin with.

XXII

After they had advanced twenty stades they chanced upon a lioness that had been slain in a chase; and the brute was bigger than any they had ever seen; and the villagers rushed up and cried out, and to tell the truth, so did the huntsmen, when they saw what an extraordinary thing lay before them. And it really was a marvel; for when it was cut asunder they found eight whelps within it. And the lioness becomes a mother in this way. They carry their young for six months, but they bring forth young only three times; and the number of the whelps at the first birth is three and at the second
CAP. ης δευτέρας δύο, τρίτου δε άπτομένη τόκου μονήρη σκύμνων ἀποτίκτει μέγαν, οἷμα, καὶ ἀγριώτερον τῆς ψύσεως. οὐ γὰρ προσεκτέα τοῖς λέγουσιν, ὡς ἔξυναντες οἱ σκύμνοι τὰς τῶν λεαινῶν μῆτρας ἐκδέδονται τοῦ σπλάγχνου. δοκεῖ γὰρ τῇ φύσει τῷ τικτομένῳ πρὸς τὸ τίκτον ἐπιτή-δεια εἶναι υπὲρ σωτηρίας τοῦ γένους. ἐνεδὼν οὖν ὁ Ἀπολλόνιος τῷ θηρίῳ καὶ πολύν χρόνων ἐπι-σχόν "δ Ἰάμω, ἐφη, ὁ χρόνος τῆς παρὰ βασιλέα ἀποθημάσας ἐνιαυτοῦ ἐσται καὶ μηνῶν ὡκτώ, οὔτε γὰρ ἐκεῖνος ἀνήσει θάττων, οὔτε ἤμιν λῆθον ἀπελ-θεῖν πρὸ τούτου. τεκμαίρεσθαι δὲ χρή τῶν μὲν σκύμνων ἐς μῆνας, τῆς λεαινῆς δὲ ἐς ἐνιαυτόν, τελεία γὰρ τελείους παραβλητεία. "οὐ δὲ δὴ στρου-θοί, ἐφη ὁ Ἰάμω, "οἱ παρὰ τῷ Ὁμήρῳ τὴν φήσουσι, οὐδὲ ὁ δράκων μὲν ἐν τῇ Λυλίδι ἔδαισατο ὡκτώ ὄντας, ἐνατη' ἐπ' αὐτοῖς τὴν μητέρα ἑλών; Κάλχας δ' ἐξηγοῦμενος ταῦτα ἐννέα ἐνιαυτοῖς ἀνεῖπε κατα-πολεμήσεσθαι τὴν Ἑρμόν καὶ ὅρα μὴ καθ' Ὁμηρόν τε καὶ Κάλχαντα ἐς ἐννέα ἕμιν ἐτην ἡ ἀποθηματεία τείνῃ. "καὶ εἰκότως, ἐφη, "δ Ἰάμω, καὶ τοὺς νεοττοὺς Ὁμηρός ἐνιαυτοῖς εἰκάζει, γεγο-νασι γὰρ ἥδι καὶ εἰσιν, ἐγὼ δὲ ἀπελῆθη θηρία καὶ μήπω γεγονότα, ἵσως δὲ μηδὲ ἄν γενόμενα, τῶς ἄν ἐνιαυτοῖς εἰκάζομι; τἀ γὰρ παρὰ φύσιν οὔτ' ἄν γένοιτο, ταχεῖάν τε ἵσχει διαφθοράν, καὶ γένηται. ἀλλ' ἐπον δὴ τῷ λόγῳ, καὶ ἰσχύει εὐξόμενοι τοῖς θεοῖς οἱ ταῦτα φαίνουσι." 64.
two, and if the mother makes a third attempt, it bears only a single whelp, but I believe a very big one and preternaturally fierce. For we must not believe those who say that the whelps of a lioness make their way out into the world by clawing through their mother’s womb; for nature seems to have created the relationship of offspring to mother for their nourishment with a view to the continuance of the race. Apollonius then eyed the animal for a long time, with attention, and then he said: “O Damis, the length of our stay with the king will be a year and eight months; for neither will he let us go sooner than that, nor will it be to our advantage to quit him earlier. And you may guess the number of the months from that of the whelps, and that of the years from the lioness; for you must compare wholes with wholes.” And Damis replied: “But what of the sparrows in Homer, what do they mean, the ones which the dragon devoured in Aulis, which were eight in number, when he seized their mother for a ninth? Calchas surely explained these to signify nine years and predicted that the war with Troy would last so long; so take care that Homer may not be right and Calchas, too, and that our stay may not extend to nine years abroad.” “Well,” replied Apollonius, “Homer was surely quite right in comparing the nestlings to years, for they are already hatched out and in the world; but what I had in mind were incomplete animals that were not yet born, and perhaps never would have been born: how could I compare them to years? For things that violate nature can hardly come to be; and they anyhow quickly pass to destruction, even if they do come into existence. So follow my arguments, and let us go and pray to the gods who reveal thus much to us.”
Προελθόντι δὲ αὐτῷ ἐς τὴν Κισσίαν χώραν καὶ πρὸς Βαβυλώνιον ἦδη ὄντι, δόξα ἐνυπνίου ἐφοίτησεν ὁδε τῷ φίλῳ τιμίῳ θεῷ ξυντεθείσαι. ἰχθύς ἐκπεπτωκότας τῇς θαλάττῃς ἐν τῇ γῇ ἱσπασίμῳ, θρήνον ἀνθρώπων ἱέντες καὶ ὀλοφυρόμενοι τὸ ἐκβεβηκέναι τοῦ ἡθους, δελφὶνα τῇ γῇ παρανέοντα ἰκέτευνα ἀμώνια σφίσει ελεεινοὶ ὄντες, ὡσπερ τῶν ἀνθρώπων οἱ ἐν τῇ ἐξειρ. κλαίοντες. ἐκπλαγεῖς δὲ οὐδὲν ὑπὸ τοῦ ἐνυπνίου, ξυμβάλλεται μὲν αὐτόι ὅπως καὶ ὅπη εἰχε, διαταράσσειν δὲ βουλόμενος τὸν Δάμων, καὶ ἀρ τῶν εὐλαβεστέρων αὐτῶν ἐγειρωσκεν, ἀπαγγέλλει πρὸς αὐτῶν τὴν ὑπ’ δέος πλασάμενος ὅς ἐπὶ πονηροῖς, οἷς ἔλθεν ὁ δὲ ἀνεβόσε τοι ὡς αὐτῶς ἱδὼν ταῦτα, καὶ ἀπήγγει τὸν Ἀπολλώνιον τοῦ πρόσω ἡ μὴ πη, ἡφη, καὶ ἡμεῖς ὡσπερ ἰχθύς ἐκπεπτωκότας τῶν ἔθνων ἁπολόμεθα, καὶ πολλὰ ελεεινα ἐν τῇ ἀλλοδαπῇ εἰπωμεν, καὶ πον καὶ ἡς ἀμήχανον ἐμπεσόντες ἰκετεύσωμεν δυνάστην τινα ἡ Βασιλέα, ὁ δὲ ἡμᾶς ἀτιμᾶσθη, καθάπερ τοὺς ἰχθύς οἱ δελφίνες. γελάσας δὲ ὁ Ἀπολλώνιος οὐ μὲν ὀπως φιλοσοφεῖς, εἶπεν, ἐὰν δέδιας ταῦτα, ἐγὼ δὲ οἱ τὸ ἐνυπνιον τείνει δηλώσω. Ἐρετρείες γὰρ τὴν Κισσίαν ταύτην χώραν οἰκοῦσιν οἱ εἰς Εὐβοίας ποτὲ Δαρεῖος ἀναχθέντες ἐτη ταύτα πεντεκόσια, καὶ λέγονται, ὡσπερ ἡ ὦφις ἐφάνη, ἰχθύων πάθει περὶ τὴν ἀλωσιν χρήσασθαι σαγηνευθήραι γὰρ δὴ καὶ ἀλῶναι πάντας.
And as he advanced into the Cissian country and was already close to Babylon, he was visited by a dream, and the god who revealed it to him fashioned its imagery as follows: there were fishes which had been cast up from the sea on to the land, and they were gasping, and uttering a lament almost human, and bewailing that they had quitted their element; and they were begging a dolphin that was swimming past the shore to help them in their misery, just like human beings who are weeping in a foreign land. Apollonius was not in the least frightened by his dream, but set himself to conjecture its meaning and drift; but he was determined to give Damis a shock, for he found that he was the most nervous of men. So he related his vision to him, and feigned as if it foreboded evil. But Damis began to bellow as if he had seen the dream himself, and tried to dissuade Apollonius from going any further, "Lest," he said, "we also like the fishes get thrown out of our element and perish, and have to weep and wail in a foreign land. Nay, we may even be reduced to straits, and have to go down on our knees to some potentate or king, who will flout us as the dolphins did the fishes." Then Apollonius laughed and said: "You've not become a philosopher yet, if you are afraid of this sort of thing. But I will explain to you the real drift of the dream. For this land of Cissia is habited by the Eretrians, who were brought up here from Euboea by Darius five hundred years ago, and they are said to have been treated at their capture like the fishes that we saw in the dream; for they were netted in, so they say, and captured one
FLAVIUS PHiloSTRATUS

[CAP. XXIII] ἕδικασιν οὖν ὁ θεὸς κελεύειν με ἐς αὐτοὺς παρέλθων τα ἑπιμεληθήναι σφῶν, εἰ τι δυναῖμην. ἦσος δὲ καὶ οἱ ψυχαὶ τῶν Ἔλληνων, οἴπερ ἔλαχον τὴν ἐνταῦθα μοίραν, ἐπέγυγγονταί με ἐπ᾽ ὦφελεία τῆς γῆς· ἵνα μεν οὖν ἕξαλλάξαντες τῆς ὁδοῦ περι μόνου ἑρωτώντες τοῦ φρέατος, πρὸς δ᾽ οἰκοῦσί. Ἐγεταὶ δὲ τούτῳ κεκράσθαι μὲν ἁσφάλτου καὶ ἐλαιῶν καὶ ύδατος, ἐκχέαντος δὲ τοῦ ἀνιμήσαντος ἀποχωρεῖν ταῦτα καὶ ἀπ᾽ ἄλληλων κρίνεσθαι. παρέλθειν μὲν δὴ ἐς τὴν Κισσίαν καὶ αὐτὸς ὀμολόγηκεν ἐν οἷς πρὸς τὸν Κλαξομένιον σοφιστὴν γράφει, χρηστὸς γὰρ οὗτος τι καὶ φιλότιμος ἦν, ὡς ἐπειδὴ Ἐρετρίεας εἶδε, σοφιστοῦ τε ἀναμνησθῆναι καὶ γράφει πρὸς αὐτὸν ἃ τε εἶδεν ᾧ τε ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν ἐπραξεν· καὶ παρακελεύεται οἱ παρὰ τὴν ἐπιστολὴν πᾶσαν ἐλεεῖν τοὺς Ἐρετρίεας, καὶ ὅποτε μελετή τὸν περὶ αὐτῶν λόγον, μηδὲ τὸ κλιεῖν ἐπ᾽ αὐτοῖς παραιτεῖσθαι.

XXIV

[CAP. XXIV] Συνεβαίνει δὲ τούτως καὶ ὁ Δάμις περὶ τῶν Ἐρετρίεων ἀναγέγραφεν οἰκοῦσί γὰρ ἐν τῇ Μηδικῇ, Βαβυλώνος οὐ πολὺ ἀπέχουντες ἡμέρας ὀδὸν δρομικὸ ἀνδρὶ, ἢ χώρα δὲ ἀπολίς, ἢ γὰρ Κισσία κῶμαι πᾶσα, καὶ τι καὶ νομάδων ἐν αὐτῇ γένος μικρὰ τῶν ὕππων ἀποβαίνοντες. ἦ δὲ τῶν Ἐρετρίεων οἰκεῖται μὲν τῶν ἄλλων μέσῃ, περιβεβληται δὲ ποταμοῦ τάφρον, ἢν αὐτὸι βαλ-
and all. It would seem then that the gods are instructing me to visit them and tend their needs, supposing I can do anything for them. And perhaps also the souls of the Greeks whose lot was cast in this part of the world are enlisting my aid for their land. Let us then go on and diverge from the high-road, and ask only about the well, hard by which their settlement is.” Now this well is said to consist of a mixture of pitch and oil and water, and if you draw up a bucket and pour it out, these three elements divide and part themselves from one another. That he really did visit Cissia, he himself acknowledges in a letter which he wrote to the sophist of Clazomenae; for he was so kind and munificent, that when he saw the Eretrians, he remembered the sophist and wrote to him an account of what he had seen, and of what he had done for them; and all through this letter he urges the sophist to take pity on the Eretrians and prays him, in case ever he should compose a discourse about them, not to deprecate even the shedding of tears over their fate.

XXIV

And the record which Damis has left about the Eretrians is in harmony with this. For they live in the country of the Medes, not far distant from Babylon, a day’s journey for a fleet traveller; but their country is without cities; for the whole of Cissia consists of villages, except for a race of nomads that also inhabits it, men who seldom dismount from their horses. And the settlement of the Eretrians is in the centre of the rest, and the river is carried
FLAVIUS PHILOSTRATUS

CAP. XXIV

ἔσθαι περὶ τῇ κόμης λέγονται, τείχος αὐτὴν ποιοῦμενοι πρὸς τοὺς ἐν τῇ Κισσίᾳ βαρβάρους. ὑπομβροσ δὲ ἀσφάλτῳ ἡ χώρα καὶ πικρὰ ἐμφυτεύσαι, βραχυβιώτατοι τε οἱ ἐκεῖνη ἄνθρωποι, τὸ γὰρ ἀσφαλτῶδες ποτὸν ἐς πολλὰ τῶν σπλάγχνων ἵζανε. τρέφει δ’ αὐτοῦς λόφος ἐν ὀρίοις τῆς κόμης, ὅπου περαίροντα τοῦ παρεφθορότος χωρίου σπείρουσι τε καὶ ἡγοῦνται γῆν. φασὶ δὲ ἀκοῦσαι τῶν ἐγχωρίων, ὥς ἐπτακόσιοι μὲν τῶν 'Εφεσίων πρὸς τοὺς ὅντον ἄγαθοντα ἢλωσαν, οὕτω ποιοὶ μάχημοι πάντες, ἣν γὰρ τι καὶ θῆλυ ἐν αὐτοῖς γένος καὶ γεγγαρακός, ἣν δ’, οἰμαί, τι καὶ παιδία, τὸ γὰρ πολὺ τῆς 'Εφεσίας τὸν Καφνέα ἀνέφυγε καὶ ὃ τι ἀκράτατον τῆς Εὔβοιας. ἀνήχθησαν δὲ ἄνδρες μὲν ἀμφὶ τοὺς πετρακοσίους, γύναια δὲ ἱσως δέκα, οἱ δὲ λοιποὶ ἄπτ' Ἰωνίας τε καὶ Λυδίας ἠρξάμενοι διεφθάρησαν ἐλαυνόμενοι ἀνῶς. λιθοτομίαν δὲ αὐτοῖς παρεχομένου τοῦ λόφου, καὶ τινες καὶ λιθουργοὺς εἰδότες τέχνας, ἱερὰ τε ἐδείμαντο Ἐλληνικὰ καὶ ἀγοράν, ὅπτοσην εἰκὸς ἦν, βωμοὺς τε ἱδρύσαντο Δαρείῳ μὲν δύο, Ἐρέξῃ δὲ ἔνα, Δαριδαίῳ δὲ πλείους. διετέλεσαν δὲ ἐς Δαριδαίῳν ἐτη μετὰ τὴν ἅλωσιν ὡκτῷ καὶ ὅγιοικοντα γράφοντες τῶν Ἐλλήνων τρόπον, καὶ οἱ τάφοι δὲ οἱ ἀρχαῖοι σφῶν ὁ δεῖνα τοῦ δείνος γεγράφαται, καὶ τὰ γράμματα Ἐλλήνων μὲν, ἄλλο ὀὕτω ταύτα ἰδεῖν φασίν καὶ ναῦς ἐγκεχαραγ-
round it in a trench, for they say that they themselves diverted it round the village in order to form a rampart of defence against the barbarians of the country. But the soil is drenched with pitch, and is bitter to plant in; and the inhabitants are very short lived, because the pitch in the water forms a sediment in most of their bowels. And they get their sustenance off a bit of rising ground on the confines of the village, where the ground rises above the tainted country; on this they sow their crops and regard it as their land. And they say that they have heard from the natives that 780 of the Eretrians were captured, not of course all of them fighting men; for there was a certain number of women and old men among them; and there was, I imagine, a certain number of children too, for the greater portion of the population of Eretria had fled to Caphereus and to the furthest extremes of Euboea. But anyhow the men who were brought up numbered about 400, and there were ten women perhaps; but the rest, who had started from Ionia and Lydia, perished as they were driven up. And they managed to open a quarry on the hill; and as some of them understood the art of cutting stone, they built temples in the Greek style and a market-place large enough for their purpose; and they dedicated various altars, two to Darius, and one to Xerxes, and several to Daridaeus. But up to the time of Daridaeus, 88 years after their capture, they continued to write in the manner of the Greeks, and what is more, their ancient graves are inscribed with the legend: "So and so, the son of so and so." And though the letters are Greek, they said that they never yet had made them out. And there were ships engraved on
μένας τοῖς τάφοις, ὡς ἐκαστὸς ἐν Εὐβοίᾳ ἔζη
πορθμεύων ἢ πορφυρεύων ἢ θαλάττιον ἢ καὶ ἄλ-
ουργὸν πράττον, καὶ τι καὶ ἐλεγεῖον ἀναγνώσα
γεγραμμένον ἐπὶ ναυτῶν τε καὶ ναυκλήρων σήματι·

Οἶδε ποτ' Αἰγαῖοι βαθύρροον οἴδιμα πλέοντες
'Εκβατάνων πεδίῳ κείμεθ' ἐνι μεσάτῳ.
χαίρε κλυτή ποτε πατρὶς 'Ἐρέτρια, χαίρετ'
'Αθῆναι,
γείτονες Εὐβοίης, χαίρε θάλασσα φίλη.

Τούς μὲν δὴ τάφους διεφθοράτας ἀναλαβείν τε
αὐτῶν ὁ Δάμις φησὶ καὶ ξυγκλείσαι, χέασθαι τε
καὶ ἐπενεγκεῖν σφίσω, ὅπόσα νόμιμα, πλῆν τοῦ
τεμεῖν τι ἢ καθαγίσαι, δακρύσαντά τε καὶ ὑπο-
πλησθέντα ὑμῖς τάδε ἐν μέσοις ἀναφθέγξασθαι·
"'Ἑρετρίεις οἰ κλήρῳ τύχης δεύρ' ἀπενεχθέντες,
ὑμεῖς μὲν, εἰ καὶ πόρρῳ τῆς αὐτῶν, τέθαφθε γοῦν,
οἱ δ' ὑμᾶς ἐνταῦθα ῥίψαντες ἀπώλοντο περὶ τῆν
ὑμετέραν νήσου ἄταφοι δεκάτῳ μεθ' ὑμᾶς ἔτεν· τὸ
γὰρ ἐν κοίλῃ Εὐβοίᾳ πάθος θεοὶ φαίνουσιν."

'Ἀπολλώνιος δὲ πρὸς τὸν σοφιστήν ἐπὶ τέλει τῆς
ἐπιστολῆς "καὶ ἐπεμελήθην," φησίν, "ὁ Σκοπε-
λιανέ, τὸν σῶν Ἐρετρίεών νέος ὁν ἔτι, καὶ
ὡφέλεσα ὁ τι ἐδυνάμῃ καὶ τοὺς τεθνεώτας αὐτῶν
καὶ τοὺς ξώντας." τῇ δὴ ἐπεμελήθη τῶν ξώντων;
οἱ πρόσοικοι τῷ λόφῳ βάρβαροι σπείροντο τῶν
Ἐρετρίεών αὐτῶν ἐληξόντο τὰ φυόμενα περὶ τὸ
the tombstones, to show that the various individuals had lived in Euboea, and engaged either in seafaring trade, or in that of purple, as sailors or as dyers; and they say that they read an Elegiac inscription written over the sepulchre of some sailors and seafarers, which ran thus:

Here we who once sailed over the deep-flowing billows of the Aegean sea
Are lying in the midst of the plain of Echatana.
Farewell, once-famed fatherland of Eretria, farewell Athens,
Ye neighbours of Euboea, farewell, thou darling sea.

Well, Damis says that Apollonius restored the tombs that had gone to ruin and closed them up, and that he poured out libations and made offerings to their inmates, all that religion demands, except that he did not slay or sacrifice any victim; then after weeping and in an access of emotion, he delivered himself of the following apostrophe in their midst:

"Ye Eretrians, who by the lot of fortune have been brought hither, ye, even if ye are far from your own land, have at least received burial; but those who cast you hither perished unburied round the shores of your island ten years after yourselves; for the gods brought about this calamity in the hollows of Euboea."

And Apollonius at the end of his letter to the sophist writes as follows: "I also attended, O Scopelianus, to your Eretrians, while I was still a young man; and I gave what help I could both to their dead and their living." What attention then did he show to their living? This—the barbarians, in the neighbourhood of the hill, when the Eretrians
CAP. καὶ ὅδε ἔστη τὸ ξεύγμα. τὰ δὲ βασίλεια χαλκῷ, μὲν ἤρεται καὶ ἀπ' αὐτῶν ἀστράπτει, θάλαμοι δὲ καὶ ἄνδρῶνες καὶ στοάι, τὰ μὲν ἄργυρῳ, τὰ δὲ χρυσῷ ὑφάσμασι, τὰ δὲ χρυσῷ αὐτῷ καθάπερ γραφαῖς ἤγιαίσται, τὰ δὲ ποικίλματα τῶν πέπλων ἐκ τῶν Ἑλληνικῶν σφισίν ἦκει λόγων, Ἀνδρομέδαι καὶ Ἀμφώνες καὶ Ὀρφεὺς πολλαχοῦ. χαίρονσι δὲ τῷ Ὀρφεῷ, τιάραν ἵσως καὶ ἀναξιρίδα τιμῶντες, οὐ γὰρ μονικὴν γε, οὐδὲ φόδας, αἰσ ἔθελεν. ἐνύφασιν ποιν καὶ ὁ Δαῖτις τὴν Νάξον ἐκ τῆς θαλάσσης ἀναστῶν, καὶ Ἀρταφέρης περιεστηκὼς τὴν Ἐρέτριαν, καὶ τῶν ἄμφι Ἐρέτριν, ἢ νικῶν ἐφασκεν. Αἰθήμαν γὰρ δὴ ἐχόμεναι εἰσὶ καὶ Θερμοπύλαι καὶ τὰ Μηδικότερα ἔτι, ποταμοὶ ξαίρονται καὶ σφισί τῆς γῆς καὶ θαλάσσης ξεύγμα καὶ ὁ Ἀδωνὶς ὡς ἐτμήθη. φασὶ δὲ καὶ ἄνδρων ἐντυχεῖν, οὐ τῶν ἐρωτοῦν ἢ τόλμων ἀνήχθαι σχήμα συρανῷ τῶν εἰκασμένων, σαπρειρίᾳ δὲ αὐτῶν κατηρέθωσι λίθῳ —κυνωτάτη δὲ ἡ λίθος καὶ συρανία ἱδεῖν—καὶ θεῶν ἀγάλματα, οὐς νομίζουσιν, ἱδρυται ἄνω καὶ χρυσὰ φαίνεται, καθάπερ, εἰς αἰθέρος. δικάζει μὲν δὴ ὁ βασίλειους ἐνταῦθα, χρυσᾶς δὲ ἵνα γειν ἀποκρεμάνται τοῖς ὀρόφοι τέτταρες, τὴν Ἄδραστειαν αὐτῷ παρεγγυνώσαι καὶ τὸ μῆ ὑπὲρ τοῦς ἄνθρωπους αἱρεσθαι. ταῦτας οἱ μάγοι αὐτοὶ φασίν ἀρμόττεσθαι, φοιτῶντες ἐς τὰ βασίλεια, καλοῦσι δὲ αὐτῶς θεῶν γλώττας.
stood solid. And the palaces are roofed with bronze, and a glitter goes off from them; but the chambers of the women and of the men and the porticos are adorned partly with silver, and partly with golden tapestries or curtains, and partly with solid gold in the form of pictures; but the subjects embroidered on the stuffs are taken by them from Hellenic story, Andromedas being represented, and Amumonae, and you see Orpheus everywhere. And they delight in Orpheus, perhaps out of regard for his peaked cap and breeches, for it cannot be for his music or the songs with which he charmed and soothed others. And woven into the pattern you perceive Datis drawing up Naxos out of the sea, and Artaphernes beleaguering Eretria, and such battles of Xerxes as he said he won. For a little further off, of course, there is Athens and Thermopylae, and other pictures still more to the Median taste, such as rivers drained from off the land and a bridge over the sea and the piercing of Athos. But they say that they also visited a man's apartment of which the roof had been carried up in the form of a dome, to resemble in a manner the heavens, and that it was roofed with sapphire, a stone that is very blue and like heaven to the eye; and there were images of the gods, which they worship, fixed aloft, and looking like golden figures shining out of the ether. And it is here that the king gives judgement, and golden wrynecks are hung from the ceiling, four in number, to remind him of Adrastea, the goddess of justice, and to engage him not to exalt himself above humanity. These figures the Magi themselves say they arranged; for they have access to the palace, and they call them the tongues of the gods.
Περὶ δὲ τῶν μάγων Ἀπολλώνιος μὲν τὸ ἀποχρῶν εἴρηκε, συγγενέσθαι γὰρ αὐτοῖς καὶ τὰ μὲν μαθεῖν, τὰ δὲ ἀπελθεῖν διδάξας, Δάμις δὲ τοὺς μὲν λόγους, οἷοι ἐγένοντο τῷ ἀνδρὶ πρὸς τοὺς μάγους οὐκ οἶδεν, ἀπαγορεύσατο γὰρ αὐτῷ μὴ συμφοιτᾶν παρ’ αὐτοὺς ἱόντι, λέγει δ’ οὖν φοιτᾶν αὐτόν τοῖς μάγοις μεσημβρίας τε καὶ ἀμφὶ μέσας νύκτας, καὶ ἔρεσθαι ποτὲ “τί οἱ μάγοι;” τὸν δὲ ἀποκρίνασθαι “σοφοὶ μὲν, ἀλλ’ οὐ πάντα.”

Ταυτὶ μὲν ὑστερον. ἀφικομένῳ δὲ αὐτῷ ἐστὶν ἤν ὅσα ἦν ἐν τῶν μεγάλων πυλῶν μαθῶν ὡσπερ ἴστορίας ἦκοι, ὁρεῖ θαυμάζειν εἰκόνα τοῦ βασιλέως, ὡς εἰ μή προσκυνήσει τις, οὐ θεμιτὸν ἦν ἐσφοιτάν έσσω. πρεσβεύοντι μὲν οὖν παρὰ τοῦ Ῥωμαίου ἀρχικτοὺς οὐδεμιὰ ἀνάγκη τούτου, παρὰ βαρβάρων δὲ ἦκοντι ἢ ἀφιστοροῦντι τὴν χώραν, εἰ μὴ τὴν εἰκόνα προθεραπεύσειν, ἀτίμον ἀπειλήφθαι καὶ σατραπεύσεται παρὰ τοῖς βαρβάροις τὰ οὕτως εὑρήσῃ. ἐπεὶ τούτων τὴν εἰκόνα εἶδε “τίς;” ἐφη, “οὗτος;” ἀκούσας δὲ ὅτι ὁ βασιλεὺς “οὗτος;” ἐπευ, “ὁν ὑμεῖς προσκυνεῖτε, εἰ ἐπαίνεθεὶ ὑπ’ ἐμοῦ καλὸς κάγαθὸς δόξας μεγάλων τεύξεται;” καὶ εἰπὼν 78
LIFE OF APOLLONIUS, BOOK I

XXVI

With respect to the Magi, Apollonius has said all that there is to be said, how he associated with them and learned some things from them, and taught them others before he went away. But Damis is not acquainted with the conversations which the sage held with the Magi, for the latter forbade him to accompany him in his visits to them; so he tells us merely that he visited the Magi at mid-day and about mid-night, and he says that he once asked his master: "What of the Magi?" and the latter answered: "They are wise men, but not in all respects."

XXVII

But of this later on. When then he arrived at Babylon, the satrap in command of the great gates having learnt that he had come to see the country, held out a golden image of the king, which everyone must kiss before he is allowed to enter the city. Now an ambassador coming from the Roman Emperor has not this ceremony imposed upon him, but anyone who comes from the barbarians or just to look at the country, is arrested with dishonour unless he has first paid his respects to this image. Such are the silly duties committed to satraps among barbarians. When therefore Apollonius saw the image, he said: "Who is that?" And on being told that it was the king, he said: "This king whom you worship would acquire a great boon, if I merely commended him as of an honourable and good reputation." And with these words he passed through
ταύτα διὰ πυλῶν ἤτε. θαυμάζεις δὲ ὁ σατράπης αὐτοῦ ἐπηκολούθησε τε καὶ κατασχὼν τὴν χείρα τοῦ Ἀπολλώνιου δὲ ἐρμηνεύον ἤρετο ὅνομά τε αὐτοῦ καὶ οἶκον καὶ ὁ τι ἐπιτηδεύοι καὶ ἔφ' ὁ τι φοιτών, καὶ ἀπογραφάμενος ταύτα ἐς γραμματείον στολῆν τε αὐτοῦ καὶ εἴδος ἐκεῖνον μὲν περιμεῖναι κελεύει,

XXVIII

LIFE OF APOLLONIUS, BOOK I

the gate. But the satrap was astonished, and followed him, and taking hold of his hand, he asked him through an interpreter his name and his family and what was his profession and why he came thither; and he wrote down the answers in a book and also a description of his dress and appearance, and ordered him to wait there.

XXVIII

But he himself ran off to the persons who are known as the "Ears of the King" and described Apollonius to them, after first telling them both that he refused to do homage and that he was not the least like other men. They bade him bring him along, and show him respect without using any violence; and when he came the head of the department asked him what induced him to flout the king, and he answered: "I have not yet flouted him." "But would you flout him?" was the next question. "Why, of course I will," said Apollonius, "if on making his acquaintance I find him to be neither honourable nor good." "Well, and what presents do you bring for him?" Apollonius answered afresh that he brought courage and justice and so forth. "Do you mean," said the other, "to imply that the king lacks these qualities?" "No, indeed," he answered, "but I would fain teach him to practise them, in case he possesses them." "And surely it was by practising these qualities," said the other, "that he has recovered the kingdom, which you behold, after he had lost it, and has restored his house,—no light task this nor easy." "And how many years is it since he recovered his kingdom?"
Εφη, "ἀρχόμεθα, δύο ἡδη ποι μήνεις." ἀναστήσας οὖν, ὁσπερ εἰσήγη, τὴν γνώμην "ὅ σωματοφύλαξ," εἶπεν, "ἡ ὁ τί σε προσήκει καλεῖν, Δαρείῳ ο Κύρου καὶ Ἀρταξέρξου πατήρ τὰ βασιλεῖα ταῦτα. κατασχῶν έξήκοντα, οἶμαι, ἔτη λέγεται τελευτήν ὑποπτεύσας τοῦ βίου τῇ δικαιοσύνῃ θύσαι, καὶ "ὡ δέσποινα," εἶπεν, "ἡ τίς ποτε εἰ" ὁσπερ ἐπιθυμήσας μὲν πάλαι τῆς δικαιοσύνης, οὐπο ὃ ἀυτὴν γυγνώσκων, οὐδὲ δοκῶν κεκτήσθαι, τῶ παῖδε τε οὗτος ἀμαθῶς ἔπαιδευσεν, ὥσ ὅπλα ἐπ' ἀλλήλους ἀρασθαι, καὶ ὃ μὲν τρωθήναι, ὃ δὲ ἀποθανεῖν ὑπὸ τοῦ ἐτέρου, σὺ δ' ἢδη τοῦτον ἔσος οὐδ' ἐν τῷ βασιλείῳ θρόνῳ καθήσθαι εἰδότα ἔξυπνηθεναι ὁμοί πάσας ἄρετὰς βούλει καὶ ἐπάρεις αὐτὸν σοὶ φέρων, οὐκ ἐμοὶ, κέρδος, εἴ βελτίων γένοιτο."

Βλέψας οὖν ὁ βάρβαρος ἐς τὸν πλησίον "ἐρμαι-νοῦ," ἐφη, "θεῶν τις ἀγεῖ τουτοῦ τὸν ἀνδρα ἐνταῦθα, ἄγαθός γαρ ξιγγεγενέμενος ἀγαθὸ πολλῷ βελτίω τὸν βασιλέα ἠμῖν ἀποφανεὶ καὶ σωφρονέστερον καὶ ἢδιω, ταυτὶ γαρ διαφαίνεται τοῦ ἀνδρός." ἐσέθεον οὖν εὐαγγελίζομενοι πᾶσιν, ὦτι ἄνὴρ ἐπὶ ταῖς βασιλείως θύραις ἐστήκοι σοφὸς τε καὶ Ἐλλήν καὶ ξύμβουλος ἄγαθός.
“This is the third year since,” answered the other, “which year began about two months ago.” Apollonius, then as was his custom, upheld his opinion and went on: “O bodyguard, or whatever I ought to call you, Darius the father of Cyrus and of Artaxerxes was master of these palaces, I think, for 60 years, and he is said, when he felt that his end was near at hand, to have offered a sacrifice to Justice and to have addressed her thus: ‘O lady mistress, or whosoever thou art.’ This shows that he had long loved justice and desired her, but as yet knew her not, nor deemed that he had won her; and he brought up his two sons so foolishly that they took up arms against one another, and one was wounded and the other killed by his fellow. Well, here is a king who perhaps does not know that he is firmly seated on the throne, and you would have me believe that he combines already all virtues, and you extol him, though, if he does turn out fairly good, it is you and not I that will gain thereby.”

The barbarian then glanced at his neighbour and said: “Here is a windfall! ’tis one of the gods who has brought this man here; for as one good man associating with another improves him, so he will much improve our king, and render him more temperate and more gracious; for these qualities are conspicuous in this man.” They accordingly ran into the palace and told everybody the good news, that there stood at the king’s gates a man who was wise and a Hellene, and a good counsellor.
CAP. XXIX

'Επεὶ δὲ τῷ βασιλεῖ ἀνηγγέλη ταῦτα, ἔτυχε μὲν θύων παρόντων αὐτῷ τῶν μάγων, τὰ γὰρ ἱερὰ ὑπ' ἐκείνους δρᾶται, καλέσας δὲ αὐτῶν ἐνα "ῆκεί," ἔφη, "τὸ ἑυπνιον, ὁ δηηγούμην σοι τήμερον ἐπισκοπούμενόν με ἐν τῇ εὐνη." ὅπαρ δὲ ἡρ τῷ βασιλεί τοιοῦτων ἀφίκτω· ἐδόκει Ἀρταξέρξης εἶναι ὁ τοῦ Ξέρξου καὶ μεθεστηκέναι ἐς ἐκείνου τὸ εἴδος, περιδεῶς τε εἰχε, μὴ ἐς μεταβολὴν ἤδη τὰ πράγματα ἤκη αὐτῷ, ἐς τούτῳ ἡγισημένῳ τὴν μεταβολὴν τοῦ εἴδους. ἐπεὶ δὲ ἦκουσεν "Εἰλημὰ τε καὶ σοφὸν εἶναι τὸν ἦκοντα, ἔσηλθεν αὐτῶν Θεμιστοκλῆς ὁ Ἀθηναῖος, ὃς ἀπὸ Ἐλλήνων ποτὲ ἦκων ἔννεπενετο τῷ Ἀρταξέρξῃ καὶ πολλοὺ ἄξιον ἐκείνου τε ἐποίησεν ἑαυτὸν τε παρέσχετο. καὶ προτείνας τὴν δεξίαν "κάλει," ἔφη, "καὶ γὰρ ἀν καὶ ἀπὸ τοῦ καλλίστου ἀρξαίτο ἐννθύσας τε καὶ ἐννευξάμενος."

XXX

Εἰσῆγε μὲν δὴ παραπεμπόμενος ὑπὸ πλειώνων, τοῦτο γὰρ ὕοντο καὶ τῷ βασιλεῖ ἄριστερεῖ μαθοῦσας ὡς χαῖροι ἄφυγμενός, διώκων δὲ ἑς τὰ βασιλείαν οὐ διέβλεψαν ἐς οὐδέν τῶν θαυμαζομένων, ἀλλ' ὡσπερ ὁδοιπορῶν διήκει αὐτά, καὶ καλέσας τὸν Δάμιν "ἤρου με," ἔφη, "πρόφητα, ὁ τί ονομα ἣν τῇ Παμπύλῳ γυναικὶ, ἤ δὴ Σαπφοῖ τε ὁμιλήσαι.
When these tidings were brought to the king, he happened to be sacrificing in company with the Magi, for religious rites are performed under their supervision. And he called one of them and said: "The dream is come true, which I narrated to you to-day when you visited me in my bed." Now the dream which the king had dreamed was as follows: he thought that he was Artaxerxes, the son of Xerxes, and that he had altered and assumed the latter's form; and he was very much afraid lest some change should come over the face of his affairs, for so he interpreted his change of appearance. But when he heard that it was a Hellene, and a wise man, that had come, he remembered about Themistocles of Athens, who had once come from Greece and had lived with Artaxerxes, and had not only held the king in singular esteem, but had made himself equally esteemed by him. So he held out his right hand and said: "Call him in, for it will make the best of beginnings, if he will join with me in my sacrifice and prayer."

Accordingly Apollonius entered escorted by a number of people, for they had learnt that the king was pleased with the new comer and thought that this would gratify him; but as he passed into the palace, he did not glance at anything that others admired, but he passed them by as if he was still travelling along the high-road, and calling Damis to him he said: "You asked me yesterday what
λέγεται καὶ τῶν ὕμνους, οὕς ἐς τὴν Ἄρτεμιν τὴν Περγαλαίαν ἄδουσι, ξυνθείναι τὸν Αἰαλέων τε καὶ Παμφύλων τρόπον. “่นρόμη,$ ἐφη, “τὸ δὲ ὅνομα οὐκ εἶτας.” “οὐκ, ὃ χρηστὲ, εἶπον, ἀλλ’ ἐξηγούμην σοι τοὺς νόμους τῶν ὕμνων καὶ τὰ ὅνόματα, καὶ ὅπη τὰ Αἰαλέων ἡς τὸ ἀκρότατον τε καὶ τὸ ἱδιον Παμφύλων παρῆλλαξε· πρὸς ἄλλῳ μετὰ ταῦτα ἐγενόμεθα, καὶ οὐκέτ’ ἦρον με περὶ τῶν ὅνόματος· καλεῖται τοῖς ἡ σοφή αὐτὴ Δαμοφύλη, καὶ λέγεται τὸν Σαυροῦς τρόπον παρθένους τε ὁμιλητρίας κτίσασθαι ποιήματα τε ξυνθείναι τὰ μὲν ἑρωτικά, τὰ δὲ ὕμνους. τὰ τοῖς τὴν Ἄρτεμιν καὶ παρῴδηται αὐτῇ καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν Σαυροῦν ἡσταί.” ὅσον μὲν δὴ ἀπείχε τοῦ ἐκπεπλήχθαι βασιλέα τε καὶ ὅγκον, ἐθήλου τῷ μηδὲ ὀφθαλμῶν ἀξία ἤγεισθαι τὰ τοιαύτα, ἀλλὰ ἑτέρων πέρι διαλέγεσθαι κάκεινα δήποτον οὐχ ἤγεισθαι ὅραν.

XXXI

Προὶδῶν δὲ ὁ βασιλεὺς προσκόπητα, καὶ γὰρ τι καὶ μὴκος ἡ τοῦ ἱεροῦ αὐλή εἶχε, διελάλησε τε πρὸς τοὺς ἑγγόνες, οἴον ἀναγγιγώνωσκόν τὸν ἀνδρά, πλησίον τε ἡδὴ γιγνομένου μέγα ἀναβοήσας, “οὐτος,” ἐφη, “ὁ Ἀπολλώνιος, ἅν Μεγαβάτης ὁ
was the name of the Pamphylian woman who is said to have been intimate with Sappho, and to have composed the hymns which they sing in honour of Artemis of Perga, in the Aeolian and Pamphylian modes." "Yes, I did ask you," said Damis, "but you did not tell me her name." "I did not tell you it, my good fellow, but I explained to you about the keys in which the hymns are written, and I told you their names; and how the Aeolian strains were altered into the highest key of all, that which is peculiar to the Pamphylians. After that we turned to another subject, for you did not ask me again about the name of the lady. Well, she is called,—this clever lady is,—Damophyle, and she is said, like Sappho, to have had girl friends and to have composed poems, some of which were love-songs and others hymns. The particular hymn to Artemis was transposed by her, and has been sung by the following of Sappho." How far then he was from being astonished at the king and his pomp and ceremony, he showed by the fact that he did not think such things worth looking at, but went on talking about other things, as if he did not think the palace worth a glance.

XXXI

Now the king caught sight of him approaching, for the vestibule of the Temple was of considerable length, and insisted to those by him that he recognised the sage; and when he came still nearer he cried out with a loud voice and said: "This is Apollonius, whom Megabates, my brother, said he

87
CAP. έμός ἀδελφὸς ἰδεῖν ἐν Ἁντιοχεία φησὶ θαυμαζό-
μενόν τε καὶ προσκυνούμενον ὑπὸ τῶν σπουδαίων,
καὶ ἀπεξωγράφησε μοι τότε τοιούτων αὐτῶν,
ὅποιος ἦκει." προσελθόντα δὲ καὶ ἀσπασάμενον
προσεῖπτε τε ὁ βασιλεὺς φωνῇ Ἑλλάδι, καὶ δὴ
ἐκέλευσε θύειν μετ’ αὐτοῦ· λευκὸν δὲ ἀρα ἦππον
τῶν σφόδρα Νισαίων καταθύειν ἐμελλε τῷ
Ἡλίῳ φαλάροις κοσμῆσαι, ὥσπερ ἐς πομπήν,
ὁ δ’ ὑπολαβὼν "σὺ μέν, ὁ βασιλεῦ, θύε," ἔφη,
"τὸν σαυτόν τρόπον, ἐμοὶ δὲ ξυνχώρησον θύσαι
τὸν ἐμαυτόν." καὶ δραξάμενος τοῦ λιβανωτοῦ,
""Ἡλιος," ἔφη, "σέμπτε με ἐφ’ ὅσον τῆς γῆς ἐμοὶ
τε καὶ σοὶ δοκεῖ, καὶ γυναῖκοι μανδρα ἀγαθοῦς,
φαύλοις δὲ μήτε ἐγώ μάθοιμι μήτε ἐμὲ φαύλοι." καὶ
εἰσών ταῦτα τῶν λιβανωτῶν ἐς τὸ πῦρ ἦκεν,
ἐπισκεψάμενος δὲ αὐτὸ ὅπη διανύσταται καὶ ὅπη
θαλαίνει, καὶ ὅποσας κορυφαῖς ἄπτεν, καὶ ποιν καὶ
ἐφαπτόμενος τοῦ πυρός, ὅπη εὐσημόν τε καὶ
καθαρὸν φαίνοιτο "θύε," ἔφη, "λοιπόν, ὁ βασιλεῦ,
κατὰ τὰ σαυτὸν πάτρια, τὰ γὰρ πάτρια τὰμα
τοιαύτα."
saw in Antioch, the admired and respected of serious people; and he depicted him to me at that time just such a man as now comes to us.” And when Apollonius approached and saluted him, the king addressed him in the Greek language and invited him to sacrifice with him; and it chanced that he was on the point of sacrificing to the Sun as a victim a horse of the true Nisaean breed, which he had adorned with trappings as if for a triumphal procession. But Apollonius replied: “Do you, O king, go on with your sacrifice, in your own way, but permit me to sacrifice in mine.” And he took up a handful of frankincense and said: “O thou Sun, send me as far over the earth as is my pleasure and thine, and may I make the acquaintance of good men, but never hear anything of bad ones, nor they of me.” And with these words he threw the frankincense into the fire, and watched to see how the smoke of it curled upwards, and how it grew turbid, and in how many points it shot up; and in a manner he caught the meaning of the fire, and watched how it appeared of good omen and pure. Then he said: “Now, O king, go on with your sacrifice in accordance with your own traditions, for my traditions are such as you see.”

And he quitted the scene of sacrifice in order not to be present at the shedding of blood. But after the sacrifice was over he approached and said: “O king, do you know the Greek tongue thoroughly, or have you a smattering of it perhaps, in order to be able to express yourself and appear polite in
"Ελλην;" "πάσαν," εἶπεν, "ἴσα τῇ ἐγχωρίῳ ταύτῃ, καὶ λέγε ὁ τι βούλει, διὰ τοῦτο γὰρ που ἔρωτας;" "διὰ τοῦτο," ἔφη, "καὶ ἂκονε ἢ μὲν ὀρμή μοι τῆς ἀποδημίας Ἰνδοὶ εἰσί, παρέλθειν δὲ οὐδ' ὑμᾶς ἐβουλήθην, σὲ τε ἄκοινον ἄνδρα, οἶον εἴξ ὄνυχος ἡδή ὅρῳ, σοφίαν τε, ἢπερ ὑμῖν ἐστὶν ἐπιχώριος μελετωμένη μάγους ἄνδράσι, κατιδεῖν δεόμενος, εἰ τὰ θεία, ὡς λέγονται, σοφὸς εἰσιν σοφία δὲ ἐμοὶ Πυθαγόρου Σαμίου ἄνδρός, ὅς θεοὺς τε θεραπεύειν ὡδὲ μὲ ἔδιδάξατο, καὶ ξυπνεῖν σφῶν ὀρωμένων τε καὶ οὐχ ὀρωμένων, φοιτῶν τε ἐς διάλεξιν θεῶν, καὶ γηῆς τοῦτο ἐρίῳ ἐστάλθαι, οὐ γὰρ προβάτου ἐπέχθη, ἀλλ' ἀκήρατος ἄκηρατων φύεται, ὦδατὸς τε καὶ γῆς δῶρα, ὀθόνῃ καὶ αὐτὸ δὲ τὸ ἄνετον τῆς κόμης ἐκ Πυθαγόρου ἐπίσκησα, καὶ τὸ καθαρεύειν ξόου βορᾶς ἐκ τῆς ἐκείνου μοι σοφίας ἤκει. ξυμπότης μὲν δὴ καὶ κοινωνὸς βαστώνης ἡ τρυφής οὔτ' ἐὰν σοι γενοίμην τούτ' ἐν ἀτέρφῳ συδενί, φροντίδων δὲ ἁπόρων τε καὶ δυσευρέτων δοῦν ἄν λύσεις, οὐ γεγυγνόσκων τὰ πρακτέα μόνον, ἀλλὰ καὶ προγυγνόσκων." ταῦτα ὁ Δάμις μὲν διαλεχθῆναι φησι τὸν ἄνδρα, Ἀπολλόνιος δὲ ἐπιστολὴν αὐτὰ πεποίηται, πολλὰ δὲ καὶ ἄλλα τῶν ἐαυτῷ ἐς διάλεξιν εἰρημένων ἐς ἐπιστολὰς ἀνετυπώσατο.

99
case any Greek arrives?" "I know it thoroughly," replied the king, "as well as I do my native language; so say you what you like, for this I suppose is the reason why you put the question to me." "It was my reason," said the other; "so listen. The goal of my voyage is India, but I had no intention of passing you by; for I heard that you were such a man as from a slight acquaintance I already perceive you to be, and was desirous also of examining the wisdom which is indigenous among you and is cultivated by the Magi, and of finding out whether they are such wise theologians as they are reported to be. Now my own system of wisdom is that of Pythagoras, a man of Samos, who taught me to worship the gods in the way you see, and to be aware of them whether they are seen or not seen, and to be frequent in my converse with them, and to dress myself in this land-wool; for it was never worn by sheep, but is the spotless product of spotless parents, the gift of water and of earth, namely linen. And the very fashion of letting my hair grow long, I have learnt from Pythagoras as part of his discipline, and also it is a result of his wisdom that I keep myself pure from animal food. I cannot therefore become either for you or for anybody else a companion in drinking or an associate in idleness and luxury; but if you have problems of conduct that are difficult and hard to settle, I will furnish you with solutions, for I not only know matters of practice and duty, but I even know them beforehand." Such was the conversation which Damis declares the sage to have held; and Apollonius himself composed a letter containing them, and has sketched out in his epistles much else of what he said in conversation.
ΣΤΑΡ.

Life of Apollonius, Book I

XXXIII

Since the king said that he was more pleased and delighted with his arrival than if he had added to his own possessions the wealth of Persia and India, and added that Apollonius must be his guest and share with him the royal roof, Apollonius remarked: "Supposing, O king, that you came to my country of Tyana and I invited you to live where I live, would you care to do so?" "Why no," answered the king, "unless I had a house to live in that was big enough to accommodate not only my escort and bodyguard, but myself as well, in a handsome manner." "Then," said the other, "I may use the same argument to you; for if I am housed above my rank, I shall live ill at ease, for superfluity distresses wise men more than deficiency distresses you. Let me therefore be entertained by some private person who has the same means as myself, and I will visit with you as often as you like." The king conceded this point, lest he should be betrayed into doing anything that might annoy him, and Apollonius took up his quarters with a gentleman of Babylon of good character and besides high-minded. But before he had finished dinner one of the eunuchs who carry messages presented himself and addressed him thus: "The king," he said, "bestows upon you ten presents, and leaves you free to name them; but he is anxious that you should not ask for small trifles, for he wishes to exhibit to you and to us his generosity." Apollonius commended the message, and asked: "Then when am I to ask for them?" And the messenger replied: "To-morrow," and at once went off to all the king's friends and kinsmen.
CAP. XXXIII

and bade them be present when the sage should prefer his demand and receive the honour. But Damis says that he expected him to ask for nothing, because he had studied his character and knew that he offered to the gods the following prayer: "O ye gods, grant unto me to have little and to want nothing." However, as he saw him much preoccupied and, as it were, brooding, he determined that he was going to ask and was anxiously turning over in his mind, what he should ask. But at eventide: "Damis," said Apollonius, "I am thinking over with myself the question of why the barbarians have regarded eunuchs as men sufficiently chaste to be allowed the free entry of the women's apartments." "But," answered the other, "O Apollonius, a child could tell you. For inasmuch as the operation has deprived them of the faculty, they are freely admitted into those apartments, no matter how far their wishes may go." "But do you suppose the operation has removed their desires or the further aptitude?" "Both," replied Damis, "for if you extinguish in a man the unruly member that lashes the body to madness, the fit of passion will come on him no more." After a brief pause, Apollonius said: "To-morrow, Damis, you shall learn that even eunuchs are liable to fall in love, and that the desire which is contracted through the eyes is not extinguished in them, but abides alive and ready to burst into a flame; for that will occur which will refute your opinion. And even if there were really any human art of such tyrannic force that it could expel such feelings from the heart, I do not see how we could ever attribute to them any chastity of character, seeing that they would have
σωφροσύνην καὶ βιαίῳ τέχνη ἔσ τὸ μὴ ἐραῦ ἡγιένους. σωφροσύνη γὰρ τὸ ὀρεγόμενον τε καὶ ὀρμώντα μὴ ἡττᾶσθαι ἀφροδισίων, ἀλλ' ἀπέχεσθαι καὶ κρείττω φαίνεσθαι τῆς λύττης ταῦτης." ὑπολαβὼν οὖν ὁ Δάμις "ταῦτα μὲν καὶ αὕθης ἐπισκεφόμεθα," ἔφη, "ὁ Ἀπολλώνιος, ἃ δὲ χρὴ ἀποκρίνασθαι αὖριον πρὸς τὴν τοῦ βασιλέως ἐπαγγελίαι λαμπρὰν οὖσαν διεσκέφθαι προσήκει. αἰτήσεις μὲν γὰρ ἵσως οὐδέν, τὸ δ' ὅπως ἂν μὴ ἀλλο, φασὶ, τύφω παρατεῖσθαι δοκοῖς, ἀπερ ἃν ὁ βασιλεὺς διδῇ, τούτῳ ὅρα καὶ φυλάττου αὐτό, ὅρων οὐ τῆς γῆς εἶ καὶ ὅτι ἐπ' αὐτῷ κείμεθα. δεὶ δὲ φυλάττεσθαι διαβολᾶς, ὡς ὑπερυφρα χρώμενον, γιγνώσκειν τε ὅσ νῦν μὲν ἐφόδια ἐστὶν ἡμῖν ὑπόσα ἐσ 'Ινδοὺς πέμψα, ἐπανούσι δὲ ἐκείθεν οὖτ' ἂν ἀποχρῆσαι ταῦτα, γένοιτο δὲ οὐκ ἂν ἔτερα.

Καὶ τοιὰδε ὑπέθαλπεν αὐτὸν τέχνη, μὴ ἀπαξιώσα λαβεῖν, ὡ τι διδοῖ, ὁ δὲ Ἀπολλώνιος ὁσπερ ἐννιαμβάνων αὐτῷ τοῦ λόγου "παραδευγμάτων δὲ," εἰπεν, "ὁ Δάμι, ἀμελήσεις; ἐν οἷς ἐστίν, ὡς Αἰσχύνης μὲν ὁ τοῦ Δυσανίου παρὰ Διονύσιον ἐσ Σικελίαν ὑπὲρ χρημάτων θέτει, Πλάτων δὲ τρὶς ἀναμετρησαι λέγεται τὴν Χάρυβδιν ὑπὲρ πλοῦτον Σικελικοῦ, ὁ Ἀριστιππός δὲ ὁ Κυρηναῖος καὶ Ἑλίκων ἐκ Κυζίκου καὶ Φύτων, ὃτ' ἐφευγεν, ὁ Ῥηγῖνος,
no choice, having been by sheer force and artificially deprived of the faculty of falling in love. For chastity consists in not yielding to passion when the longing and impulse is felt, and in the abstinence which rises superior to this form of madness.” Accordingly Damis answered and said: “Here is a thing that we will examine another time, O Apollonius; but we had better consider now what answer you can make to-morrow to the king’s magnificent offer. For you will perhaps ask for nothing at all, but you should be careful and be on your guard lest you should seem to decline any gift the king may offer, as they say, out of mere empty pride, for you see the land that you are in and that we are wholly in his power. And you must be on your guard against the accusation of treating him with contempt, and understand, that although we have sufficient means to carry us to India, yet what we have will not be sufficient to bring us back thence, and we have—no other supply to fall back upon.”

XXXIV

And by such devices he tried to wheedle Apollonius into not refusing to take anything he might be offered; but Apollonius, by way of assisting him in his argument, said: “But, O Damis, are you not going to give me some examples? Let me supply you with some: Aeschines, the son of Lysanias, went off to Dionysius in Sicily in quest of money, and Plato is said thrice to have traversed Charybdis in quest of the wealth of Sicily, and Aristippus of Cyrene, and Helicon of Cyzicus, and Phyton of Rhegium, when he was in
CAP. XXXIV

οὗτω τι ἐς τοὺς Διονυσίου κατέδυσαν θησαυροὺς, ὡς μόνης ἄνασχεῖν ἐκεῖθεν. καὶ μὴν καὶ τὸν Κυνηγόντας Φασίν Εὐδοξοῦ, ἐς Ἀγγυπτὸν ποτε ἀφικόμενον, ὑπὲρ χρημάτων τε ὁμολογεῖν ἦκειν καὶ διαλέγεσθαι τὸ βασιλεῖ ὑπὲρ τούτου, καὶ ἦνα μὴ πλεῖον διάβαλλον. Σπεύσιππον τὸν Ἀθηναίον οὕτω τι ἐρασιχρήματον γενέσθαι φασίν, ὡς ἐπὶ τὸν Κασάνδρον γάμον ἐς Μακεδονίαν κωμάσαρ ποιήματα ψυχρὰ ξυνθέντα, καὶ δημοσία ταύθ' ὑπὲρ χρημάτων ἄσαι. ἐγὼ δὲ ἤγονία, ὁ Δάμω, τὸν ἄνδρα τὸν σοφὸν πλεῖον κινδυνεύειν ἢ οἱ πλέοντες τε καὶ ξύν ὀπλοὶς μαχόμενοι, φθόνος γὰρ ἐπ' αὐτοῦ στείχει, καὶ σιωπῶντα καὶ φθεγγόμενον, καὶ ξυνθεῖοντα καὶ ἄνιεντα, καὶ παρέλθη τι καὶ προσέλθη τῷ, καὶ προσείτη καὶ μὴ προσείπη. δεῖ δὲ πεφράχθαι τὸν ἄνδρα, γυνώσκειν τε ὡς ἀργίας μὲν ἡττηθεὶς ὁ σοφὸς ἡ χολής ἡ ἔρωτος ἡ φιλοσοφία, ἡ ἑτοιμότερον τι τοῦ καιροῦ πράξας, ἵσως ἃν καὶ ξυγγινώμην φέροιτο, χρήμασι δὲ ὑποθείς ἐαυτὸν οὐτέ ἄν ξυγγινώσκοιτο καὶ μισοῦτ' ἂν, ὡς ὁμοί πάσας κακίας συνειληφώς: μὴ γὰρ ἂν ἡττηθήναι χρημάτων αὐτῶν, εἰ μὴ γαστρὸς ἡττητο καὶ ἀμπέχονης καὶ οἰνοῦ καὶ τοῦ ἐς ἐταίρας φέρεσθαι. συ δ' ἵσως ἡγῆ τὸ ἐν Βαβυλονίᾳ ἀμαρτείν ἦττον εἶναι τοῦ Ἀθηναίων ἢ Ὀλυμπίασιν ἢ Πυθοῖ, καὶ οὐκ ἐνύμη ὦτι σοφὸς ἄνδρι Ἕλλας πάντα, καὶ οὐδὲν ἔρημον ἢ βαρβαρον χωρίον οὕτε ἡγήσεται ὁ σοφὸς οὕτε νομιέ, ξὼν γε ὑπὸ τοῖς τῆς ἀρετῆς ὀφθαλμοῖς, καὶ βλέπει 98
exile, buried their noses so deep in the treasure-houses of Dionysius, that they could barely tear themselves away. Moreover they tell of how Eudoxus of Cnidus once arrived in Egypt and both admitted that he had come there in quest of money, and conversed with the king about the matter. And not to take away more characters, they say that Speusippus, the Athenian, was so fond of money, that he recited festal songs, when he reached Macedonia, in honour of Cassander's marriage, which were frigid compositions, and that he sang these songs in public for the sake of money. Well, I think, O Damis, that a wise man runs more risk than do sailors and soldiers in action, for envy is ever assailing him, whether he holds his tongue or speaks, whether he exerts himself or is idle, whether he passes by anything or takes care to visit anyone, whether he addresses others or neglects to address them. And so a man must fortify himself and understand that a wise man who yields to laziness or anger or passion, or love of drink, or who commits any other action prompted by impulse and inopportune, will probably find his fault condoned; but if he stoops to greed, he will not be pardoned, but render himself odious as a combination of all vices at once. For surely they will not allow that he could be the slave of money, unless he was already the slave of his stomach or of fine raiment or of wine or of riotous living. But you perhaps imagine that it is a lesser thing to go wrong in Babylon than to go wrong at Athens or at the Olympian or Pythian games; and you do not reflect that a wise man finds Hellas everywhere, and that a sage will not regard or consider any place to be a desert or barbarous,
CAP. XXXIV μὲν ὀλίγους τῶν ἀνθρώπων, μυρίοις δὲ ὁμοιασιν ἄυτος ὅραται. εἰ δὲ καὶ ἀθλητῇ ἥξιχνῇ σοματικῷ των των, ὁ Δάμω, οὐ παλαιεῖν τε καὶ παγκρατιάζειν ἀσκοῦσιν, ἀρα ἂν ἦξοις αὐτῶν, εἰ μὲν Ὀλυμπία ἀγωνίζοιτο καὶ ἐς Ἀρκαδίαν ἦν, γενναῖον τε καὶ ἐγαθὼν εἶναι, καὶ νῆ Δί, εἰ Πύθια ἄγοντο ἦ Νέμεα, ἑπιμελεῖσθαι τοῦ σώματος, ἑπειδὴ φανερὸν οἱ ἄγωνες καὶ τὰ στάδια ἐν σπονδαίῳ τῆς Ἐλλάδος, εἰ δὲ τόυ Φιλιππος Ὀλυμπία πόλεις ἡρήκως, ἢ ο τοῦ τοῦ ταῖς Ἀλέξανδρος ἐπὶ ταῖς ἑαυτοῦ νῖκαις ἁγώνα ἄγων, χειρὸν ἡδί παρασκευάζειν τὸ σώμα καὶ μὴ φιλονίκως ἔχειν, ἑπειδὴ ἐν Ὀλύμπῳ ἁγιονεῖται ἢ Μακεδονίᾳ ἢ Λυκίτωρ, ἀλλὰ μὴ ἐν Ἑλληστὶ καὶ στάδιοις τοῖς ἐκεί;" ὑπὸ μὲν δὴ τῶν λόγων τούτων ὁ Δάμως οὗτος διατῆθηναι φησίν, ὡς ἐνγκαλύπτασθαι τε ἐφ' οἷς αὐτὸς εἰρηκὼς ἐτυχε, παρατεῖσθαι τε τῶν Ἀπολλώνιον ἐνεργῶμην αὐτῷ ἔχειν, εἰ μήπω κατανεονικῶς αὐτὸν ἔνενθεμεν τε καὶ πειθῶ τοιαύτην ὀρμησέν. ὁ δὲ ἀναλαμβάνων αὐτὸν "θάρρει," ἔφη, "οὐ γὰρ ἐπίπληξεν ποιούμενος, ἀλλὰ τούμον ὑπογράφων σοι ταύτα εἶπον."
because he, at any rate, lives under the eyes of virtue, and although he only sees a few men, yet he is himself looked at by ten thousand eyes. Now if you came across an athlete, Damis, one of those who practise and train themselves in wrestling and boxing, surely you would require him, in case he were contending in the Olympic games, or went to Arcadia, to be both noble in character and good; nay more, if the Pythian or Nemean contest were going on, you would require him to take care of his physique, because these arenas and race-courses are well known and held in respect by Hellas; would you then, if Philip were sacrificing with Olympic rites after capturing certain cities, or if his son Alexander were holding games to celebrate his victories, tell the man forthwith to neglect the training of his body and to leave off being keen to win, because the contest was to be held in Olynthus or in Macedonia or in Egypt, rather than among the Hellenes, and on your native race-courses?" These then were the arguments by which Damis declares that he was so impressed as to blush at what he had said, and to ask Apollonius to pardon him for having through imperfect acquaintance with him, ventured to tender him such advice, and use such arguments. But the sage caught him up and said: "Never mind, for it was not by way of rebuking and humbling you that I spoke thus, but in order to give you some idea of my own point of view."
CAP. XXXV

XXXV

Now when the eunuch arrived and summoned him before the king, he said: "I will come as soon as I have duly discharged my religious duties." Accordingly he sacrificed and offered his prayer, and then departed, and everyone looked at him and wondered at his bearing. And when he had come within, the king said: "I present you with ten gifts, because I consider you such a man as never before has come hither from Hellas." And he answered and said: "I will not, O king, decline all your gifts; but there is one which I prefer to many tens of gifts, and for that I will most eagerly solicit." And he at once told the story of the Eretrians, beginning it from the time of Datis. "I ask then," he said, "that these poor people should not be driven away from their borders and from the hill, but should be left to cultivate the span of earth, which Darius allowed them; for it is very hard if they are not to be allowed to retain the land which was substituted for their own when they were driven out of the latter." The king then consented and said: "The Eretrians were, until yesterday, the enemies of myself and of my fathers; for they once took up arms against us, and they have been neglected in order that their race might perish; but henceforth they shall be written among my friends, and they shall have, as a satrap, a good man who will judge their country justly. But why," he said, "will you not accept the other nine gifts?" "Because," he answered, "I have not yet, O king, made any friends
Τοιαύτα δὴ λαλούντων πρὸς ἀλλήλους, κραυγὴ τῶν βασιλείων ἔξεφορίησεν εὐνούχων καὶ γυναικῶν ἁμα' εἴληπτο δὲ ἄρα εὐνούχος τις ἑπὶ μιᾷ τῶν τοῦ βασιλέως παλλακῶν ξυγκατακείμενος τε καὶ ὁπόσα οἱ μουχοὶ πράττον, καὶ ἦγον αὐτῶν οἱ ἄμφοτεροι γυναικωνίτων ἐπιστρέφοντες τῆς κόμης, ὁ δὲ ἀγονται τρόπον οἱ βασιλέως δούλοι. ἔπει δὲ ὁ προσβάτος τῶν εὐνούχων ἔρωτα μὲν τῆς γυναικὸς πάλαι ἤσθησθα εἶπεν, καὶ προειρήκεναι οἱ μὴ προσδιαλέγεσθαι αὐτῆς, ἡπὶ ἀπτεσθαι δέρης ἢ χειρὸς, μηδὲ κοσμεῖν ταύτην μόνην τῶν ἐνδούν, νῦν δὲ καὶ ξυγκατακείμενου εὐρηκέναι καὶ ἀνδρικῶς ἐπὶ τὴν γυναῖκα, ὁ μὲν Ἄπολλώνιος ἐς τὸν Δάμων εἶδεν, ὡς δὴ τοῦ λόγου ἀποδεδειγμένου, δς ἐφιλοσοφεῖτο αὐτοῦ περὶ τούτων καὶ εὐνούχων τὸ ἐρῶν εἶναι, ὁ δὲ βασιλεὺς πρὸς τοὺς παρόντας "Ἀλλ' αἰσχρὸν γε," εἶπεν, "ὅ ἂνδρες, παρόντος ἡμῖν Ἄπολλώνιον περὶ σωφροσύνης ἡμᾶς, ἀλλὰ μὴ τούτον, ἀποφαίνεσθαι τί οὖν κελεύεις, Ἄπολλώνιε, παθεῖν αὐτοῦ; "τι δὲ ἄλλῳ ἢ ζην," εἶπε παρὰ τὴν πάντων ἀποκρινόμενος δόξαν. ἀνερυθρίασας οὖν ὁ βασιλεὺς "ἐπὶ τοῦ πολλῶν," εἶπεν, "θανάτων ἄξιος, ύφερπων οὕτως
here.” “And do you yourself require nothing?” said the king. “Yes,” he said, “I need dried fruits and bread, for that is a repast which delights me and which I find magnificent.”

XXXVI

While they were thus conversing with one another a hubbub was heard to proceed from the palace, of eunuchs and women shrieking all at once. And in fact an eunuch had been caught misbehaving with one of the royal concubines just as if he were an adulterer. The guards of the harem were now dragging him along by the hair in the way they do royal slaves. The senior of the eunuchs accordingly declared that he had long before noticed he had an affection for this particular lady, and had already forbidden him to talk to her or touch her neck or hand, or assist her toilette, though he was free to wait upon all the other members of the harem; yet he had now caught him behaving as if he were the lady’s lover. Apollonius thereupon glanced at Damis, as if to indicate that the argument they had conducted on the point that even eunuchs fall in love, was now demonstrated to be true; but the king remarked to the bystanders: “Nay, but it is disgraceful, gentlemen, that, in the presence of Apollonius, we should be enlarging on the subject of chastity rather than he. What then, O Apollonius, do you urge us to do with him?” “Why, to let him live, of course,” answered Apollonius to the surprise of them all. Whereon the king reddened, and said: “Then you do not
CAP. XXXVI

τὴν εὐνῦὴν τὴν ἐμὴν;” “ἀλλ’ οὐχ ὑπὲρ ξυνγυνώμης,” ἔφη, “βασιλεὺ, ταῦτα εἰπον, ἀλλ’ ὑπὲρ τιμωρίας, ἢ ἀποκναίσει αὐτὸν εἰ γὰρ ξῆσεται νοσῶν καὶ ἀδυνάτων ἀπτόμενος, καὶ μῆτε σῶτα μῆτε ποτὰ ἤσει αὐτὸν μῆτε θεάματα, ἢ σὲ τε καὶ τοὺς σοι συνόντας εὐφρανεῖ, πηδήσεται τε ἡ καρδία θαμὰ ἐκθρόσκοντος τοῦ ὑπὸν, ὃ δὲ μᾶλλον περὶ τοὺς ἔρωντας φασι γίγνεσθαι, καὶ τίς μὲν οὖτω θῶθ τῇξει αὐτὸν, τίς δὲ οὐτω λυμὸς ἐπιθρύψει τὰ σπλάγχνα; εἰ δὲ μὴ τῶν φιλοψύχων εἴη τις αὐτὸς, ὃ βασιλεὺ, δεήσεται σοῦ ποτε καὶ ἀποκτεῖναι αὐτὸν, ἢ ἐαυτὸν ἦν ἀποκτενεῖ, πολλὰ ὀλοφυρόμενος τὴν παροῦσαν ταύτην ἡμέραν, ἐν ἢ μὴ εὐθὺς ἀπέθανε.” τούτῳ μὲν δὴ τοιούτων τοῦ Ἀπολλωνίου καὶ οὖτω σοφῶν τε καὶ ἥμερον, ἐφ’ ὃ ὁ βασιλεὺς ἀνήκε τὸν θάνατον τῷ εὐνοῦχῳ.

XXXVII

CAP. XXXVII

Μέλλων δὲ ποτε πρὸς θήρα γίγνεσθαι τῶν ἐν τοῖς παραδείσους θηρίων, ἐς οὐδὲ λέοντές τε ἀπόκεινται τοῖς βαρβάροις καὶ ἄρκτοι καὶ παρδάλεις, ἡξίοι τοῦ Ἀπολλώνιον παρατυχεῖν οἱ θηρῶντε, ὃ δὲ “ἐκλέλησαι, ὁ βασιλεύ,” ἔφη, “ὅτι μηδὲ θύνοντί σοι παρατυχήματί; καὶ ἄλλως οὐχ ἢδυ θηρίοις βεβαιασμένοις καὶ παρά τὴν φύσιν τὴν ἐαυτῶν δεδουλωμένοις ἐπτίθεσθαι.” ερώμενον δὲ αὐτὸν τοῦ βασιλέως, πῶς ἂν βεβαιώς καὶ
think he deserves to die many times for thus trying to usurp my rights?" "Nay, but my answer, O king, was suggested not by any wish to condone his offence, but rather to mete out to him a punishment which will wear him out. For if he lives with this disease of impotence on him, and can never take pleasure in eating or drinking, nor in the spectacles which delight you and your companions, and if his heart will throb as he often leaps up in his sleep, as they say is particularly the case of people in love,—is there any form of consumption so wasting as this, any form of hunger so likely to enfeeble his bowels? Indeed, unless he be one of those who are ready to live at any price, he will entreat you, O king, before long even to slay him, or he will slay himself, deeply deploiring that he was not put to death straight away this very day."

Such was the answer rendered on this occasion by Apollonius, one so wise and humane, that the king was moved by it to spare the life of his eunuch.

XXXVII

One day the king was going to hunt the animals in the parks in which the barbarians keep lions and bears and leopards, and he asked Apollonius to accompany him on the chase, but the latter replied: "You have forgotten, O king, that I never attend you, even when you are sacrificing. And moreover, it is no pleasure to me to attack animals that have been ill-treated and enslaved in violation of their nature."

And the king asking him what was the most stable and secure way of governing, Apollonius answered:
Δισφαλῶς ἀρχοι, "πολλοὺς," ἔφη, "τιμῶν, πιστεύων δὲ ὀλίγοις." πρεσβευομένου δὲ ποτε τοῦ τῆς Συρίας ἄρχοντος περὶ κωμῶν, οἶμαι, δύο προσοίκων τῷ Ζεύγματι, καὶ φάσκοντος ὑπακηκοέναι μὲν αὐτὰς 'Ἀντιόχῳ καὶ Σελεύκῳ πάλαι, νῦν δὲ ὑπ' αὐτῷ εἶναι 'Ῥωμαίοις προσηκούσας, καὶ τοὺς μὲν Ἀραβίους τε καὶ Ἀρμενίους μὴ ἐνοχλεῖν τὰς κώμας, αὐτὸν δὲ ὑπερβαίνοντα τοσαύτην γῆν καρπούσθαι σφᾶς, ὡς αὐτὸν μᾶλλον ἡ 'Ῥωμαίων οὖσα, μεταστησίμενος ὁ βασιλεὺς τοὺς πρέσβεις "τὰς μὲν κώμας ταύτας," ἔφη, ''Ἀπολλώνιε, ξυνεχόρησαν τοὺς ἔμοις προγόνους οἱ βασιλεῖς, οὗς ἐπούν, τροφῆς ἑνεκα τῶν θηρίων, ἃ παρ' ἡμῖν ἀλισκόμενα φοιτᾶ ἐς τὴν ἐκεῖνων διὰ τοῦ Εὐφράτου, οἱ δ', ὁσπέρ ἐκλαθόμενοι τούτων καυσῶν τε καὶ ἄδικων ἀπτονται. τῆς οὖν φαίνεται σοι τῆς πρεσβείας ο νοῦς;" "μέτριος, ὁ βασιλεῦς," ἔφη, "καὶ ἐπιεικής, εἰ, ὃ δύνανται καὶ ἀκοντος ἔχεις ἐν τῇ ἑαυτῶν ὄντα, βούλονται παρ' ἐκόντος εὐρίσκεσθαι μᾶλλον." προσετίθει δὲ καὶ τὸ μή δεῖν ὑπὲρ κωμῶν, ὅν μείξους κέκτηνται τάχα καὶ ἰδιωταί, διαφέρεσθαι πρὸς 'Ῥωμαίοις, καὶ πόλεμον οὐδ' ὑπὲρ μεγάλων αὑρεσθαι. νοσοῦντι δὲ τῷ βασιλείς παρὼν, τοσαύτα τε καὶ οὕτως θεία περὶ ψυχῆς διεξῆλθεν, ὡς τὸν βασιλέα ἀναπνεύσαι, καὶ πρὸς τοὺς παρόντας εἰπεῖν, ὅτι "Ἀπολλώνιος οὐκ ὑπὲρ τῆς βασιλείας μόνης ἀφρονιστεῖν εἰργασταί με, ἀλλὰ καὶ ὑπὲρ τοῦ θανάτου."
"To respect many, and confide in few." And on one occasion the governor of Syria sent a mission about two villages, which, I think, are close to the Bridge, alleging that these villages had long ago been subject to Antiochus and Seleucus, but at present they were under his sway, and belonged to the Romans, and that, whereas the Arabians and Armenians did not disturb these villages, yet the king had traversed so great a distance in order to exploit them, as if they belonged to himself, rather than to the Romans. The king sent the embassy aside, and said: "O Apollonius, these villages were given to my forefathers by the kings whom I mentioned, that they might sustain the wild animals, which are taken by us in our country and sent to theirs across the Euphrates, and they, as if they had forgotten this fact, have espoused a policy that is new and unjust. What then do you think are the intentions of the embassy?" Apollonius replied: "Their intention, O king, is moderate and fair, seeing that they only desire to obtain from you, with your consent, places which, as they are in their territory, they can equally well retain without it." And he added his opinion, that it was a mistake to quarrel with the Romans over villages so paltry that probably bigger ones were owned even by private individuals; he also said that it was a mistake to go to war even over large issues. And when the king was ill he visited him, and discoursed so weightily and in such a lofty strain about the soul, that the king recovered, and said to his courtiers, that Apollonius had so wrought upon him that he now felt a contempt, not only for his kingdom but also for death.
ONE day the king was showing to him the grotto under the Euphrates, and asked him what he thought of so wonderful a thing. Apollonius in answer belittled the wonder of the work, and said: "It would be a real miracle, O king, if you went dry-shod through a river as deep as this and as unfordable." And when he was shown the walls of Ecbatana, and was told that they were the dwelling-place of gods, he remarked: "They are not the dwelling-place of gods at all, and I am not sure that they are of real men either; for, O king, the inhabitants of the city of Lacedaemon do not dwell within walls, and have never fortified their city." Moreover, on one occasion the king had decided a suit for some villages and was boasting to Apollonius of how he had listened to the one suit for two whole days. "Well," said the other, "you took a mighty long time, anyhow, to find out what was just." And when the revenues from the subject country came in on one occasion in great quantities at once, the king opened his treasury and showed his wealth to the sage, to induce him to fall in love with wealth; but he admired nothing that he saw and said: "This, for you, O king, represents wealth, but to me it is mere chaff." "How, then," said the other, "and in what manner can I best make use of it?" "By spending it," he said, "for you are a king."
Πολλά τοιαύτα πρὸς τὸν βασιλέα εἰπὼν καὶ τυχῶν αὐτοῦ προθύμου πράττειν ἀ ξυνεβούλευεν, ἐτι καὶ τῆς πρὸς τοὺς μάγους ξυνοισίας ἱκανῶς ἔχων "ἄγε, ὁ Δάμω," ἔφη, "ἐς Ἰνδοὺς ἔσωμεν. οἱ μὲν γὰρ τοῖς Δωτοφάγοις προσπλεύσαντες ἀπήγγειτο τῶν οἰκείων ἡθῶν ὑπὸ τοῦ βρώματος, ὡμεῖς δὲ μὴ γενόμενοι τινος τῶν ἐνταῦθα καθήμεθα πλεῖον χρόνων τοῦ εἰκότος τε καὶ ξυμμέτρου." "κάμοι," ἔφη ὁ Δάμως, "ὑπερδοκεὶ ταῦτα· ἔπελ δὲ ἐνεθυμούμην τὸν χρόνον, ὅν ἐν τῇ λεαίνῃ διεσκέψατο, περιέμενον ἀνυσθῆναι αὐτῶν. οὔτω μὲν οὖν ἔξηκει πᾶς, ἐνιαυτὸς γὰρ ἴμιν ἡδὴ καὶ μῆνες τέταρτες· εἰ δὲ ἡδὴ κομιζομέθα, εὐ ἂν ἔχωι," "οὐδὲ ἀνήσει ἡμᾶς," ἔφη, "ὁ Δάμω, ὁ βασίλειος πρότερον ἦτον ὁγδοου τελευτήσαι μῆνα· χρηστῶν γὰρ ποι ὅρας αὐτῶν καὶ κρέιττω ἡ βαρβάρων ἄρχειν."

Ἐπελ δὲ ἀπαλλάττεσθαι λοιπὸν ἐδόκει καὶ ξυνεχῶρησε ποτε ὁ βασίλειος ἅπτεναι, ἀνεμνήσθη τῶν δωρεῶν ὁ Ἀπολλώνιος, ἃς ἀνεβάλλετο ἐς τὴν φίλου αὐτῶ γένονται, καὶ ὁ βέλτιστε," ἔφη, "βασίλειο, τὸν ξένον οὔδεν εὖ πεποίηκα καὶ μισθόν ὀφεῖλο τοῖς μάγοις· σὺ οὖν ἐπιμελήθητι αὐτῶν καὶ τούμον προθυμήθητι περὶ ἄνδρας σοφοὺς τε καὶ σοὶ σφόδρα εὖνους." ὑπερησθεὶς
LIFE OF APOLLONIUS, BOOK I

XXXIX

He had addressed many such sayings to the king, and found him ready to do what he advised him; when finding that he had had enough of the society of the Magi, he said to Damis: "Come, let us start for India. For the people who visited the lotus-eaters in their ships were seduced from their own home-principles by the food; and we without tasting any of the victuals of this land, have remained here a longer time than is right and fitting." "And I," said Damis, "am more than of your opinion; but as I bore in mind the period of time which you discovered by the help of the lioness, I was waiting on for it to be completed. Now it has not yet all of it expired, for we have so far only spent a year and four months; however, if we can depart at once, it would be as well." "But," said the other, "the king will not let us go, O Damis, before the eighth month has passed; for you, I think, see that he is a worthy man and too superior a person to be ruling over barbarians."

XL

When at last they were resolved on their departure and the king had consented that they should go away, Apollonius remembered the presents, which he had put off till he should have acquired friends, and he said: "O excellent king, I have in no way remunerated my host and I owe a reward to the Magi; do you therefore attend to them, and oblige me by bestowing your favours on men who are both wise and wholly devoted to yourself." The king then
was more than delighted; and said: "I will show you to-morrow how much I value them and what great rewards I hold them to have earned; but since you ask for nothing that is mine, I hope you will at least allow these gentlemen to accept from me whatever money they like," and he pointed to Damis and his companions. And when they too declined the offer, Apollonius said: "You see, O king, how many hands I have, and how closely they resemble one another."

"But do you anyhow take a guide," said the king, "and camels on which to ride; for the road is too long by far for you to walk the whole of it." "Be it so," said Apollonius, "O king: for they say that the road is a difficult one for him who is not so mounted, and moreover this animal is easily fed and finds his pasture easily where there is no fodder. And, methinks, we must lay in a supply of water also and take it in bottles, like wine." "Yes," said the king, "for three days the country is waterless, but after that there are plenty of rivers and springs; but you must take the road over the Caucasus, for there you will find plenty of the necessities of life and the country is friendly." And the king then asked him what he would bring back to him from his destination; and he answered: "A graceful gift, O king, for if I am turned into a wiser man by the society of people yonder, I shall return to you here a better man than I now am." When he said this the king embraced him and said: "May you come back, for that will indeed be a great gift."
BOOK II
Β'  

I  

ΣΑΡ. Ἐνετεύθεν ἐξελαύνουσι περὶ τὸ θέρος αὐτοὶ τε ὁχούμενοι καὶ ὁ ἤγεμὼν, ἱπποκόμος δὲ ἦν τῶν καμήλων καὶ τὰ ἐπιτήδεια, ἄποσων ἐδέοντο, ἦν ἄφθονα βασιλέως δόντως, ὡς τε χώρα, δι᾽ ἣς ἐποτερεύουσα, εὖ ἔπραττεν, ἐδέχοντο δὲ αὐτοὺς αἱ κόμαι θεραπεύουσαι. χρυσοῦ γὰρ ψάλιον ἡ πρώτη κάμηλος ἐπὶ τοῦ μετώπου έφερε, γιγνώσκειν τοῖς ἐντυγχάνουσιν, ὡς πέμπτοι τινά ὁ βασιλεὺς τῶν ἑαυτοῦ φίλων. προσιώντες δὲ τῷ Καυκάσῳ φασὶν ευωδεστέρας τῆς γῆς αἰσθέσθαι.

II  

ΣΑΡ. Τὸ δὲ ὄρος τούτῳ ἄρχὴν ποιόμεθα Ταύρου τοῦ δι᾽ Ἀρμενίας τε καὶ Κιλίκων ἐπὶ Παμφύλους καὶ Μυκάλης στείχοντος, ἢ τελευτῶσα ἐς τἀλατταν, ἦν Κάρφας οἰκοῦσι, τέρμα τοῦ Καυκάσου νομίζοιτ' ἂν, ἄλλ' οὐχ, ὡς ἐνοί φασιν, ἄρχὴ τὸ τε γὰρ τῆς Μυκάλης υψός οὕτω μέγα καὶ αἱ ὑπερβολαὶ τοῦ Καυκάσου τοσοῦτον ἀνεστάσων, ὡς σχίζεσθαι περὶ αὐτὰς τὸν ἥλιον. περιβάλλει δὲ Ταύρῳ ἐτέρῳ καὶ τὴν ὄμορον τῇ
BOOK II

I

In the summer our travellers, together with their guide, left Babylon and started out, mounted on camels; and the king had supplied them with a camel-driver, and plenty of provisions, as much as they wanted. The country through which they travelled was fertile; and the villages received them very respectfully, for the leading camel bore upon his forehead a chain of gold, to intimate to all who met them that the king was sending on their way some of his own friends. And as they approached the Caucasus they say that they found the land becoming more fragrant.

II

We may regard this mountain as the beginning of the Taurus which extends through Armenia and Cilicia as far as Pamphylia and Mycale, and it ends at the sea on the shore of which the Carians live, and this we may regard as the extreme end of the Caucasus, and not as its beginning, as some people say. For the height of Mycale is not very great, whereas the peaks of the Caucasus are so lofty that the sun is cloven asunder by them. And it encompases with the rest of the Taurus the whole of
CAP. Ἐνδίκη Ἑκυθίαν πάσαν κατὰ Μαιώτων τε καὶ ἀριστερῶν Πόντων, σταδίων μάλιστα δισμυρίων μῆκος, τοσοῦτον γὰρ ἐπέχει μέτρου τῆς γῆς ὁ ἄγκων τοῦ Καυκάσου, τὸ δὲ περὶ τοῦ ἐν τῇ ἡμεδαπῇ Ταύρου λεγόμενον, ὡς ὑπὲρ τὴν Ἀρμενίαν πορεύοντο, χρόνῳ ἀπιστηθέν πιστοῦνται λοιπῶν αἱ παρδάλεις, ὡς οἶδα ἠλισκομέναι ἐν τῇ Παμφύλων ἀρωματοφόρῳ. χαίρουνι γὰρ τοὺς ἀρώμασι, κἂν πολλοῦ τὰς ὁσμὰς ἐλκούσαι φοιτῶσιν ἐξ Ἀρμενίας διὰ τῶν ὀρῶν πρὸς τὸ δάκρυν τοῦ στύρακος, ἐπειδὰν οἳ τε ἀνεμοὶ ἀπ' αὐτοῦ πνεύσωσι καὶ τὰ δέιδρα ὅπωδη γένηται. καὶ ἀλώνια ποτέ φασιν ἐν τῇ Παμφύλῃ πάρδαλιν στρεπτῷ ἁμα, διὰ περὶ τῇ δέρῃ ἐφερε, χρυσοὺς δὲ ἦν καὶ ἐπεγέγραπτο Ἀρμενίων γράμμασι ΒΑΣΙΛΕΤΣ ΑΡΣΑΚΗΣ ΘΕΟΙ ΝΤΣΙΩΙ. βασιλεὺς μὲν δὴ Ἀρμενίας τότε ἦν Ἀρσάκης, καὶ αὐτός, οἷοι, ἱδὼν τὴν πάρδαλιν ἀνήκε τῷ Διονύσῳ διὰ μέγεθος τοῦ θηρίου. Νύσσιος γὰρ ὁ Διόνυσος ἀπὸ τῆς ἐν Ἰνδόης Νύσσης Ἰνδόης τε ὁμομάζεται καὶ πᾶσι τοῖς πρὸς ἀκτίνα ἐθνεσιν. ἦ δὲ χρόνον μὲν τινα ὑπεξεύχθη ἀνθρώπῳ, καὶ χείρα ἤγεσχετο ἐπαφωμένην τε καὶ καταψώσαν, ἐπεὶ δὲ ἀνοικτησεν αὐτὴν ἔαρ, ὅτε δὴ ἀφροδισίων ἡττοὺς καὶ παρδάλεις, ἀνέθεορεν ἐσ τὰ ὅρι πάθῳ ἄρσενων, ὡς εἰχε τοῦ κόσμου, καὶ ἦλων περὶ τῶν κατῶν Ταύρου ὑπὸ τοῦ ἀρώματος ἐλχθείσα. ὦ δὲ Καύκασος ὀρίζει μὲν τὴν Ἐνδίκην τε καὶ Μηδικήν, καθήκει δὲ ἐπὶ τὴν Ἐρυθρὰν θάλατταν ἔτερῳ ἀγκῶν.
Scythia which borders on India, and skirts Maeotis and the left side of Pontus, a distance almost of 20,000 stades; for no less than this is the extent of land enclosed by the elbow of the Caucasus. As to the statement made about such part of the Taurus as is in our own country, to the effect that it projects beyond Armenia,—it was long disbelieved, but has received definite confirmation from the conduct of the pards, which I know are caught in the spice-bearing region of Pamphylia. For these animals delight in fragrant odours, and scenting their smell from afar off they quit Armenia and traverse the mountains in search of the tear or gum of the Styrax, whenever the winds blow from its quarter and the trees are distilling. And they say that a pard was once caught in Pamphylia which was wearing a chain round its neck, and the chain was of gold, and on it was inscribed in Armenian lettering: "The king Arsaces to the Nysian god." Now the king of Armenia was certainly at that time Arsaces, and I imagine, finding the pard, had let it go free in honour of Dionysus because of its size. For Dionysus is called Nysian by the Indians and by all the Oriental races from Nysa in India. And this animal had been for a time under the restraint of man, and would let you pat it with your hand and caress it; but when it was goaded to excitement by the springtime, for in that season the pards begin to rut, it would rush into the mountains, from longing to meet the male, decked as it was with the ring; and it was taken in the lower Taurus whither it had been attracted by the fragrance of the gum. And the Caucasus bounds India and Media, and stretches down by another arm to the Red Sea.
III

CAP.  Μυθολογεῖται δὲ ὑπὸ τῶν βαρβάρων τὸ ὀρος, ἀ καὶ Ἑλληνες ἢπ' αὐτῷ ἁδουσιν, ὡς Προμηθεύς μὲν ἐπὶ φιλανθρωπία δεθεὶς ἐκεῖ, Ἡρακλῆς δὲ ἔτερος, οὐ γὰρ τὸν Ῥηβαῖον γε βούλονται, μὴ ἀνάσχοιτο τοῦτο, ἀλλὰ τοξεύσει τῶν ὅρων, δὴ ἐβοσκεν ὁ Προμηθεύς τοῖς σπλάγχνοις· δεθήναι δὲ αὐτῶν οἱ μὲν ἐν ἄντρῳ φασίν, δ δὲ ἐν πρόποδι τοῦ ὅρους δείκνυται, καὶ δεσμὰ ὁ Δάμως ἀνήφθαι τῶν πετρῶν λέγει οὐράδια ἔμμβαλεν τὴν ὕλην, οἱ δ' ἐν κορυφῇ τοῦ ὅρους· δικόρυμβος δὲ ἦ κορυφή καὶ φασίν, ὡς τὰς χείρας ἀπ' αὐτῶν ἐδέθη διαλευ- πουσῶν οὗ μείον ἡ στάδιον, τοσοῦτος γὰρ εἶναι, τὸν δὲ ὅρων τὸν ἀετὸν οἱ τῷ Καυκάσῳ προσο- κούντες ἔχθρὸν ἤγονται καὶ καλώς γε, ὅποιας ἐν τοῖς πάγοις οἱ ἀετοὶ ποιοῦνται, καταπιμπράσιν ἔστε βέλη πυρφόρα, θήρατρά τε ἐπ' αὐτῶν ἱστανται τιμωρεῖν τῷ Προμηθεῖ φάσκοντες· ὅδε γὰρ τοῦ μύθου ἤττηνται.

IV

CAP.  Παραμείναντες δὲ τὸν Καύκασον τετραπόνθεις ἀνθρώπους ἱδεῖν φασίν, οὕς ἢδη μελαίνεσθαι, καὶ πενταπήχεις δὲ ἐτέρους ὑπὲρ τὸν Ἰνδὸν ποταμὸν ἐλθόντες· ἐν δὲ τῇ μέχρι τοῦ ποταμοῦ τοῦτον
LIFE OF APOLLONIUS, BOOK II

III

And legends are told of this mountain by the barbarians, which also have an echo in the poems of the Greeks about it, to the effect that Prometheus, because of his love of man, was bound there, and that Hercules,—another Hercules and not the Theban is meant,—could not brook the ill-treatment of Prometheus, and shot the bird which was feeding upon his entrails. And some say that he was bound in a cave, which as a matter of fact is shown in a foot-hill of the mountain: and Damis says that his chains still hung from the rocks, though you could not easily guess at the material of which they were made, but others say that they bound him on the peak of the mountain; and it has two summits, and they say that his hands were lashed to them, although they are distant from one another not less than a stade,¹ so great was his bulk. But the inhabitants of the Caucasus regard the eagle as a hostile bird, and burn out the nests which they build among the rocks by hurling into them fiery darts, and they also set snares for them, declaring that they are avenging Prometheus; to such an extent are their imaginations dominated by the fable.

IV

Having passed the Caucasus our travellers say they saw men four cubits high, and that they were already black, and that when they passed over the river Indus they saw others five cubits high. But on their way to this river our wayfarers found the

¹ 606 English feet.
FLAVIUS PHILOSTRATUS

CAP. οδοιπορία τάδε εὑρον ἀφηγήσεως ἄξια: ἐπορεύοντο
μὲν γὰρ ἐν σελήνῃ λαμπρὰ, φάσμα δὲ αὐτοῖς ἐμ-
πούσης ἐνέπεσε, τὸ δεῖνα γινομένη καὶ τὸ δεῖνα αὖ
καὶ οὐδὲν εἶναι, ὁ δὲ Ἀπολλώνιος εὐνήκεν, ὁ τι
εἴη, καὶ αὐτὸς τε ἐλοιδορεῖτο τῇ ἐμπούσῃ, τοὺς τε
ἀμφ' αὐτῶν προσέταξε ταύτῳ πράττειν, ταυτὶ γὰρ
άκοι εἶναι τῆς προσβολῆς ταύτης· καὶ τὸ φάσμα
φυγῇ φύκετο τετρυγός, ὡσπερ τὰ εἴδωλα.

V

CAP. Κορυφην δ' ὑπερβάλλοντες τοῦ ὅρους καὶ βαδί-
ζοντες αὐτὴν, ἑπειδὴ ἀποτόμως εἶχεν, ἦρετο οὕτω-
σι τὸν Δάμων. "εἰπέ μοι," ἐφη, "ποῦ χθές ἦμεν;"
ὁ δὲ "ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ," ἐφη. "τήμερον δὲ, ὁ Δάμω,
ποῦ;" "ἐν τῷ Καυκάσῳ," εἶπεν, "εἰ μὴ ἐμαυτοῦ
ἐκλέξθημαι." "πότε οὖν κάτω μᾶλλον ἔσθα;"
πάλιν ἦρετο, ὁ δὲ "τούτῳ μὲν," ἐφη, "οὐδὲ ἐπερω-
tαν ἄξιον; χθές μὲν γὰρ διὰ κοίλης τῆς γῆς ἐπο-
ρενόμεθα, τήμερον δὲ πρὸς τῷ οὐρανῷ ἔσμεν."
"οὔει οὖν," ἐφη, "ὁ Δάμω, τὴν μὲν χθές ὁδοιπορίαν
κάτω εἶναι, τὴν δὲ τήμερον ἀνοι;" "νῦ Δή," εἶπεν,
"εἰ μὴ μαίνομαι γε." "τί οὖν ἧγη," ἐφη, "παραλ-
λάττειν τὰς ὁδούς ἀλλήλων ἢ τί τήμερον πλέον
εἶναι σοι τοῦ χθές;" "ὅτι χθές," ἐφη, "ἐβαδίζον
οὔπερ πολλοί, σήμερον δὲ, οὔπερ ὀλύγοι." "τί
124
following incidents worthy of notice. For they were travelling by bright moonlight, when the figure of an empusa or hobgoblin appeared to them, that changed from one form into another, until finally it vanished into nothing. And Apollonius realised what it was, and himself heaped abuse on the hobgoblin and instructed his party to do the same, saying that this was the right remedy for such a visitation. And the phantasm fled away shrieking even as ghosts do.

And as they were passing over the summit of the mountain, going on foot, for it was very steep, Apollonius asked of Damis the following question. “Tell me,” he said, “where we were yesterday.” And he replied: “On the plain.” “And to-day, O Damis, where are we?” “In the Caucasus,” said he, “if I mistake not.” “Then when were you lower down than you are now?” he asked again, and Damis replied: “That’s a question hardly worth asking. For yesterday we were travelling through the valley below, while to-day we are close up to heaven.” “Then you think,” said the other, “O Damis, that our road yesterday lay low down, whereas our road to-day lies high up?” “Yes, by Zeus,” he replied, “unless at least I’m mad.” “In what respect then,” said Apollonius, “do you suppose that our roads differ from one another, and what advantage has to-day’s path for you over that of yesterday?” “Because,” said Damis, “yesterday I was walking along where a great many people go, but to-day, where are very few.” “Well,” said the other, “O
LIFE OF APOLLONIUS, BOOK II

Damis, can you not also in a city turn out of the main street and walk where you will find very few people?" "I did not say that," replied Damis, "but that yesterday we were passing through villages and populations, whereas to-day we are ascending through an untrdden and divine region: for you heard our guide say that the barbarians declare this tract to be the home of the gods." And with that he glanced up to the summit of the mountain. But Apollonius recalled his attention to the original question by saying: "Can you tell me then, O Damis, what understanding of divine mystery you get by walking so near the heavens?" "None whatever," he replied. "And yet you ought," said Apollonius. "When your feet are placed on a platform so divine and vast as this, you ought at once to utter thoughts of the clearest kind about the heaven and about the sun and moon, which you probably think you could touch from a vantage ground so close to heaven." "Whatever," said he, "I knew about God's nature yesterday, I equally know to-day, and so far no fresh idea has occurred to me concerning him." "So then," replied the other, "you are, O Damis, still below, and have won nothing from being high up, and you are as far from heaven as you were yesterday. And my question which I asked you to begin with was a fair one, although you thought that I asked it in order to make fun of you." "The truth is," replied Damis, "that I thought I should anyhow go down from the mountain wiser than I came up it, because I had heard, O Apollonius, that Anaxagoras of Clazomenae observed the heavenly bodies from the mountain Mimas in Ionia, and Thales of Miletus from
CAP. 5. προσούκου Μυκάλης, λέγονται δὲ καὶ τῷ Παγγαίῳ ἔνιοι φροντιστηρίῳ χρήσασθαι καὶ ἔτεροι τῷ Ἀθηναίῳ ἐγὼ δὲ μέγιστον τούτων ἄνελθων ύψως οὔδεν σοφότερος ἐαυτοῦ καταβήσομαι." "οὔδε γὰρ ἐκεῖνοι," ῥήσει, "αἰ γὰρ τοιαίδε περισταὶ γιλακύντερον μὲν τὸν οὐρανὸν ἀποφαίνουσι καὶ μείζους τοὺς ἀστέρας καὶ τὸν ἥλιον ἀνίσχοντα ἐκ νυκτός, ἢ καὶ ποιμέσιν ἤδη καὶ αὐτόλοις ἐστὶ δήλα, ὅτι δὲ τὸ θεῖον ἐπιμελεῖται τοῦ ἀνθρωπείου γένους καὶ ὅτη χαίρει ὑπ’ αὐτοῦ θεραπευόμενον, ὦ τί τε ἄρετὴ καὶ ὁ τί δικαιοσύνη τε καὶ σωφροσύνη, οὔτε Ἀθως ἐκδιόριζε τοὺς ἄνελθούσιν οὔτε ὁ θαυμαξόμενος ὑπὸ τῶν ποιητῶν Ὀλυμπίων, εἰ μὴ διορφὺ αὐτὰ ὑπ’ ἐγγύς, ἢ, εἰ καθαρὰ καὶ ἄκρατος αὐτῶν ἀπτότο, πολλῶς μείζου ἔγινον ἐν φαίνη ἄττεων τουτοῦ τοῦ Καυκάσου."

VI

CAP. VI. Ὡς τερζάντες δὲ τὸ ὄρος ἐντυγχάνουσιν ἐπ’ ἐλεφάντων ἴδῃ ὄχουμένοις ἀνδράσιν, εἰσὶ δ’ οὕτω μέσοι Καυκάσου καὶ ποταμός Κωφήνος, ἀβενί θεὰ καὶ ἀπέτοι τῆς ἀγέλης ταύτης, καὶ κάμηλοι δὲ ἑνίους ἔγιον, αἰσ χρῶνται Ἰνδός ἐς τὰ δρομικά, πορεύονται δὲ κήλια στάδια τῆς ἡμέρας γόνυ οὐδαμοῦ κάμψασαι. προσελάσας οὖν τῶν Ἰνδῶν εἰς ἐπὶ καμήλου τοιαύτης ἦρωτα τὸν ἥγεμόνα οἱ στείχοιεν, ἐπεὶ δὲ τῶν νοῦν τῆς ἀποδημίας ἦκουσεν, ἀπήγγειλε τοῖς νομάσιν, οἱ δὲ ἄνεβόθησαν ἀσπερ ι28
Life of Apollonius, Book II

Mycale which was close by his home; and some are said to have used as their observatory mount Pangaeus and others Athos. But I have come up a greater height than any of these, and yet shall go down again no wiser than I was before." "For neither did they," replied Apollonius: "and such stargazings show you indeed a bluer heaven and bigger stars and the sun rising out of the night; but all these phenomena were manifest long ago to shepherds and goatherds, but neither Athos will reveal to those who climb up it, nor Olympus, so much extolled by the poets, in what way God cares for the human race and how he delights to be worshipped by them, nor reveal the nature of virtue and of justice and temperance, unless the soul scans these matters narrowly, and the soul, I should say, if it engages on the task pure and undefiled, will soar much higher than this summit of Caucasus."

VI

And having passed beyond the mountain, they at once came upon elephants with men riding on them; and these people dwell between the Caucasus and the river Cophen, and they are rude in their lives and their business is to tend the herds of elephants; some of them however rode on camels, which are used by Indians for carrying despatches, and they will travel 1,000 stades a day without ever bending the knee or lying down anywhere. One of the Indians, then, who was riding on such a camel, asked the guide where they were going, and when he was told the object of their voyage, he informed the nomads

129

Vol. I.
FLAVIUS PHILOSTRATUS

CAP. ἧσθέντες, ἐκέλευόν τε πλησίον ἥκειν καὶ ἀφικομένοις οἶνόν τε ὄρεγον, ὅν ἀπὸ τῶν φοινίκων σοφίζονται, καὶ μέλι ἀπὸ ταυτοῦ φυτοῦ καὶ τεμάχη λεόντων καὶ παρδάλεων, ὅν καὶ τὰ δέρματα νεόδαρτα ἦν, δεξάμενοι δὲ πληθὺ τῶν χρεῶν πάντα ἀπῆλθαν ἐς τοὺς Ἰνδοὺς καὶ ἔχορον πρὸς ἔως.

VII

CAP. Ἀριστοτελευμένων δὲ αὐτῶν πρὸς πηγῇ ὕδατος, ἐγχέασ ὁ Δάμις τοῦ παρὰ τῶν Ἰνδῶν οἶνου “Διὸς,” ἔφη, “Σωτήρος ἦδε σοί, Ἀπολλώνιε, διὰ πολλὰς γε πίνουτε. οὐ γάρ, οἶμαι, παραιτήσῃ καὶ τούτου, ὄστερ τὸν ἀπὸ τῶν ἀμπέλων” καὶ ἀμα ἐσπεισεν, ἐπειδὴ τοῦ Δίως ἑπεμνήσθη. γελάσας οὖν ὁ Ἀπολλώνιος “οὐ καὶ χρημάτων,” ἔφη, “ὑπεχόμεθα, ὁ Δάμι;” “νὴ Δί,” εἶπεν, “ὡς πολλαχοῦ ἐπεδείξω.” “ἀρ’ οὖν;” ἔφη, “χρυσῆς μὲν δραχμῆς καὶ ἀργυρᾶς ἀφεξόμεθα, καὶ οὐχ ἤττησόμεθα τοιούτοι νομάσματος, καίτοι κεχρυσᾶται ἐς αὐτὸ ὅροντες οὐκ ἰδιώτας μόνον, ἀλλὰ καὶ βασιλέας, εἰ δὲ χαλκοῦν τις ὡς ἄργυρῳ ἢ ὑπόχρυσον τε καὶ κεκιβδηλευμένου ἠμῶν διδοῖ, ληψόμεθα τοῦτο, ἐπεὶ μὴ ἐκεῖνο ἔστιν, οὐ οἱ πολλοὶ γλύχονται; καὶ μὴν καὶ νομίσματα ἔστιν Ἰνδῶν ὀρειχάλκου τε καὶ χαλκοῦ μέλανος, ὃν δεὶ δήποτε πάντα ὀνείσθαι πάντας ἁκοῦτας ἔσ τα Ἰνδῶν ἡθή τι οὖν; εἰ 130
LIFE OF APOLLONIUS, BOOK II

thereof; and they raised a shout of pleasure, and bade them approach, and when they came up they offered them wine which they make out of palm dates and honey from the same tree, and steaks from the flesh of lions and leopards which they had just slayed. And our travellers accepted everything except the flesh, and then started off for India and betook themselves eastwards.

VII

And as they were taking breakfast by a spring of water, Damis poured out a cup of the Indians' wine, and said: "Here's to you, Apollonius, on the part of Zeus the Saviour; for it is a long time since you have drunk any wine. But you will not, I am sure, refuse this as you do wine that is made from the fruit of the vine." And withal he poured out a libation, because he had mentioned the name of Zeus. Apollonius then gave a laugh and said: "Do we not also abstain from money, O Damis?" "Yes, by Zeus," said the other, "as you have often intimated to us." "Shall we then," said the other, "abstain from the use of a golden drachma and of a silver piece, and be proof against temptation by any such coin, although we see not private individuals only, but kings as well, agape for money, and then if anyone offers us a brass coin for a silver one, or a gilded one and a counterfeit, shall we accept it, merely because it is not what it pretends to be, and what themany itch to have? And to be sure the Indians have coins of orichalcus and black brass, with which, I suppose, all who come to the Indian haunts must purchase everything; what
χρήματα ἡμῖν ὄρεγον οἱ χρηστοὶ νομίδες, ἃρ' ἂν, ὁ Δάμι, παρατουρενόν με ὀρῶν, ἐνοχετεὶς τε καὶ ἐδίδασκες, ὅτι χρήματα μὲν ἐκεῖνι ἔστων, ὁ Ῥωμαῖοι χαράττουσιν ὡς Μήδων βασιλεῖς, ταυτὶ δὲ ὕλη τις ἐτέρα κεκομμενένη τοῖς Ἰνδοῖς; καὶ ταῦτα πείσας τίνα ἂν ἦγησον με; ἃρ' οὖν κύβδηλον τε καὶ τὴν φιλοσοφίαν ἀποβεβληκότα μᾶλλον οὐκ Protoi στρατιωταῖς ἃς ἀσπίδας; καὶ τοι ἀσπίδας μὲν ἀποβληθείς ἐτέρα γένοιτ' ἂν τῷ ἀποβαλόντι κακίων οὐδὲν τῆς προτέρας, ὡς Ἀρχιλόχῳ δοκεῖ, φιλοσοφία δὲ πῶς ἀνακτητέα τῷ γε ἀτιμάσαντι αὐτὴν καὶ ρίψαντι; καὶ νῦν καὶ ἄν ἐνεγγυγήσσακι ὁ Διόνυσος οὐδενός οἶνου ἦττημένως, τῶν δὲ ἀπὸ τῶν φοινίκων εἰ πρὸ τοῦ ἀμπελίνου αἰροῦμην, ἀχθέσται, εὐ οἶδα, καὶ περιβρίσθαι φήσει τὸ ἑαυτοῦ δώρον. ἔσμεν δὲ οὐ πόρρῳ τοῦ θεοῦ, καὶ γὰρ τοῦ ἡγεμόνος ἀκούεις, ὡς πλησίον ἡ Νύσα τὸ ὄρος, ἐφ' οὖν ὁ Διόνυσος πολλά, οἷμαι, καὶ θαυμαστὰ πράττει. καὶ μὴν καὶ τὸ μεθύειν, ὃ Δάμι, οὐκ ἐκ βοτρύων μόνων ἔσφοιτά τους ἀνθρώπους, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν φοινίκων παραπλησίως ἐκβακχεύειν, πολλοῖς γονὶς ἡδῆ τῶν Ἰνδῶν ἐνετύχομεν κατεσχημένοις τῷ οἴνῳ τοῦτῳ, καὶ οἱ μὲν ὄρχουνται πάπτοντες, οἱ δὲ ἄδουσιν υπονυστάζοντες, ὅστεροι οἱ παρ' ἡμῖν ἐκ πότου νύκτωρ τε καὶ οὐκ ἐν ὀρᾳ ἀναλύοντες. ὅτι δὲ οἶνον ἡγή καὶ τοῦτο τὸ πῶμα, δηλοῖς τῷ σπένδειν τε ἀπ' αὐτοῦ τῷ Διὶ καὶ ὀπὸσα ἐπὶ οἴνῳ εὑχεσθαι. καὶ εἰρηταὶ μοι, ὁ Δάμι, πρὸς σὲ ὑπὲρ ἑμαυτοῦ ταῦτα· οὔτε γὰρ σὲ.
then? Supposing the nomads, good people as they are, offered us money, would you in that case, Damis, seeing me decline it, have advised me better and have explained, that what is coined by the Romans or by the king of Media is really money, whereas this is another sort of stuff only in vogue among the Indians? And what would you think of me, if you could persuade me of such things? Would you not think I was a cheat and abandoned my philosophy as thoroughly as cowardly soldiers do their shields? And yet, when you have thrown away your shield you can procure another that is quite as good as the first, in the opinion of Archilochus. But how can one who has dishonoured and cast away philosophy, ever recover her? And in this case Dionysus might well pardon one who refuses all wine whatever, but if I chose date-wine in preference to that made of grapes, he would be aggrieved, I am sure, and say that his gift had been scorned and flouted. And we are not far away from this god, for you hear the guide saying that the mountain of Nysa is close by, upon which Dionysus works, I believe, a great many miracles. Moreover, drunkenness, Damis, invades men not from drinking the wine of grapes alone, for they are equally roused to frenzy by date-wine. Anyhow we have seen a great many Indians overcome by this wine, some of them dancing till they fell, and others singing as they reeled about, just like the people among us, who indulge in drink of a night and not in season. And that you yourself regard this drink as genuine wine, is clear from the fact that you poured out a libation of it to Zeus and offered up the prayers which usually accompany wine. And this, Damis, is the defence which I have to make of
CAP. VII. τοῦ πίνειν ἀπάγομι ἄν ὦτε τοὺς ὁπαδούς τούτους, ἐγγχωροήν δὲ ἄν ὑμῖν καὶ κρεών σιτείσθαι, τὸ γὰρ ἀπέχεσθαι τούτων ὑμῖν μὲν ἐστὶν ὑπὸ προβαινον, ἐμαυτῷ δὲ ἐστὶν ὁ ὁμολογηταί μοι πρὸς φιλοσοφίαν ἐκ παιδοῦ." ἐδέξαντο τὸν λόγον τούτον οἱ περὶ τὸν Δάμιν καὶ ἡσπάσαντο εὐωχείσθαι, ῥᾴδιν ἤγομενοι πορεύσεσθαι, ἥν ἀφθονώτερον διαιτᾶνται.

