

***Apollonius of Tyre* – Old English translation from a Latin original (q.v.), MS ca 1050.
Modern English translation by Benjamin Thorpe, 1834**

I.

Here begins the Narrative concerning Antiochus the wicked King, and concerning Apollonius the Tyrian Prince.

II.

In the city of Antioch was a king named Antiochus. After this king's name the city was called Antioch. This king's queen had departed from life, by whom he had a very beautiful daughter of incredible fairness. When she came to marriageable age, then yearned for her many a great man, promising many splendid things.

III.

Then it happened, through a painful mishap, that while the father was thinking to whom he might, in preference to others, give her, then fell his own mind on her love with unlawful desire, so violently that he forgot paternal piety, and desired his own daughter to himself for a mate: and that desire did not long delay; but one day, in the morning, when he from sleep awoke, he brake into the chamber wherein she lay, and bade his domestics all go away from him, as if he would speak some secret speech with his daughter. He then engaged in that sinful crime, and the struggling damsel with great difficulty overcame; and the perpetrated crime sought to conceal.

IV.

Then it happened that the maiden's foster-mother went into the chamber, and saw her there sitting in great affliction, and said to her, "Why art thou, lady, of so afflicted mind?" The maiden answered her, "Dear foster-mother, now today two noble names have perished in this chamber." The foster-mother said, "Of whom sayest thou that?" She answered her and said, "Ere the day of my nuptials, I am with sinful crime polluted." Then said the foster-mother, "Who was ever of so daring mind that durst defile a king's daughter, ere the day of her nuptials, and not dread the king's ire?" The maiden said, "Impiety hath perpetrated the crime against me." The foster-mother said, "Why sayest thou it not to thy father?" The maiden said, "Where is the father? truly in me wretched hath my fathers name cruelly perished, and to me now therefore death is exceedingly desirable." The foster-mother, truly, when she heard that the maiden longed for her death, then she called her to her with gentle speech, and entreated that she would turn her mind from that desire, and bow to her father's will, notwithstanding that she were compelled thereto.

V.

In this *state of things*, truly, continued the impious king Antiochus, and with a feigned mind showed himself to his fellow-citizens as though he were the pious father of his daughter, and among his familiar men. He rejoiced in that he was the husband of his daughter; and in order that he might the longer enjoy his daughter's impious bride-bed, and drive from him those who desired her in lawful marriage, he set then a riddle, thus saying: "Whatever man who shall read my riddle aright, let him receive my daughter to wife, and he who shall misread it, be he beheaded." What is now more to say about it, but that kings came from every quarter and princes, on account of the incredible beauty of the maiden, and they despised death, and ventured to read the riddle; but if any one of them, through meditation of booklike wisdom, read the riddle aright, then was he led to beheading the same as he who did not read it aright: and all the heads were set over the gate.

VI.

Now while Antiochus the cruel king continued in this cruelty, then was a young man called Apollonius, who was very wealthy and prudent, and was prince of the province of Tyre, who trusted to his prudence and to his book-learning, and began to row till that he came to Antioch. Then went he in

to the king, and said: "Good health, king; behold, I come now to thee as to a good and pious father. I am truly come of kingly race, and I beg thy daughter for me to wife."

VII.

When the king heard that he would not listen to his will, he with a very angry countenance looked on the young man (prince), and said: "Thou young man knowest thou the condition of my daughter's nuptials?" Apollonius said, "I know the condition, and I saw it at the gate." Then said the king with anger: "Hear now the riddle -- *Scelere vehor, materna carne vescor*: That is in English; By crime I am carried away, on maternal flesh I feed." Again he said: "*Quæro patrem meum, meæ matris virum, uxoris meæ filiam, nec invenio*: That is in English; I seek my father, my mother's consort, my wife's daughter, and I find not [."

VIII.

Apollonius then truly, having received the riddle, turned him a little from the king, and when he considered the sense, he gained it with wisdom; and with God's support, he guessed the truth. Then turned him to the king, and said: "Thou good king, thou proposest a riddle; hear now the solution of that which thou hast said. -- That thou bearest crime, thou art not lying in that; look to thyself. And what thou saidst, 'on maternal flesh I feed,' in that thou art not lying; look to thy daughter."

