## **Dead Adonis**

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There are many myths about the life of Adonis, often contradictory, but the boar has an important part in most of them. In some stories his mother is turned into a tree by the gods, and his birth is made possible by a boar charging the tree and splitting wood with its tusks when it hears him crying. In most of the stories Adonis is killed by a boar, sometimes a normal boar while he's out hunting, and sometimes by a boar that is really Apollo out for vengeance. In all the stories Adonis is beloved of Aphrodite, but she must share him with Persephone for part of the year.

This poem offering an interesting take on the motives of the boar that kills Adonis is listed as Theocritus 30 in Kiessing's 1829 *Theocritus, Bion et Moschus*. Modern editors no longer take this poem to be by Theocritus. This text is based on Kiessing and Gow's 1952 OCT *Bucolici Graeci*.

The meter of this poem is odd, basically an anacreontic hemiamb  $\subseteq \neg \cup \neg \cup \neg$ , but with several places where syllables are shortened or lengthened unexpectedly.

The dialect is the bucolic Doric of Theocritus. Like all the Greek poetic dialects, there is a strong dose of Epic. Most likely to confuse beginners to bucolic Doric are:

- 1. Epic: the forms of the definite article are used as pronouns. For example, line 40, τὸν δ΄ ἠλέησε Κύπρις and Aphrodite had mercy on him.
- 2. Epic:  $\mu \epsilon \nu = \mu o \nu$ ,  $\sigma \epsilon \nu = \sigma o \nu$ .
- 3. Epic: the augment of the imperfect or agrist indicative may be omitted.

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- 4. Original long alpha retained, instead of Attic-Ionic eta. This will show up mostly in the forms of the first declension,  $\alpha \mathring{v} \tau \acute{a} v = \alpha \mathring{v} \tau \acute{\eta} v$ . Also, first person middle  $-\mu \alpha v = -\mu \eta v$ .
- 5. Second declension genitive singular is  $-\omega$ . The article:  $\tau \hat{\omega} = \tau \circ \hat{v}$ .
- 6. Second declension accusative plural is -ως. The article: τώς = τούς.

Pay close attention to the punctuation in the poem. The word order can be a little surprising in a few places, and taking in the full sentence will clarify a tricky line.

**Names:** "Αδονις is *Adonis*, an i-stem third declension. Aphrodite shows up as 'Αφροδίτα, and also as Κύπρις and Κυθήρα, both epithets associating her with major cult sites. Her attendants are the Loves, "Ερωτες, and like Cupid they have wings and are armed with bows and arrows.

- 1. "Αδωνιν ή Κυθήρα
- 2. ώς εἶδε νεκρὸν ἤδη,
- 3. στυγνάν ἔχοντα χαίταν,
- 4. ἀχράν τε τὰν παρειάν,
- 5. ἄγειν τὸν ῧν πρὸς αὐτάν
- 6. ἔταξε τὼς ερωτας.
- 7. οἱ δ΄ εὐθέως ποτανοί
- 8. πασαν δραμόντες ύλαν,
- 9. στυγνὸν τὸν ὖν ἀνεῦρον,
- 10. δῆσάν τε καὶ πέδασαν.

<sup>10</sup> καὶ πέδασαν Gow κἀπέδησαν Kiess.

 $<sup>^2</sup>$ ώς here when.  $\epsilon$ ίδον aorist, see.  $\nu$ εκρός  $\delta$  corpse. In apposition to "Αδονιν in the previous line, so can be translated "dead" here.  $\eta$ δη now; already.

 $<sup>^3</sup>$ στυγνός  $-\dot{\eta}$  -όν hated, horrible; gloomy, sad, miserable. ἔχοντα present participle, masc.acc.sing, of ἔχω, agreeing with νεκρόν in the previous line. χαίτη  $\dot{\eta}$  long hair; mane.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>ωχρός -ά -όν pale. παρειά ή cheek.

 $<sup>^5</sup>$ ἄγειν lead is part of an inf. + acc. indirect command; the command and acc. subject of this verb are in the next line.  $\delta_s$ ,  $\delta$   $\dot{\gamma}$  boar or sow matching gender.