CAP. VIII. Διαβάντες δὲ τὸν Κωφήνα ποταμὸν, αὐτός μὲν ἐπὶ νεών, κάμηλοι δὲ πεζῇ τὸ ὕδωρ, ὁ γὰρ ποταμὸς οὐπω μέγας, ἐγένοντο ἐν τῇ βασιλευομένῃ Ἡπείρῳ, ἐν ὧν ἀνατείνουν πεφύτευται Νῦσα ὁρὸς ἐς κορυφὴν ἀκραν, διόστερ ἐν Λυδίᾳ Τμώλῳ, ἀναβαίνειν δὲ αὐτὸ ἐξεστίν, ὦδοποίηται γὰρ ὑπὸ τοῦ γεωργείσθαι. ἀνελθόντες οὖν ἱερὸς Διονύσου ἐνυχεῖσθαι φασίν, ὅ δὲ Διόνυσον ἑαυτῷ φυτεύσαι δάφναις περιεστηκμέναις κύκλῳ, τοσοῦτον περιεχούσαις τῆς γῆς, ὅσον ἀπόχρηνινο ξυμμέτρῳ, κυττῶν τε περιβαλέων αὐτὸν καὶ ἀμπέλους ταῖς δάφναις, ἄγαλμά τε ἑαυτοῦ ἔνδον στήσασθαι, γυνώσκοντα ὡς ξυμφώσει τὰ δένδρα ὁ χρόνος καὶ δώσει τινὰ ὑπὸ αὐτῶν ὦροφον, δς οὔτω ξυμβέβληται νῦν, ὡς μήτε ὠσκεῖ τὸ ἱερὸν μήτ' ἀνέμῳ ἐσπνείσθαι. ἅρπανα δὲ καὶ ἄρρηκτοι καὶ ληνοὶ καὶ τὰ ἀμφὶ ληνοὺς ἀνάκεινται

134
myself against you; for neither do I wish to dissuade you from drinking, nor these companions of ours either; nay, I would allow you also to eat meat; for the abstinence from these things has, I perceive, profited you nothing, though it has profited me in the philosophic profession which I have made from boyhood." The companions of Damis welcomed this speech and took to their good cheer with a will, thinking that they would find the journey easier if they lived rather better.

VIII

They crossed the river Cophen, themselves in boats, but the camels by a ford on foot; for the river has not yet reached its full size here. They were now in a continent subject to the king, in which the mountain of Nysa rises covered to its very top with plantations, like the mountain of Tmolus in Lydia; and you can ascend it, because paths have been made by the cultivators. They say then that when they had ascended it, they found the shrine of Dionysus, which it is said Dionysus founded in honour of himself, planting round it a circle of laurel trees which encloses just as much ground as suffices to contain a moderate sized temple. He also surrounded the laurels with a border of ivy and vines; and he had set up inside an image of himself, knowing that in time the trees would grow together and make themselves into a kind of roof; and this had now formed itself, so that neither rain can wet nor wind blow upon the shrine. And there were scythes and baskets and wine-presses and their
CAP. VIII. τῷ Διονύσῳ χρυσᾶ καὶ ἀργυρᾶ καθάπερ τρυγώντι. τὸ δὲ ἁγαλμα εὐκασταί μὲν ἐφήβῳ Ἰνδῷ, λίθου δὲ ἔξεσται λευκοῦ. ὅργιάξοντος δὲ αὐτοῦ καὶ σείοντος τὴν Νῦσαν, ἀκούουσιν αἱ πόλεις αἱ ὑπὸ τῷ δρει καὶ ξυνεξαίρονται.

IX

CAP. IX. Διαφέρονται δὲ περὶ τοῦ Διονύσου τούτου καὶ Ἐλληνες Ἰνδοῖς καὶ Ἰνδοῖ ἀλλήλοις· ήμεῖς μὲν γὰρ τὸν Ῥηβαίον ἐπὶ Ἰνδοὺς ἐλάσσαν φαμέν στρατεύοντά τε καὶ βακχεύοντα τεκμηρίως χρώ- μενοί τοῖς τε ἅλλοις καὶ τῷ Πυθοῖ ἀναθήματι, δ' ἐγὼ ἀπόθετον οἷο εἰκῆ θησαυρὸν ἱσχύονσιν· ἐστι δὲ ἀργυρὸν Ἰνδίκου δίσκος, ὃ ἐπιγεγραπται· ΔΙΟΝΤΣΟΣ Ο ΣΕΜΕΛΗΣ ΚΑΙ ΔΙΟΣ ΑΠΟ ΙΝΔΩΝ ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙ ΔΕΛΦΩΙ. Ἰνδῶν δὲ οἱ περὶ Καῦκασον καὶ Κωφήνα ποταμὸν ἐπηλύτην Ἀσσύριοιν αὐτῶν φασιν ἐλθεῖν τὰ τοῦ Ῥηβαίου εἰδότα· οἱ δὲ τὴν Ἰνδοῦ τε καὶ Τίρραντον μέσην νεμόμενοι καὶ τὴν μετὰ ταύτα ἢπειρον, ἢ δέ ἐς ποταμὸν Γάγγην τελευτᾷ, Διόνυσου γενέσθαι ποταμοῦ παίδα Ἰνδοῦ λέγουσιν, ὃ φοιτήσαντα τὸν ἐκ Θηβῶν ἐκεῖνον, θύρσου τε ἄφασθαι καὶ δοῦναι ὀργῆς, εἰσπόντα δὲ, ὡς εἴη Διὸς καὶ τῷ τοῦ πατρὸς ἐμβιώση μηρῷ τόκου ἔνεκα, Μηρὸν τε εὐρέσθαι παρ' αὐτοῦ ὄρος, ὃ προσβέβηκεν ἡ Νῦσα, καὶ τὴν Νῦσαν τῷ Διονύσῳ ἐκφυτεύσαι ἀπάγοντα 136
furniture dedicated to Dionysus, as if to one who gathers grapes, all made of gold and silver. And the image resembled a youthful Indian, and was carved out of polished white stone. And when Dionysus celebrates his orgies and shakes Nysa, the cities underneath the mountain hear the noise and exult in sympathy.

IX

Now the Hellenes disagree with the Indians, and the Indians among themselves, concerning this Dionysus. For we declare that the Theban Dionysus made an expedition to India in the rôle both of soldier and of reveller, and we base our arguments, among other things, on the offering at Delphi, which is preserved in the treasuries there. And it is a disc of Indian silver bearing the inscription: "Dionysus the son of Semele and of Zeus, from the men of India to the Apollo of Delphi." But the Indians who dwell in the Caucasus and along the river Cophen say that he was an Assyrian visitor when he came to them, who understood the affairs of the Theban. But those who inhabit the district between the Indus and the Hydraotes and the continental region beyond, which ends at the river Ganges, declare that Dionysus was son of the river Indus, and that the Dionysus of Thebes having become his disciple took to the thyrsus and introduced it in the orgies; that this Dionysus declared that he was the son of Zeus and had lived safe inside his father’s thigh until he was born, and that he found a mountain called Merus or “Thigh” on which Nysa borders, and planted Nysa in honour of Dionysus with
CAP. ἐκ Θηβῶν τὸ γόνυ τῆς ἀμπέλου, οὐ καὶ Ἀλέξαν-
δρος ὁρμάσαι. οἱ δὲ τὴν Νύσαν οἰκοῦντες οὐ
φασι τὸν Ἀλέξανδρον ἀνελθεῖν ἐς τὸ ὄρος, ἀλλ' ὁρμήσαι μὲν, ἐπειδὴ φιλότιμος τε ἦν καὶ ἀρχαι-
λογίας ήττων, δεῖσαντα δὲ μὴ ἐς ἀμπέλους παρελ-
thόντες οἱ Μακεδόνες, ἂς χρόνου ἦδη οὐχ ἐωράκεσαν,
ἐς πόθον τῶν οἰκοι ἀπενεχθῶσιν, ἢ ἐπιθυμίαν τινὰ
οἰνον ἀναλάβωσιν εἰθισμένοι ἦδη τῷ ὕδατι, παρε-
λάσαι τὴν Νύσαν, εὐξάμενον τῷ Διονύσῳ καὶ
θύσαντα ἐν τῇ ὑπώρειᾳ. καὶ γυνώσκω μὲν οὐκ
ἐς χάριν ταῦτα ἔνιοις γράφων, ἐπειδὴ οἱ ξῖν
Ἀλέξανδρῳ στρατεύσαντες οὐδὲ ταῦτα ἐς τὸ
ἀληθὲς ἀνέγραψαν, δεῖ δὲ ἀληθείας ἐμοὶ γοῦν, ἢν
ἐἰ κάκεινοι ἐπῆνεσαν, οὐκ ἂν ἀφελόντο καὶ τούδε
τοῦ ἐγκαθίσμου τὸν Ἀλέξανδρον. τοῦ γὰρ ἀνελθεῖν
ἐς τὸ ὄρος καὶ βασιλεύσαι αὐτὸν, ἢ ἐκεῖνοι λέγουσι,
μεῖζον, οἷμαι, τὸ ὑπὲρ καρτέριας τοῦ στρατοῦ μηδὲ
ἀναβῆναι.

X

CAP. Τὴν δὲ "Αλρνον πέτραν οὐ πολὺ ἀπέχουσαν τῆς
Νύσης ἰδέων μὲν οὐ φησιν ὁ Δάμιος, ἐν ἐκβολῇ γὰρ
κεῖσαι τής ὁδοῦ καὶ δεδιέναι τοῦ ἡγεμόνα ἐκτρέ-
πεσθαί ποι παρὰ τὸ εὐθὺ, ἀκοῦσαι δέ, ἀς ἄλωτὸς
μὲν Ἀλεξάνδρῳ γένοιτο, "Αλρνος δὲ ὄνομάζοντο οὐκ
ἐπειδὴ στάδια πεντεκαίδεκα ἀνέστηκε, πέτονται
138
the vine of which he had brought the suckers from Thebes; and that it was there that Alexander held his orgies. But the inhabitants of Nysa deny that Alexander ever went up the mountain, although he was eager to do so, being an ambitious person and fond of old-world things; but he was afraid lest his Macedonians, if they got among vines, which they had not seen for a long time, would fall into a fit of homesickness or recover their taste for wine, after they had already become accustomed to water only. So they say he passed by Nysa, making his vow to Dionysus, and sacrificing at the foot of the mountain. Well I know that some people will take amiss what I write, because the companions of Alexander on his campaigns did not write down the truth in reporting this, but I at any rate insist upon the truth, and hold that, if they had respected it more, they would never have deprived Alexander of the praise due to him in this matter; for, in my opinion it was a greater thing that he never went up, in order to maintain the sobriety of his army, than that he should have ascended the mountain and have himself held a revel there, which is what they tell you.

X

Damis says that he did not see the rock called the "Birdless" (Aornus), which is not far distant from Nysa, because this lay off their road, and their guide feared to diverge from the direct path. But he says he heard that it had been captured by Alexander, and was called "Birdless," not because it rises 9,000 feet, for the sacred birds fly higher than that;
Γάρ καὶ ὑπὲρ τούτῳ οἱ ἱεροὶ ὄρνιθες, ἀλλ' ἐν κορυφῇ τῆς πέτρας ῥήγμα εἶναι φασὶ τοὺς ὑπερπετομένους τῶν ὄρνιθων ἐπισπόμενοι, ὡς Ἀθηνᾶς τε ἰδεῖν ἐστιν ἐν προδόμῳ τοῦ Παρθενώνος καὶ πολλαχοῦ τῆς Φρυγών καὶ Δυνάων γῆς, ύφ' οὗ ἐκ τῆς πέτρας Ἀρμονον κεκληθαί τε καὶ εἶναι.

XI

Ἐλαύνοντες δὲ ἐπὶ τὸν Ἰνδὸν παίδε ἐντυγχάνουσι τρισκαίδεκά που ἐτή γεγονότι, ἐπ' ἐλέφαντος ὄχουμένῳ καὶ παίοντι τὸ θηρίῳ. ἐπεὶ δὲ ἐθαύμασαν ὀρόντες τὴ ἥργα, ἔφη, ὡ Δάμῳ, ἄγαθον ἱππέως; τί δ' ἄλλο γε, εἶπεν, ἡ ἰζήσαντα ἐπὶ τοῦ ἱπποῦ ἀρχεῖν τε αὐτοῦ καὶ τῷ χαλινῷ στρέφειν καὶ κολώξειν ἀτακτοῦντα, καὶ προορᾶν, ὡς μῆ ἐς βόθρον ἡ τάφρον ἡ χάσμα κατενεχθεῖ τὸ ἱππος, ὅτε γε δι' ἐλοὺς ἡ πηλοῦ χωροὶ; " ἄλλο δὲ οὐδέν, ὡ Δάμῳ, ἀπαίτησομεν," ἔφη, "τὸν ἄγαθον ἱππέα;" "μή Δι," εἰπε, τὸ τε ἀναπηδὴντι μὲν τὸ ἱππό πρὸς τὸ σιμὸν ἐφείναι τὸν χαλινόν, κατὰ πρανοῦς δὲ ἱόντι οἱ μὴ χυγχωρεῖν, ἀλλ' ἀνθελκείν, καὶ τὸ καταψήσαι δὲ τὰ ὁτα ἡ τὴν χαίτην, καὶ μῆ ἁς ἡ μάστις σοφοῦ ἐμοιγε δοκεῖ ἱππέως, καὶ ἔπαινοιν ἀν τὸν ὃδε ὅχουμενον." "τῷ δὲ δὴ μαχάμερ τε καὶ πολέμιστηρὶ φίνων δεῖ;" "τῶν γε αὐτῶν," ἔφη, "ὁ Ἀπολλώνιος, καὶ πρὸς γε τούτοις τοῦ βάλλειν τε καὶ φυλάττεσθαι, καὶ τὸ ἐπελάσαι δὲ καὶ τὸ ἄπελάσαι, καὶ τὸ ἀνείλησαι πολεμίους, καὶ μὴ ἔαν ἐκπλήττεσθαι τὸν ἱππον, ὅτε
but because on the summit of the rock there is, they say, a cleft which draws into itself the birds which fly over it, as we may see at Athens also in the vestibule of the Parthenon, and in several places in Phrygia and Lydia. And this is the reason why the rock was called and actually is "Birdless."

XI

And as they made their way to the Indus they met a boy of about thirteen years old mounted on an elephant and striking the animal. And when they wondered at the sight, Apollonius said: "Damis, what is the business of a good horseman?" "Why, what else," he replied, "than to sit firm upon the horse, and control it, and turn it with the bit, and punish it when it is unruly, and to take care that the horse does not plunge into a chasm or a ditch or a hole, especially when he is passing over a marsh or a clay bog?" "And shall we require nothing else, O Damis, of a good horseman?" said Apollonius. "Why, yes," he said, "when the horse is galloping up a hill he must slacken the bit; and when he is going down hill he must not let the horse have his way, but hold him in; and he must caress his ears and mane; and in my opinion a clever rider never uses a whip, and I should commend any one who rode in this way." "And what is needful for a soldier who rides a charger?" "The same things," he said, "O Apollonius, and in addition the ability to inflict and parry blows and to pursue and to retire, and to crowd the enemies together, without letting his horse be frightened by the rattling of
shields or the flashing of the helmets, or by the noise made when the men raise their war-cry and give a whoop; this, I think all belongs to good horsemanship." "What then will you say of this boy who is riding on the elephant?" "He is much more wonderful, Apollonius. For it seems to me a superhuman feat for such a tiny mite to manage so huge an animal and guide it with the crook, which you see him digging into the elephant like an anchor, without fearing either the look of the brute or its height, or its enormous strength; and I would not have believed it possible, I swear by Athene, if I had heard another telling it, and had not seen it."

"Well then," said Apollonius, "if anyone wanted to sell us this boy, would you buy him, Damis?" "Yes, by Zeus," he said, "and I would give everything I have to possess him. For it seems to me the mark of a liberal and splendid nature, to be able to capture like a citadel the greatest animal which earth sustains, and then govern it as its master." "What then would you do with the boy," said the other, "unless you bought the elephant as well?" "I would set him," said Damis, "to preside over my household and over my servants, and he would rule them much better than I can." "And are you not able," said Apollonius, "to rule your own servants?" "About as able to do so," replied Damis, "as you are yourself, Apollonius. For I have abandoned my property, and am going about, like yourself, eager to learn and to investigate things in foreign countries."

"But if you did actually buy the boy, and if you had two horses, one of them a racer, and the other a charger, would you put him, O Damis, on these horses?" "I would perhaps," he answered, "upon
δὲ μάχιμον τε καὶ ὀπλιτεύοντα πῶς ἀν ἀναβαίνωι οὕτως; οὔτε γὰρ ἀσπίδα δύνατ' ἀν φέρειν, ἂς δὲ τοῖς ἱππεύουσιν, οὔτ' ἂν θώρακα ἢ κράνος, αἰχμὴν δὲ πῶς οὕτως, ὡς οὐδὲ ἄτρακτον βέλους ἢ τοξεύματος κραδαίνωι ἂν, ψελλιζομένῳ ἐστ' τὰ πολεμικὰ ἐσικώς ἔτει; “ἔτερον οὐν τί,” ἔφη, “ὁ Δάμω, ἐστίν, ὁ τὸν ἐλέφαντα τούτον ἴμιοχεὶ καὶ πέμπει, καὶ οὐχ ὁ ἴμιοχος οὕτως, δαν ὅ μόνον οὐ προσκυνεῖς ὑπὸ θαῦματος.” τοῦ δὲ εἰπόντος “τί ἂν εύχε σοῦ, Ἀπολλώνιε; ὅρϊ γὰρ ἐπὶ τοῦ θηρίου πλῆν τοῦ παιδός οὐδὲν ἔτερον.” “τὸ θηρίον,” ἔφη, “τοῦτο εὐπαϊδευτόν τε παρὰ πάντα ἐστὶ, καὶ πειδιὰν ἀπαξ ἀναγκάσθῃ ὑπὸ ἀνθρώπῳ ξῆν, ἀνέχεται τὰ ἐκ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου πάντα καὶ ὁμοίθειαν ἐπιτηθεῖεν τὴν πρὸς αυτὸν, χαίρει τε συνομένου ἀπὸ τῆς χειρός, ὡσπερ οἱ μικροὶ τῶν κυνῶν, προσιόντα τε τῇ προνομαίᾳ αἰκάλλει καὶ τὴν κεφαλήν ἐς τὴν φάρυγγα ἐσωθοῦντα ἀνέχεται καὶ κέχηνεν ἐφ' ὅσον τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ δοκεί, καθάπερ ἐν τοῖς νομάσις ἑωρῶμεν. νύκτωρ δὲ λέγεται τὴν δουλείαν ὄλοφρον, μὰ Δί', οὐ τετρυγός, ὅποιον εἰόθεν, ἀλλ' οἰκτρόν τε καὶ ἑλεεινόν ἀνακλάουν, εἰ δὲ ἀνθρωπός ἐπισταίρει ὅδυρομένῳ ταύτα, ἵσχει τὸν θρήνον ὁ ἐλεφας, ὡσπερ αἰδούμενος. αὐτὸς δὴ ἐαυτὸν, ὁ Δάμω, ἀρχεῖ καὶ ἡ πειθώ αὐτὸν ἡ τῆς φύσεως ἀγεί μᾶλλον ἢ ὁ ἐπικείμενος τε καὶ ἀπευθύνων.”
the racer, for I see others doing the same, but how could he ever mount a war-horse accustomed to carry armour? For he could not either carry a shield, as knights must do; or wear a breast-plate or helmet; and how could he wield a javelin, when he cannot use the shaft of a bolt or of an arrow, but he would in military matters be like a stammerer." "Then," said the other, "there is, Damis, something else which controls and guides this elephant, and not the driver alone, whom you admire almost to the point of worshipping." Damis replied: "What can that be, Apollonius? For I see nothing else upon the animal except the boy." "This animal," he answered, "is docile beyond all others; and when he has once been broken in to serve man, he will put up with anything at the hands of man, and he makes it his business to be tractable and obedient to him, and he loves to eat out of his hands, in the way little dogs do; and when his master approaches he fondles him with his trunk, and he will allow him to thrust his head into his jaws, and he holds them as wide open as his master likes, as we have seen among the nomads. But of a night the elephant is said to lament his state of slavery, yes, by heaven, not by trumpeting in his ordinary way, but by wailing mournfully and piteously. And if a man comes upon him when he is lamenting in this way, the elephant stops his dirge at once as if he were ashamed. Such control, O Damis, has he over himself, and it is his instinctive obedience which actuates him rather than the man who sits upon him and directs him."
Ἐπὶ δὲ τὸν Ἰνδὸν ἐλθόντες ἀγέλην ἑλεφάντων ἰδεῖν φασὶ περαιομένους τὸν ποταμὸν, καὶ τάδε ἀκούσαι περὶ τοῦ θηρίου· ὡς οἱ μὲν αὐτῶν ἔλεοι, οἱ δὲ αὐθέντες, καὶ τρίτων ἡ ἔνοχος πεδινοὶ εἰσιν, ἀλλοκοταὶ τε ἐς τὴν τῶν πολεμικῶν χρείαν. μάχονται γὰρ δὴ ἐπεσκευασμένοι πύργους οὗν κατὰ δέκα καὶ πεντεκαίδεκα ὡμοῦ τῶν Ἰνδῶν δέξασθαι, ἣ δὲν τοξεύουσι τε καὶ ἀκοντίζουσιν οἱ Ἰνδοὶ, καθάπερ ἐκ πυλῶν βάλλοντες. καὶ αὐτὸ δὲ τὸ θηρίον χείρα τὴν προνομαίαν ἤγεῖται, καὶ χρήται αὐτῇ ἐς τὸ ἀκοντίζειν. ὡςον δὲ ἦππον Νισαλὸν μείζων ὁ Διβυκός ἐλέφας, τοσοῦτον τῶν ἐκ Δεξίης οἱ Ἰνδοὶ μείζους. περὶ δὲ ἡλικίας τοῦ ἐφὼν καὶ ὡς μακροβιώτατοι, εἰρήται μὲν καὶ ἑτέροις, ἐντυχεὶν δὲ καὶ οὕτωι φασίν ἑλέφαντων περὶ Τάξιλα μεγίστην τῶν ἐν Ἰνδοὶς πόλιν, δὲν μυρίζειν τε οἱ ἐπιγόρῳ καὶ ταννυσίν· εἶναι γὰρ δὴ τῶν πρὸς Ἀλέξανδρου ὑπὲρ Πάρου μεμαχη-μένων εἰς οὕτως, δὲν, ἐπειδὴ προθύμως εἰμεμάχητο, ἀνήκεν ὁ Ἀλέξανδρος τῷ Ἡλίῳ. εἶναι δὲ αὐτῷ καὶ χρυσοῦ ἔλικας περὶ τοῖς οἷς ἔδοξεν εἴτε κέρασι, καὶ γράμματα ἐπὶ αὐτῶν Ἑλληνικὰ λέγοντα. Ἀλέξανδρος ο ἉΔΙΟΣ ΤΟΝ ΑΙΑΝΤΑ ΤΩΙ ΗΛΙΩΣ. ὅνομα γὰρ τούτῳ τῷ ἑλέφαντὶ ἔθετο, μεγάλου ἄξιώσας μέγαν. ξυνεβάλοντο δὲ οἱ ἐπιγόρῳ πεντήκοντα εἶναι καὶ τριακόσια ἐτης μετὰ τὴν μάχην, ούπω λέγοντες καὶ ὅποια ἡγούντος ἐμάχετο.
AND when they came to the Indus, they saw a herd of elephants crossing the river, and they say that they heard this account of the animals. Some of them are marsh elephants, others again mountain elephants, and there is also a third kind which belongs to the plain; and they are captured for use in war. For indeed they go into battle saddled with towers big enough to accommodate ten or fifteen Indians all at once; and from these towers the Indians shoot their bows and hurl their javelins, just as if they were taking aim from gate towers. And the animal itself regards his trunk as a hand, and uses it to hurl weapons. And the Indian elephants are as much bigger than those of Libya, as these are bigger than the horses of Nisa. And other authorities have dwelt on the age of the animals, and say that they are very long-lived; but our party too say that they came on an elephant near Taxila, the greatest city in India, who was anointed with myrrh by the natives and adorned with fillets. For, they said, this elephant was one of those who fought on the side of Porus against Alexander; and, as it had made a brave fight, Alexander dedicated it to the Sun. And it had, they say, gold rings around its tusks or horns, whichever you call them, and an inscription was on them written in Greek, as follows: "Alexander the son of Zeus dedicates Ajax to the Sun." For he had given this name to the elephant, thinking so great an animal deserved a great name. And the natives reckoned that 350 years had elapsed since the battle, without taking into account how old the elephant was when he went into battle.
Πόλεως δὲ, ώς ἵππες ποτε τοῦ Διβυκοῦ ἔθνους,
φησὶ μὲν ξυμπέσειν ἀλλήλοις ἐπ’ ἐλεφάντων
πάλαι Διβυκοῦς ἀππειό—εἰναι δὲ τοῖς μὲν
πύργοις ἐς τοὺς ὀδόντας κεχαραγμένου, τοῖς δὲ
οὐδέν—νυκτὸς δὲ ἐπιλαβοῦσης τὴν μάχην ἤττη-
θῆναι μὲν τοὺς ἐπισήμους φησί, φυγεῖν δὲ ἐς τὸν'
Ἀτλαντα τὸ ὄρος, αὐτὸς δὲ ἐλέειν τετρακοσίων
μῆκει ἑτῶν ὑστερον τῶν διαφυγόντων ἐν καὶ
τοῦτο σήμην εἶναι αὐτῷ κούλον καὶ ὑπόν περιτε-
τριμμένον ὑπὸ τοῦ χρόνου. οὖτος ο Ἰόβας τοὺς
ὀδόντας κέρατα ἡγεῖται τῷ φύεσθαι μὲν αὐτοὺς
ὁθεν περ οἱ κρόταφοι, παραδίκεσθαι δὲ μηδενὶ
ἐτέρῳ, μένειν δ’ ὡς ἐφυσαν καὶ μή, ὅπερ οἱ ὀδόντες,
ἐκπίπτειν εἰτ’ ἀναφύεσθαι· ἐγὼ δ’ οὐ προσδέχομαι
τῶν λόγων· κέρατα τε γὰρ εἰ μὴ πάντα, τὰ γε τῶν
ἐλάφων ἐκπίπτει καὶ ἀναφύεται, ὀδόντες δὲ οἱ
μὲν τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἐκπεσοῦνται καὶ ἀναφύονται
πάντες, ζῴων δ’ ἂν οὐδεὶν ἐτέρῳ χαυλόδους ἢ
κυνόδους αὐτομάτως ἐκπέσοι, οὐδ’ ἂν ἐπανέλθοι
ἑκπεσόν, ὁπλον γὰρ ἕνεκα ἡ φύσις ἐμβιβάζει
αὐτοὺς ἐς τὰς γένους. καὶ ἄλλως τὰ κέρατα
γραμμὴν ἀποτελεῖσθαι κύκλω πρὸς τῇ βίζῃ κατ’
ἐνιαυτὸν ἐκαστὸν, ὡς αἰγές τε δηλοῦσι καὶ ποι-
μυναι καὶ βόες, ὀδοὺς δὲ λείος ἐκφύεται καὶ ἤν μὴ
πηρώσῃ τι αὐτὸν, τοιόυτοι ἄει μένει, μετέχει γὰρ
τῆς λιθώδους ὑλῆς τε καὶ οὐσίας· καὶ μὴν καὶ
tὸ κερασφορεῖν περὶ τὰ δίχηλα τῶν ζῴων μόνα
148
And Juba, who was once sovereign of the Libyan race, says that formerly the knights of Libya fought with one another on elephants, and one division of these had a tower engraved upon their tusks, but the others nothing. And when night interrupted the fray the animals which were so marked had, he says, got the worst of it, and fled into Mount Atlas; but he himself 400 years afterwards caught one of the fugitives and found the cavity of the stamp still fresh on the tusk and not yet worn away by time. This Juba is of opinion that the tusks are horns, because they grow just where the temples are, and because they need no sharpening of any kind, and remain as they grew and do not, like teeth, fall out and then grow afresh. But I cannot accept this view; for horns, if not all, at any rate those of stags, do fall out and grow afresh, but the teeth, although in the case of men those which may fall out, will in every case grow again, on the other hand there is not a single animal whose tusk or dog-tooth falls out naturally, nor in which, when it has fallen out, it will come again. For nature implants these tusks in their jaws for the sake of defence. And moreover, a circular ridge is formed year by year at the base of the horns, as we see in the case of goats and sheep and oxen; but a tusk grows out quite smooth, and unless something breaks it, it always remains so, for it consists of a material and substance as hard as stone. Moreover the carrying of horns is confined to animals with cloven hoofs, but this animal has five nails and the sole
ἐστήκε, τὸ δὲ ξύον τούτῳ πεντώνυχον καὶ πολυσχίδες τὴν βάσιν, ἢ διὰ τὸ μὴ ἐσφίγγθαι χηλαῖς ὁσπερ ἐν υγρῷ ἐστήκε. καὶ τοῖς μὲν κερασφόροις ἀπασιν ὑποβιάλλουσα ἡ φύσις ὅστα σηραγγώδη περιφύει τὸ κέρας ἦξωθεν, τὸ δὲ τῶν ἐλεφάντων πλήρες ἀποφαίνει καὶ ὄμοιον, ἀναπτύξαντι δὲ σύρυγξ αὐτῷ λεπτὴ διέρρευε μέσον, ὁσπερ τοὺς ὄδοντας. εἰσὶ δὲ οἱ μὲν τῶν ἔλειών ὀδόντες πελίδνοι καὶ μανοὶ μεταχειρίσασθαι τε ἀτοποι, πολλαχοῦ γὰρ αὐτῶν ὑποδεδύκασι σηραγγεῖς, πολλαχοῦ δὲ ἀνεστάσι χάλαζα μὴ εὐγχωροῦσαι τῇ τέχνῃ, οἱ δὲ τῶν ὀρέλων μέλους μὲν ἢ οὐδοὶ, λευκοὶ δὲ ἴκανοὶ καὶ δύσεργον περὶ αὐτοὺς οὐδέν, ἀριστοὶ δὲ οἱ τῶν πεδινῶν ὀδόντες, μέγιστοί τε γὰρ καὶ λευκόστατοι καὶ ἀναπτύξαι ἰδέες καὶ γύγνονται πᾶν ὅ τι θέλει ἡ χείρ. εἰ δὲ καὶ ἦθη ἐλεφάντων χρῆ ἀναγράφειν, τοὺς μὲν ἐκ τῶν ἑλῶν ἀλλουκμένους ἀνοῆτους ἠγούνται καὶ κούφους Ἰνδοῖς, τοὺς δὲ ἐκ τῶν ὄρων κακοῆθεις τε καὶ ἐπιβουλευτάς, καὶ ἢν μὴ δέωνται τίνος, οὐ βεβαιῶς τοῖς ἀνθρώποις, οἱ πεδινοὶ δὲ χρηστοὶ τε εἶναι λέγονται καὶ εὐάγγελοι καὶ μιμήσεως ἑρασταί· γράφουσι γὰρ καὶ ὀρχοῦνται καὶ παρευσαλεύοντι πρὸς αὐλὸν καὶ πηδώσων ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς ἐκεῖνοι.
of his foot has many furrows in it, and not being confined by hoofs, it seems to stand on a soft, flabby foot. And in the case of all animals that have horns, nature supplies cavernous bones and causes the horn to grow from outwards, whereas she makes the elephant tusk full and equally massive throughout; and when in the lathe you lay bare the interior, you find a very thin tube piercing the centre of it, as is the case with teeth. Now the tusks of the marsh elephants are dark in colour and porous and difficult to work, because they are hollowed out into many cavities, and often knots are formed in them which oppose difficulties to the craftsman's tool; but the tusks of the mountain kind, though smaller than these, are very white and there is nothing about them difficult to work; but best of all are the tusks of the elephants of the plain, for these are very large and very white and so pleasant to turn and carve that the hand can shape them into whatever it likes.

If I may also describe the characters of these elephants; those which come from the marshes, and are taken there, are considered to be stupid and idle by the Indians; but those which come from the mountains they regard as wicked and treacherous and, unless they want something, not to be relied upon by man; but the elephants of the plain are said to be good and tractable, and fond of learning tricks; for they will write and dance, and will sway themselves to and fro and leap up and down from the ground to the sound of the flute.
'Ἰδὼν δὲ τοὺς ἑλέφαντας ὁ Ἀπολλώνιος τὸν Ἰνδὸν περαιομένους, ἦσαν δὲ, οἶμαι, τριάκοντα, καὶ χρωμένους ἤγεμόνι τῷ σμικρότατῳ σφῶν, καὶ τοὺς μείζους αὐτῶν ἀνειληφότας τοὺς αὐτῶν πώλους ἐπὶ τὰς τῶν ὄδοντων προβολὰς τὰς τε προνομαίας ἐπεξευρήτας δεσμὸν ἐνεκα "ταύτα μέν," ἔφη, "ὁ Δάμι, οὔδὲ ἐπιτάττοντος οὐδενὸς αὐτῶς ἄφ᾽ ἑαυτῶν οὕτωι διὰ ἡμεῖς τε καὶ σοφίαιν πράττοντι, καὶ ὅρας, ὡς παραπλησίως τοῖς σκευαγωγοῦσιν ἀνειλήφασι τοὺς πώλους καὶ καταδησάμενοι αὐτῶν ἄγουσιν;" "όρῶ," ἔφη, "ὁ Ἀπολλώνιος, ὃς σοφῶς τε αὐτὸ καὶ ξυνετῶς πράττος." τὰ οὖν θεοῦται τὸ εὐθεῖα ἐκεῖνο φρόντισμα τοῖς ἐρεσχελούσι φυσικήν ἡ μὴ τὴν πρὸς τὰ τέκνα εἴναι εὐνοιαν; τούτη γὰρ καὶ ἑλέφαντες ήδη βοῶσιν, ὡς παρὰ τῆς φύσεως αὐτοῖς ἦκεί· οὐ γὰρ δὴ παρὰ ἀνθρώπων γε μεμαθήκασιν αὐτὸ, ὡσπερ τὰ ἄλλα, οἳ γε μηδὲ ξυμβεβιώκασι πτω ἀνθρώπως, ἀλλὰ φύσει κεκτημένοι τὸ φιλεῖ τὰ ἐτεκὸν, προκείμενοι τε αὐτῶν καὶ παιδοτροφοῦσιν." "καὶ μὴ τοὺς ἑλέφαντας εὑρῆς, οἱ Δάμι· τούτο γὰρ τὸ ξύλον δεύτερον ἀνθρώπων τάττω κατὰ ξύνεσιν τε καὶ βουλαῖς, ἀλλὰ τὰς τε ἄρκτους ἐνθυμοῦμαι μᾶλλον, ὡς ἀγριώταται θηρίων οὕσι τοῖς πάνθ᾽ ὑπὲρ τῶν σκύμων πράττουσι, τούτως τέλους, ὡς ἅπει προσκείμενοι τῷ ἀρπάζειν ἡ μὲν θῆλεια φυλάττει.
XIV

And Apollonius saw a herd, I think, of about thirty elephants crossing over the River Indus, and they were following as their leader the smallest among them; but the bigger ones had picked up their young ones on their projecting tusks, where they held them fast by twining their trunks around them. Said Apollonius: “No one, O Damis, has instructed them to do this, but they act of their own instinctive wisdom and cleverness; and you see how, like baggage-porters, they have picked up their young, and have them bound fast on, and so carry them along.” “I see,” he said, “Apollonius, how cleverly and with what sagacity they do this. What then is the sense of the silly speculation indulged in by those who idly dispute whether the affection of animals for their young is natural or not, when these very elephants, by their conduct, proclaim that it is so, and that it comes to them by nature? For they have certainly not learnt to do so from men, as they have other things; for these have never yet shared the life of men, but have been endowed by nature with their love of their offspring, and that is why they provide for them and feed their young.”

“And,” said Apollonius, “you need not, Damis, confine your remarks to elephants; for this animal is only second to man, in my opinion, in understanding and foresight; but I am thinking rather of bears, for they are the fiercest of all animals, and yet they will do anything for their whelps; and also of wolves, among which, although they are so addicted to plunder, yet the female protects its young ones, and
CAP. ἄ ἐτεκεν, ὁ δὲ ἀρρην ὑπὲρ σωτηρίας τῶν σκυλάκων ἀπάγει αὐτῇ σῖτου, τάς τε παρδάλεις ὀσαύτως, αἰ διὰ θερμότητα χαίρουσι τῷ γύννεσθαι μητέρες, δεσπόζειν γὰρ δὴ τότε βούλονται τῶν ἀρρένων καὶ τοῦ οἴκου ἄρχειν, οἱ δὲ ἀνέχονται τὸ ἐξ αὐτῶν πᾶν ἦττόμενοι τοῦ τόκου. λέγεται δὲ τις καὶ περὶ τῶν λεαινῶν λόγος, ὡς ἔραστὰς μὲν ποιουνται τοὺς παρδάλεις καὶ δέχονται αὐτοὺς ἐπὶ τὰς εὐνᾶς τῶν λεάντων ἐς τὰ πεδία, τῆς δὲ γαστρός ὤραν ἀγούσης ἀναφεύγουσιν ἐς τὰ ἄρη καὶ τὰ τῶν παρδάλεων ἡθη, στικτὰ γὰρ τίκτουσιν, ὠθεὶν κρύπτουσιν αὐτὰ καὶ θηλάζουσιν ἐν σκολαιοῖς λόχμαις πλασάμεναι ἀφημερεύειν πρὸς θήραν. εἰ γὰρ φωράσειν τοῦτο ὁ λέωνες, διασπώνται τοὺς σκύμνους καὶ ξαίνουσι τὴν σποράν ὡς νόθουν. ἐντυχες δὴπου καὶ τῶν Ὀμηρείων λεόντων ἐνί, ὡς ὑπὲρ τῶν ἐαυτοῦ σκύμνων δεινῶν βλέπει καὶ ὑφυπνησεὶ ἐαυτὸν μάχης ἀπτεσθαι. καὶ τὴν τίγριν δὲ χαλεπώτατην οὐσάν φασίν ἐν τῇδε τῇ χῶρᾳ καὶ περὶ τὴν βαλάτταν τὴν Ἑρυθράν ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς ἵσθαι, τοὺς σκύμνους ἀπαιτοῦσαν, καὶ ἀπολαβοῦσαν μὲν ἀπίεναι χαίρουσαν, εἰ δὲ ἀποπλεύσαειν, ὦρυσθαι αὐτῆς πρὸς τῇ βαλάττῃ καὶ ἀποθνήσκειν ἐνίοτε. τὰ δὲ τῶν ὄρυθων τίς οὐκ οἶδεν; ὡς ἰετοὶ μὲν καὶ πελαργοὶ καλιὰς οὐκ ἂν πῆξαντο μὴ πρότερον αὐταῖς ἐναρμόσαντες ὁ μὲν τῶν ἀετίτην λίθον, ὁ δὲ τῶν λυχνίτην ὑπὲρ τῆς ὁμογονίας καὶ τοῦ μὴ πελάζειν σφίσει τοὺς ὀφεις. καὶ τὰ ἐν τῇ βαλάττῃ σκοπῶμεν, τοὺς μὲν δελφῖνας

154
the male brings her food in order to save the life of the whelps. And I also equally have in mind the panther, which, from the warmth of its temperament, delights to become a mother, for that is the time when it is determined to rule the male and be mistress of the household; and the male puts up with anything and everything from her, subordinating everything to the welfare of the offspring. And there is also told a story of the lioness, how she will make a lover of the panther and receive him in the lion's lair in the plain; but when she is going to bring forth her young she flees into the mountains to the haunts of the panthers; for she brings forth young ones that are spotted, and that is why she hides her young and nurses them in winding thickets, pretending that she is spending the day out hunting. For if the lion detected the trick, he would tear the whelps in pieces and claw her offspring as illegitimate. You have read no doubt, also, of one of Homer's lions, and of how he made himself look terrible in behalf of his own whelps and steeled himself to do battle for them. And they say the tigress, although she is the cruellest animal in this country, will approach the ships on the Red Sea, to demand back her whelps; and if she gets them back, she goes off mightily delighted; but if the ships sail away, they say that she howls along the sea-coast and sometimes dies outright. And who does not know the ways of birds, how that the eagles and the cranes will not build their nests until they have fixed in them, the one an eagle-stone, and the other a stone of light, to help the hatching out of the eggs and to drive away the snakes. And if we look at creatures in the sea, we need not wonder at the dolphins loving their
οὐκ ἂν θαυμάσαμεν, εἰ χρηστοὶ ὄντες φιλοτεκνοῦσι, φαλαίνας δὲ καὶ φῶκας καὶ τὰ ζωτόκα ἔθην πῶς οὐ θαυμασόμεθα, εἰ φῶκη μὲν, ἢν εἶδον ἐγὼ ἐν Αἰγαίᾳ καθειργμένῃ ἐς κυνῆγια, οὕτως ἐπένθησεν ἀποθανόντα τὸν σκύμνον, ἐν ἐν τῷ οἰκίσκῳ ἀπεκύθησεν, ὡς μὴ προσδέξασθαι τριῶν ἥμερῶν σῶτον, καίτοι βορωτάτῃ θηρίῳ οὔσα, φαλαίνα δὲ ἐς τοὺς χηραμοὺς τῆς φάρναγος ἀναλαμβάνει τοὺς σκύμνους, ἐπειδὰν φεύγῃ τι ἕαυτῆς μεῖζον; καὶ ἔχιδνα ὅφθη ποτὲ τοὺς ὅφεις, οὐς ἀπέτεκε, λιχμωμένη καὶ θεραπεύουσα ἐκκειμένη τῇ γλώσσῃ. μὴ γὰρ δεχόμεθα, ὃ Δάμι, τὸν εὐήθη λογον, ὃς ἀμήτορες οἱ τῶν ἐχιδινῶν τίκτοναι, τούτι γὰρ οὔδε ἡ φύσις ἐγκεχύρηκεν, οὔτε ἡ πείρα. ὑπολαβὼν οὖν ὁ Δάμις ἔφη, "τὸν Εὐρυπίδην ἐπαινεῖν ἐπὶ τῷ λαμβείῳ τούτῳ, ὁ πεποίηται αὐτῷ ἡ 'Ανδρομάχη λέγουσα ἀπασι δ' ἀνθρώπως ἄρ' ἂν ψυχὴ τέκνα;"

"ἐγγχωρὸν, ἔφη, "σοφῶς γὰρ καὶ δαιμονίως εὑρήσατε, πολλῷ δ' ἂν σοφότερον καὶ ἀληθέστερον εἶχεν, εἰ περὶ πάντων ζῴων ὑμνητο." "ἐοικας," ἔφη, "Ἀπολλώνιε, μεταγράφειν τὸ λαμβεῖον, ἵνα ὁμός ἂδοιμεν:

ἀπασι δὲ ζῴως ἄρ' ἂν ψυχὴ τέκνα.
καὶ ἐπομαι σοι, βέλτιον γάρ."

156
offspring, for they are superior creatures; but shall we not admire the whales and seals and the viviparous species? For I once saw a seal that was kept shut up at Aegae in the circus, and she mourned so deeply for her whelp, which had died after being born in confinement, that she refused food for three days together, although she is the most voracious of animals. And the whale takes up its young ones into the cavities of its throat, whenever it is fleeing from a creature bigger than itself. And a viper has been seen licking the serpents which it had borne, and caressing them with her tongue, which she shoots out for the purpose. But we need not entertain, Damis, the silly story that the young of vipers are brought into the world without mothers; for that is a thing which is consistent neither with nature nor with experience."

Damis then resumed the conversation by saying: "You will allow me then to praise Euripides, for this iambic line which he puts into the mouth of Andromache:

'And in the case of all men, then, their life lay in their children.'"

"I admit," said Apollonius, "that that is said cleverly and divinely; but much cleverer and truer would have been the verse, if it had included all animals." "Then you would like," said Damis, "O Apollonius, to rewrite the line so that we might sing it as follows:

'And in the case of all animals, then, their life lay in their children.'

and I agree with you, for it is better so."
ΑΛΛ' ἐκεῖνό μοι εἰπέ· οὐκ ἐν ἀρχῇ τῶν λόγων ἔφαμεν σοφίαν εἶναι περὶ τοὺς ἐλέφαντας καὶ νοῦν περὶ ἀ πράττουσιν; "καὶ εἰκότως," εἶπεν, "ὁ Δάμι, ἔφαμεν, εἰ γὰρ μὴ νοὺς ἐκυβέρνα τὸ δέ τὸ θηρίον, οὔτ' ἂν αὐτὸ διεγόρυντο οὔτ' ἂν τὰ ἐξεύθ, ἐν οἷς γίγνεται." "τί οὖν," ἔφη, "οὕτως ἀμαθῶς καὶ οὐ πρὸς τὸ κρήσιμον ἕαυτος τὴν διάβασιν ποιοῦνται; ἥγειται μὲν γάρ, ός ὀρᾶς, ὁ μικρότατος, ἑπεται δὲ αὐτῷ τις ὀλύφω μεῖξων, ἕτα υπὲρ τούτων ἔτερον, καὶ οἱ μέγιστοι κατόπιν πάντες. ἐδεί ἐπὶ τὸν ἑναντίον τρόπον αὐτοῦς πορεύεσθαι καὶ τοὺς μεγίστους τείχη καὶ προβλήματα ἕαυτῶν ποιεῖσθαι." "ΑΛΛ', ὁ Δάμι," ἔφη, "πρὸς τὸν μὲν ὑποφεύγειν ἐοίκασι διόξεων ἀνθρώπων, οἷς ποὺ καὶ ἐντευξόμεθα ἐπομένους τῷ ἔχνει, πρὸς δὲ τοὺς ἐπικειμένους δεὶ τὰ κατὰ νότον πεφράξθαι μᾶλλον, ὡσπερ ἐν τοῖς πολέμοις, καὶ τοῦτο τακτικῶτατον ἡγοῦ τῶν θηρίων, ἑπειτα ἡ διάβασις, εἰ μὲν προδιέβαινοι οἱ μέγιστοι σφῶν, οὔτω τεκμαίρεσθαι παρέχον ἄν τοῦ ὑδατος εἰ διαβηθοῦνται πάντες, τοῖς μὲν γὰρ εὐπορός τε καὶ ραδία ἡ περαιώσις υψηλοτάτοις οὖσι, τοῖς δὲ χαλεπὰ τε καὶ ἀπορος, 158
But tell me this: did we not, at the beginning of our conversation, declare that the elephants display wisdom and intelligence in what they do?"

"Why certainly," he replied, "we did say so, Damis; for if intelligence did not govern this animal, neither would it subsist, nor the populations among which it lived." "Why then," said Damis, "do they conduct their passage over the river in a way so stupid and inconvenient to themselves? For as you see, the smallest one is leading the way, and he is followed by a slightly larger one, then comes another still larger than he, and the biggest ones come last of all. But surely they ought to travel in the opposite fashion, and make the biggest ones a wall and rampart in front of themselves." "But," replied Apollonius, "in the first place they appear to be running away from men who are pursuing them, and whom we shall doubtless come across, as they follow the animals' tracks; and they must and ought to use their best strength to fortify their rear against attack, as is done in war; so that you may regard the elephant as the best tactician to be found among animals. Secondly, as they are crossing a river, if their biggest ones went first, that would not enable the rest of the herd to judge whether the water is shallow enough for all to pass; for the tallest ones would find the passage practicable and easy, but the others would find it dangerous and difficult, because they would not rise above the level of the stream. But the fact that the smallest is able to get across is a sign in itself to the rest that there is no difficulty.
FLAVIUS PHILOSTRATUS

CAP.
XV

μὴ ύπεραιροῦσι τοῦ ρεύματος, διελθὼν δὲ ὁ σμικρότατος τὸ ἄλυπον ἥδη. καὶ τοῖς λοιποῖς ἐρμηνεύει, καὶ ἄλλως οἱ μὲν μείζονες προεμβαίνουσας κοιλότερον ἀν τὸν ποταμὸν ἀποφαίνουσιν τοῖς σμικροῖς, ἀνάγκη γὰρ συνιζάνειν τὴν ἰλίν ἐς βόθρους διὰ τε βαρύτητα τοῦ θηρίου διὰ τε παχύτητα τῶν ποδῶν, οἱ δὲ ἑλάττωσιν ὁδῶν ἀν βλάπτοιεν τὴν τῶν μείζόνων διαπορεῖαν ἦττον ἐμβοθρεύοντες.”

XVI

CAP.
XVI

"Εγὼ δὲ εὗρον ἐν τοῖς Ἰόβα λόγοις, ὡς καὶ ξυλλαμβάνουσιν ἀλλήλοις ἐν τῇ θήρᾳ καὶ προϊστανται τοῦ ἀπειπόντος, κἀν ἐξέλονται αὐτόν, τὸ δάκρυον τῆς ἀλήθείς ἐπαλείφουσι τοῖς τραύμασι περιεστώτες ὅσπερ ἰατρῷ.” πολλὰ τοιαύτα ἐξιλοσοφεῖτο αὐτοῖς ἀφορμᾶς ποιουμένως τὰ λόγον ἄξια.

XVII

CAP.
XVII

Τὰ δὲ Νεάρχῳ τε καὶ Πυθαγόρᾳ περὶ τοῦ Ἀκεσίον τοῦ ποταμοῦ εἰρήμενα, ὡς ἐσβάλλει μὲν ἐς τὸν Ἰνδὸν οὕτως, τρέφει δὲ ὁφείς ἐβδομήκοντα πηχῶν μῆκος, τοιαῦτα εἶναι φασὶν, ὅποια εὐρηταί, καὶ ἀνακείσθω μοι ὁ λόγος ἐς τοὺς δράκοντας, ὅν ὁ Δάμις ἄφηγεν τὴν θήραν. ἀφικόμενοι δὲ ἔπι τὸν Ἰνδὸν καὶ πρὸς διαβάσει τοῦ ποταμοῦ ὄντες ἣροντο τὸν Βαβυλώνιον, εἶ τι τοῦ ποταμοῦ οἶδε, διαβάσεως περὶ ἐρωτῶντες, ὁ δὲ οὕτω ἐφη

160
LIFE OF APOLLONIUS, BOOK II

moreover, if the bigger ones went in first, they would CHAP. deepen the river for the small ones, for the mud is XV forced to settle down into ruts and trenches, owing to the heaviness of the animal and the thickness of his feet; whereas the larger ones are in no way prejudiced by the smaller ones crossing in front, because they sink in less deeply.”

XVI

“And I have read in the discourse of Juba that CHAP. XVI elephants assist one another when they are being hunted, and that they will defend one that is exhausted, and if they can remove him out of danger, they anoint his wounds with the tears of the aloe tree, standing round him like physicians.” Many such learned discussions were suggested to them as one occasion after another worth speaking of arose.

XVII

And the statements made by Nearchus and CHAP. XVII Pythagoras, about the river Acesines, to the effect that it debouches into the Indus, and that snakes live in it seventy cubits long, were, they say, fully verified by them; but I will defer what I have to say till I come to speak about dragons, of whose capture Damis gives an account. But when they reached the Indus and were inclined to pass over the river, they asked the Babylonian whether he knew anything of the river, and questioned him about how to get across it.
CAP. XVII τεπλευκέναι αυτῶν, οὐδὲ γυγνώσκειν, ὅτόθεν πλεῖται. "τι οὖν," ἔφασαν, "οὐκ ἐμισθῶσω ἡγεμόνα;" "δεν ἔστιν," ἔφη, "ο ἡγησόμενος," καὶ ἀμα ἐδείκιν τινὰ ἐπιστολὴν ως τοῦτο πράξουσαν, ὅτε δὴ καὶ τὸν Ὑπολάμαν ὑπὸ της τῇ ϕιλανθρωπίᾳ καὶ τῆς ἐπιμελείας ἀγαθῇματαί φασιν πρὸς γὰρ τὸν ἐπὶ τοῦ Ἰνδοῦ σατράπην ἐπέμψε τὴν ἐπιστολὴν ταύτην καίτοι μὴ ὑποκείμενον τῇ ἑαυτοῦ ἀρχῇ, εὐεργεσίας ἀναμμηνήσκων αυτῶν, καὶ χάριν μὲν οὐκ ἄν ἐπὶ ἐκείνη ἀπαύγησαι φάςκων—οὐ γὰρ εἶναι πρὸς τοῦ ἑαυτοῦ τρόπου τὸ ἁνταπαυτεῖν—Ἀπολλόνιον δὲ ὑποδεξαμένῳ καὶ πέμψαντι οἱ βοῦλεται χάριν ἄν γρῶναι. χρυσόν δὲ τῷ ἡγεμόνι ἔδωκεν, ἵν' εἰ δεσθεντα τὸν Ἀπολλόνιον αὐτοῦ, δοῦτο τοῦτο καὶ μὴ ἐς ἄλλον χείρα βλέψειν. ἐπεὶ δὲ τὴν ἐπιστολὴν ὁ Ἰνδὸς ἔλαβε, μεγάλων τε ἀξιοῦσθαι ἔφη καὶ φιλοτιμήσεοςθαι περὶ τοῦ ἑνδρα μείων οὐδὲν ἂ εἰ ὁ βασιλεὺς τῶν Ἰνδῶν ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ ἔγραφε, καὶ τὴν τε ναὶν τὴν σατράπιδα ἔδωκεν αὐτῷ ἐμβῆναι πλοῦτα τε ἔτερα, ἐφ' ὅν αἱ κάμηλοι ἐκομίζοντο, ἡγεμόνα τῇ ὑπὸ πάσης, ἢν ὁ Ἐδραώτης ὁρίζει, πρὸς τε τῶν βασιλέα τῶν ἑαυτοῦ ἔγραψε μὴ χείρω αὐτῶν Ὑπολάμαν γενέσθαι περὶ ἑνδρα "Ελληνά τε καὶ θεῖον."
LIFE OF APOLLONIUS, BOOK II

But he said that he had never navigated it, nor did he know whence they could get a boat on to it. "Why then," said they, "did you not hire a guide?" "Because," he said, "I have one who will direct us." And with that, he showed them a letter, written to that effect, and this gave them occasion to marvel afresh at the humanity and foresight of Vardanes. For he had addressed the letter in question to the satrap of the Indus, although he was not subject to his dominion; and in it he reminded him of the good service he had done him, but declared that he would not ask any recompense for the same, "for," he said, "it is not my habit to ask for a return of favours." But he said he would be very grateful, if he would give a welcome to Apollonius and send him on wherever he wished to go. And he had given gold to the guide, so that in case he found Apollonius in want thereof, he might give it him and save him from looking to the generosity of anyone else. And when the Indian received the letter, he declared that he was highly honoured, and would interest himself in the sage as much as if the king of India had written in his behalf; and he lent his official boat for him to embark in and other vessels on which the camels were ferried across, and he also sent a guide to the whole of the country which is bordered by the Hydraotes, and he wrote to his own king, begging him not to treat with less respect than Vardanes a man who was a Greek and divine.
Τὸν μὲν δὴ Ἰνδὸν ὡδὲ ἐπεραιώθησαν σταδίους μᾶλιστα τεσσαράκοντα, τὸ γὰρ πλάιμον αὐτοῦ τοσοῦτον, περὶ δὲ τοῦ ποταμοῦ τούτου τάδε γράφουσι· τὸν Ἰνδὸν ἄρχεσθαι μὲν ἐκ τοῦ Καυ-κάσου μείζω αὐτόθεν ἢ οἱ κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν ποταμοὶ πάντες, προχωρεῖν δὲ πολλοὺς τῶν ναυσιπόρων ἑαυτοῦ ποιούμενον, ἀδελφὰ δὲ τῷ Νείλῳ πράττοντα τῇ τε Ἰνδικῇ ἐπιχεῖσθαι γῆν τε ἐπάγειν τῇ γῇ καὶ παρέχειν Ἰνδοῖς τὸν Αἰγυπτίων τρόπον σπείρειν. χιόσι δὲ Ἀιθιόπων τε καὶ Καταδούπων ὄρῳ ἀντιλέγετο μὲν οὐκ ἀξιός διὰ τοὺς εἰπόντας, οὐ μὴν ξυνίθημαι γε λογιζόμενος τὸν Ἰνδόν, ὡς ταύτῃ τῷ Νείλῳ ἐργάζεται μὴ νυφομένης τῆς ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ χώρας, καὶ ἄλλως τὸν θεὸν οἴδα κέρατα τῆς γῆς ξυμπάσης Αἰθιοπᾶς τε καὶ Ἰνδοὺς ἀποφαίνοντα μελαίνοντά τε τοὺς μὲν ἀρχομένου ἥλιον, τοὺς δὲ λήγοντος, ὁ πῶς ἀν ξυνέβαινε περὶ τοὺς ἀνθρώπους, εἰ μὴ καὶ τὸν χειμώνα ἑθέροντο; ἢν δὲ ἀνὰ πᾶν ἔτος θάλπει γῆν ἡλίος, πῶς ἂν τις ἤρωτο ψφεσθαι, πῶς δὲ ἂν τὴν χώραν χορηγὸν τοῖς ἑκείνη ποταμοῖς γίγνεσθαι τοῦ ὑπεραιρείν τὰ σφῶν αὐτῶν μέτρα; εἰ δὲ καὶ φοιτῶν χώραν ἡς τὰ ὀύτω πρόσειλα, πῶς ἂν αὐτὴν ἐς τοσοῦτε ἀναχυθῆναι πέλαγος; πῶς δὲ ἂν ἀποχρήσαι ποταμῷ βυθίζοντι Ἀιγυπτίων;
Thus they crossed the Indus at a point where it was nearly 40 stades broad, for such is the size of its navigable portion; and they write the following account of this river. They say that the Indus arises in the Caucasus and is bigger at its source than any of the other rivers of Asia; and as it advances it absorbs into itself several navigable rivers and, like the Nile, it floods the land of India and brings down soil over it, and so provides the Indians with land to sow in the manner of the Egyptians. Now it is said that there is snow on the hills in Ethiopia and in the land of the Catadupi, and I do not choose to contradict, out of respect for the authorities; nevertheless, I cannot agree with them, when I consider how the river Indus effects the same results as the Nile, without any snow falling on the country that rises behind and above it. And moreover I know that God has set the Ethiopian and the Indian at the two extremes or horns of the entire earth, making black the latter who dwell where the sun rises no less than the former who dwell where it sets; now how should this be the case of the inhabitants, unless they enjoyed summer heat during the winter? But where the sun warms the earth all through the year, how can one suppose that it ever snows? And how could it ever snow there so hard, as to supply the rivers there with water, and make them rise above their normal levels? But even if there were frequent snowfalls in regions so exposed to the sun, how could the melted snow ever cover such an expanse as to resemble a sea? And how could it ever supply a river which deluges the whole of Egypt?
ΧΙΘ

Κομπίζομενοι δὲ διὰ τοῦ Ἰνδοῦ πολλοῖς μὲν ποταμοῖς ἱπποῖς ἐντυχεῖν φασί, πολλοῖς δὲ κροκοδείλοις, ὡσπερ οἱ τῶν Νείλου πλέοντες, λέγουσι δὲ καὶ άνθη τῷ Ἰνδῷ εἶναι, οἷα τοῦ Νείλου ἀναφύεται, καὶ τὰς ὄρας, αἳ περὶ τὴν Ἰνδικὴν ἐσθι, χειμῶνας μὲν ἀλειγίνας εἶναι, θέρους δὲ πυγμηρᾶς, πρὸς δὲ τούτο ἄριστα μεμηχανῆσαι τῷ διάμοιν, τὴν γὰρ χώραν αὐτῶν θαμὰ ὑπάρχαι. φασὶ δὲ καὶ ἀκούσαι τῶν Ἰνδῶν, ὡς ἀφικνοῦτο μὲν ὁ βασίλευς ἐπὶ τὸν ποταμὸν τοῦτον, ὅτε ἀναβιβάζοιεν αὐτὸν αὐτῷ ὅρας, θύοι δὲ αὐτῷ ταῦρους τέ καὶ ἰπποὺς μέλανας—τὸ γὰρ λευκὸν ἀτιμότερον Ἰνδοὶ τίθενται τοῦ μέλανος δὲ, οἴμαι, τὸ ἐαυτῶν χρώμα—θύσαντα δὲ καταποντοῦν φασὶ τῷ ποταμῷ χρυσοῦν μέτρον, εἰκασμένου τῷ ἀπομετροῦντι τὸν σῖτον, καὶ ἐφ' ὅτι μὲν τοῦτο πράττει ὁ βασίλευς, οὗ ἔμβαλεσθαι τοὺς Ἰνδοὺς, αὐτὸς δὲ τεκμαίρεσθαι τὸ μέτρον καταπονοῦσαι τούτῳ ἡ ὑπὲρ ἀθονίας καρπῶν, οὕς γεωργὸς ἀπομετροῦσιν, ἡ ὑπὲρ ἕμπικτης τοῦ βασιλείας, ὡς μὴ κατακλύσει τὴν γῆν πολὺς ἀφικόμενος.

ΧΧ

Πορευθέντας δὲ αὐτοῦ ὑπὲρ τοῦ ποταμοῦ ἔγεν ὁ παρὰ τοῦ σατράπου ἁγεμόνε τοῦ Ταξίλων, οὗ τὰ βασιλεία ἦν τῷ Ἰνδῷ. στολῆν δὲ εἶναι τοῖς
LIFE OF APOLLONIUS, BOOK II

XIX

And as they were being conveyed across the Indus, they say that they came across many river-horses, and many crocodiles, just as those do who sail along the Nile; and they say that the vegetation on the Indus resembles that which grows along the Nile, and that the climate of India is sunny in winter, but suffocating in summer; but to counteract this Providence has excellently contrived that it should often rain in their country. And they also say that they learned from the Indians that the king was in the habit of coming to this river when it rose in the appropriate seasons, and would sacrifice to the river bulls and black horses; for white is less esteemed by the Indians than black, because, I imagine, the latter is their own colour; and when he has sacrificed, they say that he plunges into the river a measure of gold made to resemble that which is used in measuring wheat. And why the king does this, the Indians, they say, have no idea; but they themselves conjectured that this measure was sunk in the river, either to secure the plentiful harvest, whose yield the farmers use such a measure to gauge, or to keep the river within its proper bounds and prevent it from rising to such heights as that it would drown the land.

XX

And after they had crossed the river, they were conducted by the satrap’s guide direct to Taxila, where the Indian had his royal palace. And they say that on this side of the Indus the dress of the natives
CAP. μετὰ τὸν Ἰνδὸν λίνον ψασὶν ἑγχωρίου καὶ ὑποδήματα βύβλου καὶ κυνῆν, ὅτε ὦοι, καὶ βύσσωφ δὲ τοὺς φανερωτέρους αὐτῶν ψασὶν ἑστάλθαι, τὴν δὲ βύσσων φύεσθαι δένδρου ψασὶν ὁμοίου μὲν τῇ λεύκῃ τῇ βάσιν, παρατηρήσιον δὲ τῇ ιτέᾳ τὰ πέταλα. καὶ ἰσθήναι τῇ βύσσωφ φησίν ὁ Ἀπολλώνιος, ἐπειδή ἐοικε φαιῶν τρίβωνι. καὶ ἔστι Αἰγύπτιον δὲ εἴς Ἰνδῶν ἐν πολλὰ τῶν ἱερῶν φοιτῶ ἡ βύσσωσι. τὰ δὲ Τάξειλα μέγεθος μὲν εἶναι κατὰ τὴν Νίνον, τετευχόσθαι δὲ ξυμμέτρως, ὥσπερ αἱ Ἐλλάδες, βασίλεια δὲ εἶναι ἄνδρος τὴν Πώρου τότε ἄρχην ἄρχοντος, νεῶν δὲ πρὸ τοῦ τείχους ἰδεῖν ψασὶν οὐ παρὰ πολὺ τῶν ἐκατομπόδων λίθου κογχυλιάτου, καὶ κατεσκευάσθαι τι ἱερὸν ἐν αὐτῷ ἦπτον μὲν ἢ κατὰ τῶν νεῶν τοσοῦτον τε ὅντα καὶ περικίονα, θαμμᾶσαι δὲ ἄξιον χαλκοῦ γὰρ πίνακες ἐγκεκρότηται τοῖχῳ ἐκάστῳ, γεγραμμένου τὰ Πώρου τε καὶ Ἀλεξάνδρου ἔργα· γεγράφηται δὲ ὀρειχάλκως καὶ ἀργύρῳ καὶ χρυσῷ καὶ χαλκῷ μελαίνι ἑλέφαντες ὑπ'τοιο στρατιώται κράνις ὑσπίδες, λόγχαι δὲ καὶ βέλη καὶ ξίφη σιδήρου πάντα, καὶ ὥσπερ λόγος εὐδοκίμου γραφῆς, οἶνον εἶ Ζεύξιδος εἶν τῇ Ἡ Πολυγνώτῳ τε καὶ Εὐφράνορος, οὗ τὸ εὐσκιον ἦσπάσαντο καὶ τὸ ἐμπνεοῦ καὶ τὸ ἔσεχον τε καὶ ἐξέχων, οὕτως, ψασὶ, καὶ καὶ διαφαίνεται, καὶ ἕντεκτήκασιν αἰ ὅλαι καθάπερ χρώματα. ἤδυ δὲ καὶ αὐτὸ τὸ ἱδος τῆς γραφῆς· ἀναθεῖς γὰρ ταῦτα μετὰ τὴν τοῦ Μακεδόνος τελευτὴν ὁ Πώρος νικᾷ ἐν αὐτοῖς ὁ Μακεδῶν καὶ τὸν Πώρον ἀνακτᾶται.
people consists of native linen, with shoes of byblus and a hat when it rains; but that the upper classes there are apparelled in byssus; and that the byssus grows upon a tree of which the stem resembles that of the white poplar, and the leaves those of the willow. And Apollonius says that he was delighted with the byssus, because it resembled his sable philosopher's cloak. And the byssus is imported into Egypt from India for many sacred uses. Taxila, they tell us, is about as big as Nineveh, and was fortified fairly well after the manner of Greek cities; and here was the royal residence of the personage who then ruled the empire of Porus. And they saw a Temple, they say, in front of the wall, which was not far short of 100 feet in size, made of porphyry, and there was constructed within it a shrine, somewhat small as compared with the great size of the Temple which is also surrounded with columns, and deserving of notice. For bronze tablets were nailed into each of its walls on which were engraved the exploits of Porus and Alexander. But the pattern was wrought with orichalcus and silver and gold and black bronze, and you saw elephants, horses, soldiers, helmets, shields, and spears, and javelins and swords, all made of iron; and, if we are to believe report, in a respectable style of art resembling that of Zeuxis or Polygnotus and Euphranor, who delighted in light and shade and infused life into their designs, as well as a sense of depth and relief. And the metals were blended in the design, melted in like so many colours; and the character of the picture was also pleasing in itself, for Porus dedicated these designs after the death of the Macedonian, who is depicted in them in the hour of victory, reinstating Porus who
CAP. ΤΕΤΡΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΔΩΡΕΙΤΑΙ ΤΗΝ ἸΝΔΙΚΗΝ ἘΑΥΤΟΥ ΛΟΙΠΟΥ ΟΤΙΝΑΝ. ΛΕΓΕΤΑΙ ΔΕ ΚΑΙ ΠΕΝΥΘΕΙ ΑΙ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ ΆΡΤΟΔΑΝΟΝΤΑ Ο ΠΩΡΟΣ, ὍΛΟΦΥΡΑΘΑΙ ΤΕ ὩΣ ΓΕΝΝΑΙΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΧΡΗΣΤΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΑ, ΞΩΝΤΟΣ ΤΕ ἈΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ ΜΕΤΑ ΤΗΝ ΕΚ ΤΗΣ ἸΝΔΙΚΗΣ ἈΝΑΧΩΡΗΣΙΝ ΜΗΤΕ ΕΙΣΕΙΝ ΤΕ ὩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕὺΣ ΚΑΙΤΟΙ ΞΥΝΧΟΡΩΝΤΟΣ, ΜΗΤΕ ΠΡΟΣΤΑΞΑΙ ΤΟΙΣ ἩΝΔΟΙῈ, ἈΛΛῈ ὍΣΠΕΡ ΣΑΤΡΑΠΗΣ ΣΩΦΡΟΣΥΝΗΣ ΜΕΣΤῸΣ ΕΙΝΑΙ ΚΑΙ ΠΡΑΤΤΕΙΝ ΕΣ ΧΑΡΙΝ ΤΗΝ ἘΚΕΙΝΟΥ ΠΑΝΤΑ.

XXI

CAP. ΟΥ ΞΥΝΧΟΡΕΙ ΜΟΙ Ὁ ΛΟΓΟΣ ΠΑΡΕΙ ΤΟΥ ΠΩΡΟΥ ΤΟΥΤΟΥ ἈΝΑΓΡΑΦΟΥΣΙΝ ΠΡΟΣ ΔΙΑΒΑΣΕΙ ΓΑΡ ΤΟΥ ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΟΣ ὈΝΤΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΞΥΜΒΟΥΛΕΥΝΟΝΤΩΝ ἈΥΤῶΝ ἘΝΙΟΥ ΤΟΥΣ ὙΠΕΡ ΤΟΝ ΤΡΑΣΙΝ ΤΕ ΚΑΙ ΤΟΝ ΓΑΝΓΗΝ ΠΟΤΑΜΟΥ ΠΟΙΕΙΣΧΑΙ ΞΥΜΜΑΧΟΥΣ, ΟΥ ΓΑΡ ΑΝ ΠΡΟΣ ΤΗΝ ἸΝΔΙΚΗΝ ΠΑΣΑΝ ΞΥΜΦΡΟΝΟΥΣΑΝ ΠΑΡΑΤΑΞΕΘΑΙ ΠΟΤΕ ΑΥΤΟΝ, "ΕΙ ΤΟΙΟΥΤΟΝ ἘΣΤΙ ΜΟΙ," ΕΦΗ, "ΤΟ ΥΠΗΚΟΟΝ, ΩΣ ΜΗ ΣΩΞΕΘΑΙ ΑΝΕΝ ΞΥΜΜΑΧΟΝ, ἘΜΟΙ ΒΕΛΤΙΩΝ ΤΟ ΜΗ ἈΡΧΕΙΝ." ἈΠΑΓΓΕΙΛΑΝΤΟΣ ΔΕ ΑΥΤῶΝ ΤΙΝΟΣ, ὙΣΙΝ ΔΑΡΕΙΟΝ ᾿ΗΡΙΚΕ, "ΒΑΣΙΛΕΑ, ΕΦΗ, "ΑΥΝΔΡΑ ΔΕ ΟΥ." ΤΟΝ ΔΕ ΕΛΕΦΑΝΤΑ, ΕΦ' ΟΥ ΜΑΧΕΣΘΑΙ ΕΜΕΛΛΕ, ΚΟΣΜΗΣΑΝΤΟΣ ΤΟΥ ὈΡΕΙΧΟΜΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΕΙΣΠΟΝΤΟΣ "ΟΥΤΟΣ ΣΕ, ΟΙΒΑΣΙΛΕΥ, ΟΙΣΕΙ," "ΕΓὼ ΜΕΝ ΟΥΝ," ΕΦΗ, "ΤΟΥΤΟΝ, ΗΝ ΓΕ ΑΝΗΡ ἘΜΑΥΤΟΙ ὈΜΟΙΟΙ ΓΕΝΝΩΜΑΙ." ΥΝΙΜΗΝ ΔΕ ΠΟΙΟΥΜΕΝΟΝ ΒΥΣΑΙ ΑΥΤΟΝ ΤΟ ΠΟΤΑΜΟ, ΩΣ ΜΗ ΔΕΞΑΙΤΟ ΤΑΣ ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ ΣΧΕΔΙΑΣ, ΜΗΔΕ ΕΥΠΟΡΟΣ ΤΟ 'ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟ ΧΕΝΟΙΤΟ, "ΟΥΚ ἘΣΤΙΝ," ΕΦΗ, "ΤΟΝ ΔΕΠΛΑ ΕΧΟΝΤΩΝ ΤΟ ΚΑΤΑΡΑΣΘΑΙ." ΜΕΤΑ ΔΕ ΤΗΝ

170
LIFE OF APOLLONIUS, BOOK II

is wounded, and presenting him with India which was now his gift. And it is said that Porus was grieved at the death of Alexander, and that he lamented him as a generous and good prince; and as long as Alexander was alive after his departure from India, he never used the royal diction and style, although he had license to do so, nor issued kingly edicts to the Indians, but figured himself as a satrap full of moderation, and guided in every action by the wish to please Alexander.

XXI

My argument does not allow me to pass over the accounts written of this Porus. For when the Macedonian was about to cross the river, and some of Porus' advisers wished him to make an alliance with the kings on the other side of the Hyphasis and of the Ganges, urging that the invader would never face a general coalition against him of the whole of India, he replied: "If the temper of my subjects is such that I cannot save myself without allies, then for me it is better not to be king." And when some one announced to him that Alexander had captured Darius, he remarked, "a king but not a man." And when the mule-driver had caparisoned the elephant on which he meant to fight, and said: "He, oh king, will carry you," he replied: "Nay, I shall carry him, if I prove myself the same man I used to be." And when they counselled him to sacrifice to the river, and induce it to reject the rafts of the Macedonians, and make itself impassable to Alexander, he said: "It ill befits those who have arms to resort to imprecation." And after the
CAP. XXI
μάχην, ὅτε καὶ τῷ Ἀλέξανδρῳ θείος τε καὶ ὑπὲρ τὴν φύσιν τὴν ἀνθρωπείαν ἔδοξεν, εἰπόντος τῶν ξυνγγειών τινος, ἐς ἕκεν δὲ προσεκύνησας διαβάντα, ὥς Πῶρε, οὐτ' ἄν ἐπεκτῆς μαχόμενος οὐτ' ἄν τοσοῦτοι Ἰυνδῶν ἀπώλεοντο, οὔτ' ἄν αὐτῶς ἐπέτρωσον, "ἐγὼ τὸν Ἀλέξανδρον," εἶπε, "φιλοτεμότατον ἀκούων ξυνήκα, ὅτε προσκυνήσαντα μὲν δούλον με ἡγησεται, πολεμίσαντα δὲ βασιλέα, καὶ θαυμάζεσθαι μᾶλλον ἥξιον ἡ ἐλεεισθαι, καὶ οὐκ ἐφεύσθην παρασχῶν γὰρ ἐμαυτόν, οἶον Ἀλέξανδρος εἰδὲ, πάντα ἐν ἡμέρα μιᾶ καὶ ἀπώλεσα καὶ ἐκτησάμην." τοιοῦτον μὲν τὸν Ἰυνδὸν τούτον ἐξιστοροῦσα, γενέσθαι δὲ φασιν αὐτὸν κάλλιστον Ἰυνδῶν καὶ μῆκος, ὅσον οὕπω τινὰ ἀνθρώπων τῶν μετὰ τοὺς Τρωικοὺς ἀνδρας, εἰναι δὲ κομιδῇ νέον, ὅτε τῷ Ἀλέξανδρῳ ἐπολέμει.

XXII
CAP. XXII
"Ου δὲ διετρίβεθεν ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ χρόνου, πολὺς δὲ ὅποιος ἔγενετο, ἐςτ' ἄν ἀγγελθῇ τῷ βασιλεῖ ξένους ἥκειν, "ὁ Δάμι, ἡφή ὁ Ἀπολλώνιος, "ἐστι τι γραφική;" "ἐγε, εἶπε, "καὶ ἀληθεία." "πράπτει δὲ τὶ ἡ τέχνη αὐτῆ;" "τὰ χρώματα," ἡφή, "ξυγκεράνυσιν, ὅποσα ἐστὶ, τὰ κυνά τοῖς βατραχεῖοις καὶ τὰ λευκὰ τοῖς μέλασι καὶ τὰ πυρρὰ τοῖς ὀχροῖς." "ταντὶ δὲ," ἦ δ' ὅς, "ὑπὲρ τῶν μίγνυσιν; οὐ γὰρ ὑπὲρ μόνον τοῦ ἀνθρώπου, ὡστερ αἰ κήριναι." "ὑπὲρ μιμήσεως," ἡφή, "καὶ τοῦ κύνα τε ἐξεικάσαι καὶ ἵππον καὶ ἀνθρωπον καὶ ναῦν καὶ
LIFE OF APOLLONIUS, BOOK II

battle, in which his conduct struck Alexander as CHAP. divine and superhuman, when one of his relations XXI said to him: "If you had only paid homage to him after he had crossed, O Porus, you would not yourself have been defeated in battle, nor would so many Indians have lost their lives, nor would you yourself have been wounded," he said: "I knew from report that Alexander was so fond of glory that, if I did homage to him, he would regard me as a slave, but if I fought him, as a king. And I much preferred his admiration to his pity, nor was I wrong in my calculation. For by shewing myself to be such a man as Alexander found me, I both lost and won everything in one day." Such is the character which historians give of this Indian, and they say that he was the handsomest of his race, and in stature taller than any man since the Trojan heroes, but that he was quite young, when he went to war with Alexander.

XXII

While he was waiting in the Temple,—and it took CHAP. a long time for the king to be informed that XXII strangers had arrived,—Apollonius said: "O Damis, Apollonius is there such a thing as painting?" "Why, yes," discusses painting he answered, "if there be any such thing as with Damis truth." "And what does this art do?" "It mixes together," replied Damis, "all the colours there are, blue with green, and white with black, and red with yellow." "And for what reason," said the other, "does it mix these? For it isn't merely to get a colour, like dyed wax." "It is," said Damis, "for the sake of imitation, and
οποσα ορα ο ηλιως ηδη δε και τον ηλιων αυτου 
εξεικαζει τοτε μεν επι τετταρων ιππων, οιος 
επταῦθα λεγεται φαινεσθαι, τοτε δ' αυ και διαπυρ-
σευστα του ουρανου, επειδαν αιθερα υπογραφη 
και θεων οικον." "μιμησις ουν η γραφικη, ο 
Δαμι;" "τι δε άλλο;" ειπεν, "ει γαρ μη τοιτο 
πραττοι, γελοια δοξει χρωματα ποιονσα ευηθως." 
"τα δ' εν το ουρανος," εφη, "βλεπομενα, επειδαν 
αι νεφελαι διασπασθωσιν απ άλληλων, τους 
κενταυρους και τραγελάφους και, νη Δε', οι λυκοι 
τε και οι ιπποι, τι φήσεις; αρ' ου μμητικη ειναι 
εργα;" "εοικεν," εφη. "ζωγραφοι ουν ο θεος, ο 
Δαμι, και καταλιπων το πτηνων άρμα, εφ' ου πο-
ρευται διακοσμων τα θεια τε και ανθρωπεια, καθη-
tαι τοτε αθυρων τε και γραφων ταυτα, δισπερ οι 
pαιδες εν τη φαμμω;" ηρυθριασεν ο Δαμις ες ουτως 
ατοπων εκπεσειν δοξαντος τοις λογον. ουχ υπερ-
dων ουν αυτου ο 'Απολλώνιος, ουδε γαρ πικρος 
προς τας ελεγχεις ήν, "αλλα μη τοιτο," εφη, "βοουλε 
λεγειν, ο Δαμι, το ταυτα μεν ασημα τε και ως 
ετυχε δια του ουρανου φερεσθαι τογε επι τω θεω, 
ημας δε φυσει το μμητικον εχοντας αναρρυμεζειν 
tε αυτα και ποιειν;" "μαλλον," εφη, "τοιτο ηγω-
μεθα, ο 'Απολλώνιε, πιθανωτερον γαρ και πολλοφ 
βελτιων." "διττη αρα η μμητικη, ο Δαμι, και
to get a likeness of a dog, or a horse, or a man, or a ship, or of anything else under the sun; and what is more, you see the sun himself represented, sometimes borne upon a four horse car, as he is said to be seen here, and sometimes again traversing the heaven with his torch, in case you are depicting the ether and the home of the gods.” “Then, O Damis, painting is imitation?” “And what else could it be?” said he: “for if it did not effect that, it would be voted to be an idle playing with colours.” “And,” said the other, “the things which are seen in heaven, whenever the clouds are torn away from one another, I mean the centaurs and stag-antelopes, yes, and the wolves too, and the horses, what have you got to say about them? Are we not to regard them as works of imitation?” “It would seem so,” he replied. “Then, Damis, God is a painter, and has left his winged chariot, upon which he travels, as he disposes of affairs human and divine, and he sits down on these occasions to amuse himself by drawing these pictures, as children make figures in the sand.” Damis blushed, for he felt that his argument was reduced to such an absurdity. But Apollonius, on his side, had no wish to humiliate him, for he was not unfeeling in his refutations of people, and said: “But I am sure, Damis, you did not mean that; rather that these figures flit through the heaven not only without meaning, but, so far as providence is concerned, by mere chance; while we who by nature are prone to imitation rearrange and create them in these regular figures.” “We may,” he said, “rather consider this to be the case, O Apollonius, for it is more probable, and a much sounder idea.” “Then, O Damis, the mimetic art is
CAP. XXII

twofold, and we may regard the one kind as an employment of the hands and mind in producing imitations, and declare that this is painting, whereas the other kind consists in making likenesses with the mind alone.” “Not twofold,” replied Damis, “for we ought to regard the former as the more perfect and more complete kind being anyhow painting, and a faculty of making likenesses with the help both of mind and hand; but we must regard the other kind as a department of that, since its possessor perceives and imitates with the mind, without having the delineative faculty, and would never use his hand in depicting its objects.” “Then,” said Apollonius, “you mean, Damis, that the hand is disabled by a blow or by disease?” “No,” he answered, “but it is disabled, because it has never handled pencil nor any instrument or colour, and has never learned to draw.” “Then,” said the other, “we are both of us, Damis, agreed that man owes his mimetic faculty to nature, but his power of painting to art. And the same would appear to be true of plastic art. But, methinks, you would not confine painting itself to the mere use of colours, for a single colour was often found sufficient for this purpose by our older painters; and as the art advanced, it employed four, and later, yet more; but we must also concede the name of a painting to an outline drawn without any colour at all, and composed merely of shadow and light. For in such designs we see a resemblance, we see form and expression, and modesty and bravery, although they are altogether devoid of colour; and neither blood is represented, nor the colour of a man’s hair or beard; nevertheless these compositions in monochrome are likenesses of people either tawny

177
FLAVIUS PHILOSTRATUS

ΟΔΡ. ἔσικε καὶ τῷ λευκῷ, καὶ τούτων τινὰ τῶν Ἰνδῶν λευκῷ τῇ γραμμῇ γράψωμεν, μέλας δήπου δόξει, τὸ γὰρ ύπόσιμον τῆς πρώτης καὶ οἱ ὁρθοὶ βόστρυχοι καὶ ἡ περιτή γένεσι καὶ ἡ περί τοὺς ὁφθαλμοῖς οἶον ἐκπληξίς μελαίνει τὰ ὀρῶμενα καὶ Ἰνδῶν υπογράφει τοῖς γε μη ἀνοίχτως ὀρῶσιν. ὅθεν εἰπομένα ἄν καὶ τοὺς ὀρῶντας τὰ τῆς γραφικῆς ἔργα μμητικῆς δείσατε: οὐ γὰρ ἂν ἐπαινέσει εἰς τῶν γεγραμμένων ὑπον ἢ ταῦτον μὴ τὸ ξύνεν εὐθυμηθεῖς ὅ εἰκασται, οὐδὲ ἄν τὸν Ἀἰαντᾶ τις τῶν Τιμομάχου ἀγαθείας, ὃ δὴ ἀναγέγραφται αὐτῷ μεμηνός, εἰ μὴ ἀναλάβοι τι ἐς τὸν νῦν Λέαντος εἰδώλου καὶ ὤς εἰκός αὐτὸν ἀπεκτούντο τὰ ἐν τῇ Τροίᾳ βουκόλια καθῆσθαι ἀπειρηκότα, βουλήν ποιούμενον καὶ ἑαυτόν κτείναι. ταυτὶ δὲ, ὁ Δάμων, τὰ τοῦ Πώρου δαίδαλα μήτε χαλκευτικῆς μόνον ἀποφαίνωμεθα, γεγραμμένους γὰρ εἰκασται, μήτε γραφικῆς, ἐπειδὴ ἐχαλκεύθη, ἀλλ' ἡγώμεθα σοφίσσαθαι αὐτὰ γραφικῶν τε καὶ χαλκευτικῶν ἐνα ἀνδρα, οἷον δὴ τι παρ' Ὀμηρῷ τὸ τῶν Ἡφαίστου περί τὴν τοῦ Ἦχυλλέως ἀσπίδα ἀναφαίνεται. μεστὰ γὰρ καὶ ταῦτα ὀλλύντων τε καὶ ὀλλυμένων, καὶ τὴν γῆν ἡματῶσθαι φήσεις χαλκῆν οὖσαν.
LIFE OF APOLLONIUS, BOOK II

or white, and even if we drew one of these Indians with a white pencil, yet he would seem black, for there would be his flat nose, and his stiff curling locks and prominent jaw, and a certain gleam about his eyes, to give a black look to the picture and depict an Indian to the eyes of all those who have intelligence. And for this reason I should say that those who look at works of painting and drawing require a mimetic faculty; for no one could appreciate or admire a picture of a horse or of a bull, unless he had formed an idea of the creature represented. Nor again could one admire a picture of Ajax, by the painter Timomachus, which represents him in a state of madness, unless one had conceived in one's mind first an idea or notion of Ajax, and had entertained the probability that after killing the flocks in Troy he would sit down exhausted and meditate suicide. But these elaborate works of Porus we cannot, Damis, regard as works of brass founding alone, for they resemble regular pictures, nor as works of painting alone; for they are cast in brass; so let us regard them as the chefs d'œuvre of a man who is both painter and brass-founder at once, and as similar to the work of Hephaestus upon the shield of Achilles, as revealed in Homer. For there are crowded together in that work too men slaying and slain, and you would say that the earth was stained with gore, though it is made of brass."
Τοιαῦτα σπουδάζοντι τῷ ἀνδρὶ ἐφίστανται παρὰ τοῦ βασιλέως ἀγγέλου καὶ ἐρμηνεύσ, ὡς ποιοῖτο αὐτὸν ὁ βασιλεὺς ξένους ἔτεις ἡμέρας, μὴ γὰρ πλειόνων νεομίσθαι τοὺς ξένους ἐνομίλεῖν τῇ πόλει, καὶ ἠγούντο αὐτῷ ἐς τὰ βασίλεια. ἡ πόλις δ᾽ ὦς μὲν ἔχει τοῦ τείχους, εἰρήκα, φασὶ δ᾽ ὡς ἀτάκτως τε καὶ Ἀττικῶς τοὺς στενωποὺς τέτμηται κατεσκεύασται τε οἰκίαις, εἰ μὲν ἔξωθεν ὀρφή τις αὐτᾶς, ἕνα ἐκοῦσας ὀροφὸν, εἰ δ᾽ ἔσω παρέλθοι τις, ὑπογείους ἦδη καὶ παρεχομέναι ἱσα τοῖς ἀνω τὰ ὑπὸ τῇ γῇ.

Τέρον δὲ ἰδεῖν Ἡλίου φασίν, ὁ ἀνείτο Δίας ἐλέφας, καὶ ἀγάλματα Ἀλεξάνδρου χρυσᾶ καὶ Πόρου ἐτερα, χαλκοῦ δ᾽ ἦν ταῦτα μέλανος. οἱ δὲ τοῦ ἱεροῦ τοῖχοι, πυρσαίς λίθοις ὑπαστράπτει χρυσᾶς αὐγῆν ἐκδίδον θρίκυλαν ἀκτῶν. τὸ δὲ ἔδος αὐτὸ μαργαρίτιδος ξύγκειται ξυμβολικὸν τρόπον, ὃ βάρβαροι πάντες ἐς τὰ ἱερὰ χρῶνται.
XXIII

While the sage was engaged in this conversation, messengers and an interpreter presented themselves from the king, to say that the king would make him his guest for three days, because the laws did not allow of strangers residing in the city for a longer time; and accordingly they conducted him into the palace. I have already described the way in which the city is walled, but they say that it was divided up into narrow streets in the same irregular manner as is Athens, and that the houses were built in such a way that if you look at them from outside they had only one storey, while if you went into one of them, you at once found subterranean chambers extending as far below the level of the earth as did the chambers above.

XXIV

And they say that they saw a Temple of the Sun in which was kept a sacred elephant called Ajax, and there were images of Alexander made of gold, and others of Porus, though the latter were of black bronze. But on the walls of the Temple there were red stones, and gold glittered underneath, and gave off a sheen as bright as sunlight. But the statue was compacted of pearls arranged in the symbolic manner affected by all barbarians in their shrines.

Perὶ δὲ τὰ βασίλεια οὕτε ὅγκον ἰδεῖν φασίν οἰκοδομημάτων, οὕτε δορυφόρους ἢ φύλακας, ἀλλ' οίᾳ περὶ τὰς τῶν λαμπρῶν οἰκίας, ὄλγους οἰκέτας καὶ διαλεχθῆναι τῷ βασιλεῖ δεομένους τρεῖς, οἴμαι, ἢ τέτταρας καὶ τῶν κόσμου τούτου ἀγα- σθῆναι μᾶλλον ἢ τα ἐν Βαβυλῶνι φλεγμαίνοντα, καὶ πολλῷ πλέον ἔσω παρελθόντες, καὶ γὰρ τοὺς ἀνδρῶνας καὶ τὰς στοὰς καὶ τὴν αὐλὴν πᾶσαν κεκολάσθαι φασίν.

ΧΧΧΕΠΙΟΣ ΦΙΛΟΣΟΡΑΤΟΣ

XXV

And in the palace they say that they saw no magnificent chambers, nor any bodyguards or sentinels, but, as is the case in the houses of the upper class, a few servants; and only three or four of them, who required to converse with the king. And they say that they admired this arrangement more than they did the pompous splendour of Babylon, and their esteem was enhanced when they went within. For the men's chambers and the porticoes and the whole of the vestibule were in a very chaste style.

XXVI

So the Indian was regarded by Apollonius as a philosopher, and addressing him through an interpreter, he said: "I am delighted, O king, to find you living like a philosopher." "And I," said the other, "am over delighted that you should think of me thus." "And," said Apollonius, "is this customary among you, or was it you yourself established your government on so modest a scale?" "Our customs," said the king, "are dictated by moderation, and I am still more moderate in my carrying them out; and though I have more than other men, yet I want little, for I regard most things as belonging to my own friends." "Blessed are you then in your treasure," said Apollonius, "if you rate your friends more highly than gold and silver, for out of them grows up for you a harvest of blessings." "Nay more," said the king, "I share my wealth also with my enemies. For the barbarians who live on the
FLAVIUS PHILOSTRA'TUS

border of this country were perpetually quarrelling with us and making raids into my territories, but I keep them quiet and control them with money, so that my country is patrolled by them, and instead of their invading my dominions, they themselves keep off the barbarians that are on the other side of the frontier, and are difficult people to deal with.” And when Apollonius asked him, whether Porus also had paid them subsidy, he replied: “Porus was as fond of war as I am of peace.” By expressing such sentiments he quite disarmed Apollonius, who was so captivated by him, that once, when he was rebuking Euphrates for his want of philosophic self-respect, he remarked: “Nay, let us rather reverence Phraotes the Indian,” for this was the name of the Indian. And when a satrap, for the great esteem in which he held the monarch, desired to bind on his brow a golden mitre adorned with various stones, he said: “Even if I were an admirer of such things, I should decline them now, and cast them off my head, because I have met with Apollonius. And how can I now adorn myself with ornaments which I never before deigned to bind upon my head, without ignoring my guest and forgetting myself?” Apollonius also asked him about his diet, and he replied: “I drink just as much wine as I pour out in libation to the Sun; and whatever I take in the chase I give to others to eat, for I am satisfied with the exercise I get. But my own meal consists of vegetables and of the pith and fruit of date palms, and of all that a well-watered garden yields in the way of fruit. And a great deal of fruit is yielded to me by the trees which I cultivate with these hands.” When Apollonius heard this, he was more than gratified, and kept glancing at Damis.
LIFE OF APOLLONIUS, BOOK II

XXVII

And when they had conversed a good deal about which road to take to the Brahmins, the king ordered the guide from Babylon to be well entertained, as it was customary so to treat those who came from Babylon; and the guide from the satrap, to be dismissed after being given provisions for the road. Then he took Apollonius by the hand, and having bidden the interpreter to depart, he said: "You will then, I hope, choose me for your boon companion." And he asked the question of him in the Greek tongue. But Apollonius was surprised, and remarked: "Why did you not converse with me thus, from the beginning?" "I was afraid," said the king, "of seeming presumptuous, for I do not know myself, not to mention the fact that I am a barbarian by decree of fate; but you have won my affection, and as soon as I saw that you take pleasure in my society, I was unable to keep myself concealed. But that I am quite competent in the Greek speech I will show you amply." "Why then," said Apollonius, "did you not invite me to the banquet, instead of begging me to invite you?" "Because," he replied, "I regard you as my superior, for wisdom has more of the kingly quality about it." And with that he led him and his companions to where he was accustomed to bathe. And the bathing-place was a garden, a stade in length, in the middle of which was dug out a pool, which was fed by fountains of water, cold and drinkable; and on each side there were exercising places, in which he was accustomed to practise himself after the manner.
FLAVIUS PHILOSTRATUS

CAP. XXVII

ἐαυτόν ἐξῆσκει, καὶ γὰρ τὸ σῶμα ἔρρωτο ὑπὸ τε ἡλικίας—ἐπτὰ γὰρ καὶ εἰκοσιετήγγον ἦν—
ὑπὸ τε τοῦ ὁδὸ ἀγανάξεσθαι. ἔτει δὲ ἱκανὸς ἔχοι ἑπίθετα ἐς τὸ ὕδωρ καὶ ἑγώμωζεν ἐαυτὸν τῷ
νείν. ὡς δὲ ἐλούσαντο, ἐβαδίζων ἐς τὸ συσσίτιον ἐστεφανωμένου, τούτῳ δὲ νενόμισται Ἰνδοῖς, ἐπειδὰν
ἐς τοῦ βασιλέως πίνωσιν.

XXVIII

CAP. XXVIII

Ἄξιον δὲ μηδὲ τὸ σχῆμα παραλυπείν τοῦ πότου
σαφῶς ἡ ἀναγεγραμμένον ὑπὸ τοῦ Δάμιδος· εὐω-
χεῖται μὲν γὰρ ἐπὶ στιβδίδος ὁ βασιλεὺς καὶ τῶν
ἐγγενῶν μὲχρι πέντε οἱ ἔγγοι, οἱ δὲ λουποὶ
πᾶντες ἐνθάδε συσσιτοῦσι. τράπεζα δὲ, ὡσπερ
βωμὸς ὕψος ἔς ὕπνοι ἀνδρῶς ἐξωκοδόμηται μέση,
κύκλον ἐπέχουσα χοροῦ ἐξομβιβασμένου ἀνδρῶν
τριάκοντα, ἐφ’ ἥς δάφναι τὸ διαστρώνυμναι καὶ
κλώνες ἐτεροὶ παραπλησίοι μὲν τῇ μυρρίνῃ,
φέροντες δὲ Ἰνδοῖς μύρον. ἐνταῦθα διάκεινται
ἰχθὺς μὲν καὶ ὀρνίθης, διάκεινται δὲ λεόντες τε ὅλοι
καὶ δορκάδες καὶ σῶς καὶ τίγρεων ὀσφὺς, τὰ γὰρ
λοιπὰ τοῦ θηρίου παρατοῦνται ἐσθίειν, ἐπειδὴ τὸ
ξῆρον τούτῳ, φασιν, ὡστε πρῶτον γένηται, τοὺς
ἐμπροσθίους τῶν ποδῶν ἀνίσχοντι αὔρειν τῷ
Ἡλίῳ. καὶ ἀνιστάμενος ὁ δαιτυμῶν φοιτὰ πρὸς
tὴν τράπεζαν, καὶ τὰ μὲν ἀνελόμενος τούτων, τὰ δὲ
188
of the Greeks with javelin and quoit-throwing; for physically he was very robust, both because he was still young, for he was only seven-and-twenty years old, and because he trained himself in this way. And when he had had enough exercise, he would jump into the water and exercised himself in swimming. But when they had taken their bath, they proceeded into the banqueting chamber with wreaths upon their heads; for this is the custom of the Indians, whenever they drink wine in the palace.

XXVIII

And I must on no account omit to describe the arrangement of the banquet, since this has been clearly described and recorded by Damis. The king then banquets lying upon a mattress, and as many as five of his nearest relations with him; but all the rest join in the feast sitting upon chairs. And the table resembles an altar in that it is built up to the height of a man’s knee in the middle of the chamber, and allows room for thirty to dispose themselves around it like a choir in a close circle. Upon it laurels are strewn, and other branches which are similar to the myrtle, but yield to the Indians their balm. Upon it are served up fish and birds, and there are also laid upon it whole lions and gazelles and swine and the loins of tigers; for they decline to eat the other parts of this animal, because they say that, as soon as it is born, it lifts up its front paws to the rising Sun. Next, the master of ceremonies rises and goes to the table, and he selects some of the viands for himself, and cuts off other portions, and then he goes
FLAVIUS PHILOSTRATUS

CAP. XXVIII

ἀποτεμών, ἀπελθὼν ἐς τὸν ἑαυτοῦ θάκον ἐμπίπλαται, θαμινὰ ἐπεσθίων τοῦ ἄρτου. ἐπειδὰν δὲ ικανῶς ἔχωσιν, ἐσφέρονται κρατήρες ἀργυροί τε καὶ χρυσοί, δέκα συμπόταις ἀποχρῶν εἰς, ἀφ’ ὅν πίνουσι κύψαντες, ὅσπερ ποτιζόμενοι. μεταξὺ δὲ πίνοντες ἐπεσάγονται ἁγερωχίας ἐπικινδύνουσι καὶ οὐκ ἐξω τοῦ σπουδάζειν παῖς ἁρ τις, ὅσπερ ὁ τῶν ὁρχηστρίδων, ἀνερρυπτεῖτο κοῦφως συναφεμένον αὐτῷ βέλους ἐς τὸ ἄνω, καὶ ἐπειδὴ πολὺ ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς γένοιτο, ἐκβίστα ὁ παῖς ὑπεραιρῶν ἑαυτὸν τοῦ βέλους, καὶ ἀμαρτόντι τοῦ κυβιστῶν ἐτοιμα ᾧν βεβλήθαι: ὁ γὰρ τοξῶν πρὶν ἀφεναι περήφανος τοὺς ἐμπότας ἐπιθεικυνὺς τὴν ἀκίδα καὶ διδοὺς ἔλεγχον τοῦ βέλους. καὶ τὸ διὰ σφενδόνης δὲ τοξεύσαι καὶ τὸ ἔς τρίχα ἔναι, καὶ τὸν υἱὸν τὸν ἑαυτοῦ σκιαγραφήσαι βέλεσιν ἀνεστῶτα πρὸς σανίδα, σπουδάζουσιν ἐν τοῖς πότοις, καὶ κατορθοῦσιν αὐτὰ μεθύοντες.

XXIX

CAP. XXIX

Οἱ μὲν δὴ περὶ τῶν Δάμων ἐξεπλήττοντο αὐτὰ ὡς εὐσκοπα, καὶ τὴν ἐξειρρίμαν τῆς τοξείας ἑθαύμαξον, ὁ δὲ Ἀπολλώνιος ἐξείστει γὰρ τῷ βασιλεῖ ὁμοδιάλτερ δυντὶ, τοῦτοις μὲν ἥττον προσεῖχε, πρὸς δὲ τὸν βασιλέα, “εἰπέ μοι, ὁ βασιλεύ,” ἔφη, “πόθεν σύντοις ἐχεις φωνής Ἑλλάδος, φιλοσοφία τε ἡ περὶ
back to his own chair and eats his full, constantly munching bread with it. And when they have all had enough, goblets of silver and gold are brought in, each of which is enough for ten banqueters, and out of these they drink, stooping down like animals that are being watered. And while they are drinking, they have brought in performers of various dangerous feats, requiring elaborate preparation. For a boy, like a theatrical dancer, would throw a light somersault, and at the same moment a javelin was aimed at him, up in the air, and when he was a long way from the ground, the boy would, by a tumblers' leap, raise himself above the weapon, and if he missed his leap, he was sure to be hit. For the archer, before he let fly, went round the banqueters and showed them the point of his weapon, and let them try the missile themselves. And another man would take a sling and aiming within a hair's breadth would shoot at his own son, and pick out his figure with the missiles as he stood erect against a hoarding. Such are their forms of entertainment in their banquets, and they aim straight, even when they are drunk.

XXIX

Well, the companions of Damis marvelled at the accuracy of their eye, and were surprised at the exactness with which they aimed their weapons; but Apollonius, who was eating beside the king cheek by jowl, was less interested in these feats and said to the king: "Tell me, O King, how you acquired such a command of the Greek tongue,
σὲ πόθεν ἐνταῦθα; οὐ γὰρ ἐστὶ διδασκάλους γε οἴμαι ἀναφέρειν, ἐπεὶ μηδὲ εἶναι τινας ἐν Ἰνδοῖς εἰκὸς διδασκάλους τούτου. γελάσας οὖν ὁ βασιλεύς, ”οἱ μὲν παλαιοί,” ἐφη, ”τὰς ἐρωτήσεις τῶν καταπλεόντων ἐποιοῦντο, εἰ λησταί εἰσίν, οὕτως αὐτὸ καὶ τοῦ χαλεποῦ τὸν κοινὸν ἡγοῦντο, ὑμεῖς δὲ μοι δοκεῖτε τοὺς ἐπιφοντώντας ύμῶν ἐρωτάν, μὴ φιλοσοφὸι εἰσίν, οὕτως αὐτὸ καὶ τοῦ θεότατον τῶν κατ’ ἀνθρώπους ὧν καὶ τοῖς ἐπιτυχοῦσιν ὑπάρχειν οἴεσθε. καὶ οτι μὲν παρ’ ύμῶν ταύτῶν τὸ ληστεύειν ἐστιν, οἴδα, ὁμοίως μὲν γὰρ σοὶ ἀνδρὶ οὐ φασιν εἶναι ἐντυχεῖν, τοὺς δὲ πολλοὺς, ὡσπερ σκυλεύσαντας αὐτὸ ἐτέρων περιβεβληθαί τε ἀναρμόστως, καὶ σοβεῖν ἀλλοτρίαν ἐσθήτα ἐπισύροντας· καὶ νὰ Δὲ, ὡσπερ οἱ λησταὶ τρυφῶσιν εἰδότες ὅτι ὑπὸ τὴν δίκη κεῖνται, οὕτω κἀκεῖνοι φασὶ γαστὶ τε διδόναι καὶ ἀφροδισίως καὶ ἀμπεχόνη λεπτῇ. τὸ δὲ αὐτίον νόμοι ύμῶν, οἴμαι, εἰσίν, εἰ μὲν τὸ νόμισμα παραφθείροι τις, ἀποθνησκεῖν αὐτῶν, καὶ παιδίον εἰ τις παρεγγράφοι, ἢ οὐκ οἴδ’ ὁ τι ἐπὶ τούτῳ, τοὺς δὲ τὴν φιλοσοφίαν ὑποβαλλομένους ἢ παραφθείροντας οὔδείς, οἴμαι, νόμος παρ’ ύμῶν ἵσχει, οὐδὲ ἀρχὴ τις ἐπ’ αὐτοὺς τέτακται.
and whence you derived all your philosophical attainments in this place? For I don’t imagine that you owe them to teachers, for it is not likely that there are, in India, any who could teach it.” The king then smiled and said: “Our ancestors used to ask questions of mariners who sailed to their coast, to see whether they were pirates, so widespread did they consider that calling to be in spite of its cruelty; but so far as I can make out, you Greeks ask your visitors whether they are not philosophers, so convinced are you that everyone you meet with must needs possess this divinest of human attainments. And that philosophy and piracy are one and the same thing among you, I am well aware; for they say that a man like yourself is not to be found anywhere; but that most of your philosophers are like people who have despoiled another man of his garment and then have dressed themselves up in it, although it does not fit them, and proceed to strut about trailing another man’s garment. Nay, by Zeus, just as robbers live in luxury, well knowing that they lie at the mercy of justice, so are they, it is said, addicted to gluttony and riotous living and to delicate apparel. And the reason is this: you have laws, I believe, to the effect that if a man is caught forging money, he must die, and the same if anyone illegally enrols a boy upon the register and all the rest of it, I know not what; but people who utter a counterfeit philosophy or corrupt her are not, I believe, restrained among you by any law, nor is any authority set to suppress them.
Παρ' ἧμῶν δὲ ὀλύγοι μὲν τοῦ φιλοσοφεῖν ἀπτομαχόμεθα, δοκιμάζομαι δὲ ὃδε χρὴ τὸν νέον, ἐπειδὰν ὀκτώκαλδέκα ἔτη γεγονός τύχῃ, τούτῳ δ', οἷμαι, καὶ παρ' ὑμῖν ἐφήβου μέτρον, ὑπὲρ τὸν Ὅφασιν ποταμὸν ἔλθείς παρὰ τοὺς ἀνδρας, οὕς σὺ ὀρμήκας, εἰπόντα δημοσία πρότερον ὅτι φιλοσοφήσοι, ἢ τοῖς βουλομένοις ἐξείρησεν αὐτόν, εἰ μὴ καθαρὸς φοιτής. καθαρὸν δὲ λέγω πρῶτον μὲν τὸ ἐς πατέρα καὶ μητέρα ἴκον, μὴ περὶ αὐτοὺς ὅνειδός τι ἀναφαίνομαι, εἰθ' οἱ τούτων γονεῖς καὶ τρίτων γένος ἐς ἄνω, μὴ ὑβριστής τις ἡ ἀκρατής ἡ χρηματιστής ἄδικος. ὅταν δὲ μηδεμία ὑπήρ περὶ τούτων ἀναφαίνηται, μηδὲ στύγμα ὅλως μηδέν, αὐτὸν ἤδη διορᾶν τὸν νέον καὶ βασανίζειν, πρῶτον μὲν, εἰ μηνομοικὸς, εἴτε, εἰ κατὰ φύσιν αἰδήμων, ἄλλα μὴ πλαττόμενος τούτο, μὴ μεθυστικὸς μὴ λήχυσι μὴ ἁλαζών μὴ φιλόγελως μὴ θρασύς μὴ φιλολοίδορος, εἰ πατρὸς ὑπήκοος εἰ μητρὸς εἰ διδασκάλων εἰ παιδαγωγῶν, ἐπὶ πάσιν, εἰ μὴ κακὸς περὶ τὴν ἐαυτοῦ ὁραν. τὰ μὲν δὴ τῶν γενναμένων αὐτὸν καὶ οἰ ἐκεῖνοις ἐγείναντο, ἐκ μαρτύρων ἀναλέγονται καὶ γραμματών, ἡ δημοσία κεῖται. ἐπειδὰν γὰρ τελευτήσῃ ὁ Ἰυδός, φοιτᾶ ἐπὶ θύρας αὐτοῦ μία ἄρχη τεταγμένη ὑπὸ τῶν νόμων ἀναγράφειν αὐτόν, ὁς ἐβίω, καὶ ᾽φευσα-
XXX

Now among us few engage in philosophy, and they are sifted and tried as follows: A young man so soon as he reaches the age of eighteen, and this I think is accounted the time of full age among you also, must pass across the river Hyphasis to the men whom you are set upon visiting, after first making a public statement that he will become a philosopher, so that those who wish to may exclude him, if he does not approach the study in a state of purity. And by pure I mean, firstly, in respect of his parentage, that no disgraceful deed can be proved against either his father or his mother; next that their parents in turn, up to the third generation, are equally pure, that there was no ruffian among them, no debauchee, nor any unjust usurer. And when no scar or reproach can be proved against them, nor any other stain whatever, then it is time narrowly to inspect the young man himself and test him, to see firstly, whether he has a good memory, and secondly, whether he is modest and reserved in disposition, and does not merely pretend to be so, whether he is addicted to drink, or greedy, or a quack, or a buffoon, or rash, or abusive, to see whether he is obedient to his father, to his mother, to his teachers, to his school-masters, and above all, if he makes no bad use of his personal attractions. The particulars then of his parents and of their progenitors are gathered from witnesses and from the public archives. For whenever an Indian dies, there visits his house a particular authority charged by the law to make a record of him, and of how he

195 o 2
CAP. XXX
μένω ἡ θευσθέντι τῷ ἄρχοντι ἐπιτιμῶσιν οἱ νόμοι μὴ ἀρξαὶ αὐτῶν ἐτὶ ἄρχῃν μηδεμίαν, ὡς παρα-
πούσαντα βίον ἀνθρώπου, τὰ δὲ τῶν ἐφήβων ἐς -
αὐτοὺς ὀρὼντες ἀναμανθάνουσι. πολλὰ μὲν γὰρ ὀφθαλμοὶ τῶν ἀνθρωπείων ἡθῶν ἐρμηνεύουσι,
πολλὰ δὲ ἐν ὄφρυσι καὶ παρειαῖς κεῖται γνωμα-
τεύειν τε καὶ θεωρεῖν, ἀφ' ὧν σοφοὶ τε καὶ φυσικοὶ ἄνδρες, ὅσπερ ἐν κατόπτρῳ εἰδωλα, τοὺς νοῦς τῶν ἀνθρώπων διαθεώνται. μεγάλων γὰρ δὴ ἀξιομενῆς φιλοσοφίας ἐνταύθα, καὶ τιμὴν τοῦτον παρ' Ἰνδοῖς ἐχωντο, ἀνάγκη πάσα ἐκβασανίζεσθαι τε τοὺς ἐπ' αὐτὴν ἱόντας ἐλέγχοις τε ὑποβεβλη-
σθαι μυρίοις. ὡς μὲν δὴ ἐπὶ διδασκάλους αὐτὸ ποιούμεθα καὶ ἐς δοκιμασίαν ἡμῖν τὸ φιλοσοφεῖν ἥκει, σαφῶς εἰρήκα, τούμον δὲ ὅδε ἔχει.