IX.

When the king heard that Apollonius read the riddle so rightly, then he dreaded that it were too widely known; looked then with angry countenance at him, and said: "Thou young man, thou art far from right, thou erreth, and what thou sayest is naught, but thou hast earned decapitation. I will now dismiss thee for a space of thirty days, that thou mayest consider the riddle aright, and thou then shalt receive my daughter to wife: and if thou doest that not, thou shalt suffer the appointed doom." Then was Apollonius sorely grieved, and with his comrades went on shipboard, and rowed till that he came to Tyre.

X.

Verily after that, when Apollonius was gone, Antiochus the king called to him his steward who was called Thaliarchus. "Thaliarchus most trusty minister of all my secrets; knowest thou that Apollonius hath rightly read my riddle? mount now speedily on shipboard, and go after him, and when thou comest to him, then kill thou him, with iron or with poison, that thou mayest receive freedom when thou again comest." Thaliarchus, as soon as he heard that, he took with him both money and poison, and mounted on shipboard, and went after the innocent Apollonius, till that he came to his country: but Apollonius, however, first came to his own, and went into his house, and opened his book-chest, and examined the riddle according to the wisdom of all the philosophers and Chaldeans.

XI.

When he found nothing else, save what he erst thought, he said then to himself: "What wilt thou do now, Apollonius? Thou has guessed the king's riddle, and thou his daughter hast not received; therefore thou art now condemned that thou shouldst be killed." And he then went out and ordered his ship to be loaded with wheat, and with a great weight of gold and silver, and with divers and sufficient garments; and so with a few of his most trusty men he mounted on shipboard, in the third hour of the night, and struck out to sea. On the following day, Apollonius was sought and inquired for, but he was nowhere found. There was then great murmuring and excessive weeping, so that the wail resounded over all the city. Indeed so great love had all the township for him, that they for a long time went all unshorn, and long-haired, and forsook their theatrical plays, and locked their baths.

XII.

While these things were thus done in Tyre, then came the beforesaid Thaliarchus, who was from Antiochus the king sent for the purpose of killing Apollonius. When he saw that these places were locked, he said to a boy: "So be thou in health, tell me for what reasons this city continueth in so great

lament and wail?" The boy answered him and thus said: "Ah how wicked a man thou art, thou who knowest that which thou askest after! Or what man is there who knoweth not that this township continueth in lamentation, because that Apollonius the prince all at once nowhere appeareth, since he came back from Antiochus the king?" When Thaliarchus heard that, he with great joy turned to his ship, and with prudent sailing, within one day came to Antioch, and went in to the king, and said: "Lord king, be glad now and rejoice, for that Apollonius dreads the powers of the realm, so that he dares continue nowhere." Then said the king: "Flee he can, but escape he cannot." He, Antiochus, then set forth his proclamation, thus saying: "What man soever that shall bring me Apollonius living, I will give him fifty pounds of gold, and to him who shall bring me his head, I will give him a hundred pounds of gold."

XIII.

When this proclamation was thus set forth, then were seduced by avarice not only his foes but also his friends, and went after him, and sought him over all the earth, as well in downlands as woodlands, and in obscure places, but he was nowhere found. Then the king commanded ships to be prepared, and to pursue him, but it was long ere the ships were prepared, and Apollonius arrived before at Tharsus. When he one day was going by the strand, he saw one of his people who was called Hellanicus, who had first come thither. He then went to Apollonius and said: "Well hail, lord Apollonius." Then he, Apollonius, despised the greeting of a humble man, after the custom of great men. Hellanicus greeted him forthwith again, and said: "Well hail, Apollonius, and despise not thou a humble man that is adorned with honourable endowments; but hear now from me what thou thyself knowest not. It is in sooth very needful to thee that thou be on thy guard, because thou art condemned." Then said Apollonius: "Who could condemn me, the Prince of my own nation?" Hellanicus said, "Antiochus the king." Apollonius said, "For what reasons hath he condemned me?" Hellanicus said, "Because thou desiredst to be what the father is." Apollonius said, "I am sorely condemned." Hellanicus said, "Whatever man bringeth thee to him alive, he will receive fifty pounds of gold; he who bringeth thy head will receive a hundred pounds of gold. Therefore I counsel thee to flee, and save thy life."

