## Anacreon: PMG 358

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This poem comes to us via Athenaeus (13 599C), who claims that the poem is about Sappho. Women from Lesbos had their own reputations independent of Sappho, so a little suspicion about this seems prudent. Unfortunately, the interpretation of line eight depends somewhat on where you stand on this question.

σφαίρη δηὖτέ με πορφυρέη βάλλων χρυσοκόμης ερως, νήνι ποικιλοσαμβάλω συμπαίζειν προκαλεῖται.

5 ἢ δ' — ἐστὶν γὰρ ἀπ' εὐκτίτου Λέσβου — τὴν μὲν ἐμὴν κόμην — λευκὴ γάρ — καταμέμφεται, πρὸς δ' ἄλλην τινὰ χάσκει.

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 $<sup>^{1}</sup>$ σφαῖρὰ ας ἡ ball. δηὖτε = δὴ αὖτε again. πορφύρεος η ον shining; purple, dark-red.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>βάλλω here more pelt, strike (by throwing). χρῦσοκόμης ου ὁ golden-haired.

 $<sup>\</sup>sqrt[3]{v\eta v}$  = contracted sg.dat. of  $\dot{\eta}$  veavis girl.  $\dot{\eta}$  moikiloo  $\dot{\eta}$  also  $\dot{\eta}$  with embroidered sandals.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>συμ-παίζω play with + dat., often with erotic sense. προ-καλέομαι call forth, invite, summon.

5The syntax of this entire quatrain is rather parenthetical έστιν i.e. δ. είντιτος ον well-

 $<sup>^5</sup>$ The syntax of this entire quatrain is rather parenthetical.  $\emph{kotiv}$  i.e.,  $\acute{\eta}$ .  $\emph{kuktitos ov}$  wellmade; good to dwell in.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup>**Λέσβος ἡ** *Lesbos.* κόμη ἡ hair. This phrase is the direct object of 1.7 καταμέμφεται.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup>λευκός ή όν white; bright; i.e., l.6 κόμην. κατα-μέμφομαι find fault with, blame.

 $<sup>^8</sup>$ προσ-χάσκω in tmesis, gape, stare open-mouthed at; be greedy for. ἄλλην τινά The feminine gender of ἄλλην could refer to l.6 κόμην hair, i.e., a younger man whose hair isn't white. Or it could refer to the girl, in which case ἄλλην is another girl.