XXXI

CAP. XXXI
'Εγὼ μὲν πάππου βασιλέως ἐγενόμην, ὅτι ἔτι
μοι ὀμῶνυμος, πατρός δὲ ἰδιώτων καταλειφθεῖς
γὰρ κομιδὴ νέος ἐπίπτος οἱ μὲν αὐτῷ ἐγένοντο
δύο τῶν ἐγγεγενῶν κατὰ τοὺς τῶν Ἰνδῶν νόμους,
ἐπραττόν δὲ ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ τὰ βασιλικὰ οὐ χρη-
στῶς, μὰ τὸν Ἡλιον, οὐδὲ ἕξυμμέτρως, ὅθεν
βαρεῖς τοῖς ὑπηκόοις ἐφαίνοντο καὶ ἡ ἄρχη
κακῶς ἦκον. Ἐξυπάντασιν οὖν ἔτι αὐτοῦ τῶν
δυνατῶν τινὲς ἐπιτίθενται σφισιν ἐν ἔορτῇ καὶ
196.
LIFE OF APOLLONIUS, BOOK II

lived, and if this officer lies or allows himself to be deceived, he is condemned by the law and forbidden ever to hold another office, on the ground that he has counterfeited a man's life. But the particulars of the youths themselves are duly learnt by inspection of them. For in many cases a man's eyes reveal the secrets of his character, and in many cases there is material for forming a judgment and appraising his value in his eyebrows and cheeks, for from these features the dispositions of people can be detected by wise and scientific men, as images are seen in a looking-glass. For seeing that philosophy is highly esteemed in this country, and it is held in honour by the Indians, it is absolutely necessary that those who take to it should be tested and subjected to a thousand modes of proof. That then we proceed thus in the case of teachers, and put their philosophical aptitude to a test, I have clearly explained; and now I will relate to you my own history.

XXXI

My grandfather was king, and had the same name as myself; but my father was a private person. For he was left quite young, and two of his relations were appointed his guardians in accordance with the laws of the Indians. But they did not carry on the king's government honestly on his behalf. No, by the Sun, but so unfairly that their subjects found their regime oppressive and the government fell into bad repute. A conspiracy then was formed against them by some of the magnates, who attacked them
Κτείνουσι τῷ Ἰνδῷ θύντας, αὐτοὶ τε ἐπεστηθήσαν
tes τῷ ἄρχειν ξυνέσχον τὰ κοινά. δεῖσαντες οὖν
οἱ ξυγγενεῖς περὶ τῶν πατρῶν ἐκκαίδεκα ἔτη
γεγονότι πέμπουσιν αὐτὸν ὑπὲρ τὸν ὜φασιν παρὰ
tὸν ἐκεῖ βασιλέα. πλείονων δὲ ἡ ἐγὼ ἄρχει καὶ
εὐδαίμων ἡ χώρα παρὰ πολὺ τῆς ἐνταῦθα. βουλο-
μένου δ' αὐτὸν τοῦ βασιλέως παῖδα ποιεῖσθαι,
tοτεῖ μὲν παρητῆσατο φήσας μὴ φιλονεικεῖν τῇ
τύχῃ ἀφηρημένη αὐτὸν τῷ ἄρχειν, ἔδειξα δ' αὐτοῦ
ξυγχωρησάι οἱ φιλοσοφῆσαι βαδίσαντι παρὰ
tοὺς σοφοὺς, καὶ γὰρ ἀν καὶ ῥᾴδον καρτηρῆσαι τὰ
ὁικοι κακά. βουλομένου δὲ τοῦ βασιλέως καὶ
κατάγειν αὐτὸν ἐπὶ τὴν πατρίδα ἄρχην, "εἰ
γνησίως," ἔφη, "φιλοσοφοῦντα αἰσθητοι, κάταγε, εἰ
δὲ μή, ἐὰ με οὕτως ἔχειν," αὐτὸς οὖν ὁ βασιλεὺς
ἡκὼν παρὰ τοὺς σοφοὺς μεγάλων ἀν ἔφη παρ'
αὐτῶν τυχεῖν, εἰ τοῦ παιδός ἐπιμεληθείεν γενναίον
τὴν φύσιν ἔδω ὄντος, οἱ δὲ κατιδόντες τι ἐν αὐτῷ
πλέον ἱσπάσαντο προσδούναι οἱ τῆς αὐτῶν
σοφίας, καὶ προθύμως ἐπαίδευσον προσκείμενον
πάντω τῷ μανθάνειν. ἐβδόμῳ δὲ ἔτει νοσῶν ὁ
βασιλεὺς, ἄτη δὴ καὶ ἐτελεύτα, μεταπέμπτεται
αὐτὸν καὶ κοινωνία χῶς ἀποφαίνει τῷ νῦν,
tὴν τε βυγατέρα ὑμολογεῖ πρὸς ὅραν οὕτων, ὁ δὲ,
ἐπείδη τὸν τοῦ βασιλέως νῦν εἶδε κολάκων καὶ
οἶνου καὶ τῶν τοιούτων κακῶν ἐττω μέστώ τε
ὑποψιῶν πρὸς αὐτῶν, "σὺ μέν," ἔφη, "ταῦτ' ἔχε
198
at a festival and slew them when they were sacrificing to the river Indus. The conspirators then seized upon the reins of government and held the State together. Now my father's kinsmen entertained apprehensions for him, because he was not yet sixteen years of age, so they sent him across the Hyphasis to the king there. And he has more subjects than I have, and his country is much more fertile than this one. This monarch wished to adopt him, but this my father declined on the ground that he would not struggle with fate that had robbed him of his kingdom; but he besought him to allow him to take his way to the sages and become a philosopher, for he said that this would make it easier for him to bear the reverses of his house. The king however being anxious to restore him to his father's kingdom, my father said: "If you see that I am become a genuine philosopher, then restore me; but if not, let me remain as I am." The king accordingly went in person to the sages, and said that he would lie under great obligation to them if they would take care of a youth who already showed such nobility of character, and they, discerning in him something out of the common run, were delighted to impart to him their wisdom, and were glad to educate him when they saw how addicted he was to learning. Now seven years afterwards the king fell sick, and at the very moment when he was dying, he sent for my father, and appointed him co-heir in the government with his own son, and promised his daughter in marriage to him as she was already of marriageable age. And my father, since he saw that the king's son was the victim of flatterers and of wine and of such like vices, and was also full of suspicions of himself, said to
καὶ τῆς ἀρχῆς ἀπάσης ἐμφοροῦ, καὶ γὰρ εὐθῆς μηδὲ τὴν προσήκουσαν ἐαυτῷ βασιλείαν κτήσασθαι δυνηθέντα θρασέως δοκεῖν ἐπὶ τὴν μὴ προσήκουσαν ἥκειν, ἐμοὶ δὲ τὴν ἀδελφήν δίδου, τοῦτι γὰρ μόνον ἀπόχρη μοι τῶν σῶν." καὶ λαβὼν τὸν γάμον ἑξῆ πλησίον τῶν σοφῶν ἐν κόμαις ἐπὶ τὰ εὐδαιμοσιν, ἃς ἐπέδωκε τῇ ἀδελφῇ ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐς ζώνην. γίνομαι τούτων ἐγὼ τοῦ γάμου τούτου καὶ μὲ ν πατὴρ τὰ Ἑλλήνων παιδεύσας ἁγεί παρὰ τοὺς σοφοὺς πρὸ ἡλικίας ἡσυχίας, δάδεκα γὰρ μοι τότε ἢν ἐτη, οί δὲ ἑτέροις ἐσα καὶ ἑαυτῶν παῖδα, σὺς γὰρ ἂν ὑποδέξονται τὴν Ἑλλήνων φωνὴν εἴδοτας, ἀγαπώσι μᾶλλον, ὅσ ἐς τὸ ὁμόθεσ αὐτοῖς ἢδη προσήκουσας.

XXXII

Ἀποθανόντων δὲ μοι καὶ τῶν γονέων οὐ μετα-
πολυ ἄλληλων, αὐτοὶ με βαδίσαντα ἐπὶ τὰς κόμαις
ἐκέλευσαν ἐπιμεληθῆναι τῶν ἐμαυτῶν γεγονότα
ἐννεακάδεκα ἐτη. τὰς μὲν οὖν κόμαις ἄφηρτό
με ἢδη ὁ χρηστὸς θεῖος καὶ οὐδὲ τὰ γηδιά μοι
ὑπέλιπε τὰ κεκτημένα τῷ πατρί, πάντα γὰρ τῇ
ἔαυτον ἄρχη προσήκειν αὐτῇ, ἐμε δὲ ἃν μεγάλων
παρ᾽ αὐτοῦ τυχεῖν, εἰ με εἴον ξῆν. ἔρανον οὖν
ξυλλεξάμενοι παρὰ τῶν τῆς μητρὸς ἀπελευθέρων
ἀκολούθους εἶχον τέτταρας. καὶ μοι ἀναγιγνώ-
σκοῦτι τοὺς Ἡρακλείδας τὸ δρᾶμα, ἐπέστη τις
ἐντεῦθεν ἐπιστολὴν φέρων παρὰ ἄνδρος ἐπιτηδεῖον
τῷ πατρί, ὅσ με ἐκέλευσε διαβάσαντα τὸν 'Ὑδραώτην
200
him: "Do you keep all this and enjoy the whole Empire as your own; for it is ridiculous that one who could not even keep the kingdom which belonged to him should presume to meddle with one which does not; but give me your sister, for this is all I want of yours." So having obtained her in marriage he lived hard by the sages in seven fertile villages which the king bestowed upon his sister as her pin-money. I then am the issue of this marriage, and my father after teaching me Greek brought me to the sages at an age, somewhat too early perhaps, for I was only twelve at the time, but they brought me up like their own son; for any that they admit knowing the Greek tongue they are especially fond of, because they consider that in virtue of the similarity of his disposition he already belongs to themselves.

XXXII

And when my parents had died, which they did almost together, the sages bade me repair to the villages and look after my own affairs, for I was now nineteen years of age. But, alas, my good uncle had already taken away the villages, and didn’t even leave me the few acres my father had acquired; for he said that the whole of them belonged to his kingdom, and that I should get more than I deserved if he spared my life. I accordingly raised a subscription among my mother’s freedmen, and kept four retainers. And one day when I was reading the play called "The Children of Hercules," a man presented himself from my own country bringing a letter from a person devoted to my father, who urged me to cross
FLAVIUS PHILEOSTRATUS

CAP. XXXII
ποταμὸν ἐξυγγίγνεσθαι οἱ περὶ τῆς ἀρχῆς τῆς ἐνταῦθα, πολλὰς γὰρ ἐλπίδας εἶναι μοι ἀνακτήσασθαι αὐτὴν μὴ ἐλινύοντε. τὸ μὲν δὴ δράμα θεῶν τις οἱμαί έπὶ νοῦν ἡγαγε καὶ εἰπόμενη τῇ φήμῃ, διαβάς δὲ τῶν ποταμῶν τῶν μὲν ἐτερον τῶν βεβιασμένων ἐς τὴν ἀρχὴν τεθυνάμεθα ἡκοῦσα, τὸν δὲ ἐτερον εὖ τοὺς βασιλείους πολιορκεῖσθαι τούτοις, ἐξώρουν δὴ ἐξυπέρανον καὶ βοῶν πρὸς τοὺς ἐν ταῖς κώμαις, δι' ὅν ἐστειχοῦν, ὡς ὁ τοῦ δείνος έχην νῖς καὶ ἐπὶ τὴν ἀρχὴν τὴν ἐμαυτὴν ἵναμι, οἱ δὲ χαίροντες τε καὶ ἀστυαζόμενοι μὲ προύπεμπτῳ παραπλησίου ἡγούμενοι τῷ πάππῳ, ἐγχειρίδια τε ἡν αὐτοῖς καὶ τόξα, καὶ πλείους ἀεὶ ἐγγυνόμεθα, καὶ προσεδόντα ταῖς πύλαις οὕτω τι ἄσμενοι ἐδέξαντο οἱ ἐνταῦθα, ὡς ἀπὸ τοῦ βωμοῦ τοῦ Ἡλίου δάδας ἄψαμενοι πρὸ πυλῶν τε ἥκειν καὶ ἡγεῖσθαι δεύρο ἐφυμοῦντες πολλὰ τῷ πατρὶ καὶ τῷ πάππῳ, τὸν δὲ ἐσω κηφήνα πέριξ τὸ τεῖχος ἐκλήσαν καίτων ἐμοῦ παραίτουμένου μὴ τοιοῦτο τρόπῳ ἀποθανεῖν αὐτὸν.

XXXIII

'Τοπολαβῶν οὖν ὁ Ἄπολλόνιος, "Ἡρακλείδων," ἔφη, "κάθοδον ἀτεχνώς διελήλυθας, καὶ ἐπανετέοι οἱ θεοί τῆς διανοίας, ὅτι γενναίοι ἄνδρες ἐπὶ τὰ ἔαυτον στείχουσι ξυμήραντο τῆς καθόδου. ἀλλ' ἐκεῖνο μοι περὶ τῶν σοφῶν εἶπέ' ὡς καὶ ὑπὸ Ἀλεξάνδροι ποτὲ ἐγένοντο οὕτωι καὶ ἀναχθέντες.
the river Hydraotes and confer with him about my present kingdom; for he said there was a good prospect of my recovering it, if I wavered not. I cannot but think that some god set me on reading this drama at the moment, and I followed the omen; and having crossed the river I learnt that one of the usurpers of the kingdom was dead, and that the other was besieged in this very palace. Accordingly I hurried forward, and proclaimed to the inhabitants of the villages through which I passed that I was the son of so and so, naming my father, and that I was come to take possession of my own kingdom; but they received me with open arms and escorted me, recognising my resemblance to my grandfather, and they had daggers and weapons, and our numbers increased from day to day. And when I approached the gates the population received me with such enthusiasm that they snatched up torches off the altar of the Sun and came before the gates and escorted me hither with many hymns in praise of my father and grandfather. But the drone that was within they walled up, although I protested against his being put to such a death."

XXXIII

Here Apollonius interrupted and said: "You have exactly played the part of the restored sons of Hercules in the play, and praised be the gods who have helped so noble a man to come by his own and restored you by their providential intervention. But tell me this about these sages: were they not once actually subject to Alexander, and were they not brought before him
CAP. XXXIII

αὐτῷ περὶ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ ἐφιλοσόφησαν;” “Ὁξυ-
δράκαι,” ἔφη, “ἐκεῖνοι ἦσαν, τὸ δὲ ἔθνος τούτο ἐλευθεριάζει τε ἄει καὶ πολεμικῶς ἐξήρτυται,
σοφίαν τε μεταχειρίζεσθαι φασιν οὐδὲν χρηστῶν εἴδοτες· οἱ δὲ ἄτεχνοι σοφοὶ κεῖνται μὲν τοῦ Ὄφασιδος καὶ τοῦ Γάγγου μέσοι, τὴν δὲ χώραν ταῦτην οὖν ἐπήλθεν ὁ Ἀλέξανδρος, οὕτω που τὰ ἐν αὐτῇ δεῖσας, ἀλλ’, οἶμαι, τὰ ἱερὰ ἀπεσήμηνεν αὐτῷ. εἰ δὲ καὶ διέβη τὸν “Τφασιν καὶ τὴν περὶ αὐτοὺς γῆν ἡδυνήθη ἐλείν, ἀλλὰ τὴν γε τύρσιν, ἂν ἐκεῖνοι κατοικοῦσιν, οὔδ’ ἂν μυρίους μὲν Ἀχιλλέας, τρισμυρίους δὲ Ἀλαντας ἄγων ποτὲ ἐξειρώσατο· οὐ γὰρ μάχονται τοῖς προσελθοῦσιν, ἀλλὰ διοισιμίαις τε καὶ σκηπτοῖς βάλλοντες ἀποκρούονται σφᾶς ἱεροῖ καὶ θεοφιλεῖς ὄντες· τοῦ γοῦν Ἡρακλέα τὸν Ἀυγύπ-
tιον καὶ τὸν Διόνυσον ἕξν ὅπλοις διαδραμόντας τὸ Ἄιδων ἔθνος φασὶ μὲν ποτὲ ἐλάσαι ἐπ’ αὐτοὺς ἀμα-
μυχανάς τε παλαιμήσασθαι καὶ τοῦ χωρίου ἀπο-
πειράσθαι, οἱ δὲ ἀντιπράττειν οὐδέν, ἀλλ’ ἀτρε-
μεῖν, ὡς ἐκεῖνος ἐφαίνοντο, ἐπεὶ δ’ αὐτοὶ προσή-
σαν, πρηστῆρες αὐτοὺς ἀπεώσαντο καὶ βροντάι-
κάτω στρεφόμεναι καὶ ἐμπίπτουσι τοῖς ὅπλοις,
τὴν τε ἄσπιδα χρυσῆν οὖσαν ἀποβαλεῖν ἐκεῖ-
λέγεται ὁ Ἡρακλῆς, καὶ πεποίηται αὐτὴν ἀνά-
θημα οἱ σοφοὶ διὰ τῇ τὴν τοῦ Ἡρακλέους δόξαν,
διὰ τὸ ἐκτύπωμα τῆς ἄσπιδος· αὐτός γὰρ 
πεποίηται ὁ Ἡρακλῆς ὁρίζων τὰ Γάδειρα καὶ τὰ ὅρη στήλας ποιοῦμενος τὸν τε Ὅκεανόν ἐς τὰ ἔσω

204
to philosophise about the heavens?" "Those were the Oxydrakae," he said, "but this race has always been independent and well equipped for war; and they say that they attempted, yet never acquired any real knowledge of wisdom. But the genuine sages live between the Hyphasis and the Ganges, in a country which Alexander never reached; not I imagine because he was afraid of what was in it, but, I think, because the omens warned him against it. But if he had crossed the Hyphasis, and had been able to take the surrounding country, he could certainly never have taken possession of their castle in which they live, not even if he had had ten thousand like Achilles, and thirty thousand like Ajax behind him; for they do not do battle with those who approach them, but they repulse them with prodigies and thunderbolts which they send forth, for they are holy men and beloved of the gods. It is related, anyhow, that Hercules of Egypt and Dionysus after they had overrun the Indian people with their arms, at last attacked them in company, and that they constructed engines of war, and tried to take the place by assault; but the sages, instead of taking the field against them, lay quiet and passive, as it seemed to the enemy; but as soon as the latter approached they were driven off by rockets of fire and thunderbolts which were hurled obliquely from above and fell upon their armour. It was on that occasion, they say, that Hercules lost his golden shield, and the sages dedicated it as an offering, partly out of respect for Hercules’ reputation, and partly because of the reliefs upon the shield. For in these Hercules is represented fixing the frontier of the world at Gadira, and turning the
FLAVIUS PHiloSTRATUS

CAP. XXXII ἐπιστώμενος, οὖν δηλοῦται μὴ τὸν Ὑηβαῖον Ἡρακλέα, τὸν δὲ Ἁγήστριον ἐπὶ τὰ Γάδειρα ἔλθεῖν καὶ ὀριστὴν γενέσθαι τῆς γῆς.”

XXXIV


XXXV

CAP. XXXV Τοιαύτα διαλεχθέντες, ἀνεπαύσαντο, ἐπεὶ δὲ ἡμέρα ὑπεφαίνετο, αὐτὸς ὁ βασιλεὺς ἀφίκετο ἐς τὸ δωμάτιον, ὃ ἐνεκάθευσον οἱ περὶ τὸν Ἀπολλόνιον, καὶ τὸν σκίμποςα ἐπιψηλαφήςας προσεὶπτέ 206
LIFE OF APOLLONIUS, BOOK II

mountains into pillars, and confining the ocean within its bounds. Thence it is clear that it was not the Theban Hercules, but the Egyptian one, that came to Gadira, and fixed the limits of the world."

XXXIV

While they were thus talking, the strain of the hymn sung to the flute fell upon their ears, and Apollonius asked the king what was the meaning of their ode. "The Indians," he answered, "sing their admonitions to the king, at the moment of his going to bed; and they pray that he may have good dreams, and rise up propitious and affable towards his subjects." "And how," said Apollonius, "do you, O king, feel in regard to this matter? For it is yourself I suppose that they honour with their pipes." "I don't laugh at them," he said, "for I must allow it because of the law, although I do not require any admonition of the kind: for in so far as a king behaves himself with moderation and integrity, he will bestow, I imagine, favours on himself rather than on his subjects."

XXXV

After this conversation they laid themselves down to repose; but when the day dawned, the king himself went to the chamber in which Apollonius and his companions were sleeping, and gently stroking the bed he addressed the sage, and asked him what

208
he was thinking about. "For," he said, "I don't imagine you are asleep, since you drink water and despise wine." Said the other: "Then you don't think that those who drink water go to sleep?"

"Yes," said the king, "they sleep, but with a very light sleep, which just sits upon the tips of their eyelids, as we say, but not upon their minds." "Nay with both do they sleep," said Apollonius, "and perhaps more with the mind than with the eyelids. For unless the mind is thoroughly composed, the eyes will not admit of sleep either. For note how madmen are not able to go to sleep because their mind leaps with excitement, and their thoughts run coursing hither and thither, so that their glances are full of fury and morbid impulse, like those of the dragons who never sleep. Since then, O king," he went on, "we have clearly intimated the use and function of sleep, and what it signifies for men, let us examine whether the drinker of water need sleep less soundly than the drunkard." "Do not quibble," said the king, "for if you put forward the case of a drunkard, he, I admit, will not sleep at all, for his mind is in a state of revel, and whirls him about and fills him with uproar. All, I tell you, who try to go to sleep when in drink seem to themselves to be rushed up on to the roof, and then to be dashed down to the ground, and to fall into a whirl, as they say happened to Ixion. Now I do not put the case of a drunkard, but of a man who has merely drunk wine, but remains sober; I wish to consider whether he will sleep, and how much better he will sleep than a man who drinks no wine."
Καλέσας οὖν ὁ Ἀπολλώνιος τὸν Δάμνιο, "πρὸς δεινὸν ἄνδρα," ἐφη, "ὁ λόγος καὶ σφόδρα γεγυμνασμένον τοῦ διαλέγεσθαι," "ὁρῶ," ἐφη, "καὶ τούτῳ ἵσως ἦν τὸ μελαμπτόν γιγαντεῖν. καμὲ δὲ πάνυ αἴρεῖ ὁ λόγος, διόν οἴρηκεν. ὅρα οὖν σοι ἀφυπνίσασθαι ἀποτελέσθαι αὐτὸν." ἀνακουφίσας οὖν τὴν κεφαλὴν ὁ Ἀπολλώνιος, "καὶ μὴν ὅσον," ἐφη, "πλεονεκτούμεν οἱ τὸ ὑδρῷ πίνουντες πρὸς τὸ κάθευδειν ἢδιον, ἐγὼ δηλώσω τοῦ γε σοῦ λόγου ἐχόμενος: ὥς μὲν γὰρ τετάρακται ἡ γνώμη τοῖς μεθύουσι καὶ μανικότερον διάκεινται, σαφῶς εἰρήκας, ὁρῶμεν γὰρ τοὺς μέθη κατεσχημένους διπτὰς μὲν σελήνας δοκοῦντας βλέπειν, δίττοις δὲ ἡλίους, τοὺς δὲ ἤττον πεπωκότας, κἂν πάνυ νήφωσιν, οὐδὲν μὲν τούτων ἠγουμένους, μεστοὺς δὲ εὐφροσύνης καὶ ἡδονῆς, ἡ δὲ προσπίπτει σφίσιν οὐδὲ εξειπραγίας πολλάκις, καὶ μελετῶσι δὲ οἱ τοιοῦτοι δίκας οὐδὲ φθειρῶμενοι πω ἐν δικαστηρίῳ, καὶ πλούτεων φασιν οὐδὲ δραχμῆς αὐτοῖς ἐνδοὺς υφής. ταύτα δὲ, ὁ βασιλεὺς, μανικὰ πάθη καὶ γὰρ αὐτὸ τὸ ἱδεσθαι διακινεῖ τὴν γνώμην καὶ πολλοὺς οἶδα τῶν σφόδρα ἠγουμένων εὗ πράττειν οὐδὲ καθεύδειν δυναμένους, ἀλλ' ἐκπηδῶντας τοῦ ὑπνοῦ, καὶ τούτῳ ἄν εἰη τὸ παρέχειν φροντίδας καὶ τάγαθα. ἔστι δὲ καὶ
XXXVI

Apollonius then summoned Damis, and said: "'Tis a clever man with whom we are discussing and one thoroughly trained in argument." "I see it is so," said Damis, "and perhaps this is what is meant by the phrase 'catching a Tartar.' But the argument excites me very much, of which he has delivered himself; so it is time for you to wake up and finish it." Apollonius then raised his head slightly and said: "Well I will prove, out of your own lips and following your own argument, how much advantage we who drink water have in that we sleep more sweetly. For you have clearly stated and admitted that the minds of drunkards are disordered and are in a condition of madness; for we see those who are under the spell of drink imagining that they see two moons at once and two suns, while those who have drunk less, even though they are quite sober, while they entertain no such delusions as these, are yet full of exultation and pleasure; and this fit of joy often falls upon them, even though they have not had any good luck, and men in such a condition will plead cases, although they never opened their lips before in a law-court, and they will tell you they are rich, although they have not a farthing in their pockets. Now these, O king, are the affections of a madman. For the mere pleasure of drinking disturbs their judgment, and I have known many of them who were so firmly convinced that they were well off, that they were unable to sleep, but leapt up in their slumbers, and this is the meaning of the saying that 'good fortune itself is a reason for being anxious.'
CAP XXXVI

φάρμακα ὑπνοῦ μεμηχανημένα τοῖς ἀνθρώποις, ὅν πιόντες τε καὶ ἀλευφάμενοι καθεύδουσιν ἐκτελοῦντες αὐτοὺς ὡσπερ ἀποθανόντες, ὅθεν μετὰ τῶν λήθης ἀνίστανται καὶ ἄλλοσε ποι μᾶλλον εἰσὶν ὡς ὁ ὑπέρ εἶναι δοκοῦσιν. ὅτι μὲν δὲ τὰ πινόμενα, μᾶλλον δὲ τὰ ἐπαντλουμένα τῇ ψυχῇ καὶ τῷ σώματι οὐ γνήσιον οὔδὲ οἰκεῖον ἐπεσάγεται τῶν ὑπνοῦ, ἀλλὰ ἡ βαθύν καὶ ἡμιοὐθήτα ἡ βραχύν καὶ διασπώμενον ὡς ὅ τῶν ἐντρεχόντων, κἂν χρηστά ἴ, ξυνθήσῃ τάχα, εἰ μὴ τὸ δύσερ μᾶλλον ἡ τὸ ἑρυτικὸν σπουδάζειν. οἱ δὲ ἔμοι ξυμπόται τὰ μὲν ὄντα ὀρόσιν ὡς ὄντα, τὰ δὲ οὐκ ὄντα οὐτ' ἀναγράφονσιν αὐτοῖς οὔθ ὑποτυποῦνται, κοῦφοι τε οὕτω ἐδοξαί, οὐδὲ μεστοὶ βλακείας οὐδὲ εὐθείας ἡ ἱλαρότεροι τοῦ προσήκοντος, ἀλλ' ἐφεστηκότες εἰσὶ καὶ λογισμοῦ πλέο, παραπλῆσιοι δεῖλης τε καὶ ὅποτε ἄγορὰ πλήθει, οὐ γὰρ νυστάζουσιν οὕτω, κἂν πόρρω τῶν νυκτῶν σπουδάζωσιν. οὐ γὰρ ἔξωθει αὐτοὺς ὃ ὑποῦς ὡσπερ δεσπότης βρίσας ἐς τὸν αὐχένα διευωλμένον ὑπὸ τοῦ οἴνου, ἀλλ' ἐλεύθερος τε καὶ ὅρθοι φαινονται, καταστράβοντες δὲ καθαρὰ τῇ ψυχῇ δέχονται τὸν ὑπνοῦ οὐτε ὑπὸ τῶν εὐπραγιῶν ἀνακουφιζόμενοι αὐτοῦ οὐτε ὑπὸ κακοπραγίας τίνος ἐκθρώσκοντες. ἔξωκερας γὰρ πρὸς ἄμφω τάντα ψυχή νήφουσα καὶ ἐνετέρου τῶν πάθων ἦττων, ὅθεν καθεύδει ἦδιστα καὶ ἀλυπότατα μη ἐξουσιωθεὶ τοῦ ὑπνοῦ.
Men have also devised sleeping draughts, by drinking or anointing themselves with which, people at once stretch themselves out and go to sleep as if they were dead; but when they wake up from such sleep it is with a sort of forgetfulness, and they imagine that they are anywhere rather than where they are. Now these draughts are not exactly drunk, but I would rather say that they drench the soul and body; for they do not induce any sound or proper sleep, but the deep coma of a man half dead, or the light and distracted sleep of men haunted by phantoms, even though they be wholesome ones; and you will, I think, agree with me in this, unless you are disposed to quibble rather than argue seriously. But those who drink water, as I do, see things as they really are, and they do not record in fancy things that are not; and they were never found to be giddy, nor full of drowsiness, or of silliness, nor unduly elated; but they are wide awake and thoroughly rational, and always the same, whether late in the evening or early in the morning when the market is crowded; for these men never nod, even though they pursue their studies far into the night. For sleep does not drive them forth, pressing down like a slave-holder upon their necks, that are bowed down by the wine; but you find them free and erect, and they go to bed with a clear, pure soul and welcome sleep, and are neither buoyed up by the bubbles of their own private luck, nor scared out of their wits by any adversity. For the soul meets both alternatives with equal calm, if it be sober and not overcome by either feeling; and that is why it can sleep a delightful sleep untouched by the sorrows which startle others from their couches.
CAP. XXXVII. Καὶ μὴν καὶ τὸ μαντικὸν τὸ ἐκ τῶν ὀνειράτων, οἱ θείαται τῶν ἀνθρωπίνων δοκεῖ, ῥῶν διορὰ μὴ ἐξυντεθολωμένη ὑπὸ τοῦ οἴνου, ἀλλὰ ἀκήρατος δεχόμενη αὐτὸ καὶ περιαθροῦσα· οἱ γοῦν ἔσχησαν τῶν ὦσεων, οὓς ὀνειροπόλους οἱ ποιηταὶ καλοῦσιν, οὐκ ἂν ὑποκρίνοιτο ὦσιν οὐδεμίαν μὴ πρῶτον ἐρόμενοι τὸν καίρον, ἐν ὃ εἶδεν. ἄν μὲν γὰρ ἔρος ἦ καὶ τοῦ περὶ τὸν ὀρθὸν ὑπὸν, ἐπιμβάλλοντας αὐτὴν ὡς υγιῶς μαντευμένης τῆς ψυχῆς, ἐπειδὰν ἀπορρύθησαν τὸν οἴνον, εἰ γὰρ πρῶτον ὑπὸν ἢ μέσας νύκτας, ὅτε βεβυθισταὶ τε καὶ ἐξυντε-θόλωται ἔτι ὑπὸ τοῦ οἴνου, παραίτησαν τὴν ὑπόκρησιν σοφοῖς ὦντες. ὡς δὲ καὶ τοῖς θεοῖς δοκεῖ ταῦτα καὶ τὸ χρῆσμᾶδες ἐν ταῖς νηφούσαις ψυχαῖς τίθενται, σαφῶς δηλώσω ἐγένετο, ὁ βασιλεὺς, παρ' Ἑλλήσσων Ἀρμιάρεως ἀνὴρ μάντις. "οἶδα," εἶπε, "λέγεις γὰρ που τὸν τοῦ Οἰκέλους, ὃν ἐκ Θηβῶν ἐπαινῶν ἐπεσπάσατο ἡ γῆ ζώντα." "οὔτος, ὁ βασιλεὺς," ἔφη, "μαντευόμενος ἐν τῇ Ἀττικῇ νῦν ὀνείρατα ἐπάγει τοῖς χρωμένοις, καὶ λαβόντες οἱ ἱερεῖς τῶν χρησίμουν σίτου τε εἴργοντι μιᾶν ἡμέραν καὶ οἴνου τρεῖς, ἴα ἀδαμ-πούσῃ τῇ ψυχῆ τῶν λογίων σπάσῃ· εἰ δὲ ὁ οἴνος.

214
And more than this, as a faculty of divination by means of dreams, which is the divinest and most godlike of human faculties, the soul detects the truth all the more easily when it is not muddied by wine, but accepts the message unstained and scans it carefully. Anyhow, the explainers of dreams and visions, those whom the poets call interpreters of dreams, will never undertake to explain any vision to anyone without having first asked the time when it was seen. For if it was at dawn and in the sleep of morning-tide, they calculate its meaning on the assumption that the soul is then in a condition to divine soundly and healthily, because by then it has cleansed itself of the stains of wine. But if the vision was seen in the first sleep or at midnight, when the soul is still immersed in the lees of wine and muddied thereby, they decline to make any suggestions, if they are wise. And that the gods also are of this opinion, and that they commit the faculty of oracular response to souls which are sober, I will clearly show. There was, O king, a seer among the Greeks called Amphiaraus.” “I know,” said the other; “for you allude, I imagine, to the son of Oecles, who was swallowed up alive by the earth on his way back from Thebes.” “This man, O king,” said Apollonius, “still divines in Attica, inducing dreams in those who consult him, and the priests take a man who wishes to consult him, and they prevent his eating for one day, and from drinking wine for three, in order that he may imbibe the oracles with his soul in a condition of utter transparence. But if wine were
FLAVIUS PHILOSTRATUS

CAP. XXXVII

ἀγαθὸν ἢν τοῦ ὑπνοῦ φάρμακον, ἐκέλευσεν ἃν ὁ σοφὸς Ἀμφιάρεως τοὺς θεοὺς τὸν ἐναντίον ἐσκευασμένους τρόπου καὶ οἶνου μεστούς, ὁσπερ ἀμφορέας, ἐς τὸ ἄδυτον αὐτῷ φέρεσθαι. πολλὰ δὲ καὶ μαντεία λέγοιμι ἀν εὐδόκιμα παρ’ Ἔλλησι τε καὶ βαρβάροις, ἐν οἷς ὁ ἱερεὺς ὑδατος, ἀλλ’ οὐχὶ οἶνου σπάσας ἀποφθέγγεται τὰ ἐκ τοῦ τριπόδος. θεοφόρητον δὴ κἂμε ἡγοῦ καὶ πάντας, ὁ βασιλεῦ, τοὺς τὸ ὁδόρ πίνοντας νυμφόληπτοι γὰρ ἡμεῖς καὶ βάκχοι τοῦ νῆφεων." "ποιήσῃ σοῦν." ἐφη, "ὁ Ἀπολλώνιος, καὶ μὲθυσότην;" "εἰπὲρ μὴ φορτικὸς," εἶπε, "τοῖς ὑπηκόοις δόξεις φιλοσοφία γὰρ περὶ βασιλεὺ ἄιδρι ξύμμετρος μὲν καὶ ὑπανεμεινθαθαια θαυμαστὴν ἐργάζεται κράσιν, ὁσπερ ἐν σοὶ διαφαίνεται, ἡ δ’ ἀκριβῆς καὶ ὑπερείνουσα φορτική τε, ὁ βασιλεῦ, καὶ ὑπερεντέρα τῆς ὑμετέρας σκηνῆς φαίνεται καὶ τύφοι δὲ αὐτὸ τι ἄν ἔχειν ἡγοῦντο βάσκανοι."

XXXVIII

CAP. XXXVIII

Ταύτα διαλεξθέντες, καὶ γὰρ ἡμέρα ἡδὴ ἑτύγχανεν, ἐς τὸ ἔξω προῆλθον. καὶ ξύνεις ὁ Ἀπολλώνιος, ὥς χρηματίζειν δέοι τὸν βασιλέα πρεσβείας τε καὶ τοὺς τοιούτους, "σὺ μέν," ἐφη, "ὁ βασιλεῦ, τὰ προσήκοντα τῇ ἀρχῇ πράττε, ἐμὲ δὲ τὸν καιρὸν τούτον ἄνες τῷ Ἑλλω, δεῖ γὰρ με τὴν εἰθισμένην εὐχὴν εὐξασθαι." "καὶ ἀκούοι γε εὐχομένου," ἐφη, "χαριεῖται γὰρ πᾶσιν, ὅποσοι τῇ σοφίᾳ τῇ 216
a good drug of sleep, then the wise Amphiaraus would have bidden his votaries to adopt the opposite regimen, and would have had them carried into his shrine as full of wine as leathern flagons. And I could mention many oracles, held in repute by Greeks and barbarians alike, where the priest utters his responses from the tripod after imbibing water and not wine. So you may consider me also as a fit vehicle of the god, O king, along with all who drink water. For we are rapt by the nymphs and are bacchantic revellers in sobriety.” “Well, then,” said the king, “you must make me too, O Apollonius, a member of your religious brotherhood.” “I would do so,” said the other, “provided only you will not be esteemed vulgar and held cheap by your subjects. For in the case of a king a philosophy that is at once moderate and indulgent makes a good mixture, as is seen in your own case; but an excess of rigour and severity would seem vulgar, O king, and beneath your august station; and it might be construed by the envious as due to pride.”

XXXVIII

When they had thus conversed, for by this time it was daylight, they went out into the open. And Apollonius, understanding that the king had to give audience to embassies and such-like, said: “You then, O king, must attend to the business of state, but let me go and devote this hour to the Sun, for I must needs offer up to him my accustomed prayer.” “And I pray he may hear your prayer,” said the king, “for he will bestow his grace on all who find pleasure
CAP. XXXVII  σὴ χαίρουσιν· ἐγώ δὲ περιμενῶ σε ἐπανιόντα, καὶ 
γὰρ δικάσαι τινὰς χρὴ δίκας, αἰς παρατυχῶν τὰ 
μέγιστά με ὀνήσεις.

XXXIX

CAP. XXXIX Ἐπανελθὼν οὖν προκεχωρηκυίας ἦδη τῆς ἡμέρας 
ὁρῶν περὶ ὅν εἴδικασεν, οὐ δὲ, “τὴμερον,” ἔφη, 
“οὐκ εἴδικασα, τὰ γὰρ ἱερὰ οὐ ξυνεχώρει μοι.” 
ὑπολαβὼν οὖν ὁ Ἀπολλώνιος, “ἐφ’ ἱερὸς οὖν,” 
ἔφη, “ποιεῖσθε καὶ ταῦτα, ὅσπερ τὰς ἐξόδους τε 
καὶ τὰς στρατείας;” “νὴ Δὶ,” εἶπε, “καὶ γὰρ 
ἐνταῦθα κίνδυνος, εἰ ὁ δικάζων ἀπενεχθεῖ γνῷ τοῦ 
eὐθέος.” εὐ λέγειν τῷ Ἀπολλώνιῳ ἔδοξε, καὶ 
ἡρετο αὐτὸν πάλιν, τίς εἴη, ἢν δικάσοι δίκην, 
“ὁρῶ γὰρ,” εἶπεν, “ἐφεστηκότα σε καὶ ἀποροῦντα, 
οτη ψηφίσαιο.” “ὁμολογῶ,” ἔφη, “ἀπορεῖν, οἴθεν 
ξύμβουλον ποιοῦμαι σε ἀπέδοτο μὲν γὰρ τις 
ἐτέρῳ γῆν, ἐν ἧθεσαυρὸς ἀπέκειτο τὰς οὐπω 
δῆλος, χρόνῳ δὲ ὑστερον ἢ γῆ ῥαγεῖσα χρυσοῦ 
tina ἀνέδειξε θήκην, ἢν φησί μὲν ἐαυτῷ προσήκειν 
μᾶλλον ὁ τὴν γῆν ἀποδόμενος, καὶ γὰρ οὐδὲ ἀν 
ἀποδόσθαι τὴν γῆν, εἰ προύμαθεν, ὅτι βίον ἐπ’ 
αὐτῇ ἔχοι, ὁ πριάμενος δὲ αὐτὸς ἄξιοι πεπάσθαι, 
ἀ ἐν τῇ λοιπὸν ἐαυτοῦ γῆ εὕρε· καὶ δίκαιος μὲν ὁ 
ἄμφοιν λόγος, εὐθῆς δ’ ἂν ἐγὼ φανοῦμην, εἰ 
κελεύσαμι ἅμφω νείμασθαι τὸ χρυσίον, τούτω
218
in your wisdom; but I will wait for you until you return, for I have to decide some cases in which your presence will very greatly help me."

XXXIX

Apollonius then returned, when the day was already far advanced, and asked him about the cases which he was judging; but he answered: "To-day I have not judged any, for the omens did not allow me." Apollonius then replied and said: "It is the case then that you consult the omens in such cases as these, just as you do when you are setting out on a journey or a campaign." "Yes, by Zeus," he said, "for there is a risk in this case of one who is a judge straying from the right line." Apollonius felt that what he said was true, and asked him again what the suit was which he had to decide; "For I see," he said, "that you have given your attention to it and are perplexed what verdict to give." "I admit," said the king, "that I am perplexed; and that is why I want your advice; for one man has sold to another land, in which there lay a treasure as yet undiscovered, and some time afterwards the land, being broken up, revealed a certain chest, which the person who sold the land says belongs to him rather than to the other, for that he would never have sold the land, if he had known beforehand that he had a fortune thereon; but the purchaser claims that he acquired everything that he found in land, which thenceforth was his. And both their contentions are just; and I shall seem ridiculous if I order them
γὰρ ἂν καὶ γραῦς διαίτηρη." ὑπολαβὼν οὖν ὁ Ἀπολλώνιος, "ὡς μὲν οὗ φιλοσόφω," ἐφη, "τῶ ἀνδρεῖ, δῆλοι τὸ περὶ χρυσίου διαφέρεσθαι σφᾶς, ἀριστα δ' ἂν μοι δικάσαι δόξεις ὡδὲ ἐνθυμηθείς, ὡς οἱ θεοὶ πρῶτον μὲν ἐπιμέλειαι ποιοῦνται τῶν ἕυν ἀρετῆς φιλοσοφοῦντων, δεύτερον δὲ τῶν ἀναμαρτητῶν τε καὶ μηδέν πώποτε ἀδικεῖν δοξάντων. διδόασι δὲ τοῖς μὲν φιλοσοφοῦσι διαγιγνώσκειν εὐ τὰ θεῖα τε καὶ τὰ ἁνθρώπεια, τοῖς δ’ ἄλλως χρηστοῖς βίοιν ἀποχρώντα, ὡς μὴ χητεῖ ποτὲ τῶν ἀναγκαίων ἄδικοι γένονται δοκεῖ δὴ μοι, βασίλεισι, καθάπερ ἐπὶ τρυπάνης ἀντικρίναι τούτοις καὶ τῶν ἁμφοῖν ἀναθεωρῆσαι βίον, οὐ γὰρ ἂν μοι δοκοῦσιν οἱ θεοὶ τῶν μὲν ἀφελέσθαι καὶ τῆν γῆν, εἰ μὴ φαύλος ἢν, τῷ δ’ αὖ καὶ τὰ ὑπὸ τῆ γῆ δούναι, εἰ μὴ βελτίων ἢν τοῖς ἀποδομένου." ἀφίκοντο ἐς τὴν ὑστεραίαν δικασόμενοι ἄμφω, καὶ ὁ μὲν ἀποδόμενοι ύβριστής τε ἡλέγχετο καὶ θυσίας ἐκλευνότας, ἄς ἐδεί τοῖς ἐν τῇ γῇ θεοῖς θύειν, ὁ δὲ ἐπιεικὴς τε ἐφαίνετο καὶ ὀσιώτατα θεραπεύων τοὺς θεοὺς. ἐκράτησεν οὖν ἡ τοῦ Ἀπολλωνίου γνώμη καὶ ἀπῆλθεν ὁ χρηστὸς ὡς παρὰ τῶν θεῶν ταύτα ἔχων.
to share the gold between them, for any old woman could settle the matter in that way." Apollonius thereupon replied as follows: "The fact that they are quarrelling about gold shows that these two men are no philosophers; and you will, in my opinion, give the best verdict if you bear this in mind, that the gods attach the first importance and have most care for those who live a life of philosophy together with moral excellence, and only pay secondary attention to those who have committed no faults and were never yet found unjust. Now they entrust to philosophers the task of rightly discerning things divine and human as they should be discerned, but to those who merely are of good character they give enough to live upon, so that they may never be rendered unjust by actual lack of the necessaries of life. It seems then to me, O king, right to weigh these men in the balance, as it were, and to examine their respective lives; for I cannot believe that the gods would deprive the one even of his land, unless he was a bad man, or that they would, on the other hand, bestow on the other even what was under the land, unless he was better than the man who sold it." The two claimants came back the next day, and the seller was convicted of being a ruffian who had neglected the sacrifices, which it was his bounden duty to sacrifice to the gods on that land; but the other was found to be a decent man and a most devout worshipper of the gods. Accordingly, the opinion of Apollonius prevailed, and the better of the two men quitted the court as one on whom the gods had bestowed this boon.

¹ Or render: the gods of the underworld.
WHEN the law-suit had been thus disposed of, Apollonius approached the Indian, and said: "This is the third day, O king, that you have made me your guest; and at dawn to-morrow I must quit your land in accordance with the law." "But," said the other, "the law does not yet speak to you thus, for you can remain on the morrow, since you came after midday."

"I am delighted," said Apollonius, "with your hospitality, and indeed you seem to me to be straining the law for my sake." "Yes indeed, and I would I could break it," said the king, "in your behalf; but tell me this, Apollonius, did not the camels bring you from Babylon which they say you were riding?" "They did," he said, "and Vardan gave them us." "Will they then be able to carry you on, after they have come already so many stades from Babylon?" Apollonius made no answer, but Damis said: "O king, our friend here does not understand anything about our journey, nor about the races among which we shall find ourselves in future; but he regards our passage into India as mere child’s play, under the impression that he will everywhere have you and Vardan to help him. I assure you, the true condition of the camels has not been acknowledged to you; for they are in such an evil state that we could carry them rather than they us, and we must have others. For if they collapse anywhere in the wilderness of India, we," he continued, "shall have to sit down and drive off the vultures and wolves from the camels, and as no one will drive them off from
γάρ." ὑπολαβὼν οὖν ὁ βασιλεὺς, "ἐγώ," ἔφη, "τούτῳ λᾶσομαι, ὑμῖν τε γὰρ ἐτέρας δόσω—
tεττάρων, οἴμαι, δείσθε—καὶ ὁ σατράπης δὲ ὁ ἐπὶ
tοῦ Ἰνδῶν πέμψει ἐς Βαβυλῶνα ἐτέρας τέτταρας.
ἔστι δὲ μοι ἁγέλη καμήλων ἐπὶ τῷ Ἰνδῶ, λευκάκι
πᾶσαι." "ἡγεμόνα δὲ," εἶπεν ὁ Δάμων," "οὐκ ἂν,
ὁ βασιλεὺς, δολὴς;" "καὶ κάμηλον γε," ἔφη, "τῷ
ἡγεμόνι δόσω καὶ εὐφοία, ἐπιστελῶ δὲ καὶ Ἰάρχα
tῷ πρεσβυτάτῳ τῶν σοφῶν, ἵν' Ἀπολλώνιον μὲν
ὡς μηδὲν κακίω ἕαυτον δέξηται, ὑμᾶς δὲ ὡς
φιλοσόφους τε καὶ ὀπαδοὺς ἄνδρος θείον." καὶ
χρυσίον δὲ ἐδίδον ὁ Ἰνδῶς καὶ ψήφους καὶ ὀθόνιας
καὶ μυρία τοιαῦτα: ὁ δὲ Ἀπολλώνιος χρυσίον
μὲν ἔφη ἰκανὸν ἕαυτῷ εἶναι δῶντος γε ὶδαρ-
δάνου τῷ ἡγεμόνι ἀφανῶς αὐτῷ, τὰς δὲ ὀθόνιας
λαμβάνειν, ἔπειθεν ἐδίκασι τρίβοι τῶν ἱρκαίων
tε καὶ πάνω Ἀττικῶν. μίαν δὲ τινα τῶν ψήφων
ἀνελόμενος, "ὁ Βελτίστης," εἶπεν, "ὅσ' ἐσι καὶρόν σε
καὶ οὐκ ἀθεῖε εὐρήκα, ἵσχυν, οἴμαι, τινα ἐν αὐτῇ
καθεωρακῶς ἀπόρρητόν τε καὶ θείαν. οἱ δὲ ἀμφὶ
tῶν Δάμων χρυσίον μὲν οὐδ' αὐτῷ προσέλετο, τῶν
ψήφων δὲ ἰκανῶς ἐδράττοτο, ὡς θεοῖς ἀναθή-
σοντες, ὅτε ἐπανελθοιεν ἐς τὰ ἑαυτῶν ἥθη.

XLI

Καταμείνασε δὲ αὐτοῖς καὶ τὴν ἐπιούσαν, οὐ
gάρ μεθίετο σφῶν οὗ Ἰνδῶς, δίδωσι τὴν πρὸς τὸν
Ἰάρχαν ἐπιστολὴν χειραμαμένην ὢδε.
us, we shall perish too.” The king answered accordingly and said: “I will remedy this, for I will give you other camels, and you need four I think, and the satrap ruling the Indus will send back four others to Babylon. But I have a herd of camels on the Indus, all of them white.” “And,” said Damis, “will you not also give us a guide, O king?” “Yes, of course,” he answered, “and I will give a camel to the guide and provisions, and I will write a letter to Iarchas, the oldest of the sages, praying him to welcome Apollonius as warmly as he did myself, and to welcome you also as philosophers and followers of a divine man.” And forthwith the Indian gave them gold and precious stones and linen and a thousand other such things. And Apollonius said that he had enough gold already, because Vardan had given it to the guide on the sly; but that he would accept the linen robes, because they were like the cloaks worn by the ancient and genuine inhabitants of Attica. And he took up one of the stones and said: “O rare stone, how opportunely have I found you, and how providentially!” detecting in it, I imagine, some secret and divine virtue. Neither would the companions of Damis accept for themselves the gold; nevertheless they took good handfuls of the gems, in order to dedicate them to the gods, whenever they should regain their own country.

So they remained the next day as well, for the Indian would not let them go, and he gave them a letter for Iarchas, written in the following terms:—
CAP. "Βασιλεὺς Φραώτης Ἰάρχα διδασκάλως καὶ τοῖς περὶ αὐτοῦ χαίρειν.

Ἀπολλώνιος ἀνὴρ σοφότατος σοφωτέρους ὡμᾶς ἑαυτὸν ὑγείται καὶ μαθησόμενος ἢκεῖ τὰ ὑμέτερα. πέμπτε τοὺς αὐτοὺς ἑιδότα ὀπόσα ἤστε ὡς ἀπολεῖται υἱόν τῶν μαθημάτων ὑμῶν, καὶ γὰρ λέγει ἀριστὰ ἀνθρώπων καὶ μέμνηται. ἰδέτω δὲ καὶ τὸν θρόνον, ἐφ’ οὗ καθίσαντι μοι τὴν βασιλείαν ἔδωκας, Ἰάρχα πάτερ. καὶ οἱ ἐπομενοὶ δὲ αὖ ἄξιοὶ ἐπαίνου, ὅτι τοιούτε ἄνδρος ἤττην εὐτύχει καὶ εὐτυχεῖτε."

XLII

CAP. Ἐξελάσαντες δὲ τῶν Ταξίλων καὶ δύο ἡμερῶν ὀδὸν διηλθόντες ἀφήκοντο ἐς τὸ πεδίον, ἐν δὲ λέγεται πρὸς Ἀλέξανδρον ἀγωνίζασθαι Πόρος, καὶ πῦλας εἰς αὐτῷ ἤδεον φασὶ ξυγκιδευόμενος υἱόν, ἀλλὰ τροπαίων ἐνεκα ἠκοδομημένας. ἀνακεῖσθαι γὰρ ἐπ’ αὐτῶν τὸν Ἀλέξανδρον ἐφεστηκότα τετραρχύμων ἀρμάσων, οἷος ἐπὶ τοῖς Δαρείου σατράπαις ἐν Ἰσσοῖς ἔστηκε. διαλεύσασαι δ’ οὐ πολὺ ἀλλήλων δύο ἐξωκοδομήθαι λέγονται πῦλαι, καὶ φέρειν ἡ μὲν Πόρος, ἡ δὲ Ἀλέξανδρον, ἐμφάνισθηκότε, οἷοι, μετὰ τὴν μάχην, ὁ μὲν γὰρ ἀσπαξομένως ἐοικεν, ὁ δὲ προσκυνοῦντι.
LIFE OF APOLLONIUS, BOOK II

"King Phraotes to Iarchas his master and to his companions, all hail!

Apollonius, wisest of men, yet accounts you still wiser than himself, and is come to learn your lore. Send him away therefore when he knows all that you know yourselves, assured that nothing of your teachings will perish, for in discourse and memory he excels all men. And let him also see the throne, on which I sat, when you, Father Iarchas, bestowed on me the kingdom. And his followers too deserve commendation for their devotion to such a master. Farewell to yourself and your companions."

XLII

And they rode out of Taxila, and after a journey of two days reached the plain, in which Porus is said to have engaged Alexander: and they say they saw gates therein that enclosed nothing, but had been erected to carry trophies. For there was set up on them a statue of Alexander standing in a four-poled chariot,¹ as he looked when at Issus he confronted the Satraps of Darius. And at a short distance from one another there are said to have been built two gates, carrying the one a statue of Porus, and the other one of Alexander, of both, as I imagine, reconciled to one another after the battle; for the one is in the attitude of one man greeting another, and the other of one doing homage.

¹ i.e. with eight horses.
Ποταμὸν δὲ Ὄδραώτην ὑπερβάντες καὶ πλείω ἐθνῆ ἀμείψαντες ἐγένοντο πρὸς τῷ Ὄδραώτῃ, στάδια δὲ ἀπέχοντες τούτοις τριάκοντα βοώμοις τε ἐνέτυχον, οίς ἐπεγέγραπτο ΠΑΤΡΙ ΑΜΜΩΝΙ ΚΑΙ ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙ ΑΔΕΛΦΩΙ ΚΑΙ ΑΘΗΝΑΙ ΠΡΟΝΟΙΑΙ ΚΑΙ ΔΙΟ ΟΔΗΜΙΩΙ ΚΑΙ ΣΑΜΟΘΡΑΙΕΙ ΚΑΒΕΙΡΟΙΣ ΚΑΙ ΙΝΔΩΙ ΗΛΙΩΙ ΚΑΙ ΔΕΛΦΩΙ ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙ, φασὶ δὲ καὶ στήλην ἀνακεῖσθαι χαλκῆν, ἡ ἐπιγραφή ἀλεξάνδρου τῆς ἐπιγραφῆς πληρώθηκε. τοὺς μὲν δὲ βοώμοις Ἀλεξάνδρου ἑγόμεθα τὸ τῆς ἐαυτοῦ ἀρχῆς τέρμα τιμῶντος, τὴν δὲ στήλην τοὺς μετὰ τὸν Ὅδραώτῃ Ἰνδοὺς ἀναθείναι δοκῶ μοι λαμπρύνομενον ἐπὶ τῷ Ἀλεξάνδρου μὴ προελθεῖν πρὸς ὧν.
And having crossed the river Hydraotes and passed by several tribes, they reached the Hyphasis, and thirty stades away from this they came on altars bearing this inscription: "To Father Ammon and Heracles his brother, and to Athena Providence and to Zeus of Olympus and to the Cabeiri of Samothrace, and to the Indian Sun and to the Delphian Apollo."

And they say there was also a brass column dedicated, and inscribed as follows:

"Alexander stayed his steps at this point." The altars we may suppose to be due to Alexander who so honoured the limit of his Empire; but I fancy the Indians beyond the Hyphasis erected the column, by way of expressing their pride at Alexander's having gone no further.
BOOK III
Γ’

I

CAP. 1. Περὶ δὲ τοῦ Ἰησοῦ καὶ ὀπόσις τὴν Ἰνδικήν διαστείχει καὶ ὃ τι περὶ αὐτὸν θαύμα, τάδε χρὴ γυγνώσκειν: αἱ πηγαὶ τοῦ ποταμοῦ τούτου βλύζουσι μὲν ἐκ πεδίου, ναυσίτεροι αὐτόθεν, προϊόνται δὲ καὶ ναυσὶν ἤδη ἀποροῦσι εἰς υ. ἄκρωνυχίας γὰρ πετρῶν παραλλαξὶ ὑπανίσχουσι τοῦ ὅδατος, περὶ ὧς ἀνάγκη τὸ ῥεῦμα ἑλέστεθαι καὶ ποιεῖν τὸν ποταμὸν ἀπλοῦν. εὐροῖς δὲ αὐτῷ κατὰ τὸν Ἰστρον, ποταμὸν δὲ οὖν δοκεῖ μέγιστος, ὅποιοι δὲ Ὑψώτης ἔρευσιν. δεῦρα δὲ οἱ προσόμοια φύει παρὰ τὰς ὅχθας, καὶ τι καὶ μέτρον ἐκδίδοται τῶν δευδρῶν, ὃ ποιοῦνται Ἰνδοὶ γαμικῶν χρῖσμα, καὶ εἰ μὴ τῇ μύρῳ τούτῳ ῥάνωσι τοὺς νυμφίους οἱ εὐνοίαντες ἐς τὸν γάμον, ἀτελὴς δοκεῖ καὶ οὐκ ἐς χάριν τῇ Ἀφροδίτῃ εὐναρμοσθείς. ἀνείσθαι δὲ τῇ ἑθῷ ταύτῃ λέγουσιν αὐτὸ τοῦ περὶ τοῦ ποταμοῦ νέμος καὶ τοὺς ἱχθύς τοὺς ταῖς, οὗς οὖν μόνος ποταμῶν τρέφει, τεποίηται δὲ αὐτοὺς ὁμονύμους τοῦ ὄρνιθος, ἐπεὶ κυνάγει μὲν αὐτοῖς οἱ λόφοι,
BOOK III

I

It is now time to notice the river Hyphasis, and to ask what is its size as it traverses India, and what remarkable features it possesses. The springs of this river well forth out of the plain, and close to its source its streams are navigable, but as they advance they soon become impossible for boats, because spits of rock alternating with one another, rise up just below the surface; round these the current winds of necessity, so rendering the river unnavigable. And in breadth it approaches to the river Ister, and this is allowed to be the greatest of all the rivers which flow through Europe. Now the woods along the bank closely resemble those of the river in question, and a balm also is distilled from the trees, out of which the Indians make a nuptial ointment; and unless the contracting parties to the wedding have besprinkled the young couple with this balm, the union is not considered complete nor compatible with Aphrodite bestowing her grace upon it. Now they say that the grove in the neighbourhood of the river is dedicated to this goddess, as also the fishes called peacock fish which are bred in this river alone, and which have been given the same name as the bird, because their fins
FLAVIUS PHiloSTRATUS

CAP. στικταὶ δὲ αἱ φολίδες, χρυσὰ δὲ τὰ οὐραία καὶ, ὅποτε βούλοιτο, ἀνακλώμενα. ἔστι δὲ τὶ θηρίον ἐν τῷ ποταμῷ τοῦτῳ σκόληκα εἰκασμένου λευκῷ. τούτῳ οἱ τήκοντες ἐλαιον ποιοῦνται, πῦρ δὲ ἄρα τοῦ ἐλαιοῦ τοῦτον ἐκδίδοται, καὶ στέγει αὐτὸ πλήν ὑέλου οὐδέν. ἀλλικεται δὲ τῷ βασιλεῖ μόνῳ τὸ θηρίον τοῦτο πρὸς τειχῶν ἀλωσιν. ἐπειδὰν γὰρ θύγη τῶν ἐπάλξεων ἡ πιμελη, πῦρ ἐκκαλεῖται κρεῖττον σβεστηρίων, ὅπόσα ἀνθρώποις πρὸς τὰ πυρφόρα εὐρηται.

II

CAP. Καὶ τοὺς ηὐνοὺς δὲ τοὺς ἀγρίους ἐν τοῖς ἔλεσι τούτοις ἀλλικεσθαί φασίν, εἴναι δὲ τοῖς θηρίοις τούτοις ἐπὶ μετῶπου κέρας, ὃ ταυρηδόν τε καὶ οὐκ ἀγεννώς μάχονται, καὶ ἀποφαίνειν τοὺς Ἰνδοὺς ἐκπωμα τὸ κέρας τοῦτο, οὐ γὰρ οὔτε νοσῆσαι τὴν ἤμεραν ἐκείνην ὁ ἀπ’ αὐτοῦ πιών, οὔτε ἀν πρωθεῖς ἀλλῆσαι, πυρὸς τε διεξελθείν ἀν καὶ μηδ’ ἀν φαρμάκοις ἀλῶναι ὅποσα ἐπὶ κακῷ πίνεται, βασιλέων δὲ τὸ ἐκπωμα εἶναι καὶ βασιλεῖ μόνῳ ἀνείσθαί τὴν θήραν. Ἀπολλώνιος δὲ τὸ μὲν θηρίον ἐωρακέναι φησὶ καὶ ἅγασθαι αὐτὸ τῆς φύσεως, ἑρμένου δὲ αὐτὸν τὸν Δάμιδος, εἰ τὸν λόγον τὸν περὶ τοῦ ἐκτώματος προσδέχοιτο, “προσδέξομαι,” εἶπεν, “ἡν ἀθάνατον μάθω τὸν βασιλέα τῶν δεύρω Ἰνδῶν ὄντα, τὸν γὰρ ἐμοὶ τε καὶ τῷ δεῖνι ὑρέγοντα πῶμα

234
are blue, and their scales spotty, and their tails golden, and because they can fold and spread the latter at will.

There is also a creature in this river which resembles a white worm. By melting this down they make an oil, and from this oil, it appears, there is given off a flame such that nothing but glass can contain it. And this creature may be caught by the king alone who utilises it for the capture of cities; for as soon as the fat in question touches the battlements, a fire is kindled which defies all the ordinary means devised by men against combustibles.

II

And they say that wild asses are also to be captured in these marshes, and these creatures have a horn upon the forehead, with which they butt like a bull and make a noble fight of it; the Indians make this horn into a cup, for they declare that no one can ever fall sick on the day on which he has drunk out of it, nor will any one who has done so be the worse for being wounded, and he will be able to pass through fire unscathed, and he is even immune from poisonous draughts which others would drink to their harm. Accordingly, this goblet is reserved for kings, and the king alone may indulge in the chase of this creature. And Apollonius says that he saw this animal, and admired its natural features; but when Damis asked him if he believed the story about the goblet, he answered: "I will believe it, if I find the king of the Indians hereabout to be immortal; for surely a man who can offer me or anyone else a
FLAVIUS PHILOSTRATUS

CAP. ἂνοσόν τε καὶ οὕτως ὑγιές, πῶς οὐχὶ μᾶλλον εἰκός αὐτῶν ἐπεγχεῖν ἐαυτῷ τοῦτο καὶ ὅσημέραι πώνειν ἀπὸ τοῦ κέρατος τοῦτο μέχρι κραυπάλης; οὐ γὰρ διαβαλεῖ τις, οἶμαι, τὸ τούτῳ μεθύειν.

III

CAP. Ἐνταῦθα καὶ γυναιῶρ φασίν ἐντευχηκέναι τὰ μὲν ἐκ κεφαλῆς ἐς μαζός μέλαιν, τὰ δὲ ἐκ μαξῶν ἐς πόδας λευκῷ πάντα, καὶ αὐτοὶ μὲν ὡς δείμη φυγεῖν, τὸν δὲ Ἀπολλώνιον ἔξυπναίνει τῇ γυναικῷ τὴν χεῖρα καὶ ἔμενεν ὅ τι εὑρείταν ἀρὰ τῇ Ἀφροδίτῃ Ἰνδη τοιαύτῃ, καὶ τίκτεται τῇ θεῷ γυνῇ ποικίλη, καθάπερ ὁ Ἅπις Ἀλγυπτίοις.

IV

CAP. Ἐντεύθεν φασίν ὑπερβαλεῖν τοῦ Καυκάσου τὸ κατατεῖνον ἐς τὴν Ἑρυθρὰν θάλασσαν, εἶναι δὲ αὐτὸ ἐνυπηρέφες ἰδιως ἄρωμάτων. τοὺς μὲν δὴ πρῶνας τοῦ ὅρους τὸ κιννάμωμον φέρειν, προσεοικέναι δὲ αὐτὸ νέοις κλήμασι, βάσανον δὲ τοῦ ἄρωματος τὴν αἰγὰ εἶναι κινναμώμον γὰρ εἰ τις αἰγὴ ὀρέξει, κυνηγήσεται πρὸς τὴν χεῖρα, καθάπερ κύων, ἀπίνοντι τε ὁμαρτήσει τὴν ρίνα ἐς αὐτὸ ἐρεύσασα, καὶ ὁ αἰπόλος ἀπάγῃ, θηρησάρεται καθάπερ λωτοῦ ἀποσπωμένη. ἐν δὲ τοῖς κρημνοῖς τοῦ 236
LIFE OF APOLLONIUS, BOOK III

draught potent against disease and so wholesome, CHAP. II will he not be much more likely to imbibe it himself, and take a drink out of this horn every day even at the risk of intoxication? For no one, I conceive, would blame him for exceeding in such cups."

III

At this place they say that they also fell in with a woman who was black from her head to her bosom, but was altogether white from her bosom down to her feet; and the rest of the party fled from her believing her to be a monster, but Apollonius clasped the woman by the hand and understood what she was; for in fact such a woman in India is consecrated to Aphrodite, and a woman is born piebald in honour of this goddess, just as is Apis among the Egyptians.

IV

They say that from this point they crossed the CHAP. IV part of the Caucasus which stretches down to the Red Sea; and this range is thickly overgrown with aromatic shrubs. The spurs then of the mountain bear the cinnamon tree, which resembles the young tendrils of the vine, and the goat gives sure indication of this aromatic shrub; for if you hold out a bit of cinnamon to a goat, she will whine and whimper after your hand like a dog, and will follow you when you go away, pressing her nose against it; and if the goat-herd drags her away, she will moan as if she were being torn away from the lotus. But on the steeps of
ο ὅρος λίβανοι τε ὑψηλοὶ πεφύκασι καὶ πολλὰ εἴδη ἑτερα, καὶ τὰ δένδρα αἰ πεπέριδες, ὅν γεωργῷ πίθηκοι, καὶ οὐδὲ φί εἰκασται τούτο, παρεῖται σφισω, ὅν δὲ εἰρηται τρόπον, ἐγὼ δηλῶσω τὸ δένδρον ἡ πέτερις εἰκασται μὲν τῷ παρ᾽ Ἐλλησιν ἀγνο τά τε ἄλλα καὶ τὸν κόρυμβον τοῦ καρπού, φύεται δὲ ἐν τοῖς ἀποτόμοις οὐκ ἐφικτοῖς τοῖς ἀνθρώποις, οὐ λέγεται πιθήκων οἴκειν δήμος ἐν μυχοῖς τοῦ ὅρους καὶ ὁ τι αὐτοῦ κοῖλον, οὐς πολλοῖς ἀξίους οἱ Ἰνδοὶ νομίζουν, ἐπειδὴ τὸ πέτερι ἀποτρυγώσαι, τοὺς λέοντας ἀπ᾽ αὐτῶν ἐρύκουσι κυσί τε καὶ ὅπλοις. ἐπιτίθεται δὲ πιθήκως λέων νοσῶν μὲν ὑπὲρ φαρμάκου, τὴν γὰρ νόσον αὐτῷ τὰ κρέα ἵνα χεί ταῦτα, γεγηρακός δὲ ὑπὲρ σίτου, τῆς γὰρ τῶν ἐλάφων καὶ συνὸν θήρας ἐξωροὶ γεγονότες τοὺς πιθήκους λαφύσουσιν ἐς τοῦτο χρώμενοι τῇ λοιπῇ ῥώμῃ. οὐ μὴν οἱ ἀνθρώποι περιορῶσιν, ἀλλ᾽ εὐεργέταις ἴγνομενοι τὰ θηρία ταῦτα πρὸς τοὺς λέοντας ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν αἰχμὴν αἴρονται. τὰ γὰρ πραττόμενα περὶ τὰς πεπερίδας ὁδε ἔχει· προσελθόντες οἱ Ἰνδοὶ τοὺς κάτω δένδρει, τὸν καρπὸν ἀποθερίσαντες, ἀλώς ποιοῦσικ μικρὰς περὶ τὰ δένδρα, καὶ τὸ πέτερι περὶ αὐτῶς ξυμφοροῦσιν οἶνον ῥυπτοῦστες, ὡς ἀτιμῶν τι καὶ μὴ ἐν σπούδῃ τοῖς ἀνθρώποις, οἱ δὲ ἄνωθεν καὶ ἐκ τῶν ἀβάτων ἀφεωράκοτες ταῦτα, νυκτὸς γενομένης ὑποκρίνονται τὸ τῶν Ἰνδῶν ἔργον, καὶ τοὺς βοστρύχους τῶν δένδρων περιστώντες ῥυπτοῦσι

238
this mountain there grow very lofty frankincense trees, as well as many other species, for example the pepper trees which are cultivated by the apes. Nor did they neglect to record the look and appearance of this tree, and I will repeat exactly their account of it. The pepper tree resembles in general the willow of the Greeks, and particularly in regard to the berry of the fruit; and it grows in steep ravines where it cannot be got at by men, and where a community of apes is said to live in the recesses of the mountain and in any of its glens; and these apes are held in great esteem by the Indians, because they harvest the pepper for them, and they drive the lions off them with dogs and weapons. For the lion, when he is sick, attacks the ape in order to get a remedy, for the flesh of the ape stays the course of his disease; and he attacks it when he is grown old to get a meal, for the lions when they are past hunting stags and wild boars gobble up the apes, and husband for their pursuit whatever strength they have left. The inhabitants of the country, however, are not disposed to allow this, because they regard these animals as their benefactors, and so make war against the lions in behalf of them. For this is the way they go to work in collecting the pepper; the Indians go up to the lower trees and pluck off the fruit, and they make little round shallow pits around the trees, into which they collect the pepper, carelessly tossing it in, as if it had no value and was of no serious use to mankind. Then the monkeys mark their actions from above out of their fastnesses, and when the night comes on they imitate the action of the Indians, and twisting off the twigs of the trees, they bring and throw them into the pits in question; then the
FLAVIUS PHILOSTRATUS

CAP. IV. φέροντες εἰς τὰς ἄλως, οἱ ὦνδιοι δὲ ἀμα ἡμέρα σωροὺς ἀναιροῦνται τοῦ ἀρώματος οὐδὲ πονησάντες οὐδέν, ἀλλὰ ῥάθυμοι τε καὶ καθεύδοντες.

V

Ὑπεράραντες δὲ τοῦ ὄρους πεδίον ἰδεῖν φαινομένοις τόκρος πλήρεις ὦδατος, εἶναι δὲ αὐτῶν τὰς μὲν ἐπικαρσίους, τὰς δὲ ὅρθας, δυναμένας ἐκ τοῦ ποταμοῦ τοῦ Γάγγου, τῆς τοῦ χώρας ὣρια οὕσας, τοῖς τε πεδίοις ἐπαγομένας, ὅπως ἡ γῆ διψάει. τὴν δὲ γῆν ταύτην ἀρίστην φασὶ τῆς Ἰνδικῆς εἶναι καὶ μεγάλην τῶν ἐκεί λήξεων, πεντεκαίδεκα ἡμέρων ὁδοὺ μήκος ἐπὶ τὸν Γάγγην, ὥκτωκαίδεκα δὲ ἀπὸ θαλάσσης ἐπὶ τὸ τῶν πιθήκων ὄρος, ὁ ξυμπαρατείνει. πεδίας πᾶσα ἡ χώρα μελανά τε καὶ πάντων εὐφόροις. ἰδεῖν μὲν γὰρ ἐν αὐτῇ στάχνας ἀνεστῶτας, ὅσον οἱ δόνακες, ἰδείν δὲ κυάμους τριπλαίοις τῶν Αἰγυπτίων τὸ μέγεθος, σηκομόν τε καὶ κέγχρων ὑπερφυὰ πάντα. ἐνταῦθα καὶ τὰ κάρυνα φύεσθαι φαινομένοις, ὅπως πολλὰ πρὸς ἱεροῖς ἀνακείσθαι τοῖς δεύρῳ θαύματος ἐνεκα. τὰς δὲ ἀμπέλους φύεσθαι μὲν μικρὰς, καθάπερ αἱ Λυδίαις τε καὶ Μαιόνων, ποτίμους δὲ εἶναι καὶ ἀνθοσμίας ὀμοῦ τῷ ἀποτρυγάν. ἐνταῦθα καὶ δεύδρῳ φασὶν ἐντευχηκέναι προσεοικτί τῇ δάφνῃ, φύεσθαι δὲ αὐτοῦ κάλυκα εἰκασμένην τῇ μεγίστῃ ρόᾳ, καὶ μήλον ἐγκείσθαι τῇ κάλυκε κυάνεον μέν, ὥσπερ τῶν ύπαίθρων αἱ κάλυκες, πάντων δὲ ἡδιστών, ὁπόσα εἰς ὁρῶν ἤκει.

240
Indians at daybreak carry away the heaps of the spice which they have thus got without any trouble, and indeed during the repose of slumber.

After crossing the top of the mountain, they say they saw a smooth plain seamed with cuts and ditches full of water, some of which were carried crosswise, whilst others were straight; these are derived from the river Ganges, and serve both for boundaries, and also are distributed over the plain, when the soil is dry. But they say that this soil is the best in India, and constitutes the greatest of the territorial divisions of that country, extending in length towards the Ganges a journey of fifteen days and of eighteen from the sea to the mountain of the apes along which it skirts. The whole soil of the plain is black and fertile of everything; for you can see on it standing corn as high as reeds, and you can also see beans three times as large as the Egyptian kind, as well as sesame and millet of enormous size. And they say that nuts also grow there, of which many are treasured up in our temples here as objects of curiosity. But the vines which grow there are small, like those of the Lydians and Macones; their vintage however is not only drinkable, but has a fine bouquet from the first. They also say that they came upon a tree there resembling the laurel, upon which there grew a cup or husk resembling a very large pomegranate; and inside the cup there was a kernel as blue as the cups of the hyacinth, but sweeter to the taste than any of the fruits the seasons bring.
Καταβαίνοντες δὲ τὸ ὄρος δρακόντων θήρας περιμυχεῖν φασὶ, περὶ ἡς ἀνάγκη λέξαι· καὶ γὰρ σφόδρα εὐθές ὑπὲρ μὲν τοῦ λαγοῦ καὶ ὅπως ἀλλισκεται καὶ ἀλλόστεται, πολλὰ εἰρήσθαι τοῖς ἐς φροντίδα βαλλομένους· ταῦτα, ἡμᾶς δὲ παρελθεῖν λόγον γενναίας τε καὶ δαιμονίου θήρας μηδὲ τῷ ἀνδρὶ παραλειψθέντα, ἐς ὅν ταῦτα ἐγραψα· δρακόντων μὲν γὰρ δὴ ἀπείρους μῆκος κατέξωσται πάσα ἡ Ἰνδικὴ χώρα καὶ μεστὰ μὲν αὐτῶν ἔλη, μεστὰ δὲ ὅρη, κενοὺς δὲ οὐδεὶς λόφος. οἱ μὲν δὴ ἔλειοι νωθροὶ τέ εἰς καὶ τριακοντάπτωχυ μῆκος ἔχουσιν, καὶ κράνος αὐτοῖς οὐκ ἀνέστηκεν, ἀλλ' εἰς ταῖς δρακαίναις ὁμοίοις, μέλανες δὲ ἰκανῶς τὸν νότον καὶ ἤττον φοιλιδωτὸν τῶν ἄλλων. καὶ σοφότερον ἦπται τοῦ λόγου περὶ αὐτῶν ὁ Ομήρος ή οἱ πολλοὶ ποιηταὶ, τῶν γὰρ δράκοντα τῶν ἐν Ἀὐλίδι τὸν πρὸς τῇ πηγῇ οἰκοῦντα περὶ νῶτα δαφυοῦν εὐρήκεν, οἱ δὲ ἄλλοι ποιηταὶ τῶν ὁμοίθη τούτῳ τῶν ἐν τῷ τῆς Νεμέας ἀλσεὶ φασὶ καὶ λοφιὰν ἔχειν, ὑπὲρ οὐκ ἂν περὶ τοὺς ἔλειους εὑροίμεν.

Оἱ δὲ ὑπὸ τὰς ὑπωρείας τε καὶ τοὺς λόφους ἔντας μὲν ἐς τὰ πεδία ἐπὶ θήρας, πλεονεκτοῦσι δὲ τῶν ἔλειων πάντα, καὶ γὰρ ἐς πλέον τοῦ μήκους ἐλαύνουσι, καὶ ταχύτεροι τῶν ἐξυτάτων ποταμῶν φέρονται, καὶ διαφεύγει αὐτοὺς οὐδέν· τούτοις καὶ
Now as they descended the mountain, they say they came in for a dragon hunt, which I must needs describe. For it is utterly absurd for those who are amateurs of hare-hunting to spin yarns about the hare, as to how it is caught or ought to be caught, and yet that we should omit to describe a chase as bold as it is wonderful, and in which the sage was careful to assist; so I have written the following account of it: The whole of India is girt with dragons of enormous size; for not only the marshes are full of them, but the mountains as well, and there is not a single ridge without one. Now the marsh kind are sluggish in their habits and are thirty cubits long, and they have no crest standing up on their heads, but in this respect resemble the she-dragons. Their backs however are very black, with fewer scales on them than the other kinds; and Homer has described them with deeper insight than have most poets, for he says that the dragon that lived hard by the spring in Aulis had a tawny back; but other poets declare that the congener of this one in the grove of Nemea also had a crest, a feature which we could not verify in regard to the marsh dragons.

And the dragons along the foothills and the mountain crests make their way into the plains after their quarry, and prey upon all the creatures in the marshes; for indeed they reach an extreme length, and move faster than the swiftest rivers, so
Λοφιὰ φύεται, νέοις μὲν ύπανίσχυσα τὸ μέτριον, τελειουμένοις δὲ συναυξαμομένη τε καὶ συνανιοῦσα ἐς πολὺ, ὅτε δὴ πυρσὸι τε καὶ πριωνωτοὶ γῆγυονται, οὕτωι καὶ γενειάσκουσι καὶ τὸν αὐχενὰ ύψοῦ αἰροῦσι, καὶ τὴν φολίδα στίλβουσι δίκην ἀργύρου, αἰ δὲ τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν κόραι λίθος ἐστὶ διάπυρος, ἵππῳ δ᾽ αὐτῶν ἀμήχανος εἶναι φασιν ἐς πολλὰ τῶν ἀποθέτων. γῆγυεται δὲ τοῖς θηρῶσιν ὁ πεδινὸς εὐρήμα, ἐπειδὰν τῶν ἐλεφάντων των ἐπισπάσηται, τοιτὶ γὰρ ἄπολλυσιν ἁμυχ ἡ θηρία. καὶ κέρδος τοῖς ἐλοὺσι δράκοντας ὀφθαλμοὶ τε γῆγυονται καὶ δορὰ καὶ ὀδόντες. εἰσὶ δὲ τὰ μὲν ἄλλα ὠμοιοί τοῖς τῶν μεγίστων συν, λεπτότεροι δὲ καὶ διά-
στροφοι καὶ τὴν αἰχμὴν ἀτριπτοὶ, καθάπερ οἱ τῶν μεγάλων ἱχθῶν.

VIII.

Οἱ δὲ ὅρειοι δράκοντες τὴν μὲν φολίδα χρυσοὶ φαίνονται, τὸ δὲ μήκος ὑπὲρ τοὺς πεδινοὺς, γένεια δὲ αὐτοῖς βοστρυχώδη, χρυσά κάκεινα, καὶ κατω-
φρύνονται μᾶλλον ὃι πεδινοί, ὁμμα τε ὑποκάθηται τῇ ὀφρώ δεινῶν καὶ ἀναιδῆς δεδορκῶς, ὑπόχαλκῶν τε ἡχῶ φέρουσιν, ἐπειδὰν τῇ γῇ ὑποκυμαιώσει, ἀπὸ δὲ τῶν λόφων πυρσῶν ὄντων πῦρ αὐτοῖς ἀττει
λαμπαδίου πλέον. οὕτωι καὶ τοὺς ἐλέφαντας αἰροῦσιν, αὐτοὶ δὲ ὑπὸ τῶν Ἰυδῶν οὕτως ἀλί- 244
that nothing escapes them. These actually have a crest, of moderate extent and height when they are young; but as they reach their full size, it grows with them and extends to a considerable height, at which time also they turn red and get serrated backs. This kind also have beards, and lift their necks on high, while their scales glitter like silver; and the pupils of their eyes consist of a fiery stone, and they say that this has an uncanny power for many secret purposes. The plain specimen falls the prize of the hunters whenever it draws upon itself an elephant; for the destruction of both creatures is the result, and those who capture the dragons are rewarded by getting the eyes and skin and teeth. In most respects they resemble the largest swine, but they are slighter in build and flexible, and they have teeth as sharp and indestructible as those of the largest fishes.

VIII

Now the dragons of the mountains have scales of a golden colour, and in length excel those of the plain, and they have bushy beards, which also are of a golden hue; and their eyebrows are more prominent than those of the plain, and their eye is sunk deep under the eyebrow, and emits a terrible and ruthless glance. And they give off a noise like the clashing of brass whenever they are burrowing under the earth, and from their crests, which are all fiery red, there flashes a fire brighter than a torch. They also can catch the elephants, though they are themselves caught by the Indians in the following
FLAVIUS PHILOSTRATUS

CAP. VIII

σκονται· κοκκοβαφεῖ πέπλω χρυσά ἐνείραντες
γράμματα τίθενται πρὸ τῆς χείας ὑπὸν, ἐγγοητεῦ-
σαντες τοῖς γράμμασιν, ὡς ὑπὲρ νυκτάται τοῖς
ὀφθαλμοῖς ὁ δράκων ἀτρέπτους ὄντας, καὶ πολλὰ
tῆς ἀπορρήτου σοφίας ἐπὶ αὐτῶν ἄδουσιν, οἷς
ἀγεταί τε καὶ τῶν αὐχένα ὑπερβαλῶν τῆς χειᾶς
ἐπικαθεύδει τοῖς γράμμασι προσπεσόντες οὖν οἱ
Ἰνδῶν κειμένῳ πελέκεις ἐναράττουσι, καὶ τὴν
κεφαλὴν ἀποτεμόντες λύζουσι τὰς ἐν αὐτῇ λίθους.
ἀποκείσθαι δὲ φασὶν εὖ ταῖς τῶν ὀρείων δρακοντῶν
κεφαλῶς λίθους τὸ μὲν εἴδος ἀνθηρᾶς καὶ πάντα
ἀπανγαξούσας χρώματα, τὴν δὲ ἱσχύν ἀρρήτους
κατὰ τὸν δακτύλιον, δυν γενέσθαι φασὶ τῷ Γάγγη.
πολλάκις δὲ καὶ τὸν Ἰνδὸν αὐτῷ πελέκει καὶ αὐτῇ
τέχνη συλλαβῶν ἐς τὴν αὐτοῦ χείαν φέρων ὕχετο,
μονονοῦ σείων τὸ ὄρος. οὕτω καὶ τὰ ὄρη τὰ περὶ
tὴν Ἐρυθρὰν οἰκεῖν λέγονται, σύργυμα δὲ δεινῶν
φασὶν ἀκούονται τοῦτοι, καὶ κατιόντας αὐτοὺς ἐπὶ
tὴν θάλασσαν πλεῖν ἐπὶ πολὺ τοῦ πελάγους. περὶ
dὲ ἐτὸν μήκους τοῦ θηρίου τοῦτον γράναὶ τε
ἀποροὶ καὶ εἰπεὶν ἀπίστου. τοσαῦτα περὶ δρακόν-
tῶν οἶδα.

IX

CAP. IX

Τὴν δὲ πόλιν τὴν ὑπὸ τῷ ὀρεί μεγίστην οὖσαν
φασὶ μὲν καλεῖσθαι Πάρακα, δρακόντων δὲ ἀνακεί-
σθαι κεφαλᾶς ἐν μέσῃ πλείστας, γυμναζομένων
tῶν ἐν ἐκείνῃ Ἰνδῶν τὴν θήραν ταῦτην ἐκ νέων.
246
manner. They embroider golden runes on a scarlet cloak, which they lay in front of the animal’s burrow after charming them to sleep with the runes; for this is the only way to overcome the eyes of the dragon, which are otherwise inflexible, and much mysterious lore is sung by them to overcome him. These runes induce the dragon to stretch his neck out of his burrow and fall asleep over them: then the Indians fall upon him as he lies there, and despatch him with blows of their axes, and having cut off the head they despoil it of its gems. And they say that in the heads of the mountain dragons there are stored away stones of flowery colour, which flash out all kinds of hues, and possess a mystical power if set in a ring, like that which they say belonged to Gyges. But often the Indian, in spite of his axe and his cunning, is caught by the dragon, who carries him off into his burrow, and almost shakes the mountains as he disappears. These are also said to inhabit the mountains in the neighbourhood of the Red Sea, and they say that they heard them hissing terribly and that they saw them go down to the shore and swim far out into the sea. It was impossible however to ascertain the number of years that this creature lives, nor would my statements be believed. This is all I know about dragons.

IX

They tell us that the city under the mountain is of great size and is called Parax, and that in the centre of it are stored up a great many heads of dragons, for the Indians who inhabit it are trained from their boyhood in this form of sport. And they
Λέγονται δὲ καὶ ζώων ξυνιέναι φθεγγομένων τε καὶ
βουλευομένων, σιτούμενοι δράκοντος οἱ μὲν καρδίαν,
οἱ δὲ ἠπαρ. προϊόντες δὲ αὐλοῦ μὲν ἀκούσαι δόξαι
νομέως δὴ τινὸς ἀγέλην τάττοντος, ἐλάφους δὲ ἄρα
βουκολείσθαι λευκάς, ἀμέλγουσι δὲ Ἰνδοὶ ταύτας
εὐτράφες ἡγούμενοι τὸ ἀπ' αὐτῶν γάλα.

Ἑντεῦθεν ἡμερῶν τεττάρων όδὸν πορεύόμενοι δὲ
εὐδαιμονος καὶ ἐνεργοῦ τῆς χώρας προσελθείν
φασί τῇ τῶν σοφῶν τύρσει. τὸν δὲ ἡγεμόνα
κελέύσαντα συνοκλάσαι τὴν κάμηλον ἀποτηθῆσαι
αὐτῆς περιδεῖ καὶ ἱδρῶτος πλέων. τὸν δὲ Ἀπολ-
λάνου ξυνείναι μὲν οὐ ἢκοι, γελάσαντα δὲ ἐπὶ τῷ
τοῦ Ἰνδοῦ δέει, "δοκεῖ μοι," φάναι, "οὕτως, εἰ καὶ
κατέπλευσεν ἐσ λιμένα μακρὸν τὶ ἀναμετρήσας
πέλαγος, ἀχθεσθῆναι ἀν τῇ γῇ καὶ δεῖσαι τὸ ἐν
ὄρμῳ εἶναι." καὶ ἀμα εἰπὼν ταῦτα προσέταξε τῇ
καμήλῳ συνικήσαι, καὶ γὰρ δὴ καὶ ἐθάς λοιπὸν ἢν
τῶν τοιούτων, περίφοβον δὲ ἄρα ἑποίει τὸν ἡγεμόνα
τὸ πλησίον τῶν σοφῶν ἢκεῖν, Ἰνδοὶ γὰρ δεδίσαι
tούτους μᾶλλον ἢ τὸν σφῶν αὐτῶν βασιλέα, ὅτι
καὶ βασιλεὺς αὐτός, υφ' ὃ εἴστιν ἢ χώρα, περὶ
πάντων, ἄλεκτεὰ τε αὐτῷ καὶ πρακτέα, ἐρωτῆ
τούσδε τοὺς ἄνδρας, ὅσπερ οἱ ἐς θεοῦ πέμπουσι,
oi δὲ σημαίνουσι μὲν, ὁ τι λόφον αὐτῷ πράττειν, ὁ
τι δὲ μὴ λόφον, ἀπαγορεύουσι τε καὶ ἀπο-
σημαίνουσι.
are also said to acquire an understanding of the language and ideas of animals by feeding either on the heart or the liver of the dragon.

And as they advanced they thought they heard the pipe of some shepherd marshalling his flock, but it turned out to be a man looking after a herd of white hinds, for the Indians use these for milking, and find their milk very nutritious.

From this point their road led for four days across a rich and well cultivated country, till they approached the castle of the sages, when their guide bade his camel crouch down, and leapt off it in such an agony of fear that he was bathed in perspiration. Apollonius however quite understood where he was come to, and smiling at the panic of the Indian, said: "It seems to me that this fellow, were he a mariner who had reached harbour after a long sea voyage, would worry at being on land and tremble at being in dock." And as he said this he ordered his camel to kneel down, for indeed he was by now well accustomed to do so. And it seems that what scared the guide so much was that he was now close to the sages; for the Indians fear these people more than they do their own king, because the very king to whom the land is subject consults them about everything that he has to say or do, just as people who send to an oracle of a god; and the sages indicate to him what it is expedient for him to do, and what is inexpedient, and dissuade and warn him off with signs.
Καταλύσεις δὲ μέλλοντες εὖ τῇ κώμῃ τῇ πλησίον—ἀπέχει δὲ τοῦ ὀχθοῦ τῶν σοφῶν σύνω στάδιον—ιδεῖν φασὶ νεανίαν δρόμῳ ἠκοντα, μελάντατοι Ἰνδῶν πάντων, ὑποστήλβει δὲ αὐτῷ μὴνοειδὸς τὸ μεσόφρυν. τοιτὶ δὲ ἀκούω χρόνους ὑστερον καὶ περὶ Μένωνα τὸν Ἡρώδου τοῦ σοφιστοῦ τρόφιμον, ἀπ’ Αἰθιόπων δὲ ἦν, ἐν μειρακίῳ δόξαι, προϊόντος δὲ ἐσ ἀνδρας ἐκλεπτεῖν τὴν αὐγὴν ταύτην καὶ συναφνισθῆναι τῇ ὠρα, τὸν δὲ Ἰνδῶν χρυσῆν μὲν φέρειν φασὶν ἀγκυρᾶν, ἢν νομίζουσιν Ἰνδοὶ κηρύκειον ἐπὶ τῷ πάντᾳ ἵσχειν.

Προσδραμόντα δὲ τῷ Ἀπολλωνίῳ φωνῇ Ἑλλαδὶ προσεπεῖν αὐτῶν, καὶ τοῦτο μὲν οὕτω βαυμαστῶν δόξαι διὰ τὸ καὶ τούς ἐν τῇ κώμῃ πάντας ἄπο Ἐλλήνων φθέγγεσθαι, τὸ δὲ “ὁ δεῖνα χαϊρε” τοὺς μὲν ἄλλους παρασχεῖν ἔκπληξιν, τῷ δὲ ἀνδρὶ θάρσος ὑπὲρ ὧν ἄφικτο, βλέψας γὰρ ἐς τὸν Δᾶμιν, “παρὰ ἀνδρας,” ἔφη, “σοφοῦς ἀτεχνῶς ἠκομεν, ἐοίκασι γὰρ προγιγνώσκειν,” καὶ ἀμα ἦρετο τὸν Ἰνδόν, ὁ τι χρὴ πράττειν, ποθῶν ἢδη τῆς ἐνυουσίαν, ὁ δὲ Ἰνδός,
LIFE OF APOLLONIUS, BOOK III

XI

And they were about to halt in the neighbouring village, which is hardly distant a single stade from the eminence occupied by the sages, when they saw a youth run up to them, the blackest Indian they ever saw; and between his eyebrows was a crescent-shaped spot which shone brightly. But I learn that at a later time the same feature was remarked in the case of Menon the pupil of Herod the Sophist, who was an Ethiopian; it showed while he was a youth, but as he grew up to man's estate its splendour waned and finally disappeared with his youth. But the Indian also wore, they say, a golden anchor, which is affected by Indians as a herald's badge, because it holds all things fast.

XII

Then he ran up to Apollonius and addressed him in the Greek tongue; and so far this did not seem so remarkable, because all the inhabitants of the village spoke the Greek tongue. But when he addressed him by name and said "Hail so and so," the rest of the party were filled with astonishment, though our sage only felt the more confidence in his mission: for he looked to Damis and said: "We have reached men who are unfeignedly wise, for they seem to have the gift of foreknowledge." And he at once asked the Indian what he must do, because he was already eager for an interview: and the Indian replied:
ELAVIUS PHILOSTRATUS

CAP. XII

"τούτους μέν," ἔφη, "καταλύειν χρή ἐνταῦθα, σὲ
dὲ ἥκειν ὡς ἔχεις, κελεύουσι γὰρ αὐτοῖ." 

XIII

CAP. XIII

Τὸ μὲν δὴ αὐτοὶ Πυθογόρειον ἦδη τῷ Ἀπολλωνίῳ ἐφάνη, καὶ ἱκολούθει χαίρων.

Τὸν δὲ ὀχθὸν, ἔφ' οὗ οἱ σοφοὶ ἀνφικισμένοι εἰσίν, ὦ γάρ μὲν εἶναι κατὰ τὴν Ἀθηναίων φασίν ἀκρόπολιν, ἀνύστασθαι δὲ ἐκ πεδίου ἄνω, εὐφυὲι δὲ ὁμοίως πέτραν ὄχυρον αὐτὸν κύκλῳ περιήκουσαν, ὡς πολλαχοῦ δίχηλα ὀρᾶσθαι ἤχυν καὶ γενειάδων τύπους καὶ προσώπων καὶ πον καὶ νόητα ἰδεῖν ἀπωλισθηκόσιν ὁμοία, τὸν γὰρ Διόνυσον, ὥστε ἦν Ἡρακλεῖ ἀπεπειράτο τοῦ χωρίου, προσβαλεῖν μὲν αὐτῷ φασὶ κελεῦσαι τοὺς Πάνας, ὡς πρὸς τὸν σεισμὸν ἰκανοῦς, ἐμβρονητήντας δὲ αὐτοὺς ὑπὸ τῶν σοφῶν πεσεῖν ἄλλον ἄλλως, καὶ τὰς πέτρας οἶνον ἐντυπωθῆναι τὰ τῆς διαμαρτίας σχῆματα. περὶ δὲ τῷ ὁχθῷ νεφέλην ἰδεῖν φασὶν, ἐν γὰρ τοὺς Ἰνδοὺς οἰκεῖν φανεροὺς τε καὶ ἄφανεῖς καὶ τὶ βούλονται. πύλας δὲ εἰ μὲν καὶ ἄλλας εἶναι τῷ ὁχθῷ, οὐκ εἰδέναι. τὸ γὰρ περὶ αὐτὸν νέφος οὐτε ἀκλειστῷ ξυγχωρεῖν οὔτ' αὐξιγκεκλεισμένῳ φαίνεσθαι.

252
LIFE OF APOLLONIUS, BOOK III

"Your party must halt here, but you must come on just as you are, for the Masters themselves issue this command."

XIII

The word Masters at once had a Pythagorean ring for the ears of Apollonius and he gladly followed the messenger. Now the hill the summit of which is inhabited by the sages is, according to the account of our travellers, of about the same height as the Acropolis of Athens; and it rises straight up from the plain, though its natural position equally secures it from attack, for the rock surrounds it on all sides. On many parts of this rock you see traces of cloven feet and outlines of beards and of faces, and here and there impressions of backs as of persons who had slipt and rolled down. For they say that Dionysus, when he was trying to storm the place together with Hercules, ordered the Pans to attack it, thinking that they would be strong enough to take it by assault; but they were thunderstruck by the sages and fell one, one way, and another, another; and the rocks as it were took the print of the various postures in which they fell and failed. And they say that they saw a cloud floating round the eminence on which the Indians live and render themselves visible or invisible at will. Whether there were any other gates to the eminence they say they did not know; for the cloud around it did not anywhere allow them to be seen, whether there was an opening in the rampart, or whether on the other hand it was a close-shut fortress.
ΧΙΨ
CAP. XIV  Αὐτὸς δὲ ἀναβῆναι μὲν κατὰ τὸ νότιον μάλιστα τοῦ ὀχθοῦ τῷ Ἴνδῳ ἐπόμενος, ἵδειν δὲ πρῶτον μὲν φρέαρ ὀργυίων τεττάρων, οὐ τὴν αὐγήν ἐπὶ τὸ στόμιον ἀναπέμπεσθαι κυανωτάτην οὔσαν, καὶ ὅποτε ἡ μεσημβρία τοῦ ἱλίου σταΐς περὶ αὐτό, ἀνιμᾶσθαι τὴν αὐγήν ἀπὸ τῆς ἀκτίνος καὶ χωρεῖν ἁνω παρεχομένην εἶδος θερμής ἱρίδος. μαθεῖν δὲ ὄστερον περὶ τοῦ φρέατος, ὡς σανδαρακίνη μὲν εἰς ἡ ὑπ’ αὐτῷ γῆ, ἀπόρρητον δὲ τὸ ύδωρ ἤγοιντο, καὶ οὔτε πίνοι τις αὐτὸ ὀυτε ἀνασπόθη, ὅρκιον δὲ νομίζοιτο τῇ πέριξ Ἰνδικῆ πάση. πλησίον δὲ τούτου κρατῆρα εἶναι πυρός, οὐ φλόγα ἀναπέμπεσθαι μολυβδώδης, καπνοῦ δὲ οὐδένα ἄπ’ αὐτῆς ἄττεν, οὐδὲ ὀσμὴν οὐδεμίαν, οὐδὲ ὑπερυθηνὰ ποτε ὁ κρατήρ οὕτως, ἀλλ’ ἀναδίδοθαι τοσοῦτος, ὡς μὴ υπερβλῦσαι τοῦ βόθρου. ἔνταθ’ Ἰνδόι καθαίρονται τῶν ἀκουσίων, οἶδεν οἱ σοφοὶ τὸ μὲν φρέαρ ἐλέγχου καλοῦσιν, τὸ δὲ πῦρ ξυνηγώμης. καὶ διττὸ ἐορακέναι φασί πίθῳ λίθον μέλανος ὀμβρώ ον τε καὶ ἀνέμοιον ὑπέ. ὁ μὲν δὴ τῶν ὀμβρῶν, εἰ αὐχμῷ ἡ Ἰνδικὴ πιέζοιτο, ἀνοιχθεῖς νεφέλας ἀναπέμπει καὶ ύγραίνει τὴν γῆν πᾶσαν, εἰ δὲ ὀμβροὶ πλεονεκτοῖεν, ἵσχει αὐτοῦς ξυγκλείσμενος, ὁ δὲ τῶν ἀνέμων πίθος ταύτως, οἴμαι, τῷ τοῦ Διόνος ἄσκῳ πρότειν, παρανοιγόντες γὰρ τὸν πίθον ἑνα τῶν ἀνέμων ἀνιᾶσιν ἐμπνεύειν ὀρα.
LIFE OF APOLLONIUS, BOOK III

XIV

Apollonius says that he himself ascended mostly on the south side of the ridge, following the Indian, and that the first thing he saw was a well four fathoms deep, above the mouth of which there rose a sheen of deep blue light; and at midday when the sun was stationary about it, the sheen of light was always drawn up on high by the rays, and in its ascent assumed the look of a glowing rainbow. But he learnt afterwards that the soil underneath the well was composed of realgar, but that they regarded the water as holy and mysterious, and no one either drank it or drew it up, but it was regarded by the whole land of India all around as binding in oaths. And near this there was a crater, he says, of fire, which sent up a lead-coloured flame, though it emitted no smoke or any smell, nor did this crater ever overflow, but emitted just matter enough not to bubble over the edges of the pit. It is here that the Indians purify themselves of involuntary sins, wherefore the sages call the well, the well of testing, and the fire, the fire of pardon. And they say that they saw there two jars of black stone, of the rains and of the winds respectively. The jar of the rains, they say, is opened in case the land of India is suffering from drought, and sends up clouds to moisten the whole country; but if the rains should be in excess they are stopped by the jar being shut up. But the jar of the winds plays, I imagine, the same rôle as the bag of Aeolus: for when they open this jar ever so little, they let out one of the winds, which creates a seasonable breeze by which the
CAP. κάντεύθεν ἢ γῆ ἔρρωται. θεῶν δὲ ἀγάλμασιν ἑντυχεῖν φασίν, εἰ μὲν Ἰνδοῖς ἢ Αἰγύπτιοις, θαύμα οὐδέν, τὰ δὲ γε ἁρχαίατα τῶν παρ' Ἑλλησὶν, τὸ τε τῆς Ἀθηνᾶς τῆς Πολιάδος καὶ τὸ τοῦ Ἀπόλλωνος τοῦ Δηλίου καὶ τὸ τοῦ Διονύσου τοῦ Λιμναίου καὶ τὸ τοῦ Ἀμυκλαίου, καὶ ὅποσα ὄδε ἁρχαία, ταῦτα ἰδρύεσθαι τε τοὺς Ἰνδοὺς τούτους καὶ νομίζειν Ἑλληνικοίς ἦθεσι, φασὶ δ' οἰκεῖν τὰ μέσα τῆς Ἰνδικῆς. καὶ τὸν ὁχθὸν ὁμφαλὸν ποιοῦνται τοῦ λόφου τούτου, πῦρ τε ἐπ' αὐτοῦ ἀργιάζουσιν, ὁ φασίν ἐκ τῶν τοῦ ἡλίου ἀκτίνων αὐτοῦ ἔλκειν τοῦτο καὶ τὸν ύμνον ἡμέραν ἀπασαν ἐς μεσημβρίαν ἄδουσιν.

XV

CAP. 'Οποῖοι μὲν δὴ καὶ οἱ ἄνδρες καὶ ὅπως οἰκοῦντες τὸν ὀχθὸν, αὐτοὶ οί ἄνηρ δίεισιν ἐν μιᾷ γὰρ τῶν πρὸς Αἰγύπτιον ὁμίλων, "εἶδον," φησίν, "'Ἰνδοὺς Βραχμᾶνας οἰκοῦντας ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς καὶ οὐκ ἐπ' αὐτῆς, καὶ ἄτειχίστως τετειχισμένους, καὶ οὐδέν κεκτημένους ἢ τὰ πάντων." ταῦτα δὲ ἔκεινοι μὲν σοφῷτερον ἐγραφεῖν, ὁ δὲ γε δύσως φησί χαμενεῖα μὲν αὐτοὺς χρῆσθαι, τὴν γῆν δὲ ὑποστρωμέναι πόσα, ὡς ἄν αὐτοὶ αἰρόνται, καὶ μετεωροποροῦνται δὴ ἴδεῖν ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς ἐς πῆχεις δύο, οὐ δαματοποιάς ἐνεκα, τὸ γὰρ φιλότιμον τοῦτο παρατείσθαι.
country is refreshed. And they say that they came upon statues of Gods, and they were not nearly so much astonished at finding Indian or Egyptian Gods as they were by finding the most ancient of the Greek Gods, a statue of Athene Polias and of Apollo of Delos and of Dionysus of Limnae and another of him of Amyclae, and others of similar age. These were set up by these Indians and worshipped with Greek rites. And they say that they are met with in the heart of India. Now they regard the summit of this hill as the navel of the earth, and on it they worship fire with mysterious rites, deriving the fire, according to their own account, from the rays of the sun; and to the Sun they sing a hymn every day at midday.

XV

Apollonius himself describes the character of these sages and of their settlement upon the hill; for in one of his addresses to the Egyptians he says, "I saw Indian Brahmans living upon the earth and yet not on it, and fortified without fortifications, and possessing nothing, yet having the riches of all men." He may indeed be thought to have here written with too much subtlety; but we have anyhow the account of Damis to the effect that they made a practice of sleeping on the ground, and that they strewed the ground with such grass as they might themselves prefer; and, what is more, he says that he saw them levitating themselves two cubits high from the ground, not for the sake of miraculous display, for they disdain any such ambition; but they
CAP. τοὺς ἄνδρας, ἀλλ' ὀπόσα τῷ Ἡλίῳ ξυναποβαίνοντες τῆς γῆς δρῶσιν, ὡς πρόσφορα τῷ θεῷ πράττοντας. τὸ τοῦ πῦρ, ὃ ἀπὸ τῆς ἀκτίνος ἐπισπώνται, καὶ τοῖς σωματοειδέσ ὦν, οὕτε ἐπὶ βωμὸν καὶ εἰν αὐτοὺς οὕτε ἐν ἱπποῖς φιλάττειν, ἀλλ' ὅσπερ τὰς αὐγάς, αἱ ἕξ ἡλίου τε ἀνακλώνται καὶ ὑδατος, οὕτω μετέωρον τε ὀρᾶσθαι αὐτὸ καὶ σαλεύον ἐν τῷ αἰθέρι. τὸν μὲν οὖν ἔτη Ἡλιοῦ ὑπὲρ τῶν ὃρῶν, ἃς ἐπιτροπεύει αὐτός, ἵν' ἐς καιρὸν τῇ γῇ ἱσοὶ καὶ ἡ Ἰνδικὴ εὖ πράττη, νύκτωρ δὲ λυταροῦσι τὴν ἀκτίνα μὴ ἀχθεσθαί τῇ νυκτί, μένειν δὲ, ὡς ὑπ' αὐτῶν ἡχθην. τοιούτοι μὲν δὴ τοῦ Ἀπολλώνιον τὸ ἔν τῇ γῇ τε εἶναι τοὺς Βραχμάνας καὶ οὐκ ἐν τῇ γῇ." τὸ δὲ ἀπειχόληστος τετειχισμένους" δηλοὶ τοῦ ἀέρα, ὅφ' ὁ ἡῶν, ὑπαίθριοι γὰρ δοκοῦντες αὐλίζεσθαι σκιάν τε ὑπεραίρουσιν αὐτῶν, καὶ ὑοντος οὐ ψεκάζονται, καὶ ὑπὸ τῷ ἡλίῳ εἰσίν, ἐπειδὰν αὐτὸς βούλωνται. τὸ δὲ "μηδὲν κεκτημένους τὰ πάντων ἔχειν" ὁ Δάμως ἐξηγεῖται πηγαί, ὅπως τοῖς βάρχοις παρὰ τῆς γῆς ἀναθρόσκουσιν, ἐπειδὰν ὁ Διόνυσος αὐτούς τε καὶ τὴν γῆν σείσῃ, φοιτῶσι καὶ τοὺς Ἰνδικὸς τούτοις ἐστιομένους τε καὶ ἐστιῶσιν εἰκότως οὖν ὁ Ἀπολλώνιος τοὺς μηδὲν μὲν ἐκ παρασκευῆς, αὐτοσχεδίως δὲ, ἅ βούλονται, ποριζομένους, ἔχειν, φησίν, ὥς μὴ ἔχουσιν. κομάν δὲ

258
regard any rites they perform, in thus quitting earth and walking with the Sun, as acts of homage acceptable to the God. Moreover, they neither burn upon an altar nor keep in stoves the fire which they extract from the sun's rays, although it is a material fire; but like the rays of sunlight when they are refracted in water, so this fire is seen raised aloft in the air and dancing in the ether. And further they pray to the Sun who governs the seasons by his might, that the latter may succeed duly in the land, so that India may prosper; but of a night they intreat the ray of light not to take the night amiss, but to stay with them just as they have brought it down. Such then was the meaning of the phrase of Apollonius, that "the Brahmans are upon earth and yet not upon earth." And his phrase "fortified without fortifications or walls," refers to the air or vapour under which they bivouac, for though they seem to live in the open air, yet they raise up a shadow and veil themselves in it, so that they are not made wet when it rains and they enjoy the sunlight whenever they choose. And the phrase "without possessing anything they had the riches of all men," is thus explained by Damis: All the springs which the Bacchanals see leaping up from the ground under their feet, whenever Dionysus stirs them and earth in a common convulsion, spring up in plenty for these Indians also when they are entertaining or being entertained. Apollonius therefore was right in saying that people provided as they are with all they want offhand and without having prepared anything, possess what they do not possess. And on principle they grow their hair long, as the
CAP. ἐπιτηδεύουσιν, ὡσπερ Δακεδαίμονι πάλαι καὶ Θοῦριοι Ταραντῖνοι τε καὶ Μῆλιοι καὶ ὅποσοις τὰ Δακωνικὰ ἦν ἐν λόγῳ, μίτραν τε ἀναδοῦνται λευκῆν, καὶ γυμνὸν αὐτοῖς βάδισμα καὶ τὴν ἐσθῆτα ἐσχηματίζοντο παραπλησίως ταῖς ἐξωμίσιν. ἦ δὲ ὑλὴ τῆς ἐσθήτος ἔριον αὐτοφυὲς ἡ γῆ φύει, λευκὸν μὲν ὡσπερ τὸ Παμφύλων, μαλακότερον δὲ τίκτει, ἦ δὲ πιμελὴ οἶα ἐλαιον ἀπ᾽ αὐτοῦ λείβεται. τούτῳ ἠεράν ἐσθήτα ποιοῦνται καὶ εἰ τις ἐτέρος παρὰ τοὺς Ἰνδοὺς τούτους ἀναστήθη αὐτό, οὐ μεθέται ἡ γῆ τοῦ ἔριον. τὴν δὲ ἑσχῦν τοῦ δακτυλίου καὶ τῆς βάρβου, ᾧ φορέων αὐτοὺς ἅμφως, δύνασθαι μὲν πάντα, δύνω δὲ ἄρρητο τετείμησθαι.