XIV.

After these words, Hellanicus turned from him, and Apollonius bade him again be called to him, and said to him: "The worst thing thou hast done, that thou warnedst me: take now from me a hundred pounds of gold, and go to Antiochus the king, and say to him that my head is cut from my neck, and bring that word to the delight of the king: then thou wilt have reward and also hands clean of the blood of the innocent." Then said Hellanicus: "That may not be, lord, that I take reward from thee on this account; because with good men, neither gold nor silver is compared with a good man's friendship." They parted then with these words, and Apollonius immediately met another acquaintance coming towards him, whose name was, called Stranguilio. "Young lord Apollonius, what doest thou with mind thus afflicted in this country?" Apollonius said, "I heard say that I was condemned." Stranguilio [9] said, "Who hath condemned thee?" Apollonius said, "Antiochus the king." Stranguilio said, "For what reasons?" Apollonius said, "Because I asked his daughter for me to wife, of whom I may in truth say that she was his own wife: therefore, if it may be, I will conceal myself in your country." Then said Stranguilio: "Lord Apollonius, our city is in want and may not suit your nobility, because we are suffering the severest and fiercest famine, and for my citizens is no hope of salvation; but the most cruel [death] stands before our eyes."

XV.

Then said Apollonius: "My dearest friend Stranguilio, thank God that he hath led me to flee hither to your frontiers. I will give your citizens a hundred thousand measures of wheat, if ye will conceal my flight." When Stranguilio heard that, he prostrated himself at his feet, and said: "Lord Apollonius, if thou helpst these hungry citizens, we will not only conceal thy flight, but also, if it shall be needful to thee, we will fight for thy safety." Then Apollonius mounted on the tribunal in the street, and said to

the citizens present: "Ye citizens of Tharsus, I Apollonius, the Tyrian prince, make known to you, that I believe that ye will be mindful of this benefit, and conceal my flight. Know, also, that Antiochus the king hath driven me from my home; but for your advantage, under favour of God, I am come hither. I will in sooth sell you a hundred thousand measures of wheat, at the value for which I bought it in my country."

XVI.

When the people heard that, they became joyful, and fervently thanked him, and eagerly carried up the wheat. In short, Apollonius forsook his honourable kingdom, and took there the name of a merchant rather than of a giver: and the value that he received for the wheat he immediately disbursed again for the benefit of the city. The people then became so glad at his munificence, and so thankful, that they wrought to him a statue of brass, which stood in the street, and with the right hand shed wheat, and with the left foot trod the measure; and thereon thus wrote: "This gift gave the citizens of Tharsus to Apollonius the Tyrian, because he saved the people from famine, and restored their city."

XVII.

After these things, it happened, within a few months, that Stranguilio and Dionysias his wife advised Apollonius that he should go in a ship to Pentapolis the Cyrenian city, and said that he might be there concealed and there remain; and the people then conducted him with unspeakable honour to the ship; and Apollonius bade greet them all, and went on shipboard. When they begun then to row, and were forward on their way, then was the serenity of the sea changed suddenly between two tides, and a great storm was raised, so that the sea dashed the heavenly stars, and the rolling of the waves raged with the winds, and the fierce south-west wind stood against him, and the ship brake all to pieces in this terrible tempest. The companions of Apollonius all perished, and Apollonius alone came with swimming to Pentapolis the Cyrenian country, and there went up on the strand. Then he stood naked on the strand, and beheld the sea, and said: "O thou Neptune of the sea, bereaver of men, and deceiver of the innocent! thou art more cruel than Antiochus the king; on my account hast thou reserved this cruelty, that I through thee might become poor and needy, and that the cruel king might the more easily destroy me. Whither can I now go? for what can I beg, or who will give an unknown the support of life?"

