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Fragment of an Earlier Edition of Apollonius's Homeric Lexicon

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- 90 *μάλιστα δὲ δικαιοσύνης¹ ἐνεχθείσης αὐτῷ*
κατὰ τὴν ἐπιδημίαν ἣν αὐτὸς προέ-
γραψεν· ἔτι περὶ τῶν τῶν ἑλλήνων
πολιτείας· καίσαρίων ἐπεκαλεῖτο·
κατὰ δὲ τοὺς πατρώους νόμους ἐν
 95 *διαθήκαις εἰσποιητὸν ἀπέφηνε τὸν*
υἱὸν τῆς ἀδελφιδῆς ἀτίας ὀκταο-
ύιον· προσέτι μέντοι καὶ κληρονό-
μον τῆς οὐσίας· ἀλλ' ὅτε δὲ ἀπ'
ἐκείνου στοῖχος τῆς συγγενείας
 100 *τοιοῦτος ἦν; μία θυγάτηρ αὐτοῦ*
ιοῦλία γαίῳ πομπηίῳ γαμηθεῖσα
προετελεύτησεν· ἡ δὲ ἀδελφὴ ἰου-
λία τῶν ἱππικῶν τινὶ ἀτίῳ γαμη-
θεῖσα· δύο θυγατέρας ἔσχεν· ὧν ἡ
 105 *μὲν συνώκησε γαίῳ φιλίππῳ καὶ*
γενεάνοῦκ ἀπέλιπεν· ἡ δὲ ὀκταουίῳ
στρατηγικῆς ὄντως τιμῆς· τὸν τε
δὴ προειρημένον· ὀκταούτῃ·

Cod. 92 v on . . .

SPYR. P. LAMBROS.

Athen.

¹ Von hier an gehört der Schluss des Blattes dem Stücke aus der römischen Geschichte des Anonymus an.

FRAGMENT OF AN EARLIER EDITION OF APOLLONIUS'S HOMERIC LEXICON.

IN 1895 the Bodleian Library acquired - from Mr. B. P. Grenfell a considerable number of fragments which he had just brought back from Egypt. When I came to arrange them for glazing and to reference them, I found among them three small pieces of papyrus, written in a clear, thin, majuscule hand, containing Homeric words. It took a very short time to discover that they fitted on to each other and formed part of Apollonius's Homeric lexicon—either in its original state, or at least in a state far more nearly original than that in which it has come down to us. A short statement of the facts was made in my annual report to the Curators, printed in the summer of 1896, but want of time has hitherto prevented my publishing the text of the fragments. I now offer them with the *lacunae* filled in to the best of my power of conjecture, and prefix for comparison the corresponding portion of the printed text of Apollonius. That text, which I take from Bekker's edition (1833),¹ is preserved in a single MS. of the tenth century. The fragments can

¹ Its ligatured forms, however, are here printed *in extenso*.

scarcely be later than the early part of the second century, and Dr. Kenyon confirms my belief that they may be reasonably attributed to the first century, to which provisionally I assign them.

Current Text of Apollonius.

ἐφέπεσκον ἐπεπορεύοντο.
 ἐφέροντες ἐπερχόμενοι.
 ἐφετμή ἐντολή.
 ἐφειψιώνται ἐμπαίζουσιν.

ἐφημοσύνης ἐντολῆς.
 ἐφήσω ἐπισκῆψω, ἐντελοῦμαι.
 ἐφιέμενος ἐντελλόμενος.
 ἐφλυε. τῶν πεποιημένων ἡ λέξις· “ἀνὰ δ’
 ἔφλυε καλὰ ῥέεθρα.”
 ἐφόλκαιον ἐφόλκιον, ἀπὸ τοῦ δι’ αὐτοῦ ἐφέλ-
 κεσθαι τὴν ναῦν. σημαίνει δὲ καράβια μικρά.
 οἱ δὲ τὸ πηδάλιον. καὶ μάλλον τοῦτ’ ἂν εἴη· οὐ
 γὰρ ἐφολκίω ἐχρῶντο τότε.
 ἐφράσθη ἐνόησας.
 ἔφνυδρος ὕδωρ ἐπάγων.
 Ἐφύρους· “τὼ μὲν ἄρ’ ἐκ Θρήκης Ἐφύρους
 μέτα θωρήσεσθον.” Ἐφυροὶ δὲ Φλεγυαὶ βάρ-