XVI

CAP. Προσιόντα δὲ τῶν Ἄπολλώνιον οἱ μὲν ἄλλοι σοφοὶ προσήγοντο, ἀσπαζόμενοι ταῖς χερσίν, ὁ δὲ Ἰάρχας ἐκάθητο μὲν ἐπὶ δίφρον ψηλὸν—χαλκοῦ δὲ μέλαιος ἦν καὶ πεποίκιλτο χρυσοῖς ἀγάλμασιν, οἱ δὲ τῶν ἄλλων δίφροι χαλκοῖ μὲν, ἄσημοι δὲ ἦσαν, ψηλοὶ δὲ ἦττον, ὑπεκάθητο γὰρ τῷ Ἰάρχῃ—τὸν δὲ Ἀπολλώνιον ὤδον φωνῇ τε ἡσπάσατο Ἐλλάδι καὶ τὰ τοῦ Ἰνδοῦ γράμματα ἀπήτευ. θαυμάσαντος δὲ τοῦ Ἀπολλώνιον τὴν πρόγραμμα καὶ γράμμα γε ἐν ἐφη λείπειν τῇ ἐπιστολῇ, δέλτα εἰπὼν, παρῆλθε γὰρ αὐτὸν γράφοντα· καὶ ἐφάνῃ.
Lacedaemonians did of old and the people of Thuriurn and Tarentum, as well as the Melians and all who set store by the fashions of Sparta; and they bind a white turban on their heads, and their feet are naked for walking, and they cut their garments to resemble the exomis. But the material of which they make their raiment is a wool that springs wild from the ground, white like that of the Pamphylians, though it is of softer growth, and a grease like olive oil distils from off it. This is what they make their sacred vesture of, and if anyone else except these Indians tries to pluck it up, the earth refuses to surrender its wool. And they all carry both a ring and a staff of which the peculiar virtues can effect all things, and the one and the other, so we learn, are prized as secrets.

XVI

When Apollonius approached, the rest of the sages welcomed him and shook hands; but Iarchas sat down on a high stool—and this was of black copper and chased with golden figures, while the seats of the others were of copper, but plain and not so high, for they sat lower down than Iarchas—and when he saw Apollonius, Iarchas greeted him in the Greek tongue and asked for the Indian’s letter. And as Apollonius showed astonishment at his gift of prescience, he took pains to add that a single letter was missing in the epistle, namely a delta, which had escaped the writer; and this was found

1 An overmantle leaving one arm and shoulder bare. Buddhist monks still wear a similar garment. The so-called wool was asbestos.
to be the case. Then having read the epistle, he said: "What do you think of us, O Apollonius?" "Why," replied the latter, "how can you ask, when it is sufficiently shown by the fact that I have taken a journey to see you which was never till now accomplished by any of the inhabitants of my country." "And what do you think we know more than yourself?" "I," replied the other, "consider that your lore is profounder and much more divine than our own; and if I add nothing to my present stock of knowledge while I am with you, I shall at least have learned that I have nothing more to learn." Thereupon the Indian replied and said: "Other people ask those who arrive among them, who they are that come, and why, but the first display we make of our wisdom consists in showing that we are not ignorant who it is that comes. And you may test this point to begin with." And to suit his word he forthwith recounted the whole story of Apollonius' family both on his father's and his mother's side, and he related all his life in Aegae, and how Damis had joined him, and any conversations that they had had on the road, and anything they had found out through the conversation of others with them. All this, just as if he had shared their voyage with them, the Indian recounted straight off, quite clearly and without pausing for breath. And when Apollonius was astounded and asked him how he came to know it all, he replied: "And you too are come to share in this wisdom, but you are not yet an adept." "Will you teach me, then," said the other, "all this wisdom?" "Aye, and gladly, for that is a wiser course than grudging and hiding matters of interest; and moreover, O Apollonius, I
LIFE OF APOLLONIUS, BOOK III

perceive that you are well endowed with memory, a CHAP. 
goddess whom we love more than any other of the 
XVI 
divine beings." "Well," said the other, "you have 
certainly discerned by your penetration my exact 
disposition." "We," said the other, "O Apollonius, 
can see all spiritual traits, for we trace and detect 
them by a thousand signs. But as it is nearly mid-
day, and we must get ready our offerings for the 
Gods, let us now employ ourselves with that, and 
afterwards let us converse as much as you like; but 
you must take part in all our religious rites." "By 
Zeus," said Apollonius, "I should be wronging the 
Caucasus and the Indus, both of which I have 
crossed in order to reach you, if I did not enjoy 
your rites to the full." "Do so," said the other, 
"and let us depart."

XVII

Accordingly they betook themselves to a spring 
CHAP. 
of water, which Damis, who saw it subsequently, says 
XVII 
sembles that of Dirce in Boeotia; and first they 
The Sages stripped, and then they anointed their heads with an 
bathe amber-like drug, which imparted such a warmth to 
these Indians, that their bodies steamed and the 
sweat ran off them as profusely as if they were 
washing themselves with fire; next they threw 
themselves into the water and, having so taken their 
bath, they betook themselves to the temple with 
their worship and 
wreaths upon their heads and full of sacred song. 
and devotion 
And they stood round in the form of a chorus, and 
having chosen Iarchas as conductor they struck the 
earth, uplifting their rods, and the earth arched itself 
265
FLAVIUS PHILOSTRATUS

CAP. XVII

ἀνέπεμψεν αὐτοὺς ἐς δίπηχυ τοῦ ἀέρος. οἱ δὲ ἢδον φῶδην, ὁποίοις ὁ παιὰν ὁ τοῦ Σοφοκλέους, ὅν ἸΑθηνησὶ τῷ Ἀσκληπεῖο ἄδουσιν. ἐπεὶ δὲ ἔσ τὴν γῆν κατήραν, καλέσας ὁ Ἰάρχας τὸ μειράκιον τὸ τὴν ἀγκυραν ἕφρον, "ἐπιμελήθητι," ἐφη, "τῶν Ὁπολλωνίου ἑταῖρων." ὁ δὲ πολλὰ βάττων ἢ οἱ ταχεῖς τῶν ὅρυθων πορευθεῖς τε καὶ ἐπανελθῶν, "ἐπιμεμέλημαι" ἐφη. θεραπεύσαντες οὖν τὰ πολλὰ τῶν ἱερῶν ἀνεπαύνοτο εν τοῖς θάκους, ὁ δὲ Ἰάρχας πρὸς τὸ μειράκιον, "ἐκφερε," εἶπε, "τῷ σοφῷ Ὁπολλωνίῳ τῶν Φραώτου θρόνον, ἵνα ἐπὶ αὐτοῦ διαλέγοιτο."

XVIII

CAP. XVIII

'Ὡς δὲ ἐκάθισεν, "ἔρωτα," ἐφη, "ὁ τι βοὺλει, παρ' ἀνδρας γὰρ ἥκεις πάντα εἰδότας." ἦρετο οὖν ὁ Ὁπολλώνιος, εἰ καὶ αὐτοὺς ἔσασιν, οἱμένους αὐτῶν, ὀσπερ Ἑλληνες, χαλεπῶν ἤγεισθαι τὸ ἑαυτὸν γνῶναι, ὁ δὲ ἐπιστρήψας παρὰ τὴν τοῦ Ὁπολλωνίου δόξαν, "ἡμεῖς," ἐφη, "πάντα γεγυγώσκομεν, ἐπειδὴ πρῶτοι ἑαυτοὺς γεγυγώσκομεν, οὐ γὰρ ἀν προσέλθω τις ἡμῶν τῇ φιλοσοφίᾳ ταύτη μὴ πρῶτον εἰδὼς ἑαυτῶν." ὁ δὲ Ὁπολλώνιος ἀναμνησθεὶς ἄν τοῦ Φραώτου ἥκουσε, καὶ ὅπως ὁ φιλοσοφήσειν μέλλων ἑαυτὸν βιασανίσας ἐπιχειρεῖ, τούτῳ ἐξευθεῖρησε τῷ λόγῳ, τούτῳ γὰρ καὶ περὶ ἑαυτοῦ ἐπέπειστο. πάλιν οὖν ἦρετο, τινας αὐτοὺς 266
like a billow of the sea and raised them up two cubits high into the air. But they sang a song resembling the paean of Sophocles which they sing at Athens in honour of Asclepius. But when they had alighted upon the ground, Iarchas called the stripling who carried the anchor and said: "Do you look after the companions of Apollonius." And he went off swifter than the quickest of the birds, and coming back again said: "I have looked after them." Having fulfilled then the most of their religious rites, they sat down to rest upon their seats, but Iarchas said to the stripling: "Bring out the throne of Phraotes for the wise Apollonius that he may sit upon it to converse with us."

XVIII

And when he had taken his seat, he said: "Ask whatever you like, for you find yourself among people who know everything." Apollonius then asked him whether they knew themselves also, thinking that he, like the Greeks, would regard self-knowledge as a difficult matter. But the other, contrary to Apollonius' expectations, corrected him and said: "We know everything, just because we begin by knowing ourselves; for no one of us would be admitted to this philosophy unless he first knew himself." And Apollonius remembered what he had heard Phraotes say, and how he who would become a philosopher must examine himself before he undertakes the task; and he therefore acquiesced in this answer, for he was convinced of its truth in his own case also. He accordingly asked a fresh question,

τούτῳ τῷ Ἀπολλωνίῳ τοσαύτης ἐδοξεῖν εὐπαι-

dευσίας ἐίναι μεστὸν, ὡς εἰπεῖν αὐτὸ καὶ πρὸς
Δομετιανὸν ὑστερον ἐν τοῖς ὑπὲρ ἑαυτοῦ λόγοις.

XIX

Ἀναλαβῶν οὖν τὴν ἑρώτησιν, "περὶ ψυχῆς δὲ,"

εἶπε, "πῶς φρονεῖτε;" "ός γε," εἶπε, "Πυθαγόρας

μὲν ὑμῖν, ἡμεῖς δὲ Ἀιγυπτίως παρεδόκαμεν." "εἶποις ἀν οὖν," ἔφη, "καθάπερ ὁ Πυθαγόρας

Εὐφορβὸν ἑαυτὸν ἀπέφηνεν, ὡς καὶ σύ, πρὶν ἐς

tοῦ ήκειν τὸ σῶμα, Τρῶων τις ἡ Ἀχαιῶν ἡσθα

ἡ ὁ δεῖνα;" ὁ δὲ Ἰνδός, "Τροία μὲν ἀπόλετον,

εἶπεν, "ὑπὸ τῶν πλευσάντων Ἀχαιῶν τότε, ἡμᾶς

dὲ ἀπολωλέκασιν οἱ ἐπ᾽ αὐτῇ λόγοι μόνοις γὰρ

ἀνδρας ἤγούμενοι τοὺς ἐς Τροίαν στρατεύσαντας,

ἀμέλειτε πλειόνων τε καὶ θειότερών ἀνδρῶν, όδι ἡ

tε ὑμετέρα γῇ καὶ ἡ Ἀιγυπτίως καὶ ἡ Ἰνδῶν

ἡνεγκεν. ἔπει τοῖνυν ἱέρου με περὶ τοῦ προτέρου

σώματος, εἶπε μοι, τίνα θαυμασιώτερον ἡγῇ τῶν

ἐπὶ Τροίαν τε καὶ ύπὲρ Τροίας ἐλθόντων;" "ἔγω,"

ἔφη, "Ἀχιλλέα τὸν Πηλέως τε καὶ Θέτιδος,

οὗτος γὰρ δὴ κάλλιστὸς τε εἶναι τῷ Ὄμήρῳ

ὑμνηται καὶ παρὰ πάντας τοὺς Ἀχαιοὺς μέγας,

268
LIFE OF APOLLONIUS, BOOK III

namely, who they considered themselves to be; and CHAP. the other answered "We consider ourselves to be. XVII Gods." Apollonius asked afresh: "Why?" "Because," said the other, "we are good men." This reply struck Apollonius as so instinct with trained good sense, that he subsequently mentioned it to Domitian in his defence of himself.

XIX

He therefore resumed his questions and said: CHAP. "And what view do you take of the soul?" "That," replied the other, "which Pythagoras imparted to you, and which we imparted to the Egyptians." "Would you then say," said Apollonius, "that, as Pythagoras declared himself to be Euphorbus, so you yourself, before you entered your present body, were one of the Trojans or Achaeans or someone else?" And the Indian replied: "Those Achaean sailors were the ruin of Troy, and your talking so much about it is the ruin of you Greeks. For you imagine that the campaigners against Troy were the only heroes that ever were, and you forget other heroes both more numerous and more divine, whom your own country and that of the Egyptians and that of the Indians have produced. Since then you have asked me about my earlier incarnation, tell me, whom you regard as the most remarkable of the assailants or defenders of Troy." "I," replied Apollonius, "regard Achilles, the son of Peleus and Thetis, as such, for he and no other is celebrated by Homer as excelling all the Achaeans in personal
FLAVIUS PHILOSTRATUS

CAP. XIX. ἔργα τε αὐτοῦ μεγάλα οἴδε. καὶ μεγάλων ἄξιοι
tους Αἴαντᾶς τε καὶ Νιρέας, οἳ μετ᾽ ἐκείνου καλοί
tε αὐτῷ καὶ γενναίοι ἄδονταί." "πρὸς τούτον,
ἔφη, "Ἄπολλώνιε, καὶ τὸν πρόγονον θεώρει τὸν
ἐμόν, μᾶλλον δὲ τὸ πρόγονον σῶμα, τούτι γὰρ καὶ
Πυθαγόρας Εὐφορβοῦ ἤγείτο.

XX

CAP. XX. ""Ἡν τοῖνυν," ἔφη, "χρόνος, ὅτ᾽ Αἰθίοπες μὲν
ὡκουν ἑνταῦθα, γένος Ἰνδικὸν, Ἀἰθιοπία δ᾽ οὕτω
ἡ, ἀλλ᾽ ὑπὲρ Μερώπη τε καὶ Καταδούπους ὃριστο
Λύγυπτος, αὐτῇ καὶ τὰς πηγὰς τοῦ Νεῖλον
παρεχομένη καὶ ταῖς ἐκβολαῖς ξυναπολήγουσα.
οὐ μὲν δὴ χρόνου ὡκουν ἑνταῦθα οἱ Αἰθίοπες
ὑποκείμενοι βασιλέα Γάγγη, ἢ τε γῆ αὐτοὺς
ἰκανῶς ἐφερβε καὶ οἱ θεοὶ σφῶν ἐπεμελοῦντο, ἐπεὶ
dὲ ἀπέκτειναν τὸν βασιλέα τούτον, οὐτὲ τοῖς
ἄλλοις Ἰνδοῖς καθαροὶ ἔδοξαν, οὔτε ἡ γῆ
ξυνεχώρει αὐτοῖς ἱστασθαι, τὴν τε γὰρ σποράν,
ἡν ἐστι αὐτὴν ἐποιοῦντο, πρὶν ἐς καλυκὰ ήκειν,
ἐφθαίρε, τοὺς τε τῶν γυναικῶν τόκους ἀτελεῖς
ἐποίει, καὶ τὰς ἀγέλας πονήρας ἐβοσκε, πόλιν
τε ὅπωι βάλοιντο, ὑπεδίδου ἡ γῆ καὶ ὑπεχώρει
κάτω. καὶ γὰρ τι καὶ φίλαμα τοῦ Γάγγου
προϊόντας αὐτοῖς ἦλαινεν ἐνταραττόμενον τῷ
ὁμίλῳ, δ οὐ πρότερον ἄνηκε, πρὶν γε δὴ τοὺς
αὐθέντας καὶ τοὺς τὸ αἷμα χερσὶ πράξαντας τῇ
beauty and size, and he knows of mighty deeds of his. And he also rates very highly such men as Ajax and Nireus, who were only second to him in beauty and courage, and are celebrated as such in his poems." "With him," said the other, "O Apollonius, I would have you compare my own ancestor, or rather my ancestral body, for that was the light in which Pythagoras regarded Euphorbus.

"There was then," he said, "a time when the Ethiopians, an Indian race, dwelt in this country, and when Ethiopia as yet was not: but Egypt stretched its border beyond Meroe and the cataracts, and on the one side included in itself the fountains of the Nile, and on the other was only bounded by the mouths of the river. Well, at that time of which I speak, the Ethiopians lived here, and were subject to King Ganges, and the land was sufficient for their sustenance, and the gods watched over them; but when they slew this king, neither did the rest of the Indians regard them as pure, nor did the land permit them to remain upon it; for it spoiled the seed which they sowed in it before it came into ear, and it inflicted miscarriages on their women, and it gave a miserable feed to their flocks; and wherever they tried to found a city, it would give way and sink down under their feet. Nay more, the ghost of Ganges drove them forward on their path and struck terror into their multitude, and it did not quit them until they atoned to earth by sacrificing
Ο Αριστοτέλης, το αρχηγός της πόλης, διέταξε να αγοράσει μεγάλα πόλεμου το ναό της Αθήνας. Ο Αριστοτέλης, το αρχηγός της πόλης, διέταξε να αγοράσει μεγάλα πόλεμου το ναό της Αθήνας.
the murderers who had shed the king's blood with their hands. Now this Ganges it seems, was ten cubits high, and in personal beauty excelled any man the world had yet seen, and he was the son of the river Ganges; and when his own father inundated India, he himself turned the flood into the Red Sea, and effected a reconciliation between his father and the land, with the result that the latter brought forth fruits in abundance for him when living, and also avenged him after death. And since Homer brings Achilles to Troy in Helen's behalf, and relates how he took twelve cities by sea and eleven on land, and how he was carried away by wrath because he had been robbed of a woman by the king, on which occasion, in my opinion, he shewed himself merciless and cruel, let us contrast the Indian in similar circumstances. He on the contrary set himself to found sixty cities, which are the most considerable of those hereabouts—and I would like to know who would regard the destruction of cities as a better title to fame than the rebuilding of them—and he also repulsed the Scythians who once invaded this land across the Caucasus. Surely it is better to prove yourself a good man by liberating your country than to bring slavery upon a city, and that too in behalf of a woman who probably was never carried off even against her will. And as he had formed an alliance with the king of the country, over which Phraotes now rules, although that other had violated every law and principle of morality by carrying off his wife, he yet did not break his oath, and so stable, he said, was his pledged word, that, in spite of the injury he had suffered, he would not do anything to harm that other.
Καὶ πλεῖον διήειν ἃν τοῦ ἄνδρός, εἰ μὴ ἐς ἐπαινοῦν ὅκνουν ἕαυτοῦ καθίστασθαι, εἰμὶ γὰρ σοι ἐκεῖνος, τούτῳ δὲ ἐδῆλωσα γεγονῶς ἔτη τέτταρα. ἔπτὰ γάρ ποτε ἀδαμάντινα τοῦ Γάγγου τούτου ξίφη ἐς γῆν πηξαντος, ὑπὲρ τοῦ μηδὲν δεῖμα ἐμπελάξειν τῇ χώρᾳ, καὶ τῶν θεῶν θύειν μὲν κελευόντων ἅκοντας, οὐ πέπηγε ταῦτα, τὸ δὲ χωρίον οὐκ ἐξηγούμενον, ἐν δὲ ἐπεπήγας, ποῖς ἐγὼ κομιδῇ τυγχάνουν ἡγαγον τοὺς ἐξηγητὰς ἐπὶ τίφρον καὶ δρύττειν προσέταξα, ἐκεῖ φήσας καταθείσθαι αὐτά.

Καὶ μήπω θαυμάσῃς τούμον, εἰ εξ Ἰνδοῦ εἰς Ἰνδὸν διεδόθην· οὕτως γὰρ, δεῖξας τι μενόμαν εἰκοσὶ ποι γεγονὸς ἔτη, "πέφυκε μὲν πρὸς φιλοσοφίαν ὑπὲρ πάντας ἀνθρώπους, ἔρρωται δὲ, ὡς ὀρᾶς, καὶ κατεσκευαστᾶι γενναῖως τὸ σῶμα, καρτερεῖ δὲ πῦρ καὶ τομῆν πᾶσαν, καὶ τοιὸσδὲ ὅν ἀπεχθάνεται τῇ φιλοσοφίᾳ." "τί οὖν," εἶπεν, "ὁ Ἡρακλῆς, τὸ μειρικλίον πάθος; δεινὸν γὰρ λέγεις, εἰ ξυπτεταγμένος οὕτως ὑπὸ τῆς φύσεως μὴ ἀσπάζεται τῇ φιλοσοφίᾳ, μηδὲ ἐρᾷ τοῦ μανθάνειν, καὶ ταῦτα ὑμῶν ἤξυν." "οὐ ξύνεστιν," εἶπεν, "ἀλλ' ὁσπερ οἱ λέοντες, ἄκων
"And I could enumerate many more merits of this great man, if I did not shrink from pronouncing a panegyric upon myself; for I may tell you I am the person in question, as I clearly proved when I was four years old. For this Ganges on one occasion fixed seven swords made of adamant in the earth, to prevent any monster approaching our country; now the gods ordered us to go and offer a sacrifice where he had implanted these weapons, though without indicating the spot where he had fixed them. I was a mere child, and yet I led the interpreters of their will to a trench, and told them to dig there, for it was there I said that they had been laid.

XXII

"And you must not be surprised at my transformation from one Indian to another; for here is one," and he pointed to a stripling of about twenty years of age, "who in natural aptitude for philosophy excels everyone, and he enjoys good health as you see, and is furnished with an excellent constitution; moreover he can endure fire and all sorts of cutting and wounding, yet in spite of all these advantages he detests philosophy." "What then," said Apollonius, "O Iarchas, is the matter with the youth? For it is a terrible thing you tell me, if one so well adapted by nature to the pursuit refuses to embrace philosophy, and has no love for learning, and that although he lives with you." "He does not live
FLAVIUS PHILOSTRATUS

CAP. XXII
εἶληται, καὶ καθείρκται μὲν, ὑποβλέπει δὲ ἦμῶν τιθασευόντων αὐτῶν καὶ καταψώντων. γέγονε μὲν οὖν τὸ μειράκιον τοῦτο Παλαμῆδης ὁ ἐν Τροίᾳ, κέχρηται δὲ ἕναντιςτάτοις Ὄδυσσεί καὶ Ὄμήρῳ, τῷ μὲν ἐξυνθέντι ἐπ' αὐτὸν τέχνας, ύφ' ὀν κατελειθώθη, τῷ δὲ οὐδὲ ἔποιον αὐτὸν ἀξιώσαντι. καὶ ἑπειδὴ μὴ δ' ἡ σοφία αὐτόν τι, ἥν εἶχεν, ὄνησε, μήτε Ὄμήρου ἐπαινέτου ἔτυχεν, ύφ' οὗ πολλοὶ καὶ τῶν μὴ πάνω σπουδαίων ἦσαν ὁμοία ἠχθησαν, Ὅδυσσέως τε ἦττητο ἀδικῶν οὖθεν, διαβέβληται πρὸς φιλοσοφίαι καὶ ὀλοφύρεται τὸ ἑαυτοῦ πάθος. ἔστι δὲ οὗτος Παλαμῆδης, δι καὶ γράφει μὴ μαθῶν γράμματα.

XXIII

CAP. XXIII
Τοιαῦτα διαλεγομένων προσελθῶν τῷ Ἰάρχα ἄγγελος, ὁ βασιλεύς, ἐφη, "περὶ δεῖλην πρώτην ἀφίξεται, ξυνεσόμενοι υμῖν περὶ τῶν ἑαυτοῦ πραγμάτων." ὁ δὲ, "ἡκέτω," εἶπε, "καὶ γὰρ ἂν καὶ βελτίων ἀπέλθων γνῶς ἄνδρα "Ελληνα." καὶ εἰπὼν ταῦτα πάλιν τοῦ προτέρου λόγου εἶχετο. ἡρετο οὖν τὸν 'Απολλώνιον, "σὺ δ' ἂν εἰποίς," ἐφη, "τὸ πρώτον σῶμα καὶ ὡστὶς πρὸ τοῦ νῦν ἡσθα;" ὁ δὲ εἶπεν, "ἐπειδὴ ἀδοξοῦ ἦν μοι ἐκεῖνο, ὀλίγα αὐτοῦ μέμνημαι." ὑπολαβὼν οὖν ὁ Ἰάρχας, 276
with us," replied the other, "but he has been caught like a lion against his will and confined here, but he looks askance at us when we try to domesticate him and caress him. The truth is this stripling was once Palamedes of Troy, and he found his bitterest enemies in Odysseus and Homer; for the one laid an ambush against him of people by whom he was stoned to death, while the other denied him any place in his Epic; and because neither the wisdom with which he was endowed was of any use to him, nor did he meet with any praise from Homer, to whom nevertheless many people of no great importance owe their renown, and because he was outwitted by Odysseus in spite of his innocence, he has conceived an aversion to philosophy, and deplores his ill-luck. And he is Palamedes, for indeed he can write without having learned his letters."

XXIII

While they were thus conversing, a messenger approached Iarchas and said: "The King will come early in the afternoon to consult you about his own business." And Iarchas replied: "Let him come, for he too will go away all the better for making the acquaintance of a man of Hellas." And after saying this, he went on with his former discourse. He accordingly asked Apollonius the question: "Will you tell us," he said, "about your earlier incarnation, and who you were before the present life?" And he replied: "Since it was an ignoble episode, I do not remember much about it." Iarchas therefore took him up and said: "Then you
FLAVIUS PHILOSTRATUS

CAP. XXIII

"εἶτα ἄδοξου," ἔφη, "ἡγῆ τὸ γενέσθαι κυβερνήτης Ἀθηναίων νέως; τοιτὲ γὰρ σὲ ὅρῶ γεγονότα." "ἀληθῆ μὲν," εἶπεν, "λέγεις, ὁ Ἰάρχα, τοιτὲ γὰρ ἀτεχνῶς ἐγενόμην, ἥγούμαι δ᾽ αὐτὸ οὐκ ἄδοξον μόνον, ἀλλὰ καὶ καταβεβλημένον, καὶ τοσοῦτον μὲν ἄξιον τοῖς ἀνθρώποις, ὅσον περὶ τὸ ἄρχειν καὶ τὸ στρατοῦ ἴσεῖσθαι, κακῶς δὲ ἀκοῦν ὑπὸ τῶν καθαπτομένων τῆς θαλάττης. τὸ γοῦν γενναίοτατον τῶν ἐμοὶ πραξθέντων οὐδὲ ἐπαίνοι τις ἥξισε τὸτε." "τί δὲ δὴ γενναίον εἰργάσθαι φήσεις ἢ τὸ περιβεβληκέναι Μαλέαν τε καὶ Σοίνιον χαλκώσας ἐκφερομένην τὴν ναῦν, καὶ τὸ κατὰ πρύμναν τε καὶ πρὸς τῶν ἀνέμων, ὁπόθεν ἐκδοθήσονται, σαφῶς διεγυνώκεναι, ἐρμάτων τε ὑπεράραι τὸ σκάφος ἐν Εὐβοίᾳ κοίλῃ, οὐπερ πολλὰ τῶν ἀκρωτηρίων ἄναπέπηγεν;"

XXIV

CAP. XXIV

"Ο δὲ Ἀπολλώνιος "ἐπεί με," εἶπεν, "ἐς κυβερνητικὸν ἐμβιβάζεις λόγον, ἀκοῦε, ὅ δοκῶ μοι τὸτε ὑγιῶς πράξαι, τῆς θάλαττάς ποτε τῶν Φοινίκων λησταὶ ὑπεκάθηντο, καὶ ἐφοίτων περὶ τὰς πόλεις ἀναμανθάνοντες τίς τι ἄγοι. κατεϊδόντες οὖν ἐμπορίαν λαμπρὰν τῆς νεώς, οἱ τῶν λῃστῶν πρόξενοι διελέγοντο μοι ἀπολαβόντες με, πόσον τι μεθέξοιμι τοῦ ναύλου, ἐγώ δὲ χιλίων ἔφη, ἑπειδὴ τέτταρες 278
think it ignoble to have been the pilot of an Egyptian vessel, for I perceive that this is what you were?" "What you say," said Apollonius, "is true, Iarchas; for that is really what I was; but I consider this profession not only inglorious but also detestable, and though of as much value to humanity as that of a prince or the leader of an army, nevertheless it bears an evil repute by reason of those who follow the sea; at any rate the most noble of the deeds which I performed no one at the time saw fit to praise." "Well, and what would you claim for yourself in the way of noble achievement? Is it your having doubled the capes of Malea and Sunium, by checking your ship when it was drifting out of its course, and your having discerned so accurately the quarters from which the winds would blow both fore and aft, or your getting your boat past the reefs in the hollows of Euboea, where any number of spits stick up in the sea?"

XXIV

But Apollonius replied: "Since you tempt me to talk about pilotage, I would have you hear what I consider to have been my soundest exploit at that time. The Phoenician pirates at one time infested the sea, and were hanging about the cities to pick up information about the cargoes which different people had. The agents of the pirates spied out accordingly a rich cargo which I had on board my ship, and having taken me aside in conversation, asked me what was my share in the freight; and I told them that it was a thousand drachmas, for there were four people in
CAP. XXIV

ἐκυβέρνων τὴν ναῦν. 'οικία δὲ, ἔφασαν ἑστὶ σοι; 'καλύβη πονηρά,' ἔφην, 'περὶ τὴν νήσου τὴν Φάρου, οὐ πάλαι ποτὲ ὁ Πρωτεύς ὄκει.' 'βούλοις ἄν οὖν,' ἤρωντό με, 'γενέσθαι σοι γῆν μὲν ἀντὶ θαλάττης, οἰκίαν δὲ ἀντὶ τῆς καλύβης, τὸ δὲ ναῦλον δεκάκις τούτο, κακών τε ἔξελθεῖν μυρίων, ἄ ἀντὶ τῆς θαλάττης ἀνοικούσης ἐγχρίπτει τοῖς κυβερνῶσιν;' βούλεσθαι μὲν εἴπον, οὐ μὴν ἄρπαγῶν γε ἐμακτὸν ἄξιον, ὅποτε σοφότερος ἐμακτὸς γέγονα καὶ στεφάνων ἥξιώμας παρὰ τῆς τέχνης. προἶντων δ' ἂντό καὶ βαλάντια μοι δραχμῶν μυρίων δώσειν φασκόντων, εἰ γενοίμην ἄυτοίς, ὁ ἐβούλοντο, λέγειν ἥδη παρεκελευσάμην ὡς μηδεν ἐπλείψων τοῦ πᾶς ἀνὴρ γενέσθαι σφίσι. λέγουσι δὴ μελεδώνοι μὲν εἶναι ληστῶν, δεῖσθαι δὲ μου μὴ ἀφελέσθαι αὐτούς τὸ τὴν ναῦν ἔλειν, μὴ ηὲ ἐς ἀστυ ἐκπλεύσαι, ὅποτε ἐκεῖθεν ἄραμι, ἀλλ' ὑφορμίσασθαι τῷ ἀκρωτηρίῳ, τὰς ναῦς γὰρ τὰς ληστρικὰς ἐν περιβολὴ ἐστάναι, καὶ ὁμοῦναι μοι ἐβούλοντο μὴν αὐτόν μὲ ἀποκτενεῖν, καὶ ἀνήσειν δὲ τοῦ θάνατον οἷς ἂν ἐγὼ παραίτωμαι. ἐγὼ δὲ νουθετεῖν μὲν αὐτοὺς οὐκ ἄσφαλες ἐμακτὸ ἡγοῦμην, δείσας μὴ ἀπογιόντες ἐμβάλωσι μετεώρφ τῇ νηὶ καὶ ἀπολόμεθα ποὺ τούτο πελάγους, ὡς δὲ ὑπουργῆσαι ὑπεσχόμην, ὁ ἐβούλοντο, ὁμοῦναν ἐφιπν αὐτοὺς δεῖν ἢ μὴν ἀληθεύσεων

280
command of the ship. 'And,' said they, 'have you a house?' 'A wretched hut,' I replied, 'on the Island of Pharos, where once upon a time Proteus used to live.' 'Would you like then,' they went on, 'to acquire a landed estate instead of the sea, and a decent house instead of your hut, and ten times as much for the cargo as you are going to get now? And to get rid of a thousand misfortunes which beset pilots owing to the roughness of the sea?' I replied that I would gladly do so, but that I did not aspire to become a pirate just at a time when I had made myself more expert than I ever had been, and had won crowns for my skill in my profession. However they persevered and promised to give me a purse of a thousand drachmas, if I would be their man and do what they wanted. Accordingly I egged them on to talk by promising not to fail them, but to assist them in every way. Then they admitted that they were agents of the pirates, and besought me not to deprive them of a chance of capturing the ship, and instead of sailing away to the city whenever I weighed anchor thence, they arranged that I should cast anchor under the promontory, under the lee of which the pirate ships were riding; and they were willing to swear that they would not only not kill myself, but would spare the life of any for whom I interceded. I for my part did not consider it safe to reprehend them, for I was afraid that if they were driven to despair, they would attack my ship on the high seas and then we should all be lost somewhere at sea; accordingly I promised to assist their enterprise, but I insisted upon their taking oath to keep their promise truly. They accordingly made oath, for our interview took place in a temple, and then I
CAP. XXIV

ταύτα. ὁμοσάντων τοίνυν, καὶ γὰρ ἐν ἱερῷ διελέγοντο, 'χωρείτε, ἔφην, 'ἔπει τὰ τῶν ἁρστῶν πλοία, ἡμεῖς γὰρ νῦκτωρ ἀφίσσομεν.' καὶ πιθανώτερος ἐδόκουν ἐτι περὶ τοῦ νομίσματος διαλεγόμενον, ὡς δόκιμον ἀπαριθμηθείσῃ μοι καὶ μὴ πρότερον ἢ τὴν ναῦν ἔλωσιν. οἱ μὲν δὴ ἐχώρουν, ἐγὼ δὲ ἦκα ἐς τὸ πέλαγος ὑπεράρας τοῦ ἀκρωτηρίου." "ταῦτ' οὖν," εἶπεν ὁ Ἰάρχας, "Ἀπολλώνιε, δικαιοσύνης ἴηρ ἔργα;" "καὶ πρὸς γε," ἔφη, "φιλανθρωπίας, τὸ γὰρ μὴ ἀποδόσθαι ψυχᾶς ἀνθρώπων, μὴ ἀπεμπολήσαι τὰ τῶν ἐμπόρων, χρημάτων τε κρείττω γενέσθαι ναῦτην ὡντα, πολλὰς ἀρετὰς οἴμαι ξυνειληφέναι.

CAP. XXV

said: 'You betake yourselves to the ships of the pirates at once, for we will sail away by night.' And they found me all the more plausible from the way I bargained about the money, for I stipulated that it must all be paid me in current cash, though not before they had captured the ship. They therefore went off, but I put straight out to sea after doubling the promontory.' "This then," said Iarchas, "O Apollonius, you consider the behaviour of a just man?" "Why yes," said Apollonius, "and of a humane one too! For I consider it was a rare combination of the virtues for one who was a mere sailor to refuse to sacrifice men's lives, or to betray the interests of many merchants, so rising superior to all bribes of money."

XXV

Thereupon the Indian smiled and said: "You seem to think that mere abstention from injustice constitutes justice, and I am of opinion that all the Greeks do the same. For as I once learned from the Egyptians that come hither, governors from Rome are in the habit of visiting your country, brandishing their axes naked over your heads, before they know whether they have cowards to rule or not; but you acknowledge them to be just if they merely do not sell justice. And I have heard that the slave merchants yonder do exactly the same; for when they come to you with convoys of Carian slaves and are anxious to recommend their characters to you, they make it a great merit of the slaves that they do not steal. In the same way do you recommend on
CAP. XXV τοὺς μὲν δὴ ἄρχοντας, οὓς ὑποκείσθαι φατε, τοιούτων ἀξιούσε, καὶ λαμπρύσωντες αὐτοὺς ἐπαίνοις, οἷς περ τὰ ἀνδράποδα, ξηλωτοὺς πέμπετε, ὡς οἷς ἔσθε, οἱ δὲ γε σοφώτατοι ποιηταὶ ὑμῶν οὐδ' εἰ βούλεσθε δίκαιοι τε καὶ χρηστοὶ εἶναι, ξυγχαροῦσιν ὑμῖν γενέσθαι. τὸν γὰρ Μίνω τὸν ὠμόστητι ὑπερβαλόμενον πάντας, καὶ δουλωσάμενον ταῖς ναυαὶ τοὺς ἐπὶ θαλάττῃ τε καὶ ἐν θαλάττῃ δικαιοσύνης σκηπτρῷ τιμῶντες, ἐν 'Αιδον καθίζουσι διαμαί ταῖς ψυχαῖς, τὸν δ' αὐΤάνταλον, ἐπειδὴ χρηστός τε ἦν καὶ τοῖς φίλοις τῆς ὑπαρχοῦσης αὐτῷ παρά τῶν θεῶν ἄθανασίας μετεδίδου, ποτὸν τε εἴργουσι καὶ σίτου, εἰσὶ δὲ οἱ καὶ λίθους αὐτῷ ἐπικρεμάσαντες δεινὰ ἐφυβρίζουσι θείῳ τε καὶ ἀγάθῳ ἀνδρί, οὓς ἐβουλόμην ἂν μᾶλλον λίμνην αὐτῷ περιβλύσαι νέκταρος, ἐπειδὴ φιλανθρώπως αὐτοῦ καὶ ἀφθόνως προὔπινε." καὶ ἀμα λέγων ταῦτα ἐπεδείκνυ τὴν ἁγαλλία ἐν ἀριστερᾷ, ὁ ἐπεγέγραμμεν ΤΑΝΤΑΛΟΣ. τὸ μὲν δὴ ἁγαλλία τετράπτηχυ ἦν, ἀνδρὶ δὲ ἐόκει πενηκοντοῦτῃ, καὶ τρόπον Ἄργολικὸν ἔστατο, παρηλλαττε δὲ τῆν χλαμύδα, ὡσπερ οἱ Θεσταλοὶ, φιάλην τε προὔπινεν ἄπο- χρόσαν ἐνὶ διψῶντι, ἐν ἦ στάλαγμα ἐκάχλαξεν ἀκηράτου πώματος οὐχ ὑπερβλύζου τῆς φιάλης. ὃ τι μὲν οὖν ἠγουνται αὐτὸ καὶ ἐφ' ὠτῳ ἄπτε αὐτοῦ πίνονος, δηλώσω αὐτῖκα. πλὴν ἀλλὰ ἤγείσθαι χρὴ τὸν Ἀτανταλοῦ μὴ τῇ γλώττῃ ἐφέντα, κοινωνή-
such grounds the rulers whose sway you acknowledge, *CHAP. xxv*
and after decorating them with such praises as you
lavish upon slaves, you send them away, objects, as
you imagine, of universal admiration. Nay more,
your cleverest poets will not give you leave to be just
and good, even if you want to. For here was *Minos*,
a man who exceeded all men in cruelty, and who
enslaved with his navies the inhabitants of continent
and islands alike, and yet they honour him by placing
in his hand a sceptre of justice and give him a throne
in Hades to be umpire of spirits; while at the same
time they deny food and drink to Tantalus, merely
because he was a good man and inclined to share
with his friends the immortality bestowed on him by
the Gods. And some of them hang stones upon him,
and rain insults of a terrible kind upon this divine
and good man; and I would much rather that they
had represented him as swimming in a lake of nectar,
for he pledged men in that drink humanely and
ungrudgingly.” And as he spoke he pointed out a
statue which stood upon his left hand, on which was
inscribed the name “Tantalus.” Now this statue was
four cubits high, and represented a man of fifty years
who was clad in the fashion of Argolis, though he
parted his cloak in the way the Thessalians do, and
he held a cup sufficient at least for one thirsty man
and drank your health therefrom, and in the goblet
there was a liquor, an unmixed draught which frothed
and foamed, though without bubbling over the edge
of the cup. Now I will presently explain what they
consider this statue to be, and for what reason they
drink from it. In any case, however, we must
suppose that Tantalus was not assailed by the poets
because he gave rein to his tongue, but because
CAP. XXV  σαντά δὲ ἀνθρώπως τοῦ νέκταρος ὑπὸ τῶν ποιητῶν ἐλαύνεσθαι, θεοῖς δὲ μὴ διαβεβλῆσθαι αὐτὸν, οὐ γὰρ ἂν, εἰ θεοῖς ἀπῆκθητο, κριθήναι ποτε ὑπὸ τῶν Ἰδιῶν ἀγαθῶν, θεοφιλεστάτων ὄντων καὶ μηδὲν ἔξω τοῦ θείου πραττόντων.

XXVI

he shared the nectar with mankind; nor must we suppose that he was really the victim of the gods' dislike, for, had he been hateful to them, he would never have been judged by the Indians to be a good man, for they are most religious people and never transgress any divine command.

XXVI

While they were still discussing this topic, a hubbub down below in the village struck their ears, for it seems the king had arrived equipped in the height of Median fashion and full of pomp. Iarchas then, not too well pleased, remarked: "If it were Phraotes who was halting here, you would find a dead silence prevailing everywhere as if you were attending a mystery." From this remark Apollonius realised that the king in question was not only inferior to Phraotes in a few details, but in the whole of philosophy; and as he saw that the sages did not bestir themselves to make any preparations or provide for the king's wants, though he was come at midday, he said: "Where is the king going to stay?" "Here," they replied, "for we shall discuss by night the objects for which he is come, since that is the best time for taking counsel." "And will a table be laid for him when he comes," said Apollonius. "Why, of course," they answered, "a rich table too, furnished with everything which this place provides." "Then," said he, "you live richly?" "We," they answered, "live in a slender manner, for although we might eat as much as we like, we are contented with little; but the king requires a great
FLAVIUS PHILOSTRATUS

CAP. XXVI déi, βουλεται γάρ. σιτήσεται δὲ ἐμψυχον μὲν οὐδέν, οὐ γάρ θέμισ ἑνταῦθα, τραγήματα δὲ καὶ ρίζας καὶ ὠραία, ὀπόσα νῦν ἦ Ἰνδική ἔχει, ὀπόσα τε αἱ ἐς νέωτα ὄραι δώσουσιν.

XXVII

CAP. "Ἀλλ' ἰδοὺ," ἐφη, "οὔτος." προῆι δὲ ἄρα ὁ βασιλεὺς ἄδελφῳ τε καὶ νῷ ἀμα, χρυσῷ τε ἀστράπτων καὶ ψήφοις. ὑπανισταμένου δὲ τοῦ Ἀπολλωνίου, κατείχειν αὐτὸν ὁ Ἰάρχας ἐν τῷ θρόνῳ, μηδὲ γὰρ αὐτῶς πάτριον εἶναι τούτῳ. τούτως ὁ Δάμως αὐτὸς μὲν οὐ φησί παρατυχεῖν διὰ τὸ τὴν ἥμεραν ἑκείνην ἐν τῇ κόμῃ διαίτασθαι, Ἀπολλωνίου δὲ ἀκηκοὸς ἐγγράψαι αὐτὰ ἐς τὸν αὐτοῦ λόγον. φησὶ τοῖνυν καθημένοις μὲν αὐτοῖς τὸν βασιλέα προτείνοντα τὴν χεῖρα οἷον εὐχεσθαι τοῖς ἀνδράσι, τοὺς δὲ ἐπινεύειν, ὡσπερ ξυνισθε-μένους οἷς ἤτει, τὸν δὲ ὑπερήδησθαι τῇ ἐπαγγελίᾳ, καθάπερ ἔς θεοῦ ἦκοντα. τὸν δὲ ἄδελφον τοῦ βασιλέως καὶ τὸν νῦν κάλλιστον μειράκιον ὡντα μηδὲν ὅρασθαι βέλτιον ἢ εἰ ἀνδράποδα τούτων τῶν ἀκολούθων ἦσαν. μετὰ τὰῦτα ἐξαναστήναι τὸν Ἰνδόν καὶ φωνήν ἰέντα κελέυειν αὐτὸν σιτοῦ ἀπτεσθαι, προσδεξαμένου δ' αὐτοῦ καὶ τούτῳ μάλιστα ἁσμένος, τρίποδες μὲν ἐξεπορεύθησαν Πυθικοὶ τέταρτες αὐτόματοι, καθάπερ οἱ Ὁμήρειοι προίοντες, οἰνοχόοι δ' ἐπ' αὐτοῖς χαλκοῦ μέλανος, οἴοι παρ' Ἐλλησιν οἱ Γαυμηνίδεις τε καὶ 288
deal, for that is his pleasure. But he will not eat any living creature, for that is wrong to do here, but only dried fruits and roots and the seasonable produce of the Indian land at this time of year, and whatever else the new year's seasons will provide."

XXVII

"But see," said he, "here he is." And just then the king advanced together with his brother and his son, ablaze with gold and jewels. And Apollonius was about to rise and retire, when Iarchas checked him from leaving his throne, and explained to him that it was not their custom for him to do so. Darius himself says that he was not present on this occasion, because on that day he was staying in the village, but he heard from Apollonius what happened and wrote it in his book. He says then that when they had sat down, the king extended his hand as if in prayer to the sages, and they nodded their assent as if they were concurring his request; and he was transported with joy at the promise, just as if he had come to the oracle of a God. But the brother of the king and his son, who was a very pretty boy, were not more considered than if they had been the slaves of the others, that were mere retainers. After that the Indian rose from his place, and in a formal speech bade the king take food, and he accepted the invitation and that most cordially. Thereupon four tripods stepped forth like those of the Pythian temple, but of their own accord, like those which advanced in Homer's poem, and upon them were cupbearers of black brass resembling the figures of...
oἱ Πέλοπες. ἢ γῆ ἔστρων πώς μαλακω-țέρας ἢ αἱ εὐναῖ. τραγήματα δὲ καὶ ἄρτοι καὶ λάχανα καὶ τρωκτὰ ὕραία, πάντα ἐν κόσμῳ ἑφώτα διακείμενα ἤδιον ἢ εἰ ὕφοποιοι αὐτὰ παρ-εσκεύαζον, τῶν δὲ τριπόδων οἱ μὲν δύο οὖν ἐπέρρεον, τοῖν δυὸν δὲ ὁ μὲν ἴδατός θερμοῦ κρίνην παρεῖχεν, ὁ δὲ αὐτὸ ψυχρόν. αἱ δὲ ἐξ Ινδῶν φοιτῶσαι λίθοι παρ᾽ Ἑλλησὶ μὲν ἐς ὅρμους τε καὶ δακτυλίους ἐμβιβάζονται διὰ σμικρότητα, παρὰ δὲ Ἰνδῶν οἶνοχάι τε ψυκτήρες τε ἱγνονται διὰ μέγεθος καὶ κρατῆρες ἥλικοι ἐμπληκαί τέτταρας ὥρας ἑτοὺς δισφώνειαν. τοὺς δὲ οἰνοχώίους τοὺς χαλκοὺς ἀρύσθηκαν μὲν φησι ξυμέτρους τοῦ τε οἴνου καὶ τοῦ ἴδατος, περιελαύνειν δὲ τὰς κύλικας, ὡσπερ ἐν τοῖς πότοις. κατακεῖσθαι δὲ αὐτοῦς ὡς ἐν ξυσσίτῳ μὲν, οὐ μὴν πρόκριτον γε τὸν βασιλέα, τούτῳ δὴ τὸ παρ᾽ Ἑλλησὶ τε καὶ Ἑρωμάιοις πολλοῦ ἄξιοι, ἀλλὰ ὅσ ἐνυχὲ γε, οὐ ἑκαστὸς ὁμόρησεν.

XXVIII

Ἐπεί δὲ προῆι ὁ πότος, "προπάνω σοι," ὁ Ἰάρ-χας εἶπεν, "ὁ βασιλεὺς, ἄνδρα "Ἑλληνα," τὸν Ἀπολλόνιον ὑποκεκλιμένου αὐτῷ δεῖξας καὶ τῇ χειρὶ προσημαίνως, ὅτι γεωναῖος τε εἶ ἐν καὶ θέιος. ὁ δὲ βασιλεὺς, "ἡκουσα" ἔφη, "προσήκειν Φραώτη
LIFE OF APOLLONIUS, BOOK III

Ganymede and of Pelops among the Greeks. And the earth strewed beneath them grass softer than any mattress. And dried fruits and bread and vegetables and the dessert of the season all came in, served in order, and set before them more agreeably than if cooks and waiters had provided it; now two of the tripods flowed with wine, but the other two supplied, the one of them a jet of warm water and the other of cold. Now the precious stones imported from India are employed in Greece for necklaces and rings because they are so small, but among the Indians they are turned into decanters and wine coolers, because they are so large, and into goblets of such size that from a single one of them four persons can slake their thirst at midsummer. But the cup-bearers of bronze drew a mixture, he says, of wine and water made in due proportions; and they pushed cups round, just as they do in drinking bouts. The sages, however, reclined as we do in a common banquet, not that any special honour was paid to the king, although great importance would be attached to him among Greeks and Romans, but each took the first place that he chanced to reach.

XXVIII

And when the wine had circulated, Iarchas said: "I pledge you to drink the health, O king, of a Hellene," and he pointed to Apollonius, who was reclining just below him, and he made a gesture with his hand to indicate that he was a noble man and divine. But the king said: "I have heard that
LIFE OF APOLLONIUS, BOOK III

he and the persons who are halting in the village belong to Phraotes."

"Quite right," he answered, "and true is what you heard: for it is Phraotes who entertains him here also." "What," asked the king, "is his mode of life and pursuit?" "Why, what else," replied Iarchas, "except that of that king himself?" "It is no great compliment you have paid him," answered the king, "by saying that he has embraced a mode of life which has denied even to Phraotes the chance of being a noble man." Thereupon Iarchas remarked: "You must judge more reasonably, O king, both about philosophy and about Phraotes: for as long as you were a stripling, your youth excused in you such extravagances. But now that you have already reached man's estate, let us avoid foolish and facile utterances." But Apollonius, who found an interpreter in Iarchas, said: "And what have you gained, O king, by refusing to be a philosopher?" "What have I gained? Why, the whole of virtue and the identification of myself with the Sun." Then the other, by way of checking his pride and muzzling him, said: "If you were a philosopher, you would not entertain such fancies." "And you," replied the king, "since you are a philosopher, what is your fancy about yourself, my fine fellow?" "That I may pass," replied Apollonius, "for being a good man, if only I can be a philosopher." Thereupon the king stretched out his hand to heaven and exclaimed: "By the Sun, you come here full of Phraotes." But the other hailed this remark as a godsend, and catching him up said: "I have not taken this long journey in vain, if I am become full of Phraotes. But if you should meet him presently,
FLAVIUS PHILOSTRATUS

CAP. ΞΧΙ. Ἐντύχοις, πάνω φήσεις αὐτὸν ἐμοὶ μεστὸν εἶναι, καὶ γράφειν δὲ ὑπὲρ ἐμοῦ πρὸς σὲ ἐβουλέετο, ἀλλ' ἐπειδὴ ἐφασκεν ἄνδρα ἀγαθὸν εἶναι σε, παρρησάμην τὸν ὄχλον τῆς ἐπιστολῆς, ἐπεὶ μηδὲ ἐκείνῳ τις ὑπὲρ ἐμοῦ ἐπέστειλεν.

XXIX

LIFE OF APOLLONIUS, BOOK III

you will certainly say that he is full of me; and he CHAP. wished to write to you in my behalf, but since he XXVIII declared that you were a good man, I begged him not to take the trouble of writing, seeing that in his case no one sent a letter commending me."

XXIX

This put a stop to the incipient folly of the king; CHAP. for having heard that he himself was praised by XXIX Phraotes, he not only dropped his suspicions, but lowering his tone he said: "Welcome, goodly stranger." But Apollonius answered: "And my welcome to you also, O king, for you appear to have only just arrived." "And who," asked the other, "attracted you to us?" "These gentlemen here, who are both Gods and wise men." "And about myself, O stranger," said the king, "what is said among Hellenes?" "Why, as much," said Apollonius, "as is said about the Hellenes here." "As for myself, I find nothing in the Hellenes," said the other, "that is worth speaking of." "I will tell them that," said Apollonius, "and they will crown you at Olympia."

XXX

And stooping towards Iarchas he said: "Let him CHAP. go on like a drunkard, but do you tell me why do you XXX not invite to the same table as yourself nor hold worthy The number of the Sages in no way symboical of other recognition those who accompany this man, though they are his brother and son, as you tell me?" "Because," said Iarchas, "they reckon to be kings

295
δεῖ δὲ αὐτοὺς ὑπερορωμένους παϊδεύεσθαι τὸ μὴ ὑπερορᾶν." ὅτε τοις σοφοῖς ὑπαντᾷ τὸν Ἰάρχαν ἢρετο, τί βούλοιτο αὐτοῖς τὸ εἶναι τοσοῦτος; "οὔτε γὰρ τῶν τετραγώνων ὁ ἀριθμός, οὔτε τῶν εὐδοκιμοῦντων τε καὶ τιμωμένων, καθάπερ ὁ τῶν δέκα καὶ ὁ τῶν δώδεκα καὶ ὁ ἐκκαίδεκα καὶ ὁ πόσοι τοιοίδει." ὑπολαβὸν οὖν ὁ Ἰνδὸς, "οὔτε ἡμεῖς," ἔφη, "ἀριθμὸς δουλεύομεν οὔτε ἀριθμὸς ἡμῖν, ἀλλ’ ἀπὸ σοφίας τε καὶ ἀρετῆς προτιμώμεθα, καὶ ὅτε μὲν πλείους τῶν νῦν ὄντων ἔσμεν, ὅτε δὲ ἐλάττους. τῶν τοι πάππων τὸν ἐμαυτοῦ ἀκούσαν καταλεχθήναι μὲν εἰς ἐβδομήκοντα σοφοὺς ἄνδρας, νεώτατον αὐτῶν ὄντα, προελθόντα δὲ ἐς τριάκοντα καὶ ἐκατὸν ἔτη καταλειφθήναι μόνου ἑνταῦθα, τῷ μητ’ ἐκείνων τινὰ λείπεσθαι ἐτὶ, μητε εἶναι ποι τότε τῆς Ἰνδικῆς ἡ φιλόσοφον ἡ γενναίαν φύσιν. Ἀλγυπτίων τῶν ἐν τοῖς εὐδαιμονεστάτοις γραφάντων αὐτῶν, ἐπειδὴ μόνος ἐτῶν τεττάρων ἐξηγήσατο τούτοις τοῦ θρόνου, παρήνει παῦσασθαι ὅνεδιξόντας Ἰνδοῖς σοφῶν ὁλυμπιάν. ἡμεῖς δὲ, ὁ Ἀπολλώνιε, καὶ τὰ Ἡλείων πάτρια Ἀλγυπτίων ἀκούοντες καὶ τοὺς Ἐλλανοδίκας, οἱ προείστανται τῶν Ὀλυμπίων, δέκα ὄντας, οὐκ ἐπαινοῦμεν τῶν ὕμων τῶν ἐπὶ τοῖς ἄνδρασι κείμενον, κλήρῳ γὰρ ἐνδυχωροῦσι τὴν αἴρεσιν, ός προνοεῖ οὐδέν, καὶ γὰρ ἄν καὶ τῶν φαωλοτέρων τις αἱρεθεὶς ὑπὸ τοῦ κλήρου. εἰ δὲ γε ἀριστίνη ἡ καὶ κατὰ ψήφον ἠροῦντο τοὺς ἄνδρας, οὐκ ἂν ἡμάρτανον; παρα-
one day themselves, and by being made themselves to suffer disdain they must be taught not to disdain others.” And remarking that the sages were eighteen in number, he again asked Iarchas, what was the meaning of their being just so many and no more. “For,” he said, “the number eighteen is not a square number, nor is it one of the numbers held in esteem and honour, as are the numbers ten and twelve and sixteen and so forth.” Thereupon the Indian took him up and said: “Neither are we beholden to number nor number to us, but we owe our superior honour to wisdom and virtue; and sometimes we are more in number than we now are, and sometimes fewer. And indeed I have heard that when my grandfather was enrolled among these wise men, the youngest of them all, they were seventy in number, but when he reached his 130th year, he was left here all alone, because not one of them survived him at that time, nor was there to be found anywhere in India a nature that was either philosophic or noble. The Egyptians accordingly wrote and congratulated him warmly on being left alone for four years in his tenure of this throne, but he begged them to cease reproaching the Indians for the paucity of their sages. Now we, O Apollonius, have heard from the Egyptians of the custom of the Elians, and that the Hellanodiceæ, who preside over the Olympic games, are ten in number; but we do not approve of the rule imposed in the case of these men; for they leave the choice of them to the lot, and the lot has no discernment, for a worse man might be as easily chosen by lot as a better one. On the other hand, would they not make a mistake, if they had made merit the qualification
Τάντα σπουδάζοντας αὐτοῦς ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐκκρούειν ἔπειράτο, διείργων αὐτοῦς παντὸς λόγου καὶ ἀεὶ τι ἐμπληκτόν καὶ ἀμαθὲς λέγων. πάλιν οὖν ἦρετο ὑπὲρ τοῦ σπουδάζοντος, ὁ δὲ Ἀπολλώνιος, "διαλεγόμεθα μὲν ὑπὲρ μεγάλων καὶ τῶν παρ᾽ Ἑλλησιν εὐδοκιμωτάτων, σὺ δὲ ἂν μικρὰ τάντα ἡγοίο, φῆς γὰρ διαβεβλήσθαι πρὸς τὰ Ἑλληνῶν." "διαβεβλημαι μὲν ἄλλῳς," ἐιπεν, "ἀκούσαι δὲ ὁμοί βούλομαι, δοκεῖτε γὰρ μοι λέγειν ὑπὲρ Ἀθηναίων, τῶν Ἐρέσου δούλων." ὁ δὲ, "ὑπὲρ ἄλλων μὲν," ἐφη, "διαλεγόμεθα, ἐπεὶ δὲ ἀτόπως τε καὶ ψευδῶς Ἀθηναίων ἐπεμνήσθης, ἐκεῖνος μοι εἰπε· εἰσὶ σοι, βασιλεῦ, δούλοι;" "δισμύριοι," ἐφη, "καὶ οὐδὲ ἐώδημαι γε αὐτῶν οὐδένα, ἀλλ᾽ εἰσίν οἰκογενεῖς πάντες." πάλιν οὖν ἦρετο ἐρμηνεύοντος τοῦ Ἰάρχα, πότερ αὐτὸς ἀποδιδράσκοι τοὺς αὐτὸν δούλους ἢ ὁ δοῦλοι ἐκεῖνοι, ὁ δὲ 298
and chosen them by vote? Yes, a parallel one, for if you Chap.
are on no account to exceed the number ten, there may XXX
be more than ten just men, and you will deprive some of
the rank which their merits entitle them to, while if on the other hand there are not so many as ten, then restriction of the number is meaningless. Wherefore the Elians would be much wiser-minded, if they allowed the number to fluctuate, merely insisting on justice as a qualification for all alike.”

XXXI

While they were thus conversing, the king kept trying to interrupt them, constantly breaking off their every sentence by his silly and ignorant remarks. He accordingly again asked them what they were conversing about, and Apollonius replied: “We are discussing matters important and held in great repute among the Hellenes; though you would think of them but slightly, for you say that you detest everything Hellenic.” “I do certainly detest them,” he said, “but nevertheless I want to hear; for I imagine you are talking about those Athenians, the slaves of Xerxes.” But Apollonius replied: “Nay, we are discussing other things; but since you have alluded to the Athenians in a manner both absurd and false, answer me this question: Have you, O king, any slaves?” “Twenty thousand,” said the other, “and not a single one of them did I buy myself, but they were all born in my household.” Thereupon Apollonius, using Iarchas as his interpreter, asked him afresh whether he was in the habit of running away from his slaves or his slaves from
LIFE OF APOLLONIUS, BOOK III

him. And the king by way of insult answered him: "Your very question is worthy of a slave, nevertheless I will answer it: a man who runs away is not only a slave but a bad one to boot, and his master would never run away from him, when he can if he likes both torture and card him." "In that case," said Apollonius, "O king, Xerxes has been proved out of your mouth to have been a slave of the Athenians, and like a bad slave to have run away from them; for when he was defeated by them in the naval action in the Straits, he was so anxious about his bridge of boats over the Hellespont that he fled in a single ship." "Yes, but he anyhow burned Athens with his own hands," said the king. And Apollonius answered: "And for that act of audacity, O king, he was punished as never yet was any other man. For he had to run away from those whom he imagined he had destroyed; and when I contemplate the ambitions with which Xerxes set out on his campaign, I can conceive that some were justified in exalting him and saying that he was Zeus; but when I contemplate his flight, I arrive at the conviction that he was the most ill-starred of men. For if he had fallen at the hands of the Hellenes, no one would have earned a brighter fame than he. For to whom would the Hellenes have raised and dedicated a loftier tomb? What jousts of armed men, what contests of musicians would not have been instituted in honour of him? For if men like Melicertes and Palaemon and Pelops the Lydian immigrant, the former of whom died in childhood at the breast, while Pelops enslaved Arcadia and Argolis and the land within the Isthmus,—if these were commemorated by the Greeks as Gods, what would not
Ταῦτα τοῦ Ἀπολλωνίου λέγοντος ἐς δάκρυα ἀπάχθη ο βασιλεὺς, καὶ, “ὁ φίλτατε,” εἶπεν, “οἶνος ἀνδρας ἐρμηνεύεις μοι τοὺς Ἑλλήνας εἶναι.” “πόθεν οὖν, ὁ βασιλεὺς, χαλεπῶς πρὸς αὐτοὺς εἶχες;” “διαβᾶλλουσιν,” εἶπεν, “ὁ ξένε, τὸ Ἑλλήνων γένος οἱ ἔξεις Αἰγύπτου φοιτῶντες ἐνταῦθα, σφᾶς μὲν αὐτοὺς ἱεροῦς τε καὶ σοφοὺς ἀποφαινόντες καὶ νομοθέτας, θυσίων τε καὶ τελετῶν, ὅπως νομίζουσιν ὁι Ἑλληνες, ἐκείνους δὲ οὐδὲν ὑγιὲς εἶναι φάσκοντες, ἀλλ’ ὑβριστάς τε καὶ ξύγκλυδας καὶ ἀναρχίαν πᾶσαν καὶ μυθολόγους καὶ τερατολόγους, καὶ πένητας μὲν, εὐδεικνυόμενοι δὲ τούτο ὅσον ὡς σεμνὸν, ἀλλ’ ὑπὲρ εὐγνώμης τοῦ κλέπτεων, σοῦ δὲ ἀκούων ταῦτα καὶ ὅπως φιλότιμοι τε καὶ χρηστοὶ εἰσι, σπένδομαὶ τε λοιπὸν τοῖς Ἑλλησὶ, καὶ δίδωμι αὐτοὺς ἐπαινεῖσθαι τε ὑπ’ ἐμοῦ καὶ εὐχεσθαί με ὑπὲρ Ἑλλήνων ὁ τι δύναμαι καὶ τοὺς Αἰγυπτίους ὑπ’ ἐμοῦ ἀπιστεῖσθαι.” ὁ δὲ Ἰάρχας, “κάγω,” ἐφη, “ὁ βασιλεὺς, εὐγνωσκοῦν, ὅτι σοι τὰ ὅτα διέφθορον ὑπὸ τῶν Αἰγυπτίων τοῦτων, διήειν δὲ ὑπὲρ Ἑλλήνων οὐδέν, ἐστ’ ἄν χυμβόλου ¹ τοιοῦτοι τὸ ὀρασι, ἀλλ’ ἐπεὶ βελτίων γέγονας ὑπ’ ἄνδρος

¹ So Olearius: Kaiser χυμβόλου.
have been done for Xerxes by men who are by nature enthusiastic admirers of the virtues, and who consider that they praise themselves in praising those whom they have defeated?"

XXXII

These words of Apollonius caused the king to burst into tears, and he said: "Dearest friend, in what an heroic light do you represent these Hellenes to me." "Why then, O king, were you so hard upon them?" "The visitors who come hither from Egypt, O guest," replied the king, "malign the race of Hellenes, and while declaring that they themselves are holy men and wise, and the true law-givers who fixed all the sacrifices and rites of initiation which are in vogue among the Greeks, they deny to the latter any and every sort of good quality, declaring them to be Russians, and a mixed herd addicted to every sort of anarchy, and lovers of legend and miracle mongers, and though indeed poor, yet making their poverty not a title of dignity, but a mere excuse for stealing. But now that I have heard this from you and understand how fond of honour and how worthy the Hellenes are, I am reconciled for the future to them and I engage both that they shall have my praise and that I will pray all I can for them, and will never set trust in another Egyptian." But Iarchas remarked: "I too, O king, was aware that your mind had been poisoned by these Egyptians; but I would not take the part of the Hellenes until you met some such counsellor as this. But since you have been put right by a wise man, let us
σοφοῦ, νῦν μὲν ἡμῶν ἢ Ταυτάλου φιλοτησία πινέσθω καὶ καθεύδωμεν δι’ ἅ χρή νύκτωρ σπουδάσαι, λόγων δὲ Ἑλληνικῶν, πλείστοι δ’ οὕτω τῶν κατ’ ἀνθρώπους, ἐμπλήσω σε λοιπὸν ἐγὼ χαίροντα, ὅποτε ἀφίκοιο.” καὶ ἀμα ἔξηρχε τοῖς ξυμπόταις πρῶτος ἐς τὴν φιάλην κύπτων, ἡ δὲ ἐπότιζεν ἰκανῶς πάντας, τὸ γὰρ νάμα ἀφθόνως ἐπεδίδου, καθάπερ δὴ τοῖς πηγαίοις ἀναδιδομένοις, ἐπεὶ τε καὶ ὁ Ἀπολλώνιος, ὑπὲρ γὰρ φιλότητος Ἰνδοῖς τὸ ποτὸν τούτο εὐρηται. ποιοῦνται δὲ αὐτοῦ οἶνοχόου Ταυτάλου, ἐπειδὴ φιλικῶτατος ἀνθρώπων ἐδοξεῖν.

XXXIII

Πιόντας δὲ αὐτοῦς ἐδέξατο ἡ γῆ εὔναις, ὡς αὐτὴ ὑπεστώρνυ. ἐπεὶ δὲ νῦξ μέση ἐγένετο, πρῶτον μὲν ἀναστάντες τὴν ἀκτίνα μετέωροι ὑμνήσαν, ἀσπερ ἐν τῇ μεσημβρίᾳ, εἶτα τῷ βασιλείῳ ἐνυγένοντο, ὄπόσα ἐδείτο. παρατυχείν μὲν οὖν τὸν Ἀπολλώνιον οἴς ἑσπούδασεν ὁ βασιλεὺς οὗ φήσῃν ὁ Δάμις, οἷον τοῖς αὐτῶν πέρι τῶν τῆς ἀρχής ἀπορρήτων τὴν ξυνοσίαν πεποίησθαι. θύσας οὖν ἀμα ἡμέρα προσῆλθε τῷ Ἀπολλωνίῳ καὶ ἐκάλει ἐπὶ ξένια ἐσ τὰ βασιλεία, ξηλωτὸν ἀποπέμψειν φάσκων ἐς Ἑλληνας, ὅ δὲ ἐπῆμεν μὲν ταύτα, οὗ μὴν ἐπιδώσειν γε ἐαυτὸν ἐφασκεν ἄνδρι μηδὲν ὁμοίῳ, καὶ ἀλλὰς 304
now proceed to quaff the good cheer provided by Tantalus, and let us sleep over the serious issues which we have to discuss to-night. But at another time I will fill you full with Hellenic arguments, and no other race is so rich in them, and you will delight in them whenever you come hither.” And forthwith he set an example to his fellow-guests by stooping the first of them all to the goblet, which indeed furnished an ample draught for all; for the stream refilled itself plenteously, as if with spring waters welling up from the ground; and Apollonius also drank, for this cup is instituted by the Indians as a cup of friendship; and they feign that Tantalus is the wine-bearer who supplies it, because he is considered to have been the most friendly of men.

XXXIII

And when they had drunk, the earth received them on the couches which she had spread for them; but when it was midnight they rose up and first they sang a hymn to the ray of light, suspended aloft in the air as they had been at midday; and then they attended the king, as long as he desired. Damis, however, says that Apollonius was not present at the king's conversation with them, because he thought that the interview had to do with secrets of state. Having then at daybreak offered his sacrifice, the king approached Apollonius and offered him the hospitality of his palace, declaring that he would send him back to Greece an object of envy to all. But he commended him for his kindness, nevertheless he excused himself from
CAP. XXXIII
πλεῖώ χρόνων ἀποδημῶν τοῦ εἰκότος αἰσχύνεσθαι τοῦς οἰκοι φίλους ὑπερορᾶσθαι δοκοῦντας. ἀντιβολεῖν δὲ τοῦ βασιλέως φάσκοντος, καὶ ἀνελευθέρως ἤδη προσκειμένου, "βασιλεὺς," ἔφη, "ταπεινώτερον αὐτοῦ περὶ ὧν αὐτεὶ διαλεγόμενος ἐπιβουλεύει." προσελθὼν οὖν ὁ Ἰάρχας, "ἀδικεῖς," εἶπεν, "ὁ βασιλεὺς, τὸν ἱερὸν οἶκον, ἀπάγων εὐθένδε ἅνδρα ἀκοντα, καὶ ἄλλως τῶν προγνωσκόντων οὕτως ὃν οἶκε τὴν ἕννοιαν αὐτῷ τὴν πρὸς σὲ μὴ ἔπ' ἀγαθῷ τῷ ἐαυτοῦ ἐσομένην, ἵσως δὲ οὐδ' αὐτῷ σοι χρηστὸν τι ἔξουσαν."

XXXIV
CAP. XXXIV
inflicting himself upon one with whom he was on no sort of equality; moreover, he said that he had been longer abroad than he liked, and that he scrupled to give his friends at home cause to think they were being neglected. The king thereupon said that he entreated him, and assumed such an undignified attitude in urging his request, that Apollonius said: “A king who insists upon his request in such terms at the expense of his dignity, is laying a trap.” Thereupon Iarchas intervened and said: “You wrong, O king, this sacred abode by trying to drag away from it a man against his will; and moreover, being one of those who can read the future, he is aware that his staying with you would not conduce to his own good, and would probably not be in any way profitable to yourself.”

XXXIV

The king accordingly went down into the village, for the law of the sages did not allow a king to be with them more than one day; but Iarchas said to the messenger: “We admit Damis also hither to our mysteries; so let him come, but do you look after the rest of them in the village.” And when Damis arrived, they sat down together, as they were wont to do, and they allowed Apollonius to ask questions; and he asked them of what they thought the cosmos was composed; but they answered: “Of elements.” “Are there then four?” he asked. “Not four,” said Iarchas, “but five.” “And how can there be a fifth,” said Apollonius, “alongside of water and air
and earth and fire?"  "There is the ether," replied CHAP.
the other, "which we must regard as the stuff of which gods are made; for just as all mortal creatures inhale the air, so do immortal and divine natures inhale the ether." Apollonius again asked which was the first of the elements, and Iarchas answered:
"All are simultaneous, for a living creature is not born bit by bit." "Am I," said Apollonius, "to regard the universe as a living creature?" "Yes," said the other, "if you have a sound knowledge of it, for it engenders all living things." "Shall I then," said Apollonius, "call the universe female, or of both the male and the opposite gender?" "Of both genders," said the other, "for by commerce with itself it fulfils the rôle both of mother and father in bringing forth living creatures; and it is possessed by a love for itself more intense than any separate being has for its fellow, a passion which knits it together into harmony. And it is not illogical to suppose that it cleaves unto itself; for as the movement of an animal is obtained by use of its hands and feet, and as there is a soul in it by which it is set in motion, so we must regard the parts of the universe also as adapting themselves through its inherent soul to all creatures which are brought forth or conceived. For example, the sufferings so often caused by drought are visited on us in accordance with the soul of the universe, whenever justice has fallen into disrepute and is disowned by men; and this animal shepherds itself not with a single hand only, but with many mysterious ones, which it has at its disposal; and though from its immense size it is controlled by no other, yet it moves obediently to the rein and is easily guided.
Καὶ παράδειγμα μὲν οὐκ οἶδ’ ὃ τι ἀρκέσει τῷ λόγῳ μεγίστῳ τε ὑντὶ καὶ πρόσω ἐννοιας, ὑποκείσθω δὲ ναῦς, οἷαν Διόγυπτοι εὐνυθέντες ἐστὶν θάλατταν τὴν ἡμεδάπῃ τοῖς ἀφίασι, ἀγωγίμων Ἰνδικῶν ἀντιδιδόντες Διογύπτια: θεσμοῦ γὰρ παλαιοῦ περὶ τὴν Ἐρυθρὰν ὅποιος, ἰεν βασιλεὺς Ἐρύθρας ἐνόμισεν, ὅτε τῆς θαλάττης ἐκείνης ἦρχε, μακρὸ μὲν πλοῖον μη ἐσπλειν ἕκατην Διογύπτιον, στρογγυλή δ’ αὖ μᾶ νη χρήσθαι, σοφίζονται πλοῖον Διογύπτοι πρὸς πολλὰ τῶν παρ’ έτέρως, καὶ παραπλανώσαντες αὐτὸ ἀρμονίας, ὀπόσαι ναῦν ἐξωστάσει, τοῖχοι τε ὑπεράραντες καὶ ἵστορ καὶ πηξάμενοι πλείους οἰκίας, οἰαὶ ἐπὶ τῶν σελμάτων, πολλοὶ μὲν κυβερνῆται τῆς νεωτάς ταύτης ὕπο τῷ πρεσβυτάτῳ τε καὶ σοφωτάτῳ πλέουσι, πολλοὶ δὲ κατὰ πρῶτον ἀρχοντες ἀριστοὶ τε καὶ δεξιοὶ ναύται καὶ πρὸς ἑστία πηδώντες, ἐστὶ δὲ τῷ τῆς νεωτάς ταὐτῆς καὶ ὀπλιτεύου, πρὸς γὰρ τοὺς κολπίτας βαρβάρους, οι ἐν δεξιᾷ τοῦ ἐσπλοῦ κεῖται, παρατάττεσθαι δὲ τῆς ναυν, ὅτε ληξιόωτο αὐτὴν ἐπιπλέοντες. τούτῳ ἡγόμεθα καὶ περὶ τόνδε τῶν κόσμου εἶναι, ἐθεροῦντες αὐτῶν πρὸς τὸ τῆς ναυτιλίας σχῆμα, τὴν μὲν γὰρ δὴ πρώτην καὶ τελεωτἀτην ἐδραν ἀποδοτέον θεῷ γενέτορι τούδε τοῦ ξφοι, 310
“And the subject is so vast and so far transcends our mental powers, that I do not know any example adequate to illustrate it; but we will take that of a ship, such as the Egyptians construct for our seas and launch for the exchange of Egyptian goods against Indian wares. For there is an ancient law in regard to the Red Sea, which the king Erythras laid down, when he held sway over that sea, to the effect that the Egyptians should not enter it with a vessel of war, and indeed should employ only a single merchant ship. This regulation obliged the Egyptians to contrive a ship equivalent to several at once of those which other races have; and they ribbed the sides of this ship with bolts such as hold a ship together, and they raised its bulwarks and its mast to a great height, and they constructed several compartments, such as are built upon the timber balks which run athwart a ship, and they set several pilots in this boat and subordinated them to the oldest and wisest of their number, to conduct the voyage; and there were several officers on the prow and excellent and handy sailors to man the sails; and in the crew of this ship there was a detachment of armed men, for it is necessary to equip the ship and protect it against the savages of the Gulf that live on the right hand as you enter it, in case they should ever attack and plunder it on the high seas. Let us apply this imagery to the universe, and regard it in the light of a naval construction; for then you must apportion the first and supreme position to God the begetter of this animal, and subordinate posts to the gods
FLAVIUS PHILOSTRATUS

CAP. XXXV

τὴν δὲ ἐπ’ ἐκείνην θεοὶς, οὐτὰ μέρη αὐτοῦ κυβερνῶσιν, καὶ τῶν γε ποιητῶν ἀποδεχόμεθα, ἐπειδὰν πολλοὺς μὲν φάσκωσιν ἐν τῷ οὐρανῷ θεοὺς εἶναι, πολλοὺς δὲ ἐν θαλάσσῃ, πολλοὺς δὲ ἐν πηγαῖς τε καὶ νάμασι, πολλοὺς δὲ περὶ γῆς, εἶναι δὲ καὶ ὑπὸ γῆς τινας. τὸν δὲ ὑπὸ γῆς τόπον, εὑπερ ἐστίν, ἐπειδὴ φρικώδη αὐτὸν καὶ φθαρτικὸν ἤδουσιν, ἀποτάττωμεν τοῦ κόσμου.”

XXXVI

CAP. XXXVI

Ταῦτα τοῦ Ἰνδοῦ διελθόντος, ἐκπεσεῖν ὁ Δάμις ἐαυτοῦ φησιν ὑπ’ ἐκπλήξεως, καὶ ἀναβοήσαι μέγα, μή γὰρ ἂν ποτὲ νομίσαι ἄνδρα Ἰνδόν ἐς τοῦτο ἐλάσσαι γλώττης Ἑλλάδος, μηδὲ ἂν, εὑπερ τὴν γῆς ταῦταν ἥπιστατο, τοσοῦτο εὐροῦς καὶ ὄρα διελθεῖν ταῦτα. ἐπαινεῖ δὲ αὐτοῦ καὶ Βλέμμα καὶ μειδίαμα καὶ τὸ μὴ ἀθεεῖ δοκεῖν ἐκφέρειν τὰς δόξας. τὸν τοῦ Ἀπολλώνιου εὐσχημόνως τε καὶ ἀγαφητοῖς λόγοις χρώμενον ὦμος ἐπιδοῦναι μετὰ τὸν Ἰνδόν τοῦτον, καὶ ὅπου καθήμενος διάλεγοιτο, θαμὰ δὲ τοῦτο ἐπραττε, προσευκεῖνα τῷ Ἰάρχᾳ.

XXXVII

CAP. XXXVII

Ἐπαινεσάντων δὲ τῶν ἄλλων πρὸς τῇ φωνῇ τὰ εἰρημένα, πάλιν ὁ Ἀπολλώνιος ἤρετο, πότερα τὴν θάλασσαν μείζω ἤγοιντο ἦ τὴν γῆν, ὁ δὲ Ἰάρχας,
LIFE OF APOLLONIUS, BOOK III

who govern its parts; and we may well assent to the statements of the poets, when they say that there are many gods in heaven and many in the sea, and many in the fountains and streams, and many round about the earth, and that there are some even under the earth. But we shall do well to separate from the universe the region under the earth, if there is one, because the poets represent it as an abode of terror and corruption."

XXXVI

As the Indian concluded this discourse, Damis says that he was transported with admiration and applauded loudly; for he could never have thought that a native of India could show such mastery of the Greek tongue, nor even that, supposing he understood that language, he could have used it with so much ease and elegance. And he praises the look and smile of Iarchas, and the inspired air with which he expressed his ideas, admitting that Apollonius, although he had a delivery as graceful as it was free from bombast, nevertheless gained a great deal by contact with this Indian, and he says that whenever he sat down to discuss a theme, as he very often did, he resembled Iarchas.

XXXVII

As the rest of the company praised no less the contents of Iarchas' speech than the tone in which he spoke, Apollonius resumed by asking him, which they considered the bigger, the sea or the land; and
“εἰ μὲν πρὸς τὴν θάλατταν,” ἔφη, “ἡ γῆ ἐξετάζοιτο, μείζων ἐσται, τὴν γὰρ θάλατταν αὐτὴν ἔχει, εἰ δὲ πρὸς πᾶσαν τὴν υγρὰν οὐσίαν θεωροῖτο, ἦττω τὴν γῆν ἀποφαίνοιμεθά ἂν, καὶ γὰρ ἐκείνην τὸ ὕδωρ φέρει.”

XXXVIII

Μεταξὺ δὲ τῶν λόγων τούτων ἐφίσταται τοῖς σοφοῖς ὁ ἁγιελος Ἰνδοὺς ἁγιων σωτηρίας δεομένους. καὶ παρήγγει γύναιοι ἱκετεύουν ὑπὲρ παιδός, ὅν ἔφασκε μὲν ἐκκαίδεκα ἔτη γεγονέναι, δαιμονᾶς δὲ δύο ἔτη, τὸ δὲ ἡθος τοῦ δαίμονος εἰρωνεῖ εἶναι καὶ ἰσοτυπῆν. ἐρωμένου δὲ τινος τῶν σοφῶν, ὅπόθεθεν λέγοι ταῦτα, “τοῦ παιδὸς τούτου,” ἔφη, “τὴν ὅψιν εὐπρεπεπτέρου ὑπόνοια δαίμον ἓρα, καὶ οὐ ἠγγελορεῖ αὐτῷ νοῦν ἑχειν, οὐδὲ εσ διδασκάλου βαδίσαι εἴῃ ἡ τοξοτον, οὐδὲ οἴκου εἶναι, ἀλλ’ ἐς τὰ ἔρημα τῶν χωρίων ἐκτρέπει, καὶ οὐδὲ τὴν φωνὴν ὁ παῖς τὴν ἑαυτοῦ ἑχει, ἀλλὰ βαρὺ φθέγγεται καὶ κούλου, ὡσπερ οἱ ἀνδρεῖς, βλέπει δὲ ἐτέρος ὀφθαλμοῖς μᾶλλον ἡ τοῖς ἑαυτοῦ, καὶ γώ μὲν ἐπὶ τούτως κλάω τε καὶ ἐμαυτὴν δρύπτω καὶ νοθετῶ τῶν νῦν, ὁπόσα εἰκός, ὁ δὲ οὐκ οἰδέ με. διανουμένης δὲ μου τὴν ἐνταῦθα ὅδον, τούτι δὲ πέρυσι διενοήθην, ἐξηγόρευσεν ὁ δαίμων ἑαυτὸν ὑποκριτὴ χρώμενος τῷ παιδί, καὶ δήτα ἐλεγεν εἰναι μὲν εἴδωλον ἀνδρός, ὅς πολέμῳ ποτὲ ἠπέθανεν, ἀποθανεῖν δὲ ἔρων τῆς ἑαυτοῦ γυναικὸς, ἐπεὶ δὲ ἡ

314
Iarchas replied: “If the land be compared with the sea, it will be found to be bigger, for it includes the sea in itself; but if it be considered in relation to the entire mass of water, we can show that the earth is the lesser of the two, for it is upheld by the water.”

XXXVIII

This discussion was interrupted by the appearance among the sages of the messenger bringing in certain Indians who were in want of succour. And he brought forward a poor woman who interceded in behalf of her child, who was, she said, a boy of sixteen years of age, but had been for two years possessed by a devil. Now the character of the devil was that of a mocker and a liar. Here one of the sages asked, why she said this, and she replied: “This child of mine is extremely good-looking, and therefore the devil is amorous of him and will not allow him to retain his reason, nor will he permit him to go to school, or to learn archery, nor even to remain at home, but drives him out into desert places. And the boy does not even retain his own voice, but speaks in a deep hollow tone, as men do; and he looks at you with other eyes rather than with his own. As for myself I weep over all this, and I tear my cheeks, and I rebuke my son so far as I well may; but he does not know me. And I made up my mind to repair hither, indeed I planned to do so a year ago; only the demon discovered himself, using my child as a mask, and what he told me was this, that he was the ghost of a man, who fell long ago in battle, but that at death he was passionately
γυνὴ περὶ τὴν εὐνὴν ὑβρισε τριταῖον κείμενον γαμμηθείσα ἑτέρῳ, μισῆσαι μὲν ἐκ τούτου τὸ γυναικῶν ἔραν, μεταρρυήναι δὲ ἐς τὸν παῖδα τούτον. ὑπερισχυέτο δὲ, εἰ μὴ διαβάλλοιμι αὐτὸν πρὸς ύμᾶς, δώσειν τῷ παιδὶ πολλὰ ἑσθλὰ καὶ ἀγαθὰ. ἔγω μὲν δὴ ἐπαθὼν τι πρὸς ταῦτα, ὁ δὲ διάγει με πολὺν ἥδη χρόνον καὶ τὸν ἐμὸν οἶκον ἔχει μόνος, οὐδὲν μέτριον οὐδὲ ἀληθὲς φρονῶν." ἦρετο οὖν ὁ σοφὸς πάλιν, εἰ πλησίον εἶχ ὁ παῖς, ἡ δὲ σοφὴ, πολλὰ μὲν γὰρ ὑπὲρ τοῦ ἀφικέσθαι αὐτὸν πράξαι, "ὁ δὲ ἄπειλει κρημνοῦς καὶ βάραβρα καὶ ἀποκτενεῖν μοι τὸν υἱόν, εἰ δικαζοίμην αὐτῷ δέθρο." "Θάρσει," ἐφὼ ὁ σοφὸς, "οὐ γὰρ ἀποκτενεῖ αὐτὸν ἀναγνώριστο ταῦτα," καὶ τινα ἐπιστολὴν ἀνασπάσας τοῦ κόλπου ἔδωκε τῇ γυναικί, ἐπέσταλτο δὲ ἄρα ἡ ἐπιστολὴ πρὸς τὸ εἴδωλον ἐξαν ἀπειλῆ ἀκαί ἐκπλήξει.

XXXIX

Καὶ μὴν καὶ χωλεύων τις ἀφικετο, γεγονὼς μὲν ἢδη τριάκοντα ἐτη, λεόντων δὲ θηρατῆς δεινῶς, ἐμπεπτωκότος δὲ αὐτὸ λέοντος ὠλυσθήκει τὸν γλυκτὸν καὶ τοῦ σκέλους ἑτέρως εἰχεν. ἀλλ’ αἱ χεῖρες αὐτῷ καταψωσαί τὸν γλυκτόν, ἐς ὠρθὸν τοῦ βαδίσματος ἡ νεανίας ἦλθε. καὶ ὥθαλμόν δὲ τις ἐρυμηνῆς ἀπῆλθε παῦν ἔχουν τὸ ἐν αὐτοῖς φῶς, καὶ 316
attached to his wife. Now he had been dead for only three days when his wife insulted their union by marrying another man, and the consequence was that he had come to detest the love of women, and had transferred himself wholly into this boy. But he promised, if I would only not denounce him to yourselves, to endow the child with many noble blessings. As for myself, I was influenced by these promises; but he has put me off and off for such a long time now, that he has got sole control of my household, yet has no honest or true intentions.” Here the sage asked afresh, if the boy was at hand; and she said not, for, although she had done all she could to get him to come with her, the demon had threatened her with steep places and precipices and declared that he would kill her son, “in case,” she added, “I haled him hither for trial.” “Take courage,” said the sage, “for he will not slay him when he has read this.” And so saying he drew a letter out of his bosom and gave it to the woman; and the letter, it appears, was addressed to the ghost and contained threats of an alarming kind.

XXXIX

There also arrived a man who was lame. He already thirty years old was a keen hunter of lions; but a lion had sprung upon him and dislocated his hip so that he limped with one leg. However when they massaged with their hands his hip, the youth immediately recovered his upright gait. And another man had had his eyes put out, and he went away having recovered the sight of both of them.
άλλος τὴν χείρα ύδρανης ὄν, ἐγκρατῆς ὑμετο. γυνὴ δ' τις ἐπτὰ ἤδη γαστέρας δυστοκοῦσα δεομένου ὑπὲρ αὐτῆς τάνδρος ὡδε ιάθη· τὸν ἀνδρα ἐκέλευσεν, ἐπειδὰν τίκτη ἡ γυνή, λαγῶν ὑπὸ κόλπῳ ἵππῳ ἐσφέρεσθαι οὐ τίκτει, καὶ περιελθόντα αὐτὴν ἀφεῖναι ὁμοῦ τὸν λαγῶν, συνεκδοθήκην γὰρ οὖν τῷ ἐμβρύῳ τὴν μήτραν, εἰ μὴ ὁ λαγῶς αὐτίκα ἐξενεχθεὶς θύραξ.

CAP. XL

Πατρὸς δ' αὖ τινος εἰπόντος, ὡς γένοιτο μὲν αὐτῷ παιδεῖ, ἀποθάνοιεν δὲ ὁμοὶ τῷ ἄρξασθαι οἶνου πίνειν, ὑπολαβῶν εἰπεν ὁ Ιάρχας, "καὶ βελτίους ἀποθανόντες ἔγενοντο, οὐ γὰρ ἀν διέφγον τὸ μή μανήναι, θερμοτέρων, ὡς φαίνεται, σπερμάτων φύνετε. οἴνου μὲν οὖν ἄφεκτων τοῖς ἔξ ὑμῶν, ως δὲ μηδὲ ἐς ἐπιθυμίαν ποτὲ οἴνου κατασταίνει, εἰ σοι πάλιν παιδίον γένοιτο, γέγονε δὲ ἐβδομὴν ἦμέραι, ὡς ὅρῳ, τὴν γλαύκα τὴν ὄρνην χρῆ ἐπιφυλάττετο, οὐ νοετεύει, καὶ τὰ ὑπὸ σπάσαντα δοῦναι μασάσθαι τῷ βρέφει συμμέτρως ἔγοντα, εἰ γὰρ βρῶσεται τί τούτων, πρὶν οἴνου γεύσεται, μέσος αὐτῷ πρὸς τὸν οἴνου ἐμφύσεται, καὶ σωφρονεύσατα διακείσεται, μόνου ξυγκεκραμένος τοῦ ἐν τῇ φύσει θερμοῦ."

Τούτων οὖν ἐμπιπλάμενοι καὶ τοὺς ἀνδρας ἐκ
LIFE OF APOLLONIUS, BOOK III

Yet another man had his hand paralysed, but left their presence in full possession of the limb. And a certain woman had suffered in labour already seven times, but was healed in the following way through the intercession of her husband. He bade the man, whenever his wife should be about to bring forth her next child, to enter her chamber carrying in his bosom a live hare; then he was to walk once round her and at the same moment to release the hare; for that the womb would be expelled together with the foetus, unless the hare was at once driven out.

XL

And again a certain man who was a father said that he had had several sons, but that they had died the moment they began to drink wine. Iarchas took him up and said: "Yes, and it is just as well they did die, for they would inevitably have gone mad, having inherited, as it appears, from their parents too warm a temperament. Your children," he added, "must therefore abstain from wine, but in order that they may be never led even to desire wine, supposing you should have another boy, and I perceive you had one only six days ago, you must carefully watch the hen owl and find where it builds its nest; then you must snatch its eggs and give them to the child to chew after boiling them properly; for if it is fed upon these, before it tastes wine, a distaste for wine will be bred in it, and it will keep sober by your excluding from its temperament any but natural warmth."

With such lore as this then they surfeited
Τῆς μὲν οὖν διαλεκτικῆς ξυνουσίας ἄμφω μετείχον, τὰς δὲ ἀπορρήτους σπουδᾶς, αἰσ ὀστρικὴν ἡ μαντείαν κατενόην καὶ τὴν πρόγνωσιν ἐσπούδαζον, θυσίων τε ἦπτοντο καὶ κλίσεων, αἰσθεῖ δὲ καὶ χαίρουσι, μόνον φησίν ὁ Δάμις τὸν Ἀπολλώνιον ξυμφιλοσοφεῖν τῷ Ἰάρχα, καὶ ξυγγράψαι μὲν ἔκειθεν περὶ μαντείας ἀστέρων βιβλίως τέτταρας, διὸ καὶ Μοιραγένης ἐπεμνήσθη, ξυγγράψαι δὲ περὶ θυσίων καὶ ὡς ἂν τις ἑκάστης θεὸς προσφέρον τε καὶ κεχαρισμένως θύσιον. τὰ μὲν δὴ τῶν ἀστέρων καὶ τὴν τοιαύτην μαντικὴν πᾶσαν ὑπὲρ τὴν ἀνθρωπείαν ἤγομαι φύσιν, καὶ οὐδ' εἰ κέκτηται τις οἶδα, τὸ δὲ περὶ θυσίων ἐν πολλοῖς μὲν ἱεροῖς εὔρου, ἐν πολλαῖς δὲ πόλεσι, πολλοῖς δὲ ἀνδρῶν σοφῶν οἶκοις, καὶ τοι, ἂν τις ἐρμηνεύει αὐτὸ, σεμνῶς ξυντεταγμένον καὶ κατὰ τὴν ἥχω τοῦ ἀνδρός. φησὶ δὲ ὁ Δάμις καὶ δακτυλίους ἐπτὰ τὸν Ἰάρχαν

1 Kayser reads: καὶ τί ἂν, which is unintelligible.
LIFE OF APOLLONIUS, BOOK III

themselves, and they were astonished at the many-sided wisdom of the company, and day after day they asked all sorts of questions, and were themselves asked many in turn.

XLI

Both Apollonius and Damis then took part in the interviews devoted to abstract discussions; not so with the conversations devoted to occult themes, in which they pondered the nature of astronomy or divination, and considered the question of foreknowledge, and handled the problems of sacrifice and of the invocations in which the gods take pleasure. In these Damis says that Apollonius alone partook of the philosophic discussion together with Iarchas, and that he embodied the results in four books concerning divination by the stars, a work which Moiragenes has mentioned. And Damis says that he composed a work on the way to offer sacrifice to the several gods in a manner suitable and pleasing to them. Not only then do I regard the work on the science of the stars and the whole subject of such divination as transcending human nature, but I do not even know if anyone has these works; but I found the treatise on sacrifices in several temples, and in several cities, and in the houses of several learned men; moreover if anyone who should translate it, he would find it to be a grave and dignified composition, and one that rings of the author's personality? And Damis says that

1 In Bk. IV. ch. 19, we are told that this book was written in the Cappadocian tongue. Hence the need of translation.
Περὶ δὲ προγνώσεως λόγου αὐτοῖς ποτε ὄντος, καὶ τοῦ Ἀπολλωνίου προσκείμενου τῇ σοφίᾳ ταύτη, καὶ τὰς πλείους τῶν διαλεξειῶν ἐς τοῦτο ξυντείνοντος, ἐπαινοῦν αὐτὸν ὁ Ἰάρχας, “οἱ μαντικη,” ἔφη, “χαίροντες, ὁ χρηστὲ Ἀπολλώνιε, θεοὶ τε ὑπ’ αὑτῆς γίγνονται καὶ πρὸς σωτηρίαν ἀνθρώπων πράττουσι. τὸ γάρ, ἢ χρῆ ἐς θεοῦ ἀφικόμενον εὐρέσθαι, ταῦτα αὐ, ὁ χρηστὲ, ἢ ἐαυτοῦ προδέσθαι προειπεῖν τε ἐτέροις, ἢ μήπω ἠσσι, παυολβίου τινὸς ἡγοῦμαι καὶ ταύτων ἱσχύοντος τῷ Ἀπολλωνίῳ τῷ Δελφικῷ. ἔπει δὲ ἡ τέχνη τοὺς ἐς θεοῦ φοιτῶντας ἐπὶ τῷ χρῆσασθαι καθαροὺς κελεύει βαδίζοντας φοιτῶν, ἢ “ἐξιθε τοῦ νεῶ” πρὸς αὐτοὺς ἔρει, δοκεῖ μοι καὶ τοῦ προγνωσόμενον ἀνδρα ὑγιῶς εαυτοῦ ἐχεῖν, καὶ μήτε κηλίδα προσμεμάχθαι τῇ ψυχῇ μηδεμίαν, μήτε ὀυλᾶς ἀμαρτημάτων ἐντευτπώσθαι τῇ γνώμῃ, καθαρῶς δὲ αὐτοῦ προφητεύειν εαυτοῦ καὶ τοῦ περὶ τὸ στέρνῃ τρίποδος συνείντα: γεγωνύτερου γὰρ οὕτω καὶ ἀληθέστερον τὰ λόγια ἐκδόσει. οἶθεν οὐ χρῆ θαυμάζειν, εἰ καὶ σὺ τὴν ἐπιστήμην ἐξυπείληφας τοσοῦτον ἐν τῇ ψυχῇ φέρων αἰθέρα.”
LIFE OF APOLLONIUS, BOOK III

Iarchas gave seven rings to Apollonius named after the seven stars, and that Apollonius wore each of these in turn on the day of the week which bore its name.

XLII

As to the subject of foreknowledge, they presently had a talk about it, for Apollonius was devoted to this kind of lore, and turned most of their conversations on to it. For this Iarchas praised him and said: "My good friend Apollonius, those who take pleasure in divination, are rendered divine thereby and contribute to the salvation of mankind. For here we have discoveries which we must go to a divine oracle in order to make; yet these, my good friend, we foresee of our unaided selves and foretell to others things which they know not yet. This I regard as the gift of one thoroughly blessed and endowed with the same mysterious power as the Delphic Apollo. Now the ritual insists that those who visit a shrine with a view to obtaining a response, must purify themselves first, otherwise they will be told to "depart from the temple." Consequently I consider that one who would foresee events must be healthy in himself, and must not have his soul stained with any sort of defilement nor his character scarred with the wounds of any sins; so he will pronounce his predictions with purity, because he will understand himself and the sacred tripod in his breast, and with ever louder and clearer tone and truer import will he utter his oracles. Therefore you need not be surprised, if you comprehend the science, seeing that you carry in your soul so much ether."
Καὶ χαριεντιζόμενος ἧμα πρὸς τὸν Δάμιν, "σὺ δ᾿ οὐδέν," ἐφη, "προγυνώσκεις, Ασσύριε, καὶ ταῦτα ξυνῶν ἀνδρὶ τοιοῦτῳ;" "νὴ Δέ," εἶπε, "τὰ γε ἐμαυτῷ ἀναγκαῖα· ἐπειδή γὰρ πρῶτον ἐνέτυχον τῷ Ἀπολλωνίῳ τοὺτῷ, καὶ σοφίας μοι ἔδοξε πλέον δεινότητος τε καὶ σωφροσύνης καὶ τοῦ καρτερείν ὀρθῶς, ἐπεὶ δὲ καὶ μημοσύνην ἐν αὐτῷ εἶδον, πολυμαθέστατον τε καὶ φιλομαθίας ἱττω, δαιμόνιον τί μοι έγένετο, καὶ ξυγγενόμενος αὐτῷ σοφὸς μὲν φήθην δόξεων ἐξ ιδίωτον τε καὶ ἀσόφοι, πεπαιδευμένος δὲ ἐκ βαρβάρων, ἐπόμενος δὲ αὐτῷ καὶ ξυσπουδάξων ὑψεσθαι μὲν Ἰνδοὺς, ὑψεσθαι δὲ ἕμας, "Εἴλησί τε ἐπιμέξειν Ἕλλην ὑπὸ αὐτοῦ γενόμενος. τὰ μὲν δὴ ὑμέτερα περὶ μεγάλων ἄντα Δελφοὺς ἤγεισθε καὶ Διῳδόνην καὶ ὁ τι βουλεσθε, τὰμὰ δὲ, ἐπειδὴ Δάμις μὲν ὁ προγυνώσκων αὐτά, προγυνώσκει δ’ ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ μόνου, γραῦς ἐστῶ ἀγυρτρίας μαντευομένης ὑπὲρ προβατίων καὶ τῶν τοιοῦτων."

Επὶ τοῦτοι μὲν δὴ ἐγέλασαν οἱ σοφοὶ πάντες, καταστάντος δὲ τοῦ γέλωτος ἐπανήγειν ὁ Ἅρχας.
LIFE OF APOLLONIUS, BOOK III

XLIII

And with these words he turned to Damis and said playfully: "And you, O Assyrian, have you no foreknowledge of anything, especially as you associate with such a man as this?" "Yes, by Zeus," answered Damis, "at any rate of the things that are necessary for myself; for when I first met with Apollonius here, he at once struck me as full of wisdom and cleverness and sobriety and of true endurance; but when I saw that he also had a good memory, and that he was very learned and entirely devoted to love of learning, he became to me something superhuman; and I came to the conclusion that if I stuck to him I should be held a wise man instead of an ignoramus and a dullard, and an educated man instead of a savage; and I saw that, if I followed him and shared his pursuits, I should visit the Indians and visit you, and that I should be turned into a Hellene by him and be able to mix with the Hellenes. Now of course you set your oracles, as they concern important issues, on a level with those of Delphi and Dodona and of any other shrine you like; as for my own premonitions, since Damis is the person who has them, and since his foreknowledge concerns himself alone, we will suppose that they resemble the guesses of an old beggar wife foretelling what will happen to sheep and such like."

XLIV

All the sages laughed of course at this sally, and when the laughter had subsided, Iarchas led back the
FLAVIUS PHILOSTRATUS

CAP. XLIV

ἐς τὸν περὶ τῆς μαντικῆς λόγου, καὶ πολλὰ μὲν αὐτὴν ἀγαθὰ ἔλεγε τοὺς ἀνθρώπους εἰργάσθαι, μέγιστον δὲ τὸ τῆς ἰατρικῆς δῶρον· οὐ γὰρ ἂν ποτὲ τοὺς σοφοὺς Ἀσκληπιάδας ἐς ἐπιστήμην τούτου παρελθεῖν, εἴ μὴ παῖς Ἀπόλλωνος Ἀσκληπιὸν γενόμενος, καὶ κατὰ τὰς ἐκείνου φήμας τε καὶ μαντείας ξυνθεῖς τὰ πρόσφορα ταῖς νόσοις φάρμακα, παυσά τε ἐαυτὸν παρέδωκε, καὶ τοὺς ξυνόντας ἐδιδάξατο, τίνας μὲν δὲ προσάγειν πόας ὑγροῖς ἔλκεσι, τίνας δὲ αὐχμηροῖς καὶ ξηροῖς, ξυμμετρίας τε ποτίμων φαρμάκων, ὡδὸν ὄν υδεροὶ ἀποχετεύονται, καὶ αἶμα ἵσχεται, φθοῖ τε παύονται καὶ τὰ οὐτω κοίλα. καὶ τὰ τῶν ἁμβόλων δὲ ἁκή καὶ τὸ τούς ἰοβᾶλοι αὐτοῖς ἐς πολλὰ τῶν νοσημάτων χρήσθαι τῆς ἀφαιρήσεται τὴν μαντικῆς; οὐ γὰρ μοι δοκοῦσιν ἄνευ τῆς προγνωσκούσης σοφίας θαρσήσας ποτὲ ἁνθρώπων τὰ πάντων ὀλεθρίωτα φαρμάκων ἐγκαταμέξι ὑποί σωζοῦσιν.

XLV

CAP. XLV

'Επεὶ δὲ καὶ ὅδε ὁ λόγος ἀναγέγραπται τῷ Δάμιδι, σπουδάσθεις ἐκεῖ περὶ τῶν ἐν Ἰνδοῖς μυθολογομενῶν θηρίων τε καὶ πηγῶν καὶ ἄνθρωπων, μὴ ἐμοὶ παραλειπέσθω, καὶ γὰρ κέρδος ἄν εἴη μήτε πιστεύειν, μήτε ἀπιστεῦν πᾶσιν. ᾦτε το γὰρ δὴ ὁ Ἀπόλλωνος, "ἐστι τι ξῖον ἐνταῦθα μαρτυρίον.
argument to the subject of divination, and among
the many blessings which that art had conferred
upon mankind, he declared the gift of healing to be
the most important. "For," said he, "the wise sons
of Asclepius would have never attained to this
branch of science, if Asclepius had not been the son
of Apollo; and as such had not in accordance with the
latter's responses and oracles concocted and adapted
different drugs to different diseases; these he not
only handed on to his own sons, but he taught his
companions what herbs must be applied to run-
ning wounds, and what to inflamed and dry wounds,
and in what doses to administer liquid drugs for
drinking, by means of which dropsical patients are
drained, and bleeding is checked, and diseases of
decay and the cavities due to their ravages are put an
end to. And who," he said, "can deprive the art of
divination of the credit of discovering simples which
heal the bites of venomous creatures, and in particular
of using the virus itself as a cure for many diseases?
For I do not think that men without the forecasts of
a prophetic wisdom would ever have ventured to
mingle with medicines that save life these most
deadly of poisons."

AND inasmuch as the following conversation also has been recorded by Damis as having been held
upon this occasion with regard to the mythological
animals and fountains and men met with in India, I
must not leave it out, for there is much to be gained
by neither believing nor yet disbelieving everything.
Accordingly Apollonius asked the question, whether
χόρας;" ο δὲ Ιάρχας, "καὶ τίνα," ἕφη, "φύσιν τοῦ ἄλλου τούτου ἥκουσας; εἰκὸς γὰρ καὶ περὶ εἰδους αὐτοῦ τι λέγεσθαι." "λέγεται," εἶπε, "μεγάλα καὶ ἁπίστα, τετράπουν μὲν γὰρ εἶναι αὐτὸ, τὴν κεφαλὴν δὲ ἀνθρώπῳ εἰκάσθαι, λέοντι δὲ ὠμοιώσθαι τὸ μέγεθος, τὴν δὲ οὐρὰν τοῦ θηρίου τούτου πηχυαίας ἐκφέρειν καὶ ἀκανθώδεις τὰς τρίχας, ὡς βάλλειν ὡσπερ τοξεύματα ἐς τοὺς θηρώντας αὐτό." ἐρομένου δὲ αὐτοῦ καὶ περὶ τοῦ χρυσοῦ ὕδατος, ο φασίν ἐκ πηγῆς βλύζειν, καὶ περὶ τῆς ψήφου τῆς ἄπερ ἡ μαγνήτις ποιούσης, ἀνθρώπων τε ὑπὸ γῆν οἰκοῦντων καὶ πυγμαίων αὐτικαπώδων, ὑπολαβὼν ὁ Ιάρχας, "περὶ μὲν ἔλξων ἢ φυτῶν," εἶπεν, "ἡ πηγῶν, ὅποι αὐτὸς ἐνταῦθα ἦκων εἶδες, τί ἄν σοι λέγομε; σοὶ γὰρ ἣδη νῦν ἐξηγεῖσθαι αὐτὰ ἐτέροιςθηρίῳ δὲ τοξεύον ἦ χρυσὸν πηγὰς ὕδατος οὐπώ ἐνταῦθα ἥκουσα.