XVIII.

While he was speaking these things to himself, then on a sudden he saw a fisherman going, towards whom he looked, and thus mournfully spake: "Pity me, thou old man! be whatever thou mayest, pity me naked, shipwrecked! I was not born of poor birth; and that thou mayest already know beforehand whom thou pitiest, I am Apollonius, the Tyrian prince." Then immediately as the fisherman saw that the young man was lying at his feet, he with compassion raised him up, and led him with him to his house, and laid before him those provisions which he had to offer him. Still he would, as far as in his power, show him greater constancy: he then tore his coat in two, and gave to Apollonius the half part, thus saying: "Take what I have to give thee, and go into the city; there is hope that thou mayest meet with one who will pity thee. If thou findest no one who will pity thee, turn then again hither, and my little possessions shall suffice for us both, and go thee a fishing with me. Nevertheless I admonish thee, if thou, through supporters, comest to thy former dignity, that thou forget not my poor garment." Then said Apollonius, "If I think not of thee, when it shall be better with me, I wish that I again may suffer shipwreck, and not again find thy like."

XIX.

After these words, he went on the way that was pointed out to him, till that he came to the city gate, and there entered. While he was thinking of whom he might beg support of life, he saw a naked boy running through the street, who was smeared with oil, and begirt with a sheet, and bare young men's games in his hand, belonging to the bath-place, and cried with a loud voice and said, "Hear ye citizens! hear ye strangers, free and servile, noble and ignoble! the bath-place is open!" When Apollonius heard

that, he stripped himself of the half cloak that he had on, and went into the bagnio; and while he beheld each of them at their work, he sought his like, but he could not find him in the company. Then suddenly came Arcestrates, king of all that people, with a great company of his men, and went into the bath. Then began the king to play with his companions at ball, and Apollonius mingled himself, so as God would, in the king's play, and, running, caught the ball, and struck with swift promptitude sent it again to the playing king. Again he sent it back; he promptly struck, so that he never let it fall. The king then perceived the young man's activity, so that he knew that he had not his like in the play. Then said he to his companions, "Go ye hence; this young man, as it seemeth to me, is my equal."

XX.

When Apollonius heard that the king praised him, he ran quickly and approached the king, and with skilful hand he swang the top with so great swiftness that it seemed to the king as if he were turned from age to youth; and after that he agreeably ministered to him on his royal seat; and when he went out of the bath, he led him by the hand, and then afterwards turned thence the way that he before came. Then said the king to his men, after Apollonius was gone, "I swear by our common salvation, that I never bathed myself better than I did to-day; I know not through what young man's ministry." Then looked he to one of his men, and said, "Go and find out what the young man is who to-day so well obeyed me." The man then went after Apollonius. When he saw that he was clad with a squalid cloak, then returned he to the king, and said, "The young man after whom thou askedst is a shipwrecked man." Then said the king, "Through what knowest thou that?" The man answered him and said, "Though he does not mention it himself, his raiment betrayeth him." Then said the king, "Go quickly, and say to him, that the king desires thee that thou come to his repast."

XXI.

When Apollonius heard that, he obeyed it, and went forth with the man, till that he came to the king's hall. Then went the man in before to the king, and said, "The shipwrecked man is come, after whom thou sentest; but, for shame, he may not enter without clothing." Then the king commanded him to be instantly clothed with honourable clothing, and bade him enter to the repast. Then went Apollonius in, and sat where it was pointed out to him, opposite the king. Then was the refecton brought in, and after that was a royal entertainment; and Apollonius ate nothing, though all the other men ate and were merry; but he beheld the gold and the silver, and the precious hangings and the tables, and the royal dishes. While he beheld all this with pain, there sat an old and envious noble by the king, [who] when he saw that Apollonius sat so painfully, and beheld all things and ate nothing, then said he to the king, "Thou good king, this very man towards whom thou hast so well done, he is very envious of thy prosperity." Then said the king, "Thou art mistaken; in sooth this young man envieth nothing that he here seeth, but he showeth that he hath lost much." Then Arcestrates, the king, looked to Apollonius with a cheerful countenance, and said, "Thou young man, be merry with us, and hope in God, that thou mayest come to better [days]."