βαρα ἔθνη. οἱ δὲ Ἐφύρους εἶναι τοὺς νῦν
Ἀκαρινᾶς λεγομένους, Φλεγυῖας δὲ τοὺς πάλαι
Γυρτώνων οἰκοῦντας.

ἐχάνθανεν ἐχώρει.

ἔχειαι συνέχη.

ἔχεπευκές ἔχον πικρίαν· πευκεθανὸν γὰρ τὸ
ἔχον πικρίαν, ἀπὸ τῆς πεύκης.

ἔχη κατέχει.

ἔχματα κωλύματα, ἀπὸ τοῦ ἐπέχειν· “χερσὶ
μάκελλαν ἔχων, ἀμάρης ἐξ ἔχματα βάλλων.”

ἐχόμεν ἐξειχόμεν, κατείχον· “τῷ προσφύς
εἰχόμεν.”

ἐχώμεθα ἀπεχώμεθα.

ἔψαι ἀκολουθήσεις.

ἐψιαάσθων παίζέτωσαν.

ἔω ὦ, ὑπάρχω.

ἔωμεν κορεσθῶμεν· “ἐπεὶ κ’ ἔωμεν πολέμοιο.”

ζαῆς μεγαλόπνους. “ὥς δ’ ἄνεμος ζαῆς νέφεα
σκιόεντα.”

ζάκοτος μεγαλόκοτος, μέγας ἐγκοτητικός.

ζατρεφίων μέγας τεθραμμένων.

ζαφλεγέες μέγας φλέγοντες.

ζαφελῶς ὁ μὲν Ἀπίων μεγαλοκότως. ἐπιφέρει
δὲ τὸ μενεαίνειν, δι’ οὗ σημαίνει τὸ ἐγκοτεῖν.
ὅθεν κπεῖττον νοεῖν ἐκ τοῦ ζα καὶ τὸ ὀφέλλειν
ἐπὶ τοῦ αὔξειν τίθεται. μέγας οὖν καὶ ἠύξημέ-
νως μενεαίνει καὶ χολοῦται.

ζαχρειῶν τῶν μέγας ἐπιζαρούντων, οἷον
ἐμπνεόντων ἀθρόως.

Text of the Fragment.¹

COL. 1.

COL. 2.