XLVI

"Περὶ μέντοι τῆς ψήφου τῆς ἐπιστομομενής τε καὶ ξυνδούσης ἑαυτῇ λίθους ἐτέρας οὐ χρῆ ἀπιστεῖν, ἐστὶ γὰρ σοι καὶ ἰδεῖν τὴν λίθον, καὶ θαυμάσαι τὰ ἐν αὐτῇ πάντα. γύρωνται μὲν γὰρ ἣ μεγίστῃ κατὰ ὄψιν δακτυλὸν τούτου," δείξας τὸν ἑαυτῶν ἀντίχειρα, "κυλίσκεται δὲ ἐν γῇ κολχί βάθος ὁργιαὶ τέτταρες, τοσοῦτον δὲ αὐτῇ περίεστι τοῦ πρεὐζ.
there was there an animal called the man-eater (martichoras); and Iarchas replied: "And what have you heard about the make of this animal? For it is probable that there is some account given of its shape." "There are," replied Apollonius, "tall stories current which I cannot believe; for they say that the creature has four feet, and that his head resembles that of a man, but that in size it is comparable to a lion; while the tail of this animal puts out hairs a cubit long and sharp as thorns, which it shoots like arrows at those who hunt it." And he further asked about the golden water which they say bubbles up from a spring, and about the stone which behaves like a magnet, and about the men who live underground and the pigmies also and the shadow-footed men; and Iarchas answered his questions thus: "What have I to tell you about animals or plants or fountains which you have seen yourself on coming here? For by this time you are as competent to describe these to other people as I am; but I never yet heard in this country of an animal that shoots arrows or of springs of golden water.

XLVI

"However about the stone which attracts and binds to itself other stones you must not be sceptical; for you can see the stone yourself if you like, and admire its properties. For the greatest specimen is exactly of the size of this finger nail," and here he pointed to his own thumb, "and it is conceived in a hollow in the earth at a depth of four fathoms; but it is so highly endowed with spirit, that the earth swells
CAP. XLVI
ματος, ὡς ὑποιδεῖν τὴν γῆν καὶ κατὰ πολλὰ ῥήγνυσθαι κυισκομένης ἐν αὐτῇ τῆς λίθου. μα-
στεύσαι δὲ αὐτήν οὐδὲν ἔξεστιν, ἀποδιδράσκει γάρ, εἰ μὴ μετὰ λόγου ἀνασπῆτο· ἀλλ' ἥμεις μόνοι τὰ
μὲν δράσαντες, τὰ δὲ εἰπόντες ἀναιρούμεθα τὴν παντάρβην· ὅνομα γὰρ αὐτῇ τοῦτο. νύκτωρ μὲν
οὖν ἠμέραν ἀναφαίνει, καθάπερ τὸ πῦρ, ἐστὶ γὰρ πυρσὴ καὶ ἀκτινώδης, εἰ δὲ μεθ' ἠμέραν ὅρφοτο,
βάλλει τοὺς όφθαλμοὺς μαρμαρυγαίς μυρίαις. τὸ
δὲ ἐν αὐτῇ φῶς πνεύμα ἐστὶν ἀρρήτου ἱσχύος, πάν
γὰρ τὸ ἐγγύς ἐσποιεῖ αὐτῇ. τί λέγω τὸ ἐγγύς;
ἐστι σοι λίθους, ὁπόσας βούλει, καταποντώσαι
ποι ἦ τῶν ποταμῶν ἡ τῆς θαλάττης, καὶ μηδὲ
ἐγγύς ἄλληλων, ἄλλα σποράδας καὶ ὃς ἔτυχεν,
η δὲ ἐς αὐτὰς καθιμηθείσα, ξυλλέγεται πάσας τῇ
τοῦ πνεύματος διαδόσει, καὶ ὑποκείσονται αὐτῇ
βοτρυδὸν αἱ λίθοι, καθάπερ σμήνος."

XLVII
CAP. XLVII
Καὶ εἰπὼν ταῦτα ἐδείξε τὴν λίθον αὐτῆς τε καὶ
ὁπόσα ἐργάζεται. τοὺς δὲ πυγμαίοις οἴκεῖν μὲν
ὑπογείους, κεῖσθαι δὲ ὑπὲρ τὸν Γάγγην, ξόντας
τρόπον δὲ πᾶσιν εἰρηται, σκιώποδας δὲ ἀνθρώ-
πους ἢ μακροκεφάλους ἢ ὁπόσα Σκύλακος ξυγ-
γραφαὶ περὶ τούτων ἄδοους, οὐτὲ ἄλλοσε ποι βιο-
τεύειν τῆς γῆς οὔτε μὴν ἐν Ἰνδοῖς.
LIFE OF APOLLONIUS, BOOK III

and breaks open in many places when the stone is conceived in it. But no one can get hold of it, for it runs away, unless it is scientifically attracted; but we alone can secure, partly by performance of certain rites, and partly by certain forms of words, this pantarbe, for such is the name given to it. Now in the night-time it glows like the day just as fire might, for it is red and gives out rays; and if you look at it in the daytime it smites your eyes with a thousand glints and gleams. And the light within it is a spirit of mysterious power, for it absorbs to itself everything in its neighbourhood. And why do I say in its neighbourhood? Why you can sink anywhere in river or in sea as many stones as you like, and these not even near to one another, but here there and everywhere; and then if you let down this stone among them by a string it gathers them all together by the diffusion of its spirit, and the stones yield to its influence and cling to it in a bunch, like a swarm of bees.”

XLVII

And having said this he showed the stone itself and all that it was capable of effecting. And as to the pigmies, he said that they lived underground, and that they lay on the other side of the Ganges and lived in the manner which is related by all. As to men that are shadow-footed or have long heads, and as to the other poetical fancies which the treatise of Scylax recounts about them, he said that they didn’t live anywhere on the earth, and least of all in India.
XLVIII

"Ου δ' ὁρύττουσι χρυσῶν οἱ γρύπες, πέτραι εἰσὶν οί τοῦ σπινθήρου σπὶνθηρῶν ἐστὶν μὲν ἡ τοῦ χρυσοῦ βασιλεία, ὡς λαθομεῖ τὸ θηρίον τοῦτο τῇ τοῦ ράμφους ἱσχύι. τὰ γὰρ θηρία ταῦτα εἶναι τε ἐν Ἰνδοῖς καὶ ἱεροῖς νομίζεσθαι τοῦ Ἡλίου, τέθριππά τε αὐτῶν ὑποζευγνύναι τοῖς ἀγάλμασι τοὺς τὸν Ἡλίου ἐν Ἰνδοῖς γράφοντας, μέγεθός τε καὶ ἀλκήν εἰκάσθαι αὐτοῖς τοῖς λέουσιν, ὡδὲ ἐπὶ πλεονεξίας τῶν πτερῶν αὐτῶν τῆς ἑκείνους ἐπιτίθεσθαι, καὶ τῶν ἐλεφάντων δὲ καὶ δρακόντων ὑπερτέρους εἶναι. πέτονται δὲ οὕτω μέγα, ἀλλ' ὅσον οἱ βραχύποροι ὁρυδῶς, μὴ γὰρ ἐπιτιλωσθαί σφάς, ὡς ὡρυισὶ πάτριου, ἀλλ' ὑμέσι τοὺς ταρσοὺς υφάνθαι πυρσοῖς, ὡς εἶναι κυκλώσαντας πέτοντας τήν τιγρίν δὲ αὐτοῖς ἀνάλωτον εἶναι μόνην, ἐπειδὴ τὸ τάχος αὐτῆς ἐσποιεῖ τοὺς ἄνεμοις.

XLIX

Καὶ τὸν φοίνικα δὲ τὸν ὄρνιν τὸν διὰ πεντακοσίων ἐτῶν ἐς Αἰγύπτου ἦκοντα, πέτεσθαι μὲν ἐν τῇ Ἰνδικῇ τὸν χρόνον τοῦτον, εἰναι δὲ ἐνα, ἐκδίδομεν τῶν ἀκτίνων καὶ χρυσῷ λάμποντα, μέγεθος ἅετον καὶ ἑιδός, ἐς καλλάν τε ἤξανειν τὴν ἐκ τοῦ ἀρώματος ποιουμένην αὐτῷ πρὸς ταῖς τοῦ Νείλου πηγαῖς. ἃ δὲ Αἰγύπτιοι περὶ αὐτοῦ ἄδουσιν, ὡς ἐς Αἰγύπτων φέρεται, καὶ Ἰνδοὶ ξυμμαρτυροῦσι,
LIFE OF APOLLONIUS, BOOK III

XLVIII

As to the gold which the griffins dig up, there are rocks which are spotted with drops of gold as with sparks, which this creature can quarry because of the strength of its beak. "For these animals do exist in India," he said, "and are held in veneration as being sacred to the Sun; and the Indian artists, when they represent the Sun, yoke four of them abreast to draw the images; and in size and strength they resemble lions, but having this advantage over them that they have wings, they will attack them, and they get the better of elephants and of dragons. But they have no great power of flying, not more than have birds of short flight; for they are not winged as is proper with birds, but the palms of their feet are webbed with red membranes, such that they are able to revolve them, and make a flight and fight in the air; and the tiger alone is beyond their powers of attack, because in swiftness it rivals the winds.

XLIX

"And the phoenix," he said, "is the bird which visits Egypt every five hundred years, but the rest of that time it flies about in India; and it is unique in that it gives out rays of sunlight and shines with gold, in size and appearance like an eagle; and it sits upon the nest which is made by it at the springs of the Nile out of spices. The story of the Egyptians about it, that it comes to Egypt, is testified to by the Indians.
Τοιαίως μὲν αἱ πρὸς τοὺς σοφοὺς ἔσχον πεέρα, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὰς καμήλις πεῖθος αὐτῶν ἀποτέλεσα τῷ Φραώτῃ μετὰ ἐπιστολῆς, αὐτὸὶ δὲ ἡγεμόνα ἔτερον καὶ καμήλις δὸντες προέπεμπον αὐτῶν, εὑρισκομένοις αὐτοὺς τὸ κάκειον. ἀσπασάμενοι δὲ τῶν Ἀπολλώνιον καὶ θεὸν τὸ πολλὸς εἶναι δοξεῖν οὐ τεθνεῶν μοῖνον, ἀλλὰ καὶ ζώντα φήσαντες, αὐτοὶ μὲν ὑπέστρεψαν ἐς τὸ φροντιστῆριον, ἐπιστρεφόμενοι πρὸς τὸν ἄνδρα καὶ δηλοῦντες, ὅτι ἄκοντες αὐτοὺς ἀπαλλάττονται· ὁ δὲ Ἀρρητοῖος ἐν δεξίᾳ μὲν τὸν Γάγγην ἔχων, ἐν ἀριστερᾷ δὲ τοῦ "Τφασίν κατηκε ἐπὶ τὴν θάλατταν ἡμέρων δέκα οἴκον ἀπὸ τοῦ ἱεροῦ ὅρθου. κατιούσι δὲ αὐτοὺς πολλαὶ μὲν στρουθοὶ ἐφαίνοντο, πολλοὶ δὲ ἄγριοι βόες, πολλοὶ δὲ ὄνοι καὶ λέοντες καὶ παρδάλεις καὶ τίγρεις, καὶ πιθήκων γένος ἐτερον παρὰ τοὺς ἐν ταῖς πεπέρισι, μελανές τε γὰρ καὶ λάσιοι ἦσαν καὶ τὰ εἴδη κύνειοι καὶ σμικροὶ ἀνθρώποις ἵσοι. διαλεγόμενοι δὲ περὶ τῶν ὀρωμένων, ὅποια εἰώθεσαν, ἀφίκοντο ἐπὶ τὴν θάλατ- ταν, ἐν ἐκατσκεύαστο ἐμπόρια μικρὰ, καὶ πλοῖα

334
also, but the latter add this touch to the story, that the phoenix which is being consumed in its nest sings funeral strains for itself. And this is also done by the swans according to the account of those who have the wit to hear them.

L

* In such conversations with the sages Apollonius spent the four months which he passed there, and he acquired all sorts of lore both profane and mysterious. But when he was minded to go on his way, they persuaded him to send back to Phraotes with a letter his guide and the camels; and they themselves gave him another guide and camels, and sent him forth on his way, congratulating both themselves and him. And having embraced Apollonius and declared that he would be esteemed a god by the many, not merely after his death, but while he was still alive, they turned back to their place of meditation, though ever and anon they turned towards him, and showed by their action that they parted from him against their will. And Apollonius keeping the Ganges on his right hand, but the Hyphasis on his left, went down towards the sea a journey of ten days from the sacred ridge. And as they went down they saw a great many ostriches, and many wild bulls, and many asses and lions and pards and tigers, and another kind of apes than those which inhabit the pepper trees, for these were black and bushy-haired and were dog-like in features and as big as small men. And in the usual discussion of what they saw they reached the sea, where small factories had been built, and passenger
CAP. δὲ ἐν αὐτοῖς ὁρμεῖ πορθμεῖα παραπλήσια τοῖς
Τυρρηνοῖς. τὴν δὲ θάλατταν τὴν Ἑρυθραίαν εἶναι
μὲν καυνωτάτην, ὁνομάσθαι δὲ, ὡς εἶπον, ἀπὸ
Ἑρύθρα βασιλεῖς, διὸ ἐπωνύμασεν ἑαυτὸν ἑκεῖνὸς
τῷ πελάγει.

LI

CAP. Εὐταῦθα ἦκαν τὰς μὲν καμήλους ἀπέπεμψε τῷ
Ἱάρχῃ μετ’ ἐπιστολῆς.

"Ἀπολλώνιος Ἰάρχῃ καὶ τοῖς ἑτέροις σοφοῖς
χαίρειν.

ἀφικομένῳ μοι πεζῇ πρὸς ὑμᾶς δεδώκατε τῇν θά-
λατταν, ἀλλὰ καὶ σοφίας τῆς ἐν ὑμῖν κοινωνή-
σαντες δεδώκατε καὶ διὰ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ πορεύεσθαι.
μεμνήσομαι τούτων καὶ πρὸς "Ἑλλήνας, κοινωνήσω
τε λόγων ὡς παροῦσιν ὑμῖν, εἰ μὴ μάτην ἐπιον τοῦ
Ταντάλου. ἔρρωσθε ἅγαθοι φιλόσοφοι."

LII

CAP. Αὐτὸς δὲ ἐπεβᾶς νεῶς ἐκομίζετο λείῳ καὶ εὐφόρῳ
πνεύματι, θαυμάζων τὸ στόμα τοῦ Ἑφάσιδος, ὡς
φοβερῶς δι’ αὐτοῦ ἐκχείται· τελευτῶν γάρ, ὡς
ἐφην, ἐς χωρία πετρόδη καὶ στενὰ καὶ κρημνοὺς
ἐκπίπτει, δι’ ὅμως καταρρηγυνὸς ἐς τὴν θάλατταν ἐνὶ
στόματι χαλεπὸς δοκεῖ τοῖς ἅγαν τῇ γῇ
προσκεπμένοις.

336
ships rode in them resembling those of the Tyrrhenes. chap. 1. And they say that the sea called Erythra or "red" is of a deep blue colour, but that it was so named from a king Erythras, who gave his own name to the sea in question.

LI

Having reached this point, Apollonius sent back chap. LII the camels to Iarchas together with the following Apollonius's letter to Iarchas farewell letter:

"Apollonius to Iarchas and the other sages greeting.

"I came to you on foot, and yet you presented me with the sea; but by sharing with me the wisdom which is yours, you have made it mine even to travel through the heavens. All this I shall mention to the Hellenes; and I shall communicate my words to you as if you were present, unless I have in vain drunk the draught of Tantalus. Farewell, ye goodly philosophers."

LII

He then embarked upon the ship and was borne chap. LIII away by a smooth and favourable breeze, and he was much struck at the formidable manner in which the Hyphasis discharges itself into the sea at its mouth; for in its later course, as I said before, it falls into rocky and narrow country and over precipices, and breaking its way through these to the sea by a single mouth, presents a formidable danger to those who hug the land too closely.
FLAVIUS PHILESTRATUS

LIII

CAP. LIII. Καὶ μὴν καὶ τὸ τοῦ Ἰνδοῦ στόμα ἰδεῖν φασι, πόλιν δὲ ἐπ’ αὐτοῦ κείσθαι Πάταλα περίρρητον τῶν Ἰνδῶν, ἐσὶ δὲ ὁ ναυτικόν τοῦ Ἀλεξάνδρου ἐλθεῖν, ὃ ναῦαρχον ἐπιτετάχθαί Νέαρχον οὐκ ἀγύμναστον τῆς θαλαττίου τάξεως. ἂ δὲ Ὄρθαγόρα περὶ τῆς Ἑρυθρᾶς εἰρήται, καὶ ὅτι μὴν ἡ ἀρκτος ἐν αὐτῇ φαῦνοτο, μὴν σημαίνοιτο τὴν μεσμηβρίαν οἱ πλέοντες, οἱ τε ἐπίδηλοι τῶν ἀστερων ἐξαλλάττουσιν τῆς ἐαυτῶν τάξεως, δοκεῖ καὶ Δάμιδι, καὶ χρὴ πιστεύειν ὕγιῶς τε καὶ κατὰ τὸν ἐκεῖ οὖραν εἰρήθαι ταῦτα. μνημονεύονσι καὶ νῆσου μικράς, ἢ ὄνομα εἶναι Βίβλου, ἐν ἦ τὸ τοῦ κογχυλίου μέγεθος καὶ οἱ μέγες ὀστρεά τε καὶ τὰ τοιαύτα δεκαπλάσια τῶν Ἐλληνικῶν τὸ μέγεθος ταῖς πέτραις προσπέφυκεν. ἀλίσκεται δὲ καὶ λίθος ἐκεί μαργαρίς ἐν ὀστράκῳ λευκῷ καρδίας τόπον ἔχουσα τῷ ὀστρέῳ.

LIV

CAP. LIV. Κατασχεῖν δὲ φασὶ καὶ ἐς Πηγάδας τῆς τῶν Ὀρειτῶν χώρας, οἱ δὲ Ὀρείται, χαλκαὶ μὲν αὐτοῖς αἱ πέτραι, χαλκὴ δὲ ἡ ψάμμος, χαλκοῦ δὲ ψήμμα οἱ ποταμοὶ ἄγουσι. ρυσῖν τὸ δὲ ἤγονται τὴν χρῆν διὰ τὴν εὐγένειαν τοῦ χαλκοῦ.
LIFE OF APOLLONIUS, BOOK III

LIII

They say, moreover, that they saw the mouth of the Indus, and that there was situated on it the city of Patala round which the Indus flows. It was to this city that the fleet of Alexander came, under the command of Nearchus, a highly trained naval captain. But as for the stories of Orthagoras about the sea called Erythra, to the effect that the constellation of the bear is not to be seen in it, and that the mariners cast no shadows at midday, and that the visible stars there vary from their usual positions, this account is endorsed by Damis; and we must consider it to be sound and based on local observations of the heavens. They also mention a small island, of the name of Biblus, in which there is the large cockle, and where there are mussels and oysters and such like organisms, clinging to the rocks and ten times as big as those which we find in Greece. And there is also taken in this region a pearl in a white shell, wherein it occupies the place of the heart of the oyster.

LIV

And they say that they also touched at Pegadae in the country of the Oreitae. As for these people, they have rocks of bronze and sand of bronze, and the dust which the rivers bring down is of bronze. But they regard their land as full of gold because the bronze is of such high quality.
FLAVIUS PHILOSTRATUS

LV

CAP.  19.  Φασὶ δὲ καὶ τοὺς Ἰχθυοφάγους ἐντυχεῖν, οἳς πόλιν εἶναι Στόβηρα, διφθέρας δὲ τούτους ἐνήθησιν μεγίστων ἱχθύων, καὶ τὰ πρόβατα τὰ ἐκεῖν ἱχθυώδη εἶναι καὶ φαγεῖν ἅτοπα, τοὺς γὰρ ποιμένας βοσκεῖν αὐτὰ τοῖς ἱχθύσιν, ὅσπερ ἐν Καρίᾳ τοῖς σύκοις. Καρμάνοι δὲ Ἰνδοὶ γένος ἢμερον ἐνιχθὺν οὕτω νέμονται βάλατταν, ὡς μηδὲ ἀποθέτους ποιεῖσθαι τοὺς ἱχθύς, μηδὲ, ὅσπερ ὁ Πόντος, ταριχεύειν, ἀλλ' ὀλύγους μὲν αὐτῶν ἀποδίδοσθαι, τοὺς δὲ πολλοὺς ἀσπαζόντας ἀποδίδοναι τῇ βαλάττῃ.

LVI

CAP.  19.  Προσπλεύσαι φασὶ καὶ Βαλάρωις, ἐμπόριον δὲ εἶναι τὰ Βάλαρα μεστὸν μυρρινῶν τε καὶ φοινίκων, καὶ δάφνας ἐν αὐτῷ ἱδεῖν καὶ πηγαῖς διαρρέεσθαι τὸ χωρίον. Κήποι δὲ ὄψοις τρωκτοὶ καὶ ὄψοις ἀνθέων κήποι, βρύειν αὐτό, καὶ λιμένας μεστοὺς γαλήνης ἐν αὐτῷ εἶναι. προκεῖσθαι δὲ τοῦ χωρίου τούτου νῆσον ἱερὰν, ἢν καλεῖσθαι Σέληνα, καὶ, στάδια μὲν ἐκατὸν εἶναι τῷ πόρῳ, νηρηίδα δὲ οἰκεῖν ἐν αὐτῇ δεινὴν δαίμονα, πολλοὺς γὰρ τῶν πλεοντῶν ἀρπάζειν, καὶ μηδὲ ταῖς ναυοῖς ἄνγχωρεῖν πείσμα ἐκ τῆς νῆσου βάλλεσθαι.
LIFE OF APOLLONIUS, BOOK III

LV

And they say that they came across the people called the Fish-eaters, whose city is Stobera; and they clothe themselves in the skins of very large fishes, and the cattle there taste like fish and eat extraordinary things; for the shepherds feed them upon fish, just as in Caria the flocks are fed on figs. But the Indians of Carman are a gentle race, who live on the edge of a sea so well stocked with fish, that they neither lay them in by stores, nor salt them as is done in Pontus, but they just sell a few of them and throw back most they catch panting into the sea.

LVI

They say that they also touched at Balara, which is an emporium full of myrtles and date palms; and there they also saw laurels, and the place was well watered by springs. And there were kitchen gardens there, as well as flower gardens, all growing luxuriantly, and the harbours therein were entirely calm. But off the place there lies a sacred island, which was called Selera, and the passage to it from the mainland was a hundred stades long. Now in this island there lived a Nereid, a dreadful female demon, which would snatch away many mariners and would not even allow ships to fasten a cable to the island.
Δόξος δὲ μηδὲ τοῦ περὶ τῆς ἔτερας μαργαρίτιδος παρελθεῖν λόγον, ἐπεὶ μηδὲ Ἄπολλωνιῷ μειρακιόν- δης ἐδοξεῖ, ἀλλὰ πλάττεται ἢδιστος καὶ τῶν ἐν τῇ θαλαττουργίᾳ θαυμασιότατος. τὰ γὰρ τετραμ- μένα τῆς νῆσου πρὸς τὸ πέλαγος ἐστὶ μὲν ἀπειρὸς πυθμὴν θαλάττης, φέρει δὲ ὡστέου ἐν ἐλύτρῳ λευκῷ μεστὸν πιμελῆς, οὐδὲ γὰρ λίθον φύει οὐδένα. γαλήνην δὲ ἐπιφυλάξαντες καὶ τὴν θαλάτταν αὐτῷ λεάναντες, τούτῳ δὲ ἡ τοῦ ἔλαιον ἐπιρροή πράττει, καταδύεται τις ἐπὶ τὴν θήραν τοῦ ὡστρέου, τὰ μὲν ἄλλα κατεσκευασμένοι, ὥσπερ οἱ τὰς σπονγιᾶς κείροντες, ἐστὶ δὲ αὐτῷ καὶ πλυνθῆς σιδηρὰ καὶ ἀλάβαστρος μύρου. παριζήσας οὖν ὁ Ἰωνὸς τῷ ὡστρέῳ δέλεαρ αὐτοῦ τὸ μύρον ποιεῖται, τὸ δὲ ἀνοίγανταί τε καὶ μεθύει ὑπ’ αὐτοῦ, κέντρῳ δὲ διελαθεῖν ἀποπτύει τὸν ἱχώρα, ὅ δὲ ἐκδεχεται αὐτὸν τῇ πλυνθίδι τύπους ὀρνημένη. λιθόται δὲ τὸ ἐντεύθεν καὶ ῥυθμίζεται, καθάπερ ἡ φύσει μαργαρίς, κάστιν ἡ μαργαρίς αἷμα λευκὸν ἔξ ἐρυθρὰς τῆς θαλάττης. ἐπιτίθεσθαι δὲ τῇ θήρᾳ ταῦτῃ καὶ τοὺς Ἀραβίους φασίν ἀντιπέρας οἰκοῦντας. τὸ δὲ ἐντεύθεν θηριώδη μὲν τὴν θαλάτταν εἶναι πᾶσαν, ἀγελάζεσθαι δὲ ἐν αὐτῇ τὰ κήτη, τὰς δὲ ναῦς ἔρυμα τοῦτον κωδωνοφορεῖν κατὰ πρόμαν τε καὶ πρὸραν, τὴν δὲ ἡχὸ ἐκπλήττειν τὰ θηρία, καὶ μὴ ἐὰν ἐμπελάξειν ταῖς ναυσί.
LIFE OF APOLLONIUS, BOOK III

LVII

It is just as well not to omit the story of the other kind of pearl: since even Apollonius did not regard it as puerile, and it is anyhow a pretty invention, and there is nothing in the annals of sea fishing so remarkable. For on the side of the island which is turned towards the open sea, the bottom is of great depth, and produces an oyster in a white sheath full of fat, for it does not produce any jewel. The inhabitants watch for a calm day, or they themselves render the sea smooth, and this they do by flooding it with oil; and then a man plunges in in order to hunt the oyster in question, and he is in other respects equipped like those who cut off the sponges from the rocks, but he carries in addition an oblong iron block and an alabaster case of myrrh. The Indian then halts alongside of the oyster and holds out the myrrh before him as a bait; whereupon the oyster opens and drinks itself drunk upon the myrrh. Then it is pierced with a long pin and discharges a peculiar liquid called ichor, which the man catches in the iron block which is hollowed out in regular holes. The liquid so obtained petrifies in regular shapes, just like the natural pearl, which is a white blood furnished by the Red Sea. And they say that the Arabs also who live on the opposite coast devote themselves to catching these creatures. From this point on they found the entire sea full of wild seals animals, and it was crowded with seals; and the ships, they say, in order to keep off these animals, carry bells at the bow and at the stern, the sound of which frightens away these creatures and prevents them from approaching the ships.
Καταπλεύσαντες δὲ ἐς τὰς ἐκβολὰς τοῦ Εὐ-
φράτου φασὶν ἐς Βαβυλῶνα δι’ αὐτοῦ ἀναπλεύσαι
παρὰ τὸν Οὐαρδάνην, καὶ τυχόντες αὐτοῦ οἴου
ἐγιγνωσκον, ἐπὶ τὴν Νίνον ἔλθειν αὖθις, καὶ τῆς
Ἀντιοχείας συνήθως υβριζούσης καὶ μηδὲν τῶν
Ἑλληνικῶν ἐσποουδακυίας, ἐπὶ θάλασσάν τε κατα-
βῆναι τὴν, ἐπὶ Σελεύκειαν, νεός τε ἐπιτυχόντες
προσπλεύσαι Κύπρῳ κατὰ τὴν Πάφον, οὐ τὸ τῆς
Ἀφροδίτης ἔδος, ὁ ξυμβολικὸς ἱδρυμένον θαυμάζει
τὸν Ἀπολλώνιον, καὶ πολλὰ τοὺς ιερέας ἐς τὴν
όσιαν τοῦ ιεροῦ διδαξάμενον, ἐς Ἰωνίαν πλεύσαι
θαυμαζόμενον ἱκανὸς καὶ μεγάλων ἀξιούμενον
παρὰ τῶν τῆς σοφίαν τιμῶσιν.
And when they had sailed as far as the mouth of the Euphrates, they say that they sailed up by it to Babylon to see Vardan, whom they found just as they had found him before. They then came afresh to Nineveh, and as the people of Antioch displayed their customary insolence and took no interest in any affairs of the Hellenes, they went down to the sea at Seleucia, and finding a ship, they sailed to Cyprus and landed at Paphos, where there is the statue of Aphrodite. Apollonius marvelled at the symbolic construction of the same, and gave the priests much instruction with regard to the ritual of the temple. He then sailed to Ionia, where he excited much admiration and no little esteem among all lovers of wisdom.
BOOK IV
Δ'.

I

Γ.Ρ. Ἐπει δὲ εἶδον τὸν ἀνδρα ἐν Ἰωνία παρελθόντα ἐς τὴν Ἐφεσον, οὐδὲ οἱ βάναυσοι ἔπει πρὸς ταῖς ἑαυτῶν τέχναις ἦσαν, ἀλλ' ἦκιλούθουν ὁ μὲν σοφίας, ὁ δὲ εἶδος, ὁ δὲ διαίτης, ὁ δὲ σχῆματος, οἱ δὲ πάντων ὁμοί θαυμαστὰς ὄντες, λόγοι τε περὶ αὐτοῦ ἐφοίτων, οἱ μὲν ἐκ τοῦ Κολοφῶν μαντείου κοίμωσον τῆς ἑαυτοῦ σοφίας καὶ ἀτεχνός σοφὸν καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα τῶν ἀνδρα ἔδωκεν, οἱ δὲ ἐκ Διδύμων, οἱ δὲ ἐκ τοῦ περὶ τὸ Πέργαμον ἱεροῦ, πολλοῦς γὰρ τῶν ὑγιείας δεομένων ὁ θεὸς ἐκέλευσε προσφοιτᾶν τῷ Ἀπολλωνίῳ, τούτῳ γὰρ αὐτὸς τε βούλεσθαι καὶ δοκεῖν ταῖς Μοίραις. ἐφοίτων καὶ πρεσβεῖα πρὸς αὐτὸν ἐκ τῶν πόλεων, ξένων τε αὐτὸν ἡγούμενοι καὶ βίου ξύμβουλον βωμῶν τε ἱδρύσων καὶ ἀγαλμάτων, ὁ δὲ ἐκαστὰ τούτων τὰ μὲν ἐπιστέλλων, τὰ δὲ ἀφίξεσθαι φάσκων διωρθοῦτο. πρεσβευσαμένης δὲ καὶ τῆς Σμύρνης καὶ ὁ τι μὲν δέουτο οὐκ εἰπούσης, ἐκλπαρούσης δὲ ἀφικέσθαι, ἦρετο τὸν πρεσβευτὴν, ὁ τι αὐτοῦ δέουστο, ὁ δὲ, "ἰδεῖν," ἔφη, "καὶ ὧθημαι." ὁ δὲ 348
BOOK IV

I

And when they saw our sage in Ionia and he had arrived at Ephesus, even the mechanics would not remain at their handicrafts, but followed him, one admiring his wisdom, another his beauty, another his way of life, another his bearing, some of them everything alike about him. Reports also were current about him which originated from various oracles; thus from the oracle at Colophon it was announced that he shared its peculiar wisdom and was absolutely wise, and so forth; from that of Didyma similar rumours emanated, as also from the shrine at Pergamum; for the God urged not a few of those who were in need of health to betake themselves to Apollonius, for this was what he himself approved and was pleasing to the Fates. Deputations also waited upon him from various cities offering him their hospitality, and asking his advice about life in general as well as about the dedication of altars and images; and he regulated their several affairs in some cases by letter, but in others he said would visit them. And the city of Smyrna also sent a deputation, but they would not say what they wanted, though they besought him to visit them; so he asked the legate what they wanted of him, but
FLAVIUS PHILOSTRATUS

CAP. Ἀπολλώνιος, "αὕτεξομαι," εἶπε, "δοῦντε δὲ, ὁ Μούσαι, καὶ ἔρασθηναι ἄλληλων."

II

CAP. Τὴν μὲν δὴ διάλεξιν τὴν πρώτην ἀπὸ τῆς κρη-πίδος τοῦ νεῶ πρὸς τοὺς Ἔφεσίους διελέξθη, οὐχ ὡσπερ οἱ Σωκρατικοί, ἀλλὰ τῶν μὲν ἄλλων ἀπὶ ὧν τε καὶ ἀποσπουδάζων, φιλοσοφικὴ δὲ μόνη ξυμβολο-λευὸν προσέχειν, καὶ σπουδὴν ἐμπιπλάναι τὴν Ἐφεσιον μᾶλλον ἡ βαθμίας τε καὶ ἀγερωχίας, ὁπόσην εὑρεν· ὄρχηστῶν γὰρ ἤτημένοι καὶ πρὸς πυρρίχας αὐτοὶ ὄντες, αὐλῶν μὲν πάντα μεστὰ ἦν, μεστὰ δὲ ἀνδρογύνων, μεστὰ δὲ κτύπων· ὁ δὲ καὶ τοίς μεταθεμένῳ τῶν Ἐφεσίων πρὸς αὐτὸν οὐκ ἥξιον περιορὰν ταῦτα, ἀλλ' ἔξηρει αὐτὰ καὶ διε-βαλλε τοῖς πολλοῖς.

III

CAP. Τὰς δὲ ἄλλας διαλέξεις περὶ τὰ ἄλση τὰ ἐν τοῖς ξυστοῖς δρόμοις ἐποιεῖτο, διαλεγομένου δὲ ποτε περὶ κοινωνίας καὶ διδάσκοντος, ὅτι χρή τρέφειν τε ἄλληλοι καὶ ὑπ' ἄλληλοι τρέφεσθαι, στρον-θοὶ μὲν ἐκάθεντο ἐπὶ τῶν δένδρων σιωπώντες, εἰς δὲ αὐτῶν προσπετόμενος ἐβόα, παρακελεύεσθαι τι

350
he merely said, “to see him and be seen.” So Chap.
Apollonius said: “I will come, but, O ye Muses, grant that we may also like one another.”

II

The first discourse then which he delivered was to Chap
the Ephesians from the platform of their temple, and its tone was not that of the Socratic school; for he dissuaded and discouraged them from other pursuits, and urged them to devote themselves to philosophy alone, and to fill Ephesus with real study rather than with idleness and arrogance such as he found around him there; for they were devoted to dancers and taken up with pantomimes, and the whole city was full of pipers, and full of effeminate rascals, and full of noise. So at the risk of estranging the Ephesians, he determined not to wink at such things, but cleared them out and made them odious to most of them.

III

His other discourses he delivered under the trees which grow hard by the cloisters; and in these he sometimes dealt with the question of communism, and taught that they ought to support and be supported by one another. While he was doing so on one occasion, sparrows were sitting quite silent upon the trees, but one of them suddenly gave a chirp as it flew up, just as if he had some
CAP. δοκῶν τοῖς ἄλλοις, οί δὲ, ὡς ἦκουσαν, αὐτοὶ τε ἀνέκραγον καὶ ἀρθέντες ἐπέτοιον ὑπὸ τῷ ἑν. οὐ μὲν δὴ Ἅπολλώνιος εἰχέτο τοῦ λόγου, γυγώσκων μὲν, ἐφ' ὦ τι οἱ στροβοὶ πέτοιτο, πρὸς δὲ τοὺς πολλοὺς οὐχ ἐρμηνεύουν αὐτό, ἐπεὶ δὲ ἀνέβλεψαν ἐς αὐτοὺς πάντες καὶ ἀνοίγτως ἐνιοῦ τερατῶδες αὐτὸ ἐνόμισαν, παραλλάξεις ὁ Ἅπολλώνιος τοῦ λόγου, “παῖς,” εἶπεν, “ὁλισθεὶς ἀπέγγοι πυρὸς ἐν σκάφῳ, καὶ κακῶς αὐτοὺς ξυλεξάμενος αὐτὸς μὲν ἀπελήλυθε, πολλοὺς δὲ ἐσκεδασμένους ἀπολεῖλοτεν ἐν στενωπῷ τῷ δείνῳ, ὦ δὲ στροβὸς παρατυχών οὕτως πρόξενος τοῖς ἄλλοις ἤκει τοῦ ἐρμαίον καὶ ποιεῖται αὐτοὺς ξυσσίτους.”

οὶ μὲν δὴ πλεῖστοι τῶν ἀκρωμένων ὅρμῳ ἐπὶ τοῦτο ὕχοντο, οἱ δὲ Ἅπολλώνιος πρὸς τοὺς παρόντας διήκετο τὸν λόγον, ὃν περὶ τῆς κοινωνίας προῆθετο, καὶ ἐπειδὴ ἀφίκοντο βοῶντες τε καὶ μεστοὶ θαῦματος, “οἱ μὲν στροβοί,” εἶπεν, “ὁρᾶτε, ὡς ἐπιμελοῦνται τὰ ἀλλήλων καὶ κοινωνία χαίρουσιν, ἡμεῖς δὲ οὐκ ἠξιῶμεν, ἀλλὰ καὶ κοινωνοῦνται ἐτέροις ἰδομεν, ἐκεῖνοι μὲν ἄσωται καὶ τρυφῶ καὶ τὰ τοιαύτα ἡγούμεθα, τοὺς δὲ ὑπ' αὐτοῦ τρεφομένους παρασίτους τε καὶ κόλακας φαμέν. καὶ τί λοιπὸν ἀλλ' ἡξυγκλείσαντας αὐτοὺς, ὅσπερ τοὺς σιτευομένους τῶν ὀρνίθων, ἐν σκότῳ γαστρίζεσθαι, μέχρις ἄν διαρραγῶμεν παχυμένοι;”
instructions to give to his fellows; and the latter, on hearing it, themselves set up a chirping and rose and flew off under the guidance of the one. Now Apollonius went on with his argument, for he knew what it was that made the sparrows take wing, but he did not explain the matter to the multitude who were listening to him; but when they all looked up at the birds and some of them in their silliness thought it a miraculous occurrence, Apollonius interrupted his argument and said: "A boy has slipped who was carrying some barley in a bowl, and after carelessly gathering together what was fallen, he has gone off, leaving much of it scattered about in yonder alley, and this sparrow, witnessing the occurrence has come here to acquaint his fellows with the good luck, and to invite them to come and eat it with him."

Most of his audience accordingly ran off to the spot, but Apollonius continued to those who remained with him the discourse he had proposed to himself on the topic of communism; and when they returned talking loudly and full of wonder, he continued thus: "You see how the sparrows care for one another and delight in communism; but we are far from approving of it, nay, should we happen to see anyone sharing his own in common with others, we set him down as a spendthrift and talk about his extravagance and so forth, while as for those who are supported by him, we call them parasites and flatterers. What then is left for us to do, except to shut ourselves up like birds that are being fed up and fattened, and gorge ourselves in the dark until we literally burst with fat?"
CAP. IV. Δοιμοῦ δὲ υφέρποντος τὴν Ἕφεσον καὶ οὕτω ἀνοιδούσης τῆς νόσου, ξυνίκε μὲν ὁ Ἀπολλώνιος τῆς προσβολῆς, ξυνεὶς δὲ προύλεγε. πολλαχοὺ τῶν διαλέξεων “ὦ γῆ, μένε ὑμοία,” καὶ τοιαῦτα ἐπεφθέγγετο ξύν ἀπειλή: “τούσδε σῶζε” καὶ “οὐ παρελεύσῃ ἐνταῦθα.” οἱ δ’ οὐ προσεῖχον καὶ τερατολογίαν τὰ τοιαῦτα φόντο τοσφόδε μᾶλλον, ὡς καὶ ἐς πάντα τὰ ἱερὰ φοιτῶν ἀποτρέπειν αὐτὸ ἑδόκει καὶ ἀπεύχεσθαι. ἐπεὶ δὲ ἀνοήτως εἰχον τοῦ πάθους, ἐκείνοις μὲν οὐδὲν ὄστο δεῖν ἐπαρκεῖν ἐτι, τὴν δὲ ἅλλην Ἰωνίαν περιήκει, διορθούμενος τὰ παρ’ ἐκάστοις καὶ διαλεγόμενος ἂεὶ τι σωτηρίου τοῖς παροῦσιν.

V

CAP. Ἀφικνομένῳ δὲ αὐτῷ ἐς τὴν Σμύρναν προσαπήντων μὲν οἱ Ἰωνεῖς, καὶ γὰρ ἔτυχον Πανιώνιαθύσοντες, ἀναγνώσε τοῦ Ιωνικόν, ἐν ὃ ἐδέσθω αὐτὸ κοινωνίσαι σφισι τοῦ ξυλλόγου, καὶ ὄνοματι προστυχών ἦκιστα Ἰωνικῷ, Δοῦκολλος γὰρ τις ἐπεγέγραπτο τῇ γνώμῃ, πέμπτε ἐπιστολὴν ἐς τὸ κοινὸν αὐτῶν, ἐπίπληξιν ποιούμενος περὶ τοῦ βαρβαρισμοῦ τοῦτον καὶ γὰρ 354
A pestilence was creeping over Ephesus; but the disease had not yet reached its full violence, before Apollonius understood that it was approaching, and impressed with the danger he foretold it, and interspersed his discourses with such exclamations as "O earth, remain true to thyself!" and he added in a tone of menace such appeals as these: "Do thou preserve these men here," and "Thou shalt not pass hither." But his hearers did not attend to these warnings and thought them mere rodomontade, all the more because they saw him constantly visiting all the temples in order to avert and deprecate the calamity. And since they conducted themselves so foolishly in respect of the scourge, he thought that it was not necessary to do anything more for them, but began a tour of the rest of Ionia, regulating their several affairs, and from time to time recommending in his discourses whatever was salutary for his audiences.

But when he came to Smyrna the Ionians went out to meet him, for they were just then celebrating the pan-Ionian sacrifices. And he there read a decree of the Ionians, in which they besought him to take part in their solemn meeting; and in it he met with a name which had not at all an Ionian ring, for a certain Lucullus had signed the resolution. He accordingly sent a letter to their council expressing his astonishment at such an instance of barbarism;
FLAVIUS PHILOSTRATUS

VI


VII

Σπουδὴ δὲ ὅρων τοὺς Σμυρναῖους ἀπάντων ἀποτείμονος λόγων, ἐπερρώνυμε καὶ σπουδαιότεροις ἐπολεῖ, φρονεῖν τε ἐκέλευεν ἐφ’ ἐαυτῶς μᾶλλον ἢ τῷ τῆς πόλεως εἴδει, καὶ γὰρ, εἰ καὶ καλλίστη πόλεων, ὅποσαί ὑπὸ ἡλίων εἰσίν, καὶ τὸ πέλαγος οἰκειοῦται, ξεφύρου τε πηγὰς ἔχει, ἀλλ’ ἀνδράσιν ἐστεφανώσθαι αὐτήν ἢδιον ἢ στοιάς τε καὶ γραφαῖς καὶ χρυσῷ πλείου τοῦ δέοντος.1 τὰ μὲν γὰρ

1 δέοντος should be read instead of ὄντος: "in excess of what they had."
LIFE OF APOLLONIUS, BOOK IV

for he had, it seems, also found the name Fabricius and other such names in the decrees. The letter on this subject shows how sternly he reprimanded them.

VI

And on another day he presented himself before the meeting of the Ionians, and asked: "What is this cup?" And they answered: "It is the pan-Ionian cup." Whereupon he took a draught from it and poured a libation, saying: "O ye Gods, who are patrons of the Ionians, may ye grant to this fair colony to enjoy safety at sea, and that no disaster may wreak itself on them by land therefrom, and that Aegeon, the author of earthquakes, may never shake down their cities." These words he uttered under divine impulse, because he foresaw, as I believe, the disasters which afterwards overtook Smyrna and Miletus and Chios and Samos and several of the Iades.

VII

And remarking the zeal with which the people of Smyrna devoted themselves to all sorts of compositions, he encouraged them and increased their zeal, and urged them to take pride rather in themselves than in the beauty of their city; for although they had the most beautiful of cities under the sun, and although they had a friendly sea at their doors, which held the springs of the zephyr, nevertheless, it was more pleasing for the city to be crowned with men than with porticos and pictures, or even with gold in excess of what they needed. For, he said,
FLAVIUS PHILOSTRATUS

CAP. VII
οίκοδομήματα ἐπὶ ταύτον μένειν, οὐδαμοὶ ὄρομενα πλὴν ἐκεῖνον τοῦ μέρους τῆς ἡγής, ἐν φῶς ἑστίν, ἀνδρας δὲ ἀγαθοὺς πανταχοῦ μὲν ὄρασθαι, πανταχοῦ δὲ φθέγγεσθαι, τὴν δὲ πόλιν, ἡς γεγόνασιν, ἀποφαίνειν τοσαύτην, ὅσοι περ αὐτὸν γῆν ἔπελθειν δύνανται. ἔλεγε δὲ τὰς μὲν πόλεις τὰς οὕτως καλὰς ἑοικέναι τῷ τοῦ Δίου ἀγάλματι, ὅς ἐν Ὀλυμπίᾳ τῷ Φειδίᾳ ἐκπεποίηται, καθήσθαι γὰρ αὐτῷ—οὕτως τῷ δημιουργῷ ἔδοξε—τοὺς δὲ ἀνδρας ἐπὶ πάντα ἰόκοντα μηδέν ἑπεικέναι τοῦ Ὀμηρείου Δίος, ὅς ἐν πολλαῖς ἱδέας Ὀμήρῳ πεποίηται θαυμασιώτερον ἐγκείμενος τοῦ ἐλεφαντίνου τὸν μὲν γὰρ ἐν γῇ φαίνεσθαι, τὸν δὲ ἐς πάντα ἐν τῷ οὐρανῷ ὑπονοεῖσθαι.

VIII

CAP. VIII
Καὶ μὴν καὶ περὶ τοῦ πῶς ἀν πόλεις ἄσφαλῶς οἰκοῦντο ἐγκεφιλοσόφει τοῖς Σμυρναῖοις, διαφερομένους ὀρῶν ἀλλήλους καὶ μὴ ἐγκεκειμένους τὰς γνώμας ἔλεγε γὰρ δὴ τὴν ὅρθως οἰκησομένην πόλιν ὀμονοίας στασιαζοῦσας δεῖσθαι, τούτου δὲ ἀπεθάνους τε καὶ οὗκ ἐς τὸ ἄκολονθον εἰρήσθαι δόξαντος, ἐγείρεις ὁ Ἀπολλώνιος, ὅτι μὴ ἑπονται οἱ πολλοὶ τῷ λόγῳ “λευκὸν μὲν,” ἐφη, “καὶ μέλαν οὗκ ἀν ποτὲ ταύτων γένοιτο, οὐδ’ ἀν τῷ γῇ πλευκεῖ τὸ
LIFE OF APOLLONIUS, BOOK IV

public edifices remain where they are, and are no-CHAP. VII
where seen except in that particular part of the earth where they exist, but good men are conspicuous everywhere, and everywhere talked about; and so they can magnify the city the more to which they belong, in proportion to the numbers in which they are able to visit any part of the earth. And he said that cities which are only beautiful in the same way as Smyrna was, resemble the statue of Zeus wrought in Olympia by Pheidias; for there Zeus sits, just as it pleased the artist that he should, whereas men who visit all regions of the earth may be well compared with the Homeric Zeus, who is represented by Homer under many shapes, and is a more wonderful creation than the image made of ivory; for the latter is only to be seen upon earth, but the former is a presence imagined everywhere in heaven.

VIII

And in his discussions, moreover, with the people of Smyrna he wisely taught them also how best to guarantee the security of those who live in cities, for he saw that they were at issue with one another and did not agree in their ideals. He accordingly told them that for a city to be rightly conducted by its inhabitants, you need a mixture of concord with party spirit; and as this utterance seemed inadmissible and hardly logical, Apollonius realising that most of them did not follow his argument, added: "White and black can never be one and the same, nor can bitter be wholesome..."
πικρὸν ύγιῶς ξυγκραθεῖν, ὀμόνοια δὲ στασιάσει
σωτηρίας ἐνεκα τῶν πόλεων. ὁ δὲ λέγω, τοιοῦτον
ήγουμενα ἡστάσεις ἢ μὲν ἐπὶ ξίφη καὶ τὸ καταλι-
θοῦν ἄλληλων ἄγουσα ἀπέστω πόλεως, ἢ παιδο-
τροφίας τε δεὶ καὶ νόμων καὶ ἀνδρῶν, ἐφ’ οἷς λόγοι
καὶ ἔργα, φιλοτιμία δὲ ἡ πρὸς ἄλληλους ὑπὲρ τοῦ
κοινοῦ, καὶ πῶς ἂν ὁ μὲν γνώμης εἶποι βελτίω
γνώμῃ, ὁ δὲ ἐτέρου ἄμενων ἄρχης προσταίγει, ὁ δὲ
προσβενεῖεν, ὁ δ’ ἐξουκοδομήσατο λαμπρότερον
τής ἐτέρου ἐπιστατείας, ἐρίς, οἷς, αὕτη ἀγαθῇ
καὶ στάσις πρὸς ἄλληλους ὑπὲρ τοῦ κοινοῦ. τὸ
δ’ ἄλλον ἄλλο ἐπιστηδεύοντας ἐς τὸ τῆς πόλεως
ὄφελος ξυμφέρειν Δακεδαιμονίοις μὲν εὐθεῖς
ἐδόκει πάλαι, τὰ γὰρ πολεμικὰ ἐξεπονεῖτο σφίσι,
καὶ ἐς τούτο ἐφρώνυ καὶ τούτου μόνου
ἡπτοντο, ἐμοὶ δ’ ἀριστον δοκεῖ τὸ πράττειν ἐκαστόν,
οὶ τι οἴδε καὶ ὁ τι δύναται. εἰ γὰρ ὁ μὲν ἀπὸ
ὔσημαγγίαις θαυμασθῆσεται, ὁ δὲ ἀπὸ σοφίας, ὁ
dὲ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἐς τὸ κοινὸν πλούτειν, ὁ δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦ
χρηστός εἶναι, ὁ δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἐμβριθῆς καὶ ἡ
ξυγγνώμων τοῦ ἀμαρτάνουσιν, ὁ δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦ μὴ
dιαβεβλῆθαι τὰς χεῖρας, εὐθεῖα οἵ πόλεις,
μάλλον δὲ ἐστὶ́ξει."
LIFE OF APOLLONIUS, BOOK IV

with sweet; but concord can be so blended with party spirit to secure the safety of cities. And let us consider my meaning to be somewhat as follows: Far be from your city the factiousness which leads men to draw swords and to stone one another; for in a city we need our children to be brought up properly, and we need laws, and we need inhabitants equally versed in discussion and in deeds. But mutual rivalry between men in behalf of the common weal, and with the object that one should give better advice than another, and that one should discharge better than another the duties of a magistrate, and that one should discharge the office of an ambassador or of an aedile more brilliantly than his fellows,—here," he said, "I think you have a worthy rivalry and a real contention among yourselves in behalf of the common weal. But that one person should practise one thing and another another with a view to benefiting the city seemed of old a foolish thing to the Lacedaemonians, because they only cultivated the arts of war, and because they all strengthened themselves for this end and interested themselves in nothing else; but to me it seems best that each man should do what he understands best and what he best can do. For that city will recline in peace, nay, will rather stand up erect, where one man is admired for his popular influence, and another for his wisdom, and another for his liberal expenditure on public objects, and another for his kindliness, and another for his severity and unbending sternness towards malefactors, and another because his hands are pure beyond suspicion."
Καὶ ἀμα διωδὸν ταῦτα ναῦν εἰδε τῶν τριαρμένων ἐκπλέουσαν καὶ τοὺς ναύτας ἄλλον ἄλλως ἐσ τὸ ἀνάγεσθαι αὐτὴν πράττοντας. ἐπιστρέφων οὖν τοὺς παρόντας, "ὄρατε," εἶπε, "τὸν τῆς νεώς δήμον, ὡς σι μὲν τὰς ἐφολκίδας ἐμβεβήκασιν ἐρετικοὶ ὄντες, οἱ δ' ἀνγκύρας ἀνιμώσι τε καὶ ἀναρτῶσιν, οἱ δὲ ὑπέχουσι τὰ ἱστία τῷ ἀνέμῳ, οἱ δὲ ἐκ πρύμνης τε καὶ πρόφας προορῶσιν; εἰ δὲ ἐν τούτων εἰς ἔλλειψε τι τῶν έαυτοῦ ἔργων ἢ ἀμαθῶς τῆς ναυτικῆς ἄψεται, πονήρας πλευσοῦνται καὶ ὁ χειμών αὐτοῦ δόξουσιν. εἰ δὲ φιλοτιμήσονται πρὸς ἕαυτον καὶ στασιάσοντι μὴ κακίων ἐτέρων ἐτέρον δόξαι, καλὸν μὲν ὀρμοῖ τῇ υἱῇ ταύτῃ, μεστὰ δὲ εὐδίας τε καὶ εὐπλοίας πάντα, Ποσειδῶν δὲ Ἀσφάλειος ἢ περὶ αὐτοῖς εὐβουλία δόξει."

Τοιούτως μὲν δὴ λόγους ξυνείχε τὴν Ὁμήρου, ἐπεὶ δὲ ἡ νόσος τῶν Ἐφεσίων ἐνέπεσε καὶ οὐδὲν ἣν πρὸς αὐτὴν αὐτάρκες, ἐπρεσβεύσαντο παρὰ τὸν Ἀπολλώνιον, ἰατρὸν ποιούμενον αὐτὸν τοῦ πάθους, ὁ δὲ οὐκ ὅτε δὲῖν ἀναβάλλεσθαι τὴν ὄδον, ἀλλ'
LIFE OF APOLLONIUS, BOOK IV

IX

And as he was thus discoursing, he saw a ship with three sails leaving the harbour, of which the sailors were each discharging their particular duties in working it out to sea. Accordingly by way of reforming his audience he said: "Now look at that ship's crew, how some of them being rowers have embarked in the tug-boats, while others are winding up and making fast the anchors, and others again are spreading the sails to the wind, and others are keeping an outlook at bow and stern. Now if a single member of this community abandoned any one of his particular tasks or went about his naval duties in an inexperienced manner, they would have a bad voyage and would themselves impersonate the storm; but if they vie with one another and are rivals only with the object of one showing himself as good a man as the other, then their ship will make the best havens, and all their voyage be one of fair weather and fair sailing, and the precaution they exercise about themselves will prove to be as valuable as if Poseidon our Lord of safety were watching over them."

X

With such harangues as these he knit together the people of Smyrna; but when the plague began to rage in Ephesus, and no remedy sufficed to check it, they sent a deputation to Apollonius, asking him to become physician of their infirmity; and he thought that he ought not to postpone his journey,
but said: "Let us go." And forthwith he was in Chap. Ephesus, performing the same feat, I believe, as Pythagoras, who was in Thurii and Metapontum at one and the same moment. He therefore called together the Ephesians, and said: "Take courage, for I will to-day put a stop to the course of the disease." And with these words he led the population entire to the theatre, where the image of the Averting god has been set up. And there he saw an old mendicant artfully blinking his eyes like a blind man, and he carried a wallet and a crust of bread in it; and he was clad in rags and was very squalid of countenance. Apollonius therefore ranged the Ephesians around him and said: "Pick up as many stones as you can and hurl them at this enemy of the gods." Now the Ephesians wondered what he meant, and were shocked at the idea of murdering a stranger so manifestly miserable; for he was begging and praying them to take mercy upon him. Nevertheless Apollonius insisted and egged on the Ephesians to launch themselves on him and not let him go. And as soon as some of them began to take shots and hit him with their stones, the beggar who had seemed to blink and be blind, gave them all a sudden glance and showed that his eyes were full of fire. Then the Ephesians recognised that he was a demon, and they stoned him so thoroughly that their stones were heaped into a great cairn around him. After a little pause Apollonius bade them remove the stones and acquaint themselves with the wild animal which they had slain. When therefore they had exposed the object which they thought they had thrown their missiles at, they found that he had disappeared and instead of him there was a hound

365
FLAVIUS PHILOSTRATUS

CAP. ὃμοιος τῷ ἐκ Μολοττῶν, μέγεθος δὲ κατὰ τῶν μέγιστῶν λέοντα, ἐνυπηρεμένος ὄφθη ὑπὸ τῶν λίθων, καὶ παραπτῶν ἀφρόν, ὁσπερ οἱ λυττῶντες. τὸ μὲν δὴ τοῦ Ἀποτροπαίου ἔδος, ἐστὶ δὲ Ἡρακλῆς, ἱδρυται περὶ τὸ χωρίον, ἐν ὦ τὸ φάσμα ἐβλήθη.

XI

CAP. Καθήρας δὲ τοὺς Ἐφεσίους τῆς νόσου καὶ τῶν κατὰ τὴν Ἰωνίαν ἱκανῶς ἔχων, εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα οἰρμητο. βαδίσας οὖν εἰς τὸ Πέργαμον καὶ ἡσθεῖς τῷ τοῦ Ἀσκληπιῷ ἱερῷ, τοῖς τε ἰκετεύουσι τὸν θεὸν ὑποθέμενοι, ὅπόσα δρόντες εὐξύμβολων ὑμεράτων τεύξονται, πολλοὺς δὲ καὶ ἱασάμενος, ἦλθεν εἰς τὴν Ἰλιάδα, καὶ πάσης τῆς περὶ αὐτῶν ἀρχαιολογίας ἐμφορηθεὶς ἐφοίτησεν ἐπὶ τοὺς τῶν Ἀχαιῶν τάφους, καὶ πολλὰ μὲν εἰπὼν ἐπὶ αὐτοῖς, πολλὰ δὲ τῶν ἀναίμων τε καὶ καθαρῶν καθαγίσας, τοὺς μὲν ἑταίρους ἐκέλευσεν ἐπὶ τὴν ναῦν χωρεῖν, αὐτὸς δὲ ἐπὶ τοῦ κολωνοῦ τοῦ Ἀχilléως ἐνυγχεύσεως ἔφη. δεδιδομένοις οὖν τῶν ἑταίρων αὐτῶν, καὶ γὰρ δὴ καὶ οἱ Διοσκορίδαι καὶ οἱ Παιδιμοὶ καὶ ἡ τοιάδε ὀμιλία πᾶσα ἐνυήσαν ἢδη τῷ Ἀπολλωνίῳ, τὸν τε Ἀχilléα φοβερὸν ἔτι φασκόντων φαίνεσθαι, τοὺτο γὰρ καὶ τοὺς ἐν τῷ Ἰλίῳ περὶ αὐτοῦ πεπείσθαι, “καὶ μὴν ἔγω,” ἐφη, “τὸν Ἀχilléα σφόδρα οἶδα ταῖς ἐνυνοσίαις χαίροντα, τὸν τε γὰρ Νέστωρα τὸν ἐκ τῆς Πύλου, μάλα 366
LIFE OF APOLLONIUS, BOOK IV

who resembled in form and look a Molossian dog, but was in size the equal of the largest lion; there he lay before their eyes, pounded to a pulp by their stones and vomiting foam as mad dogs do. Accordingly the statue of the Averting god, namely Hercules, has been set up over the spot where the ghost was slain.

XI

HAVING purged the Ephesians of the plague, and having had enough of the people of Ionia, he started for Hellas. Having made his way then to Pergamum, and being pleased with the temple of Asclepius, he gave hints to the suppliants of the god, what to do in order to obtain favourable dreams; and having healed many of them he came to the land of Ilium. And as his mind was stored with all the traditions of their past, he went to visit the tombs of the Achaeans, and he delivered himself of many speeches over them, and he offered many sacrifices of a bloodless and pure kind; and then he bade his companions go on board ship, for he himself, he said, must spend a night on the mound of Achilles. Now his companions tried to deter him,—for in fact the sons of Dioscorus and the Phaedimi, and a whole company of such already followed in the train of Apollonius,—alleging that Achilles was still dreadful to look upon; for such was the conviction about him of the inhabitants of Ilium. "Nevertheless," said Apollonius, "I know Achilles well and that he thoroughly delights in company; for he heartily welcomed Nestor when he came from Pylos, because he always had something
CAP. XI

ἡσπάζετο, ἐπειδὴ ἀεὶ τι αὐτῷ διήζει χρηστόν, τὸν τε Φοίνικα τροφέα καὶ ὀπαδὸν καὶ τὰ τοιαύτα τιμᾶν ἐνόμιζεν, ἐπειδὴ διήγευ αὐτὸν ὁ Φοίνιξ λόγοις, καὶ τὸν Πρίαμον δὲ καίτοι πολεμώτατον αὐτῷ ὄντα πραότατα εἶδεν, ἐπειδὴ διαλέγομένου ἦκουσε, καὶ Ἀδυνατή δὲ ἐν διαχορτοῦσα ἐγγενεῖ-μενος οὐτω μέτριος ὁφθη, ὡς καλὸς τῷ Ἀδυνατῃ μᾶλλον ἡ φοβερὸς δόξαι. τὴν μὲν δὴ ἀσπίδα καὶ τὴν κόρην τὴν δεινον, ὡς φασι, νεῦοντα, ἐπὶ τοῦ Τρώας οἴμαι αὐτῷ εἶναι μεμνημένῳ, ἃ ὑπ’ αὐτῶν ἐπαθεῖν ἀπιστησάμων πρὸς αὐτὸν ὑπὲρ τοῦ γάμου, ἐγὼ δὲ οὕτω μετέχω τι τοῦ Ἰλίου, διαλέξομαι τε αὐτῷ χαριέστερον ἢ οἱ τότε ἔταιροι, κἂν ἀπο-κτείνῃ με, ὡς φατε, μετὰ Μέμνονος δήπον καὶ Κύκνου κείσομαι καὶ ἵςως μὲ ἐν καπέτῳ κοίλῃ, καθάπερ τὸν Ἔκτορα, ἡ Τροία θάψει.” τοιαύτα πρὸς τοὺς ἔταιρους ἀναμίκτας παῖξας τε καὶ σπουδάσας, προσέβαινε τῷ κολώνῳ μόνος, οί δὲ ἐβάδιζον ἐπὶ τὴν ναῦν ἐσπέρας ἥδη.

CAP. XII

useful to tell him; and he used to honour Phoenix with the title of foster-father and companion and so forth, because Phoenix entertained him with his talk; and he looked most mildly upon Priam also, although he was his bitterest enemy, so soon as he heard him talk; and when in the course of a quarrel he had an interview with Odysseus, he made himself so gracious that Odysseus thought him more handsome than terrible. For, I think that his shield and his plumes that waved so terribly, as they say, are a menace to the Trojans, because he can never forget, what he suffered at their hands, when they played him false over the marriage. But I have nothing in common with Ilium, and I shall talk to him more pleasantly than his former companions; and if he slays me, as you say he will, why then I shall repose with Memnon and Ceynus, and perhaps Troy will bury me 'in a hollow sepulchre' as they did Hector." Such were his words to his companions, half playful and half serious, as he went up alone to the barrow; but they went on board ship, for it was already evening.

XII

But Apollonius came about dawn to them and said: "Where is Antisthenes of Paros?" And this person had joined their society seven days before in Ilium. And when Antisthenes answered that he was there, he said: "Have you, O young man, any Trojan blood in your veins?" "Certainly I have," he said, "for I am a Trojan by ancestry." "And a descendant of Priam as well?" asked Apollonius.
μίδης; "νη Δι", εἶπεν "ἐκ τούτου γὰρ δὴ ἀγαθός τε οἴμαι καὶ ἀγαθὸν εἶναι." "εἰκότως οὖν," ἐφη, "ὁ Ἀχιλλεύς ἀπαγορεύει μοι μὴ ξυνεῖναι σοι, κελεύσαντος γὰρ αὐτοῦ πρεσβεύσαι με πρὸς τοὺς Ἡθταλοὺς περὶ δὲν αὐτιάται σφῆς, ὡς ἡρόμην, τί ἂν πρὸς τούτῳ ἔτερον πρὸς χάρῳ αὐτῷ πράττοιμι, τὸ μειράκιον ἐφη τὸ ἐκ Πάρου μὴ ποιούμενος ξυνείμπτορον τῆς ἐαυτοῦ σοφίας. Πριαμίδης τε γὰρ ἴκανὸς ἐστὶ καὶ τὸν Ἐκτορα ὑμνῶν οὐ παύεται."

ΧΙΙΙ

‘Ο μὲν ὁ Ἀντισθένης ἄκων ἀπήλθεν, ἔπει δὲ ἡμέρα ἐγένετο καὶ τὸ πνεῦμα ἐκ τῆς γῆς ἐπετείχον, περὶ τε ἀναγωγὴν ἢ ναῦς εἰχεν, ἐπέρρεον αὐτῇ σμικρὰ ὀσπή πλείους ἔτεροι, βουλόμενοι τῷ Ἀπολλωνίῳ ξυμπλεῖν, καὶ γὰρ μετόπωρον ἤδη ἐτύγχανε καὶ ἡ βάλαττα ἤπτον βεβαία. πάντες οὖν καὶ χειμώνοι καὶ πυρὸς καὶ τῶν χαλεπωτάτων κρείττω τῶν ἄνδρα ἡγούμενοι ξυνεμβαίνεις ἠθελον, καὶ ἐδέοντο προσδούναι σφίσι τῆς κοινωνίας τοῦ πλοῦ. ἔπει δὲ τὸ πλήρωμα πολλαπλάσιον ἢν τῆς νεώς, ναῦν μεῖξον ἔτεραν ἐπισκεψάμενος, πολλαὶ δὲ περὶ τὸ Λιάντειον ἦσαν, "ἐνταῦθα," ἐφη, "ἐμβαίνωμεν, καλὸν γὰρ τὸ μετὰ πλείων σῶζεσθαι." περιβαλών οὖν τὸ Τρωικὸν ἀκρωτήριον, ἐκέλευσε

370
LIFE OF APOLLONIUS, BOOK IV

"Why yes, by Zeus," answered the other, "and CHAP. that is why I consider myself a good man and of good stock." "That explains then," said the sage, "why Achilles forbids me to associate with you; for after he bade me go as his deputy to the Thessalians in the matter of a complaint which he has against them, and I asked him whether there was anything else which I could do to please him, 'yes,' he said, 'you must take care not to initiate the young man from Paros in your wisdom, for he is too much of a descendant of Priam, and the praise of Hector is never out of his mouth.'"

XIII

Accordingly Antisthenes went off though against CHAP. his will; and when the day broke and the wind off shore increased in strength, and the ship was ready to be launched, it was invaded in spite of its small dimensions by a number of other people who were anxious to share the voyage with Apollonius; for it was already autumn and the sea was not much to be trusted. They all then regarded Apollonius as one who was master of the tempest and of fire and of perils of all sorts, and so wished to go on board with him, and begged him to allow them to share the voyage with him. But as the company was many times too great for the ship, spying a larger ship,—for there were many in the neighbourhood of the tomb of Ajax,—he said: "Let us go on board this, for it is a good thing to get home safely with as many as may be." He accordingly doubled the promontory of Troy, and then commanded the pilot

\[37^1\]

XIV

CAP. Παρήλθε καὶ ἐς τὸ τοῦ Ὁρφέως ἄδυτον προσ- ορμισάμενος τῇ Δέσβῳ. φασὶ δὲ ἐνταῦθα ποτε 372
to shape his course towards the country of the Aeolians, which lies over against Lesbos, and then to turn as close as he could to Methymna, and there to cast anchor. For there it was, he said, that Achilles declared Palamedes lay, where also they would find his image a cubit high, representing however a man older than was ever Palamedes. And at the moment of disembarking from the ship, he said: “Let us show our respect, O ye Greeks, for so good a man to whom we owe all wisdom. For we shall anyhow prove ourselves better men than the Achaeans, if we pay tribute to the excellence of one whom they so unjustly slew.” They accordingly leapt out of the ship, but he hit upon the tomb and found the statue buried beside it. And there were inscribed on the base of the statue the words: “To the divine Palamedes.” He accordingly set it up again in its place, as I myself saw; and he raised a shrine around it of the size which the worshippers of the goddess of the crossways, called Enodia, use; for it was large enough for ten persons at once to sit and drink and keep good cheer in; and having done so he offered up the following prayer: “O Palamedes, do thou forget the wrath, wherewith thou wast wroth against the Achaeans, and grant that men may multiply in numbers and wisdom. Yea, O Palamedes, author of all eloquence, author of the Muses, author of myself.”

He also visited in passing the shrine of Orpheus when he had put in at Lesbos. And they tell that...
τὸν Ὀρφέα μαντικὴ χαίρειν, ἕστε τὸν Ἀπόλλωνον ἑπιμεμελήσθαι αὐτὸν. ἔπειδὴ γὰρ μήτε ἐστὶ Χρύσειον ἐφοίτων ἐτὶ ὑπὲρ χρησμῶν ἀνθρωποῦ μήτε ἐστὶ Κλάρου μήτε ἐνθα ὁ τρόπος ὁ Ἀπολλώνειος, Ὁρφέας δὲ ἔχρα μόνος, ἀρτι ἐκ Θράκης ἤ κεφαλῆς ἢκουσα, ἐφίσταται οἱ χρησμοδοῦντες ὁ θεὸς καί, “πέταυσο,” ἔφη, “τῶν ἐμῶν, καὶ γὰρ δὴ καὶ ἄδοντά σε ἰκανῶς ἤμενεν.”

Πλεύντων δὲ αὐτῶν μετὰ ταῦτα τὸ ἐπὶ Εὐβοίας πέλαγος, ὁ καὶ Ὁμήρῳ δοκεῖ τῶν χαλεπῶν καὶ δυσμετρήτων εἶναι, ἢ μὲν θάλαττα ὑπτία καὶ τῆς ὀρασις κρέστων ἐφαίνετο, λόγοι τε ἐγγύνουτο περὶ τε νῆσων, ἐπειδὴ πολλαῖς τε καὶ ὄνομασταῖς ἐνετύχανον, περὶ τε ναυπηγίας καὶ κυβερνητικῆς πρόσφοροι τοῖς πλέουσιν, ἐπεὶ δὲ ὁ Δάμις τοὺς μὲν διέβαλλε τῶν λόγων, τοὺς δὲ ὑπετέμνετο, τοὺς δὲ οὐ ξυνεχώρει ἐρωτῶν, ξυνήκειν ὁ Ἀπολλώνιος, ὅτι λόγον ἔτερον σπουδάσαι βουλοίτο, καί, “τί παθῶν,” ἔφη, “ὁ Δάμις, διασπάς τὰ ἐρωτώμενα; οὐ γὰρ ναυτιῶν γε, ἢ ὑπὸ τοῦ πλοῦτον πονηρῶς ἐχων ἀποστρέφη τοὺς λόγους, ἢ γὰρ θάλαττα, ὅρας, ὃς ὑποτέθεικεν ἑαυτὴν τῇ νηλ καὶ πέμπει. τί οὖν δυσχεραίνεις;” “ὁτι,” ἔφη, “λόγου μεγάλου ἐν
it was here that Orpheus once on a time loved to prophesy, before Apollo had turned his attention to him. For when the latter found that men no longer flocked to Gryneium for the sake of oracles nor to Clarus nor (to Delphi) where is the tripod of Apollo, and that Orpheus was the only oracle, his head having lately come from Thrace, he presented himself before the giver of oracles and said: "Cease to meddle with my affairs, for I have already put up long enough with your vaticinations."

XV

After this they continued their voyage along the sea of Euboea, which Homer considered to be one of the most dangerous and difficult to traverse. However the sea was smooth and was much better than you expected in that season; and their conversation turned upon the many and famous islands which they were visiting, and upon shipbuilding and pilotage and other topics suitable to a voyage. But as Damis found fault with some of the things they said, and cut short many of their remarks, and would not allow some of their questions to be put, Apollonius realised that he was anxious to discuss some other topic and said: "What ails you, Damis, that you break in on the course of our questions in this way? For I am sure that it is not because you are seasick or in any way inconvenienced by the voyage, that you object to our conversation; for you see how smoothly our ship is wafted over her bosom by the submissive sea. Why then are you so uneasy?" "Because," replied the other, "when a
FLAVIUS PHILOSTRATUS


XVI

CAP. XVI Δεσμέων δὲ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων τοῦ λόγου τοῦτον καὶ φίληκώς ἐχόντων αὐτοῦ, "ἀλλ' οὐχὶ βόθρον," εἶπεν, "Ὁδυσσεώς ὁρυξάμενος, οὐδὲ ἄρνων αἷμα τῆς ζυγαγωγήσας, ἐς διάλεξιν τοῦ Ἀχιλλέως ἦλθον, ἀλλ' εὐξάμενος, ὁπότα τοῖς ἠρωσιν Ἰνδοὶ φασὶν εὐχεσθαι, "ὁ Ἀχιλλεῦ," ἐφη, "τεθνάναι σε ἐν πολλοὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων φασίν, ἐγώ δὲ οὐ εὐγχωρῶ τῷ λόγῳ, οὐδὲ Πυθαγόρας σοφίας ἐμῆς πρόγονος. εἰ δὴ ἀληθεύομεν, δεῖξον ἡμῖν τὸ σεαυτοῦ εἶδος, καὶ γὰρ ἄν ὅποιο ἄγαν τῶν ἐμῶν ὀφθαλμῶν, εἰ μάρτυσιν αὐτοῖς τοῦ εἰναι χρήσαι."

ἐπὶ τούτοις σεισμὸς μὲν περὶ τῶν κολωνίων βραχὺς ἐγένετο, πεντάπηχυς δὲ νεανίας ἀνεδόθη Θεττα-376
great topic suggests itself, which we surely ought rather to be asking about, we are asking questions about these threadbare and antiquated subjects."

"And what," said Apollonius, "may be this topic which makes you regard all others as superfluous?"

"You have," he answered, "had an interview with Achilles, O Apollonius, and probably you have heard him speak at length of many things so far unknown to ourselves; and yet you tell us nothing about these, nor do you describe to us the figure of Achilles, but you fill your conversation with talk of the islands we are sailing round and of ship-building."

"If you will not accuse me of bragging," said Apollonius, "you shall hear everything."

XVI

The rest of the company also besought him to tell them all about it, and as they were in a mood to listen to him, he said: "Well, it was not by digging a ditch like Odysseus, nor by tempting souls with the blood of sheep, that I obtained a conversation with Achilles; but I offered up the prayer which the Indians say they use in approaching their heroes. 'O Achilles,' I said, 'most of mankind declare that you are dead, but I cannot agree with them, nor can Pythagoras, my spiritual ancestor. If then we hold the truth, show to us your own form; for you would profit not a little by showing yourself to my eyes, if you should be able to use them to attest your existence.' Thereupon a slight earthquake shook the neighbourhood of the barrow, and a youth issued forth five cubits high, wearing a cloak of
CAP. λυκὸς τὴν χλαμιόδα, τὸ δὲ εἶδος οὐκ ἥλαξον τις ἐφαίνετο, ὡς ἐνιόοις ὁ Ἅχιλλεύς δοκεῖ, δεινὸς τε ὀρῶμενος οὐκ ἐξῆλλαττε τοῦ φαινοῦ, τὸ δὲ κάλλος οὖτω μοι δοκεῖ ἐπαινέτου ἀξίου ἐπειλή-φθαῖ, καὶ τοι Ὁμήρου πολλὰ ἐπ’ αὐτῷ εἴπόντος, ἀλλὰ ἀρρητον εἶναι καὶ καταλύεσθαι μᾶλλον ὑπὸ τοῦ ὑμνοῦντος ἢ παραπλησίως ἐαυτῷ ἥψεσθαι. ὀρῶμενος δὲ, ὅπόσουν εἴπον, μεῖξον ἐγήγενεν καὶ διυπλάσιος καὶ ὑπὲρ τοῦτο, διωδεκάτηχις γοῦν ἐφάνη μοι, ὅτε δὴ τελεώτατος ἐαυτὸν ἐγένετο, καὶ τὸ κάλλος ἀεὶ ξυνεπεδίδου τῷ μίκει. τὴν μὲν δὴ κόμην οὐδὲ κείρασθαι ποτε ἔλεγεν, ἀλλὰ ἀσυλιον φυλάξαι τῷ Σπερχείῳ, ποταμῷ γὰρ πρῶτῳ Σπερχείῳ χρήσασθαι, τὰ γένεια δ’ αὐτῷ πρῶτας ἐκβολὰς εἶχε.

προσεπτῶν δὲ με, “ἀσμένως,” εἶπεν, “ἐντετύχηκα σοι, πάλαι δεόμενος ἀνδρός τοιοῦτε. Θεταλοὶ γὰρ τὰ ἐναγήσματα χρόνον ἤδη πολὺν ἐκλελοίπασί μοι, καὶ μηνίεω μὲν οὖπω ἄξιοι, μηνίσαντος γὰρ ἀπολούνται μᾶλλον ἢ οἱ ἐνταύθα ποτε.” Ἐλληνες, ἐμεβουλίᾳ δὲ ἐπιεικεὶ χρῶμαι, μὴ ύβρίζειν σφάς ἐς τὰ νόμμα, μηδὲ κακίους ἐλέγχεσθαι τούτων τῶν Τρώων, οἱ τοσοῦτοι ἄνδρας ὑπ’ ἐμοὶ ἀφαιρεθέντες δημοσίᾳ τε θύουσί μοι καὶ ἀραιοὶ ἀπάρχονται, καὶ ἱκετηρίαν τιθέμενοι σπονδᾶς αἰτοῦσιν, ὡς ἑγώ οὐ δῶσώ· τὰ γὰρ ἐπιορκηθέντα.
Thessalian fashion; but in appearance he was by no means the braggart figure which some imagine Achilles to have been. Though he was stern to look upon, he never lost his bright look; and it seems to me that his beauty has never received its meed of praise, even though Homer dwelt at length upon it; for it was really beyond the power of words, and it is easier for the singer to ruin his fame in this respect than to praise him as he deserved. At first sight he was of the size which I have mentioned, but he grew bigger, till he was twice as large and even more than that; at any rate he appeared to me to be twelve cubits high just at that moment when he reached his complete stature, and his beauty grew apace with his length. He told me then that he had never at any time shorn off his hair, but preserved it inviolate for the river Spercheus, for this was the first river he had consulted; but on his cheeks you saw the first down.

"And he addressed me and said: 'I am pleased to have met you, since I have long wanted a man like yourself. For the Thessalians for a long time past have failed to present their offerings at my tomb, and I do not yet wish to show my wrath against them; for if I did so, they would perish more thoroughly than ever the Hellenes did on this spot; accordingly I resort to gentle advice, and would warn them not to violate ancient custom, nor to prove themselves worse men than the Trojans here, who though they were robbed of so many of their heroes by myself, yet sacrifice publicly to me, and also give me the tithes of their fruits in season, and olive branch in hand ask for a truce from my hostility. But this I will not grant,"
for the perjuries which they committed against me. 

will not suffer Ilium ever to resume its pristine beauty, nor to regain the prosperity which yet has favoured many a city that was destroyed of old; nay, if they rebuild it, things shall go as hard with them as if their city had been captured only yesterday. In order then to save me from bringing the Thessalian polity to the same condition, you must go as my envoy to their council in behalf of the object I have mentioned. ‘I will be your envoy,’ I replied, ‘for the object of my embassy were to save them from ruin. But, O Achilles, I would ask something of you.’ ‘I understand,’ said he, ‘for it is plain you are going to ask about the Trojan war. So ask me five questions about whatever you like, and that the Fates approve of.’ ‘I accordingly asked him firstly, if he had obtained burial in accordance with the story of the poets.’ ‘I lie here,’ he answered, ‘as was most delightful to myself and Patroclus; for you know we met in mere youth, and a single golden jar holds the remains of both of us, as if we were one. But as for the dirges of the Muses and of the Nereids, which they say are sung over me, the Muses, I may tell you, never once came here at all, though the Nereids still resort to the spot.’ Next I asked him, if Polyxena was really slaughtered over his tomb; and he replied that this was true, but that she was slain not by the Achaeans, but that she came of her own free will to the sepulchre, and that so high was the value she set on her own passion for him and his for her, that she threw herself upon a drawn sword. The third question I asked was this: ‘Did Helen, O Achilles, really come to Troy or was it Homer that was
FLAVIUS PHILOSTRATUS

CAP. XVI

"πολύν," ἔφη, "χρόνον ἔξηπατώμεθα πρεσβευό-
μενοί τε παρά τοὺς Τρώας, καὶ ποιούμενοι τὰς ὑπὲρ
αὐτῆς μάχας, ὡς ἐν τῷ Ἰλίῳ οὕσης, ἢ δ' Ἀἰγυπτῶν
τε φίκει καὶ τὸν Πρωτέως οἶκον ἄρπασθεῖσα
ὑπὸ τοῦ Πάριδος. ἔπει δὲ ἐπιστεύθη τούτῳ,
ὑπὲρ αὐτῆς τῆς Τροίας λοιπὸν ἐμαχόμεθα,
ὡς μὴ αἰσχρῶς ἀπέλθωμεν." ἡγάμην καὶ
tetάρτης ἐρωτήσεως καὶ θαυμάζειν ἔφην, εἰ
tοσούσκη ὁμοῦ καὶ τοσοῦσκα ἀνδρὰς ἡ Ἐλλὰς
ήμερικεν, ὡς οὖσαν "Ομήρος ἐπὶ τὴν Τροίαν
ξυντάτηκεν. ὁ δὲ Ἀχιλλεὺς, "οὐδὲ οἱ βάρβαροι;"
ἔφη, "πολὺ ἡμῶν ἑλείποντο, οὕτως ἡ γῆ πᾶσα
ἀρετῆς ἠθησε." πέμπτον δ' ἡρόμην; τί παθῶν
"Ομήρος τὸν Παλαμήδην οὐκ οἴδεν, ἢ οἴδε μέν,
ἐξαίρει δὲ τοῦ περὶ ὑμῶν λόγου; "εἰ Παλαμήδης;"
εἴπεν, "ἐς Τροίαν οὐκ ἦλθεν, οὐδὲ Τροία ἐγένετο·
ἐπεὶ δὲ ἀνήρ σοφῶτατος τε καὶ μαχιμώτατος
ἀπέθανεν, ὡς Ὀδυσσεῖ ἐδοξέων, οὐκ ἐσάγηται αὐτῶν
ἐς τὰ ποιήματα "Ομήρος, ὡς μὴ τὰ ὀνείδη τοῦ
Ὀδυσσέως ἄδοι;" καὶ ἐπολυφυράμενος αὐτῷ ὁ
Ἀχιλλεὺς ὡς μεγίστῳ τε καὶ καλλίστῳ, νεωτάτῳ
τε καὶ πολεμικώτατῳ, σωφροσύνῃ τε ὑπερβαλομένῳ
πάντας καὶ πολλὰ ξυμβαλομένῳ ταῖς Μούσαις,
"ἀλλὰ σὺ," ἔφη, "Ἀπολλώνιε, σοφοῖς γὰρ πρὸς
σοφοὺς ἐπιτίθεια, τοῦ τε τάφου ἐπιμελήθητι, καὶ
τὸ ἀγαλμα τοῦ Παλαμήδους ἀνάλαβε φαύλως
ἐρριμμένων· κεῖται δὲ εὖ τῇ Αἰολίδι κατὰ Μήθυ-
μναν τὴν ἐν Δέσβῳ." ταῦτα εἶπον καὶ ἐπὶ πάσι
382
pleased to make up the story?" 'For a long time,' he replied, 'we were deceived and tricked into sending envoys to the Trojans and fighting battles in her behalf, in the belief that she was in Ilium, whereas she really was living in Egypt and in the house of Proteus, whither she had been snatched away by Paris. But when we became convinced thereof, we continued to fight to win Troy itself, so as not to disgrace ourselves by retreat.' The fourth question which I ventured upon was this: 'I wonder,' I said, 'whether Greece has ever produced at any one time so many and such distinguished heroes as Homer says were gathered against Troy.' But Achilles answered: 'Why even the barbarians did not fall far short of us, so abundantly then did excellence flourish all over the earth.' And my fifth question was this: 'Why was it that Homer knew nothing about Palamedes, or if he knew him, then kept him out of your story?' 'If Palamedes,' he answered, 'never came to Troy, then Troy never existed either. But since this wisest and most warlike hero fell in obedience to Odysseus' whim, Homer does not introduce him into his poems, lest he should have to record the shame of Odysseus in his song.' And withal Achilles raised a wail over him as over one who was the greatest and most beautiful of men, the youngest and also the most warlike, one who in sobriety surpassed all others, and had often foregathered with the Muses. 'But you,' he added, 'O Apollonius, since sages have a tender regard for one another, you must care for his tomb and restore the image of Palamedes that has been so contemptuously cast aside; and it lies in Aeolis close to Methymna.
FLAVIUS PHILOSTRATUS

CAP. XVI 

τὰ περὶ τῶν νεανίαν τῶν ἐκ Πάρου, ἀπήλθε ξῦν ἀστραπῆς μετρίας, καὶ ὅπρ ή δὲ καὶ ἀλεκτρυνόες ἡδὴ φόδης ἦπτοντο.

XVII

CAP. XVII 

Τοιαύτα μὲν τὰ ἐπὶ τῆς νεώς, ἐς δὲ τὸν Πειραιῶν ἐσπλεύσας περὶ μυστηρίων ὄραν, ὡτε Ἀθηναίοι πολυανθρωπότατα Ἔλληνων πράττοντιν, ἀνὴρ ἤνυτείνας ἀπὸ τῆς νεώς ἐς τὸ ἄστυ, προῖδων ἐν πολλοῖς τῶν φιλοσοφοῦντων ἐνετύγχανε Φάληραίδει κατιούσιν, διὸ οἱ μὲν γυμνοὶ θέροντο, καὶ γὰρ τὸ μετόπωρον εὐηλιον τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, οἱ δὲ ἐκ βιβλίων ἐσπούδαζον, οἱ δ᾽ ἀπὸ στόματος ἡσκοῦστο, οἱ δὲ ἡρίζον. παρῆκα δὲ οὐδεὶς αὐτὸν, ἀλλὰ τεκμηράμενοι πάντες, ὡς εἰ Ἄπολλώνιος, ξυνανε-στρέφοντο τε καὶ ἰσπάζοντο χαίροντες, νεανίσκοι δὲ ὁμός δέκα περιτυχόντες αὐτῷ, “νὴ τὴν Ἀθηνῶν ἐκείνην,” ἐφασαν ἀνατείναντες τὰς χεῖρας ἐς τὴν ἀκρόπολιν, “ἡμεῖς ἄρτι ἐς Πειραιῶν ἐβαδίξομεν πλευσόμενοι ἐς Ἰούνιαν παρὰ σέ.” ο δὲ ἀπεδέχετο αὐτῶν καὶ ξινχαίρειν ἐφὶ φιλοσοφοῦσιν.

XVIII

CAP. XVIII 

Ἡν μὲν δὴ Ἐπιδαυρίων ἡμέρα. τὰ δὲ Ἐπι- 

dαύρια μετὰ πρόρρησιν τε καὶ ἱερεία δεύρο μνεῖν

384
in Lesbos. With these words and with the closing CHAP. XVI remarks concerning the youth from Paros, Achilles vanished with a flash of summer lightning, for indeed the cocks were already beginning their chant."

XVII

So much for the conversation on board; but having sailed into the Piraeus at the season of the mysteries, when the Athenians keep the most crowded of Hellenic festivals, he went post haste up from the ship into the city; but as he went forward, he fell in with quite a number of students of philosophy on their way down to Phalerum. Some of them were stripped and underwent the heat, for in autumn the sun is hot upon the Athenians; and others were studying books, and some were rehearsing their speeches, and others were disputing. But no one passed him by, for they all guessed that it was Apollonius, and they turned and thronged around him and welcomed him warmly; and ten youths in a body met him, and holding up their hands towards the Acropolis they cried: "By Athene yonder, we were on the point of going down to the Piraeus there to take ship to Ionia in order to visit you." And he welcomed them and said how much he congratulated them on their study of philosophy.

XVIII

It was then the day of the Epidaurian festival, CHAP. at which it is still customary for the Athenians to XVIII
celebrate the mystery at a second sacrifice after both proclamation and victims have been offered; and this custom was instituted in honour of Asclepius, because they still initiated him when on one occasion he arrived from Epidaurus too late for the mysteries. Now most people neglected the initiation and hung around Apollonius, and thought more of doing that than of being perfected in their religion before they went home; but Apollonius said that he would join them later on, and urged them to attend at once to the rites of religion, for that he himself would be initiated. But the hierophant was not disposed to admit him to the rites, for he said that he would never initiate a wizard and charlatan, nor open the Eleusinian rite to a man who dabbled in impure rites. Thereupon Apollonius, fully equal to the occasion, said: "You have not yet mentioned the chief of my offence, which is that knowing, as I do, more about the initiatory rite than you do yourself, I have nevertheless come for initiation to you, as if you were wiser than I am." The bystanders applauded these words, and deemed that he had answered with vigour and like himself; and thereupon the hierophant, since he saw that his exclusion of Apollonius was not by any means popular with the crowd, changed his tone and said: "Be thou initiated, for thou seemest to be some wise man that has come here." But Apollonius replied: "I will be initiated at another time, and it is so and so," mentioning a name, "who will initiate me." Herein he showed his gift of prevision, for he glanced at the hierophant who succeeded the one he addressed, and presided over the temple four years later.
Τὰς δὲ Ἀθηναίους διατριβάς πλείστας μὲν ὁ Δάμιος, χρήσθαι φησὶ τῷ ἀνδρί, γράψαι δὲ οὐ πάσας, ἀλλὰ τὰς ἀναγκαίας τε καὶ περὶ μεγάλων σπουδασθείσας. τὴν μὲν δὴ πρώτην διάλεξυν, ἐπειδὴ φιλοθύτας τοὺς Ἀθηναίους εἶδεν, ὑπὲρ ἱερῶν διελέξατο, καὶ ὡς ἄν τις ἐς τὸ ἐκάστῳ τῶν θεῶν οἰκεῖον καὶ πηνίκα δὲ τὴς ἡμέρας τε καὶ νυκτὸς ἡ θύσιν ἡ σπένδωοι ἡ εὐχοῦτο, καὶ βιβλίῳ Ἀπολλώνιον προστυχεῖν ἔστιν, ἐν δὲ ταύτα τῇ ἑαυτῷ φωνῇ ἐκδιδάσκει. διήλθε δὲ ταύτα Ἀθηναίοι πρῶτον μὲν ὑπὲρ σοφίας αὐτοῦ τε κἀκεῖναν, εἰτ' ἐλέγχων τὸν ἱεροφάντην δὲ ἄβλασφήμως τε καὶ ἁμαθῶς εἶπεν τὰς γὰρ ἐτὶ φήθη τὰ δαιμόνια μὴ καθαρῶν εἶναι τὸν φιλοσοφοῦντα, ὡς οἱ θεοὶ θεραπευτέοι;

Διαλεγόμεθα δὲ αὐτοῦ περὶ τοῦ σπένδειν, παρέτυχε μὲν τῷ λόγῳ μειράκιον τῶν ἀβρῶν οὕτως ἀσέλγεις νομιζόμενον, ὡς γενέσθαι ποτὲ καὶ ἁμαξών ἁσμα, πατρίς δὲ αὐτῷ Κέρκυρα ἦν καὶ ἐς Ἀλκάνου ἀνέφερε τὸν ἔχον τοῦ Ὀδυσσέας τὸν Φαίακα, καὶ διήγει μὲν ὁ Ἀπολλώνιος περὶ τοῦ
LIFE OF APOLLONIUS, BOOK IV

XIX

Many were the discourses which according to Damis the sage delivered at Athens; though he did not write down all of them, but only the more important ones in which he handled great subjects. He took then for the topic of his first discourse the matter of rites and ceremonies, and this because he saw that the Athenians were much addicted to sacrifices; and in it he explained how a religious man could best adapt his sacrifice, his libation, or prayers to any particular divinity, and at what hours of day and night he ought to offer them. And it is possible to obtain a book of Apollonius, in which he gives instructions on these points in his own words. But at Athens he discussed these topics with a view to improving his own wisdom and that of others in the first place, and in the second of convicting the hierophant of blasphemy and ignorance in the remarks he had made; for who could continue to regard as one impure in his religion a man who taught philosophically how the worship of the gods is to be conducted?

XX

Now while he was discussing the question of libations, there chanced to be present in his audience a young dandy who bore so evil a reputation for licentiousness, that his conduct had once been the subject of coarse street-corner songs. His home was Corecyra, and he traced his pedigree to Alcinous the Phaecian who entertained Odysseus. Apollonius then

389
CAP. σπένδεων, ἐκέλευε δὲ μὴ πίνειν τοῦ ποτηρίου τούτου, φυλάττειν δὲ αὐτὸ τοῖς θεοῖς ἄχραντόν τε καὶ ἄποτον. ἐπεὶ δὲ καὶ ὡτα ἐκέλευσε τῷ ποτηρίῳ ποιεῖσθαι καὶ σπένδειν κατὰ τὸ οὐς, ἀφ’ οὗ μέρους ἤκιστα πίνουσιν ἄνθρωποι, τὸ μειράκιον κατεσκέδασε τοῦ λόγου πλατύν τε καὶ ἀσελγὴ γέλωτα· ὁ δὲ ἀναβλέψας ἐς αὐτό, "οὐ σὺ," ἐφη, "ταύτα ὑβρίζεις, ἀλλ’ ὁ δαίμων, ὃς ἐλαύνει σε οὐκ εἰδότα." ἐλελήθηε δὲ ἀρα δαιμονῶν τὸ μειράκιον· ἐγέλα τε γὰρ ἐφ’ οἷς οὐδεὶς ἐτέρος καὶ μετέβαλλεν ἐς τὸ κλάειν αὐτίαν οὐκ ἔχουν, διελέγετο τε πρὸς ἑαυτὸν καὶ ἦδε. καὶ ὦ μὲν πολλοὶ τῆς νεότητας σκιρτῶσαν φοντο ἐκφέρειν αὐτὸ ἐς ταύτα, ὦ δ’ ὑπεκρίνετο ἀρα τῷ δαίμονι καὶ ἐδόκει παροιμεῖν, ἀ ἐπαρφόνει τότε, ὀρῶντος τε ἐς αὐτὸ τοῦ Ἀπολλωνίου, δεδοικότος τε καὶ ὀργίλως φωνᾶς ἤφιε τὸ εἰδώλου, ὁπόσαι κασμένων τε καὶ στρεβλουμένων εἰσὶν, ἀφέξεσθαι τε τοῦ μειρακίου ὃμιν καὶ μηδενὶ ἄνθρώπων ἐμπεσεῖσθαι. τοῦ δὲ ὀινοῦ δεσπότου πρὸς ἄνδράποδον ποικίλου πανούργου τε καὶ ἀναίδες καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα ξὺν ὀργῇ λέγοντα, καὶ κελεύοντος αὐτῷ ξὺν τεκμηρίῳ ἀπαλλάττεσθαι, "τὸν δεῖνα," ἐφη, "καταβαλῶ ἄνδριάντα," δείξας τινὰ τῶν περὶ τὴν Βασίλειον στοάν, πρὸς ἦ ταύτα ἐπράττετο· ἐπεὶ δὲ ὁ ἄνδριας ὑπεκινήθη πρότον, εἶτα ἔπεσε, τὸν μὲν θόρυβον

390
was talking about libations, and was urging them not to drink out of a particular cup, but to reserve it for the gods, without ever touching it or drinking out of it. But when he also urged them to have handles on the cup, and to pour the libation over the handle, because that is the part of the cup at which men are least likely to drink, the youth burst out into loud and coarse laughter, and quite drowned his voice. Then Apollonius looked up at him and said: "It is not yourself that perpetrates this insult, but the demon, who drives you on without your knowing it." And in fact the youth was, without knowing it, possessed by a devil; for he would laugh at things that no one else laughed at, and then he would fall to weeping for no reason at all, and he would talk and sing to himself. Now most people thought that it was the boisterous humour of youth which led him into such excesses; but he was really the mouth-piece of a devil, though it only seemed a drunken frolic in which on that occasion he was indulging. Now when Apollonius gazed on him, the ghost in him began to utter cries of fear and rage, such as one hears from people who are being branded or racked; and the ghost swore that he would leave the young man alone and never take possession of any man again. But Apollonius addressed him with anger, as a master might a shifty, rascally, and shameless slave and so on, and he ordered him to quit the young man and show by a visible sign that he had done so. "I will throw down yonder statue," said the devil, and pointed to one of the images which was in the king's portico, for there it was that the scene took place. But when the statue began by moving gently, and then fell down, it would defy anyone to describe
CAP. τὸν ἐπὶ τούτῳ καὶ ὡς ἐκρότησαν ὑπὸ θαύματος, τὶ ἀν τις γράφοι; τὸ δὲ μειράκιον, ἄσπερ ἀφυπνίσαν, τοὺς τὲ ὀφθαλμοὺς ἔτρεφε καὶ πρὸς τὰς αὐγὰς τοῦ ἥλιου εἶδεν, αἰδὼ τὲ ἐπεσπάσατο πάντων ἐς αὐτὸ ἐστραμμένων, ἁσελγεῖς τὲ σφυκτὲ ἐφαίνετο, οὐδὲ ἀτακτὸν βλέπον, ἀλλ’ ἔπαινηλθεν ἐς τὴν ἔσαντον φύσιν μεῖον οὐδὲν ἢ εἰ φαρμακοποσία ἐκέχρητο, μεταβαλὼν τὲ τῶν χλαυδίων καὶ ηθίων καὶ τῆς ἄλλης συβάριδος, ἐς ἐρωτα ἴλθεν αὐχμοῦ καὶ τρίβωνος καὶ ἐς τὰ τοῦ 'Απολλωνίου ἡθή ἀπεδύσατο.

XXI

CAP. Ἐπιπλήξαι δὲ λέγεται περὶ Διονυσίων Ἀθηναίων, ᾧ ποιείται σφισιν ἐν ὥρᾳ τοῦ ἀνθεστηρίῳ, ο μὲν ἄρ ἑνωδίας ἀκροασσομένων καὶ μελοποιίας παραβάσεως τὲ καὶ ὑμμών, ὁπὸςοι κωμῳδίας τὲ καὶ τραγῳδίας εἰσίν, ἐς τὸ θέατρον ἐμφαίνεται ὑπετὸ, ἔπει δὲ ἦκουσεν, ὅτι αὐλοῦ ὑποσημήναντος λυγισμοῦς ὀρχύνωταί, καὶ μεταξὺ τῆς Ὀρφέως ἐποποιίας τὲ καὶ θεολογίας τὰ μὲν ὡς Ὀμαι, τὰ δὲ ὡς Νύμφαι, τὰ δὲ ὡς Βάκχαι πράττουσιν, ἐς ἐπιπληξεῖν τούτου κατέστη, καὶ, "παύσασθε," εἶπεν, "ἐξορχούμενοι τοὺς Σαλαμίνους καὶ πολλοὺς ἑτέρους κειμένους ἀγαθῶς ἄνδρας, εἰ μὲν ἄρ ἰδακωνικὴ ταῦτα ὀρχήσῃ, εἰ γὰρ οἱ στρατιῶται, γυμνάξεσθε ἄρ ἐπάλεμψι καὶ 392
the hubbub which arose thereat and the way they clapped their hands with wonder. But the young man rubbed his eyes as if he had just woke up, and he looked towards the rays of the sun, and won the consideration of all who now had turned their attention to him; for he no longer showed himself licentious, nor did he stare madly about, but he had returned to his own self, as thoroughly as if he had been treated with drugs; and he gave up his dainty dress and summery garments and the rest of his sybaritic way of life, and he fell in love with the austerity of philosophers, and donned their cloak, and stripping off his old self modelled his life in future upon that of Apollonius.

XXI

And he is said to have rebuked the Athenians for their conduct of the festival of Dionysus, which they hold at the season of the month Anthesterion. For when he saw them flocking to the theatre he imagined that they were going to listen to solos and compositions in the way of processional and rhythmic hymns, such as are sung in comedies and tragedies; but when he heard them dancing lascivious jigs to the rondos of a flute, and in the midst of the solemn and sacred music of Orpheus striking attitudes as the Hours, or as nymphs, or as bacchants, he set himself to rebuke their proceedings, and said: "Stop dancing away the reputations of the victors of Salamis as well as of many other good men departed this life. For if indeed this were a Lacedaemonian form of dance, I would say, 'Bravo, soldiers; for you are training yourselves for war, and I will join in your dance';
CAP. ξυνορχήσομαι, εἰ δὲ ἄπαλη καὶ ἐς τὸ θῆλυ σπεύ-
δουσα, τί φῶ περὶ τῶν τροπαίων; οὔ γὰρ κατὰ
Μῆδων ταῦτα ἡ Περσῶν, καθ’ ὕμων δὲ ἐστήξει,
tῶν ἀναθέντων αὐτὰ εἰ λιποῦσθε. κροκωτοὶ δὲ
ὑμῶν καὶ ἀλουργία καὶ κοκκοβαφία τοιαύτῃ πόθεν;
οὐδὲ γὰρ αἰ Ἀχαρναί γε ὧδε ἐστέλλοντο, οὐδὲ ὁ
Κολωνὸς ὧδε ἱππεῦε. καὶ τί λέγω ταῦτα; γυνὴ
ναύαρχος ἐκ Καρίας ἐφ’ ὕμᾶς ἔπλευσε μετὰ
Ξέρξου, καὶ ἢν αὐτῇ γυναικεῖον οὐδέν, ἀλλ’ ἀνδρὸς
στολὴ καὶ ὅπλα, ὕμεῖς δὲ ἀβρότεροι τῶν Ξέρξου
γυναικῶν ἐφ’ ἐαυτούς στέλλεσθε οἱ γέροντες οἱ
νέοι τὸ ἐφηβικόν, οὐ πάλαι μὲν ὀμνυσαν ἐς
Ἀγραύλου φοιτῶντες ὑπὲρ τῆς πατρίδος ἀποθα-
νεῖσθαι καὶ ὅπλα θήσεσθαι, νῦν δὲ ἰσως ὀμοίναι
ὑπὲρ τῆς πατρίδος βακχεύσειν καὶ θύρσον
λήψεσθαι, κόρυν μὲν οὐδεμίαν φέρουν, γυναικομίμορ
δὲ μορφῶματι, κατὰ τὸν Εὐριπίδην, αἰσχρός
diapréton. ἄκοιν δὲ ὕμᾶς καὶ ἀνέμους γύρνθεσθαι,
καὶ λῆδα ἀνασείειν λέγεσθε ἐπιπλα μετεώρως
αὐτὰ κολποῦντες. ἔδει δὲ ἅλλα τούτους γε αἴδει-
σθαι, ξυμμάχους οὖν τας καὶ πνεύσαντας ὑπὲρ ὕμῶν
μέγα, μηδὲ τὸν Βορέαν κηδεστήν γε οὖν καὶ
παρὰ πάντας τοὺς ἀνέμους ἀρσενοὶ ποιεῖσθαι
θῆλυν, οὐδὲ γὰρ τῆς Ἡρειθυνίας ἐραστής ἄν ποτε ὁ
Βορέας ἐγένετο, εἰ κακείνην ὀρχουμένην εἴδε.”

394
but as it is a soft dance and one of effeminate tendency, what am I to say of your national trophies? Not as monuments of shame to the Medians or Persians, but to your own shame they will have been raised, should you degenerate so much from those who set them up. And what do you mean by your saffron robes and your purple and scarlet raiment? For surely the Acharnians never dressed themselves up in this way, nor ever the knights of Colonus rode in such a garb. And why do I say this? A woman commanded a ship from Caria and sailed against you with Xerxes, and about her there was nothing womanly, but she wore the garb and armour of a man; but you are softer than the women of Xerxes' day, and you are dressing yourselves up to your own despite, old and young and tender youth alike, you who of old flocked to the temple of Agraulus in order to swear to die in battle on behalf of the fatherland. And now it seems that the same people are ready to swear to become bacchants and don the thyrsus in behalf of their country; and no one bears a helmet, but disguised as female harlequins, to use the phrase of Euripides, they shine in shame alone. Nay more, I hear that you turn yourselves into winds, and wave your skirts, and pretend that you are ships bellying their sails aloft. But surely you might at least have some respect for the winds that were your allies and once blew mightily to protect you, instead of turning Boreas who was your patron, and who of all the winds is the most masculine, into a woman; for Boreas would never have become the lover of Oreithya, if he had seen her executing, like you, a skirt dance."
CAP. XXII

Διωρθοῦτο δὲ κάκεινο Ἀθηναῖοι ξυνόντες εἰς θεάτρων τὸ ὑπὸ τῇ ἀκροπόλει προσείχουν σφαγαίς ἀνθρώπων, καὶ ἐσπουδάζετο ταύτα ἐκεῖ μᾶλλον ἡ ἐν Κορίνθῳ νῦν, χρημάτων τε μεγάλων ἐωνημένοι ἵγουτο μοιχοὶ καὶ πόρνοι καὶ τοιχωρύχου καὶ βαλαντιστώμοι καὶ ἄνδρα-ποδισταί καὶ τὰ τοιαύτα ἔθνη, οἱ δ' ὀπλιζοῦν αὐτοὺς καὶ ἐκέλευον ξυμπίπτειν. ἔλαβετο δὲ καὶ τούτων ὁ Ἀπολλώνιος, καὶ καλοῦντων αὐτὸν ἕς ἐκκλησίαν Ἀθηναίων οὐκ ἂν ἔφη παρελθεῖν ἐς χωρίον ἀκάθαρτον καὶ λύθρου μεστόν. ἔλεγε δὲ ταύτα ἐν ἐπιστολῇ, καὶ θαυμάζειν ἔλεγεν ἃπως ἡ θεός οὐ καὶ τὴν ἀκρόπολιν ἤδη ἐκλείπει τοιοῦτον αἷμα ὡμῶν ἐκχεόντων αὐτῆς. δοκεῖτε γὰρ μοι προ-ιόντες, ἐπειδὰν τὰ Παναθήναια πέμπτητε, μὴδὲ βοῦς ἔτι, ἀλλ' ἐκατομβίας ἀνθρώπων καταβύσσειν τῇ θεφ. σὺ δὲ, Διόνυσε, μετὰ τοιοῦτον αἷμα ἐς τὸ θέατρον, φοιτᾶς; κάκει σοι σπένδουσιν οἱ σοφοὶ Ἀθηναῖοι; μετάστηθι καὶ σὺ, Διόνυσε: Κιθαρίδων καθαρότερος." τοιάδε εὗρον τὰ σπουδαῖτα τῶν φιλοσοφηθέντων Ἀθηναίων αὐτῷ τότε.

CAP. XXIII

'Ἐπρέσβευσε δὲ καὶ παρὰ τοὺς Θετταλοὺς ὑπὲρ τοῦ Ἀχιλλέως κατὰ τοὺς ἐν Πυλαίᾳ ἕνα καίτο, 396
He also corrected the following abuse at Athens. The Athenians ran in crowds to the theatre beneath the Acropolis to witness human slaughter, and the passion for such sports was stronger there than it is in Corinth to-day; for they would buy for large sums adulterers and fornicators and burglars and cut-purses and kidnappers and such-like rabble, and then they took them and armed them and set them to fight with one another. Apollonius then attacked these practices, and when the Athenians invited him to attend their assembly, he refused to enter a place so impure and reeking with gore. And this he said in an epistle to them; he said that he was surprised "that the goddess had not already quitted the Acropolis, when you shed such blood under her eyes. For I suspect that presently, when you are conducting the pan-Athenaie procession, you will no longer be content with bulls, but will be sacrificing hecatombs of men to the goddess. And thou, O Dionysus, dost thou after such bloodshed frequent their theatre? And do the wise among the Athenians pour libations to thee there? Nay do thou depart, O Dionysus. Holier and purer is thy Cithacron."

Such were the more serious of the subjects which I have found he treated of at that time in Athens in his philosophic discourses.