XXII.

While the king was saying these words, suddenly there came in the king's young daughter, and kissed her father and those sitting around. When she came to Apollonius, then she turned towards her father, and said: "Thou good king, and my dearest father, what is this young man, who sitteth opposite to thee on so honourable a seat, with painful countenance? I know not what he sorroweth for." Then said the king: "Dear daughter, this young man has been shipwrecked, and he of all men pleased me best at the play, therefore I invited him to this our entertainment. I know not what he is, nor whence he is; but if thou wilt know what he is, ask him, because it is fitting that thou shouldst know." Then went the maiden to Apollonius, and, with respectful speech, said: "Though thou art still and sad, yet I see thy nobility in thee: now, then, if it seem to thee not too tedious, tell me thy name and relate thy misfortune to me." Then said Apollonius: "If thou must needs ask after my name, I tell thee, I lost it at sea. If thou wilt know my nobility, know thou that I left it at Tharsus." The maiden said, "Tell me

more plainly, that I may understand it." Apollonius then truly related to her all his misfortune, and at the end of the speech tears fell from his eyes.

XXIII.

When the king saw that, then he turned him to the daughter, and said: "Dear daughter, thou didst sin when thou wouldest know his name and his misfortune: thou hast now renewed his old grief; but I beseech thee that thou give him whatever thou wilt." When the maiden heard that that was allowed her from her father, what she herself wished to do, then said she to Apollonius: "Apollonius, thou in sooth art ours; leave off thy complaining, and now I have my father's leave, I will make thee wealthy." Apollonius thanked her therefore, and the king rejoiced in his daughter's benevolence, and said to her, "Dear daughter, bid thine harp be fetched, and address thee to thy friends, and remove from the young man his affliction."

XXIV.

Then she went out, and bade her harp be fetched; and as soon as she began to harp, she with pleasant song mingled the sound of the harp. Then began all the men to praise her for her music; and Apollonius alone was silent. Then said the king, "Apollonius, now thou dost evilly; because all men praise my daughter for her music, and thou alone findest fault by being silent." Apollonius said, "O thou good king! if thou allowest me, I will say what I feel, that truly your daughter hath failed in her music, for she hath not well learned it; but bid the harp be now given to me, then thou soon shalt know what thou yet knowest not." Arcestrates the king said, "Apollonius, I know in sooth that thou art well instructed in all things." Then the king bade the harp be given to Apollonius. Apollonius then went out, and clothed himself, and set a crown upon his head, and took the harp in his hand, and went in, and so stood that the king, and all those sitting around, thought that he was not Apollonius, but that he was Apollo the god of the heathens. Then there was stillness and silence within the hall, and Apollonius took his harp-nail, and he began with skill to move the harp-strings, and the sound of the harp mingled with pleasant song: and the king himself, and all that were there present, cried with a loud voice and praised him. After this, Apollonius left the harp, and played, and exhibited many agreeable things there, which were unknown and uncommon to the people, ---

XXV.

Verily when the king's daughter saw that Apollonius was so well bred in all good arts, then fell her mind on his love. Then, after the end of the entertainment, the maiden said to the king: "Dear father, thou didst allow me a little before that I might give to Apollonius whatsoever I would of thy treasure." Arcestrates the king said to her, "Give him whatsoever thou wilt." She then very joyfully went out, and said: "Master Apollonius, I give thee, by my father's leave, two hundred pounds of gold, and four hundred pounds of silver, and a vast quantity of precious raiment, and twenty serving men." And she then thus said to the serving men: "Bear these things with you which I have promised to my master Apollonius, and lay them in the apartment before my friends." This was then thus done, after the queen's bidding, and all the men praised her gift who saw it. Then indeed the entertainment was at an end, and the men all arose, and greeted the king and the queen, and bade them farewell, and went home. In like manner Apollonius said, "Thou good king, and pitier of the wretched, and thou queen, lover of learning, fare ye well!" He looked also to the serving men that the maiden had given him, and said to them: "Take these things with you that the queen hath given me, and go we seek our hostel that we may rest.