 $<sup>^6</sup>$ τάσσω arrange, order; command, assign; appoint; verb subject is  $\dot{\eta}$   $K\iota\theta\dot{\eta}\rho\alpha$  in 1.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup>εὐθέως at once, right away. ποτανός -ά -όν winged, a Doric form.

 $<sup>^8</sup>$ τρέχω, δραμοῦμαι, ἔδραμον run. ὕλη ἡ forest, wood; timber, staff.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup>ἀν-ευρίσκω, ἀνευρήσω, ἀνεῦρον discover.

 $<sup>^{10}</sup>$ δέω, δήσω, ἔδησα bind.  $\pi$ εδάω fetter; bind

- 11. χώ μὲν βρόχω καθάψας
- 12. ἔσυρεν αἰχμάλωτον·
- 13. ὁ δ΄ ἐξόπισθ΄ ἐλαύνων,
- 14. ἔτυπτε τοῖσι τόξοις.
- 15. ὁ θὴρ δ΄ ἔβαινε δειλῶς.
- 16. φοβεῖτο γὰρ Κυθήραν.
- 17. τῷ δ΄ εἶπεν ᾿Αφροδίτα·
- 18. "πάντων κάκιστε θηρῶν,
- 19. οὐ τόνδε μηρὸν ἴψω;
- 20. σύ μευ τὸν ἄνδρ΄ ἔτυψας;"
- 21. ὁ θὴρ δ΄ ἔλεξεν ὧδε·
- 22. "ὄμνυμί σοι, Κυθήρα,
- 23. αὐτάν σε, καὶ τὸν ἄνδρα,
- 24. καὶ ταῦτά μευ τὰ δεσμά,
- 25. καὶ τώσδε τὼς κυναγώς.
- 26. τὸν ἄνδρα τὸν καλόν σευ
- 27. οὐκ ἤθελον πατάξαι·
- 28. ἀλλ΄ ὡς ἄγαλμ΄ ἐσεῖδον,
- 29. καὶ μὴ φέρων τὸ καῦμα,
- 30. γυμνὸν τὸν εἶχε μηρόν

 $<sup>^{11}\</sup>chi\dot{\omega}=\kappa\alpha\dot{\delta}$ ; here  $\dot{\delta}$   $\mu\dot{\epsilon}\nu$  refers to one of the " $E\rho\omega\tau\epsilon_S$ .  $\beta\rho\dot{\delta}\chi_{OS}$   $\dot{\delta}$  rope; noose.  $\kappa\alpha\theta$ - $\dot{\delta}\pi\tau\omega$  tie, fasten to; take hold of.

<sup>12</sup> σύρω, συρέω, ἔσυρα drag, pull. αἰγμάλωτος ὁ prisoner of war, captive.

 $<sup>^{13}</sup>$ δ δ' i.e., another of the "Ερωτες. εξόπισθε(ν) (from) behind; backwards. ελαύνω drive.

 $<sup>^{14}</sup>$ τύπτω hit, beat; wound. τόξον τό bow; arrow, missile.

 $<sup>^{15}</sup>$ θήρ θηρός ὁ (wild) animal, beast of prey. βαίνω walk, go. δειλώς adv. miserably, wretchedly.

 $<sup>^{16}</sup>$ φοβέω terrify, middle fear, be afraid; flee.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup>μηρός ὁ thigh, thighbone. ἴπτομαι, ἴψομαι, ἰψάμην smite, strike; press hard. ἴψω is 2.sg. middle aorist. Note this sentence is a question.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>22</sup>őµvvµı swear an oath. The accusatives in the next three lines are what the boar swears by.

 $<sup>^{23}</sup>$ αὐτάν  $\sigma\epsilon = αὐτήν \sigma\epsilon$  you yourself.

 $<sup>^{24}\</sup>delta\epsilon\sigma\mu\delta$ s  $\delta$  but two plurals, of  $\delta\epsilon\sigma\mu\delta$ ,  $\tau\dot{\alpha}$   $\delta\epsilon\sigma\mu\dot{\alpha}$ , fetter, bond; imprisonment. The sense is and by these bonds of mine.

 $<sup>^{25}\</sup>tau\dot{\omega}_{\rm S}=\tau o\dot{\nu}_{\rm S}$ .  $\kappa \nu \nu \alpha \gamma \dot{\omega}_{\rm S}$ ,  $\dot{\omega}$   $\dot{\gamma}$  huntsman, huntress, i.e. the " $E\rho\omega\tau\epsilon_{\rm S}$ .