And he also went as envoy to the Thessalians in behalf of Achilles at the time of the conferences
ΚΑΠ. ΕΠΙ ΘΕΩΤΑΛΟΙ ΤΑ ἈΜΦΙΚΤΥΟΝΙΚΑ ΠΡΟΤΤΟΥΣΙΝ, ΟΙ ΔΕ ΔΕΙΣΑΝΤΕΣ ἘΨΗΦΙΣΑΝΤΟ ΑΝΑΛΑΒΕΙΝ ΤΑ ΠΡΟΣΗ-
ΚΟΝΤΑ ΤΩ ΤΑΦΩ. ΚΑΙ ΤΟ ΔΕΩΝΙΟΝ ΣΗΜΑ ΤΟΥ ΣΠΑΡΤΙΑΤΟΥ ΜΟΝΟΝΟΥ ΠΕΡΙΕΒΑΛΕΝ ἍΓΑΣΘΕΙΣ ΤΟΝ ἍΝΔΡΑ.
ἘΠΙ ΔΕ ΤΟΝ ΚΟΛΩΝΟΥ ΒΑΔΙΖΩΝ, ἘΦΙ ΟΥ ΛΕΓΟΝΤΑΙ ΛΑΚΕΔΑΙΜΟΝΙΟΙ ΠΕΡΙΧΩΣΘΗΝΑΙ ΤΟΙΣ ΤΟΞΕΥ-
ΜΑΣΙΝ, ἩΚΟΥΣΕ ΤΩΝ ὈΜΙΛΗΤῶΝ ΔΙΑΦΕΡΟΜΕΝΩΝ ἈΛΛΗΛΟΙΣ, Ο ΤΙ ΕΙΘ ΤΟ ὈΨΗΛΟΤΑΤΟΝ ΤΗς ἘΛΛΑΔΟΣ,
ΠΑΡΕΙΧΕ ΔΕ ἌΡΑ ΤΟΝ ΛΟΓΟΝ Ἡ ΟΥΤΗ ΤΟ ὍΡΟΣ ΕΝ ὈΦΘΑΛΜΟΙΣ ΟΥΣΑ, ΚΑΙ ἈΝΕΛΘΩΝ ἘΠΙ ΤΟΝ ΛΟΦΟΝ,
:"ἘΓΩ," ἘΦΙ, "ΤΟ ὈΨΗΛΟΤΑΤΟΝ ΤΟΥΤΟ ἩΓΟΥΜΑΙ, ΟΙ ΓΑΡ ΕΝΤΑΙΘΑ ὙΠΕΡ ἙΛΕΥΘΕΡΙΑΣ ἈΠΟΘΑΝΟΝΤΕΣ ἈΝΤΑΝΗ-
ΓΑΓΟΝ ΑΥΤΟ ΤΗ ΟΥΤΗ ΚΑΙ ὙΠΕΡ ΠΟΛΛΟΥΣ ὩΛΥΜΠΟΥΣ ἩΡΑΝ. ἘΓΩ ΔΕ ΑΓΑΜΑΙ ΜΕΝ ΚΑΙ ΤΟÚΣ ΔΕ ΤΟΥΣ ἍΝΔΡΑΣ,
ΤΟΝ ΔΕ ἈΚΑΡΦΩΝΑ ΜΕΓΙΣΤΙΑΝ ΚΑΙ ΠΡΟ ΤΟΥΤΩΝ, ΓΑΡ ΠΕΙΣΟΜΕΝΟΥΣ ἙΓΙΓΝΩΣΚΕ, ΤΟΥΤΩΝ ἘΠΕΘΥΜΗΣΕ
ΚΑΙΝΩΝΗΣΑΙ ΤΟΙΣ ἍΝΔΡΑΣΙΝ, ΟΥ ΤΟ ἈΠΟΘΑΝΕΙΝ ΔΕΙΣΑΙ, ἈΛΛΑ ΤΟ ΜΕΤΑ ΤΟΙΩΝΔΕ ΜΗ ΤΕΘΝΑΙ."
held in Pylaea, at which the Thessalians transact the Amphiictyonic business. And they were so frightened that they passed a resolution for the resumption of the ceremonies at the tomb. As for the monument of Leonidas the Spartan, he almost surrounded it with a shrine, out of admiration for the hero; and as he was coming to the mound where the Lacedaemonians are said to have been overwhelmed by the bolts which the enemy rained upon them, he heard his companions discussing with one another which was the loftiest hill in Hellas, this topic being suggested it seems by the sight of the mountain of Oeta which rose before their eyes; so ascending the mound, he said: "I consider this the loftiest spot of all, for those who fell here in defence of freedom raised it to a level with Oeta and carried it to a height surpassing many mountains like Olympus. It is these men that I admire, and beyond any of them Megistias the Acarnanian; for he knew the death that they were about to die, and deliberately made up his mind to share in it with these heroes, fearing not so much death, as the prospect that he should miss death in such company."

XXIV

And he also visited all the Greek shrines, namely that of Dodona, and the Pythian temple, and the one at Abae, and he betook himself to those of Amphiphiareus and of Trophonius, and he went up to the shrine of the Muses on Mount Helicon. And when he visited these temples and corrected the rites, the priests went in his company, and the
μοι, λόγων τε κρατήρες ἱσταντο καὶ ἱρύοντο αὐτῶν οἱ διψῶντες. οὖν δὲ καὶ Ὁλυμπίων καὶ καλούντων αὐτῶν Ἡλείων ἐπὶ κοινωνίαν τοῦ ἄγωνος, "δοκεῖτε μοι," ἐφη, "διαβάλλειν τὴν τῶν Ὁλυμπίων δόξαν πρεσβεύων δὲ οὐκ θάρεσιν πρὸς τὸν αὐτὸθεν ἦξοντας." γενόμενος δὲ κατὰ τὸν Ἱσθμὸν μυκησάμενης τῆς περὶ τὸ Δέχαιον θαλάττης, "οὔτος," εἶπεν, "ὁ αὐχὴν τῆς γῆς τετμησεται, μᾶλλον δὲ οὐ." εἰχὲ δὲ αὐτῷ καὶ τούτῳ πρόρρησιν τῆς μικρὸν ὑστερον περὶ τῶν Ἱσθμῶν τομῆς, ἢν μετὰ ἔτη ἔπτα Νέρων διενοίθη, τὰ γὰρ βασίλεια ἐκλειπὼν ἐς τὴν Ἑλλάδα ἀφίκετο κηρύγμασιν ὑποθήσαντων ἑαυτῶν Ὁλυμπικοῖς τε καὶ Πυθικοῖς, ἐνίκᾳ δὲ καὶ Ἱσθμοὶ: ἀν' δὲ νῖκαι ἦσαν χιθαρδιαὶ καὶ κήρυκες, ἐνίκᾳ δὲ καὶ τραγῳδοὺς ἐν Ὁλυμπίᾳ. τότε λέγεται καὶ τῆς περὶ τῶν Ἱσθμῶν καινοτομίας ἀγασθαι, περίπλουν αὐτῶν ἐργαζόμενοι καὶ τῶν Ἀγαίων τῷ Ἀδρίᾳ ξυμβάλλων, ὡς μὴ πᾶσα ναῦς ὑπὲρ Μαλέαν πλέοι, κομίζουτο τε αἱ πολλαὶ διὰ τοῦ ῥήγματος ἐντεύκουσαι τὰς περιβολὰς τοῦ πλοῦ. τῇ δὲ ἀπέβη τοῦ τοῦ Ἀπολλωνίου λόγον; ἡ ὄρυχὴ τὴν ἀρχὴν ἀπὸ Δεχαίου λαβοῦσα στάδια προῦβη ἵσως τέτταρα ξυνεχῶς ὄρυττόντω, σχεῖν δὲ λέγεται Νέρων τὴν τομὴν οἱ μὲν Ἀγαίαμπτοιν
votaries followed in his steps, and goblets were set up flowing with rational discourse and the thirsty quaffed their wine. And as the Olympic Games were coming on, and the people of Elis invited him to take part in the contest, he answered: "You seem to me to tarnish the glory of the Olympic Games, if you need to send special invitations to those who intend to visit you from this very land." And he was at the Isthmus, when the sea was roaring around Lechaemum, and hearing it he said: "This neck of land shall be cut through, or rather it shall not be cut." And herein he uttered a prediction of the cutting of the Isthmus which was attempted soon afterwards, when Nero in the seventh year of his reign projected it. For the latter left his imperial palace and came to Hellas, with the intention of submitting himself to the heralds' commands, in the Olympic and Pythian festivals; and he also won the prize at the Isthmus, his victories being won in the contest of singing to the harp and in that of the heralds. And he also won the prize for tragedians at Olympia. It is said that he then formed the novel project of cutting through the Isthmus, in order to make it possible for ships to sail right round and by it, and to unite the Aegean with the Adriatic Sea. So instead of every ship having to round Cape Malea, most by passing through the canal so cut could abridge an otherwise circuitous voyage. But mark the upshot of the oracle delivered by Apollonius. They began to dig the canal at Lechaemum, but they had not advanced more than about four stadia of continuous excavation, when Nero stopped the work of cutting it, some say because Egyptian men of science
CAP. XXIV
φιλοσοφήσαντων αυτῷ τὰς θαλάττας καὶ τὸ ὑπὲρ Λεχάιον πέλαγος ὑπερχυθὲν ἀφανείαν εἰπόντων τὴν Διήγησα, οἱ δὲ νεώτερα περὶ τῇ ἄρχῃ δείσαντα. τοιούτων μὲν δὴ τοῦ Ἀπολλώνιου τὸ τὸν Ἰσθμὸν τετμήσεσθαι καὶ οὐ τετμήσεσθαι.

XXV

CAP. XXV
'Ἐν Κορίνθῳ δὲ φιλοσοφῶν ἐτύγχανε τότε Δημήτριος, ἀνὴρ ζυγειλήφως ἀπαν τὸ ἐν Κυνικῆς κράτος, οὐ Φαβωρίνος ὑστερον ἐν πολλοῖς τῶν ἐαυτοῦ λόγων οὐκ ἀγεννώς ἐπεμνήσθη, παθὼν δὲ πρὸς τὸν Ἀπολλώνιον, ὅπερ φασί τὸν Ἀντισθένην πρὸς τὴν τοῦ Σωκράτους σοφίαν παθεῖν, εἶπετο αὐτῷ μαθητιῶν καὶ προσκείμενος τοῖς λόγοις, καὶ τῶν αὐτῷ γνωρίμων τοὺς εὐδοκιμωτέρους ἐπὶ τὸν Ἀπολλώνιον ἔτρεπεν, διὸ καὶ Μένυππος ἦν ὁ Δύκιος, ἔτη μὲν γεγονός πέντε καὶ έκκοσι, γυνώμης δὲ ἱκανῶς ἔχων καὶ τὸ σῶμα εнные κατεσκευασμένος, ἐφοκει γούν ἄθλητη καλὼ καὶ ἐλευθερίᾳ τὸ εἴδος. ἔρασθαι δὲ τὸν Μένυππον οἱ πολλοὶ φοντο ὑπὸ γυναικείου ξένου, τὸ δὲ γύναιον καλή τε ἐφαίνετο καὶ ἱκανῶς ἀβρα, καὶ πλούτων ἐφασκεν, οὔτε δὲ τούτων ἄρα ἀτεχνώς ἦν, ἄλλα ἔδόκει πάντα. κατὰ γὰρ τὴν ὅδον τὴν ἐπὶ Κεγχοεᾶς βαδίζοντι αὐτῷ μόνῳ, φάσμα ἐνυχθῶν γυνὴ τε ἐγένετο, καὶ χεῖρα γυνής ἐπεῖν ἐραὶ αὐτοῦ πάλαι φάσκουσα, Φοίνισσα δὲ εἶναι καὶ οἰκεῖν ἐν 402
explained to him the nature of the seas, and declared that the sea above Lechaeeum would flood and obliterate the island of Aegina, and others because he apprehended a revolution in the empire. Such then was the meaning of Apollonius' prediction that the Isthmus would be cut through and would not be cut through.

XXV

Now there was in Corinth at that time a man named Demetrius, who studied philosophy and had embraced in his system all the masculine vigour of the Cynics. Of him Favorinus in several of his own works subsequently made the most generous mention, and his attitude towards Apollonius was exactly that which they say Antisthenes took up towards the system of Socrates; for he followed him and was anxious to be his disciple, and was devoted to his doctrines, and converted to the side of Apollonius the more esteemed of his own pupils. Among the latter was Menippus a Lycian of twenty-five years of age, well endowed with good judgment, and of a physique so beautifully proportioned that in mien he resembled a fine and gentlemanly athlete. Now this Menippus was supposed by most people to be loved by a foreign woman, who was good-looking and extremely dainty, and said that she was rich; although she was really, as it turned out, none of these things, but was only so in semblance. For as he was walking all alone along the road towards Cenchreae, he met with an apparition, and it was a woman who clasped his hand and declared that she had been long in love with him, and that she was a

403
CAP. XXV προαστείω τῆς Κορίνθου, τὸ δεῖνα εἰπώσα
προάστειον, “ἐς ὃ ἐσπέρας,” ἔφη, “ἀφικομένῳ
σοι ἔδη τε ὑπάρξει ἐμοῦ ἁδοῦσης καὶ οἶνος, οἶνον
οὐτω ἔπιε σε, καὶ οὐδὲ ἀντεραστὴς ἐνοχλήσει σε,
βιώσομαι δὲ καλὴ ξῦ ν καλῷ.” τούτως ὑπαχθεῖσθ ὁ
νεανία, τὴν μὲν γὰρ ἀλλήν φιλοσοφίαν ἔρρωτο,
tῶν δὲ ἐρωτικῶν ἦττητο, ἐφοίτησε περὶ ἐσπέραν
αὐτῇ καὶ τὸν λυπὸν χρόνον ἑθαμίζει, ὡσπερ
παιδικοῖς, οὐτω ἐξεῖσθ τοῦ φάσματος.

Ὁ δὲ Ἄπολλώνιος ἀνδριαντοποιοῦ δίκην ἐς τὸν
Μένιππου βλέπων ἐξωγράφει τὸν νεανίαν καὶ
ἐθεώρει, καταγνωσὶ δὲ αὐτὸν, “σὺ μέντοι,” εἶπεν, “ὁ
καλὸς τε καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν καλῶν γυναικῶν θηρευόμενος
ὁφιν θάλπεις καὶ σὲ ὅφις.” θαυμάσαντος δὲ τοῦ
tί δὲ; ἡ γάρ ὑπ’ αὐτῆς ἐρᾶσθαι;” “νὴ Δῆ,” εἶπεν,
“ἐπειδὴ διάκειται πρὸς με ὃς ἐρῶσα.” “καὶ
γῆμαις δ’ ἂν αὐτήν;” ἔφη. “χαρίεν γὰρ ἂν εἰη
tὸ ἀγαπῶσαν γῆμαι.” ἤρετο οὖν, “πηνίκα οἱ
γάμοι;” “θερμοὶ,” ἔφη, “καὶ ἓσως αὕριον.” ἐπι-
φυλάξας οὖν τὸν τοῦ συμποσίου καίρὸν ὁ Ἄπολ-
λώνιος καὶ ἐπιστάς τοῖς δαιτυμόσιων ἄρτι ἤκουσι,
“ποῦ,” ἔφη, “ἡ ἅβρα, δι’ ἥν ἠκετε;” “ἔνταυθα,”
eἶπεν ὁ Μένιππος καὶ ἀμα ὑπανίστατο ἔρυθρων.
404
LIFE OF APOLLONIUS, BOOK IV

Phoenician woman and lived in a suburb of Corinth, and she mentioned the name of the particular suburb, and said: "When you reach the place this evening, you will hear my voice as I sing to you, and you shall have wine such as you never before drank, and there will be no rival to disturb you; and we two beautiful beings will live together." The youth consented to this, for although he was in general a strenuous philosopher, he was nevertheless susceptible to the tender passion; and he visited her in the evening, and for the future constantly sought her company by way of relaxation, for he did not yet realise that she was a mere apparition.

Then Apollonius looked over Menippus as a sculptor might do, and he sketched an outline of the youth and examined him, and having observed his foibles, he said: "You are a fine youth and are hunted by fine women, but in this case you are cherishing a serpent, and a serpent cherishes you." And when Menippus expressed his surprise, he added: "For this lady is of a kind you cannot marry. Why should you? Do you think that she loves you?" "Indeed I do," said the youth, "since she behaves to me as if she loves me." "And would you then marry her?" said Apollonius. "Why, yes, for it would be delightful to marry a woman who loves you." Thereupon Apollonius asked when the wedding was to be. "Perhaps to-morrow," said the other, "for it brooks no delay." Apollonius therefore waited for the occasion of the wedding breakfast, and then, presenting himself before the guests who had just arrived, he said: "Where is the dainty lady at whose instance ye are come?" "Here she is," replied Menippus, and at the same moment he

rose slightly from his seat, blushing. "And to CHAP. XXV which of you belong the silver and gold and all the rest of the decorations of the banqueting hall?"
"To the lady," replied the youth, "for this is all I have of my own," pointing to the philosopher's cloak which he wore.

And Apollonius said: "Have you heard of the gardens of Tantalus, how they exist and yet do not exist?" "Yes," they answered, "in the poems of Homer, for we certainly never went down to Hades." "As such," replied Apollonius, "you must regard this world of ours, for it is not reality but the semblance of reality. And that you may realise the truth of what I say, this fine bride is one of the vampires, that is to say of those beings whom the many regard as lamias and hobgoblins. These beings fall in love, and they are devoted to the delights of Aphrodite, but especially to the flesh of human beings, and they decoy with such delights those whom they mean to devour in their feasts."

And the lady said: "Cease your ill-omened talk and begone"; and she pretended to be disgusted at what she heard, and in fact she was inclined to rail at philosophers and say that they always talked nonsense. When, however, the goblets of gold and the show of silver were proved as light as air and all fluttered away out of their sight, while the wine-bearers and the cooks and all the retinue of servants vanished before the rebukes of Apollonius, the phantom pretended to weep, and prayed him not to torture her nor to compel her to confess what she really was. But Apollonius insisted and would not let her off, and then she admitted that she was a vampire, and was fattening up Menippus with
CAP. XXV. Μένισσον είς βρώσιν τού σώματος, τὰ γὰρ καλὰ τῶν σωμάτων καὶ νέα σιτείσθαι ἐνόμιζεν, ἐπεἰδὴ ἀκραίφνες αὐτοῖς τὸ αἷμα. τούτου τὸν λόγον γνωριμώτατον τῶν Ἀπολλωνίου τυγχάνοντα ἐξ ἀνάγκης ἑμῆκυνα, γυγνώσκουσι μὲν γὰρ πλεῖον αὐτὸν, ἀτε καθ’ Ἑλλάδα μέσην πραχθέντα, ξυλληθήδην δὲ αὐτὸν παρειλήφασιν, ὃτι ἔλοι ποτὲ ἐν Κορίνθῳ λάμιαν, ὃ τι μέντοι πράττονσαν καὶ ὃτι ὑπὲρ Μενίσσου, οὕτω γυγνώσκουσιν, ἄλλα Δάμιδι τε καὶ ἐκ τῶν ἐκείνου λόγων ἐμοὶ εἰρήνηα.

XXVI

CAP. XXVI. Τότε καὶ πρὸς Βάσσον διηνέχθη τὸν ἐκ τῆς Κορίνθου, πατραλοίας γὰρ οὕτος καὶ ἐδόκει καὶ ἐπεπίστευτο, σοφίαν δὲ ἑαυτοῦ κατεψυκτο καὶ χαλινδὸς οὐκ ἦν ἐπὶ τῇ γλώσσῃ. λοιδορούμενον δὲ αὐτὸν ἑπέςχεν ὁ Ἀπολλώνιος, οἷς ἐπέστειλεν οἷς τε διελέχθη κατ’ αὐτοῦ. τὰν γὰρ, ὅπερ ὡς ἐς πατραλοίαν ἔλεγεν, ἀληθὲς ἐδόκει, μὴ γὰρ ἂν ποτὲ τοιόνδε ἄνδρα ἐς λοιδορίαν ἐκπεσέων, μηδ’ ἂν εἰπεῖν τὸ μὴ ὄν.

XXVII

CAP. XXVII. Τὰ δὲ ἐν Ὁλυμπίᾳ τοῦ ἄνδρος τοιαύτα· ἀνιὸντι τῷ Ἀπολλωνίῳ ἐς Ὁλυμπίαν ἐνέτυχον Δακεδαίμο-408
pleasures before devouring his body, for it was her habit to feed upon young and beautiful bodies, because their blood is pure and strong. I have related at length, because it was necessary to do so, this the best-known story of Apollonius; for many people are aware of it and know that the incident occurred in the centre of Hellas; but they have only heard in a general and vague manner that he once caught and overcame a lamia in Corinth, but they have never learned what she was about, nor that he did it to save Menippus, but I owe my own account to Damis and to the work which he wrote.

XXVI

It was at this time also that he had a difference with Bassus of Corinth; for the latter was regarded as a parricide and believed to be such. But he feigned a wisdom of his own, and no bridle could be set upon his tongue. However, Apollonius put a stop to his reviling himself, both by the letters which he sent him, and the harangues which he delivered against him. For everything which he said about his being a parricide was held to be true; for it was felt that such a man would never have condescended to mere personal abuse, nor to have said what was not true.

XXVII

The career of our sage in Olympia was as follows: when Apollonius was on his way up to Olympia,
νῦν πρέσβεις ὑπὲρ ἔφυνοςίας, Δακωνικὸν δὲ οὔδὲν περὶ αὐτοὺς ἐφαίνετο, ἀλλὰ ἀβρότερον αὐτῶν εἶχον καὶ συβάριδος μεστὸι ἦσαν. ἰδὼν δὲ ἀνδρας λείους τὰ σκέλη, λυπαροὺς τὰς κόμας καὶ μηδὲ γενείος χρωμένους, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὴν ἔσθητα μαλακοὺς, τοιαῦτα πρὸς τοὺς ἐφόρους ἐπέστειλεν, ὡς ἐκείνους κήρυγμα ποιήσασθαι δημοσία, τὴν τε πίπταν τῶν βαλανείων ἐξαιροῦντας, καὶ τὰς παρατιλπρίας ἐξελαύνοντας, ἐς τὸ ἄρχαίον τε καθισταμένους πάντα, οὕτω παλαιότραι τε ἀνήβησαν καὶ σπούδαί, καὶ τὰ φιλίτια ἐπανῆλθε, καὶ ἐγένετο ἡ Δακεδαίμων ἑαυτὴ ὦμολα. μαθὼν δὲ αὐτοὺς τὰ οἴκοι διορθομένους, ἐπεμψεν ἐπιστολὴν ἀπ' Ὠλυμπίας βραχυτέραν τῆς Δακωνικῆς σκυτάλης. ἔστι δὲ ἦδε:

"Ἀπολλώνιος ἐφόροις χαίρειν.
'Ανδρῶν μὲν τὸ μὴ ἀμαρτάνειν, γενναῖων δὲ τὸ καὶ ἀμαρτάνοντας αἰσθέσθαι."

XXVIII

'Idōn de eis to ἔδος to en 'Olympía, "χαίρε," εἶπεν, "ἀγαθὲ Ζεῦ, σὺ γὰρ οὕτω τι ἄγαθός, ὡς καὶ σαυτοῦ κοινωνήσαι τοῖς ἀνθρώποις." ἐξηγήσατο
some envoys of the Lacedaemonians met him and asked him to visit their city; there seemed, however, to be no appearance of Sparta about them, for they conducted themselves in a very effeminate manner and reeked of luxury. And seeing them to have smooth legs, and sleek hair, and that they did not even wear beards, nay were even dressed in soft raiment, he sent such a letter to the Ephors that the latter issued a public proclamation and forbade the use of pitch plasters in the baths,¹ and drove out of the city the women who professed to rejuvenate dandies,² and they restored the ancient régime in every respect. The consequence was that the wrestling grounds were filled once more with the youth, and the jousts and the common meals were restored, and Lacedaemon became once more like herself. And when he learned that they had set their house in order, he sent them an epistle from Olympia, briefer than any cipher despatch of ancient Sparta; and it ran as follows:—

"Apollonius to the Ephors sends salutation.

"It is the duty of men not to fall into sin, but of noble men, to recognise that they are doing so."

XXVIII

And looking at the statue set up at Olympia, he said: "Hail, O thou good Zeus, for thou art so good that thou dost impart thine own nature unto mankind."

¹ Adhesive plasters were used to remove superfluous hair from the body.
² Literally "hair-pluckers."
FLAVIUS PHILOSTRATUS

CAP. XXVIII

dè kai tòu xalkou Mílouna kai tòu lógon tou perì auton schēmatos. ó gar Mílou estanai men èpi diékoun dokei tw póde amfow simbevnikos, roan
dè xynexhe tì áristeterai, h dezià de, órhoi tís
heiros ékeínes oî dáktułoi kai oîon dieíroutes. oî
mèn dì kat' 'Olympon te kai 'Arkadian lógoi tòu
áthletin istorouúsi touton átrētoun gevēsthai kai
mē ékbebasaithinaí potè tout χórou, en f' éstia,
dhloústhai dè to mèn ápriè tòw dáktułwv en tì
ξυνοχῆ tìs roas, to dè mèd' an schiosthinaí pot'
àpt' álllhlwv autous, eî tis prós èna autòv
amillhito, to tás díaphvás en órhoi tois
dáktułwv eu xynhrmósthai, tìn tainían dè, hè
anadeítai, sofrhosúnes ëghoúntai ýmbolon.
ó dè
'Apolllównos sofðwos men ei'pewn épinevnošthai
tauta, sofóteraa dè eínai tà álthéstera. "'óws dè
gnynóskoite tout onv tout Mílouνos, Krotwvniat
tout on áthletin touton íereá esthśantv tìs "Hras.
tìn mèn dì mútravan ò ti xeh nœv, tì an èxhgoīmhn
èti, muhmuvnsas íereós anðros; hè roa dè mónh
futwv tì "Hra fútei, ó dè ùpto tois posì
dískos, èpì ìspidión bevhnikos o íereús tì "Hra
eухeitai, touti dè kai hè dezià seμaimen, to dè
èrgon touton dáktułwv kai tout moqto dìestwv tì
árχaía ìgαłmaτopoiα προσκείσθω."
And he also gave them an account of the brazen statue of Milo and explained the attitude of this figure. For this Milo is seen standing on a disk with his two feet close together, and in his left hand he grasps a pomegranate, while of his right hand the fingers are extended and as it were stringing together. Now among the people of Olympia and Arcadia the story told about this athlete is, that he was so inflexible and firm that he could never be induced to leave the spot on which he stood; and this is the meaning of the clenched fingers as he grasps the pomegranate, and of the look as if they could never be separated from one another, however much you struggled with any one of them, because the intervals between the extended fingers are very close; and they say that the fillet with which his head is bound is a symbol of temperance and sobriety. Apollonius while admitting that this account was wisely conceived, said that the truth was still wiser. "In order that you may know," said he, "the meaning of the statue of Milo, the people of Croton made this athlete a priest of Hera. As to the meaning then of his mitre, I need not explain it further than by reminding you that the hero was a priest. But the pomegranate is the only fruit which is grown in honour of Hera; and the disk beneath his feet means that the priest is standing on a small shield to offer his prayer to Hera; and this is also indicated by his right hand. As for the artist's way of rendering the fingers between which he has left no interval, that you may ascribe to the antique style of the sculpture."
Παρατυγχάνων δὲ τοὺς δρωμένους ἀπεδέχετο τῶν Ἡλείων, ὡς ἐπεμελοῦντό τε αὐτῶν καὶ ξύν κόσμῳ ἔδραν, μεῖόν τε οὐδὲν ἢ οἱ ἀγωνιούμενοι τῶν ἀθλητῶν κρίνεσθαι φῶντο, καὶ μήθ’ ἐκόντες τι μήτ’ ἀκοντες ἀμαρτάνειν προύνοιντο. ἐρωμένων δ’ αὐτῶν τῶν ἔταρχων, τίνας Ἡλείους περὶ τὴν διάθεσιν τῶν Ὀλυμπίων ἤγοιτο, “εἰ μὲν σοφοὺς,” ἐφη, “οὐκ οἶδα, σοφιστὰς μέντοι.”

XXIX

He was present at the rites, and he commended the solicitude with which the people of Elis administered them, and the good order with which they conducted them, as if they considered themselves to be as much on trial as the athletes who were contending for the prizes, anxious neither willingly nor unwillingly to commit any error. And when his companions asked him what he thought of the Eleans in respect of their management of the Olympic games, he replied: "Whether they are wise, I do not know, but of their cleverness I am quite sure."

XXX

How great a dislike he entertained of people who imagine they can write, and how senseless he considered those to be who essay a literary task beyond their powers, we can learn from the following incident: A young man who thought he had talent met him in the precincts of the temple and said: "Pray honour me with your presence to-morrow, for I am going to recite something." When Apollonius asked him what he was going to recite, he replied: "I have composed a treatise upon Zeus." And as he said these words he showed, with no little pride at its stoutness, a book which he was carrying under his garment. "And," said Apollonius, "what are you going to praise about Zeus? Is it the Zeus of this fane, and are you going to say that there is nothing like him on the whole earth?"
"Why that, of course," said the other, "and a great deal more that comes before that and also follows it. For I shall say how the seasons and how everything on earth and above the earth, and how the winds and all the stars belong to Zeus." And Apollonius said: "It seems to me that you are a past-master of encomium." "Yes," said the other, "and that is why I have composed an encomium of gout and of blindness and deafness." "And why not of dropsy too," said Apollonius; "for surely you won't rule out influenza from the sphere of your cleverness, since you are minded to praise such things? And while you are about it, you would do as well to attend funerals and detail the praises of the various diseases of which the people died; for so you will somewhat soothe the regrets of the fathers and children and the near relations of the deceased." And as he saw that the effect of his words was to put a bridle on the young man's tongue, he added: "My dear author, which is the author of a panegyric likely best to praise, things which he knows or things which he does not?" "Things which he knows," said the youth. "For how can a man praise things which he does not know?" "I conclude then that you have already written a panegyric of your own father?" "I wanted to," said the other, "but as he appears to me rather a big man and a noble one, and the fairest of men I know, and a very clever housekeeper, and a paragon of wisdom all round, I gave up the attempt to compose a panegyric upon him, lest I should disgrace my father by a discourse which would not do him justice." Thereupon Apollonius was incensed, as he often was against trivial and vulgar people. "Then," said he,
FLAVIUS PHILESTRATUS

CAP. ἑπασχεν, "εἶτα," ἔφη, "ὡς κάθαρμα, τῶν μὲν πατέρα τῶν σεαντοῦ, διν ἵσα καὶ σεαντοῦ νυγμώσκεις, οὔκ ἄρ’ οἷεί πῶτ’ ἀν ἰκανῶς ἐπαινέσαι, τὸν δ’ ἄνθρωπον καὶ θεῶν πατέρα καὶ δημιουργὸν τῶν ὦλων, ὦσα περὶ ἡμᾶς καὶ ὑπὲρ ἡμᾶς ἑστιν, εὐκόλως οὕτως ἐγκομιάζων οὐθ’, διν ἐπαινεῖς, δέδιας, οὔτε ἕξυνης ἐς λόγον καθιστάμενος μείζονα ἄνθρωπον;”

XXXI

CAP. Λέ σε ἐν Ἡ Ὀλυμπιά διαλέξεις τὸ Ἀπολλωνίῳ καὶ τῶν χρησιμοτάτων ἐγχύσαι, περὶ σοφίας τε καὶ ἄνδρειας καὶ σωφροσύνης καὶ καθάπαξ, ὅποια ἂρεταὶ εἰσι, περὶ τούτων ἀπὸ τῆς κρηπίδος τοῦ νεῶν διελέγητο, πάντας ἐκπλήττων οὐ ταῖς διανοίαις μόνον, ἀλλὰ καὶ ταῖς ἰδέαις τοῦ λόγου. περιστάντες δὲ αὐτὸν οἱ Δακεδαιμόνιοι, ἔγονον τε παρὰ τῷ Διὸ ἐποιοῦντο καὶ τῶν οἰκον νέων πατέρα βίου τε νομοθέτην καὶ γερόντων· γέρας. ἐρομένου δὲ Κορυνθίου τινὸς κατὰ ἄχθηδονα, εἰ καὶ θεοφάνων αὐτῷ ἄξουσι, “ναλ τῷ Σιώ,” ἔφη, “ἐτοιμά γε.” ὁ δὲ Ἀπολλώνιος ἀπήγγει λαὶ τῶν τοιούτων, ὡς μη θρόνοτο, ἔπει δὲ ὑπερβὰς τῷ Ταύγητον εἶδεν ἐνεργοὶ Δακεδαιμόνι καὶ τα τῶν Λυκοῦργου πάτρια εὐ πράττοντα, οὐκ ἀράς ἐνόμισε τὸ καὶ

418
"you wretch, you are not sure that you can ever CHAP. sufficiently praise your own father whom you know XXX as well as you do yourself, and yet you set out in this light-hearted fashion to write an encomium of the father of men and of gods and of the creator of everything around us and above us; and you have no reverence for him whom you praise, nor have you the least idea that you are embarking on a subject which transcends the power of man."

XXXI

The conversations which Apollonius held in CHAP. Olympia turned upon the most profitable topics, XXXI such as wisdom and courage and temperance, and in He is a word upon all the virtues. He discussed these invited to from the platform of the temple, and he astonished Sparta everyone not only by the insight he showed but by his forms of expression. And the Lacedaemonians flocked round him and invited him to share the hospitality of their shrine of Zeus, and made him father of their youths at home, and legislator of their lives and the honour of their old men. Now there was a Corinthian who felt piqued at all this, and asked whether they were also going to celebrate a theophany for him. "Yes," said the other, "by Castor and Pollux, everything is ready anyhow." But Apollonius did not encourage them to pay him such honours, for he feared they would arouse envy. And when having crossed the mountain Taygetus, he saw a Lacedaemon hard at work before him and all the institutions of Lycurgus in full swing, he felt that it would be a real pleasure to converse with
τοὺς τέλεσι τῶν Δακεδαμονίων ξυγγενέσθαι περὶ
διν ἐρωτῶν ἔβούλουσθε ἄροντο συν ἄφικόμενον, πῶς
θεοί θεραπευτέοι, ὅ δέ εἶπεν, "ὡς δεσπόταιν."  
πάλιν ἄροντο, πῶς ἤρωσαί:" ὡς πατέρεσιν" ἑτέρον
δὲ ἐρομένων, πῶς δὲ ἀνθρώποι, "οὐ Δακωνικόν,"  
ἐφη, "το ἐρώτημα." ἦροντο καὶ ὃ τι ἀγαίνοτο τοὺς
παρ' αὐτοῖς νόμους, ὅ δὲ εἶπεν, "ἀρίστους διδα-
σκάλους, οἱ διδάσκαλοι δὲ εὐδοκιμήσουσίν, ἢ ν οἱ
μαθηταὶ μὴ ῥαθυμῶσων." ἐρομένων δ' αὐτῶν, τί
περὶ ἀνδρείας ξυμβουλεύοι, "καὶ τί," ἐφη, "τῇ
ἀνδρείᾳ χρήσεσθαι."
the authorities of the Lacedaemonians about things which they might ask his opinion upon; so they asked him when he arrived, how the gods are to be revered, and he answered: "As your lords and masters." Secondly they asked him: "And how the heroes?" "As fathers," he replied. And their third question was: "How are men to be revered?" And he answered: "Your question is not one which any Spartan should put." They asked him also what he thought of their laws, and he replied that they were most excellent teachers, adding that teachers will gain fame in proportion as their disciples are industrious. And when they asked him what advice he had to give them about courage, he answered: "Why what else, but that you should display it?"

XXXII

And about this time it happened that a certain youth of Lacedaemon was charged by his fellow citizens with violating the customs of his country. For though he was descended from Callicratidas who led the navy at the battle of Arginusae, yet he was devoted to seafaring and paid no attention to public affairs; but, instead of doing so, would sail off to Carthage and Sicily in the ships which he had had built. Apollonius then hearing that he was arraigned for this conduct, thought it a pity to desert the youth who had thus fallen under the hand of justice, and said to him: "My excellent fellow, why do you go about so full of anxiety and with such a gloomy air?" "A public prosecution," said the other, "has
μοι δημόσιος, ἐπειδὴ πρὸς ναυκληρίας εἰμὶ καὶ τὰ κοινὰ οὐ πράττω. "πατήρ δέ σοι ναύκληρος ἐγένετο ἡ πάππος;" "ἀπαγε," εἶπε, "γυμνασί- αρχοί τε καὶ ἔφοροι καὶ πατρονόμοι πάντες, Καλλικρατίδας δὲ ὁ πρόγονος καὶ τῶν ναυαρχη- σάντων ἐγένετο." "μῶν," ἔφη, "τὸν ἐν Ἄργυνο- σαίς λέγεις;" "ἐκεῖνον," εἶπε, "τὸν ἐν τῇ ναυαρχίᾳ ἀποθανόντα." "εἰτ' οὐ διέβαλε σοι," εἶπε, "τὴν θάλατταν ἡ τελευτὴ τοῦ προγόνου;" "μὰ Δί'," εἶπεν, "οὐ γὰρ ναυμαχήσων γε πλέω." "ἀλλ' ἐμπό- ρων τε καὶ ναυκλήρων κακοδαιμονεστέρων τι ἐρείς ἔθνος; πρῶτον μὲν περινοστούσι, ξητούσιν ἀγορὰν κακῶς πράττουσαν, εἶτα προξένοις καὶ καπήλοις ἀναμιχθέντες πωλοῦσι τε καὶ πωλοῦνται, καὶ τόκους ἀνοσίαις τὰς αὐτῶν κεφαλὰς ύποτιθέντες ἐς τὸ ἀρ- χαίον σπεύδουσι, κἂν μὲν εὖ πράττωσιν, εὔπλοεῖ ἡ ναῦς, καὶ πολὺν ποιοῦνται λόγον τοῦ μῆτε ἔκόντες ἀνατρέψαι μῆτε ἄκοντες, εἰ δὲ ἡ ἐμπορία πρὸς τὰ χρέα μὴ ἀναφέροιτο, μεταβάντες ἐς τὰ ἐφόλκια προσαράττουσι τὰς ναῦς, καὶ τὸν ἐτέρων ναῦται βίον θεοῦ ἀνάγκην εἰσόντες ἄθεωτα καὶ οὐδὲ ἄκοντες αὐτοι ἀφείλοντο. εἰ δὲ καὶ μὴ τοιούτων ἢν τὸ θαλαττοῦργον τε καὶ ναυτικὸν ἔθνος, ἀλλὰ τὸ γε Σπαρτιάτην ὄντα καὶ πατέρων γεγονότα, οὐ μέσην ποτὲ τὴν Σπάρτην ἡκησαν, ἐν κοιλῇ νη ἱείσθαι λήθην μὲν ἱσχοῦντα Δυκούργου τε καὶ Ἰφίτου, φόρτων δὲ μνήμονα καὶ ναυτικῆς ἀκριβο-
LIFE OF APOLLONIUS, BOOK IV

been instituted against me, because I go in for sea-
farers, and take no part in public affairs.” “And was
your father or your grandfather a mariner?” “Of
course not,” said the other; “they were all of them
chiefs of the gymnasiuim and Ephors and public
guardians; Callicratidas, however, my ancestor, was a
captain of the fleet.” “I suppose,” said Apollonius,
“you mean him of Arginusae fame?” “Yes, that
fell in the naval action leading his fleet.” “Then,”
said Apollonius, “your ancestor’s mode of death has
not given you any prejudice against a seafaring life?”
“No, by Zeus,” said the other, “for it is not with a
view to conducting battles by sea that I set sail.”
“Well, and can you mention any rabble of people
more wretched and ill-starred than merchants and
skippers? In the first place they roam from sea to
sea, looking for some market that is badly stocked;
and then they sell and buy, associating with factors
and brokers, and they put out their own capital at
the most unholy rate of interest in their hurry to get
back the principal; and if they do well, their ship has a
lucky voyage, and they tell you a long story of how they
never wrecked it either willingly or unwillingly; but if
their gains do not balance their debts, they jump into
their long boats and dash their ships on to the rocks,
and make no bones as sailors of robbing others of
their substance, pretending in the most blasphemous
manner that it is an act of God. And even if the sea-
farers crowd who go on voyages be not so bad as I
make them out to be; yet is there any shame worse
than this, for a man who is a citizen of Sparta and
the child of forbears who of old lived in the heart
of Sparta, to secrete himself in the hold of a ship,
oblivious of Lycurgus and of Iphitus, thinking of

423
Λογίας, τίνος αἰσχύνης ἀπεστιν; εἰ γὰρ καὶ μηδὲν ἄλλο, τὴν γοῦν Σπάρτην αὐτὴν ἔδει ἐνθυμεῖσθαι, ὡς, ὅτι μὲν τῆς γῆς εἰχετο, οὔρανομήκη δόξασαν, ἐπεὶ δὲ θαλάττης ἐπεθύμησε, βυθισθεῖσαν τε καὶ ἀφανισθεῖσαν τοὺς ἐν τῇ θαλάττῃ μόνον, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐν τῇ γῇ. "Τούτοις τῶν νεανίαν οὕτω τι ἐχειρώσατο τοῖς λόγοις, ὡς νεύσαντα αὐτὸν ἐς τὴν γῆν κλαίειν, ἐπεὶ τοσοῦτον ἥκουσεν ἀπολελείφθαι τῶν πατέρων, ἀποδόσατε τε τὰς ναῦς, ἐν αἷς ἔζη. καθεστῶτα δὲ αὐτὸν ἵδων ὁ Ἀπολλώνιος καὶ τὴν γῆν ἀσταξάμενον, κατήγαγε παρὰ τοὺς ἐφόρους καὶ παρητήσατο τῆς δίκης.

Κάκεινο τῶν ἐν Δακεδαιμονίᾳ ἐπιστολῆ ἐκ βασιλέως Δακεδαιμονίοις ἥκεν ἐπίπληξιν ἐς τὸ κοινὸν αὐτῶν φέρουσα, ὡς ὑπέρ τὴν ἐλευθερίαν ὑβριζόντων, ἐκ διαβολῶν δὲ τοῦ τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἄρχοντος ἐπέσταλτο αὐτοῖς ταῦτα. οἱ μὲν δὴ Δακεδαιμόνιοι ἀπορίᾳ εἰχοντο, καὶ ἡ Σπάρτη πρὸς ἑαυτὴν ἦριξεν, εἴτε χρῆ παραϊτομένους τὴν ὀργὴν τοῦ βασιλέως εἴτε ὑπερφρονώντας ἐπιστέλλειν· πρὸς ταῦτα ξύμβουλον ἐποιοῦντο τὸν Ἀπολλώνιον τοῦ τῆς ἐπιστολῆς ἥδους, ὁ δὲ, ὡς εἰδε διεστηκότας, παρῆλθε τε ἐς τὸ κοινὸν αὐτῶν καὶ ὅδε ἐβραχυ-

424
nought but of cargoes and petty bills of lading? For if he thinks of nothing else, he might at least bear in mind that Sparta herself, so long as she stuck to the land, enjoyed a fame reaching to heaven; but when she began to covet the sea, she sank down and down, and was blotted out at last, not only on the sea but on the land as well." The young man was so overcome by these arguments, that he bowed his head to the earth and wept, because he heard he was so degenerate from his fathers; and he sold the ships by which he lived. And when Apollonius saw that he was restored to his senses and inclined to embrace a career on land, he led him before the Ephors and obtained his acquittal.

XXXIII

Here is another incident that happened in Lacedaemon. A letter came from the Emperor heaping reproaches upon the public assembly of the Lacedaemonians, and declaring that in their licence they abused liberty, and this letter had been addressed to them at the instance of the governor of Greece, who had maligned them. The Lacedaemonians then were at a loss what to do, and Sparta was divided against herself over the issue, whether in their reply to the letter they should try to appease the Emperor's wrath or take a lofty tone towards him. Under the circumstances they sought the counsel of Apollonius and asked him how to pitch the tone of their letter. And he, when he saw them to be divided on the point, came forward in their public assembly and delivered himself of the following short and concise
Διατρίψας δὲ ἐν τῇ Σπάρτῃ μετὰ τὴν Ὄλυμπιὰν χρόνον, ὡς ἐτελεύτα ὁ χειμών, ἐπὶ Μαλέαν ἦλθεν ἀρχομένου ἡρος, ὡς ἐς τὴν Ρώμην ἀφήσων, διανοο-μένῳ δὲ αὐτῷ ταῦτα ἐγένετο ὃναρ τοιόνυς· ἐδόκει γυναῖκας μεγίστην τε καὶ πρεσβυτάτην περιβάλλειν αὐτὸν καὶ δεῖσθαι οἱ ἄνθρωποι· πρὶν ἐς Ἰταλοὺς πλεῦσαι, Διὸς δὲ εἶναι ἡ τροφὸς ἔλεγε, καὶ ἂν αὐτή 'στέφανος πάντες ἔχων τὰ ἐκ γῆς καὶ θαλάττης. λογίσμων δὲ αὐτῷ διδοῦσιν τῆς ὄψεως ξυνήκεν, ὅτι πλευστέα εὖ ἐς Κρήτην πρότερον, ἣν τροφὸν ἤγομεθα τοῦ Διὸς, ἐπειδὴ ἐν ταῦτῃ ἐμαίευθη, ὁ δὲ στέφανος καὶ ἀλλην ἵσως δηλώσαι νῆσον. οὐσῶν δὲ ἐν Μαλέα νεῶν πλεύσανταν, αὐτὶς ἐς Κρήτην ἀφήσειν ἔμελλον, ἑνέβη ναῦν ἀποχρώσαν τῷ κοινῷ· κοινῷ δὲ ἐκάλει τοὺς τε ἑταίρους καὶ τοὺς τῶν ἑταίρων δούλους, οὐδὲ γὰρ ἐκεῖνος παρεώρα. προσπλεύσας δὲ Κυδωνία, καὶ παραπλεύσας ἐς Κυνώσσον, τῶν μὲν Δαβύρων, ὅς ἐκεῖ διέκυνταί, ξυνέχει δὲ, οἷμαι, ποτὲ τῶν Μινώταυρον, βουλομένων ἱδεῖν τῶν ἑτα-ρων, ἑκεῖνος μὲν ξυνεχόρει τοῦτο, αὐτὸς δὲ οὐκ ἂν ἂν.
speech: “Palamedes discovered writing not only in order that people might write, but also in order that they might know what they must not write.” In this way accordingly he dissuaded the Lacedaemonians from showing themselves to be either too bold or cowardly.

XXXIV

He stayed in Sparta for some time after the Olympic festival, until the winter was over; and at the beginning of spring proceeded to Malea with the intention of setting out for Rome. But while he was still pondering this project, he had the following dream: It seemed as if a woman both very tall and venerable in years embraced him, and asked him to visit her before he set sail for Italy; and she said that she was the nurse of Zeus, and she wore a wreath that held everything that is on the earth or in the sea. He proceeded to ponder the meaning of the vision, and came to the conclusion that he ought first to sail to Crete, which we regard as the nurse of Zeus, because in that island Zeus was born; although the wreath might perhaps indicate some other island. Now there were several ships at Malea, making ready to set sail to Crete, so he embarked upon one sufficient for his association, to which he gave the title of his companions, and also his companions’ servants, for he did not think it right to pass over the latter. And he bent his course for Cydonia, and sailed past that place to Knossus, where a labyrinth is shown, which, I believe, once on a time, contained the Minotaur. As his companions were anxious to see this he allowed them to do so,
Εφη θεατῆς γενέσθαι τῆς ἀδικίας τοῦ Μίνω. προῆι δὲ ἔπλε Γόρτυναν πόθῳ τῆς Ἰδης. ἀνελθὼν σὺν καί τοῖς θεολογομομένοις ἐνυχὺν, ἐπορεύθη καὶ ἔστι δὲ Ἀσκληπιοῦ, καὶ ὡσπερ ἡ Ἄσια ἔστι τὸ Πέργαμον, οὕτως ἐστὶ τὸ ἱερὸν τούτῳ ξυνεφοίτα ἡ Κρήτη, πολλοὶ δὲ καὶ Διβύων ἐστὶ αὐτῷ περαιοῦνται. καὶ ἵππον τέτραπτα πρὸς τὸ Διβυκάννικον πέλαγος κατὰ γοῦν τὴν Φαιστοῦν, ἐνθα τὴν πολλὴν ἀνείργη θάλασσαν ὁ μικρὸς λίθος. Δεσθηναίον δὲ τὸ ἱερὸν ὄνομάσθαι φασίν, ἐπειδὴ ἀκρωτήριον ἔστι αὐτοῦ κατατείνει λέοντι εἰκασμένον, οἷα πολλὰ αἱ ξυνυχίαι τῶν πετρῶν ἀποφαίνουσι, μυθῶν τε ἔστι τῷ ἀκρωτήριῳ ἄδουσιν, ὡς λέων εἰς οὕτως γένοιτο τῶν ὑποξυγίων ποτὲ τῷ Ἑρέ. ἐνταῦθα διαλεγομένον ποτὲ τοῦ Ἀπολλωνίου περὶ μεσημβρίαν, διελέγετο δὲ πολλοὶς ἀνδράσιν, ὡς ὀφεῖν τὸ ἱερὸν ἐθεραπευότα, σεισμὸς ἀθρόως τῇ Κρήτῃ προσέβαλε, βροντῆ ὡς ὀυκ ἐκ νεφῶν, ἀλλ᾽ ἐκ τῆς γῆς ὑπήχχασεν, ἡ θάλασσα δὲ ὑπενόστησε στάδια ἵππος ἑπτά. καὶ οἱ μὲν πολλοὶ ἔδεισαν, μὴ τὸ πέλαγος ὑποχωρήσαν ἐπιστάσασθαί τὸ ἱερὸν καὶ ἀπενεχθῶσιν, ο ὁ δὲ Ἀπολλώνιος, “θαρσεῖτε,” ἐφη, “ἐγὼ θάλασσα γῆν ἔτεκε.” καὶ οἱ μὲν ψέμτων αὐτῶν τὴν ὁμόνοιαν τῶν στοιχείων λέγειν, καὶ ὁτι μηδὲν ἂν ἡ θάλασσα νεώτερον ἐστὶ τῆς γῆν ἐργάσασθαι, μετὰ δὲ ἡμέρας οὐρας ἀφικόμενοι τινες ἐκ τῆς Κυδωνιάτιδος ἡγγείλαν, ὅτι κατὰ τὴν ἡμέραν τε καὶ μεσημβρίαν, ἢν ἐγένετο ἡ δισσημία, νῆσος ἐκ τῆς θαλάσσης ἀνεδόθη περὶ τὸν πορθμὸν τῶν

428
but refused himself to be a spectator of the injustice of Minos, and continued his course to Gortyna because he longed to visit Ida. He accordingly climbed up, and after visiting the sacred sites he passed on to the shrine of Leben. And this is a shrine of Asclepius, and just as the whole of Asia flocks to Pergamum, so the whole of Crete flocked to this shrine; and many Libyans also cross the sea to visit it, for it faces towards the Libyan sea close to Phaestus, where the little rock keeps out a mighty sea. And they say that this shrine is named that of Leben, because a promontory juts out from it which resembles a lion, for here, as often, a chance arrangement of the rocks suggests an animal form; and they tell a story about this promontory, how it was once one of the lions which were yoked in the chariot of Rhea. Here Apollonius was haranguing on one occasion about midday, and was addressing quite a number of people who were worshipping at the shrine, when an earthquake shook the whole of Crete at once, and a roar of thunder was heard to issue not from the clouds but from the earth, and the sea receded about seven stadia. And most of them were afraid that the sea by receding in this way would drag the temple after it, so that they would be carried away. But Apollonius said: "Be of good courage, for the earth hath borne land and brought it forth." And they thought that he was alluding to the harmony of the elements, and was arguing that the sea would never wreak its violence upon the land; but after a few days some travellers arrived from Cydoniatis and announced that on the very day on which this portent occurred and just at the same hour of midday, an island rose out of the sea in the

429
FLAVIUS PHILOSTRATUS

CAP. XXXIV. διαρρέοντα Θήραν τε καὶ Κρήτην. ἐάσαντες οὖν λόγον μήκος ἔλθομεν καὶ ἐπὶ τὰς ἐν Ἔρυμη ἄπαιδας, αἱ ἐγένοντο αὐτῷ μετὰ τὰ ἐν Κρήτῃ.

XXXV

CAP. XXXV. Νέρων οὖν ξυνεχώρει φιλοσοφεῖν, ἀλλὰ περιέργον αὐτῷ χρήμα οἱ φιλοσοφοῦντες ἐφαίνοντο καὶ μαντικὴν συσκιᾶζοντες, καὶ ἡχθὲ ποτὲ ὁ τρίβων ἐς δικαστήριον, ὡς μαντικῆς σχήμα. ἔως τοὺς ἄλλους, ἀλλὰ Μουσώνιος ὁ Βασιλικόνιος, ἀνήρ Ἀπολλωνίων μόνου δεύτερος, ἐδέθη ἐπὶ σοφία καὶ ἐκεῖ μένων ἐκινδύνευσεν, ἀπέθανε δὲ ἄν τὸ ἐπὶ τῷ δήσαντι, εἰ μὴ σφόδρα ἔρρωτο.

XXXVI

CAP. XXXVI. Ἐν τοιαύτῃ καταστάσει φιλοσοφίας ὁυσῆς ἐτυχε προσιών τῇ Ἐρυμη, στάδια δὲ εἶκοσι καὶ ἐκατὸν ἀπέχουν ἐνετυχε Φιλολάφω τῷ Κιντιεὶ περὶ τὸ νέμος τὸ ἐν τῇ Ἁρκικίᾳ. ἦν δὲ ὁ Φιλόλαος τὴν μὲν γλώτταν ἔγινείμενος, μαλακότερος δὲ καρτερήσατι τι. οὗτος αναλύων ἀπὸ τῆς Ἐρυμῆς αὐτὸς τε ἐφόκει φεῦγοντι, καὶ ὅτε ἐντύχοι φιλοσοφοῦντι παρεκελεύει τὸ αὐτὸ πράττειν. προσειπὼν οὖν τῶν Ἀπολλώνιῳ ἐκέλευεν ἐκκτήναι τῷ καιρῷ, μηδὲ ἐπιφοιτᾶν τῇ Ἐρυμῇ διαβεβλημένου τοῦ

430
firth between Thera and Crete. However, I must give up all prolixity and hurry on to relate the conversations which he held in Rome, subsequently to his stay in Crete.

XXXV

Nero was opposed to philosophy, because he suspected its devotees of being addicted to magic, and of being diviners in disguise; and at last the philosopher's mantle brought its wearers before the law courts, as if it were a mere cloak of the divining art. I will not mention other names, but Musonius of Babylon, a man only second to Apollonius, was thrown into prison for the crime of being a sage, and there lay in danger of death; and he would have died for all his gaoler cared, if it had not been for the strength of his constitution.

XXXVI

Such was the condition in which philosophy stood when Apollonius was approaching Rome; and at a distance of one hundred and twenty stadia from its walls he met Philolaus of Cittium in the neighbourhood of the Grove of Aricia. Now Philolaus was a polished speaker, but too soft to bear any hardships. He had quitted Rome, and was virtually a fugitive, and any philosopher he met with he urged to take the same course. He accordingly addressed himself to Apollonius, and urged him to give way to circumstances, and not to proceed to Rome, where philosophy was in such bad odour; and he related
PHILÓSΦEÍN, KAI ĐΗΓΕΙΤΟ TÀ ÉKEI PRAOTÔMEVÀ THAMÀ ÉPISÔTREΦÔMENOS, MÊ ĖPAKRÔFÒ TIS AYTÔU KATÔPIN. "ΣΟ Ï Ï ΚΑΙ ΧΟΡÎÒN PHILÔSÔFÔWΝ ĖΝΑΦÂMEVÀ," ÉIPE, "BÂDÎZEVÌS FÔNÒV MÊSTÒS, ÓUK EIDÒS TÒUS ÉPIPETÊTÀG-MÈNOS TÀIS PÔLÀS ÝPÒ NÉRÒWÒS, ÔI XÎLLÎHÒYNTÀI SÈ TE KAI TOÛTON, PRÎN ÊSÒ YEÎNÉSÈHAI." "TÎ DÒ," ÉIPEN, "Ω FÎL ÔLÀ, TÒV AYTÔKßÁRTÒRÀ SPÒNDAZÈEVÈ FASÌN;" "ÎNÎXÈIH," ÉFHI, "DÍMOSSÌA KAI ÆDEI PÂRIÒN ÈS TÀ 'RÔMAIÒN TÈÂTÀRA KAI METÀ TÒVΝ MONO-MAXOÙWN XÎ, MONÔMÂXEIH DÈ KAI AYTÒS KAI ÂPÔSФÂTTEI." ÝPOLABÒV OÙN Ô 'APOLLÂNIOV, "ÈÎTA," ÉFHI, "Ω BÈLTÎSTE, MEÎZÒV TÎ HÎΨH THÉAMA ÂNDRÂSI PEPÂIDEUÊMÈNOV Ê BASÎLEÀ ÊDEIH ASXHÌMO-
NOÛNTÀ; THÉOÛ MEÎN YAR ÎAÎNÎNOV ÂNTHROPOV" ÉIPE "KATÀ TÒVΝ PÌÂTÒVÒS DÔZÀN, BASÎLEUS DÈ ÂNTHRO-
PÒV ÎÂIÎNÎNOV YGNÒMÈNOV KAI XARÎZÒMÈNOV TÒV ÎXÈLOV TÒV NÈAÏTOV AÎSΧÎNÎV, TÌNÀS ÔUK ÂN PARÀSΧOÏ LÒGÒV TÒVÎS PHILÔSÔFOÛV;" "NÎ DÌ," ÉIPEN Ô FÎL ÔLÀ, "EIGHE METÀ TÒV ÂKÎNIÎNOV YGNÒÎTO, EI DÈ ÂPÔLOIO ÂNAXÈHÈS KAI NÈRÒV SÈ YMÎV FÀGOI MÈDÈN ÎDÒNÀ DW PRÂTTÈI, ÊPI PÔLLÎ ÊSTAI SÒI TÒ ÈNTVXÈIN AYTÒ KAI ÊPI PLEÎOÎN NÎ TÒ Ô 'ODUSSEÔ EÎGÉNETO, ÒPTÎTE PARÀ TÒVΝ KÎKÎLÒPÀ HÎLÎH, ÂPÔ-
LÈSE GÂR PÔLLÎV TÒV NÈTÀRÎV PÔTHÍSAV ÊDEIH AYTÒV KAI HÎTTÎHÈS AÎTÒPÒV KAI ÔMÒV THÉÂMATÒS." Ô DÈ 'APOLLÂNIVOS, "OÎEÎ YAR," ÉFHI, "TOÛTON HÎTTÒV
432
to him what was taking place there, and as he did so he kept turning his head round, lest anybody should be listening behind him to what he said. "And you," he said, "after attaching this band of philosophers to yourself, a thing which will bring you into suspicion and odium, are on your way thither, knowing nothing of the officers set over the gates by Nero, who will arrest you and them before ever you enter or get inside." "And what," said Apollonius, "O Philolaus, are the occupations of the autocrat said to be?" "He drives a chariot," said the other, "in public; and he comes forward on the boards of the Roman theatres and sings songs, and he lives with gladiators, and he himself fights as one and slays his man." Apollonius therefore replied and said: "Then, my dear fellow, do you think that there can be any better spectacle for men of education than to see an emperor thus demeaning himself? For if in Plato's opinion man is the sport of the gods, what a theme we have here provided for philosophers by an emperor who makes himself the sport of man and sets himself to delight the common herd with the spectacle of his own shame?" "Yes, by Zeus," said Philolaus, "if you could do it with impunity; but if you are going to lose your life by going thither, and if Nero is going to devour you alive before you see anything of what he does, your interview with him will cost you dear, much dearer than it ever cost Ulysses to visit the Cyclops in his home; though he lost many of his comrades in his anxiety to see him, and because he yielded to the temptation of beholding so cruel a monster." But Apollonius said: "So you think that this ruler is less blinded than the Cyclops, if he
commit such crimes?" And Philolaus answered: "Let him do what he likes, but do you at least save these your companions?"

XXXVII

And these words he uttered in a loud voice and with an air of weeping; whereupon Damis conceived a fear lest the younger men of his party should be unmanned by the craven terrors of Philolaus. So he took aside Apollonius and said: "This hare, with all his panicky fears, will ruin these young men, and fill them with discouragement." But Apollonius said: "Well, of all the blessings which have been vouchsafed to me by the gods, often without my praying for them at all, this present one, I may say, is the greatest that I have ever enjoyed; for chance has thrown in my way a touchstone to test these young men, of a kind to prove most thoroughly which of them are philosophers, and which of them prefer some other line of conduct than that of the philosopher." And in fact the knock-kneed among them were detected in no time, for under the influence of what Philolaus said, some of them declared that they were ill, others that they had no provisions for the journey, others that they were homesick, others that they had been deterred by dreams; and in the result the thirty-four companions of Apollonius who were willing to accompany him to Rome were reduced to eight. And all the rest ran away from Nero and philosophy, both at once, and took to their heels.
XXXVIII

Εὐναγαγών ὦν τοὺς περιλειφθέντας, ὦν καὶ Μένυππος ἦν ὁ ξυναλλάξας τῇ ἐμπούσῃ καὶ Διοσκορίδης ὁ Ἀλγύπτιος καὶ Δάμις, "ὦ ὁ λοιδορήσωμαι," ἐφη, "τοῖς ἀπολελουτόσιν ἦμᾶς, ἀλλ' ὑμᾶς ἐπαινέσωμαι μᾶλλον, ὅτι ἄνδρες ἐστὲ ἐμὸi ὄμοιοι, οὐδ', εἰ τις Νέρωνα δείσας ἄπηλθε, δειλὸν ἡγήσομαι τούτον, ἀλλ' εἰ τις τοῦ δέους τούτου κρείττων ὑγινεῖται, φιλόσοφος ὑπ' ἔμοι προσειρήσεται, καὶ διδάξομαι αὐτόν, ὅποσα οἶδα. δοκεῖ δὴ μοι πρότων μὲν εὐξασθαι τοῖς θεοῖς, δὲ ὅσα ταῦτα ἐπὶ νοῦν ἦλθεν ὑμῖν τῇ κακέινοις, ἐπειδ' ἡγεμόνας αὐτοὺς ποιεῖσθαι, θεοῦ γὰρ χωρὶς οὐδ' ἐν ἄλλῳ ἐσμέν. παριτητέα ἐς πόλιν, ἢ τοσοῦτων τῆς οἰκουμένης μερῶν ἁρχεῖ πῶς οὖν ἄν παρέλθοι τις, εἰ μὴ ἐκεῖνοι ἡγοῦντο; καὶ ταῦτα τυραννίδος ἐν αὐτῇ καθεστηκώνας οὕτω χαλεπῆς, ὃς μὴ ἐξεῖναι σοφοὶς εἶναι. ἀνόητον τε μηδενὶ δοκεῖτω τὸ θαρσεῖν ὁδόν, ἢν πολλοὶ τῶν φιλοσόφων φεύγουσιν, ἐγώ γὰρ πρῶτον μὲν οὐδὲν ἄν ἡγοῦμαι φοβερὸν οὕτω γενέσθαι τῶν κατ' ἄνδρώπους, ὅς ἐκπλαγήναι ποτε ὑπ' αὐτοῦ τὸν σοφὸν, εἰτ' οὖδ' ἀν προθεῖην ἄνδρείας μελέτας, ἐὰν μὴ μετὰ κινδύνου γόγγυντο. καὶ ἄλλως ἐπέλθον γῆν, ὃσιν οὕτω τις ἄνθρώπων, θηρία μὲν Ἀράβιά τε καὶ Ἰνδικά πάμπολλα εἶδον, τὸ δὲ θηρίον τοῦτο, ὃ καλοῦσιν οἱ πολλοὶ τύραννον,
XXXVIII

He therefore assembled those who were left, among whom were Menippus, who had foregathered with the hobgoblin, and Dioscorides the Egyptian, and Damis, and said to them: “I shall not scold those who have abandoned us, but I shall rather praise you for being men like myself: nor shall I think a man a coward, because he has disappeared out of dread of Nero, but anyone who rises superior to such fear I will hail as a philosopher, and I will teach him all I know. I think then that we ought first of all to pray to the gods who have suggested these different courses to you and to them; and then we ought to solicit their direction and guidance, for we are not remote from the gods even in a foreign country. We must then march forward to the city which is mistress of so much of the inhabited world; but how can anybody go forward thither, unless the gods are leading him? The more so, because a tyranny has been established in this city so harsh and cruel, that it does not suffer men to be wise. And let not anyone think it foolish so to venture along a path which many philosophers are fleeing from; for in the first place I do not esteem any human agency so formidable, that a wise man can ever be terrified by it; and in the second place, I would not urge upon you the pursuit of bravery, unless it were attended with danger. Moreover, in traversing He more of the earth than any man yet has visited, I have character- seen hosts of Arabian and Indian wild beasts; but ises Nero as to this wild beast, which the many call a tyrant,
CAP. XXXVIII

οὐτέ ὅποσα κεφαλαί αὐτῶ, οἶδα, οὔτε εἰ γαμψώνυμόν τε καὶ καρχαρόδον ἔστι. καίτοι πολιτικῶν μὲν εἶναι τὸ θερίον τοῦτο λέγεται καὶ τὰ μέσα τῶν πόλεων οἰκεῖν, τοσούτῳ δὲ ἀγριώτερον διάκειται τῶν ὀρεινῶν τε καὶ ὑλαίων, ὡς ἦνοντες μὲν καὶ παρδάλεις ἐνίοτε κολακεύομενοι ἤμεροῦνται καὶ μεταβάλλουσι τοῦ ἦθους, τούτῳ δὲ ὑπὸ τῶν καταψηχόντων ἐπαιρόμενον ἀγριώτερον αὐτῶν γίγνεται καὶ λαφύσσει πάντα. περὶ μὲν γε θηρίων οὐκ ἂν εἴποις, ὅτι τὰς μητέρας ποτὲ τὰς αὐτῶν ἐδαίσαντο, Νέρων δὲ ἐμπεφόρηται τῆς βορᾶς ταύτης. εἰ δὲ καὶ ταύτα γέγονεν ἐπ' Ὁρέστη καὶ Ἀλκμαιώνι, ἀλλ' ἐκεῖνος σχῆμα τοῦ ἐργοῦ πατέρες ἦσαν, ὃ μὲν ἀποθανόν ὕπτὸ τῆς ἑαυτοῦ γυναικὸς, ὃ δὲ ὅρμον πραθεῖς, οὔτοι δὲ καὶ ἐσποινθεῖς ὑπὸ τῆς μητρὸς γέροντι βασιλεῖ καὶ κληρονομήσας τὸ ἄρχειν, ναυαγίῳ τὴν μητέρα ἀπέκτεινε, πλοῦτον ἐπ' αὐτῆς ξυνθεῖς, ὡς' οὖ ἀπώλετο πρὸς τῇ γη. εἰ δὲ ἐκ τούτων φοβερόν τις ἤγειται Νέρωνα, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο ἀποτηθᾶ πιθανοφίας, οὐκ ἄσφαλες αὐτῶν νομίζων τὸ ἀπὸ θυμὸν τι αὐτῶν πράττειν, ἢς τὸ μὲν φοβερὸν ἐκεῖνος ὑπάρχει, ὃςοι περ ἄν σοφροσύνης τε καὶ σοφίας ἀπτωνται, τούτοις γὰρ καὶ τὰ παρὰ τῶν θεῶν εὐ ἐχεῖ, τὰ δὲ τῶν ὑβριζόντων ὤθλον ἢγεῖσθω, καθὰ καὶ τὰ τῶν μεμεθυσμένων, καὶ γὰρ δὴ κακεῖνος γε ἡλιόφοις μὲν ἡγούμεθα, φοβεροὺς δὲ οὐ. ἐντὶ εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην, εὐγε ἐρρώμεθα, πρὸς γὰρ τὰ Νέρωνος.
I know not either how many heads he has, nor whether he has crooked talons and jagged teeth. In any case, though this monster is said to be a social beast and to inhabit the heart of cities, yet he is so much wilder and fiercer in his disposition than animals of the mountain and forest, that whereas you can sometimes tame and alter the character of lions and leopards by flattering them, this one is only roused to greater cruelty than before by those who stroke him, so that he rends and devours all alike. And again there is no animal anyhow of which you can say that it ever devours its own mother, but Nero is gorged with such quarry. It is true, perhaps, that the same crime was committed in the case of Orestes and Aegaeon, but they had some excuse for their deeds, in that the father of the one was murdered by his own wife, while the other's had been sold for a necklace; this man, however, has murdered the very mother to whom he owes his adoption by the aged emperor and his inheritance of the empire; for he shipwrecked and so slew her close to land in a vessel built for the express purpose of doing her to death. If, however, anyone is disposed to dread Nero for these reasons, and is led abruptly to forsake philosophy, conceiving that it is not safe for him to thwart his evil temper, let him know that the quality of inspiring fear really belongs to those who are devoted to temperance and wisdom, because they are sure of divine succour. But let him snap his fingers at the threats of the proud and insolent, as he would at those of drunken men; for we regard the latter surely as daft and silly, but not as formidable. Let us then go forward to Rome, if we are good men and true; for to Nero's proclamations
κηρύγματα, δε’ ὄν ἐξείργηει φιλοσοφίαν, ἔστιν ἥμων τὸ τοῦ Σοφοκλέους λέγειν’

οὗ γάρ τι μοι Ζεὺς ἦν ὁ κηρύξας τάδε,
oúde Μοῦσαι καὶ Ἀπόλλων λόγιος. εἶκος δὲ καὶ αὐτῶν Νέρωνα γεννώσκειν τὰ ιαμβεία ταῦτα, τραγῳδία, ὡς φασί, χαίροντα."

ἐνταῦθα τις τὸ Ὄμηρον ἐνθυμηθεῖς, ὡς, ἐπειδὰν ὁ λόγος ἀρμόσῃ πολεμικοὺς ἄνδρας, μία μὲν κόρυς γίγνονται, μία δὲ ἀσπίς, εὐρεῖν ἃν μοι δοκεὶ αὐτὸ τούτο καὶ περὶ τούσδε τοὺς ἄνδρας γενόμενον ὑπὸ γάρ τῶν τοῦ Ἀπόλλωνίου λόγων εὐγκροτηθέντες, ἀποθνῄσκειν τε ὑπὲρ φιλοσοφίας ἔρρωντο καὶ βελτίως τῶν ἀποδράντων φαίνεσθαι.

XXXIX

Προσήγεσαν μὲν οὖν ταῖς πύλαις, οἱ δὲ ἐφεστῶ-
tες οὐδὲν ἡρώτων, ἀλλὰ περιήθρουν τὸ σχῆμα καὶ ἑθαύμαζον: ὁ γὰρ τρόπος ἱερὸς ἐδόκει καὶ οὐδὲν ἐσοικὸς τοῖς ἀγείρουσι. καταλύουσι δ’ αὐτῶς ἐν
πανδοχεῖῳ περὶ τὰς πύλας καὶ δεῖπνοι αἴρουμέ-
νους, ἐπειδὴ καίρος ἐσπέρας ἤδη ἐτύγχανεν, ὡς ἐπὶ
κάμον ἐρχεται μεθύων ἄνθρωπος οὐκ ἁγιευκῶς
τῆς φωνῆς ἵχων, περιήγει δὲ ἀρα κύκλῳ τὴν Ῥώμην
ائزων τὰ τοῦ Νέρωνος μέλη καὶ μεμισθωμένοις
tούτῳ, τὸν δὲ ἀμελῶς ἀκοῦσαντα ἢ μὴ κατα-
βαλόντα μισθὸν τῆς ἀκροάσεως ἐξυγκεχάρητο
440
LIFE OF APOLLONIUS, BOOK IV

in which he banishes philosophy we may well oppose the verse of Sophocles:

"'For in no wise was it Zeus who made this proclamation unto me,'

nor the Muses either, nor Apollo the god of eloquence. But it may well be that Nero himself knows this iambic line, for he is, they say, addicted to tragedy."

This occasion reminds one of the saying of Homer, that when warriors are knit together by reason, they become as if were a single plume and helmet, and a single shield; and it seems to me that this very sentiment found its application in regard to these heroes; for they were welded together and encouraged by the words of Apollonius to die in behalf of their philosophy, and strengthened to show themselves superior to those who had run away.

XXXIX

They accordingly approached the gates of Rome, and the sentries asked them no questions, although they scanned their dress with some curiosity; for the fashion of it was that of religious ascetics, and did not in the least resemble that of beggars. And they put up at an inn close to the gate, and were taking their supper, for it was already eventide, when a drunken fellow with a far from harsh voice turned up as it were for a revel; and he was one it seems who was in the habit of going round about Rome singing Nero's songs and hired for the purpose, and anyone who neglected to listen to him or refused to pay him for his music, he had the right to arrest for violating Nero's
FLAVIUS PHILOSTRATUS

CAP. XXXIX

αὐτῷ καὶ ἀπάγειν ὡς ἁσεβοῦντα. ἦν δὲ αὐτῷ καὶ κιθάρα καὶ ἡ πρόσφορος τῷ κιθαρίζειν σκενή πᾶσα, καὶ τίνα καὶ νευρὰν τῶν ἐφαψαμένων τε καὶ προεντεταμένων ἀποκειμένην ἐν κοιτίδι ἐίχεν, ἦν ἐφασκεν ἐκ τῆς Νέρωνος ἐωνήσας κιθάρας δυοῖν μιαῖν καὶ ἀποδώσεσθαι αὐτὴν οὐδενί, ἦν μὴ κιθαρῳδῆς ἦ τῶν ἀρίστων τε καὶ ἀγανιομένων Πυθοῖ. ἀναβαλόμενος οὖν, ὅπως εἰώθει, καὶ βραχὺν διεξελθὼν ὤμοιν τοῦ Νέρωνος ἐπῆγε μέλη τὰ μὲν ἐξ Ὁρεστείας, τὰ δὲ ἐξ Ἀντιγόνης, τὰ δ’ ὀποθενοῦν τῶν τραγῳδουμένων αὐτῷ, καὶ φίδας ἐκαμπτέν, ὀπόσας Νέρων ἐλύγιζε τε καὶ κακῶς ἐστρεφεν. ἀργότερον δὲ ἀκρωμένων ὁ μὲν ἁσεβεῖσθαι Νέρωνα ὑπ’ αὐτῶν ἐφασκε καὶ πολεμίους τῆς θείας φωνῆς εἰναι, οἱ δὲ οὐ προσεῖσχον. ἐρωμένου δὲ τοῦ Μενίππου τοῦ Ἀπολλώνιου, πῶς ἄκουοι λέγοντος ταῦτα, “πῶς,” ἔφη, “ἡ ὡς ὁτε ἦδεν; ἡμεῖς μέντοι, δ’ Μένιππε, μὴ παροξυνόμεθα πρὸς ταῦτα, ἀλλὰ τὸν μισθὸν τῆς ἐπιδείξεως δόστε ἐάσωμεν αὐτὸν θύειν ταῖς Νέρωνος Μούσαις.”

XL

CAP. XL

majesty. And he carried a harp and all the outfit proper for a harpist, and he also had put away in a casket a second-hand string which others had fastened on their instruments and tuned up before him, and this he said he had purchased off Nero's own lyre for two minas, and that he would sell it to no one who was not a first-rate harpist and fit to contend for the prize at Delphi. He then struck up a prelude, according to his custom, and after performing a short hymn composed by Nero, he added various lays, some out of the story of Orestes, and some from the Antigone, and others from one or another of the tragedies composed by Nero, and he proceeded to draw out the airs which Nero was in the habit of murdering by his miserable phrasing and modulations. As they listened with some indifference, he proceeded to accuse them of violating Nero's majesty and of being enemies of his divine voice; but they paid no attention to him. Then Menippus asked Apollonius how he appreciated these remarks, whereupon he said: "How do I appreciate them? Why, just as I did his songs. Let us, however, O Menippus, not take too much offence at his remarks, but let us give him something for his performance and dismiss him to sacrifice to the Muses of Nero."

XL

So ended the episode of this poor drunken fool. But at daybreak Telesinus, one of the consuls, called Apollonius to him, and said: "What is this dress which you wear?" And he answered: "A pure

443
καθαρόν,
καὶ ἀπ' οὐδενὸς θυητοῦ.

tis de ἡ σοφία;
θειασμός, ἐφη, καὶ ὡς ἂν
tis theois euχoito kalthýoi.

"ἐστι δὲ τις, ὁ

φιλόσοφος, ὃς ἀγνοεῖ ταῦτα;

πολλοὶ, ἐπευ

"εἰ δὲ καὶ ὅρθως τις ἐπίσταται ταῦτα, πολλοὶ

γένοντ' ἂν αὐτοῦ βελτίων ἀκούσας σοφοτέρου ἀνδρός, ὅτι, ἂν δεῖν, εὐ ὁδεῖν.

ταῦτα ἀκούοντα
tov Tēlesīon, καὶ γὰρ ἐτύγχανεν ὑποθεραπεύων
tov theion, ἐσῆλθεν ὁ ἀνήρ δὲ ἄ

πάλαι περὶ αὐτοῦ

ἔκουν, καὶ τὸ μὲν ὅνομα σύκα ἕτερο δεῖν ἐδὲ τὸ φανερὸν

ἐρωτάν, μὴ τιν' ἐτε λαυθάνειν βούλοιτο, ἐπανήγε

δὲ αὐτὸν πάλιν ἔδε τὸν λόγον τὸν περὶ τοῦ

θείου, καὶ γὰρ πρὸς διάλεξιν ἐπιτηδείως εἶχεν, καὶ ὡς

σοφὸς ὑπ' εἶπε, "τί εὐχὴ προσιδὼν τοῖς βωμοῖς;"

"ἐνωγε," ἐφη, "δικαιοσύνην εἶναι, νόμοι τῆ

καταλύεσθαι, πένεσθαι τοὺς σοφούς, τοὺς δὲ

ἀλλοὺς πλούτειν μὲν, ἀδόλως δὲ." "εἰτα," ἐπε,

τοσαύτα αὐτῶν οὐει τεῦξεσθαι;" "νὴ Δή," ἐπε,

"ξυνείρω γὰρ τὰ πάντα ἐς εὐχὴν μίαν καὶ προσιδὼν
toῖς βωμοῖς ὅδε εὐχομαί ὁ θεοῖ, δοιητε μοι τὰ

οφειλόμενα: εἰ μὲν δὴ τῶν χριστῶν εἰμὶ ἀνθρώπων,
tεῦξομαι πλείόνων ἢ εἰπον, εἰ δὲ ἐν τοῖς φαύλοις

με οἱ θεοὶ τάττουσι, τάναντία μοι παρ' αὐτῶν ἢξει

καὶ οὐ μέμψομαι τοὺς θεοῦς, εἰ κακῶν ἄξιούμαι

μὴ χρηστός ὅσων." ἐξεπέπληκτο μὲν δὴ ὁ Τελεσίωνος

444
garment made from no dead matter." "And what is your wisdom?" "An inspiration," answered Apollonius, "which teaches men how to pray and sacrifice to the gods." "And is there anyone, my philosopher, who does not know that already?" "Many," said the sage, "and if there is here and there a man who understands these matters aright, he will be very much improved by hearing from a man wiser than himself that, what he knows, he knows for a certainty." When Telesinus heard this, for he was a man fairly disposed to worship and religion, he recognised the sage from the rumours which he had long before heard about him; and though he did not think he need openly ask him his name, in case he wished to conceal his identity from anyone, he nevertheless led him on to talk afresh about religion, for he was himself an apt reasoner, and feeling that he was addressing a sage, he asked: "What do you pray for when you approach the altars?" "I," said Apollonius, "for my part pray that justice may prevail, that the laws may not be broken, that the wise may continue to be poor, but that others may be rich, as long as they are so without fraud." "Then," said the other, "when you ask for so much, do you think you will get it?" "Yes, by Zeus," said Apollonius, "for I string together all my petitions in a single prayer, and when I reach the altars this is how I pray: O ye gods, bestow on me whatever is due. If therefore I am of the number of worthy men, I shall obtain more than I asked for; but if the gods rank me among the wicked, then they will send to me the opposite of what I ask; and I shall not blame the gods, because for my demerit I am judged worthy of evil." Telesinus then was greatly
struck by these words, and wishing to show him a favour, he said: "You may visit all the temples, and written instructions shall be sent by me to the priests who minister in them to admit you and adopt your reforms." "And supposing you did not write," said Apollonius, "would they not admit me?" "No, by Zeus," said he, "for that is my own office and prerogative." "I am glad," said Apollonius, that so generous a man as yourself holds such a high office, but I would like you to know this much too about me: I like to live in such temples as are not too closely shut up, and none of the gods object to my presence, for they invite me to share their habitation. So let this liberty too be accorded to me, inasmuch as even the barbarians always permitted it." And Tesinus said: "The barbarians have more to be proud of in this matter than the Romans, for I would that as much could be said of ourselves." Apollonius accordingly lived in the temples, though he changed them and passed from one to another; and when he was blamed for doing so, he said: "Neither do the gods live all their time in heaven, but they take journeys to Ethiopia, as also to Olympus and to Athos, and I think it a pity that the gods should go roaming around all the nations of men, and yet that men should not be allowed to visit all the gods alike. What is more, though masters would incur no reproach for neglecting slaves, for whom they probably may feel a contempt because they are not good, yet the slaves who did not devote themselves wholly to their masters, would be destroyed by them as cursed wretches and chattels hateful to the gods."
Διαλεγομένου δὲ αὐτοῦ περὶ τὰ ίερὰ οἱ θεοὶ ἐθεραπεύοντο μᾶλλον, καὶ ξυνήσαν οἱ ἄνθρωποι ἐς ταῦτα, ὡς τὰ ἀγαθὰ πλεῖω παρὰ τῶν θεῶν ἔξοντες, καὶ οὐπώ διεβάλλοντο αἱ ξυνοσίαι τοῦ ἄνδρος διὰ τὸ σπουδάζεσθαι τε δημοσίᾳ λέγεσθαι τε ἐς πάντας, οὐδὲ γὰρ θύραις ἐπεπόλαξεν, οὐδὲ ἐτρίβετο περὶ τοὺς δυνατούς, ἀλλ’ ἠσπάζετο μὲν ἐπιφοιτώντας, διελέγετο δὲ αὐτοῖς ὅπωσα καὶ τῷ δῆμῳ.

Ἐπει δὲ ὁ Δημήτριος διατεθεὶς πρὸς αὐτόν, ὅσ εἰς τοὺς Κορινθιακοὺς λόγους εἰρήκα, παραγενόμενος ἐς τὴν Ῥώμην ύστερον ἐθεράπευε μὲν τὸν Ἀπολλώνιον, ἐπηφείει δ’ αὐτὸν τῷ Νέρωνι, τέχνη ταῦτα ὑπωπτεύθη τοῦ ἄνδρος, καὶ τὸν Δημήτριον αὐτὸς ἐδόκει καθεικέναι ἐς αὐτὰ, καὶ πολὺ μᾶλλον, ὅπτε γυμνάσιον μὲν ἔξεποτήθη τῷ Νέρωνι θαυμασιώτατον τῶν ἐκεῖ, λευκήν δ’ ἔθυνον ἐν αὐτῷ ἡμέραν Νέρων τε αὐτὸς καὶ ἡ βουλὴ ἡ μεγάλη καὶ τὸ ἱππεῖον τῆς Ῥώμης, παρελθὼν δὲ ὁ Δημήτριος ἐς αὐτὸ τὸ γυμνάσιον διεξῆλθε λόγου κατὰ τῶν λουμένων, ὡς ἐκκλησιασμὸν τε καὶ αὐτοὺς χραιμώντων, καὶ ἐδείκνυεν, ὅτι περιττὸν ἀνάλωμα εἶη τὰ ὄνειρα.
The result of his discourses about religion was that the gods were worshipped with more zeal, and that men flocked to the temples where he was, in the belief that by doing so they would obtain an increase of divine blessings. And our sage's conversations were so far not objected to, because he held them in public and addressed himself to all men alike; for he did not hover about rich men's doors, nor hang about the mighty, though he welcomed them if they resorted to him, and he talked with them just as much as he did to the common people.

Now Demetrius being attracted to Apollonius, as I have said above in my account of the events at Corinth, betook himself subsequently to Rome, and proceeded to court Apollonius, at the same time that he launched out against Nero. In consequence our sage's profession was looked at askance, and he was thought to have set Demetrius on to proceed thus, and the suspicion was increased on the occasion of Nero's completion of the most magnificent gymnasium in Rome; for the auspicious day was being celebrated therein by Nero himself and the great Senate and all the knights of Rome, when Demetrius made his way into the gymnasium itself and delivered himself of a philippic against people who bathed, declaring that they enfeebled and polluted themselves; and he showed that such institutions were a useless expense. He
CAP. τοιαύτα, ἐφ’ οίς ξυνήρατο μὲν αὐτῷ τοῦ μὴ ἀποθανεῖν αὐτικὰ τὸ τῶν Νέρωνα εὐφωνῶτατα ἕαντον κατὰ τὴν ἡμέραν ἐκεῖνην ζῆδει—ἡδε δὲ ἐν καπηλεῖον πεποιημένος ἐς τὸ γυμνᾶσιον διάξωμα ἔχων γυμνός, ὡσπερ τῶν καπηλών οἱ ἀσελγέστατοι—οὐ μὴν διέφυγεν ὁ Δημήτριος τὸ ἐφ’ οίς εἶπε κινδυνεύσαι, Τυγελλίνος γάρ, ὕφ’ ὃ τὸ ξύφως ἦν τοῦ Νέρωνος, ἀπῆλαινεν αὐτὸν τῆς Ρώμης, ὡς τὸ βαλανείον κατασκάψαντα οίς εἶπε, τὸν δὲ Ἀπολλώνιον ἀφανῶς ἀνέχυνεν, ὅποτε καὶ αὐτὸς ἐπιλήψειμον τι καὶ παραβεβλημένον εἴποι.
was only saved from immediate death as the penalty of such language by the fact that Nero was in extra good voice when he sang on that day, and he sang in the tavern which adjoined the gymnasium, naked except for a girdle round his waist, like any low tapster. Demetrius, however, did not wholly escape the risk which he courted by his language; for Tigellinus, to whom Nero had committed the power of life and death, proceeded to banish him from Rome, on the plea that he had ruined and overthrown the bath by the words he used; and he began to dog the steps of Apollonius secretly, in the hope that he would catch him out too in some compromising utterance.

XLIII

The latter, however, showed no disposition to ridicule the government, nor on the other hand did he display any of the anxiety usually felt by those who are on their guard against some danger. He merely continued to discuss in simple and adequate terms the topics laid before him; and Telesinus and other persons continued to study philosophy in his company, for although philosophy was just then in a parlous condition, they did not dream that they would imperil themselves by associating themselves with his studies. Yet he was suspected as I have said, and the suspicion was intensified by words he uttered in connection with a prodigy. For presently when there was an eclipse of the sun and a clap of thunder was heard, a thing which very rarely occurs at the moment of an eclipse, he glanced up to heaven
"Ἔσται τι, " ἐφη, "μέγα καὶ οὐκ ἔσται." ξυμ-βαλεῖν μὲν δὴ τὸ εἰρημένον οὖτω εἶχον οἱ παρατυχόντες τῷ λόγῳ, τρίτη δὲ ἀπὸ τῆς ἐκλείσεως ἡμέρας ξυνήκαν τοῦ λόγου πάντες· σιτουμένου γὰρ τοῦ Νέρωνος, ἐμπεσοῦν τῇ τραπέζῃ σκηπτός διήλασε τῆς κύλικος ἐν χεροῖν οὔσης καὶ οὐ πολύ ἀπεχούσης τοῦ στόματος· τὸ δὲ παρὰ τοσοῦτον ἐλθεῖν τοῦ βληθῆναι αυτῶν πεπράξεσθαι τι εἶπε καὶ μὴ πεπράξεσθαι. ἀκούσας δὲ Τιγελλίνως τὸν λόγον τούτον ἐς δέος ἀφίκετο τοῦ ἀνδρός, ὡς σοφοῦ τὰ δαιμόνια, καὶ ἐς ἐγκλήματα μὲν φανερὰ καθιστάσθαι πρὸς αὐτῶν οὐκ ἄφετο δεῖν, ὡς μὴ κακὸν τι ἀφανὲς ὑπ’ αὐτοῦ λάβοι, διαλεγόμενον δὲ καὶ σιωπώντα καὶ καθήμενον καὶ βαδίζοντα καὶ ὁ τι φάγοι καὶ παρ’ ὅτω καὶ εἰ ἔθυσεν ἡ μὴ ἔθυσε, περιήθρει πᾶσιν ὀφθαλμοῖς, ὑπόσθοις ἡ ἀρχὴ βλέπει.

XLIV

Ἐμπεσόντος δὲ ἐν Ῥώμη νοσήματος, ὦ κατάρ-ρονον οἱ ἰατροὶ ὠνομάζουσιν, ἀνίστανται δὲ ἄρα ὑπ’ αὐτοῦ βήχες καὶ ἡ φωνὴ τοὺς καλοῦσι πονηρῶς ἔχει, τὰ μὲν ἱερὰ πλέα ἤν ἰκετεύόντων τοὺς θεοὺς, ἑπεὶ διωδήκει τὴν φάρυγγα Νέρων καὶ μελαίνη τῇ φωνῇ ἐχρήτο· δὲ Ἀπολλώνιος ἐρρήμηντο μὲν πρὸς τὴν τῶν πολλῶν ἁνοιαν, ἐπέπληττε δὲ οὐδενὶ, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὸν Μένιττον παροξυνόμενον 452
and said: "There shall be some great event and there shall not be." Now at the time those who heard these words were unable to comprehend their meaning; but on the third day after the eclipse, everyone understood what was meant; for while Nero sat at meat a thunderbolt fell on the table, and clove asunder the cup which was in his hands and was close to his lips. And the fact that he so narrowly escaped being struck was intended by the words that a great event should happen and yet should not happen. Tigellinus when he heard this story began to dread Apollonius as one who was wise in supernatural matters; and though he felt that he had better not prefer any open charges against him, lest he should incur at his hands some mysterious disaster, nevertheless he used all the eyes with which the government sees, to watch Apollonius, whether he was talking or holding his tongue, or sitting down or walking about, and to mark what he ate, and in whose houses, and whether he offered sacrifice or not.

XLIV

Just then a distemper broke out in Rome, called by the physicians influenza; and it was attended, it seems, by coughings, and the voice of speakers was affected by it. Now the temples were full of people supplicating the gods, because Nero had a swollen throat, and his voice was hoarse. But Apollonius vehemently denounced the folly of the crowd, though without rebuking anyone in particular; nay, he even restrained Menippus, who was irritated by such goings
CAP. Υπὸ τῶν τοιούτων ἐσωφρόνιζε τε καὶ κατεῖχε, ἐνγγυγνώσκειν κελεύων τοὺς θεοῖς, εἰ μέμοι γελοίων χαίρουσιν. ἀπαγγελθέντος δὲ τῷ Τυγελλίνῳ τῷ λόγῳ τούτῳ, πέμπει τοὺς ἄξονας αὐτοῦ ἐς τὸ δικαστήριον, ὥσ ἀπολογήσαντο μὴ ἀσεβεῖν ἐς Νέρώνα, παρεσκέυαστο δὲ καὶ κατήγορος ἐπὶ αὐτῶν πολλοὺς ἀπολογελάκως ἥδη καὶ τοιούτων Ὀλυμπιάδων μεστὸς, καὶ τι καὶ γραμματεῖον εἰχεν ἐν ταῖς χερῶι γεγραμμένον τὸ ἔγκλημα, καὶ τοῦτο ὡσπερ ξίφος ἀνασείων ἐπὶ τῶν ἀνδρῶν ἡκοῦσθαι τε αὐτὸ ἔλεγε καὶ ἀπολείψειν αὐτῶν. ἔτει δὲ ἀνελίκτων Τυγελλίνῳ τὸ γραμματεῖον γραμμῆς μὲν ἔχος ἐν αὐτῷ οὐχ εὑρέθη, ἀσήμω δὲ τινι βιβλίῳ ἐνέτυχεν, ἐς ἐννοιαν ἀπηνέχθη δαίμονος. τούτῳ δὲ καὶ Δομετιανὸς ὡσπερον πρὸς αὐτὸν λέγεται παθεῖν. ἀπολαβὼν οὖν τὸν Ἀπολλώνιον ἤνεγκεν ἐς τὸ ἀπόρρητον δικαστήριον, ἐν οὗ περὶ τῶν μεγίστων ἡ ἀρχὴ αὐτῆς ἀφανῶς δικάζει, καὶ μεταστησάμενος πάντας ἐνέκειτο ἑρωτῶν, ὡστὶς εἰς, οὗ δὲ Ἀπολλώνιος πατρός τε ἐμέμυντο καὶ πατρίδος καὶ ἐφ᾽ ὃ τι τῇ σοφίᾳ χρότο, ἐφασκέ τε αὐτὴν χρῆσθαι ἐπὶ τε τὸ θεόν γυρώσκειν ἐπὶ τε τὸ ἀνθρώπων ἔμνενεν, τοῦ γὰρ ἐαυτὸν γινώσκει τολμῷ τοιούτῳ ἐκεῖνο τὸ ἄλλον γινώσκει. "τοὺς δαίμονας," εἶπεν, "ὁ Ἀπολλώνιος, καὶ τὰς τῶν εἰδώλων φαντασίας πῶς ἐλέγχεις;" "ὅς γε," ἔφη, "τοὺς μιαφόνους τε καὶ ἀσεβεῖς ἀνθρώπους." ταυτὶ δὲ πρὸς τὸν Τυγελλίνον ἀποσκόπτων ἔλεγεν, ἐπειδὴ
LIFE OF APOLLONIUS, BOOK IV

on, and persuaded him to moderate his indignation, urging him to pardon the gods if they did show pleasure in the mimes of buffoons. This utterance was reported to Tigellinus, who immediately sent police to take him to prison, and summoned him to defend himself from the charge of impiety against Nero. And an accuser was retained against him who had already undone a great many people, and won a number of such Olympic victories. This accuser too held in his hands a scroll of paper on which the charge was written out, and he brandished it like a sword against the sage, and declared that it was so sharp that it would slay and ruin him. But when Tigellinus unrolled the scroll, and did not find upon it the trace of a single word or letter, and his eyes fell on a perfectly blank book, he came to the conclusion that he had to do with a demon; and this is said also subsequently to have been the feeling which Domitian entertained towards Apollonius. Tigellinus then took his victim apart into a secret tribunal, in which this class of magistrate tries in private the most important charges; and having ordered all to leave the court he plied him with questions, asking who he was. Apollonius gave his father's name and that of his country, and explained his motive in practising wisdom, declaring that the sole use he made of it was to gain a knowledge of the gods and an understanding of human affairs, for that the difficulty of knowing another man exceeded that of knowing oneself. "And about the demons," said Tigellinus, "and the apparitions of spectres, how, O Apollonius, do you exorcise them?" "In the same way," he answered, "as I should murderers and impious men." This was a sarcastic allusion to Tigellinus himself,

XLV

CAP. Κάκεινο Ἀπολλωνίου θαῦμα· κόρη ἐν ὀρᾳ γάμου τεθνάναι ἔδωκει, καὶ ὁ νυμφίος ἦκολούθει τῇ κλίνῃ βοῶν ὄπόσα ἐπ' ἀτελεῖ γάμῳ, ἐπιολοφύρετο 456
for he taught and encouraged in Nero every excess of cruelty and wanton violence. "And," said the other, "could you prophesy, if I asked you to?" "How," said Apollonius, "can I, being no prophet?" "And yet," replied the other, "they say that it is you who predicted that some great event would come to pass and yet not come to pass." "Quite true," said Apollonius, "is what you heard; but you must not put this down to any prophetic gift, but rather to the wisdom which God reveals to wise men." "And," said the other, "why are you not afraid of Nero?" "Because," said Apollonius, "the same God who allows him to seem formidable, has also granted to me to feel no fear." "And what do you think," said the other, "about Nero?" And Apollonius answered: "Much better than you do; for you think it dignified for him to sing, but I think it dignified in him to keep silent." Tigellinus was astonished at this and said: "You may go, but you must give sureties for your person." And Apollonius answered: "And who can go surety for a body that no one can bind?" This answer struck Tigellinus as inspired and above the wit of man; and as he was careful not to fight with a god, he said: "You may go wherever you choose, for you are too powerful to be controlled by me."

Here too is a miracle which Apollonius worked: A girl had died just in the hour of her marriage, and the bridegroom was following her bier lamenting as was natural his marriage left unfulfilled, and the girl was raised from the dead.
CAP. δὲ καὶ ἩΡώη, καὶ γὰρ ἐτύγχανεν οἰκίας ἡ κόρη τελούσης ἐσ ὑπάτους. παρατυχών οὖν ὁ Ἀπολλώνιος τῷ πάθει, "κατάθεσθε," ἐφή, "τὴν κλίνην, ἐγώ γὰρ ὑμᾶς τῶν ἐπὶ τῇ κόρῃ δακρύων παύσω." καὶ ἀμα ἤρετο, ὅ τι ὅνομα αὐτῇ εἴη. οἱ μὲν δὴ πολλοὶ θύμοι λόγων ἀγορεύσειν αὐτῶν, οὐκ ὅτι τῶν λόγων οἱ ἑπικήδειοι τε καὶ τὰς ὀλοφύρσεις ἐγείροντες, δὲ οὐδὲν ἄλλα ἢ προσαψάμενοι αὐτὴς καὶ τῷ ἀφανῶς ἐπειπὼν, ἀφύπνισε τὴν κόρην τοῦ δοκοῦντος θανάτου, καὶ φωνήν τῇ παῖς ἀφήκεν, ἐπανήλθε τε ἐς τὴν οἰκίαν τοῦ πατρός, ὡσπερ ἦ Ἀλκηστις ὕπο τοῦ Ἡρακλέους ἀναβιωθεῖσα. δωρουμένων δὲ αὐτῷ τῶν ξυγγενῶν τῆς κόρης μυριάδας δεκαπέντε φερνήν ἐφὴ ἐπιδιδόναι αὐτὰς τῇ παιδί. καὶ εἴτε σπινθήρα τῆς ψυχῆς εὑρεν ἐν αὐτῇ, ὅσ ἐλελήθει τοὺς θεραπεύοντας—λέγεται γάρ, ὡς ψεκάζοι μὲν ὁ Ζεῦς, ἢ δὲ ἀτμίζοι ἀπὸ τοῦ προσώπου—εἰτ ἀπεσβηκών τὴν ψυχήν ἀνέθαλψε τε καὶ ἀνέλαβεν, ἀρρητός ἢ κατάληψις τοῦτον γέγονεν οὐκ ἐμοί μόνῳ, ἀλλὰ καὶ τοῖς παρατυχοῦσιν.

XLVI

'Ετυγχανε δὲ περὶ τῶν χρόνων τοῦτον καὶ Μουσώνος κατειλημμένος ἐν τοῖς δεσμωτηρίοις τοῦ Νέρωνος, ὅν φασι τελεώτατα αὐθρώπων φιλοσοφήσαι, καὶ φανερῶς μὲν οὐ διελέγοντο ἄλληλοις, παρατησαμένου τοῦ Μουσωνίου τοῦτο, ὡς μὴ ἀμφότεροι κινδυνεύσειαν, ἐπιστολιμαίους δὲ τὰς εἰσοδεύσεις.
whole of Rome was mourning with him, for the maiden belonged to a consular family. Apollonius then witnessing their grief, said: "Put down the bier, for I will stay the tears that you are shedding for this maiden." And withal he asked what was her name. The crowd accordingly thought that he was about to deliver such an oration as is commonly delivered as much to grace the funeral as to stir up lamentation; but he did nothing of the kind, but merely touching her and whispering in secret some spell over her, at once woke up the maiden from her seeming death; and the girl spoke out loud, and returned to her father's house, just as Alcestis did when she was brought back to life by Hercules. And the relations of the maiden wanted to present him with the sum of 150,000 sesterces, but he said that he would freely present the money to the young lady by way of a dowry. Now whether he detected some spark of life in her, which those who were nursing her had not noticed,—for it is said that although it was raining at the time, a vapour went up from her face—or whether life was really extinct, and he restored it by the warmth of his touch, is a mysterious problem which neither I myself nor those who were present could decide.

XLVI

About this time Musonius lay confined in the dungeons of Nero, a man who they say was unsurpassed in philosophic ability by anyone. Now they did not openly converse with one another, because Musonius declined to do so, in order that both their lives might not be endangered; but they carried on
FLAVIUS PHILOSTRATUS

XLVI

σίας ἐποιοῦντο, φοιτῶντος ἐς τὸ δεσμωτηριον τού
Μενίππου καὶ τοῦ Δάμιδος. τὰς δὲ οὖχ ὑπὲρ
μεγάλων ἐπιστολὰς ἐάσαντες, τὰς ἀναγκαίας
παραθησόμεθα κἂξ δὲν ὑπάρχει κατιδεῖν τι μέγα·

'Απολλώνιος Μουσώνις φιλοσόφῳ χαίρειν.

Βούλομαι παρὰ σὲ ἀφικόμενοι κοινωνήσατι σοι
λόγου καὶ στέγης, ὅσ τι ὀνήσαιμι σὲ· εἴ γε μὴ ἀπί-
στεις, ὡς Ἡρακλῆς ποτε Θησέα ἐξ 'Αιδοῦ ἔλυσε,
γράφε, τί βούλει. ἔρρωσο.

Μουσώνιος 'Απολλώνιῳ φιλοσόφῳ χαίρειν.

'Ων μὲν ἑνενοήθης, ἀποκείσθαι σοι ἔπαινος,
ἀνὴρ δὲ ὁ ὑπομείνας ἀπολογίαν καὶ ὡς οὐδὲν ἀδικεῖ
δεῖξαι ἑαυτῶν. ἔρρωσο.

'Απολλώνιος Μουσώνιῳ φιλοσόφῳ χαίρειν.

Σωκράτης ὁ 'Αθηναῖος ὑπὸ τῶν ἑαυτοῦ φίλων
λυθήκης μὴ βουληθείς, παρῆλθε μὲν ἐς δικαστή-
ριον, ἀπέθανε δὲ. ἔρρωσο.

Μουσώνιος 'Απολλώνιῳ φιλοσόφῳ χαίρειν.

Σωκράτης ἀπέθανεν, ἐπεὶ μὴ παρεσκεύασεν ἐς
ἀπολογίαν ἑαυτῶν, ἐγὼ δὲ ἀπολογήσομαι. ἔρρωσο.

460
a correspondence through Menippus and Damis, who went to and fro the prison. Such of their letters as did not handle great themes I will take no notice of, and only set before my reader the more important ones in which we get glimpses of lofty topics:

"Apollonius to Musonius the philosopher, greeting.

"I would fain come unto you, to share your conversation and your lodgings, in the hope of being some use to you; unless indeed you are disinclined to believe that Hercules once released Theseus from hell; write what you would like me to do. Farewell."

"Muronius to Apollonius the philosopher sends greeting.

"For your solicitude in my behalf, I shall never do anything but commend you: but he who has waited patiently to defend himself, and has proved that he has done no wrong is a true man. Farewell."

"Apollonius to Musonius the philosopher sends greeting.

"Socrates of Athens, because he refused to be released by his own friends, went before the tribunal, and was put to death. Farewell."

"Muronius to Apollonius the philosopher sends greeting.

"Socrates was put to death, because he would not take the trouble to defend himself; but I shall defend myself. Farewell."
CAP. ΧΛΩΗ

'Εξελαύνοντος δὲ ἐσ τὴν Ἑλλάδα τοῦ Νέρωνος, καὶ προκηρύξαντος δημοσία μηδένα ἐμφιλοσοφεῖν τῇ Ῥώμῃ, τρέπεται ὁ Ἀπολλώνιος ἐπὶ τὰ ἐσπέρια τῆς γῆς, ἀ φασιν ὀρίζεσθαι ταῖς Στήλαις, τὰς ἀμπώτεις τοῦ Ὀκεανοῦ ἐποψῶμεν καὶ τὰ Γάδειρα. καὶ γάρ τι καὶ περὶ φιλοσοφίας τῶν ἐκείνη ἀνθρώπων ἤκουεν, ὡς ἐσ πολὺ τοῦ θείου προηκόμτων, ἡκολούθησαν δὲ αὐτῷ οἱ γνώριμοι πάντες ἐπαινοῦντες καὶ τὴν ἄποδημίαν καὶ τὸν ἄνδρα.
WHEN Nero took his departure for Greece, after issuing a proclamation that no one should teach philosophy in public at Rome, Apollonius turned his steps to the Western regions of the earth, which they say are bounded by the Pillars, because he wished to visit and behold the ebb and flow of the ocean, and the city of Gadeira. For he had heard something of the love of wisdom entertained by the inhabitants of that country, and of how great an advance they had made in religion; and he was accompanied by all his pupils, who approved no less of the expedition than they did of the sage.
BOOK V
Ε'

I

περὶ δὲ τῶν Στηλῶν, ἃς ὅρια τῆς γῆς τῶν Ἡρακλεὰς φασὶ πήξασθαι, τὰ μὲν μυθώδη ἐῶ, τὰ δ' ἀκοῆς τε καὶ λόγου ἄξια δηλώσω μᾶλλον. Εὐρώπης καὶ Διβύης ἀκραι σταδίων ἔξηκοντα πορθμὸν ἐπέχουσαι τὸν Ὁκεανὸν ἐς τὰ ἔσω πελάγη φέρουσι, καὶ τὴν μὲν τῆς Διβύης ἀκραν, ἅνομα δὲ αὐτῆς Ἀβιννα, λέοντες ὑπερνέονται περὶ τὰς ὀφρὺς τῶν ὄρων, ἃ ἔσω ὑπερφαίνεται, ξυνάπτουσαν πρὸς Γαύτούλους καὶ Τίγγας ἀμφόθεν θηριόδη καὶ Διβύκα ἔθνη, παρατείνει δὲ ἐσπλέοντι τὸν Ὁκεανὸν μέχρι μὲν τῶν ἐκβολῶν τοῦ Σάληκος ἐννακόσια στάδια, τὸ δὲ ἐντεῦθεν οὐκ ἄν ἐξεμβάλλει τὸ ὑπόσα, μετὰ γὰρ τὸν ποταμὸν τοῦτον ἄβιος ἡ Διβύη καὶ οὐκέτι ἀνθρώποι. τὸ δὲ τῆς Εὐρώπης ἀκρωτήριον, ὃ καλεῖται Κάλπις, δεξιὰ μὲν ἐπέχει τοῦ ἐσπλου, σταδίων ἐξακοσίων μῆκος, λήγει δὲ ἐς τὰ ἀρχαῖα Γάδειρα.
BOOK V

I

Now in regard to the Pillars which they say CHAP.
Hercules fixed in the ground as limits of the earth, I
shall omit mere fables, and confine myself to record-
ing what is worthy of our hearing and of our nar-
rating. The extremes of Europe and Libya border on
a strait sixty stadia wide, through which the ocean is
admitted into the inner seas. The extremity of Libya, which bears the name Abinna, furnishes a
haunt to lions, who hunt their prey along the brows
of the mountains which are to be seen rising inland,
and it marches with the Gaetuli and Tingae, both of
them wild Libyan tribes; and it extends as you sail
into the ocean as far as the mouth of the river Salex,
some nine hundred stadia, and beyond that point a
further distance which no one can compute, because
when you have passed this river Libya is a desert
which no longer supports a population. But the
promontory of Europe, known as Calpis, stretches
along the inlet of the ocean on the right hand side a
distance of six hundred stadia, and terminates in the
ancient city of Gadeira.


CAP. II. Τὰς δὲ τοῦ Ὀκεανοῦ τροπὰς καὶ αὐτὸς μὲν περὶ Κελτοὺς εἶδον, ὁποῖοι λέγονται, τὴν δὲ αὐτίαν ἐπὶ πολλὰ εἰκάζων, δι' ἥν ἀπειροῦσαν πέλαγος ἐπιχωρεῖ τε καὶ ἀνασπάται, δοκῶ μοι τὸν Ἀπολλώνιον ἐπεσκέφθαι τό ὅν. ἐν μιᾷ γὰρ τῶν πρὸς Ἰνδοὺς ἐπιστολῶν τού Ὀκεανοῦ φησιν ὕφόδροις ἐλαύνομενον πνεύμασιν ἐκ πολλῶν χασμάτων, ἂ ὑπ’ αὐτὸ τε καὶ περὶ αὐτὸν ἡ γῆ παρέχεται, χωρεῖν ἐς τὸ ἔξω καὶ ἀναχωρεῖν πάλιν, ἐπειδὰν ὄσπερ ἄσθμα ὑπονοστήσῃ τὸ πνεῦμα. πιστοῦνται δὲ αὐτὸ κἀκε τῶν νοσοῦντων περὶ Γάδειρα· τῶν γὰρ χρόνον, ὅν πλημμυρεῖ τὸ ὕδωρ, οὐκ ἀπολείπουσιν αἱ ψυχαὶ τοὺς ἀποθνῄσκοντας, ὅπερ οὐκ ἄν ἔμμβαινει, εἰ μὴ καὶ πνεῦμα τῇ γῇ ἑπεχώρει. ἂ δὲ περὶ τὴν σελήνην ψαλί φαίνεσθαι τικτομένην τε καὶ πληρομένην καὶ ἐβιώνουσαν, ταῦτα περὶ τὸν Ὀκεανοῦ οἶδα, τὰ γὰρ ἐκεῖνα ἀνισοὶ μέτρα, ξυμμυνύθων αὐτῇ καὶ ἂν πληροῦμενος.

III

CAP. III. Ἡμέρα δ’ ἐκδέχεται νύκτα καὶ νυξ τὴν ἡμέραν περὶ Κελτοὺς μὲν κατ’ ὅλους ὑπαπιώντος τοῦ σκότους ἢ τοῦ φωτός, ὄσπερ ἐνταῦθα, περὶ Γάδειρα δὲ καὶ Στήλας ἄθρως λέγονται τοῖς ὀφθαλμοῖς.
LIFE OF APOLLONIUS, BOOK V

II

Now I myself have seen among the Celts the ocean tides just as they are described; and after making various conjectures about why so vast a bulk of waters recedes and advances, I have come to the conclusion that Apollonius discerned the real truth. For in one of his letters to the Indians he says that the ocean is driven by submarine influences or spirits out of several chasms which the earth affords both underneath and around it, to advance outwards, and to recede again, whenever the influence or spirit, like the breath of our bodies, gives way and recedes. And this theory is confirmed by the course run by diseases in Gadeira; for at the time of high water the souls of the dying do not quit their bodies, and this would hardly happen, he says, unless the influence or spirit I have spoken of was advancing towards the land. They also tell you of certain phenomena of the ocean in connection with the phases of the moon, according as it is born and reaches fulness and wanes. These phenomena I verified, for the ocean exactly keeps pace with the size of the moon, decreasing and increasing with her.