XXVI.

Then the maiden dreaded that she never again should see Apollonius so quickly as she would, and went then to her father, and said, "Thou good king, doth it well please thee that Apollonius, who through us to-day is enriched, should thus go hence, and evil men come and rob him?" The king said, "Well hast thou spoken; bid that there be found for him where he may rest most honourably." Then did the maiden as was ordered her, and Apollonius accepted the dwelling that was assigned him, and

entered, thanking God who had not denied him royal honour and comfort. But the maiden had an unquiet night, inflamed with love of the words and songs that she had heard from Apollonius; and she waited no longer than it was day, but went as soon as it was light, and sat before her father's bed. Then said the king, "Dear daughter, why art thou thus early awake?" The maiden said, "The accomplishments which I heard yesterday awakened me: now, therefore, I beseech thee that thou commit me to our guest Apollonius for instruction." Then was the king exceedingly delighted, and bade Apollonius be fetched, and said to him, "My daughter desireth that she may learn from thee the happy lore that thou knowest: and if thou wilt be obedient in these things, I swear to thee by the powers of my kingdom, that whatever thou hast lost at sea, I will make it good to thee on land." When Apollonius heard that, he received the maiden for instruction, and taught her as well as he himself had learned.

XXVII.

It happened then, after this, within a few hours, that Arcestrates the king held Apollonius hand in hand, and so went out into the street of the city. Then at length there came walking towards them three learned and noble men, who long before had desired the king's daughter. These then all three together, with one voice, greeted the king. Then the king smiled, and looked on them, and thus said: "Why is it that ye greet me with one voice?" Then answered one of them and said: "We, a long time ago, demanded thy daughter, and thou often hast deliberately tormented us with delay: therefore we come hither to-day thus together. We are thy fellow-citizens, born of noble lineage: now we beseech thee that thou choose thee one of us three, which thou wilt have for thy son-in-law." Then said the king: "Ye have not chosen a good time: my daughter is now very busy about her learning; but lest that I should always longer put you off, write your names in a letter, and her dower; then I will send the letters to my daughter, and she herself shall choose which of you she will." Then the young men did so, and the king took the letters, and sealed them with his ring, and gave them to Apollonius, thus saying: "Take now, Master Apollonius, if it be not displeasing to thee, and bring them to thy pupil." Then Apollonius took the letters, and went to the royal hall.

XXVIII.

When the maiden saw Apollonius, then said she, "Master, why goest thou alone?" Apollonius said: "Lady * * * take these letters which thy father sends thee, and read." The maiden took them, and read the names of the three youths, but she found not the name therein that she would. When she had read over the letters, she then looked to Apollonius, and said: "Master, will it not vex thee if I thus choose a husband?" Apollonius said: "No; but I shall much more rejoice that thou, through the instruction which thou hast received from me, canst thyself in writing show which of them thou wilt. My will is that thou choose thee a husband where thou thyself desirest." The maiden said: "Alas, master! if thou didst love me, thou wouldst be sorry at it." After these words, she, with firmness of mind, wrote another letter, and sealed it, and gave it to Apollonius. Apollonius then carried it out into the street, and gave it to the king. The letter was thus written. "Thou good king, and my most beloved father, now that thy tenderness hath given me leave that I myself might choose what husband I would, I will say to thee in sooth that I desire the shipwrecked man: and if thou wonderest that so bashful a damsel so boldly should write these words, then know thou that I have through wax, which knoweth no shame, declared to thee what I myself could not for shame say to thee.'

XXIX.