 $<sup>^{27}</sup>$ èθέλω want.  $\pi$ ατάσσω beat, knock; kill.

 $<sup>^{28}</sup>$ ώς here as, just as in the sense of resembling. ἄγαλμα τό statue; ornament. εἰσ-οράω look into, on, at; perceive.

 $<sup>^{29}</sup>$ φέρω carry, bear here in the sense endure. καῦμα τό heat (of desire).

 $<sup>^{30}</sup>$ γυμνός -η -ον naked, bare. τόν here is acting as a relative pronoun. (his) thigh which he

- 31. ἐμαινόμαν φιλᾶσαι,
- 32. † καί μευ κατεσίναζε. †
- 33. τούτους λαβοῦσα, Κύπρι,
- 34. τούτους κόλαζε, τέμνε·
- 35. τί γὰρ φέρω περισσώς
- 36. ἐρωτικὼς ὀδόντας;
- 37. αὶ δ΄ οὐχί σοι τάδ΄ ἀρκεῖ,
- 38. καὶ ταῦτά μου τὰ χείλη·
- 39. τί γὰρ φιλεῖν ἐτόλμων;"
- 40. τὸν δ΄ ἠλέησε Κύπρις,
- 41. εἶπέν τε τοῖς "Ερωσι
- 42. τὰ δεσμά οἱ ΄πιλῦσαι.
- 43. ἐκ τῶδ΄ ἐπηκολούθει,
- 44. κάς ύλον οὐκ ἔβαινε·
- 45. καὶ τῷ πυρὶ προσελθών
- 46. ἔκαιε τὼς ερωτας.

had bare.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>32</sup>κατεσίνευζε Kiess. κατεσίναζε Gow.

 $<sup>^{31}</sup>$ μαίνομαι rave, be crazy, be frenzied.  $\phi$ ιλέω to love, enjoy but also to kiss, which is the sense here;  $\phi$ ιλ $\hat{\alpha}$ σαι =  $\phi$ ιλ $\hat{\eta}$ σαι.

 $<sup>^{32}</sup>$ κατα-σινάζε injure, evidently from σίνομαι; Gow marks the line bad. I keep it for completeness, but would omit it in translation.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>33</sup>τούτους refers to οδόντας in line 36.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>34</sup>κολάζω chastize, punish; correct. τέμνω cut, sever.

 $<sup>^{35}</sup>$ περισσός -ή -όν above measure, more than enough; unusual; excessive; useless.

 $<sup>^{36}</sup>$   $\stackrel{?}{\epsilon}$ ρωτικός  $\stackrel{?}{\eta}$  -  $\stackrel{?}{\circ}$ ν amorous, of love.  $\stackrel{?}{\circ}$ δούς - $\stackrel{?}{\circ}$ ντος,  $\stackrel{?}{\circ}$  tooth, tusk.

 $<sup>^{37}</sup>$ a $\hat{i} = \epsilon \hat{i}$ , if.  $\vec{ov}\chi i \text{ not.}$   $\vec{a}\rho\kappa\dot{\epsilon}\omega \text{ help}$ ; be enough for + dat.

 $<sup>^{38}</sup>$ χε $\hat{\iota}$ λος -εος τό *lip*. The action is implied, from line 34.

 $<sup>^{39}\</sup>tau$ ολμάω bear, endure; dare.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>40</sup> ἐλεέω pity, have pity on.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>42</sup>οί to him, Epic enclitic third person singular dative pronoun, here acting either as a possessive "his bonds" or benefit "loose the bonds for him."  $\epsilon \pi \iota - \lambda \dot{\nu} \omega$  loose.

 $<sup>^{43}</sup>$ èκ τῶδε from that time.  $^{2}$ èπ-ακολουθέω join, follow; yield.

 $<sup>^{44}</sup>$ κάς = καὶ ϵἰς.

 $<sup>^{45}</sup>$ πῦρ πυρός τό fire; lightening; fever; here the fever of love. προσ-έρχομαι come to; approach; surrender

 $<sup>^{46}</sup>$ καίω kindle; burn. Here the personification of the "Ερωτες seems to recede.