III

And whereas the day succeeds the night and night succeeds the day in the land of the Celts by a very slow diminution of the darkness and of the light respectively, as in this country; in the neighbourhood of Gadeira on the contrary and of the Pillars, it is said that the change bursts upon the eyes all at
FLAVIUS PHILOSTRATUS

I

Τὰ δὲ Γάδειρα κείται μὲν κατὰ τὸ τῆς Εὐρώπης τέρμα, περιττοὶ δὲ εἰσὶ τὰ θεία· γῆρως οὖν βωμὸν ἱδρυνται καὶ τὸν θάνατον μόνοι ἀνθρώπων παιωνιζοῦνται, βωμὸι δὲ ἐκεῖ καὶ πενίας καὶ τέχνης καὶ Ἦρακλέους Ἀιγυπτίου καὶ ἔτεροι τοῦ Θηβαίου· τὸν μὲν γὰρ ἐπὶ τὴν ἐγγύς Ἐρυθειαν ἐλάσαι φασίν, ὅτε δὴ τὸν Γηρυόνην τοι καὶ τὰς βούς ἔλειν, τὸν δὲ σοφία δόντα γῆν ἀναμετρήσασθαι πᾶσαν ἐς τέρμα. καὶ μὴν καὶ Ἐλληνικοὺς εἰναι φασι τὰ Γάδειρα καὶ παιδεύεσθαι τὸν ἁμεδαπὸν τρόπον ἀσπάζεσθαι γοῦν Ἀθηναίους Ἐλλήνων μάλιστα, καὶ Μενεσθεῖ τῷ Ἀθηναίῳ θύειν, καὶ Θεμιστοκλέα δὲ τὸν ναῷ μαχον σοφίας τοι καὶ ἀνδρείας ἀγαθέντες χαλκοῦν ἱδρυνται ἔννοιν καὶ ὀσπερ χρησµῷ ἐφιστάντα. 

II

Τὸν καὶ δένδρα φασίν ἐνταῦθα, οὐ δὲ γῆς, καὶ Γηρυόνεια μὲν καλεῖσθαι αὐτά, δύο
LIFE OF APOLLONIUS, BOOK V

once, like a flash of lightning. And they also say that the Islands of the Blessed are bounded by the limits of Libya and emerge towards the uninhabited promontory.

IV

Now the city of Gadeira is situated at the extreme end of Europe, and its inhabitants are excessively given to religion; so much so that they have set up an altar to old age, and unlike any other race they sing hymns in honour of death; and altars are found there set up to poverty, and to art, and to Hercules of Egypt, and there are others in honour of Hercules the Theban. For they say that the latter penetrated as far as the neighbouring city of Erythaea, on which occasion he took captive Geryon and his cows; and they say that in his devotion to wisdom he traversed the whole earth up to its limits. They say moreover that there is a Hellenic culture at Gadeira, and that they educate themselves in our own fashion; anyhow, that they are fonder of the Athenians than of any other Hellenes, and they offer sacrifice to Menestheus the Athenian, and from admiration of Themistocles the naval commander, and to honour him for his wisdom and bravery, they have set up a brazen statue of him in a lifelike attitude and, as it were, pondering an oracle.

V

They say also that they saw trees here such as are not found elsewhere upon the earth; and that these
Cap. δὲ εἶναι, φύεσθαι δὲ τοῦ σήματος, ὃ ἐπὶ τῷ Γηρ-νόνη ἔστηκε, παραλλάττοντα ἐκ πίτυός τε καὶ πεύκης ἐς εἶδος ἔτερου, λείβεσθαι δὲ αἵματι, καθάπερ τῷ χρυσῷ την Ἡλιάδα αὐγεῖρον. ἦ δὲ νῆσος, ἐν ἣ τὸ ἱερόν, ἔστι μὲν ὀπόση ὁ νεώς, πε-τρώδες δὲ αὐτὴς οὐδέν, ἀλλὰ βαλβίδι ξεστῇ εἰκασται. ἐν δὲ τῷ ἱερῷ τιμᾶσθαι μὲν ἀμφό τῷ Ἡρακλεῖος φασίν, ἀγάλματα δὲ αὐτοῖς ὅπδεν εἶναι, βωμοὺς δὲ τοῦ μὲν Ἀγνυπτίου δύο χαλκοὺς καὶ ἀσήμους, ἕνα δὲ τοῦ Ὀνδαίου—τὰς δὲ ὑδρας τε καὶ τὰς Διομήδους ἵππους καὶ τὰ δώδεκα Ἡρα-κλέους ἔργα ἐκτετυπώσθαι φασὶ κάνταῦθα—λίθου ὄντα. ἦ Πυγμαλίωνος δὲ ἑλαία ἡ χρυσῆ, ἀνά-κειται δὲ κάκεινη ἐς τὸ Ἡράκλειον, ἄξια μὲν, ὃς φασὶ, καὶ τοῦ θαλλοῦ θαυμάζεις, ὁ εἰκασται, θαυμάζεσθαι δ' ἀν ἐπὶ τῷ καρπῷ μᾶλλον, βρύειν γὰρ αὐτὸν σμαράγδου λίθου. καὶ Τεύκρον τοῦ Τελαμώνιος ἕστηρα χρυσοῦν φασὶ δείκνυσθαι, πῶς δὲ ἐς τὸν Ὀκεανόν πλεύσαντος ἢ ἐφ' ὃ τι, οὔτε αὐτὸς ὁ Δάμως ξυνιδεῖν φησίν οὔτε ἐκείνων ἱκοῦσαί. τὰς δὲ ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ στήλας χρυσοῦ μὲν πεποιῆσθαι καὶ ἀργύρου ἕστηκτήκων ὡς ἐν χρύμα, εἶναι δὲ αὐτὸς ὑπὸτίχυν τετραγώνου τέχνης, ὡσπερ οἱ ἄκμονες, ἐπιγεγράφθαι δὲ τὰς κεφαλάς οὔτε Διονυπτίους οὔτε Ἰνδικοῖς γράμμασιν, οὔτε οἶοις ξυμβαλέιν. ὁ δὲ Ἀπολλώνιος, ὡς οὐδέν οἱ ἱερεῖς ἔφραξον, "οὐ ξυγχωρεῖ μοι," ἐφη, "ὁ
were called trees of Geryon. There were two of them, and they grew upon the mound raised over Geryon: they were a cross between the pitch tree and the pine, and formed a third species; and blood dripped from their bark, just as gold does from the Heliad poplar. Now the island on which the shrine is built is of exactly the same size as the temple, and there is not a rough stone to be found in it, for the whole of it has been given the form of a polished platform. In the shrine they say there is maintained a cult both of one and the other Hercules, though there are no images of them; altars however there are, namely, to the Egyptian Hercules two of bronze and perfectly plain, to the Theban, one of stone; on the latter they say are engraved in relief hydors and the mares of Diomede and the twelve labours of Hercules. And as to the golden olive of Pygmalion, it too is preserved in the temple of Hercules, and it excited their admiration by the clever way in which the branch work was imitated; and they were still more astonished at its fruit, for this teemed with emeralds. And they say that the girdle of Teucer of Telamon was also exhibited there of gold, but how he ever sailed as far as the ocean, or why he did so, neither Damis by his own admission could understand nor ascertain from the people of the place. But he says that the pillars in the temple were made of gold and silver smelted together so as to be of one colour, and they were over a cubit high, of square form, resembling anvils; and their capitals were inscribed with letters which were neither Egyptian nor Indian nor of any kind which he could decipher. But Apollonius, since the priests would tell him nothing, remarked: "Hercules
FLAVIUS PHILOSTRATUS

CAP. Ηρακλῆς ο Αιγύπτιος μὴ ού λέγειν, ὅπόσα οἶδα: Ἡς καὶ ὦκεανοῦ ξύνδεσμοι αἴδε αἱ στῆλαι εἶσιν, ἐπεγράφατο δὲ αὐτὰς ἐκείνος ἐν Μοιρῶν οἴκῳ, ὡς μὴ τὲ νεῖκος τοῖς στοιχείοις ἐγγένοιτο μὴτε ἀτιμάσειν τὴν φιλότητα, ἦν ἀλλήλων ἴσχυσιν.

VI

CAP. Φασὶ δὲ καὶ τὸν ποταμὸν ἀναπλῶσαι τὸν Βαϊτίν, ὅς δὴλοι μᾶλιστα τὴν τοῦ έωκεανοῦ φύσιν ἐπειδὰν γὰρ πλημμύρη τὸ πέλαγος, ἔπι τὰς πηγάς ὁ ποταμὸς παλέττους ἔτειναι, πνεύματος δήπο αὐτὸν τὴς θαλάττης. τὴν δὲ ἦτερον τὴν Βατικήν, ὡς ὁ ποταμὸς οὗτος ὀμώνυμος, ἀρίστης ἦτερον φασὶ, πόλεων τε γὰρ ἐν ἕχειν καὶ νομῶν, καὶ διήθεικε τὸν ποταμὸν ἐς τὰ ἄστυ πάντα, γεωργίας τε ξυμπάσης μεστὴν εἶναι καὶ ὀρῶν, οἴαι τῆς Ἀττικῆς αἱ μετοπόριναὶ τε καὶ μυστηριώτιδες.

VII

CAP. Διαλέξεις δὲ τῷ Ἀπολλωνίῳ περὶ τῶν ἐκεῖ παρα-
πεσόντων ὁ Δάμια πλείους μὲν γενέσθαι φησίν, ἀξίας δὲ τοῦ ἀναγράψαι τάσδε καθημένων ποτὲ αὐτῶν ἐς τὸ Ηράκλειον ἀναγελάσας ὁ Μένιππος, ἀναμένοντο δὲ ἅρα τοῦ Νέρωνος, “τέ,” ἔφη, “τὸν γενναïον ἡγώμεθα; τίνας,” ἔφη, “ἐστεφανώσθαι τῶν 474
of Egypt does not permit me not to tell all I know. These pillars are ties between earth and ocean, and they were inscribed by Hercules in the house of the Fates, to prevent any discord arising between the elements, and to save their mutual affection for one another from violation."

VI

They tell also of how they sailed up the river Baetis, which throws no little light upon the nature of the ocean. For whenever it is high tide, the river in its course remounts towards its sources, because apparently a current of air drives it away from the sea. And the mainland of Baetica, after which this river is called, is the best by their account of any continent; for it is well furnished with cities and pastures, and the river in its course visits all the towns, and it is very highly cultivated with all sorts of crops; and it enjoys a climate similar to that of Attica in the autumn season when the mysteries are celebrated.

VII

The conversations which Apollonius held about things which met his eyes were, according to Damis, many in number, but the following he said deserve to be recorded. On one occasion they were sitting in the temple of Hercules and Menippus gave a laugh, for it happened that Nero had just come into his mind, "And what," he said, "are we to think of this splendid fellow? In which of the
Αγώνων; τοὺς δὲ βελτίστους "Ελληνας οὐ ἔχειν ὅλως γέλωτι φοιτάν ἐστὶ τὰς πανεργύρεις;" ο δὲ Ἀπολλώνιος, "ὡς μὲν ἐγώ," ἐφη, "Τελεσίνου ἡκονοῦν, δεδεῖν ὁ χρηστὸς Νέρων τὰς Ἡλείων μάστυγας· παρακελευομένων γὰρ αὐτῷ τῶν κολάκων νικᾶν τὰ Ὀλυμπία καὶ ἀνακηρύττειν τὴν Ῥώμην, "ἡν γε," ἐφη, "μὴ βασκήνωσιν Ἡλείωι, λέγονται γὰρ μαστυγοῦν καὶ φρονεῖν ὑπὲρ ἐμὲ," πολλὰ δὲ καὶ ἄλλα ἀνοητότερα τούτων προανεφώνησεν. ἐγὼ δὲ νικήσεων μὲν Νέρωνα ἐν Ὀλυμπία φημί, τίς γὰρ οὔτω θρασύς, ὡς ἐναντίαν θέσθαι; Ὀλυμπία δὲ οὐ νικήσεως, ἀπεινatisfactione τοῖς Ὀλυμπίοις τοῦ πέρυσι εἰσαντοῦ ὄντος, ἐκέλευσε τοὺς Ἡλείους Νέρων ἀναβαλέσθαι αὐτὰ ἐς τὴν ἑαυτοῦ ἐπιδημίαν, ὡς ἐκεῖνος μᾶλλον ἢ τῷ Διὶ θύσοντας· τραγῳδίαι δὲ ἐπαγγείλαι καὶ κιθαρῳδίαι ἀναράσιν, οὓς μὴ τεθατρών ἐστὶ μὴ σκηνὴ πρὸς τὰ τοιαύτα, στάδιον δὲ αὐτοφυὲς καὶ γυμνὰ πάντα, τὸν δὲ νικῶν, ἃ χρή ἐγκαλύπτεσθαι, καὶ τὴν Ἀὐγούστου τε καὶ Ἰουλίου σκευὴν ἰδίᾳ μεταμφιέννυσθαι τίνος τὴν Ἀμοβέως καὶ Τερπνοῦ, τί φήσεις; καὶ τὰ μὲν Κρέοντός τε καὶ Οἰδίποδος οὔτως ἔξακριβοῦν, ὡς δεδείναι, μὴ την λάβῃ ἀμαρτῶνθύρας ἢ στολῆς ἢ σκήπτρου, ἑαυτοῦ 476.
contests has he won wreaths of late? Don't you think that self-respecting Hellenes must shake with laughter when they are on their way to the festivals?" And Apollonius replied: "As I have heard from Telesinus, the worthy Nero is afraid of the whips of the Eleans; for when his flatterers urged him to win at Olympia and to proclaim Rome as the victor, he answered: 'Yes, if the Eleans will only not depreciate me, for they are said to use whips and to look down upon me.' And many worse bits of nonsense than this forecast fell from his lips. I however admit that Nero will conquer at Olympia, for who is bold enough to enter the lists against him? But I deny that he will win at the Olympic festival, because they are not keeping it at the right season. For custom requires that this should have been held last year, but Nero has ordered the Eleans to put it off until his own visit, in order that they may sacrifice to him rather than to Zeus. And it is said that he has announced a tragedy and a performance on the harp for people who have neither a theatre nor a stage for such entertainments, but only the stadium which nature has provided, and races which are all run by athletes stripped of their clothes. He however is going to take the prize for performances which he ought to have hidden in the dark, for he has thrown off the robes of Augustus and Julius and has dressed himself up in the garb of an Amoebeus and a Terpnus. What can you say of such a record? And then he betrays such a meticulous care in playing the part of Creon and Oedipus, that he is afraid of falling into some error, of coming in by the wrong door, or of wearing the wrong dress, of using the wrong sceptre; but he has so entirely forgotten his own dignity and that of
CAP. VII

ὡς ἀντὶ τοῦ νομοθετεῖν νόμους καὶ ἀγαρείων ἐξω θυρών, ἢν ἔσο κρῆ καθήσαται τὸν βασιλέα χρηματίζοντα ὑπὲρ γῆς καὶ θαλάττης; εἰςίν, ὁ Μένυππε, τραγῳδοὶ πλείους, ἡς οὖς Νέρων ἐσαύρον γράφει: τί οὖν; εἰ τις αὐτῶν, μετὰ τὸν Οινόμαν ή τὸν Κρέσφωντην ἀπέλθων τοῦ θεάτρου, μεστὸς οὕτω τοῦ προσωπείου γένοιτο, ὡς ἀρχεῖν μὲν ἐτέρων βουλεύσαι, τύραννον δὲ αὐτῶν ἤγεισθαι, τί καὶ φήσεις τούτων; ἃρ όμες ἐλλεβόρου δεισθαί καὶ φαρμακοποσίας, ὅπως τοὺς νοῦσ ἐκκαθαρίζει; εἰ δ' αὐτῶς ὁ τυραννεὺς ἐς τραγῳδοὺς καὶ τεχνίτας τὰ πράγματα ἐαυτοῦ ἀγω, λεαίνων τὴν φωνὴν καὶ δεδιώς τὸν Ἡλείουν ἢ τὸν Δελφοῦν, ἡ μὴ δεδιώς μέν, κακῶς δὲ οὕτως ὑποκρινόμενος τὴν ἕαυτο τέχνην, ὡς μὴ μαστυγώσεσθαι νομίζειν πρὸς τούτων, ὅπως αὐτῶς ἄρχειν τέτακται, τί τοὺς κακοδαιμονίας ἀνθρώπους ἐρείς ὑπὸ τοιοῦτος καθάρματι ζῶντας; τοῖς δὲ "Ελλησι τίνα ἡγῆ, ὁ Μένυππε; πότερα Ἑρέμην καταπιμπράντα ἡ Νέρωνα ἄδοντα; εἰ γὰρ ἐνθυμηθεῖς τὴν ἀγοράν, ἢν ἐς τὰς ἐκεῖνον ράδας ξυμφέροντο, καὶ ὡς ἐξωθοῦνται τῶν οἰκίων καὶ ως οὐκ ἔξεστι σπουδαίον οὐδὲν ἢ σκέψης ἢ ἀνθράποδοι αὐτοῖς πεπάσθαι, περὶ γυναικῶς τε καὶ παιδῶν ὡς δεινὰ πεῖσονται τὰς ἐπιρρήτους ἡδονᾶς ἕξ ἀπάσης οἰκίας ἐκλέγοντος τοῦ Νέρωνος, δίκαιος τε ὁς πολλαὶ ἀναφύσονται, καὶ τὰς μὲν ἅλλας ἕα, τὰς δὲ ἐπὶ τοὺς θεάτρους καὶ ταῖς ράδαις· οὐκ ἠλθες ἀκροασόμενος Νέρωνος, ἡ παρῆσθα μέν, ῥαθύμως

478
the Romans, that instead of carrying on the work of making laws, he has taken to singing, and strolls like a player outside the gates within which the Emperor ought to take his seat on his throne, deciding the fate of land and sea. There are, O Menippus, several troupes in which Nero has inscribed himself as an actor. What next? Supposing any one of these actors quitted the theatre after playing Oenomaus or Cersphontes, so full of his part as to want to rule others, and imagine himself to be a tyrant, what would you say of him? Surely you would recommend a dose of hellebore and the taking of drugs of a kind to clear the intellect? Well, here is the man himself who wields absolute power, throwing in his lot with actors and artists, cultivating a soft voice and trembling before the people of Elis or of Delphi; or if he does not tremble, yet misrepresenting his art so thoroughly as not to anticipate he will be whipped by the people over whom he has been set to rule. What will you say of the unhappy people who have to live under such a scum? And in what light do you think the Hellenes regard him? Is it as a Xerxes burning their houses down or as a Nero singing songs? Think of the supplies they have to collect for his songs, and how they are thrust out of their houses and forbidden to own a decent bit of furniture or slave. Think of how Nero picks out of every other house women and children, to gratify his infamous desires, and of the horrors they will suffer over them, of the crop of prosecutions which will be brought, and without dwelling upon the rest, just fix your attention upon those which will arise out of his theatrical and singing ambitions. This is what you hear: 'You did not come to listen to Nero,' or: 'You were
FLAVIUS PHILOSTRATUS

CAP. VII

δὲ ἡκροῶ, ἐγέλας, οὐκ ἐκρότησας, οὐκ ἔθυσας ὑπὲρ τῆς φωνῆς, ἦνα Πυθώδες λαμπροτέρα ἐλθοὺ πολλαὶ σοι δόξουι θεατῶν Ἰλιάδες περὶ τοὺς Ἑλλήνας εἶναι. τὸ γὰρ τετμήσεσθαι τὸν Ἰσθμὸν ἢ οὐ τετμήσεσθαι, τέμνεται δὲ, ὡς φασι, νῦν, πάλαι προύμαθον θεοῦ φήμαστος." ὑπολαβὼν οὖν ὁ Δάμις, "ἀλλ’ ἐμοιγε," ἔφη, "ο Ἀπολλώνιε, τὸ περὶ τὴν τομῆν ἐργὸν ὑπερφωνεῖν δοκεῖ τὰ Νέρωνος πάντα, ἢ γὰρ διάνοια ὀρᾶς, ὡς μεγάλη." "δοκεῖ μὲν," ἔφη, "κάμοι, ὁ Δάμι, τὸ δὲ ὠτελεί αὐτῆς διαβάλλει αὐτόν, ὡς ἀτελή μὲν ἔδοντα, ἀτελή δὲ ὁρύττοντα. τὰ τοι Ξέρξου ἀναληγόμενος ἐπαινῶ τὸν ἄνδρα, οὐχ ὅτι τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον ἔξευξεν, ἀλλ’ ὅτι διέβη αὐτόν, Νέρωνα δὲ οὔτε πλευσοῦμεν διὰ τὸν Ἰσθμὸν ὅρῳ οὔτε ἐς τέρμα τῆς ὀρυχῆς ἤδοντα, δοκεῖ δὲ μοι καὶ φόβου μεστὸς ἀναχωρήσαι τῆς Ἑλλάδος, εἰ μὴ ἡ ἄληθεια ἀπόλωλεν."

VIII

CAP. VIII

Ἀφικομένου δὲ τινος ἐς Γάδειρα μετὰ ταῦτα τῶν τούς ταχεῖς διαθέωντον δρόμους, καὶ κελεύοντος ευαγγέλια θύειν τρισολυμπιονίκην Νέρωνα ἠδοντας, τὰ μὲν Γάδειρα ξυνίει τῆς νίκης καὶ ὅτι ἐν Ἀρκαδίᾳ 480
present, but you listened to him without enthusiasm,' chap. vii.

'You laughed,' or 'You did not clap your hands,' or 'You have not offered a sacrifice in behalf of his voice nor prayed that it may be more splendid than ever at the Pythian festival.' You can imagine that the Greeks will endure whole Iliads of woe at these spectacles. For I have long ago learned by the revelation of heaven that the Isthmus will be cut through or will not be cut through, and just now, they say, it is being cut.' Here Damis took him up and said: 'As for myself, O Apollonius, I think this scheme of cutting through the Isthmus excels all other undertakings of Nero, for you yourself see how magnificent a project it is.' "I admit," he said, "that it is, O Damis; but it will go against him that he never could complete it, that just as he never finished his songs, so he never finished his digging. When I review the career of Xerxes, I am disposed to praise him not because he bridged the Hellespont, but because he got across it; but as for Nero, I perceive that he will neither sail his ships through the Isthmus, nor ever come to an end of his digging; and I believe, unless truth has wholly departed from among men, that he will retire from Hellas in a fit of panic.'

VIII

At this time a swift runner arrived at Gadeira, and ordered them to offer sacrifices for the good tidings, and to sing hymns in honour of Nero who had thrice won the prize at Olympia. In the city of Gadeira indeed they understood the meaning of the victory, and that there had been some famous contest in
CAP. VIII τις εὖ ἀγὸν εὐδόκιμος, ἐπειδὴ, ὡς εἶπον, ἐς τὰ Ἐλλήνων σπεῦδουσιν, αἱ δὲ πόλεις αἱ πρόσοικι τοῖς Γαδείροις οὐτε ἐγίγνωσκον ὃ τι εὖ τὰ Ὀλύμπια, οὐδὲ ὃ τι ἀγωνία ἡ ἀγὼν, οὐδὲ ἐφ᾽ ὃτῳ θύουσιν, ἂλλ᾽ ἀπήγγειε τὸς γελούς, δόξας πολέμου νίκην ἡγοῦμενοι ταῦτα καὶ ὅτι ὁ Νέρων ἥρηκοι τινὰς ἀνθρώπους Ὀλυμπίους· οὐδὲ γὰρ τραγῳδίας ποτὲ ἡ κιθαρῳδίας θεαταὶ ἐγεγόνεσαν.

IX

CAP. IX Τοῦς γοῦν οἰκοῦντας τὰ Ἰπόλα, πόλεις δὲ κάκεινη Βαυτική, φησίν ὁ Δάμιος παθεῖν τι πρὸς τραγῳδίας ὑποκριτήν, οὐ καὶ ἄξιον ἐπιμνησθήναι. θυνασών γὰρ τῶν πόλεων θαμᾶ ἐπὶ ταῖς νίκαις, ἐπειδὴ καὶ αἱ Πυθικαὶ ἡδὴ ἀπηγγέλλοντο, τραγῳδίας ὑποκριτῆς τῶν οὐκ ἄξιομένων ἀνταγωνίζεσθαι τῷ Νέρωνι ἐπηεί ταῖς ἐσπερίοις πόλεις ἁγείρων, καὶ τῇ τέχνῃ χρώμενος ἑυδοκίμει παρὰ τοῖς ἦττον βαρβάρους, πρῶτον μὲν ἐντὸ ὧ ήκειν παρ᾽ ἄνθρωπος, οὐ μῆπος τραγῳδίας ἦκουσαν, εἰτ᾽ ἐπειδὴ τὰς Νέρωνος μελῳδίας ἀκριβεῖσιν ἐφασκε. παρελθὼν δὲ ἐς τὰ Ἰπόλα φοβερὸς μὲν αὐτοῖς ἐφαίνετο καὶ ὃν ἐσιῶπα χρόνου ἐπὶ τῆς σκηνῆς, καὶ ὦρωντες οἱ ἀνθρώποι βαδίζοντα μὲν αὐτοῖς μέγα, κεχυτότα δὲ τοσοῦτον, ἐφεστῶτα δὲ ὀκρί-482
Arcadia; for, as I said before, the people of Gadeira affect Hellenic civilisation. But the cities in the neighbourhood of Gadeira neither knew what the Olympic festival was, nor what a contest nor an arena meant; nor did they understand what they were sacrificing for, but they indulged in the most ridiculous suppositions, and imagined that it was a victory in war that Nero had won and that he had taken captive some men called Olympians; for they had never been spectators either of a tragedy or of a harp-playing performance.

IX

Damis indeed speaks of the singular effect which a tragic actor produced upon the minds of the inhabitants of Ipola, which is a city of Bactria, and I think the story is worthy of being reproduced by me. The cities were multiplying their sacrifices in honour of the Emperor's victories, for those at the Pythian festival were already announced, when an actor of tragedy, who was one of those that had not ventured to contend for the prize against Nero, was on a strolling tour round the cities of the west, and by his histrionic talent he had won no small fame among the less barbarous of the populations, for two reasons, firstly because he found himself among people who had never before heard a tragedy, and secondly because he pretended exactly to reproduce the melodies of Nero. But when he appeared at Ipola, they showed some fear of him before he ever opened his lips upon the stage, and they shrank in dismay at his appearance when they
CAP. Βασιν οὖτος ὑψηλοὶς τερατώδης τε τὰ περὶ αὐτοῦ ἔσθήματα, οὐκ ἄφοβοι ἦσαν τού σχήματος, ἐπεὶ δὲ εξάρας τὴν φωνὴν γεγομόν ἐφθέγξατο, φυγή οἱ πλείστοι φῶνοντο, ὡσπερ ὑπὸ δαίμονος ἐμβοηθέντες. τοιαῦτα μὲν τὰ ἡθη τῶν ταύτη βαρβάρων καὶ οὔτως ἄρχαια.

Χ

CAP. Σπουδὴν δὲ ποιομένου τοῦ τῆς Βαυτικῆς ἐπιτροπεύοντος ἐσενουσίαν τῷ Ἀπολλωνίῳ ἔλθειν, ὁ μὲν ἁγιείς ἐφη τὰς ἡμοῦς τὰς ἑαυτοῦ φαίνεσθαι τοὺς μὴ φιλοσοφοῦσιν, ὅ δὲ προσέκειτο αὐτῶν τούτο· ἐπεὶ δὲ χρηστός τε εἶναι ἐλεγετο καὶ διαβεβλήμενος πρὸς τοὺς Νέρωνος μίμους, γράφει πρὸς αὐτὸν ἐπιστολὴν ὁ Ἀπολλώνιος, ἵν' ἐς τὰ Γάδειρα ἐλθοί, ὁ δὲ ἀφελῶν τὸν τῆς ἁρχῆς οὐκοῦ ξυν ὑλῆς καὶ ἑαυτῷ ἐπιτιθεοτάτους ἠλθεν. ἀσπασάμενοι δὲ ἀλλήλους καὶ μεταστησάμενοι τοὺς παροῦς, ὃ τι μὲν διελέξθησαν, οὐδεὶς οἶδε, τεκμαίρεται δὲ ὁ Δάμις ἐπὶ Νέρωνα ξυμβηκαὶ σφᾶς. τριῶν γὰρ ἡμερῶν ἡδίᾳ σπουδάσαντες, ὁ μὲν ἄπητε περιβαλων τὸν Ἀπολλώνιον, ὁ δὲ, ἕπρωσο,” ἐφῆ, “καὶ μέμνησο τοῦ Βίνδικος.” τί δὲ τοῦτο ἦν; ἑπὶ Νέρωνα ἐν Ἀχαίᾳ ἠδιντα τὰ ἔθνη τὰ ἐσπέρια λέγεται κινήσατι Βίνδιξ, ἅνὴρ οἰος ἐκτείμειν τὰς νευρὰς, ὡς Νέρων ἀμαθῶς ἐφάλλει, πρὸς γὰρ τὰ στρατόπεδα, οἷς ἐπετέτακτο, λόγον κατ' αὐτοῦ δυήθεν, ὡν ἐκ πάνω γενναίας φιλοσοφίας ἐπὶ τύραννον ἄν τις πνεύσειεν ἐφη γὰρ 484
LIFE OF APOLLONIUS, BOOK V

saw him striding across the stage, with his mouth all agape, mounted on buskins extra high, and clad in the most wonderful garments; but when he lifted up his voice and bellowed out loud, most of them took to their heels, as if they had a demon yelling at them. Such and so old-fashioned are the manners of the barbarians of that country.

X

The governor of Baetica was very anxious to have a conversation with Apollonius, and though the latter said that his conversation must seem tedious to any but philosophers, the other insisted in his demand. And as he was said to be a worthy person and to detest the mimes of Nero, Apollonius wrote to him a letter asking him to come to Gadeira; and he, divesting himself of all the pomp of authority, came with a few of his most intimate friends. They greeted one another, and no one knows what they said to one another in an interview from which they excluded the rest of the company; but Damis hazards the opinion that they formed a plot together against Nero. For after three days spent in private conversations, the governor went away, after embracing Apollonius, while the latter said: “Farewell, and do not forget Vindex.” Now what was the meaning of this? When Nero was singing in Achaea, Vindex is said to have stirred up against him the nations of the West, and he was a man quite capable of cutting out the strings which Nero so ignorantly twanged. For he addressed a speech, inspired by the loftiest sentiments which a man can feel against a tyrant, to the troops which he
Νέρωνα εἶναι πάντα μᾶλλον ἢ κιβαρφόδων καὶ κιβαρφόδων μᾶλλον ἢ βασιλέα. προφέρειν δὲ αὐτῷ μανίαν μὲν καὶ φιλοχρηματίαν καὶ ὁμότητα καὶ ἀσέλγειαν πᾶσαν, τὸ δὲ ὁμότατον τῶν ἐκείνου μὴ προφέρειν αὐτῷ· τὴν γὰρ μητέρα ἐν δίκη ἀπεκτονεύει, ἐπειδὴ τοιοῦτον ἔτεκε. ταῦτ᾽ οὖν ὡς ἔσται προγνώσκων ὁ Ἀπολλώνιος, ἐκνέταττε τῷ Βύνδικι ὥμορον ἄρχοντα, μονονουχὲ ὀπλα ὑπὲρ τῆς Ῥώμης τιθέμενος.

XI

Φλεγμαίνοντων δὲ τῶν περὶ τὴν ἔσπεραν, τρέπονται τὸ ἐντεῦθεν ἐπὶ Διβύνην καὶ Τυρρηνοῦς, καὶ τὰ μὲν πεζῇ βαδίζοντες, τὰ δὲ ἐπὶ πλοίων πορευόμενοι κατίσχουσιν ἐν Σικελίᾳ, οὗ τὸ Διλύβαιον. παραπλεύσαντες δὲ ἐπὶ Μεσσήνην τε καὶ πορθμόν, ἐνθα ὁ Τυρρηνὸς Ἀδρία ξυμβάλλων χαλεπὴν ἐργάζονται τὴν Χάρυβδιν, ἀκουσάτι φασίν, ὡς Νέρων μὲν πεφεύγοι, τεθυνότα δὲ Βύνδιξ, ἀπτούντο δὲ τῆς ἄρχῆς οἱ μὲν εὖ αὐτῆς Ῥώμης, οἱ δὲ ὁπόθεν τόχων τῶν ἐθνῶν. ἐρμένων δὲ αὐτῶν τῶν ἔταξον, οἱ προβηκοῦσιν ταῦτα καὶ ὅτου λοιπὸν ἢ ἄρχη ἐσούτο, "πολλῶν," εἶπε, "Θηβαίων." τὴν γὰρ ἰσχύν, ἢ πρὸς ὀλέγον Βιτέλιος τε καὶ Γάλβας καὶ Θων ἐχρήσαντο, Θηβαιοίς εἰκασεν, οἱ χρόνον κομιδῇ βραχὺν ἡχθησαν ἐσ τὰ τῶν Ελλήνων πράγματα.

486
commanded, and he declared in it that Nero was anything rather than a harpist, and a harpist rather than a sovereign. And he taxed him with madness and avarice and cruelty and wantonness of every kind, though he omitted to tax him with the cruellest of his crimes; for he said that he had quite rightly put to death his mother, because she had borne such a monster. Apollonius, forecasting how all this must end, had accordingly brought into line with Vindex the governor of a neighbouring province, and so all but took up arms himself in behalf of Rome.

XI

But as matters in the west were in such an inflamed condition Apollonius and his friends returned thence towards Libya and the Tyrrhenian land; and, partly on foot and partly by sea, they made their way to Sicily, where they stopped at Lilybaeum. Then they coasted along to Messina and to the Straits, where the junction of the Tyrrhenian Sea with the Adriatic gives rise to the dangers of Charybdis. Here they say they heard that Nero had taken to flight, though Vindex was dead; and that various claimants were snatching at the throne, some from Rome itself, and others from various countries. Now when his companions asked him what would be the issue of these events, and who would get possession, in the end, of the throne, he answered: "Many Thebans will have it." For he compared the pretenders, namely, Vitellius and Galba and Otho, in view of the short lease of power which they enjoyed, to Thebans; for it was only during a very short time that they held dominion over the Hellenic world.
"Οτι μὲν γὰρ τὰ τοιαύτα δαιμονία κινήσει προ-
εγγυμώσκε, καὶ ὅτι τοῖς γόητα τὸν ἄνδρα ἦγου-
μένους οὐχ ὑγιαίνει ὁ λόγος, δῆλοι μὲν καὶ τὰ
eἰρημένα, σκεψόμεθα δὲ κάκεινα· οἱ γόητες,
ήγουμαι δ’ αὐτοὺς ἐγὼ κακοδαμονεστάτους ἀνθ-
ρώτων, οἱ μὲν ἐσ βασάνους εἰδώλων χωροῦντες, οἱ
δ’ ἐσθεοίας βαρβάρους, οἱ δὲ ἐσ τὸ ἐπάσαλ τι ἢ
ἀλεύψαι, μεταποιεῖν φασί τὰ εἰμαρμένα, καὶ
πολλοὶ τούτων κατηγορίας ὑπαχθέντες τὰ
tοιαύτα ὁμολόγησαν σοφοὶ εἶναι. ὃ δὲ εἴπετο
μὲν τοῖς ἐκ Μοιρῶν, προούλεγε δὲ, ὡς ἀνάγκη
gενόταί αὐτά, προεγγύωσκε δὲ οὐ γοητεύων,
ἀλλ’ εὖ ὅν οἱ θεοὶ ἐφαίνον. ἤδη δὲ παρὰ τοῖς
Ἰνδοῖς τοὺς τρίποδας καὶ τοὺς οἰνοχόους καὶ ὅσα
αὐτόματα ἐσφοιτᾶν εἴπον, οὔθ’ ὅπως σοφίζωντο
αὐτά, ἢρετο, οὔτ’ ἐδείξθη μαθεῖν, ἀλλ’ ἐπήνει μὲν,
ζηλοῦν δ’ οὐκ ἦσιν.

'Αφικομένων δὲ αὐτῶν ἐς τὰς Συρακούσας γυνὴ
tῶν οὐκ ἄφανῶν τέρας ἀπεκύψειν, οἶνον οὕτω ἐμαι-
eύθη· τρεῖς γὰρ τῷ βρέφει κεφαλαί ἦσαν ἐξ οἰκεῖας
ἐκάστη δέρνης, τὰ δὲ ἐπ’ αὐταῖς ἔνως πάντα. οἱ
μὲν δὴ παχέως ἐξηγούμενοι τὴν Σικελίαν ἐφασαν,
τρινακρία γὰρ, ἀπολείσθαι, εἰ μὴ ὁμονοὶσειε τε
438
LIFE OF APOLLONIUS, BOOK V

XII

That he was enabled to make such forecasts by some divine impulse, and that it is no sound inference to infer, as some people do, that our hero was a wizard, is clear from what I have already said. But let us consider these facts: wizards, whom for my part I reckon to be the most unfortunate of mankind, claim to alter the course of destiny, by having recourse either to the torture of lost spirits or to barbaric sacrifices, or to certain incantations or anointings; and many of them when accused of such practices have admitted that they were adepts in such practices. But Apollonius submitted himself to the decrees of the Fates, and only foretold that things must come to pass; and his foreknowledge was gained not by wizardry, but from what the gods revealed to him. And when among the Indians he beheld their tripods and their dumb waiters and other automata, which I described as entering the room of their own accord, he did not ask how they were contrived, nor did he ask to be informed; he only praised them, but did not aspire to imitate them.

XIII

Now when they reached Syracuse a woman of a leading family was brought to bed of such a monster as never any woman was delivered of before; for her child had three heads, and each head had a neck of its own, but below them there was a single body. Of the vulgar and stupid interpretations of this prodigy, one was that it signified the impending ruin...
καὶ ξυμπνεύσειεν—ἐστασίαξον δὲ ἄρα πολλαὶ τῶν πόλεων πρὸς ἑαυτὸς τε καὶ πρὸς ἄλληλας καὶ τὸ ἐν κόσμῳ ζῆν ἀπῆν τῆς νήσου—οἱ δὲ ἐφασαν τὸν Τυφώ, πολυκέφαλον δὲ εἶναι, νεώτερα ἀπειλεῖν τῇ Σικελίᾳ, ὁ δὲ Ἀπολλώνιος, "ἵθι," ἐφη, "ὁ Δάμι, καὶ κάτιδε αὐτὸ, εἰ οὔτω ἔγγειται." ἐξέκειτο γὰρ δημοσίᾳ τοῖς τερατολογεῖν εἰδόσιν, ἀπαγγείλαντος δὲ τού Δάμιδος, ὡς τρικέφαλον εἶπ καὶ ἀρρεν, ξυναγαγὼν τοὺς ἑταίρους, "τρεῖς," ἐφη, "Ῥωμαιῶν αὐτοκράτορες, οὗς ἐγὼ πρώην Θηβαίους ἐφην, τελειώσει δὲ οὕδεις τὸ ἄρχειν, ἀλλ' οἱ μὲν ἐπ' αὐτῆς Ῥώμης, ὁ δὲ περὶ τὰ ὠμορα τῇ Ῥώμη δυνηθέντες ἀπολούνται, θάττων ἀποβαλόντες τὸ προσωπεῖον ἢ οἱ τῶν τραγωδῶν τύραννοι." καὶ ὁ λόγος αὐτικα ἐς φῶς ᾔδε. Γάλβας μὲν γὰρ ἐπ' αὐτῆς Ῥώμης ἀπέθανεν ἀγάμενος τῆς ἄρχῆς, ἀπέθανε δὲ καὶ Βιτέλιος ὀνειροπολήσας τὸ ἄρχειν, Ὁθων δὲ περὶ τοὺς ἑσπερίους Γαλάτας ἀποβανών οὐδὲ τάφου λαμπροῦ ἔτυχεν, ἀλλ' ᾠσπερ ἰδιώτης κεῖται. διέπτη δὲ ἡ τύχη ταῦτα ἐνε ἔτει.
of Sicily,—for it has three headlands,—unless the inhabitants composed their feuds and could live together in peace; for as a matter of fact several of the cities were at variance both with themselves and with one another, and such a thing as orderly life was unknown in the island. Another explanation was that Typho, a many-headed monster, was threatening Sicily with his violence. But Apollonius said: "Go, O Damis, and look if the child is really made up as they say." For the thing was exposed to public view for the miracle-mongers to exercise their ingenuity upon it. When Damis reported that it was a three-headed creature and of the male sex, Apollonius got together his companions and said: "It signifies three emperors of Rome, whom yesterday I called Thebans; and not one of them shall enjoy complete dominion, but two of them shall perish after holding sway in Rome itself, and the third after doing so in the countries bordering upon Rome; and they shall shuffle off their masks more quickly than if they were tragic actors playing the part of tyrant." And the truth of his statement was almost immediately revealed; for Galba died in Rome itself, just after he grasped the crown, and Vitellius died after only dreaming of the crown, and Otho died in Western Galatia, and was not even accorded a public funeral, but lies buried like any private person. And the whole episode was past and over within a single year.

XIV

Next they came to Catana, where is Mount Etna; and they say that they heard from the inhabitants of
CAP. XIV τοῦ Τυφώ δεδέσθαι ἐκεῖ καὶ πῦρ ἐξ αὐτοῦ ἀνίστασθαι, ὡς τύφει τὴν Ἀἰτνήν, αὐτοὶ δὲ ἐς πιθανωτέρους ἀφικέσθαι λόγους καὶ προσήκοντας τοῖς φιλοσοφοῦσιν. ἄρξαι δὲ αὐτῶν τὸν Ἀπολλώνιον ὡς ἐρόμενον τοὺς ἑταίρους, "ἐστι τι μυθολογία," "νῦν Δῆ," εἶπεν ὁ Μένιτππος, "ἡ γε οἱ ποιηταὶ ἐπαινοῦσι." "τὸν δὲ δὴ Ἀἰσώπον τῷ ἡγῇ;" "μυθολόγοιν," εἶπε, "καὶ λογοποιοῦν πάντα," "πότεροι δὲ σοφοὶ τῶν μύθων;" "οἱ τῶν ποιη-

τῶν," εἶπεν, "ἐπειδὴ ὡς γεγονότες ἦδονται." "οἱ δὲ δὴ Ἀἰσώπον τί;" "βάτραχοι," ἐφη, "καὶ ὅνοι καὶ λήροι γραυσίν οἴοι μασάζονται καὶ παιδίοις." "καὶ μὴν," ἐφη, "ἐμοί," ὁ Ἀπολλώνιος, "ἐπιτηδειότεροι πρὸς σοφίαν οἱ τοῦ Ἀἰσώπου φαίνονται: οἱ μὲν γὰρ περὶ τοὺς ἢρως, ὡς ποιητικὴ πάσα ἔχεται, καὶ διαφθείρουσι τοὺς ἀκρωμένους, ἐπειδὴ ἐρωτᾶς τε ἄτοπους οἱ ποιηταὶ ἐρμηνεύουσι καὶ ἀδὲλφῶν γάμους καὶ διαβολὰς ἐς θεούς καὶ βρώσεις παῖδων καὶ πανουργίας ἀνελευθέρους καὶ δικαίον, καὶ τὸ ὡς γεγονὸς αὐτῶν ἄγει καὶ τὸν ἑρώτα καὶ τὸν ζηλοτυποῦντα καὶ τὸν ἐπιθυμοῦντα πλούτειν ἡ τυραννεύειν ἐφ᾽ ἀπερ οἱ μῦθοι, Ἀἰσώπος δὲ ὑπὸ σοφίας πρῶτον μὲν οὐκ ἐς τὸ κοινὸν τῶν ταύτα ἄδοντων έαυτῶν κατέστησεν,
the city a story about Typho being bound on the spot and about fire rising from him, and this fire sends up the smoke of Etna; but they themselves came to more plausible conclusions and more in keeping with philosophy. And they say that Apollonius began the discussion by asking his companions: "Is there such a thing as mythology?" "Yes, by Zeus," answered Menippus, "and I mean by it that which furnishes poets with their themes." "What then do you think of Aesop?" "He is a mythologist and writer of fables and no more." "And which set of myths show any talent?" "Those of the poets," he answered, "because they are represented in the poems as having taken place." "And what then do you think of the stories of Aesop?" "Frogs," he answered, "and donkeys and nonsense only fit to be swallowed by old women and children." "And yet for my own part," said Apollonius, "I find them more conducive to wisdom than the others. For those others, of which all poetry is so fond, and which deal with heroes, positively destroy the souls of their hearers, because the poet relates stories of outlandish passion and of incestuous marriages, and repeats calumnies against the gods, of how they ate their own children, and committed crimes of meanness, and quarrelled with one another; and the affectation and pretence of reality leads passionate and jealous people and miserlike and ambitious persons to imitate the stories. Aesop on the other hand had in the first place the wisdom never to identify himself with those who put such stories into verse, but took a line

1 There is a pun in the Greek between Typho = Typhon and typho = to smoke.
CAP. Άλλ' ἐαυτοῦ τινα ὁδὸν ἐτράπετο, εἶτα, ὡσπερ οἱ τοῖς εὐτελεστέροις βρώμασι καλῶς ἐστιώντες, ἀπὸ σμικρῶν πραγμάτων διδάσκει μεγάλα, καὶ προθέμενος τὸν λόγον ἐπάγει αὐτῷ τὸ πρᾶττε ἢ μὴ πρᾶττε, εἶτα τοῦ φιλαλήθους μᾶλλον ἢ οἱ ποιηταὶ ἢπατο· οἱ μὲν γὰρ βιάζονται πιθανοὺς φαίνεσθαι τοὺς ἐαυτῶν λόγους, ὃς ἐστὶ ψευδής, πᾶς οἴδεν ὅτι, αὐτὸ τὸ μὴ περὶ ἀληθινῶν ἐρείν ἀληθεύει. καὶ ὁ μὲν ποιητὴς εἰπὼν τὸν ἐαυτοῦ λόγον καταλείπει τῷ ὑγιαίνοντι ἀκροατῇ βασανίζειν αὐτόν, εἰ εἴγενετο, ὃ δὲ εἰπὼν μὲν ψευδή λόγον, ἐπαγαγὼν δὲ νουθεσίαν, ὡσπερ ὃ Αἴσωπος, δείκνυσιν ὡς ἐς τὸ χρήσιμον τῆς ἀκροάσεως τῷ ψεύδει κέχρηται. χαρίεν δ' αὐτοῦ τὸ καὶ τὰ ἄλογα ἥδιων ἐργάζεσθαι καὶ σπουδῆς ἄξια τοῖς ἀνθρώποις, ἐκ παίδων γὰρ τοῖς λόγοις τούτοις ἐννοεῖνομενοι καὶ ὑπ' αὐτῶν ἐκυπηπωθέντες, δόξας ἀναλαμβάνομεν περὶ ἐκάστου τῶν ζῷων, τὰ μὲν ὡς βασιλικὰ εὐθή, τὰ δὲ ὡς εὐθήθη, τὰ δὲ ὡς κομψά, τὰ δὲ ὡς ἀκέραια, καὶ ὁ μὲν ποιητὴς εἰπὼν

πολλαὶ μορφαὶ τῶν δαιμονίων

ἡ τοιοῦτο τι ἐπιχορεύσας ἀπήλθεν, ὃ δὲ Αἴσωπος ἐπιχορηγοῦντας τῶν ἑαυτοῦ λόγου καταλύει τὴν ξυνοουσίαν ἔς ὁ προφθετο.

1 Eurip. Alcestis, last line.
of his own; and in the second, like those who can dine well off the plainest dishes, he made use of humble incidents to teach great truths, and after telling a story he adds to it the advice to do a thing or not to do it. Then, too, he was really more attached to truth than the poets are; for the latter do violence to their own stories in order to make them probable; but he by announcing a story which everyone knows not to be true, told the truth by the very fact that he did not claim to be relating real events. And the poet, after telling his story, leaves a healthy-minded reader cudgelling his brains to know whether it really happened; whereas one who, like Aesop, tells a story which is false and does not pretend to be anything else, merely investing it with a good moral, shows that he has made use of the falsehood merely for its utility to his audience. And there is another charm about him, namely, that he puts animals in a pleasing light and makes them interesting to mankind. For after being brought up from childhood with these stories, and after being as it were nursed by them from babyhood, we acquire certain opinions of the several animals and think of some of them as royal animals, of others as silly, of others as witty, of others as innocent. And whereas the poet, after telling us that there are 'many forms of heavenly visitation' or something of the kind, dismisses his chorus and departs, Aesop adds an oracle to his story, and dismisses his hearers just as they reach the conclusion he wished to lead them up to.
"And as for myself, O Menippus, my mother taught me a story about the wisdom of Aesop when I was a mere child, and told me that he was once a shepherd, and was tending his flocks hard by a temple of Hermes, and that he was a passionate lover of wisdom and prayed to Hermes that he might receive it. Many other people, she said, also resorted to the temple of Hermes asking for the same gift, and one of them would hang on the altar gold, another silver, another a herald’s wand of ivory, and others other rich presents of the kind. Now Aesop, she said, was not in a position to own any of these things; but he saved up what he had, and poured a libation of as much milk as a sheep would give at one milking in honour of Hermes, and brought a honeycomb and laid it on the altar, big enough to fill the hand, and he thought of regaling the god with myrtle berries, or perhaps by laying just a few roses or violets at the altar. ‘For,’ said he, ‘would you, O Hermes, have me weave crowns for you and neglect my sheep?’ Now when on the appointed day they arrived for the distribution of the gifts of wisdom, Hermes as the god of wisdom and eloquence and also of rewards, said to him who, as you may well suppose, had made the biggest offering: ‘Here is philosophy for you’; and to him who had made the next handsomest present, he said: ‘Do you take your place among the orators’; and to others he said: ‘You shall have the gift of astronomy or you shall be a musician, or you shall be an epic poet and write in heroic metre, or you shall
καίτοι λογιώτατος ὄν, κατανάλωσεν ἄκων ἄπαντα τὰ τῆς φιλοσοφίας μέρη, καὶ ἐλαθεν ἑαυτὸν ἐκπεσόν τοῦ Ἀϊσώπου, ἐνυμείται τὰς "Ὤρας, ὥστε αὐτὸς ἐν κορυφαίς τοῦ Ὀλυμποῦ ἐτράφη, ὡς ἐν σπαργάνοις ποτὲ αὐτῷ ὑπὸ μῦθον διελθούσαν περὶ τῆς βοῶς, ὤν διελέχθη τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ ἡ βοῶς ὑπὲρ ἑαυτῆς τε καὶ τῆς γῆς, ἐς ἔρωτα αὐτοῦ τῶν τοῦ Ἀπόλλωνος βοῶν κατέστησαν, καὶ ἔδωσεν ἐντεῦθεν τὴν μυθολογίαν τῷ Ἀἰσώπῳ, λοιπὴν ἐν σοφίας οἰκφυς οὕσαν, "ἐχε," εὐποῦν, "ἡ πρῶτα ἡμαθοῦν," αἰ μὲν δὴ πολλαὶ μορφαὶ τῆς τέχνης ἐνθέντε ἀφίκοντο τῷ Ἀἰσώπῳ, καὶ τοιώδε ἀπέβη τὸ τῆς μυθολογίας πρᾶγμα.

"Ἰσως δ’ ἀνόητον ἔπαθον· ἐπιστρέψαι γάρ ὑμᾶς διανοθεῖς ἐς λόγους φυσικωτέρους τε καὶ ἀληθετέρους ὅν οἱ πολλοὶ περὶ τῆς Ἀθηνῆς ἄδοουσιν, αὐτὸς ἐς ἐπαίων μύθων ἀπηνέχθην, οὐ μὴν ἄχαρις ἢ ἐκβολή τοῦ λόγου γέγονεν· ὅ γάρ μῦθος, ὅν παρατούμεθα, οὐ τῶν Ἀἰσώπου λόγων ἔστιν, ἀλλὰ τῶν δραματικωτέρων καὶ ὁ οἱ ποιηταὶ θρυλοὺσιν· ἔκεινοι μὲν γὰρ Τυφώ τινα ἡ Ἐγκέλαδος δεδέσθαι φασίν ὑπὸ τῷ ὁρεῖ καὶ δυσθανατοῦντα ἀσθμαίνειν τὸ πῦρ τούτο, ἐγὼ δὲ γίγαντας

498
be a writer of iambics.’ Now although he was a most wise and accomplished god he exhausted, not meaning to do so, all the various departments of wisdom, and then found that he had quite forgotten Aesop. Thereupon he remembered the Hours, by whom he himself had been nurtured on the peaks of Olympus, and bethought him of how once, when he was still in swaddling clothes, they had told him a story about the cow, which had a conversation with the man about herself and about the earth, and so set him aflame after the cows of Apollo. Accordingly he forthwith bestowed upon Aesop the art of fable called mythology, for that was all that was left in the house of wisdom, and said: ‘Do you keep what was the first thing I learnt myself.’ Aesop then acquired the various forms of his art from that source, and the issue was such as we see in the matter of mythology.

XVI

‘Perhaps I have done a foolish thing,” went on Apollonius, “for it was my intention to recall you to more scientific and truer explanations than the poetical myths given by the vulgar of Etna; and I have let myself be drawn into a eulogy of myths. However, the digression has not been without a charm of its own, for the myth which we repudiate is not one of Aesop’s stories, but belongs to the class of dramatic stories which fill the mouths of our poets. For they say that a certain Typho or Enceladus lies bound under the mountain, and in his death agony breathes out this fire that we see. Now I admit that
CAP. μὲν γεγονέναι φημή, καὶ πολλαχοῦ τῆς γῆς ἀναδείκνυσθαι τοιαύτη σῶματα ῥαγέντων τῶν τάφων, οὐ μὴν ἐσ ἀγώνα ἐλθεῖν τοῖς θεοῖς, ἀλλὰ ὑβρίσαι μὲν τάχα ἐσ τοὺς νεῶς αὐτῶν καὶ τὰ ἔθη, οὐρανῷ δὲ ἐπιπηδήσαι καὶ μὴ ξυγχωρεῖν τοῖς θεοῖς ἐπὶ αὐτοῦ εἶναι, μανία μὲν λέγειν, μανία δὲ οἶεσθαι. καὶ μηδὲ ἐκεῖνος ὁ λόγος καίτοι δοκῶν εὐφημότερος εἶναι τιμάσθω, ὡς Ἡφαίστῳ μέλει τοῦ χαλκεῖν ἐν τῇ Λείτυῃ, καὶ κτυπεῖται τις ἑνταῦθα ὑπ’ αὐτοῦ ἄκμων, πολλὰ γὰρ καὶ ἄλλα ὅρη πολλαχοῦ τῆς γῆς ἔμπυρα καὶ ὁμ ἅν φθάνωμεν ἐπιφημίζοντες αὐτοῖς γίγαντας καὶ Ἡφαίστους.

XVII

CAP. "Τὰς οὖν ἡ τῶν τοιῶν ὀρῶν αἰτία; γῆ κρᾶσιν ἁσφάλτου καὶ θείου παρεχομένη τῷφεται μὲν καὶ παρ’ ἑαυτῆς φύσει, πῦρ δ’ οὖπω ἐκδίδωσιν, εἰ δὲ σημαγγώδης τὰχοι καὶ ὑποδράμοι αὐτὴν πνεύμα, φρυκτὸν ἥδη αἴρει. πλεονεκτήσασα δὲ ἡ φλόξ, ὡσπερ τὸ ὕδωρ, ἀπορρεῖ τῶν ὀρῶν καὶ ἐς τὰ πεδία ἐκχείται, χωρεῖ τε ἐπὶ θάλατταν πῦρ ἄθρόου ἐκβολὰς ποιούμενον, οἷα τῶν ποταμῶν εἰσὶ. χῶρος δ’ Ἔυσεβῶν, περὶ οὖς τὸ πῦρ ἔρρη, λεγέσθω μὲν κάνταῦθά τις, ἡγόμεθα δὲ τοῖς ὅσια πράττουσι.
giants have existed, and that gigantic bodies are revealed all over earth when tombs are broken open; nevertheless I deny that they ever came into conflict with the gods; at the most they violated their temples and statues, and to suppose that they scaled the heaven and chased away the gods therefrom,—this it is madness to relate and madness to believe. Nor can I any more respect that other story, though it is more reverent in its tone, to the effect that Hephaestus attends to his forge in Etna, and that there is there an anvil on which he smites with his hammer; for there are many other mountains all over the earth that are on fire, and yet we should never be so rash as to assign to them giants and gods like Hephaestus.

XVII

"What then is the explanation of such mountains? It is this: the earth by affording a mixture of asphalt and pitch, begins to smoke of its own nature, but it does not yet belch out fire; if however it be cavernous and hollow and there be a spirit or force circulating underneath it, it at once sends up into the air as it were a torch; this flame gathers force, and gets hold of all around, and then like water it streams off the mountains and flows out into the plains, and the mass of fire reaches the sea, forming mouths, out of which it issues, like the mouths of rivers. And as for the place of the Pious Ones, around whom the fire flowed, we will allow that such exists—even here; but at the same time let us not forget that the whole earth affords secure ground
FLAVIUS PHILOSTRATUS

CAP. XVII  γῆς μὲν πᾶσαν ἀσφαλῆ χώρον εἶναι, θάλατταν δ' εὑπορον οὖ πλέουσι μόνου, ἀλλὰ καὶ νεῖν πειρωμένους. ἀεὶ γὰρ τοὺς λόγους ἀνέπαυεν ἐς τὰ χρηστὰ τῶν παραγγελμάτων.

XVIII

CAP. XVIII  Ἐμφιλοσοφήσας δὲ τῇ Σικελίᾳ χρόνου, ὃς ἀποχρώσαν αὐτῷ σπουδὴν εἶχεν, ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα ἐκομίζετο περὶ ἀρκτούρου ἐπιτολάς. ἀλὺπον δὲ τοῦ πλοῦ γενομένου κατασχῶν ἐς Δευκάδα, "ἀποβώμεν," ἔφη, "τῆς νεως ταύτης, οὐ γὰρ λόγον αὐτῇ ἐς Ἀχαίαι πλεύσαι." προσέχοντο δὲ οὐδενὸς τῷ λόγῳ πλὴν τῶν γνωσκόντων τῶν ἀνδρά, αὐτὸς μὲν ἐπὶ Δευκαδίας νεὼς ὡμοί τοῖς βουλομένοις ἐμπλεῖν ἐς Δέχαιον κατέσχεν, ἡ δὲ ναῦς ἡ Συρακούσα κατέδυ ἐσπλέουσα τὸν Κρίσαιον κόλπον.

XIX

CAP. XIX  Μυθεῖς δ' Ἀθήνησιν, ἐμύει δ' αὐτὸν ἱεροφάντης, διν αὐτὸς τῷ προτέρῳ ἐπεμαντεύσατο, ἐνέτυχε καὶ Δημητρίῳ τῷ φιλοσόφῳ, μετὰ γὰρ τὸ Νέρωνος βαλανεῖν καὶ ἄ επ' αὐτῷ ἐπιπε, διητῆτο Ἀθήνησιν ὁ Δημητρίος οὐτὸς γενναίως, ὡς μηδὲ τὸν χρόνο, διὸ Νέρων περὶ τοὺς ἀγώνας ὠβριζεν, ἐξελθείν τῆς Ἑλλάδος. ἐκεῖνος καὶ Μουσοῦσφ ἐφασκεν ἐντευχηκέναι περὶ τὸν Ἰσθμὸν δεδεμένῳ τε καὶ κεκε-502
for the doers of holiness, and that the sea is safely CHAP. 
traversed not only by people in ships but even by people attempting to swim.” For in this way he continually ended up his discourses with useful and pious exhortations.

XVIII

He stayed in Sicily and taught philosophy there as long as he had sufficient interest in doing so, and then repaired to Greece about the rising of Arcturus. After a pleasant sail he arrived at Leucas, where he said: “Let us get out of this ship, for it is better not to continue in it our voyage to Achaea.” No one took any notice of the utterance except those who knew the sage well, but he himself together with those who desired to make the voyage with him embarked on a Leucadian ship, and reached the port of Lechaeum; meanwhile the Syracusan ship sank as it entered the Crisaeian Gulf.

XIX

At Athens he was initiated and by the same CHAP. XIX 
hiernphant of whom he had delivered a prophecy to his predecessor; here he met Demetrius the philo-

sopher, for after the episode of Nero's bath and of his speech about it, Demetrius continued to live at Athens, with such noble courage that he did not quit Greece even during the period when Nero was outraging Greece over the games. Demetrius said that he had fallen in with Musonius at the Isthmus,
CAP. XIX
Λευσμένοι ὁρύττειν, καὶ αὐτὸς μὲν ἐπευφημίζοι
tὰ εἰκότα, τὸν δὲ ἔχεσθαι τῆς σμινύης καὶ ἐρρω-
μένως τῇ γῇ ἐμβάλλειν, ἀνακύψαντα δὲ, “Ἀντῶ
σε,” φάναι, “ὁ Δημήτριε, τὸν Ἰσθμὸν ὀρύττων τῇ
Ἐλλάδι; εἰ δὲ καὶ κιθαρῳδοῦντά με εἴδες, ὡσπερ
Νέρωνα, τί ἄν ἐπάθης;” καὶ ἔσθω τὰ Μουσωνίου
πλείον ὄντα καὶ θαυμασιώτερα, ὡς μὴ δοκοῦν
θρασύνεσθαι πρὸς τὸν ἀμελῶς αὐτὰ εἰπόντα.

CAP. XX
Χειμᾶσας δὲ ὁ Ἅπολλώνιος ἐν τοῖς Ἐλληνικοῖς
ἰεροῖς πᾶσιν εἴχετο τῆς ἐπ’ Ἀιγύπτου ὅδοῦ περὶ
ἐαρ, πολλὰ μὲν ἐπιπλήξας, πολλὰ δὲ συμβου-
λεύσας ταῖς πόλεσι, πολλῶν δὲ ἐς ἐπαίνον κατα-
στάς, οὔδὲ γὰρ ἐπαίνον ἀπείχετο, ὅποτε τὶ ὑγίὸς
πράσσοιτο, κατεβᾶς δὲ ἐς Πειραιᾶ ναῦς μὲν τῖς
όρμει πρὸς ἱστίοις οὔσα καὶ ἐς Ἰωνίαν ἀφήσουσα,
ὁ δὲ ἐμπορος οὐ ξυνεχόμει ἐμβαίνειν, ἰδιόστολοι
γὰρ αὐτὴν ἄγειν. ἐρομένου δὲ τοῦ Ἅπολλώνιου,
“τίς ὁ φόρτος;” “θεῶν,” ἔφη, “ἀγάλματα ἀπάγω
ἐς Ἰωνίαν, τὰ μὲν χρυσοῦ καὶ λίθου, τὰ δὲ ἐλέ-
φαντος καὶ χρυσοῦ.” “Ιδρυσόμενος ἢ τί;” “ἀπο-
δωσόμενος,” ἔφη, “τοῖς βουλομένοις ἱδρύεσθαι.”
“δέδιασ οὖν, ὦ λήστε, μὴ συλήσωμεν τὰ ἀγάλ-
ματα ἐν τῇ νη,” “οὐ τούτο,” ἔφη, “δέδια, τὸ
504
where he was fettered and under orders to dig; he \textit{CHAP. XIX} consoled him as best he could with better hopes for the future, but Musonius took his spade and stoutly dug it into the earth, and then looking up, said: "You are distressed, Demetrius, to see me digging through the Isthmus for Greece; but if you saw me playing the harp like Nero, what would you feel then?" But I must pass over the fortunes of Musonius, though they were many and remarkable, else I shall seem impertinent like one who has carelessly repeated them.

\textbf{XX}

\textit{Apollonius} spent the winter in various Hellenic temples, and towards spring he embarked on the road for Egypt, after administering many rebukes indeed, yet giving much good counsel to the cities, many of which won his approval, for he never refused praise when anything was done in a right and sensible way. When he descended to the Piraeus, he found a ship riding there with its sails set, just about to start for Ionia; but the owner would not allow him to embark, for he wished to go on a private cruise. Apollonius asked him what his freight consisted of. "Of gods," he replied, "whose images I am exporting to Ionia, some made of gold and stone, and others of ivory and gold." "And are you going to dedicate them or what?" "I am going to sell them," he replied, "to those who desire to dedicate them." "Then you are afraid, my most excellent man, lest we should steal your images on board ship?" "I am not afraid of that," he answered, "but I do not think .

505
CAP. XX

dè πλείοσι ξυμπλείν αυτά καὶ ὀμιλίας ἀναπίμπλασθαι φαύλου διαίτης τε, ὀπόσῃ ναυτική, δεινὸν ἥγοῦμαι. “καὶ μήν, ὃ θελτίστε,” εἶπε, “δόκεις γὰρ μοι τὰς Ἀθηναίως εἶναι, τὰς ναῦς, αἷς ἐπὶ τοὺς βαρβάρους ἔχρησασθε, καὶ τοι ναυτικῆς ἀταξίας ἐμπεπλησμένας, ἐνέβαλον οἱ θεοὶ ἐκὼ ὑμῶν καὶ οὐκ ἔστιν ὑψί οὐκ ὑμῶν χράνεσθαι, σὺ δὲ ἀμαθῶς οὕτως ἀποθῇ τῆς νεῶς φιλοσόφους ἀνδρᾶς, οἷς μάλιστα οἱ θεοὶ χαίροντοι, καὶ ταύτα ἐμπορίαν τοὺς θεοὺς πεποιημένος; ἢ δὲ ἀγαλματοποιία ἢ ἀρχαία οὐ τούτῳ ἔπραττεν, οὐδὲ περιῆσαν τας πόλεις ἀποδεδομένου τοὺς θεοὺς, ἀλλ' ἀπάγουσα μόνον τὰς αὐτῶν χεῖρας καὶ ὅργανα λιθουργᾶ καὶ ἐλεφάντουργα, ὅπην τε παρατίθεμενοι ἄργον, έν αὐτοῖς τοῖς λεροί τὰς δημοουργίας ἑποιοῦντο, σὺ δ' ὄσπερ τὰ Ἱρκανικά τε καὶ Ἑκυθικά, ἀπείγον δὲ εἰπεῖν τίνα, οὕτω τοὺς θεοὺς ἐσ τοὺς λεμένας τε καὶ τὰς ἀγορὰς ἄγων οὕδεν ὀλεῖ ἀσεβὲς πράττειν; καὶ μὴν καὶ σπερμολογοῦσιν ἕνιοι τῶν ἀνθρώπων, ἔξαψαμενοι τί Δήμητρος ἢ Διονύσου ἀγαλμα, καὶ τρέφεσθαι φασιν ὑπὸ τῶν θεῶν οὕς φέρουσι, τὸ δ' αὐτοὺς σιτείσθαι τοὺς θεοὺς καὶ μὴ ἐμπίπλασθαι τούτου, δεινῆς ἐμπορίας, εἴποιμι δ' ἀν καὶ ἀνοίας, εἰ μηδὲν ἐκ τούτου δέδοικας.” τοιαῦτα ἐπιπλήξας ἐπὶ νεῶς ἐτέρας ἐπλευ.
it proper that they should have to share the voyage with so many people and be defiled by such bad company as you get on board ship." "And may I remind you, most worthy man," answered Apollonius, "for you appear to me to be an Athenian, that on the ships which your countrymen employed against the barbarians, although they were full of a disorderly naval crowd, the gods embarked along with them, yet had no suspicion of being polluted thereby; you however in your gross ignorance drive men who are lovers of wisdom out of your ship, in whose company as in that of none others the gods delight, and this although you are trafficking in the gods? But the image-makers of old behaved not in this way, nor did they go round the cities selling their gods. All they did was to export their own hands and their tools for working stone and ivory; and they provided the raw materials and plied their handicraft in the temples themselves; but you are leading the gods into harbours and market places just as if they were wares of the Hyrcanians and of the Scythians—far be it from me to name these—and do you think you are doing no impiety? It is true that there are babbling buffoons who hang upon their persons images of Demeter or Dionysus, and pretend that they are nurtured by the gods they carry; but as for feeding on the gods themselves as you do, without ever being surfeited on this diet, that is a horrible commerce and one, I should say, savouring of unmanliness, even if you have no misgivings of your own about the consequences." Having administered this rebuke he took his passage on another ship.

1 Probably temple slaves or prostitutes.
LIFE OF APOLLONIUS, BOOK V

XXI

And when he had sailed as far as Chios, without even setting foot on the shore, he leapt across into another ship hard by, which was advertised to go to Rhodes; and without a word his companions jumped after him, for it was an essential part of their philosophic discipline to imitate his every word and action. With a favourable wind he made the passage and held the following conversation in Rhodes. As he approached the image of the Colossus, Damis asked him, if he thought anything could be greater than that; and he replied: “Yes, a man who loves wisdom in a sound and innocent spirit.” At that time Canus was living in Rhodes, who was esteemed to be the best of all flute-players of his age. He therefore called him and said: “What is the business of a flute-player?” “To do,” replied the other, “everything which his audience wants him to.” “Well, but many,” replied Apollonius, “in the audience want to be rich rather than to hear a flute played; I gather then that when you find them desiring this, namely to be rich, you turn them into rich men.” “Not at all,” replied the other, “though I would like to do so.” “Well, then, perhaps you make the young people in your audience good-looking? For all who are still enjoying youth wish to be handsome.” “Nor that either,” replied the other, “although I can play many an air of Aphrodite on my instrument.” “What then is it,” said Apollonius, “which you think your audience want?” “Why, what else,” replied Canus, “except that the mourner
CAP. "ἡ τὸν λυποῦμενον μὲν κοιμᾶεσθαι αὐτῷ τὴν λύπην ὑπὸ τοῦ αὐλοῦ, τὸν δὲ χαίροντα ἱλαρώτερον ἐαυτοῦ γίγνεσθαι, τὸν δὲ ἔρωτα θερμότερον, τὸν δὲ φιλοθύτην ἐνθεώτερον τε καὶ ὑμνώδη;" "τοῦτο οὖν," ἔφη, "ὁ Κάνε, πότερον αὐτὸς ἐργάζεται ὁ αὐλὸς διὰ τὸ χρυσοῦ τε καὶ ὀρειχάλκου καὶ ἐλάφων κυήμης Ἴνυγκείσθαι, οἱ δὲ καὶ ὄνων, ἢ ἔτερον ἐστιν, θαῦτα δύναται;" "ἔτερον," ἔφη, "ὁ Ἀπολλώνιος. ἡ γὰρ μουσικὴ καὶ οἱ τρόποι καὶ τὸ ἀναμιξκαὶ τὸ εὐμετάβολον τῆς αὐλῆσεως καὶ τὰ τῶν ἁρμονιών ἡθη, ταῦτα τοὺς ἀκροσωμένους ἄρμοττει καὶ τὰς ψυχὰς ἐργάζεται σφῶν, ὅποιας βούλονται." "ξυνήκα," ἔφη, "ὁ Κάνε, ὁ τι σοι ἡ τέχνη πράττει; τὸ γὰρ ποικίλου αὐτῆς καὶ τὸ ἐς πάντας τρόπους, τοῦτο ἐξασκεῖς τε καὶ παρέχεις τοὺς παρὰ σὲ φοιτῶσιν. ἔμοι δὲ πρὸς τοὺς ὑπὸ σοῦ εἰρημένους καὶ ἔτερων δοκεῖ ὁ αὐλὸς δεῖσθαι; τῆς τε εὐπνοίας καὶ τῆς εὐστομίας καὶ τοῦ εὐχειρα ἐίναι τὸν αὐλοῦντα, ἔστι δὲ εὐπνοία μέν, ἢ πορὸν καὶ λευκὸν ἢ τὸ πνεῦμα καὶ μὴ ἑπικτυτή ἢ φάρυγξ, τούτι γὰρ ἐνίκη φθόγγο φαυνόσφω, εὐστομία δὲ, ἢ τὰ χείλη ἐνθέμενα τῆς τοῦ αὐλοῦ γλώτταν μὴ πιμπραμένου τοῦ προσώπου αὐλῆγ, τὸν δὲ εὐχειρα αὐλητήν πολλοῦ ἢγούμαι ἂξιον, ἢ μήτε ὁ καρπὸς ἀπαγορεύτως ἀνακλώμενος μήτε οἱ δάκτυλοι βραδεῖς ὅσιν ἐπιπέτεσθαι τοῖς φθόγγοις, καὶ γὰρ τὸ ταχέως μεταβάλλειν ἐκ τρόπου ἐς τρόπον περὶ τοὺς εὐχειράς ἢστι μᾶλλον. εἰ δὴ ταῦτα πάντα 510
may have his sorrow lulled to sleep by the flute, and that they that rejoice may have their cheerfulness enhanced, and the lover may wax warmer in his passion, and that the lover of sacrifice may become more inspired and full of sacred song?" "This then," he said, "O Canus, would you allow to be the effect of the flute itself, because it is constructed of gold or brass and of the shin of a stag, or perhaps of the shin of a donkey, or is it something else which has these effects?" "It is something else," he replied, "O Apollonius; for the music and the airs and the blending of strains and the easy variations of the flute and the characters of the harmonics, it is all this that composes the souls of listeners and brings them to such a state of contentment as they want." "I understand," he replied, "O Canus, what it is that your art performs; for you cultivate and exhibit to those who come to hear you the changefulness of your music and the variety of its modes. But as for myself, I think that your flute wants other resources in addition to those you have mentioned, namely plenty of breath, and a right use of the lips, and manual skill on the part of the player; and facility of breath consists in its being clear and distinct, unmarred by any husky click in the throat, for that would rob the sound of its musical character. And facility with the lips consists in their taking in the reed of the flute and playing without blowing out the cheeks; and manual skill I consider very important, for the wrist must not weary from being bent, nor must the fingers be slow in fluttering over the notes, and manual skill is especially shown in the swift transition from mode to mode. If then you have
CAP. XXI παρέχεις, θαρρῶν αὖλει, ὁ Κάνε, μετὰ σοῦ γὰρ ἡ Εὐτέρπη ἐσται."

XXII


"χρημάτων δ'," ἔφη, "ὁ μειράκιον, ἀμείωνοι φύλαξ πότερον ο πεπαιδευμένος ἐσται ἢ ὁ ἀπαίδευτος;" ἐπεὶ δὲ ἐσιώπησε, "δοκεῖς μοι," εἶπε, "μειράκιον, οὐ σὺ τὴν οἰκίαν, ἀλλὰ σὲ τὴν σου ἐκτήσθαι. ἐγὼ δὲ ἐς ἱερὸν παρελθὼν πολλῷ ἄν ἢδιον ἐν αὐτῷ μικρῷ ὄντι ἄγαλμα ἐλέφαντός τε καὶ χρυσοῦ ἱδοιμί ἢ ἐν μεγάλῳ κεραμεύσων τε καὶ φαύλον." 512
LIFE OF APOLLONIUS, BOOK V

all these facilities, you may play with confidence, CHAP. O Canus, for the Muse Euterpe will be with XXI you."

XXII

It happened also that a young man was building CHAP. XXII a house in Rhodes who was a nouvelle riche without Rebukes any education, and he collected in his house rare rich upstart pictures and gems from different countries. Apollonius then asked him how much money he had spent upon teachers and on education. "Not a farthing," he replied. "And how much upon your house?" "Twelve talents," he replied, "and I mean to spend as much again upon it." "And what," said the other, "is the good of your house to you?" "Why, as a residence, it is splendidly suited to my bodily needs, for there are colonnades in it and groves, and I shall seldom need to walk out into the market place, but people will come in and talk to me with all the more pleasure, just as if they were visiting a temple." "And," said Apollonius, "are men to be valued more for themselves or for their belongings?" "For their wealth," said the other, "for wealth has the most influence." "And," said Apollonius, "my good youth, which is the best able to keep his money, an educated person or an uneducated?" And as the other made no answer, he added: "My good boy, it seems to me that it is not you that own the house, but the house that owns you. As for myself I would far rather enter a temple, no matter how small, and behold in it a statue of ivory and gold, than behold one of pottery and bad workmanship in a vastly larger one."

ΤΟΥΛΑΔΕ ΜΕΝ ΑΥΤΟΥ ΤΑ ΕΝ ΤΗ ‘ΡΩΘ, ΤΑ ΔΕ ΕΝ ΤΗ ‘ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΙΑ, ἙΠΕΙΔΗ ἙΣΕΠΛΕΥΣΕΝ. Ἡ ‘ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΙΑ ΚΑΙ ἈΠΟΝΤΟΣ ΜΕΝ ΑΥΤΟΥ ΗΡΑ, ΚΑΙ ἘΠΟΘΟΥΝ ΤΟΝ ‘ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΟΝ, ὩΣ ΕΙΣ ΕΝΑ, ΚΑΙ Η ΑΙΓΥΠΤΟΣ ΔΕ Η ΑΝΩ ΜΕΣΤΟΙ ΘΕΟΛΟΓΙΑΙ ΟΝΤΕΣ ΚΑΙ ΦΟΥΤΗΣΑΙ ΑΥΤΟΝ ἘΣ ΤΑ ΗΘΗ ΤΑ ΑΥΤΩΝ ΗῌΧΟΝΤΟ, ἌΤΕ ΓΑΡ ΠΟΛΛΩΝ ΑΦΙΚΝΟΥ- ΜΕΝΟΝ ΜΕΝ ἘΝΘΕΝΔΕ ΕΣ ΑΙΓΥΠΤΟΝ, ΠΟΛΛΩΝ ΔΕ ἘΠΙΜΗΓ- ΝΥΝΤΟΝ ΔΕΥΡΟ ΕΣ ΑΙΓΥΠΤΟΝ, ἩΔΕΤΟ ΤΕ ΠΑΡ’ ΑΥΤΟΙΣ ‘ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΟΣ, ΚΑΙ ΤΑ ΩΣΑ ΕΣ ΑΥΤΩΝ ΑΙΓΥΠΤΙΟΙΣ ὨΡΘΑ ΗΝ: ΠΡΟΪΝΤΑΝ ΓΕ ΤΟΙ ΑΠΟ ΤΗΣ ΝΕΩΣ ΕΣ ΤΟ ΑΣΤΥ ΘΕΟÙ ἘΣΑ ΑΠΕΒΛΕΠΟΝ ΚΑΙ ΔΙΕΧΩΡΟΥΝ ΤΟΝ ΣΤΕΝΩΠΩΝ,
XXIII

And meeting a young man who was young and fat and who prided himself upon eating more than anybody else, and on drinking more wine than others, he remarked: "Then you, it seems, are the glutton." "Yes, and I sacrifice to the gods out of gratitude for the same." "And what pleasure," said Apollonius, "do you get by gorging yourself in this way?" "Why, everyone admires me and stares at me; for you have probably heard of Hercules, how people took as much pains to celebrate what he ate as what labours he performed." "Yes, for he was Hercules," said Apollonius; "but as for yourself, you scum, what good points are there about you? There is nothing left for you but to burst, if you want to be stared at."

XXIV

Such were his experiences in Rhodes, and others ensued in Alexandria, so soon as his voyage ended there. Even before he arrived Alexandria was in love with him, and its inhabitants longed to see Apollonius as one friend longs for another; and as the people of Upper Egypt are intensely religious they too prayed him to visit their several societies. For owing to the fact that so many come hither and mix with us from Egypt, while an equal number pass hence to visit Egypt, Apollonius was already celebrated among them and the ears of the Egyptians were literally pricked up to hear him. It is no exaggeration to say that, as he advanced from the
CAP. XXIV


XXV

CAP. XXV

Ἀνελθόντι δὲ αὐτῷ ἐς τὸ ἱερὸν ὁ μὲν κόσμος ὁ περὶ αὐτὸ καὶ ὁ ἐφ’ ἐκάστῳ λύγος θείως τε ἐφαί.
ship into the city, they gazed upon him as if he was a god, and made way for him in the allies, as they would for priests carrying the sacraments. As he was being thus escorted with more pomp than if he had been a governor of the country, he met twelve men who were being led to execution on the charge of being bandits; he looked at them and said: “They are not all guilty, for this one,” and he gave his name, “has been falsely accused or he would not be going with you.” And to the executioners by whom they were being led, he said: “I order you to relax your pace and bring them to the ditch a little more leisurely, and to put this one to death last of all, for he is guiltless of the charge; but you would anyhow act with more piety, if you spared them for a brief portion of the day, since it were better not to slay them at all.” And withal he dwelt upon this theme at what was for him unusual length. And the reason for his doing so was immediately shown; for when eight of them had had their heads cut off, a man on horseback rode up to the ditch, and shouted: “Spare Pharion; for,” he added, “he is no robber, but he gave false evidence against himself from fear of being racked, and others of them in their examination under torture have acknowledged that he is guiltless.” I need not describe the exultation of Egypt, nor how the people, who were anyhow ready to admire him, applauded him for this action.

XXV

And when he had gone up into the temple, he was struck by the orderliness of its arrangements, and
FLAVIUS PHILOSTRATUS

CAP. XXV

vero καὶ κατὰ σοφίαν ἐξυνθείσης, τὸ δὲ τῶν ταύρων ἀίμα καὶ οἱ χήνες καὶ ὅποσα ἐθύετο, οὐκ ἐπήνει τὰ τοιάδε, οὐδὲ ἐσ δαίτας θεῶν ἤγεν· ἐρωμένου δὲ αὐτὸν τοῦ ἱερέως, τί μαθῶν οὐχ ὦτῳ θύοι, "ɕυ μὲν οὖν," εἶπεν, "ἀπόκριναι μοι μᾶλλον, τί μαθῶν οὔτω θύεις;" εἰπόντος δὲ τοῦ ἱερέως, "καὶ τίς οὔτω δεινός, ὡς διορθοῦσαι τὰ Ἀγιντῖνον;"

LIFE OF APOLLONIUS, BOOK V

thought the reason given for everything thoroughly religious and wisely framed. But as for the blood of bulls and the sacrifices of geese and other animals, he disapproved of them nor would he consider that they constituted repasts of the gods. And when a priest asked him what induced him not to sacrifice like the rest: "Nay, you," he replied, "should rather answer me what induces you to sacrifice in this way." The priest replied: "And who is so clever that he can make corrections in the affairs of the Egyptians?" "Anyone," he answered, "with a little wisdom, if only he comes from India." "And," he added, "I will roast a bull to ashes this very day, and you shall hold communion with us in the smoke it makes; for you cannot complain, if you only get the same portion which is thought enough of a repast for the gods." And as his image was being melted in the fire he said: "Look at the sacrifice." "What sacrifice," said the Egyptian, "for I do not see anything there." And Apollonius said, "The Iamidae and the Telliadae and the Clytiadae and the oracle of the black-footed ones have talked a lot of nonsense, most excellent priest, when they went on at such length about fire, and pretended to gather so many oracles from it. For as to the fire from pine wood and from the cedar, do you think it is really fraught with prophecy and capable of revealing anything, and yet not esteem a fire lit from the richest and purest gum to be much preferable? If then you had really any acquaintance with the lore of fire worship, you would see that many things are revealed in the disc of the sun at the moment of its rising."

1 A frankincense model of a bull.
CAP. XXVI

Τούτοις ἐπέκοπτε τὸν Ἀλεξάνδρειαν ὡς ἀμαθῆ τῶν θεών. προσκεμένης δὲ τῆς Ἀλεξανδρείας ὑποίκοις καὶ ξυμφορώσης μὲν ἐς τὸν ἰππόδρομον ἔπει τῇ θέᾳ ταύτη, μαυρονύμτων δὲ ἄλληλους, ἐπιπληξίων ὑπὲρ τούτων ἐποιεῖτο, καὶ παρελθὼν ἐς τὸ ἱερὸν, "ποί," ἔφη, "παρατενεῖτε ἀποθνήσκοντες οὐχ ὑπὲρ τέκνων οὐδὲ ἱερῶν, ἀλλ' ὡς χραίνοντε μὲν τὰ ἱερὰ λύθρου μεστὸι ἐς ταύτα ἥκοντες, φθειροῦσθε δὲ ἐςω τείχοις; καὶ Τροίαν μὲν, ὡς ἐούκην, ὑπὸς εἰς διεπόρθησεν, ὅν ἐσοφίσαντο οἱ Ἀχαιοὶ τότε, ἐφ' ὑμᾶς δὲ ἀρματα ἐξευκται καὶ ὑποίκοι, δι' οὐς οὐκ ἔστων ὑμῖν εὐηνίως ζῆν ἀπόλλυσθε γοῦν οὐχ ὑπὸ Ἀτρείδῶν, οὐδ' ὑπὸ Αἰακίδων, ἀλλ' ὑπ' ἄλληλων, οἱ μὲν οἱ Τρώαι ἐν τῇ μέθη. κατὰ μὲν οὖν τὴν Ὀλυμπίαν, οὗ πάλης καὶ πνευμῆς καὶ τοῦ παγκρατίαζειν ἄθλας, οὐδεὶς ὑπὲρ ἄθλητῶν ἀπέθανεν, ἵσως καὶ ἔγχυσάμενος ὑπαρχούσης, εἰ τις ὑπερ- στουδάζει περὶ τὸ ὁμόφυλον, ὑπὲρ δὲ ὑπ' ἰππῶν ἐνταῦθα γυμνὰ μὲν ὑμῖν ἐπ' ἄλληλους ζήφη, βολαὶ δὲ ἔτοιμοι λίθων. πῦρ δὲ ἐπὶ τὴν τοιαύτην πόλιν, ἐνθα οἰμωγῇ χαίρει καὶ ὑβρις ὀλλύντων τε καὶ ὀλλυμένων, ρεῖε καὶ αἴματι γαῖα.

aἰδέσθητε τὸν κοινὸν τῆς Ἀλεξάνδρου κρατήρα

520
While these words he rebuked and silenced the Egyptian, showing that he was ignorant of religion. But because the Alexandrians are devoted to horses, and flock into the racecourse to see the spectacle, and murder one another in their partisanship, he therefore administered a grave rebuke to them over these matters, and entering the temple, he said: "How long will you persist in meeting your deaths, not in behalf of your families or of your shrines, but because you are determined to pollute the sacred precincts by entering them reeking with gore and to slaughter one another within the walls. And Troy it seems was ravaged and destroyed by a single horse, which the Achaeans of that day had contrived; but your chariots and horses are yoked to your own despite and leave you no chance of living in submission to the reins of law. You are being destroyed therefore not by the sons of Atreus nor by the sons of Ajax, but by one another, a thing that the Trojans would not have done even when they were drunk. At Olympia, however, where there are prizes for wrestling and boxing and for mixed athletic contests, no one is slain in behalf of the athletes, though it were quite excusable if one should show an excess of zeal in the rivalry of human beings like himself. But here I see you rushing at one another with drawn swords, and ready to hurl stones, all over a horse race. I would like to call down fire upon such a city as this, where amidst the groans and insulting shouts 'of the destroyers and the destroyed the earth runs with blood.' Can you not
FLAVIUS PHILOSTRATUS

CAP. XXVI Νείλου. ἀλλὰ τί Νείλου μνημονεύω πρὸς ἀνθρώπους αἶματος ἀναβάσεις διαμετροῦντας μᾶλλον ἢ ὑδατός;" καὶ πλείω ἐς τὴν ἐπίπληξιν ταύτην διελέχθη ἑτέρα, ὡς διδάσκει ὁ Δάμιος.

XXVII

CAP. XXVII Ὁσεπασιανοῦ δὲ τὴν αὐτοκράτορα ἄρχην περινοοῦντος περὶ τὰ ὀμόρα τῇ Αὐγύπτῳ ἔθνη, καὶ προχωροῦντος ἐπὶ τὴν Αὐγύπτου, Δίωνες μὲν καὶ Εὐφράται, περὶ δὲ μικρὸν ύστερον εἰρήσεται, χαίρειν παρεκκελεύοντο· μετὰ γὰρ τὸν πρῶτον αὐτοκράτορα, ύφ’ οὗ τὰ Ρωμαίων δυεκοσμήθη, τυραννίδες οὕτῳ χαλεπά ἱσχυσαν ἐπὶ πεντήκοντα ἑτη, ὡς μηδὲ Κλαύδιον τὰ μέσα τούτων τρισκαίδεκα ἄρξαντα χρηστὸν δόξαν· καὶ τοὺς πεντηκοντάυτης μὲν ἐς τὸ ἄρχειν παρῆλθεν, ὅτε νοὸς μάλιστα ἐγναίνει ἀνθρώπων, παιδείας δὲ ἐμμπάσης ἑδόκει ἐραν· ἀλλὰ κάκεινος τηλικόσδε ὅποι πολλὰ μειρακιώδη ἔπαθε καὶ μηλόβοτον γυναῖοι τὴν ἄρχην ἀνήκεν, ύφ’ οὗν οὕτω ῥαθύμως ἀπέθανεν, ὡς καίτοι προγεννώσκων, ἅ ἐμελλε πείσεσθαι, μῃδ’ ἃ προῆδει, φυλάξασθαι. Ἀπολλώνιος δὲ παραπλησίως μὲν Εὐφράτῃ καὶ Δίωνι περὶ τούτων ἐχαίρε, μελετὴν δ’ αὐτὰ οὖκ ἐποιεῖτο ἐς πάντας, ῥητορικωτέραν ἡγούμενος τὴν 522
feel reverence for the Nile, the common mixing bowl of Egypt? But why mention the Nile to men whose gauges measure a rising tide of blood rather than of water?" And many other rebukes of the same kind he addressed to them, as Damis informs us.

XXVII

VESPASIAN was harbouring thoughts of seizing the absolute power, and was at this time in the countries bordering upon Egypt; and when he advanced as far as Egypt, people like Dion and Euphrates, of whom I shall have something to say lower down, urged that a welcome should be given to him. For the first autocrat, by whom the Roman state was organised, was succeeded for the space of fifty years by tyrants so harsh and cruel, that not even Claudius, who reigned thirteen years in the interval between them, could be regarded as a good ruler, and that, although he was fifty years of age when he succeeded to the throne, an age when a man's judgment is most likely to be sane, and though he had the reputation of being fond of culture of all kinds; nevertheless he too in spite of his advanced age committed many youthful follies, and gave up the empire to be devoured, as sheep devour a pasture, by silly women, who murdered him, because he was so indolent that, though he knew beforehand what was in store for him, he would not be on his guard even against what he foresaw. Apollonius no less than Euphrates and Dion rejoiced in the new turn of events; but he did not make use of them as a theme in his public utterances,
CAP. XXVII


CAP. XXVIII

Θύσας γὰρ καὶ οὕπω χρηματίσας κατ’ ἀξίαν ταῖς πόλεσι προσεῖπε τὸν Ἀπολλώνιον καὶ ὀσπερ
because he considered such an argument too much in the style of a rhetor. When the autocrat approached the city, the priests met him before the gates, together with the magistrates of Egypt and the representatives of the different provinces into which Egypt is divided. The philosophers also were present and all their schools. Apollonius however did not put himself forward in this way, but remained conversing in the temple. The autocrat delivered himself of noble and gentle sentiments, and after making a short speech, said: "Is the man of Tyana living here?" "Yes," they replied, "and he has much improved us thereby." "Can he then be induced to give us an interview?" said the emperor, "For I am very much in want of him." "He will meet you," said Dion, "in the temple, for he admitted as much to me when I was on my way here." "Let us go on," said the king, "at once to offer our prayers to the gods, and to meet so noble a man." This is how the story grew up, that it was during his conduct of the siege of Jerusalem that the idea of making himself emperor suggested itself to him; and that he sent for Apollonius to ask his advice on the point; but that the latter declined to enter a country which its inhabitants polluted both by what they did and by what they suffered, which was the reason why Vespasian came in person to Egypt, as well because he now had possession of the throne, as in order to hold with our sage the conversations which I shall relate.

XXVIII

For after he had sacrificed, and before he gave official audiences to the cities, he addressed himself
CAP. XXVIII


XXIX

CAP. XXIX

ἡ μὲν δὴ Αἰγυπτιως ὁδὲ ἀνέσχεν, ἀπειρηκότες ἦδη δὲ ἀπειξύσθος. κατιῶν δὲ τοῦ ἱεροῦ ἤννύθη τῷ 526
to Apollonius, and, as if making prayer he said to him: "Do thou make me king." And he answered: "I have done so already, for I have already offered a prayer for a king who should be just and noble and temperate, endowed with the wisdom of grey hairs, and the father of legitimate sons; and surely in my prayer I was asking from the gods for none other but thyself." The emperor was delighted with this answer, for the crowd too in the temple shouted their agreement with it. "What then," said the emperor, "did you think of the reign of Nero?" And Apollonius answered: "Nero perhaps understood how to tune a lyre, but he disgraced the empire both by letting the strings go too slack and by drawing them too tight." "Then," said the other, "you would like a ruler to observe the mean?" "Not I," said Apollonius, "but God himself, who has defined equality as consisting in the mean. And these gentlemen here, they too are good advisers in this matter," he added, pointing to Dion and Euphrates, for the latter had not yet quarrelled with him. Thereupon the king held up his hand and said: "O Zeus, may I hold sway over wise men, and wise men hold sway over me." And turning himself round towards the Egyptians he said: "You shall draw as liberally upon me as you do upon the Nile."

XXIX

The result then was that the Egyptians regained their prosperity, for they were already exhausted by the oppressions they suffered; but as he went down
Απολλωνίῳ τὴν χείρα, καὶ παραγαγῶν αὐτὸν ἐς τὰ βασιλεία, "Ἰσως," ἐφη, "μειρακιώδης ἐνίοις δοκῶ βασιλείας ἀπτόμενος περὶ ἑτῶν ἐξηκοστὸν τοῦ βίου· δῶσω οὖν ἀπολογίαν, ὅς ἀπολογοῖο ὑπὲρ ἐμοῦ τοῖς ἄλλοις· ἐγὼ γὰρ πλούτου μὲν ἥττηθείς οὐδὲ ἐν μειρακίῳ ποτὲ οἶδα, τὰς δὲ ἀρχὰς τε καὶ λαμπρότητας, ὅποια τῇ Ῥωμαίων ἀρχῇ προσήκουσιν, οὐτωσοῦ εὐφράνως καὶ μετρίως διεθέμην, ὡς μὴ τε ὑπέρφρων μὴ τ' αὖ κατεπτηχῶς δόξαι, νεώτερα δὲ οὖν ἐπὶ Νέρωνα ἐνεβυμήθην, ἀλλ' ἐπειδὴ τὴν ἀρχήν, εἰ καὶ μὴ κατὰ νόμους, παρ' ἀνδρὸς γοῦν αὐτοκράτορος παραλαβὼν εἶχεν, ὑφείμην αὐτῷ διὰ τῶν Κλαύδιον, ὃς ὑπάτων τε ἀπέδειξε γε καὶ ξύμβουλον τῶν ἑαυτοῦ· καὶ νὴ τὴν Ἀθηνᾶν, ὅποτε Νέρωνα ἰδοιμι ἀσχημονόντα, δάκρυα μοι ἐξήπτυτεν ἐνθυμομένῳ τὸν Κλαύδιον, ὡς οἶτον καθάρματος τὸ μέγιστον τῶν ἑαυτοῦ ἐκληρονομηθῆ. ὅρων δὲ μηδ' ὅποτε Νέρων ἐκποδῶν γέγονεν ἐπὶ τὸ λόφον μεθιστάμενα τὰ τῶν ἀνθρώπων, ἀλλ' οὕτως ἀτίμως τὴν ἀρχὴν πράττουσιν, ὡς ἐπὶ Βιτελίῳ κείσθαι, θαρρῶν ἡδὴ ἐπ' αὐτὴν εἰμι, πρῶτον μὲν, ἐπειδὴ βουλομαί τοῖς ἀνθρώποις παρασχεῖν ἐμαυτὸν πολλοῦ ἄξιον, εἰτα, ἐπειδὴ πρὸς ἀνθρώπον ὁ ἄγων ἐσται κρατισταλῶντα· Βιτελίος γὰρ μύρῳ μὲν λούται πλεῖον ἢ ἐγώ ὑδατι, δοκεῖ δὲ μοι καὶ ξέφει πληγεῖς μύρον ἐκδώσειν μάλλον ἢ αἷμα, οὐν δὲ οἶνον ξυνάπτειν μαλλεῖται, καὶ κυβεύει μὲν δεδιῶς μή τι αὐτῶν οἱ πεττοὶ.
from the temple he grasped the hand of Apollonius, and taking him with him into the palace, said: "Perhaps some will think me young and foolish because I assume the reins of kingship in the sixtieth year of my life. I will then communicate to you my reasons for doing so, in order that you may justify my actions to others. For I was never the slave of wealth that I know of, even in my youth; and in the matter of the magistracies and honours in the gift of the Roman sovereign, I bore myself with so much soberness and moderation as to avoid being thought either overbearing or, on the other hand, craven and cowardly. Nor did I cherish any but loyal feelings towards Nero; but, inasmuch as he had received the crown, if not in strict accordance with the law, at any rate from the autocrat, I submitted to him for the sake of Claudius, who made me consul and sharer of his counsels. And, by Athene, I never saw Nero demeaning himself without shedding tears, when I thought of Claudius, and contrasted with him the wretch who had inherited the greatest of his possessions. And now when I see that even the disappearance from the scene of Nero has brought no change for the better in the fortunes of humanity, and that the throne has fallen into such dishonour as to be assigned to Vitellius, I boldly advance to take it myself; firstly, because I wish to endear myself to men and win their esteem, and secondly, because the man I have to contend with is a mere drunkard. For Vitellius uses more ointment in his bath than I do water, and I believe that if you ran a sword into him, more ointment would issue from the wound than blood; and his continuous bouts of drinking have made him mad, and one who were he
CAP. σφήλωσιν, ὑπὲρ δὲ ἀρχῆς ἀναρριπτεῖ παίζων, ἔταίραις δὲ ὑποκείμενοι ἐπιθόρυνται ταῖς γεγαμημέναις, ἢδιω φάσκων τὰ μετὰ κινδύνων ἐρωτικά. ἦδω τὰ ἀσελγέστερα, ὡς μὴ τοιαῦτα ἐπὶ σοῦ λέγοιμι: μὴ δὴ περιύδοιμι Ῥωμαίους ὑπὸ τοιοῦτον ἀρχθέντας, ἀλλ’ ἴγγεμόνας ποιούμενος τοὺς θεοὺς ἀνὴρ γιγνομὴν ἐμαντῷ ὑμοίῳ: ὅθεν ἐκ σοῦ, Ἀπολλώνιε, πεῖσμα ἐγὼ βάλλομαι, φασὶ γὰρ πλεῖστά σε τῶν θεῶν αἰσθάνεσθαι, καὶ ξύμβουλον ποιούμαι σε φροντίδων, ἐφ’ αἷς ἐστι γὰρ καὶ θάλαττα, ἵνα μὲν εὐμενὴ τὰ παρὰ τῶν θεῶν φαῦνοι, πράττοιμι ταῦτα, εἰ δὲ ἐναντία καὶ μὴ πρὸς ἐμοῦ μηδὲ Ῥωμαίων, μὴ ἐνοχλοῖν τοὺς θεοὺς ἀκοντας.”

XXX

LIFE OF APOLLONIUS, BOOK V

dicing would be full of apprehension lest the pieces should play him false, is yet hazarding the empire in play; and though he is the slave of mistresses, he nevertheless insults married women, and says that he likes to spice his amours with a little danger. His worst excesses I will not mention for I would rather not allude to such matters in your presence. May I then never submit tamely, while the Romans are ruled by such a man as he; let me rather ask the gods to guide me so that I may be true to myself. And this, Apollonius, is why I, as it were, make fast my cable to yourself, for they say that you have the ampest insight into the will of the gods, and why I ask you to share with me in my anxieties and aid me in plans on which rests the safety of sea and land; to the end that, supposing the good-will of heaven show itself on my side, I may fulfill my task; but if heaven opposes and favours neither myself nor the Romans, that I may not trouble the gods against their wills.”

XXX

Apollonius clinched his words with an appeal to heaven: “O Zeus,” said he, “of the Capitol, for thou art he whom I know to be the arbiter of the present issue, do thou preserve thyself for this man and this man for thyself. For this man who stands before thee is destined to raise afresh unto thee the temple which only yesterday the hands of malefactors set on fire.” And on the emperor expressing astonishment at his words: “The facts themselves,” he said, “will reveal, so do thou ask nothing of me; but continue and
CAP. XXX
καὶ μηδέν ἐμοῦ δέου, πέραινε δε, ἃ ὄρθως ἐβουλεύσω." ξυμβεβήκει δε ἢρα κατὰ τὴν Ρώμην Ὀδοτιανὸν μὲν τὸν Ὀὐσπασιανὸν παίδα παρατετάχθαι πρὸς τὸν Βιτέλιον ὕπερ τῆς ἀρχῆς τοῦ πατρός, πολιορκίας δ' αὐτὸν περισχούσης ἐν τῷ Καπιτωλίῳ, τὸν μὲν διαπεφευγέναι τοὺς πολιορκοῦντας, τὸν νεόν δ' ἐμπεπρήσθαι, καὶ τῷ Ἀπολλωνίῳ φαίνεσθαι πολλῷ θάττον ἢ εἰ κατ' Ἀὐγουπτὸν ἐπράττετο. τοσαῦτα σπουδάσαντες ὡ μὲν ἀπῆλθε τοῦ βασιλέως, εἰπὼν μὴ ἔγνωσαί αὐτῷ τὰ Ἰνδῶν πάτρια κατὰ μεσημβρίαν ἄλλοι τι παρ' ἂν ἐκεῖνοι πράττουσι πράττειν, ὥ δὲ ἀνέλαμπτε τε ἐπὶ μᾶλλον καὶ οὐ ξυνεχόρευτοι τόσο πράγμασι διαφεύγειν οἰκτόν, ἀλλ' ὡς βεβαίων τε καὶ αὐτῷ καθωμολογημένων εὐχετο δ' ἡ ἦκουσεν.

XXXI

CAP. XXXI
Τῇ δ' ὑστεραίᾳ περὶ ὁδρὸν ἔπι τὰ βασιλεῖα ἢκον ὁ Ἀπολλώνιος ἦρετο τοὺς δορυφόρους, ὃ τι βασιλεὺς πράττοι, οἱ δὲ ἔγρηγορέναι τε αὐτὸν πάλαι ἔφασαν καὶ πρὸς ἐπιστολαῖς εἶναι. καὶ ἄκουσας τοῦτο ἀπῆλθεν εἰπὼν πρὸς τὸν Δάμιν "ὁ ἀνὴρ ἄρξει." ἑπανελθὼν δὲ περὶ ἢλιον ἀνίσχοντα Δίωνα μὲν καὶ Εὐφράτην ἐπὶ θύραις εὑρε, καὶ περὶ τῆς ξυνουσίας φιλοτύμως ἐρωτώσι διήλθε τὴν ἀπολογίαν, ἦν τοῦ βασιλέως ἦκουσε, τὰς δὲ αὐτοῦ δόξας ἀπεσιώπησεν. ἐσκληθεῖς δὲ 532
complete that which thou hast so rightly purposed." **CHAP. XXX**
Now it happened just then as a matter of fact that in Rome Domitian, the son of Vespasian, was matched with Vitellius in the struggle to gain the empire for his father, and was besieged in the Capitol, with the result that although he escaped the fury of the besiegers, the temple was burnt down; and all this was revealed to Apollonius more quickly than if it had taken place in Egypt. When they had held their conversation, he left the emperor's presence, saying that it was not permitted him by the religion of the Indians to proceed at midday in any other way than the Indians do themselves; at the same time the emperor brightened up, and with fresh enthusiasm, instead of allowing matters to slip through his hands, persevered in his policy, convinced by Apollonius' words that his future was stable and assured to him by heaven.

**XXXI**

Next day at dawn Apollonius came to the palace **CHAP. XXXI** and asked the guards what the emperor was doing; from whom learning that he had long risen and was engaged on his correspondence, he went off and remarked to Damis: "This man shall be sovereign." About sunrise he returned to find Dion and Euphrates already at the door, in return to whose eager enquiries concerning the interview, he repeated the defence of his policy which he had heard from the emperor, though at the same time he let no word escape him of his own opinions. But on being summoned to enter in advance of them, he

533
πρῶτος, "ὁ βασιλεῦ," εἶπεν, "Ἐνφράτης καὶ Δίων πάλαι σοι γνώριμοι ὄντες πρὸς θύραις εἰσίν οὐκ ἀφρόντιδες τῶν σῶν κάλει δὴ κάκεινος ἐσ κοινὸν λόγον, σοφῶ γὰρ τῷ ἄνδρε. " "ἀκλείστοις," ἔφη, "θύρας παρέχω σοφοῖς ἄνδράσι, σοὶ δὲ καὶ τὰ στέρνα ἀνεύχθαι δοκεῖ τάμα."
LIFE OF APOLLONIUS; BOOK V

said: "O King, Euphrates and Dion, long your acquaintance, are at your door, being highly anxious for your welfare. I pray you, call them in also to join in our conversation, for they are both of them wise men." "I throw my doors open," he replied, "to wise men; but to you I purpose to open my breast as well."

XXXII

When they had been called in, he continued: "In defence of my own plans, I said, gentlemen, what I had to say, yesterday to Apollonius our esteemed friend." "We have heard that defence," said Dion, "and it was most reasonable." "Well, to-day," he went on, "my dear Dion, let us concert some wise conclusions in support of the counsels adopted by me, of a kind to ensure my general policy being both honourable and salutary to mankind. For I cannot forget how Tiberius was the first to degrade the government into an inhuman and cruel system, of how he was followed by Gaius, who filled with Bacchic frenzy, dressed in Lydian fashion, won sham fights and by his disgraceful revels violated all Roman institutions. There followed the worthy Claudius, and I remember that he was so much the thrall of women as to lose all sense of sovereignty, nay even of self-preservation; for they say he was murdered by them. Nero I hardly need assail, for Apollonius in brief and terse remarks has exposed the faults of over-indulgence and undue severity by which he disgraced his reign. Nor need I dwell on the system of Galba, who was slain in the middle of the forum in the act of adopting those
ἐκαταρχόμενος ἐσποιών ἐαυτῷ παῖδας τὸν Ἄθωνα καὶ τὸν Πείσωνα; εἰ δὲ καὶ Βιτελίω τῷ πάντων ἀσελγεστάτῳ τὴν ἀρχὴν παραδοιήμεν, ἀναβιάτη Νέρων ὅρων οὐν, ὁ ἄνδρες, ὕφι σὺν εἰπὸν τυραννίδων διαβεβλημένον τὸ ἀρχεῖν, ἐμβούλους ὑμᾶς ποιοῦμαι, πῶς ἂν διαθέίμηται αὐτὸ προσκεκρουκός ἡ ἡ ποὺς ἀνθρώποις." πρὸς ταῦτα ὁ Ἀπολλώνιος, "αὐλητής," ἔφη, "τῶν πάνω σοφῶν τοὺς ἑαυτοῦ μαθητὰς παρὰ τοὺς φαυλοτέρους τῶν αὐλητῶν ἐπεμπε μαθησομένους, πῶς δεῖ μὴ αὐλεῖν τὸ μὲν δῆ, πῶς δεῖ μὴ ἄρχειν, μεμάθηκας, ὁ βασιλεύ, παρὰ τούτων, οἱ πονηρῶς ἠρξαν, τὸ δ', ὅπως δεῖ ἄρχειν, σπουδᾶσωμεν.

XXXIII

'Ὁ δ' Ευφράτης ἀφανῶς μὲν ἤδη ἔβασκαίει τῷ

Απολλωνίῳ, προσκείμενον αὐτῷ τὸν βασιλέα ὁ ὅρῳ

طفال ἡ τοὺς χρηστηρίοις τοὺς ἐς αὐτὰ ἠκούτας, ἀναίδησας δὲ ὑπὲρ τὸ μέτρον τὸτε καὶ τὴν φωνὴν ἐπάρας παρ' ὁ εἰς ὅθεν, "οὐ χρῆ," ἔφη, "καλακεύειν τὰς ὀρμᾶς, οὐδὲ ἀνοίτως συνεκφέρεσθαι τοῖς παρὰ τὴν ἤνιαν τὶ πράττοντι, καταρρυθμίζειν δὲ αὐτοὺς, εἰπερ ψευδοψευδεῖ τῇ γὰρ εἰ προσήκει πράττειν, ἐδει βουλευόμενους φαίνεσθαι, ταὐθ' ὅπερ πεπράξεται τρόπον κελεύεις λέγειν οὐπω μαθῶν, εἰ ὑπὲρ πρα-
LIFE OF APOLLONIUS, BOOK V

strumpet sons of his Otho and Piso. As for Vitellius, CHAP. XXXII we had rather Nero should come to life again than betray the empire to him, the most dissolute of all. Perceiving then, my friends, that the throne has fallen into hatred and contempt by reason of the tyrants I have enumerated, I would fain have you advise me how best I can restore it, so that it should not remain what it has become, namely, a stumbling block to mankind." Apollonius replied as follows: "There was a first-rate flute-player, it is said, who used to send his pupils to much worse artists than himself, that they might learn how not to pipe. As then you, my sovereign, have learned from these your good-for-nothing predecessors, how not to rule, let us, then, now turn our attention to the problem, how a sovereign ought to rule."