When the king had read over the letter, then he knew not what shipwrecked man she named. He looked then to the three young men, and said: "Which of you has been shipwrecked?" Then said one of them, who was called Ardalius: "I have been shipwrecked." The second answered him and said: "Be thou silent! May disease consume thee, so that thou be neither hale nor sound! With me thou didst learn book-knowledge, and thou hast never gone from me without the gate of the city. Where didst thou suffer shipwreck?" When the king could not find which of them had been shipwrecked, he looked

at Apollonius, and said: "Take thou, Apollonius, this letter, and read it: it may easily chance that thou knowest what I know not, thou who there wast present." Then Apollonius took the letter and read; and as soon as he discovered that he was beloved by the maiden, his countenance all reddened. When the king saw that, then took he Apollonius's hand, and turned him a little from the young men, and said, "Dost thou know the shipwrecked man?" Apollonius said: "Thou good king, if it be thy will, I know him." When the king saw that Apollonius was all suffused with rose red, then understood he the saying, and thus said to him: "Rejoice, rejoice, Apollonius, because my daughter desireth that which is my will. Verily in such things nothing can take place without God's will." Arcestrates looked to the three youths, and said: "It is true what I before said to you, that ye came not in proper time to request my daughter; but when she can find leisure from her learning, then I will send you word."

XXX.

Then they returned home with this answer, and Arcestrates the king continued holding Apollonius's hand; and led him home with him; not as if he were a stranger, but as if he were his son-in-law. Then at last the king let go Apollonius's hand, and went alone into the chamber wherein his daughter was, and thus said: "Dear daughter, whom hast thou chosen to thee for mate?" The maiden then fell at her father's feet, and said: "Thou kind father, hear thy daughter's will. I love the shipwrecked man who was betrayed by misfortune: but lest thou be in doubt of that speech, I desire Apollonius my master, and if thou wilt not give me to him, thou forsakest thy daughter." The king then in sooth could not endure his daughter's tears, but raised her up, and said to her: "Dear daughter, dread thou not for anything; thou hast chosen the man that well pleaseth me." He then went out and looked at Apollonius, and said: "Master Apollonius, I have inquired into the desire of my daughter's mind, when she related to me with weeping, among other speech, these things, thus saying: "Thou sworest to Apollonius, if he would obey my will in teaching, that thou wouldest make good to him whatever the sea took from him. Now, since he has been obedient to thy command and my will...{Lost text}

XXXI.

Then was made known to her who was chief there, that there was a king come, with his son-in-law and with his daughter, with great gifts. When she heard that, she adorned herself with a royal robe, and clothed herself with purple, and decorated her head with gold and with gems, and, surrounded by a large assemblage of damsels, came towards the king. She was indeed exceedingly beautiful, and, for her great love of purity, they all said that there was no Diana so estimable as she.

XXXII.

When Apollonius saw that, he with his son-in-law and with his daughter ran to her, and all fell at her feet, and thought that she was Diana the goddess, for her great brightness and beauty. The holy house was then opened, and the offerings were brought in, and Apollonius began then to speak and say: "I from childhood was named Apollonius, born in Tyre. When I came to full understanding, there was no art that was cultivated by kings or noblemen that I knew not. I interpreted the riddle of Antiochus the king, to the end that I might receive his daughter to wife; but he himself was associated with her in the foulest pollution, and then laid snares to slay me. When I fled from them, then I was wrecked at sea, and came to Cyrene; then Arcestrates the king received me with so great love, that I at last merited so that he gave me his own daughter to wife. She then went with me to receive my kingdom, and this my daughter, whom I, before thee, Diana, have present, gave birth to at sea, and resigned her spirit. I then clothed her with a royal robe, and, with gold and a letter, laid her in a coffin, that he who might find her should worthily bury her, and committed this my daughter to a most wicked man to support. I then journeyed to the land of Egypt fourteen years in mourning: when I returned, they told me that my daughter was dead, and my pain was all renewed to me."

XXXIII.