XXXIII

While Apollonius spoke, Euphrates concealed the jealousy he already felt of one whose utterances clearly interested the emperor hardly less than those of an oracular shrine interest those who repair to it for guidance. But now at last his feelings overcame him, and, raising his voice above its usual pitch, he cried: "We must not flatter men's impulses, nor allow ourselves to be carried away against our better judgment by men of unbridled ambition; but we should rather, if we are enamoured of wisdom, recall them to the rhythm of life. Here is a policy about the very expediency of which we should first calmly deliberate, and yet you would have us prescribe a way of executing it, before you know if the measures under discussion are desirable. For myself, I quite

537
κτέων οἱ λόγοι. ἐγὼ δὲ Βιτέλιον μὲν καταλυθῆναι κελεῦω, μιαρὸν γὰρ τὸν ἄνθρωπον οἶδα καὶ μεθύοντα ἀσελγεία πάση, σὲ δὲ ἄνδρα εἰδῶς ἁγαθὸν καὶ γενναιότητι προῦχοντα, οὐ φημι χρηναί τὰ μὲν Βιτέλιον διορθοῦσθαι, τὰ σεαυτοῦ δὲ μήπω εἰδέναι. ὅσα μὲν δὴ αἱ μοναρχίαι ὑβρίζουσιν, οὐκ ἔμοι χρῆ μανθάνειν, ἀλλ' αὐτὸς εἰρηκας, γνωστοίς δ' ἂν, ὡς νεότης μὲν ἐπὶ τυραννίδα πηδῶσα προσήκοντα ἑαυτῇ που πράττει, τὸ γὰρ τυραννεύειν οὔτως ἐσκε νέοις, ὡ τὸ μεθυεῖν, ὡς τὸ ἑρᾶν, καὶ νέος μὲν τυραννεύσας οὔτως κακός, ἢ ἕπι μημαιφόνος παρά την τυραννίδα καὶ ὄμος καὶ ἁσέλγης δόξη, γέροντος δὲ ἐπὶ τυραννίδα ἥκοντος, πρώτῃ αὐτία τὸ τοιαύτα βουλεσθαι καὶ γὰρ ἢν φιλάνθρωπος φαίνεται καὶ κεκοσμημένος, οὐκ ἐκείνου ταῦτα νομίζουσιν, ἀλλὰ τῆς ἡλικίας καὶ τοῦ κατηρτικέναι, δόξηι δὲ καὶ πάλαι τούτου καὶ νέος ἢτι ἐμπιθυμήσας ἀμαρτεῖν, αἱ δὲ τοιαύται ἀμαρτλαὶ πρόσκεινται μὲν δυστυχία, πρόσκεινται δὲ δειλιᾷ. δοκεῖ γὰρ τις ἢ καταγνώσει τῆς ἑαυτοῦ τύχης τὸ ἐν νῦ τυραννεύσαι παρείναι, ἢ τυραννησεῖντο ἐκοτήναι ἑτέρῳ δείσας δὴποι αὐτῶν ὡς ἄνδρα. τὸ μὲν δὴ τῆς δυστυχίας ἐάσθω, τὸ δὲ τῆς δειλίας πῶς παρατήσῃ, καὶ ταῦτα Νέρωνα δοκῶν δεῖσαι τὸν δειλότατον τε καὶ

1 Kayser omits μή, which the sense requires.
approve of the deposition of Vitellius, whom I know to be a ruffian drunk with every sort of profligacy; nevertheless, although I know you to be a worthy man and of pre-eminent nobility of character, I deny that you ought to undertake the correction of Vitellius without first establishing an ideal for yourself. I need not instruct you in the excesses chargeable to monarchy as such, for you have yourself described them; but this I would have you recognise, that whereas youth leaping into the tyrant’s saddle does but obey its own instincts,—for playing the tyrant comes as natural to young men as wine or women, and we cannot reproach a young man merely for making himself a tyrant, unless in pursuit of his rôle he shows himself a murderer, a ruffian and a debauchee,—on the other hand when an old man makes himself a tyrant, the first thing we blame in him is that he ever nursed such an ambition. It is no use his shewing himself an example of humanity and moderation, for of these qualities we shall give the credit not to himself, but to his age and mature training. And men will believe that he nursed the ambition long before, when he was still a stripling, only that he failed to realise it; and such failures are attributed partly to ill luck, partly to pusillanimity. I mean that he will be thought to have renounced his dream of becoming a tyrant, because he distrusted his own star, or that he stood aside and made way for another who entertained the same ambition and whose superior courage he dreaded. As for the count of ill luck, I may dismiss it; but as for that of cowardice, how can you avoid it? How escape the reproach of having been afraid of Nero, the most
CAP. XXXIII ῥαθυμότατον; ἂ γὰρ ἐνεθυμῆθη Βίνδιξ ἐπ’ αὐτὸν, σέ, νὴ τὸν Ἡρακλέα, ἐκάλει πρῶτον. καὶ γὰρ στρατιῶν εἶχες, καὶ ἡ δύναμις, ἦν ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἰουδαίους ἤγες, ἐπιτηδειοτέρα ἦν τιμωρεῖσθαι Νέρωνα· ἐκείνου μὲν γὰρ πάλαι ἀφεστᾶσιν οὐ μόνον Ῥωμαίων, ἀλλὰ καὶ πάντων ἀνθρώπων· οἱ γὰρ βίον ἄμικτον εὑρόντες καὶ οἱς μῆτε κοινὴ πρὸς ἀνθρώπους τράπεζα μῆτε σπουδαῖ μῆτε εὐχαί μῆτε θυσίαν, πλέον ἀφεστᾶσιν ἡμῶν ἢ Σοῦσα καὶ Βάκτρα καὶ οἱ ὑπὲρ ταῦτα Ἰνδοῖ· οὐκοῦν οὐδ’ εἰκός ἦν τιμωρεῖσθαι τοὺς ἀφισταμένους, οὐσ βέλτιον ἦν μηδὲ κτάσθαι. Νέρωνα δὲ τις οὐκ ἠν τῇ ἕαυτοῦ χειρὶ ἀποκτείνας, μονονοῦ πίνοντα τὸ τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἁμα καὶ ἐν μέσοις τοῖς φόνοις ἵδοντα; καίτοι ἔμοι τὰ ὑπ’ ὅρθὰ ἦν πρὸς τοὺς υπὲρ σοῦ λόγους, καὶ ὅποτε τις ἐκείθεν ἀφίκοιτο τρισμυρίους Ἰουδαίων ἀπολοωλέναι φάσκον ὑπὸ σοῦ καὶ πεντακισμυρίους κατὰ τὴν ἐφεξῆς μάχην, ἀπολαμβάνων τὸν ἴκουτα ἐξιμμέτρος ἠρώτων, τῇ δ’ ὁ ἀνήρ; μὴ μεῖξον τι τούτων; ἐπεὶ δὲ τὸν Βιτέλλου εἰδώλων πεποιημένος τοῦ Νέρωνος ἐπ’ αὐτὸν στρατεύεις, ἀ μὲν βεβούλευσαι, πράττε, καλὰ γὰρ καὶ ταῦτα, τὰ δὲ ἐπὶ τούτως ὅσ’ ἐχέτω· Ῥωμαίως τὸ δημοκρατεῖσθαι πολλοῦ ἄξιον, καὶ πολλὰ τῶν ὄντων αὐτοῖς ἐπ’ ἐκείνης τῆς πολιτείας ἐκτήθη παῦε μοναρχίαν, περὶ ἡς 540
cowardly and supine of rulers? Look at the revolt against him planned by Vindex, you surely were the man of the hour, its natural leader, and not he! For you had an army at your back, and the forces you were leading against the Jews, would they not have been more suitably employed in chastising Nero? For the Jews have long been in revolt not only against the Romans, but against humanity; and a race that has made its own a life apart and irreconcilable, that cannot share with the rest of mankind in the pleasures of the table nor join in their libations or prayers or sacrifices, are separated from ourselves by a greater gulf than divides us from Susa or Bactra or the more distant Indies. What sense then or reason was there in chastising them for revolting from us, whom we had better have never annexed? As for Nero, who would not have prayed with his own hand to slay a man well-nigh drunk with human blood, singing as he sat amidst the hecatombs of his victims? I confess that I ever pricked up my ears when any messenger from yonder brought tidings of yourself, and told us how in one battle you had slain thirty thousand Jews and in the next fifty thousand. In such cases I would take the courier aside and quietly ask him: 'But what of the great man? Will he not rise to higher things than this?' Since then you have discovered in Vitellius an image and ape of Nero, and are turning your arms against him, persist in the policy you have embraced, for it too is a noble one, only let its sequel be noble too. You know how dear to the Romans are popular institutions, and how nearly all their conquests were won under a free polity. Put then an end to monarchy, of which you have repeated to us so evil a record; and bestow
FLAVIUS PHILOSTRATUS

CAP. XXXIII
toiaúta eírnikas, kai diódou Ἡρωμάιοις μὲν τὸ τοῦ
dhímuon krátos, sántō ὑπὲ τὸ ἑλευθερίας αὐτοῖς
ἀρξαί."  

XXXIV

CAP. XXXIV

τοσαῦτα τοῦ Εὐφράτου εἰπόντος ὁ Ἀπολ-
λώνιος τὸν Δίωνα προστιθέμενον τῇ γνώμῃ, τοιτε
γὰρ καὶ τῷ νεύματι ἐπεδήλου καὶ οἷς ἔπνεει
λέγοντα, "μὴ τε, ἔφη, "Δίων, τοῦς εἰρημένους
προστίθης;" "νὴ Δὲ," εἶπε, "πὴ μὲν ὁμοία, πὴ δὲ
ἀνόμοια: τὸ μὲν γὰρ ὡς πολλῷ βελτίων ἂν ἦν
Νέρωνα καταλύων μᾶλλον ἢ τὰ τῶν Ἰουδαίων
diφθούμενος, ἡγοῦμαι κάμοι πρὸς σὲ εἰρήσθαι, σὺ
δὲ ἐφείσεις ἁγώνα ποιομένω μὴ καταλυθήναι ποτὲ
ἀυτῶν· ὁ γὰρ τὴν ταραχὴν τῶν ἐκείνου πραγμάτων
εὖ τιθέμενος, ἔρρωνυνέ που τὸν ἄνθρωπον ἐπὶ
πάντας, οὐδὲ κακῶς ἔρρωτο. τὴν δὲ ἐπὶ τῶν Βιτέλλου
ὀρμὴν ἐπαινῶ· τοῦ γὰρ τυραννίδα καθεστηκών
παύσαι μὲν ἴξον ἡγοῦμαι τὸ μηδὲ ἔσαι φύναι.
δημοκρατίαν δὲ ἀσπάζομαι μὲν—καὶ γὰρ εἰ τῆς
ἀριστοκρατίας ἦττων ἢδε ἡ πολιτεία, ἀλλὰ
tyραννίδων τε καὶ ὀλυγαρχῶν αἱρετωτέρα τοῖς
σώφροσι—δέδια δέ, μὴ χειροθέτεις ἢδη Ἡρωμάιοις
αὐταί αἱ τυραννίδες πεποιηκυίαι χαλεπὴν ἐργά-
σωνται τὴν μεταβολήν, καὶ μὴ δύνωνται μήτε
LIFE OF APOLLONIUS, BOOK V

upon Romans a popular government, and on your-
self the glory of inaugurating for them a reign of liberty.”

XXXIV

Throughout Euphrates’ long speech, Apollonius noticed that Dion shared his sentiments, for he manifested his approval both by gestures and the applause with which he hailed his words; so he asked him if he could not add some remarks of his own to what he had just heard. “By Heaven, I can,” answered Dion, “and I should agree in part and in part disagreee with his remarks; for I think I have myself told you that he would have been much better employed deposing Nero than setting Jewry to rights. But your contention appears to be that he ought never to have been deposed, on the ground that anyone who composed the disorder of his affairs merely strengthened the fellow against all the victims of his power. I approve however of the campaign against Vitellius; for I consider it a greater achievement to prevent a tyranny from ever growing up, than to put an end to it when it is established. And while I welcome the idea of a democracy—for though this form of polity is inferior to an aristocracy, nevertheless moderate men will prefer it to tyrannies and oligarchies,—I fear lest the servility to which these successive tyrannies have reduced the Romans will render any change difficult to effect; I doubt if they are able to comport themselves as free men or even to lift their

1 Cp. Tacitus, Hist. i. 16: dignus eram a quo respublica inciperet.
FLAVIUS PHILOSTRATUS

CAP. XXXIV: Δελευθεριάζειν μήτε πρὸς δημοκρατίαν ἀναβλέπειν, ὥσπερ οἱ ἐκ σκότους ἐς ἀθρόον φῶς βλέψαντες· ὅθεν φημὶ δεῖν τὸν μὲν Βιτέλιον ἐξωθεῖν τῶν πραγμάτων, καὶ ὡς τάχιστά γε καὶ ἁριστά τούτο ἔσται, γυνέσθω, δοκεῖ δὲ μοι παρασκευάζεσθαι μὲν ὡς πολεμήσοντα, πόλεμον δὲ αὐτῷ ὑπ' ἐποκρύπτειν, ἀλλὰ τιμωρίαν, εἰ μὴ μεθεῖτο τῆς ἀρχῆς, κὰν ἔλης αὐτόν, τοτεὶ δ' ὑπάρξειν ὑγοῦμαι σοι μηδὲ πονήσαντι, διὸν Ρωμαίους αἴρεσιν τῆς αὐτῶν πολιτείας, καὶ μὲν αἱρώνται δημοκρατίαν, ἵνα γνωρίζω, τοτεὶ γάρ σοι πολλῶν μὲν τυραννίδων, πολλῶν δὲ Ὀλυμπιάδων μείζων, καὶ πανταχοῦ μὲν γεγραφῆ τῆς πόλεως, πανταχοῦ δὲ ἐστήξεις χαλκοῦς, ἦμων δ' ἀφορμὰς παραδώσεις λόγων, αἷς οὔτε Ἀρμόδιος οὔτε Ἀριστογείτων παραβεβλήσεται τις. εἰ δὲ μοναρχίαν προσδέχοντο, τίνι λοιπὸν ἅλλ' ἢ σοι ψηφίσασθαι τὴν ἀρχὴν πάντας; ἡ γὰρ ἔχων ἥδη τῷ κοινῷ παρῆσεις, σοι δὴποῦ μᾶλλον ἡ ἐτέρῳ δώσουσιν.

XXXV

CAP. XXXV: Σιωπὴ μὲν οὖν ἐπὶ τούτωι ἐγένετο, καὶ τὸ πρόσωπον τοῦ βασιλέως ἀγώνα ἐπεδήλου τῆς γυνῶν, ἐπεὶ δὴ πάνθ' ὥσπερ αὐτοκράτωρ χρηματίζων τε καὶ πράττων ἀπάγεσθαι ἔδοξει τῆς Βουλῆς ταύτης, καὶ ὁ Ἀπολλώνιος, "δοκεῖτε μοί," εἶπεν, "ἀμαρ-
eyes to a democracy, any more than people who have been kept in the dark are able to look on a sudden blaze of light. I conclude that Vitellius ought to be driven from power, and would fain see this effected as quickly and as well as can be; I think however that though you should be prepared for war, yet you yourself instead of declaring war against him, ought rather to threaten him with condign punishment, in case he refuses to abdicate; and in case you capture him, as I believe you will easily do, then I would fain see you give the people of Rome the right to choose their own polity, and, if they choose a democracy, allow it them. For this will bring you greater glory than many tyrannies and many victories at Olympia. Your name will be inscribed all over the city, and brazen statues of you be erected everywhere; and you will furnish us with a theme for harangues in which neither Harmodius nor Aristogeiton will bear comparison with you. If however they accept monarchy, to whom can they all possibly decree the throne except yourself? For what you already possess, and are about to resign into the hands of the public, they will surely rather confer on yourself than on another.”

XXXV

There followed a spell of silence during which the emperor’s countenance betrayed contending emotions; for though he was an absolute ruler both in title and in fact, it looked as if they were trying to divert him from his resolution to remain such; and accordingly Apollonius remarked:
CAP. XXXV

τάνειν ἀναλύοντες βασιλεά περὶ πραγμάτων ἡδη
βεβουλευμένων, ἐς ἁδολεσχίαν καθιστάμενοι μειρακιώδη καὶ ἄργοτέραν ποὺ καιροῦ. εἰ μὲν γὰρ ἐμοὶ κεκτημένῳ δύναμι, ὁπόσον οὗτος, καὶ βουλευμένῳ, τί δρόην ἀν τοὺς ἀνθρώπους ἀγαθὸν,
ξύμβουλοι τῶν τοιούτων ἐγνώνεθε, προύβαινεν ἀν ὁ λόγος ὑμῖν—αἱ γὰρ φιλόσοφοι γνῶμαι τῶν
φιλοσόφοι τῶν ἀκροατῶν διορθοῦνται—ἀνδρὶ δὲ
ξυμβουλεύοντας ὑπάτῳ καὶ ἁρχεῖν εἰθισμένοι, καὶ
ὅ ἐτοιμον, ἐπειδὰν ἐκπέσῃ τῆς ἁρχῆς, ἀπολογέων,
τί δεῖ ἐπιπλήττειν, εἰ μὴ διωθεῖται τὰ παρὰ τῆς
τύχης, ἀλλὰ δέχεται μὲν αὐτὰ ἥκοντα, βουλεύεται
dὲ, ὡς ἀρχῇ σωφρόνως ὅις ἔχει; ὡσπερ οὖν,
εἰ ἀθλητὴν ὀρῶντες εὐψυχίᾳ τε κατεσκευασμένον
καὶ μήκει καὶ τὴν ἁρμονίαν τοῦ σώματος ἐπιτή
dειον, ἐσ Ὀλυμπίαν βαδίζοντα δι Ἀρκαδίας, ἡδὴ
προσελθόντες ἐπὶ μὲν τους ἀντιπάλους ἐρρόωνυμεν,
ἐκελεύομεν δὲ αὐτὸν, ἐπειδὰν νικήσῃ τὰ Ὀλύμπια,
μὴ κηρύττεσθαι τῆς νίκης, μηδὲ ὑπέχειν τὴν κεφ-
αλήν τῷ κοτίνῳ, ληρεῖν ἃν ἐδόξαμεν ἢ παίζειν ἐς
tους ἐτέρων πόνους, οὕτως εὐθυμούμενοι τὸν
ἀνδρὰ, καὶ ὀπόση μὲν αἰχμῇ περὶ αὐτὸν, ὀπόσος
dὲ χαλκὸς ἀστράπτει, πλῆθος δὲ ἵππων ὅσον,
αὐτὸς δὲ ὁς γενναίος τε καὶ σώφρον καὶ πρέπουν
cataxhein ἄ διανοεῖται, πέμπωμεν ἐφ' ἀ ὄρμηκεν
αἴσια μὲν φθεγγόμενοι πρὸς αὐτὸν, εὐφημότερα δὲ
546
"It seems to me you are mistaken in trying to cancel a monarchical policy when it is already a foregone conclusion; and that you indulge a garrulity as childish as it is in such a crisis idle. Were it I that had stepped into such a position of influence as he has, and were I, when taking counsel about what good I could do to the world, treated to such advice as you now give, your arguments would carry some force, for philosophic aphorisms might amend the philosophically-minded of your listeners; but as it is a consul and a man accustomed to rule, whom you pretend to advise, one moreover over whom ruin impends, if he fall from power, need we carp, if instead of rejecting the gifts of fortune, he welcomes them when they come, and only deliberates how to make a discreet use of what is his own? Let us take a similar case. Suppose we saw an athlete well endowed with courage and stature, and by his well-knit frame marked out as a winner in the Olympic contest, suppose we approached him when he was already on his way thither through Arcadia, and, while encouraging him to face his rivals, yet insisted that, in the event of his winning the prize, he must not allow himself to be proclaimed the victor, nor consent to wear the wreath of wild olive,—should we not be set down as imbeciles, mocking at another's labours? Similarly when we regard the eminent man before us, and think of the enormous army at his disposal, of the glint of their brazen arms, of his clouds of cavalry, of his own personal qualities, of his generosity, self-restraint, of his fitness to attain his objects,—ought we not to send him forward on the path that leads to his goal, with favouring encouragement, and with more auspicious
CAP. τούτων παρεγγυώντες. οὔτε γὰρ ἐκεῖνο ἐνεθυμήθητε, ὅτι δυοῖν παῖδιοιν πατήρ οὗτος, οὗ στρατοπέδων ἤδη ἄρχουσιν, οἷς εἰ μὴ παραδώσει τὴν ἄρχην, ἐχθρίστοις χρήστεται, καὶ τι λοιπὸν, ἀλλ' ἡ ἐκπεπολεμήθησαί πρὸς τὸν ἑαυτοῦ οἶκον; τῇ δὲ ἄρχην ὑποδεξάμενος θεραπεύσεται μὲν ὑπὸ τῶν ἑαυτοῦ παῖδων, στηρίζεται δὲ ἐπὶ αὐτῶν καὶ ἐπ' αὐτοῦ οἱ παῖδες, δορυφόροις δὲ αὐτοῦ χρῆσται, μὰ Δὲ, οὗ μεμισθωμένοις, οὐδὲ ἡμαγκασμένοις, οὐδὲ πλαττομένοις εὔνουν πρόσωπον, ἀλλ' ἐπιτη- δειστάτοις τε καὶ φιλτάτοις.

'Εμοὶ πολλοῖα μὲν οὐδεμιᾶς μέλει, ξῶ γὰρ ὑπὸ τοῖς θεοῖς, τὴν δὲ τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἀγέλην οὐκ ἄξιοὶ φθείρεσθαι χῆτει βουκόλου δικαίου τε καὶ σωφρόνοις. ὥσπερ γὰρ εἰς ἄρετή προῦχων μεθίστησι τὴν δημοκρατίαν ἐσ τὸ ἐνὸς ἀνδρὸς τοῦ ἁρίστου ἀρχῆς φαίνεσθαι, οὔτως ἡ ἐνὸς ἄρχη πάντα ἐς τὸ ξυμφέρον τοῦ κοινοῦ προορῶσα δῆμος ἑστὶν. οὐ κατέλυσας, φησί, Νέρωνα. σὺ δὲ, Εὐφράτα; Δίων δὲ; ἑγὼ δὲ; ἀλλ' ὀμοὶ οὐδεὶς ἢμοί ἐπιπλήττει τοῦτο, οὐδ' ἥγεται δειλοῦς, εἰ φιλοσόφων ἀνδρῶν μυρίας ἢδη καθελούντων τυραννίδας, ἀπελείφθημεν ἥμεις τοῦ δόξαν ὑπὲρ ἐλευθερίας τι πράττειν. καίτοι τὸ γε ἐπ' ἐμοὶ καὶ παρεταττόμην πρὸς Νέρωνα, πολλὰ μὲν κακοῖθως διελεγχθεῖσ' καὶ τὸν ὀμότατον Τιγέλλιδων ἐπικόψας ἀκούοντα, ἢ δὲ περὶ τὰ ἔσπερια τῶν χωρίων ὥφελον Βίνδικα, Νέρωνι

1 Kayser reads διαλεγχθεῖσ against the sense.
pledges for his future than these you have recorded? For there is another thing you have forgotten, that he is the father of two sons who are already in command of armies, and whose deepest enmity he will incur if he does not bequeath the empire to them. Is he not confronted by the alternative of embroiling himself in hostilities with his own family? If however he accepts the throne, he will have the devoted service of his own children, they will lean on him and he on them, using them as his bodyguard, and, by Zeus, as a bodyguard not hired by money, nor levied by force nor feigning loyalty with their faces only, but attached to him by bonds of natural instinct and true affection.

"For myself I care little about constitutions, seeing that my life is governed by the Gods; but I do not like to see the human flock perish for want of a shepherd at once just and moderate. For just as a single man pre-eminent in virtue transforms a democracy into the guise of a government of a single man who is the best; so the government of one man, if it provides all round for the welfare of the community, is popular government. You did not, we are told, help to depose Nero. And did you, Euphrates, or you, Dion? Did I myself? However, no one finds fault with us for that, nor regards us as cowardly, because, after philosophers have destroyed a thousand tyrannies, we have missed the glory of striking a blow for liberty. Not but that, as regards myself, I did take the field against Nero, and in response to several malignant accusations assailed his cut-throat Tigellinus to his face; and the aid I rendered to Vindex in the western half of the empire was, I hardly need say, in the nature of a redoubt raised
CAP. XXXV
δήποτε ἐπετείχεισσο. ἀλλ' οὔτε ἐμαυτόν διὰ ταύτα
φήσω καθηρηκέναι τοῦ τύραννον, οὔτε ὑμᾶς, ἐπεὶ
μὴ ταύτ' ἐπράττετε, μαλακωτέρους ἤγιςομαι τοῦ
φιλοσοφίας προσήκοντος. ἀνδρὶ μὲν οὖν φιλοσόφῳ
τὸ ἐπὶ νοῦν ἐλθὼν εἰρήσεται, ποιήσεται δὲ, οἷμαι,
λόγον τοῦ μὴ τὶ ἀνοίτως ἢ μανικῶς εἰπεῖν· ὑπάτῳ
δὲ ἐνθυμομενένῳ καταλύσαι τύραννον πρῶτον μὲν
dεῖ βουλής πλείονος, ἵν' ἐξ ἀφανοῦς προσβαίνῃ τοῖς
πράγμασιν, εἰτ' ἐπιτηδείου σχῆματος ἐς τὸ μὴ
παρορκεῖν δοκεῖν. εἰ γὰρ ἐπὶ αὐτὸν, ὦς ἀπεφηνεν
αὐτὸν στρατηγὸν καὶ φ' τὰ βέλτιστα βουλεύσειν
tε καὶ πράξειν ὀμοσε, μέλλοι χρησεῖσαι τοῖς
ὀπλοῖς, ἀπολογεῖσθαι δήποτε τοῖς θεοῖς δεῖ πρότε-
ρου, ὡς ξὺν ὁσίᾳ ἑπιορκοῦντα, φίλων τε δεῖ πλείο-
nων, ὡς γὰρ ἀχαρακτότους γε, οὐδὲ ἀφράκτους χρῆ
tὰ τοιαῦτα πράττειν, καὶ χρημάτων ὡς πλείοστων,
ἵν' ὑποποιήσαιτο τὰς δυνάμεις καὶ ταύτα ἐπιτιθέ-
μενος ἀνθρώπῳ τὰ ἐν πάσῃ τῇ γῇ κεκτημένοι.
τριβῇ δὲ ὡσε περὶ ταῦτα, ὥσοι δὲ χρόνοι.
καὶ ταύτα μὲν ἐκδέχεσθε, ὅπῃ βούλεσθε, μὴ γὰρ ἐς
ἐλεγχον ἵσομεν ὡς ἐνεθυμήσῃ μὲν, ὡς εἰκός, οὕτως,
ἡ τύχη δὲ οὕτω ἀγωνισμένῳ ξυνέλαβε· πρὸς δὲ
ἐκεῖνο τῇ ἑρείτε; τὸν γὰρ χθές ἄρχοντα καὶ στεφ-
ανούμενον μὲν ὑπὸ τῶν πόλεων ἐν τοῖς δεύρο
ἰεροῖς, χρηματίζοντα δὲ λαμπρῶς καὶ ἀφθόνως,
550
against Nero. But I should not on that account claim for myself the honour of having pulled down that tyrant, any more than I should regard yourselves as falling short of the philosopher's ideal of courage and constancy, because you did nothing of the sort. For a man then of philosophic habit it is enough that he should say what he really thinks; but he will, I imagine, take care not to talk like a fool or a madman. For a consul, on the other hand, who designs to depose a tyrant, the first requisite is plenty of deliberation, with a view to conceal his plans till they are ripe for action; and the second is a suitable pretence to save him from the reproach of breaking his oath. For before he dreams of resorting to arms against the man who appointed him general and whose welfare he swore to safeguard in the council chamber and on the field, he must surely in self-defence furnish heaven with proof that he perjures himself in the cause of religion. He will also need many friends, if he is not to approach the enterprise unfenced and unfortified, and also all the money he can get so as to be able to win over the men in power, the more so as he attacks a man who commands the resources of the entire earth. All this demands no end of care, no end of time. And you may take all this as you like, for we are not called upon to sit in judgment on ambitions which he may possibly have entertained, but in which fortune refused to second him, even when he came to fight for them. What answer, however, will you make to the following proposition? Here is one who yesterday assumed the throne, who accepted the crown offered by the cities here in the temples around us, whose rescripts are as brilliant as they are ungrudging; do you bid him
τούτον κελεύετε δημοσίᾳ κηρύττειν τήμερον, ώς ἴδιωτις μὲν εἴη λοιπόν, παρανοῶν δὲ ἐπὶ τὴν ἀρχὴν ἤλθεν; ὡσπερ γὰρ ἐπιτελῶν τὰ δεδομένα προθύμους δορυφόρους, οἷς πιστεύων ταύτ’ ἐνεθυμήθη, παραστήσεται, οὕτως ὡς τὸ μεθίστασθαι τῶν δοξάντων ἦκων πολεμίῳ τῷ μετὰ ταῦτα ἀπιστομένῳ χρῆσται.

XXXVI

"Ασμενος τούτων ἀκούσας ὁ βασιλεὺς, "εἰ τὴν ψυχὴν," ἔφη, "τὴν ἐμὴν οὐκ, οὐκ ἀν οὕτω σαφῶς, ἢ ἐνεθυμήθην, ἀπήγγειλας· ἐπομαι δὴ σοι, θείον γὰρ ἡγοῦμαι τὸ ἐκ σοῦ πάν, καὶ ὅπόσα χρῆ τὸν ἄγαθον βασιλέα πράττειν δίδασκε." καὶ ὁ Ἀπολλώνιος, "οὐ διδακτά με," ἔφη, "ἐρωτᾶς βασιλεία γὰρ μέγιστον μὲν τῶν κατ’ ἀνθρώπους, ἀδίδακτον δὲ. ὅπόσα δ’ ὦν μοι δοκεῖς πράττων ὑγίῶς ἀν πράξαι, καὶ δὴ φράσω. πλούτων ἡγοῦ μὴ τὸν ἀπόθετον—τὶ γὰρ βελτίων οὗτος τῆς ὀποθενῆ ἔμπνευσιθείης ψάμμου;—μηδὲ τὸν φαίνωντα παρ’ ἀνθρώπων, οὐ τὰς ἐσφορὰς ὀλοφύροντο, κύβηδηλον γὰρ ὁ χρυσὸς καὶ μέλαν, ἢν ἐκ δακρύων ἦκη πλούτῳ δ’ ἄν ἀριστα βασιλέων χράο τοῖς μὲν δεομένοις ἐπαρκῶν, τοῖς δὲ πολλὰ κεκτημένοις παρέχων ἄσφαλῆ τὸν πλούτον. τὸ ἐξεῖναι σοι πάν, ὅ τι βουλεῖ, δέδιθι, σωφρονέστερον γὰρ αὐτῷ 552
issue a proclamation to-day to the effect that for Chap.
the future he retires into private life, and only
assumed the reigns of government in an access of
madness? As, if he carries through the policy on
which he is resolved, he will confirm the loyalty of
the guards relying on whom he first entertained it;
so, if he falters and departs from it, he will find an
enemy in everyone whom from that moment he must
mistrust."

XXXVI

The emperor listened gladly to the above and
remarked: "If you were the tenant of my breast,
you could not more accurately report my inmost
thoughts. 'Tis yourself then I will follow, for every
word which falls from your lips I regard as inspired;
therefore instruct me, I pray, in all the duties of a
good king." Apollonius answered: "You ask of me
a lore which cannot be imparted by any teacher;
for kingship is at once the greatest of human attain-
ments, and not to be taught. However, I will mention
you all the things which, if you do them, you will in my
opinion do wisely. Look not on that which is laid by as
wealth,—for how is it better than so much sand drifted
no matter from whence,—nor on what flows into your
coffers from populations racked by the taxgatherer,
for gold lacks lustre and is mere dross, if it be wrung
from men's tears; you will make better use of your
wealth than ever sovereign did, if you employ it in
succouring the poor, at the same time that you render
their wealth secure for the rich. Tremble before
the very absoluteness of your prerogative, for so you
will exercise it with the greater moderation. Mow
χρήση. μὴ τέμνε τῶν ἀσταχύων τοὺς ύψηλούς τε καὶ ὑπεραιροῦτας, ἄδικος γὰρ ο ὁ τοῦ Ἀριστοτέλους λόγος, ἀλλὰ τὸ δύσνουν ἐξαιρεῖ μᾶλλον, ὥσπερ τὰς ἀκάνθας τῶν ληών, καὶ φοβερὸς δόκει τῶς νεώτερα πράττονυι μὴ ἐν τῷ τιμωρήσει, ἀλλ’ ἐν τῷ τιμωρήσει, νόμος, ὁ βασιλεῦ, καὶ σοῦ ἀρχέτω· σωφρονιστερον γὰρ νομοθετήσεις, ἤν μὴ ὑπερῳδής τῶν νόμων. θεοὺς θεράπευε μᾶλλον ἡ πρότερον μεγάλα μὲν γὰρ παρ’ αὐτῶν εἶληφας, ὑπὲρ μεγάλων δὲ εὐχῆ. καὶ τὰ μὲν τῇ ἁρχῇ προσήκουντα, ὡς βασιλεὺς πράττε, τὰ δὲ τῷ σώματι, ὡς ἰδιώτης. περὶ δὲ κύρου καὶ μέθης καὶ ἐρώτων καὶ τοῦ διαβεβλῆσθαι πρὸς τὰ τοιαύτα τί ἂν σοι παρανοίην, ὃν φασὶ μηδὲ ἐφ’ ἥλικιας ταῦτα ἑπανέσαι; παῖδες εἰσὶ σοι, βασιλεῦ, δύο καὶ γενναίοι, ὡς φασιν. ἀρχε τούτων μάλιστα, τὰ γὰρ ἐκεῖνοι ἀμαρτηθέντα σὲ δῆπτον διαβαλεῖ. ἔστω δὲ σοι καὶ ἀπειλῆ πρὸς αὐτοὺς, ὡς εἰ παραδώσεις τὴν ἁρχὴν σφιστι, εἰ μὴ ποιο καὶ ἄγαθοι μείνωσιν, ἵνα μὴ κληρονομίαν ἡγῶνται τὴν ἁρχήν, ἀλλ’ ἀρετής ἅθαλα. τὰς δὲ ἐμπολιτευομένας ἡδονὰς τῇ Ῥώμῃ, πολλαὶ δὲ αὐταί, δοκεῖ μοι, ὁ βασιλεῦ, ξυμμέτρους παύειν, χαλεπὸν γὰρ μεταβαλεῖν δὴμον ἐς τὸ ἀθρόως σώφρον, ἀλλὰ δεῖ κατ’ ὁλίγων ἐμποιεῖν ρυθμὸν ταῖς ὑγνώμαις, τὰ μὲν φανερῶς, τὰ δὲ ἀφανῶς διορθούμενον. ἀπελευθέρων τε καὶ δούλων, ὡς ἡ ἁρχὴ σοι δίδωσιν, ἀνέλωμεν τρυφήν.
not down the loftier stalks which overtop the rest, CHAP. for this maxim of Aristotle's is unjust; but try rather to pluck disaffection out of men's hearts, as you would tares out of your cornfields; and inspire awe of yourself in revolutionists less by actual punishment than by shewing them that they will not go unpunished. Let the law govern you as well as them, O king; for you will be all the wiser as a legislator for so holding the laws in respect. Reverence the gods more than ever before, for you have received great blessings at their hands and have still great ones to pray for. In what appertains to your prerogative, act as a sovereign; in what to your own person, as a private citizen. About dice and drink and dissipation and the necessity of abhorring these vices, why need I tender you any advice, who, they say, never approved of them even in youth. You have, my sovereign, two sons, both, they say, of generous disposition. Let them before all obey your authority, for their faults will be charged to your account. Let your disciplining of them even proceed to the length of threatening not to bequeath them your throne, unless they remain good men and honest; otherwise they will be prone to regard it not as a reward of excellence so much as a mere heritage. As for the pleasures which have made of Rome their home and residence, and they are many, I would advise you, my sovereign, to use much discretion in suppressing them; for it is not easy to convert an entire people on a sudden to a wisdom and temperance; but you must feel your way and instil order and rhythm in their characters step by step, partly by open, partly by secret correction. Let us put an end to pride and luxury on the part of the freedmen and slaves whom
FLAVIUS PHILOSTRATUS

CAP. XXXVI

τοσούτῳ ταπεινότερον αὐτοὺς ἐθύσαντες φρονεῖν, ὡσφ μείζονος δεσπότου εἰσίν. τί λοιπὸν ἀλλ' ἣ περὶ τῶν ἡγεμόνων εἰπεῖν, οὐ ἐστὶ τὰ ἔθνη φοιτῶσιν, οὐ περὶ ὧν αὐτὸς ἐκπέμψεις, ἀριστίνδην γάρ που τὰς ἀρχὰς δόσεις, ἀλλὰ περὶ τῶν κληροσομένων τὸ ἀρχεῖν· τούτων γὰρ τοὺς μὲν προσφόρους τοῖς ἐθνείσιν, ἢ διέλαχον, φημὶ δειν πέμπειν, ὡς ὁ κλῆρος, ἐλληνίζοντας μὲν Ἑλληνικῶν ἀρχεῖν, ῥωμαίζοντας δὲ ὀμογλώττων καὶ ξυμφώνων, ὅθεν δὲ τούτ' ἐνεθυμήθην, λέξω· κατὰ τοὺς χρόνους, οὐς ἐν Πελοποννήσῳ διητάμην, ἤγείτο τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἀνθρωπὸς οὐκ εἰδὼς τὰ Ἑλλήνων, καὶ οὐδ' οἱ Ἔλληνες τις ἐκείνου ξυνίεσαν. ἐσφηλευν οὐν καὶ ἐσφάλη τὰ πλείστα, οἱ γὰρ ξύνεδροι τε καὶ κοινοὶ τῆς ἐν τοῖς δικαστηρίοις γνώμης ἐκατῆλευσιν τὰς δίκας διαλαβόντες τὸν ἡγεμόνα, ὅσπερ ἀνδράποδον. ταῦτά μοι, βασιλεῖ, παρέστη τήμερον, εἰ δὲ τι καὶ ἐτέρου ἐπὶ νοῦν ἔλθωι, πάλιν ξυνελευσόμεθα. νυνὶ δὲ τὰ προσήκοντα τῇ ἀρχῇ πράττε, μὴ ἀργότερος τοῖς ὑπηκόοις δόξης."

XXXVII

CAP. XXXVII

'Ὁ δὲ Εὐφράτης, "τοῖς μὲν δεδομένοις ξυγχωρῶν," ἐφη, "τί γὰρ ἀν πλέον μεταδιδάσκων πράτ-
your high position assigns to you, by accustoming them to think all the more humbly of themselves, because their master is so powerful. There remains only one topic to address you on; it concerns the governors sent out to rule the provinces. Of those you will yourself select, I need say nothing, for I am sure you will assign commands by merit; I only refer to those who will acquire them by lot. In their case too, I maintain, those only should be sent out to the various provinces so obtained who are in sympathy, so far as the system of appointing by lot allows of it, with the populations they will rule. I mean, that over Hellenes should be set men who can speak Greek, and Romans over those who speak that language or dialects allied to it. I will tell you what made me think of this. During the period in which I lived in the Peloponnese Hellas was governed by a man who knew as little of the Hellenes and their affairs as they understood of his. What was the result? He was in his mistakes as much sinned against as sinner, for his assessors and those who shared with him judicial authority trafficked in justice, and abused his authority as if he had been not their governor but their slave. This, my sovereign, is all that occurs to me to-day; but if anything else should come into my mind, we can hold another interview. So now apply yourself to the duties of your throne, lest your subjects accuse you of indolence."

XXXVII

EUPHRATES declared his assent to all these conclusions, "For," said he, "what can I gain by
τούμι; ϕιλοσοφίαν δὲ, ὁ βασιλεὺς, τούτι γὰρ λοιπῶν προσειρήσει, τὴν μὲν κατὰ φύσιν ἐπαίνει καὶ ἀσπάζου, τὴν δὲ θεοκλυτεῖν φάσκουσαν παραιτοῦν, καταψευδόμενοι γὰρ τοῦ θείου πολλὰ καὶ ἀνόητα ἡμᾶς ἐπαιροῦσιν." ταύτι μὲν πρὸς τὸν Ἀπολλώνιον αὐτῷ ἔλεγετο, ὁ δὲ οὐδὲν ἐπιστραφεῖς ἀπῆκε μετὰ τῶν ἑαυτοῦ γνωρίμων, διανύσας τὴν σπουδὴν βουλομένου δὲ τοῦ Εὐφράτου βρασύτερον τι περὶ αὐτοῦ λέγειν, ξυνήκεν ὁ βασιλεὺς καὶ διακρούόμενος αὐτὸν, "ἐσκαλεῖτε," ἐφη, "τοὺς δεομένους τῆς ἀρχῆς καὶ ἀπολαβέτω ἡ βουλή τὸ ἑαυτῆς σχῆμα."

Οὕτω μὲν δὴ ὁ Εὐφράτης ἐλαθε διαβαλὼν ἑαυτόν, καὶ γὰρ βάσκανός τε τῷ βασιλεῖ καὶ ὑβριστὴς ἔδοξε, καὶ τοὺς λόγους τοὺς ύπὲρ τῆς δημοκρατίας οὐχ ὡς ἐγγύνωσκεν εἰρηκώς, ἀλλ᾽ ἐς ἀντιλογίαν τοῦ Ἀπολλώνιον δὲ ἀ περὶ τῆς ἀρχῆς ἐκείνω ἔδοξε σ ω μήν ἀπερρίπτει αὐτὸν, οὐδὲ ἐπεδήλου τι ὄργησ πρὸς ταύτα. καὶ τὸν Δίωνα οὐκ ἔπηνε μὲν ξυναράμενον αὐτῷ τῆς γνώμης, οὐ μὴν ἐπαύσατο ἀγαπῶν ἐπίχαρις τε γὰρ τὰς διαλέξεις ἔδοξε καὶ τὰς ἐρίδας παρηγεῖ, ὡραν τι ἐπέφαινε τοὺς λόγους, οἶα τοῦ πρὸς τοὺς ἱεροῖς ἀτμοῦ ἐκπνεῖ, προσῆκ δὲ αὐτῷ καὶ τὸ ἀποσχεδιάξεων ἀριστα ἀνθρώπων. τὸν δὲ Ἀπολ- λώνιον ὁ βασιλεὺς οὐκ ἡγάτα μόνον, ἀλλὰ καὶ ὑπέκειτο αὐτῷ διόντι μὲν τὰ ἀρχαία, διηγομένων.
continuing to oppose such teaching? But, O my sovereign, I have only one thing left to say, and that is that while you approve and countenance that philosophy which accords with nature, you should have nothing to do with that which affects a secret intercourse with the gods, for we are easily puffed up by the many absurdities this lying philosophy falsely ascribes to providence.” The above remark was aimed at Apollonius, who, however, without paying any attention to it, departed with his companions as soon as he had ended his discourse. And Euphrates would have taken further liberties with his character, only the emperor noticed it and put him aside by saying, “Call in those who have business with the government, and let my council resume its usual form.”

Thus Euphrates failed to see that he only prejudiced himself, and gained with the emperor the reputation of being a jealous and insolent fellow, who aired these sentiments in favour of democracy, not because he really entertained them, but only by way of contradicting the opinions Apollonius held in regard to the empire. Notwithstanding, the emperor did not cast him off or shew any resentment at his opinions. As for Dion, he did not cease to be fond of him, though he regretted his seconding the opinions of Euphrates. For Dion was a delightful conversationalist and always declined to quarrel. He moreover imparted to his discourses that sort of charm which exhaled from the perfumes at a sacrifice; and he had also, better than any living man, the talent of extempore oratory. Apollonius the emperor’s love of was ever ready to listen to his accounts of antiquity, Apollonius
FLAVIUS PHILOSTRATUS

CAP. XXXVII


XXXVIII

CAP. XXXVIII

to his descriptions of the Indian Phraotes, and to his graphic stories of the rivers of India, and of the animals that inhabit it; above all to the forecasts and revelations imparted to him by the gods concerning the future of the empire. On quitting Egypt, after settling and rejuvenating the country, he invited Apollonius to share his voyage; but the latter declined, on the ground that he had not yet seen the whole extent of Egypt, and had not yet visited or conversed with the naked sages of that land, whose wisdom he was very anxious to compare with that of India. "Nor," he added, "have I drunk of the sources of the Nile." The emperor understood that he was about to set out for Ethiopia and said: "Will you not bear me in mind?" "I will indeed," replied the sage, "if you continue to be a good sovereign and mindful of yourself."

XXXVIII

Thereafter the emperor offered his sacrifice in the temple and publicly promised him presents. But Apollonius, as if he had a favour to ask, said: "And what presents, O king, will you give me?" "Ten," he replied, "now; and when you come to Rome everything I have." And Apollonius answered: "Then I must husband your riches as if they were my own, and not squander in the present what is hereafter to be reserved to me in its entirety. But I pray you, O king, to attend rather to these gentlemen here, for they look as if they wanted something." And suitting his words, he pointed to Euphrates...
FLAVIUS PHILOSTRATUS

CAP. XXXVIII

and his friends. The emperor accordingly pressed them to ask boldly what they desired, whereupon Dion with a blush said: "Reconcile me, O king, with Apollonius my teacher for that I lately ventured to oppose him in argument; for never till now have I ventured to contradict him." The emperor, approving, said: "As long ago as yesterday I asked for this favour, and it is already granted. But do you ask for some gift." "Lasthenes," replied Dion, "of Amanea, a Bithynian city, who was my companion in philosophy, fell in love with the uniform and took to a soldier's life. Now, he says, he longs afresh to wear the sage's cloak, so would you let him off from the service, for that is the extent of his own request; and you will confer on me the privilege of turning him into a saint, and on him the liberty of living as he wishes to." "Let him be released," said the emperor, "but I confer on him the rights of a veteran, since he is equally fond of wisdom and of yourself." Next the emperor turned to Euphrates, who had drawn up a letter embodying his requests, and held it out in expectation that his sovereign would peruse it in private. But the latter was determined to expose him to criticism, so he read it out loud before everyone; and it was found to contain various petitions, some for himself, some for others; and of the presents asked some consisted of cash down and others of credit notes. Whereupon Apollonius with a laugh remarked: "Then your intention of asking a monarch for all this did not prevent you from giving him that good advice in favour of democracy."
Τὰ μὲν δὴ τῆς διαφορᾶς, ἦ Ἀπολλωνίῳ τε καὶ Εὐφράτη ἐγένετο, τοιάδε εὐρον, ἐξελάσαντος δὲ τοῦ βασιλέως καθήπτουντο ἄλληλων ἐσ τὸ φανερὸν, οὐ μὲν Εὐφράτης ξὺν ὅργῃ τε καὶ λοιδορίαις, ὡς αὖ φιλοσόφως καὶ ξὺν ἐλέγχῳ μᾶλλον. ὥστε μὲν δὴ Εὐφράτου κατηγόρηκεν, ὡς παρὰ τὸ πρέπον φιλοσοφία πράπτουντος, ἐξεστὶν Ἀπολλωνίον μαθεῖν ἐκ τῶν πρὸς αὐτῶν ἐπιστολῶν, πλείους γάρ ἐμοὶ δὲ ἀφεκτέα τοῦ ἀνδρός, οὐ γὰρ ἐκείνου διαβαλεῖν προοίμιον, ἀλλὰ παραδοῦναι τὸν Ἀπολλωνίου βίον τοῖς μήπω εἰδόσι. τὸ μέντοι περὶ τοῦ ξύλου λεγόμενον, λέγεται δὲ ἐπανατείνασθαι μὲν αὐτὸ διαλεγομένῳ τῷ Ἀπολλωνίῳ, μὴ καθικέσθαι δὲ, οἷ μὲν πολλοὶ δεινότητι τοῦ πεπληξομένου προσγράφουσιν, ἐγώ δὲ λογισμῷ τοῦ πλήξοντος, δι' ὅν ἐγένετο κρεῖττων ὀργῆς νευκηκυίας ἤδη.
Such I find was the occasion of the quarrel between Apollonius and Euphrates; and after the emperor had departed they openly attacked one another, Euphrates in his anger resorting to coarse insults, which his antagonist met in a philosophical spirit, only refuting him. His accusations, I may remark, of Euphrates to the effect that his conduct violated the decencies of the philosophical life, can be learned from the epistles Apollonius addressed to him, for they are not a few. For myself I herewith dismiss this gentleman; for it is no part of my scheme to say ill of him, but only to furnish with a life of Apollonius those who were as yet ignorant. As to the tale of the stick, which he is said to have brandished against Apollonius when he was discoursing, though without applying it—most people attribute his having so refrained to the commanding dignity of the man he was about to strike; but I prefer to set it down to the good sense of the would-be striker, and to think that it was that which enabled him to overcome an angry impulse which had all but overmastered him.

Dion's philosophy struck Apollonius as being too rhetorical and overmuch adapted to please and flatter, and that is why he addressed to him by way of correction the words: "You should use a pipe and a lyre, if you want to tickle men's senses, and not speech." And in many passages of his letters to Dion he censures his use of words to captivate the crowd.
Τὸ δὲ μὴ ἀφικέσθαι αὐτῶν παρὰ τοῦ βασιλέα ἔτι, μηδὲ ξυγγενέσθαι οἱ μετὰ τὴν Διόγυπτον καίτοι καλοῦντι καὶ πλείστα ὑπὲρ τούτου γράφοντι, ὁπόθεν ξυνέβη, δηλῶσαι βούλομαι. Νέρων ἐλευθέραν ἀφῆκε τὴν Ἑλλάδα σωφρονεστερόν τι ἑαυτοῦ ἡμῶν, καὶ ἐπανήλθον αἱ πόλεις ἐς ἦθη Δωρικὰ καὶ Ἀττικὰ, πάντα τε ἀνώβησε ξύν ὁμονοία τῶν πόλεων, ὡς μηδὲ πάλαι ἡ Ἑλλάς εἶχεν, Ὁυεσπασιανὸς δὲ ἀφικόμενος ἀφεῖλετο αὐτὴν· τοῦτο, στάσεις προβάλλομενος καὶ ἄλλα οὕτως τῆς ἐπὶ τοσόντε ὀργῆς· ταῦτ' οὖν οὐ μόνον τοῖς παθοῦσιν, ἄλλα καὶ τῷ Ἀπολλωνίῳ πικρότερα τοῦ τῆς βασιλείας ἦθους ἔδοξεν, ὅθεν ἐπέστειλε τῷ βασιλεῖ ὅδε· Ὅπολλωνος Ὁυεσπασιανὸς βασιλεῖ χαίρειν.

Ἐδουλώσω τὴν Ἑλλάδα, ὡς φασί, καὶ πλέον μὲν οἱ τι ἔχειν Ξέρξου, λέληθας δὲ ἐλαττον ἔχων Νέρωνος. Νέρων γὰρ ἔχων αὐτὸ παρητήσατο. ἔρρωσο.

Τῷ αὐτῷ.

Διαβεβλημένος οὖτω πρὸς Ἑλληνας, ὡς δουλοῦσθαι αὐτοὺς ἐλευθέρους οὖν ὡς, τι ἐμοὶ ξυνόντος δέν; ἔρρωσο.
I must also explain how it came about that he never approached the emperor again, nor visited him after their encounter in Egypt, although the latter invited him and wrote often to him in that sense. The fact is, Nero restored the liberties of Hellas with a wisdom and moderation quite alien to his character; and the cities regained their Doric and Attic characteristics, and a general rejuvenescence accompanied the institution among them of a peace and harmony such as not even ancient Hellas ever enjoyed. Vespasian, however, on his arrival in the country took away her liberty, alleging their factiousness with other pretexts hardly justifying such extreme severity. This policy seemed not only to those who suffered by it, but to Apollonius as well, of a harshness quite out of keeping with a royal temper and character, and accordingly he addressed the following letters to the Emperor:

"Apollonius to the Emperor Vespasian, Greeting.

"You have, they say, enslaved Hellas, and you imagine you have excelled Xerxes. You are mistaken. You have only fallen below Nero. For the latter held our liberties in his hand and respected them. Farewell."

"To the same.

"You have taken such a dislike to the Hellenes, that you have enslaved them although they were free. What then do you want with my company? Farewell."
Τῆς αὐτῆς.

Νέρων τοὺς Ἐλλήνας παίζων ἤλευθέρωσε, σὺ δὲ αὐτοῦς σπουδάζων ἔδουλόσω. ἔρρωσο.

Τὰ μὲν δὴ διαβάλλοντα Οὐσπασιανὸν Ἀπολλωνίῳ τοῦδε ἐγένετο, ἀκούὼν δὲ αὐτὸν εὐ διατιθέμενον· τὴν μετὰ ταύτα ἁρχὴν πᾶσαν, οὐκ ἀφανὴς ἦν χαίρων καὶ ἡγούμενος ἕαυτῷ ἀγαθὸν πρῶτον πράττεισθαι.

XLII

Θαυμάσιον Ἀπολλωνίου κἀκεῖνο ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ ἔδοξε· λέοντα ἤμερον ἀπὸ ρυτήρως ἤγε τις, ὀστερ κῦνα, ὃ δὲ οὐ μόνον τὸν ἁγοντα ἤκαλλεν, ἀλλὰ καὶ ὁστις προσέλθου, καὶ ἤγειρε μὲν πολλαχοῦ τῶν πόλεων, παρῆσε δὲ καὶ ἐς τὰ ἱερὰ ὑπὸ τοῦ καθάρος εἶναι· οὐδὲ γὰρ τὸ τῶν θυσμένων αἶμα ἀνελχόμενο, οὐδ' ἔπε τὰ δερόμενα τε καὶ ραχιζόμενα τῶν ἱερεῶν ἤστεν, ἀλλὰ μελιττούτας διηγετο καὶ ἄρτοις καὶ τραγήμασι καὶ κρεὺῶν τοῖς ἐφθοίς, ἐνυχεῖν δὲ ἦν αὐτῷ καὶ οἶνον πίνοντι μή μεθυσταμένο ροῦ ἡθούς. προσελθὼν δὲ τῷ Ἀπολλωνίῳ καθημένῳ ἐς τὸ ἱερὶ τοῖς τῇ γόνασιν αὐτοῦ προσεκνυξάτο καὶ ἐλπίπαρε παρὰ πάντας ἄνθρώπους, ὡς μὲν οἱ πολλοὶ ζύντο, μισθοῦ ἐνεκα, ὃ δὲ Ἀπολλώνιος, "δεῖται μου," ἔφη, "ὅ λέων ἀναδιδάξαι ομαῖς, ὅτου ἄνθρωπου ψυχὴν ἔχει· ἐστὶ τοῖς "Ἀμασίοις οὕτως, ὁ Βασίλειος Αἰγύπτων περὶ τοῦ Σαιτηνοῦ νομὸν." ἐπεὶ δὲ ἦκο αυτές ὁ λέων ταύτα, ἀνεβρυχήσατο ἐλεεινὸν καὶ θρηνώδες καὶ ὀλοφύρατο

568
LIFE OF APOLLONIUS, BOOK V

"To the same.

"Nero freed the Hellenes in play, but you have enslaved them in all seriousness. Farewell."

Such were the grounds of Apollonius’ taking a dislike to Vespasian. However, when he heard of the excellence of his subsequent acts of government he made no attempt to conceal his satisfaction, but looked at it in the light of a benefaction conferred on himself.

XLII

The following incident also of Apollonius’ stay in Egypt was thought remarkable. There was a man who led a tame lion about by a string, as if it had been a dog; and the animal not only fawned upon him, but on anyone who approached it. It went collecting alms all round the towns, and was admitted even in the temples, being a pure animal; for it never licked up the blood of the victims, nor pounced on them when they were being flayed and cut up, but lived upon honeycakes and bread and dried fruits and cooked meat; and you also came on it drinking wine without changing its character. One day it came up to Apollonius when he was sitting in the temples, and whined and fawned at his knees, and begged of him more earnestly than it had ever done of anybody. The bystanders imagined it wanted some solid reward, but Apollonius exclaimed: “This lion is begging me to make you understand that a human soul is within him, the soul namely of Amasis, the king of Egypt in the province of Sais.” And when the lion heard that, he gave a piteous and plaintive roar, and crouching down began

569
CAP. XLII

ξυνοκλάσας, δάκρυα ἑις αὐτὰ, καταψῆν ὁμοὶ ἀυτὸν ὁ Ἀπολλώνιος, “δοκεῖ,” ἔφη, “πέμπειν τὸν λέοντα ἐς Δεοντόπολιν ἀνακείσόμενον τῷ ἰερῷ, βασιλέα γὰρ ἐς τὸ βασιλικότατον τῶν θηρίων μεταβαλόντα σὺν ἄξιω ἀγείρειν, καθάπερ τοὺς πτωχοὺς τῶν ἀνθρώπων.” ἔντευθεν οἱ ἱερεῖς ἐξυιλθόντες ἔθυσαν τῷ Ἀμάσιδι, καὶ κοσμήσαντες τὸ θηρίον στρεπτὸ καὶ ταινίαις παρέπεμπον ἐς τὴν Ἀγνυττόν αὐλοῦντες καὶ ὑμνοῦντες καὶ ἔπι ἀυτῷ ἀδοντες.

XLIII

CAP. XLIII

to lament, shedding tears. Thereupon Apollonius CHAP. stroked him, and said: "I think the lion ought to be sent to Leontopolis and dedicated to the temple there, for I consider it wrong that a king who has been changed into the most kingly of beasts should go about begging, like any human mendicant." In consequence the priests met and offered sacrifice to Amasis; and having decorated the animal with a collar and ribbons, they conveyed him up country into Egypt with pipings, hymns and songs composed in his honour.

XLIII

Having had enough of Alexandria the sage set out for Egypt and Ethiopia to visit the naked sages. Menippus then, as he was by now a qualified disputant and remarkably outspoken, he left behind to watch Euphrates: and perceiving that Dioscorides had not a strong enough constitution for foreign travel, he dissuaded him from undertaking the journey. The rest of his company he mustered, for though some had left him at Aricia, many others had subsequently joined him, and he explained to them about his impending journey and began as follows:—

"I must needs preface in Olympic wise my address to you, my brave friends; and the following is an Olympic exordium. When the Olympic games are coming on, the people of Elis train the athletes for thirty days in their own country. Likewise, when the Pythian games approach, the natives of Delphi; and when the Isthmian, the Corinthians assemble them and say: 'Go now into the arena and prove yourselves men worthy of victory.' The
CAP. δὲ, ἐπειδὰν ἵωσιν ἐς Ὄλυμπίαν, διαλέγονται πρὸς τοὺς ἀθλητὰς ὁδῇ “εἰ πεπόνηται ὦμῖν ἐπαξίως τὸν ἐς Ὅλυμπίαν ἐλθεῖν καὶ μὴ δὲν ῥάθυμον μηδὲ ἁγεννῆς εἰργασταί, ὅτε θαρροῦντες, ὦς δὲ μὴ ὁδὲ ἕσκηται, χωρεῖτε οἱ βούλεσθε.”

Ἐννήκαν οἱ ὁμιληταί τοῦ λόγου καὶ κατέμειναν ἅμφι τοὺς ἑκοσί παρὰ τῷ Μενύππῳ, οἱ δὲ λοιποὶ δέκα, οἴμαι, ὄντες, εὐξάμενοι τοῖς θεοῖς καὶ ὁιον ἐμβατήρια πλοῦθας ὀμματίστες, ἐχώρουν εὐθὺ πυραμίδων ἐπὶ καμάρων ὁχούμενοι, δεξιὸν θέμενοι τὸν Νεῖλον. πολλαχοῦ δὲ διεπλεῖτο αὐτῶς ὁ ποταμὸς ὑπὲρ ἱστορίας τῶν ἐν αὐτῷ πάντων, οὕτε γὰρ πόλιν οὕτε ἱερὸν οὐθέ ὁπόσα τεμένη κατ’ Ἀὔγουστον, οὐδὲν τούτων ἄφωνοι παρῆκιθον, ἀλλ’ ἱεροὺς τινὰς ἔει λόγους διδασκόμενοι τε καὶ διδάσκοντες, καὶ ἦ ναῦς, ἧν ἐμβαίη Ἀπολλόνιος, ἑφέκει θεωρίδι.
Eleans however on their way to Olympia address the athletes thus: "If ye have laboured so hard as to be entitled to go to Olympia and have banished all sloth and cowardice from your lives, then march boldly on; but as for those who have not so trained themselves, let them depart whithersoever they like."

The companions of the sage understood his meaning, and about twenty of them remained with Menippus; but the rest, ten in number, I believe, offered prayer to the gods, and having sacrificed such an offering as men offer when they embark for a voyage, they departed straight for the pyramids, mounted on camels and keeping the Nile on their right hand. In several places they took boats across the river in order to visit every sight on it; for there was not a city, fane or sacred site in Egypt, that they passed by without discussion. For at each they either learned or taught some holy story, so that any ship on which Apollonius embarked resembled the sacred galley of a religious legation.
INDEX
INDEX

Abae, temple at, visited by Apollonius, 399
Abimna, the end of Libya, 467
Achilles, his regard for Nestor and Phoenix and Odysseus, 367, 369
Achilles' mound at Ilium, Apollonius' spenesis night on it, 367 foll., 377 foll.
Adraesta, goddess of justice, wrystocks hung up to remind the Persian kings of her, 77
Aegae, temple of Asclepius at, frequented by Apollonius, 17; philosophic schools at, 17; seals at, 157
Aegon, god of earthquakes, 357
Aegina, risk that Isthmian canal would flood it, 403
Aegospotami, rain of stones at, foretold by Anaxagoras, 9
Aeolus, his bag of winds, 255
Aeschines, son of Lysanias, refused gifts of Dionysius of Sicily, 97
Aesop, discussion of his fables, 493; his offering to Hermes, 497
Agraulus, temple of, oath of Ephobis taken in it, 395
Ajax, picture of, by Timomachus, 179; his tomb at Troy, 371
Ajax, name of Porus' elephant, 147, 181
Alexander and Porus, images of in the temple of the Sun at Taxila, 181
Alexander ascends Mount Nysa in India alone, 139; dedicates Porus' elephant, Ajax, to the sun at Taxila, where Damis and Apollonius saw it, 147, 181; statue of, at Jesus, in India, 227; brass column on river Hypnus, where he stopped his Indian incursion, 229
Alexandria, horse-racing factions at, 521
Altars raised to Poverty and Art at Gadeira, 471
Ammon and Hercules and Athena, Zeus, Cabeiri and Indian Sun and Apollo, altars to, in India on the Hyphasis, 229
Amochnaeus and Terpnus, parts acted by Nero, 477
Amphiarus the Seer, son of Oecles, still induces dreams in Attica and impales oracles, 215; shrine of, Apollonius visits it, 399
Anummon depicted on embroidery of Babylon, 77
Amycla, Apollo of, his statue among the Brahmins, 257
Anaxagoras wears a fleece at Olympia, probably as a rain-making ceremony, 7; his predictions, 9; abandoned his property, 35; observed the heavens from Mount Mimas in Iona, 127
Andromeda depicted on Babylonian embroideries, 77
Animal sacrifices condemned, 519
Animals, parental love among, 155
Aretie and Temple of Daphne, visited by Apollonius, 43; insolence of its inhabitants and lack of Hellenism there, 345
Aretieus and Scelencus, 109
Antisthenes' relation to Socrates, 403
Antisthenes of Paros, a Trojan, excluded by Apollonius from his company as hateful to Achilles, 369 (so in Philochratius, Heroica, 18, the shade of Achilles tears limb from limb, by night, a girl descended from Hector, left by
a merchant on the shore at the shade's bidding
Aemus or Birdless rock near Nysa, 139
Apamea in Bithynia, Lasthenes a philosopher and soldier of, 563
Aphrodite, plebeian women holy to her in India, 237; symbolic image of, at Paphos, in Cyprus, 345
Apis of Egypt, plebeian, 237
Apollo and Athens, Zeus and Cabeiri, altars to, on the Hyphasis, 229
Apollo, his objections to Orpheus and his oracles, 375; his shrines at Gryneum, Clarus and Delphi, 375
Apollo of Delos, his statue among the Brahmins, 257
Apollo, temple of, at Daphne by Antioch the Great, 43
Apolloius, his letters, 9; no wizard, 9; his parentage and miraculous birth, 11; temple erected to him near Tyana, 13; a son of Zeus, 15; his education at Tarsus and Aegae (c. A.D. 16), 15 foll.; his prayer, 27; beneficence to his elder brother, 31 foll.; abjures property and marriage, 33, 35; his vow of silence, 37 foll.; at Aspendus, 41; at Great Antioch, 45; his literary style, 47; reaches Nineveh, 51; meets Damis, 51; claims to know all tongues, 53; reaches Zeugma, 55; passes Ctesiphon, 59; letters to Scopelianus, 69, 73; reaches Cissia and restores Eretrians' tombs, 71; reaches Babylon, 79; his interview with King Vardanes, 81-91; letter reporting his conversation with King Vardanes, 91, his prayer to the gods, 95; refuses king's gifts, 97; spends a year and eight months at Babylon, 113; quits Babylon, 119; refuses date wine, 131; crosses the Indus, 147; reaches Taxila, 167; interview with King Phraotes, 183 foll.; his cult of the Sun at dawn, 217; quits Taxila, 227; crosses the river Hydraotes and reaches the Hyphasis, 229; crosses the Indian Caucasus and reaches the Ganges plain, 241; reaches Parax, 247; reaches the Hill of the Indian Sages, 249; his address to the Egyptians about the Brahmins, 257; he visits the Brahmins, 261 foll.; a reincarnation of an Egyptian skipper, 277 foll.; defends the Greeks from the charge of being the slaves of Xerxes, 299; refuses hospitality of an Indian king, 307; discusses the World Soul with the Brahmins, 307 foll.; his works on astral divination and on sacrifice, the latter written in Cappadocian, 321; accepts magic rings from Jarachas, 321; spends four months with the Brahmins, 335; returns to the Red Sea, 335; writes a farewell letter to the Brahmins, 337; revisits Vardanes, 345; revisits Nineveh, 346; reaches Antioch, 345; sails to Cyprus from Seleucia, and thence to Ionia, 345; reaches Ephesus, 346; he cures the sick, 349; predicts pestilence and goes to Smyrna, 355; prayers against plague and earthquakes, 355, 357; miraculously translated to Ephesus, 365; quells plague at Ephesus, 365; goes to Pergamum, 367; to Illium, 367; interview with shade of Achilles, 369; popular opinion of him as a saviour, 371; visits Methymna in Acolia and repairs tomb of Palamedes, 373; traverses Euboecan Sea, 375; arrives at Athens, 385; is refused initiation at the Eleusinian mystery, 387; exorcises demon in a youth who mocked him, 391; visits Thermopylae, 399; visits Dodona, Pythian temple, Abae, shrines of Amphaius and Trophonius and temple of Muses on Helicon, 399; visits the Istimum and predicts Nero's cutting of it, 401; confounds a Lamia at Corinth, 403; attends the
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Index</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Olympia (A.D. 61), 409; letter to the Spartan ephors, 411; rebukes a vulgar panegyrist of Zeus, 417; proceeds to Lacedemon, 419; sails from Malea to Cydonia in Crete and visits Gortyna and Ida, 428, 429; reaches Aricia, where he reproves Philolaus, 431; enters Rome, 441; his prayers, 445; interprets the thunderbolt which startled Nero, 453; examined by Tigellinus, whom he strikes blind, 455; raises a girl from the dead, 459; at Gadeira, 467 foll.; interview with Governor of Baetica, 485; returns by Libya to Lilybaeum and Messina, 487; interprets three-headed baby at Syracuse, 491; at Catana, 491; stays in Sicily, 503; returns to Greece, 503; reaches Athens by way of Leucas and Lechaeon, 503; sails from Piraeus for Ionia, 505; reaches Chios, 509; reaches Rhodes, 509; dialogue with Canus, a fluteplayer, 509 foll.; reaches Alexandria, 515; predicts the ousting of a bandit, 517; admires the temple of Alexandria, 519; offers the image of a bull, 519; condemns horse-racing factions, 521; meets Vespasian in Egypt, 523; converses with him on kingship, 527; shows second sight in regard to the burning of the temple on the Roman Capitol, 533; criticises Dion and Euphrates, 533 foll.; urges Vespasian to become emperor, 545; his letters to Dion, 565; why he quarrelled with Euphrates, 565; his letters to Vespasian, 567; recognises soul of Amasis in a tame lion, 569; sets out with ten companions for Ethiopia to visit the Sacred Sages, 571</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apparitions of spectres, 455</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arabianus concealed to Rome certain villages near Zeugma, 109</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arabs teach Apollonius the bird language, 57</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archelaus, King of Cappadocia, intrigues against Rome, 81 (this Archelaus was the last king of Cappadocia, from B.C. 80–A.D. 17, when he died in Rome. Apollonius’ life at Aegae must therefore have begun some time previous to A.D. 17)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arcturus, rising of (two days before the ides of September, according to Pliny, Nat. Hist. xi. § 16), 503</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aricia, grove of, Apollonius reaches it on way to Rome, 431</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aristippus of Cyrene refused gifts, 97</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armenian tongue known to Damis, 53</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armenians left villages at Zeugma to Ronnus, 109</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arsaces, king, dedicates a leopard to the Nysian god, Dionysus, 121</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Art, Indian, at temple of Taxila, 149; ideal and imaginative, not merely mimetic, 175 foll.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artaphernes bequeathing Eretria in the embroideries of Babylon, 77</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artemis of Perga, her hymn transposed in the Aeolian and Pamphylian modes by Damophylus, 87</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asbama, miraculous well at Tyana, 15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aseleipius, his temple at Aegae, 17 foll.; recommends Apollonius to his priests, 21; his art based on science of divination, 327; temple of, in Pergamum, 307; honoured at the Epidaurian festival at Athens, 387</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aspandius in Pamphylia on the Kyremedon, corn famine there arrested by Apollonius, 39</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assyrian with dropsey resorts to temple of Aseleipius at Aegae, 21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Athene Pollas, her statue among the Brahmans, 257</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Athene Providence or Pronoia, altar to on the Hyphasis, 229</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Athenians, addicted to many sacrifices, 380; their conduct of the festival of Dionysus rebuked by Apollonius, 393</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Athens, Apollonius arrives at during the Epidaurian festival, 385;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INDEX

gladiatorial shows there on Acropolis stopped by Apollonius, 397
Athos, piercing of, depicted in the embroideries of Babylon, 77
Athos, Anaxagoras and Thales observe heavens from, 129
Atlas, mountain of Libya, 149
Attic dialect learned by Apollonius, 15
Attica, linen robes worn by the ancient inhabitants, 225
Averting god, statue of erected at Ephesus by Apollonius, 367

Babylon and Susa, magi there, 49
Babylon, its fortifications and palaces described, 75 foll.; image of king over gate, 79; Musonius of, imprisoned by Nero, 431
Babylonian king, Apollonius refuses homage to his image, 79; sacrifices a horse to the Sun, 89
Babylonian palace embroideries, 77
Baetica, Roman governor of seeks an interview with Apollonius, 485
Baetis, river and province of, 475
Balara, its myrtles and dates, 341
Balm, a nuptial, used in India, 283
Banquets of Indian king, 189
Bas-reliefs of the mares of Diomede and of labours of Hercules at Gadeira, 473
Bassus, a pastricide of Corinth, reviled Apollonius, 409
Baths, hot, disapproved of by Apollonius, 47
Bells on ships to scare away the seals, 343
Biblis, isle of in Red Sea, 339
Birds, recipe for acquiring their language, 57
Birth, miraculous, of Apollonius, 15
Blood of sheep used by Odysseus, XI, 34, in evoking shades, 377 (cp. Heliodorus, Ethiopica, vi. 14)
Brahman and Hyrcanian sages, Apollonius resolves to visit them, 49

Brahman banquet, 291
Brahmans, their hill fortress described, 255; their levitation in worshipping the Sun, their extract of sunlight, poverty, long

hair, miraculous springs and costumes of flax, 257 foll.
Brahmans of India, 7
Bronze of the Pegadae, 339
Brotherhood or religious society formed by Apollonius, 427; many forsake him at Aricia from fear of Nero, 435; others join him, 571; leaves twenty with Menippus at Alexandria and starts with ten for Ethiopia, 573
Bysseus, how it grows, 169

Cabeiri, altar to on the Hyphasis, 229
Calchas, his predictions in Homer, 65
Callicratidas of Arginusae, his descendant at Sparta reformed by Apollonius, 421
Calligraphiae accompanies Apollonius to Nineveh, 51
Calpis, 407
Camels, speed of, 129; use of in India, 223; white camels of Phraotes on the Indus, 225
Canus, flutist of Rhodes, 509
Caphereus in Euboea, 71
Cappadocia under King Archelaus, 31; badness of the Greek there spoken, 15 (cp. Philostratus, Vitae Sophistarum, ii. 13)
Cappadocian language, Apollonius writes a work on Sacrifice in it, 321, 389
Carian slaves, 283; flocks fed on figs, 341
Carmen, Indians of, live on fish, 341
Cassander of Macedonia, 99
Catana, Apollonius visits, 491
Caucasus beyond the Hyphasis and stretching to the Red Sea, 237; cinnamon shrubs on, 237
Caucasus traversed by Apollonius, on way from Babylon to India, 115, 119, 123
Celts, ocean tides among, 409
Chariot with four poles of Alexander, 227
Chase of animals, condemned by Apollonius, 107
Chios, Apollonius reaches, 509
Chrysippus, school of at Aegae, 17
Cilicia, the rich criminal of, re-
INDEX

jected by Asclepius, 25; an immoral governor of, assailis Apollonius at Aegeae, 29; and is executed for intriguing with Archelaus against the Romans, 31
Cinnamom of Caucasus, attracts goats, 237
Cissia, region close to Babylon, settlement of Eretrians in by Darilus, 67, 69 foll. (Cissia was the country round Susa, due east of Babylon. Hence Apollonius "diverged from the high road," p. 69, to Babylon in order to visit the Eretrian settlement there)
Cittium, city of Philolaus the philosopher, 431
Clarus, oracle of Apollo at, 375
Claudius, emperor, his weaknesses, 523
Clazomenae, Scopelianus the sophist of, letter of Apollonius to him about the Eretrians, 69, 73
Clouds, figures of animals discerned among clouds in the sky, 175
Clytieae, a prophetic family, 519
Cockcrow, Achilles' ghost flees at, 385
Cockle of Bibulus in the Red Sea, 339
Colonus, Acharnianus of, 395
Colophon, oracle of, testifies to wisdom of Apollonius, 349
Commumism inculcated by sparrow at Rphesus, 351
Cophen river, 129; crossed by Apollonius, 135
Coreyra, a youth of, exorcised by Apollonius, 389
Cosmos and elements and world soul, discussed between Apollonius and the Brahmins, 307 foll.
Crates, philosopher of Thebes, 35
Cresphonates, play of, 473
Crete, Apollonius warned in a vision to visit Crete, the Nurse of Zeus, 427
Ctesiphon, Median frontier station at, 90; Eunuch satrap of, offers supplies to Apollonius for his journey, 61
Cycnus slain by Achilles, 369
Cydnus, river at Tarsus, 17
Cydonia, port of Knossus, visited by Apollonius, 427
Cydoniatis, an island arises near by, between Thera and Crete, 429
Cyprissus, an Assyrian youth in legend of Daphne, 43
Cyprus visited by Apollonius, 345
Damis joins Apollonius at Nineveh, 51; his knowledge of Armenian, Persian and Median tongues, 53; his diary written in barbarous Greek, 53; regards Apollonius as a demon or god, 53; forbidden to visit the magi with Apollonius, 79; wishes to accept gifts, 97; partakes of wine and flesh, 131; recognises Apollonius as superhumanly wise and good, 325; owes his Hellenism to him, 325; the witness to the story of the Lamia at Corinth, 409
Damis of Nineveh, his memoirs of Apollonius, 9, 11, 53; wrote down the more important discourses of Apollonius, 389
Damophylus, a Pamphylia musician and friend of Sappho, 87
Dancing by Athenians disguised as Hours or Nymphs or Bacchants, condemned by Apollonius, 363
Daphne of Antioch, Assyrian legend of, 43
Dardaeus, after 88 years a successor of Darilus (? i. 9, Artaxerxes' Mnemon), 71
Darilus settles Eretrians in Cissia, 69; sacrificed to Justice, 83
Date wine refused by Apollonius, but drunk by Damis, 131 foll.
Datis picking Naxos out of the sea, depicted in embroideries of Babylon, 77
Dead, a girl raised from the, by Apollonius in Rome, 457
Delphi, Indian silver disc dedicated by Indians there to Dionysus, 137
Demeter and Dionysus, images of, worn on body, 507
Demetrius condemned bathing and public baths, 449; Apollonius meets him again at Athens, 503; finds Musonius digging Nero's canal, 503
Demetrius, Cynic of Corinth, men-
INDEX

tioned by Favorinus, follows Apollonius, 403. (He was a friend of Thraseas and Seneca)
Democritus, his intercourse with magi, 7
Demon expelled by Apollonius overthrows a statue at Athens, 391
Demoniac possession. A boy possessed by an amorous demon who hated women, and saved by a letter from Iarchas, 317; demoniac Corcyrean mocks at Apollonius at Athens and is exorcised, 390, 391; Tigellinus regards Apollonius as a demon, 455
Demons, i.e. supernatural beings or spirits, sometimes good, sometimes bad. Damis regards Apollonius as one, 53
Didyma, oracle of, testifies to wisdom of Apollonius, 349
Dion, 523; doubts the possibility of a restoration of the Roman Republic, 543; his good nature and eloquence, 559; Apollonius criticises his tendency to flatter in a letter, 565
Dionysus and Hercules assail India and fall, 205
Dionysus, festival of, in month Anthesterion at Athens, 393; image of, worn on person, 507
Dionysus of Limnæ, his statute among the Brahmins, 257
Dionysus of Nysa in India, 121, 133; not the same as the Theban, 137; expedition of latter to India, 137; silver disc dedicated to him at Delphi by Indians, 137; son of the Indus river, 137
Dioscorides, disciple of Apollonius, left at Alexandria by Apollonius, 571
Dioscori, sons of, in the Greek Dioscoridae. They are coupled with another band, called Phaedimi, and appear to have been religious brotherhoods of some kind, attracted into the orbit of Apollonius but otherwise unknown to us, 367
Divination, impeded by wine-drinking, 209 foll.; by disc of rising sun, 519
Dodona, visited by Apollonius, 399
Domitian, his struggle at Rome with Vitellius seen by Apollonius in Alexandria, 533
Dragons of India described, 243 foll.; how caught by charms, 247; mystic stones in their eyes, 247; their heads stored at Parax, 247
Dragons, on the Acesines, 161
Dream interpreters, 215
Dream of Apollonius warning him to visit Crete, 427
Dreams, favourable in Temple of Asclepius, 367
Eagle in Prometheus legend, 123
Eagle stone drives away snakes, 155
"Ears" of the king at Babylon, 81
Earthquake in Crete, 429; at Smyrna, Miletus, Chios, Samos and the Iades, 357
Ecbatana, plain of, 73; walls of, shown to Apollonius by Vandane, 111
Eclipses of sun (? A.D. 64) in Rome, 451
Egypt, Upper, its religious societies, 515
Egyptian sea trade with India by way of the Red Sea, 311
Egyptians traduced the Greeks in India, 303; warn Nero of the dangers of an Isthmian canal, 401
Elephants, their docility, 141 foll.; lament over their subjection by night, 145; how used in war, 147; Libyan, 147; their great age, 147; their tusks, 151; and tricks, 151; their sagacity in crossing a river, 153, 159
Eleusinian mysteries, Apollonius denied initiation as being a wizard, 387; Apollonius is initiated, 503
Elis, letters of Apollonius to, 9; people of, their skilful conduct of the Olympic games, 415
Empedocles of Acragas, claimed to be a god, 5; sacrificed a pastru bull at Olympia, 5; consorted with magi, yet no magician, 7
Emperor Tiberius' statues in Aspendus, 41
Empusa or hagpoblin on the Indus, 123
Enceladus, fable of, at Etna, 499
Enodia or goddess of the crossways, her shrines accommodate ten worshippers, 373
Ephesian plague demon in form of a blind beggar, 365
Ephesus, its inhabitants welcome Apollonius, 349; their effeminacy rebuked by Apollonius, 351; pestilence at, predicted by Apollonius, 355
Ephors of Sparta, letter of Apollonius to, 411
Epicurus, school of at Aegae, 17
Epidaurian festival at Athens, 385
Eretrians settled in Cissia by Darius, 69, 71; their tombs restored by Apollonius, 71 (see Herodotus, vi. 119); King Var danean promises to protect them, 103
Erythrae, King, gave his name to the Red Sea, 311, 337
Ethiopians derived their wisdom from India, but, after murdering King Ganges, were expelled, 271
Etna, Apollonius visits, 493; legends about it, 493, 499; explanation of by Apollonius, 501
Euboea, seafight in the Hollows of, 73
Eudoxus of Cnidos refused gifts, 89
Eumachism discussed by Apollonius with Damis, 95, 105
Euphorbus of Troy reincarnated in Pythagoras, 3
Euphranor, artist, 169
Euphrates and Dion, 523 foll.
Euphrates, his libels on Apollonius, 35; rebuked by Apollonius, 135; urges Vespasian to restore the republic, 537; accuses Apollonius of imposture in claiming to hold intercourse with gods, 559; asks for a largess of Vespasian, 563; his mercenary instincts blamed by Apollonius, 563, 565
Euphrates joins the Nile in Egypt, 57; mouth, 345
Euripides, Bacchae, 980, cited, 395;
Andromache, v. 418, cited, 157
Euthydemos of Phoenicia teaches letters to Apollonius at Tarsus, 17
Euxenus of Heraclea in Pontus, a Pythagorean teacher at Aegae, 17; asks Apollonius why he wrote no book, 37
Exomis of flax worn by Brahmans, 261
Exorcism of a demon by a letter, 317; an evil spirit is sent into a statue, which falls, 391; Apollonius questioned by Tigelinus about his exorcisms, 455
Fabricius, name of a citizen of Smyrna, 357
Fates, questions of Apollonius to Achilles dependent on their approval, 381; submissiveness to, of Apollonius, 489
Favorinus (fl. under Hadrian) mentioned Demetrius the cynic, 403
Figs of Caria, 341
Fish, food for cattle in Stobera, 341; salted in Pontus, 341
Flax or land wool used by Brahmins, 261
Fleece, use of in connection with rain, 7
Flute-playing discussed by Apollonius with Canus of Rhodes, 509
Flutes made of skin of a stag or a donkey, 511
Foreknowledge, gift of, possessed by the Brahmins, 251, 263; discussion of, 323; of Damis, 325; of Apollonius in regard to sparrows, 351; in regard to pestilence at Eplesus, 355; Apollonius questioned by Tigelinus about his prophecies, 457; due to divine inspiration and not to magic in case of Apollonius, 489; foresees sinking of a Sicilian ship, 503; prophecy in regard to his initiation, 503
Frankincense offered to the sun by Apollonius, 89; by Pythagoras, 3; see vol. ii. 399
INDEX

Gadeira, Apollonius leaves Rome for, 463; short twilight at, 469; altars of poverty, art and Hercules of Egypt at, 471; Hellenism of, 471, 483  
Gaetuli, 467  
Gaius emperor, his Bacchic frenzy and Lydian costumes, 535  
Galba’s strumpet sons, Otho and Piso, 537  
Games of Hellas, 90, 101  
Ganges, 205; canals, plain irrigated by, 241  
Ganges, king of India, slain by the Ethiops, 271; his virtues, 273; fixis in the ground seven swords of adamant, 275  
Gem-collector in Rhodes, 513  
Geryon, his cows, 471; trees of, 473  
Ghosts tortured by wizards, 480  
Girdle of Teucer of Telamon at Gadeira, 473  
Gladiatorial shows stopped in Athens by Apollonius, 397  
Glotton of Rhodes rebuked, 515  
Gods, Brahmans affirm themselves to be such, 269  
Golden water spring in India, 329  
Gortyna visited by Apollonius, 429  
Greeks abused by an Indian king and defended by Apollonius, 291  
Greeks tongue used by the Brahmans, 251; statues and rites in India, 257  
Griffins that search for gold, sacred to the sun, incapable of long flights, 333  
Gryneum, oracle of Apollo at, 375  
Hair, long, of Apollonius, 21; of Achilles sacred to the Spercheus, 379  
Hare released in a room to cure a woman who suffered in childbirth, 319  
Harpists of Nero in Rome, 441  
Helen, her phantasm only at Ilion, 393  
Heliad poplar (the Heliades, sisters of Phaethon and turned into poplars, shed tears of gold), 473  
Helicon of Cyzicus, refused gifts 97  
Hellenodicae ten in number, 297  
Hellas, Apollonius advises Vespasian to send there only hellenised governors, 557  
Hellas, favoured by Nero, but chastised unjustly by Vespasian, 567  
Hellenism at Gadeira, 471, 483  
Hephaestus, legend of, at Etna, 501  
Hercules in Pontus, horse of Euxenus, teacher at Aegae; 17  
Heraclides of Euripides reads by Phraotes, king of India, 201  
Heraclitus, a saying of, 23  
Hercules and Dionysus, their Indian campaign repelled by the Brahmanas, 205, 253; the Egyptian, not the Theban; Hercules, visited Gadeira, 207; altars to, at Gadeira, 471; at Erythea near Gadeira, 471; Hercules or Hercules, brother of Ammon, altar to, on the Hyphas, 229  
Hestiaeus, brother of Apollonius, by whom his morals are reformed, 33  
Homer cited, 37, 65; Ilid, 2, 308, 243; 18, 375 quoted, 289; 24, 797 cited, 369; 4, 451 cited, 521; 13, 130 cited, 441; Od., 20, 18, 37  
Horse of Nisaean breed sacrificed to the Sun by King Vardanes, 89  
Horse-racing factions at Alexandria condemned by Apollonius, 521  
Hours, singers at Athens danced disguised as Hours or as nymphs, 393  
Hydnotes, river in India, to-day the Ravi, 137, 163; crossed by Apollonius, 229  
Hyphasis, river, 199; marked the limit of Alexander’s Indian campaign, 220; its course described, 203; its fire worms, 235; its precipitous course into the Red Sea, 337  
Hyrcanian sages, Apollonius resolves to visit them, 49  
Hyrcanian and Scythian wares, 507  
Iarnidae, a family of Prophets in Elis, 519
INDEX

Iarchas, chief Brahman, letter of Piraeotes to, 226; his metal throne, 261; his prescience, 263; his religious rites, 265; affirms the Brahmons to be gods, 269; a reincarnation of King Ganges, 275; his letter to an amorous demon, 317; his miraculous cures, 317 foll.; gives seven magic rings to Apollonius, 523

Ichor, or mother of pearl, 343

Ida in Crete, visited by Apollonius, 429

Ilum, tombs of Achaenans there visited by Apollonius, 367

Image seller refuses Apollonius as a passenger in his ship for Ionia, 507

Incantations and anointings of wizards, 489

Indian king abuses the Greeks and is rebuked by Apollonius, 291 foll.; identifies himself with the Sun, 203

Indian magic tripods, Apollonius never tried to understand them, 489

Indian rites performed at midday by Apollonius, 533

Indian sages never subject to Alexander, 203; live between the Hyphasis and Ganges, 205

Indian training in Philosophy, 195

Indus river, tall men upon it, 123; described, 165; its resemblance to the Nile, 167; sacrifices of bulls and black horses to it, 167, 199; Patala situated at its mouth, 330

Influenza, outbreak of in Rome, 453

Inscriptions of Hercules at Gadeira, 473

Io, idol of, at Nineveh, 51

Ionia, Apollonius sails from Piraeus for, 505

Ippola in Basita, anecdote of a tragic actor at, 483

Islands of the Blessed, off Libya, 471

Isthmus of Corinth, Apollonius visits it and predicts Nero's attempted cutting of it, 401

Istian Canal of Nero, 481

Ivory, different kinds, 149

Ixion, 209

Jerusalem, siege of, 525

Jews pollute 1 Judaea, 525; the enemies of mankind, 541

Juba, king of Libya, on age of elephants, 149; on aid rendered by them one to the other, 161

Julia, empress, sets Philostratus to edit Damis's memoirs, 11

Kados natives, or Cadusii in the modern Gilan, their tongue known to Damis, 53

Labyrinth of the minotaur at Knossus, 427

Lacedaemon, built without protecting walls, 111

Lacedaemonians, long hair of, 261

Ladon, river of Antioch, father of Daphne, 43

Lamia at Corinth confounded by Apollonius, 403 foll.

Lasthnes of Aphaea, freed from military service, at Dion's request, by Vespasian, 563

Leben shrine and promontory, so-called because it resembles a lion, 429; Libyan pilgrimages thither, 429

Lechaemum, Nero begins Isthmian canal at, 401; Apollonius reaches on his way to Athens, 503

Leonidas, tomb of, at Pyine, 399

Leopards of Armenia, their love of the gum of the Styrax, 121; of Arsaces, 121

Lesse Majesit committed by a master who struck a slave on whose person was a coin of Tiberius, 41 (cp. Tacitus, Annal. iii. 36; Sueton., Tiberius, ch. 58; Acta Pauli et Theclae)

Letter of Apollonius to the Indians about tides, 489; to Dion, 505

Leucas, Apollonius touches at, 503

Levitation of the Brahmons during their prayers to the Sun, 257, 265

Libations poured out over the handle of a cup, 391

Libya, described, 487

Libyan pilgrimages to shrine of Leben in Crete, 429

585
## INDEX

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entry</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lilybaemum, Apollonius touches at</td>
<td>487</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linen dress of Indians, 169</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linen worn by old inhabitants of Attica, 225</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lion, a tame lion recognised by Apollonius as a reincarnation of King Amasis, 569 foll.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long hair of Brahmans, Spartans and people of Thurium and Tarentum and Melos, 261</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lotus attracts goats, 237</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucullus, name of a citizen of Smyrna, 365</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lycnites or Light-stone drives away snakes, 185</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magi, or wizards of Babylon, 7; visited by Apollonius, 79, 81; Damis is forbidden to visit them, 79</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magi of Babylon, Susa, 49</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnetic stone, 329; same as the Pantarbe, 331</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malea, port of departure for Rome, 427</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marriage, Pythagoras defended it; Apollonius abjured it, 35</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mastichoras, the, or man-eater, 329</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximus of Aegae, a biographer of Apollonius, 11; a secretary of the Emperor (Tiberius), 31</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medes and Persians, their tongue known to Damis, 53</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median fashion and pomp of a drunken king, 287</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Megabates, brother of King Var danes, sees Apollonius in Antioch, 87</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Megistias the Acarnanian, 399</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mellians, their long hair, 261</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mellicertes and Pelops worshipped as gods by Greeks, 301</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memnon and Cycnus slain by Achilles, 369</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memory of Apollonius, 15; his hymn to Memory, 37</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Menippus the Lycian, pupil of Demetrius, falls in love with a Lamia at Corinth, 403; follows with Apollonius to Rome undaunted by Nero, 437; restrained by Apollonius from abusing Nero, 458; accompanies Apollonius to Gadeira, 475; discusses fables of Aesop, 498; left at Alexandria to watch Euphrates, 571</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Menon, pupil of Herod the Sophist, an Ethiop, 251</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merchant life unworthy of a Spartan, 423</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merus or Thigh mountain near Nysa in India, sacred to Dionysus, 137</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mesopotamia, description of, its situation and inhabitants, 55; not subject to Rome when Apollonius visited it, 57</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Messina, Apollonius hears there of Nero's flight, 487</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methymna in Aeolis, tomb of Palamedes there repaired by Apollonius, 373</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Millet and sesame of Ganges region, 241</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milo, statue of at Olympia, explained by Apollonius, 413</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mines, judge in Hades, 285; accounted unjust by Apollonius, 429</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miracle of healing a lame man, 317; of healing a blind man, 317; of healing a paralytic, 319; of healing a woman who suffered in labour, 319; of bringing a girl back to life, worked by Apollonius, 457</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miraculous translation of Pythagoras from Thurii to Metapontum, and similar translation of Apollonius from Smyrna to Ephesus, 365 (cp. bk. viii. ch. 10)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mnestheus, sacrificed to at Gadeira, 471</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moeragens, wrote four books on Apollonius, 11; mentioned work of Apollonius on divination by means of stars, 321</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molossian dog, plague at Ephesus takes form of, 367</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muses and Nereids, 381</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muses, temple of, on Helicon, visited by Apollonius, 399</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Musonius of Babylon, imprisoned by Nero, 431; correspondence in prison with Apollonius, 459; set to dig out the Isthmian canal in chains, 595</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INDEX

Mycene, Mount, the limit of the Caucasus, 119; the observatory of Thales on it, 127
Myrrh used in pearlishing, 343

Naked sages of Ethiopia, 571
Naked sophists, or gymnosophistae, of Egypt, 7
Naxos, plucked up out of the sea by Datis (cp. Herodotus, vi. 95), 77
Nearchus on the river Acesines, 161; his voyage to Patala, 339
Nereid, a demon of Selera, 341
Nereids, their diriges at the tomb of Achilles, 381
Nero attempts to sever the Isthmus of Corinth, 401; a competitor at the Olympic and Pythian games, 401; opposed to philosophers whom he suspected of magic, 431; fell; Apollonius exhorts his followers not to fear him, 430; his harpistes, 441; his musical compositions, 443; opens a new gymnasium in Rome (A.D. 60), 449; sings naked in a tavern at Rome, 451; has influenza and loses his voice, 453; a thunderbolt cleaves the cup in his hand, 453; his voice, 457; departs to Greece, 463; his fear of the Elean whips, 477; he acts parts of Amocheus and Terpnus, of Creon and Oedipus, 477; his terrorism, 481; his canal through the Isthmus, 481; wins prize at Olympia, 481; discussed by Vespasian and Apollonius, 527, 529; restored the liberties of Hellas, 567
Nile, Apollonius sails up with ten companions, 573
Nile gauges, 523
Nominales pendens in Philostratus, 375 (ch. xiv, ad finem)
Nysa in India, home of Dionysus, 121; shrine on it described, 135
Oaths confirmed by holy well at Asbana, 15; by well on hill of the Brahms, 255
Oenomaus, play of, 479
Oeta, Mount, 399

Olympia, deferred by Nero, 477
Olympic games, Apollonius invited to, 401 (for Olympiad 210, A.D. 61); Apollonius attends them, 409
Olympos, 101
Oreitae, land of, its bronze, 339
Orichalcus, Indian coins of, 131
Orpheus, with a peaked cap in the embroideries of Babylon, 77; shrine of at Lesbos, visited by Apollonius, 374; his head brought from Thrace, 375
Orthognons, his erroneous account of the Red Sea, 339
Otho dies in West Galatia, 491
Otho, trumphet son of Galba, 537
Owl's eggs, use of to cure propensity to drink wine, 319

Painting, discussion of between Apollonius and Damis, 173 foll.
Palamedes, a reincarnation of, among the Brahams, 277; tomb at Methymna restored by Apollonius, 373; he really went to Troy, 383
Panphylgia visited by Apollonius, 30
Panegyrist of Zeus, rebuked by Apollonius, 417
Pangaena, mountain used by Thales and Anaxagoras to observe heavens from, 129
Pan-Jonian sacrifices at Smyrna, 355; the Pan-Jonian cup of Ilbation, 357
Pans aid Hercules and Dionysus to attack the Brahms, 253
Panthera stone, 331
Parable of the Ship of State, 363
Parax, a city of India, 247
Parrots, 19
Parthenon, attracted birds into its vestibule, 141
Patala, a city at the mouth of the river Indus, 339
Patroclus, his remains buried with those of Achilles, 381
Peaceck fish in the Hyphasis, 233
Pearls of the Red Sea, 339; how fished for, 343
Pegasae in the land of the Oreitae, their bronze, 339

587
INDEX

Pelops enslaved Arcadia and Argolis, yet worshipped by Greeks, 301
Pepper trees of the Indian Caucasus harvested by apes for the Indians, 239
Pergamum shrine testifies to wisdom of Apollonius, 349; frequented by whole of Asia, 429
Pergamum visited by Apollonius, 387; temple of Asclepius there, 367
Pharion of Alexandria, rescued by Apollonius, 517
Pharos island, abode of Proteus, 281
Philoctes, philosopher of Cittium, warns Apollonius not to face Nero, 431 foll.
Philosophers persecuted by Nero as magicians, 431
Philosophy, how studied in India, 105
Philostratus, his sources for the life of Apollonius, 9, 11, 53
Phoenix, legend of, 333
Phraates, king of India, his palace and style of living, 183; talks Greek, 187; his palestra and bath, 189; his banquet, 189; history of his accession, 197 foll.; his judgment about the treasure found underground, 219 foll.; writes in behalf of Apollonius to Iarchas, chief Brahman, 225
Phyton of Rhegium refused gifts of Dionysius, 97
Picture-collecting in Rhodes, 513
Pillars of Hercules described, 467, 469
Pious One, the Place of the, on slopes of Etna, 501
Pirates of Phoenicia, 279 foll.
Piso, strumpet son of Galba, 537
Pitch well in Clisia, 69
Plague demon at Ephesus in form of an old beggar who changes into a dog, 383 foll.
Plato, visit to Egypt, 7; school of, at Aegae, 17; refused gifts in three voyages to Sicily, 97
Polygnutus, artist, 169
Polyxena, her suicide on tomb of Achilles, 381
Pontus, salt fish of, 341
Portico of the king of Athens, 391
Porus and Alexander, their exploits depicted by Greek artists at Taxila, 169
Porus, his magnanimity, in refusing to sacrifice to the Indus against Alexander, 171
Poseidon, Lord of Safety, 363
Prayers of Apollonius, 27, 95, 445
Prediction, power of, possessed by Apollonius, 7; by Socrates, 7; by Anaxagoras, 9
Preseube, Apollonius declines Vespasian's, 561; Euphrates asks for them, 563
Prometheus bound on the Caucasus and rescued by Hercules, 123
Proteus, reincarnate in Apollonius, 13; lived in Pharos, 281
Provincial governors should understand the language and manners of the provinces to which they are sent, 557
Psygmallion's golden olive at Gadeira 473
Pylaean (Thermopylae), Thessalian transect: Amphictyonic business at, 399
Pythagoras, his metempsychosis, 3, 269; repudiated animal sacrifice, 3; his intercourse with gods, 3; an emissary of Zeus, 5; on the river Acesines, 161; miraculously transferred from Thril to Metapontum, 365; spiritual ancestor of Apollonius, 377
Pythian temple, visited by Apollonius, 399
Rain produced by wearing of a fleece, 7
Realgar well, 255
Red Sea (or Indian Ocean), 237, 273
Red Sea named after King Erythras, 311, 337; Orthagoras' errors about it, 339; change of positions of stars as seen from it, 339
Reincarnation of Euphorbus in Pythagoras, 3, 269; of Proteus in Apollonius, 13; of Palamedes in a Brahman youth, 277; of an Egyptian skipper in Apol-

588
INDEX

I lonius, 279 foll.; of King Amasis in a tame lion, 569 foll.
Relic cult in antiquity; head of Orpheus, 375; girdle of Teucer, 473
Religion, inseparable from a pure morality, 27, 29
Rhodes, the colossus criticised by Apollonius, 509; Canus, flute-player there, discussion on flute-playing, 509; the soonera-richc there rebuked, 513
Rings, magic rings for each day of the week, given by Iarchus to Apollonius, 323
Ritual purity, with abstention from wearing of skins, from flesh diet, of Pythagoras, Empedocles, Apollonius, 3-7, 91
Roman embassy to Vardanes about villages near Zegma, 109
Roman governor of Greece illtreats the Lacedaemonians, 425
Roman names in Ionia objected to by Apollonius, 355
Roman provincial governors, their venality, 283
Rome, religious revival under Nero there, due to Apollonius, 449
Sacrifice, Apollonius' treatise on to be found in temples and in houses of the learned, 321
Sacrifices, bloodless offered by Apollonius at the tombs of the Achaeans in Ilimm, 367; and of Achilles, 377; barbaric, of wizards, 489
Salem, river of Libya, 467
Samothrace, Cabeiri of, altar to them in India, 229
Satrap of Ctesiphon, his interview with Apollonius, 59
Scopelianus, letter of Apollonius to, 66, 73
Scylax on shadow-footed men, 331
Scythia never visited by Apollonius for purposes of venery, 35
Seal confined in circus at Aegae bemoans her dead whelp, 157
Seals frightened off ships by use of bells, 343
Second sight of Apollonius: discerns the innocence of Pharion

condemned to death as a bandit, 517; sees the burning of the capitol by Vitellius, 531
Selena, a sacred isle off Barala, 341
Seleucia, seaport near Antioch, 345
Semiramis, her tunnel under the Euphrates at Babylon (cp. Diodorus Siculus, ii. 9), 75
Serpents or dragons. Arabs, by eating their hearts or livers, understand the language of birds, 37
Shadow, Indian and other methods of evoking, 377; their varying size in apparitions, 379
Shadow-footed men, 331
Shield of Hercules, dedicated by the Brahmans, 295
Ship of State, a parable of Apollonius, 363
Ships in full sail imitated by Athenian pantomimists, 395
Shortland writer accompanies Apollonius to Nineveh, 51
Shrines of Enodia accommodate ten worshippers, 373
Sicily, Apollonius stays there teaching philosophy, 503
Silence, Pythagorean discipline of, endured by Apollonius, 37; rites connected with, 45
Simonides, his memory, 37
Skirt-dancing at Athens, 395
Smyrna, sends deputation to Apollonius, 349; Pan-Ionian festival at, Apollonius present, 355; blames citizens for use of barbarous Roman names, 356; beauty of the city does not compensate lack of civic duty, 357
Socrates, his genius, 7
Songs of the street-corner in Athens, 389
Sophocles, his paean in honour of Asclepius, 267; Antigone 450 cited, 441
Sparrow, story of, at Ephesus, by way of inciting communalism, 351
Sparta, effeminacy of, rebuked by Apollonius, 411; Apollonius visits it, 419; advice to a young descendant there of Callistratidas, not to engage in mercantile

589
INDEX

pursuits, 421 foll.; citizens of, rebuked by the emperor, 425; Apollonius's stay there, 427; Sparchelus, Achilles' hair dedicated to, 379; Spencippus of Athens recited marriage songs of Cassander in Macedonia, 69; Statue of Zeus by Pheidias in Olympia, 350; of Milo, explained by Apollonius, 413; Statue thrown down by a demon expelled by Apollonius at Athens, 361; Stobera, a city of Fish-eaters, 341; Styx, gum of, sought for by leopards, 121; Sun, temple of, at Taxila, described, 181; worshipped by Phraectes, 185; temple of, 203; of India, altar to, on Hyphasis, 229; divination by examination of disc of rising sun, 519; Sunlight, extract of, worshipped by night by Brahmins, 259; Surrogate bull of wax consumed on altar by Apollonius, 519; Susa, Magi of, 49; Swans assist at birth of Apollonius, 13; Swords, seven of adamant fixed in ground to avert monsters, 275; Symbolic figures of the gods in barbarous shrines, 181; Symbolic image of Aphrodite, 345; Symbolism of numbers denounced by Apollonius, 295; Sympathetic magic, use of a hare to cure a woman suffering in her labours, 319; Syracuse, three-headed child born there and interpreted by Apollonius, 489; Syria, Roman governor of, sends embassy to Vardanes about villages near Zeugma, 109; Tantalus, Brahman image of, as a cup-bearer, 285; unfairly treated by Greek poets, 285; his miraculous goblet, 305, 337; gardens of, 407; Tarentum, long hair worn at, 261; Tarsus, frivolity of its inhabitants, 17; Taurus mountains described, 110; Taxila in India, aged elephant of Pusor at, 147; Apollonius arrives there, 167; porphyry temple there, 169; Greek artistic treasures there, 169; houses at, described, 181; Telesinus, C. Lucius, consul A.D. 66, interviews Apollonius and discusses religion, 445; studies philosophy with Apollonius, 451; Telliades, descendants of Tellius, a seer of Elis, whose statue was set up in Delphi, 519; Temples kept shut in Rome, 447; Taucer of Telamon's girdle at Gadeira, 473; Thales of Miletus observed heavens from Mycale, 128; Themistocles, cult of at Gadeira, 471; Theophany to be arranged for Apollonius at Sparta (as if he were a god), 419; Thera, a new islet is formed betwixt Thera and Crete by an earthquake, 431; Thermopylae depicted in the embroideries of Babylon, 77; Thessalian cloak worn by shade of Achilles, 379; Thessalians neglect tomb of Achilles, 379; Apollonius goes to them in behalf of Achilles and Palamedes, 397; Three days' visit permitted by Indian king, 181; Three-headed child at Syracuse, interpreted by Apollonius of Galba, Vitellius and Otho, 491; Thunderbolt portends birth of Apollonius, 15; Thurium, long hair worn at, 261; Tiberius, reverence for statues and coins of, in Asia Minor, 41; Inhuman régime, 535; Tides among the Celts, 469; Tigellinus, Nero's minister, dogs the steps of Apollonius, 451; imprisons and examines Apollonius about his exorcisms, 455; releases Apollonius, 457; Apollonius assails him, 549; Tiger's jaws eaten, in royal banquet, 189
INDEX

Tigresses of the Red Sea, their parental instincts, 155
Timomachus, picture of Ajax by, 179
Tingae, 467
Tmolus, mount, in Lydia, 135
Tripod of Apollo at Delphi, 375
Tripods, automata of Brahman, 291
Trophonius, shrine of, Apolloeus visits it, 399
Troy, discussion of heroes of between Apolloeus and Iarchas, 209
Tumblers at Indian banquets, 191
Twilight long among the Celts, 469
Tyana, a Greek city in Cappadocia, the home of Apolloeus, 11
Typhon, fable of, at Etna, 493, 499
Tyrrants, Euphrates on, 539
Tyrrenhian, their ships, 335

Unicorn asses in India, 235

Vardanes, or Bardanes, king of Babylon, receives Apolloeus (Vardanes died c. A.D. 40; the exact length of his reign over Parthia is not known, probably from A.D. 45-49. Apolloeus reached him two years and eight months after his accession, c. A.D. 47), 83, 87; he addresses Apolloeus in Greek, 91; disputes possession of villages near Zeugma with Rome, 109; writes to the satrap of the Indus to provide a boat for Apolloeus, 163; revisited by Apolloeus, 345

Vespasian at Alexandria, 523 foll.; meets Apolloeus, 525; discusses Nero with Apolloeus, 527; and Vitellius, 529; Apolloeus reviews his position and future, 547 foll.; Apolloeus advises him how to rule, 553; he invites Apolloeus to accompany him to Rome, 561; his ill-treatment of Greece calls forth a protest of Apolloeus, 567

Victims and blood offerings to the dead, abjured by Apolloeus, 73, 89, 91; see vol. ii. 339

Villa in Rome worth twelve talents, 513

Vindex, his campaign against Nero, 486; his death, 487; his revolt from Nero, 541, 549

Vines of Ganges district, 241

Vitellius, 401; his effeminacy, 529; burns down the temple of Jupiter on the capitol, 533; his profligacy, 539; the ape of Nero, 541

Vitellius, Otho and Galba, why compared by Apolloeus to the Thebans, 487

Wind and rain, dispensed from jars by Brahman, 295

Wine, Apolloeus renounces, 19; an impediment to clear dreams and divination, 209 foll.

Wizard, or magus, denial that Apolloeus was one, 7 foll. (see Magi); Apolloeus as such denied initiation at the Eleusinian mysteries, 387

Wizards, not the explanation of the foreknowledge of Apolloeus, 489

Wool of sheep abjured by Apolloeus, following rule of Pythagoras, 3, 91 (see vol. ii. 307)

Wormwood or Absinth round Babylon, 63

Wryneck or lynx hung up in court of justice in Babylon (cp. book VI., ch. ii., vol. ii., p. 55, where we read that golden figures of the wryneck were hung up in the Pythian Temple), 77

Xerxes, his victories depicted in the embroideries of Babylon, 77; his defeats at hand of Greeks, 301

Zeugma, the bridge over the Euphrates (between Antioch and Edessa), anecdote of Apolloeus at, 55; villages near Zeugma claimed against Romans by Vardanes, 109

Zeus of Olympus, altar to, on Hyphasis, 229

Zeus, how invoked by Apolloeus, 411; Apolloeus invited by Spartans to be a guest of their Zeus, 419

Zeuus, art resembling his at Taxila, 189

END OF VOL. I.

591
"A book that is shut is but a block"

CENTRAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL LIBRARY

GOVT. OF INDIA
Department of Archaeology
NEW DELHI.

Please help us to keep the book clean and moving.