When he had related all these things, Arcestrate, his wife, rose up and embraced him. Apollonius then neither knew nor believed that she was his wife, but shoved her from him. She then with loud voice cried, and said with weeping: "I am Arcestrate thy wife, daughter of Arcestrates the king; and thou art Apollonius my master, who didst teach me; thou art the shipwrecked man that I loved, not for lust, but for wisdom. Where is my daughter?" He turned himself then to Tharsia, and said: "This is she." And they all wept and also rejoiced. And the story ran through all that land that Apollonius the great king had found his wife; and there was infinite joy, and the organs were played, and the trumpets blown; and there was a joyful feast prepared between the king and the people; and she (Arcestrate) placed her young damsel who attended her, as priestess; and with joy and weeping of all the province of Ephesus, she went with her husband, and with her son-in-law and with her daughter, to Antioch, where the kingdom was reserved for Apollonius. He went from thence to Tyre, and there established Athanagoras his son-in-law as king; went thence to Tharsus with his wife and with his daughter, and with a royal train, and immediately ordered Stranguilio and Dionysias to be seized and led before him where he sat on his throne.

XXXIV.

When they were brought, then said he before all the assembly: "Ye citizens of Tharsus, say ye that I, Apollonius, ever did you any injury?" They all with one voice said: "We said always that thou wert our king and father, and for thee we would gladly die, because thou redeemedst us from famine." Apollonius then said: "I entrusted my daughter to Stranguilio and Dionysias, and they would not restore her to me." That wicked woman said: "Did you, my lord, not really read the letters over her sepulchre?" Then Apollonius called very loud, and said: "Dear daughter Tharsia, if there be any understanding in hell, leave thou that house of torment, and hear thou thy father's voice." The maiden then came forth, clad in a royal robe, and uncovered her head, and said aloud to the wicked woman: "Dionysias, hail to thee! I now greet thee, called from hell." The guilty woman trembled then in all her limbs when she looked on her, and the townsfolk wondered and rejoiced. Then Tharsia commanded Theophilus, the steward of Dionysias, to be led before her, and said to him: "Theophilus, in order to save thyself, say, with loud voice, who commanded thee to slay me." The steward said: "Dionysias, my lady." Whereupon the townspeople seized Stranguilio and his wife, and led them out into the city, and stoned them to death, and would also slay Theophilus; but Tharsia interceded for him, and said: "But that this man granted me the time to pray to God, I should not have come to this honour." She then truly extended her hand to him, and bade him go in safety; and Philothemia, the daughter of the accused, Tharsia took to her. Apollonius then, indeed, gave the people great gifts to rejoice them, and their walls were reestablished. He then dwelt there six months, and went then in a ship to the Cyrenian town Pentapolis, and came to Arcestrates the king: and the king rejoiced in his old age that he saw his granddaughter with her husband. They remained together one year entire; and the king Arcestrates then departed in ripe old age among them all, and bequeathed half his kingdom to Apollonius, half to his daughter.

XXXV.

All these things being thus done, Apollonius the great king went towards the sea, when he saw the old fisherman who had formerly received him naked. Then the king ordered him to be suddenly seized and led to the royal hall. When the fisherman saw that the soldiers would take him, then he thought at first that they were to slay him; but when he came into the king's hall, then the king ordered him to be led before the queen, and thus said: "O thou happy queen! this is my benefactor, who received me naked, and directed me so that I came to thee." Then Apollonius looked to the fisherman, and said: "O benevolent old man! I am Apollonius the Tyrian, to whom thou gavest half thy coat." Then the king gave him two hundred pence in gold, and had him as a companion the time he lived.

XXXVI.

Hellanicus also then came to him, who had before announced to him what king Antiochus had decreed concerning him; and he said to the king: "Lord king, remember Hellanicus thy servant." Then Apollonius took him by the hand, and raised him up and kissed him, and made him wealthy, and placed him as companion to him. After all this, Apollonius begat a son by his consort, whom he established as king in the kingdom of Arcestrates his grandfather; and he himself lived lovingly with his consort seventy-seven years, and held the kingdom in Antioch, and in Tyre, and in Cyrene. And he lived in quiet and in bliss all the time of his life after his hardship; and two books he himself composed concerning his adventure, and set one in the temple of Diana, the other in the library.

XXXVII.

Here endeth both the woe and the weal of Antiochus the Tyrian: read it who will; and if any one read it, I beg that he blame not the translation, but that he conceal whatever may be therein blameworthy.