[ΕΦΕΠΕΙΝ ΕΠΙΠΟΡΕΥ]	1
ΘΑΙ ΤΟCCOYC Δ ΑΝΘΡΩΠΟΥC]	2
ΠΕΠΙΝ ΚΑΙ] ΠΑ(C)[Ι ΜΑΧΕCΘΑΙ]	3
Ι ΑΓΡΗ]Ν ΕΦΕΠ[ΕCΚΟΝ]	4
ΠΟΝΤΕ]C ΕΠ[ΕΡΧΟΜ]	5
Ρ	
ΟΙ ΕΦ]ΘΑCΘ[ΗC ΕΝΟΗCΑC]	6
ΥΤΡΟΥC] ΤΩ Μ(Ε)[Ν ΑΡ ΕΚ ΘΡΗΙ]	7
C ΕΦΥΤΟΥ]C Ο ΚΟΜ[ΥΟΛΟΓΟC]	8
ΙΗΤΗC] ΔΙΑ ΤΟ Υ(Π)[ΕΝΑΝΤΙΟΝ]	9
Η](Κ)Ε [ΤΟ]Ν ΑΡΗ Ε(Ν)[ΘΡΑΙΚΗΙ]	10
Ι] ΤΑ ΑΛΛΑ ΚΑΙ ΕΝ [ΟΔΥCCEΙΑΙ]	11
Ι] Δ ΕΠΕΙ ΕΚ ΔΕ[CΜΟΙΟ ΛΥΘ]	12
Κ](ΡΑ)ΤΕΡΟΥ ΠΕΡ ΕΟΝ[ΤΟC ΑΥ]	13
C ΑΝΔΙΞΑ]ΝΤΕC Ο ΜΕ(Ν) [ΘΡΗΙ]	14
Η	
ΝΔΕ ΒΕ]ΒΗΚΕΙ ΘΙ Δ ΑΡ[Α ΚΥΠΡ]	15
ΙΚΑΝΕ](Ν) ΟΙ ΔΕ ΕΦΥΤΟΙ [ΦΛΕ]	16
ΑΙ ΤΕ ΒΑΡ]ΒΑΡΩΝ ΕΘΝΗ Ω[Ν]	17
ΠΟΙΗΤΗC] ΦΗCΙΝ [Ε]ΦΥΤΟΥ(C)	18
ΕΝ ΤΟ]ΥC ΝΥΝ Α[ΚΑΡΝΑΝΑ]C ΛΕ	19
ΜΕΝΟ]ΥC· ΦΛ(Ε)[ΓΥΑC ΔΕ Τ]ΟΥC	20
ΛΑΙ Γ]ΥΡΤΩΝ[ΙΟΥC ΚΑΙ ΦΗ]CΙ	21
Ο ΠΟΙΗΤ]ΗC ΟΙ Δ (Α)[ΡΓΙCΣΑΝ ΕΧΟ]Ν	22
Ι ΓΥ]ΡΤΩΝΗ(Ν ΕΝΕΜΟΝ]ΤΟ	23
ΜΑΤΑ] ΚΩΛΥΜΑ[ΤΑ ΑΠΟ] (Τ)ΟΥ Ε	24
ΖΑΧ[ΡΕΙΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΩC Ε]	
ΠΙΖΑΡΟ[ΥΝΤΩΝ ΟΙΟΝ ΕΜΠΝΕ]	
[Ο]ΝΤΩΝ[ΑΘΡΩC ΖΑΧΡΕΙΩΝ ΑΝΕ]	
(Μ)ΩΝ ΟΙ [ΤΕ ΝΕΦΕΑ CΚΙΟΕΝΤΑ]	
[ΚΑΙ ΤΑ ΑΛΛΑ ΚΑΙ ΖΑΧΡΗCΙC ΤΩΝ]	

¹ Round brackets indicate letters which are indistinct or fragmentary, but which can be reasonably guessed at. Square brackets indicate letters

entirely wanting or of which too little is left to form a basis for conjecture.

COL. 1.

[ΠΕΧΕΙΝ] ΧΕΡΣΙ [ΜΑΚΕΛΛ]ΑΝ Ε>
 [ΧΩΝ ΔΜ]ΑΡΗΣ Ε[Ξ ΕΧΜΑΤΑ] (Β)ΑΛΛΟΝ
 [ΕΧΩΜΕΘΑ] ΑΠΕΧΩΜ[ΕΘ]Α ΕΝΘ ΑΥ
 [ΤΟΙ Μ]ΕΝ ΕΧΩΜ^ε
 [ΕΧΕΠ]ΕΥΚΕΣ ΕΧΕΠΙΚΡΟΝ ΑΥΤΑΡ
 [ΕΠΕ]ΙΤ ΑΥΤΟΙΣΙ ΒΕΛΟΣ ΕΧΕΠΕΥ
 [ΚΕΣ] ΕΦΙ(Ε)ΙΣ ΠΕΥΚΕΔΑΝΟΝ ΓΑΡ
 [ΤΟ Π]ΙΚΡΟΝ ΑΠΟ ΤΗΣ ΠΕΥΚΗΣ
 [ΕΧΕΠΙΚΡΟΝ] ΔΗΤΟΙ ΚΑΤΑ ΔΥΝΑΜΙΝ
 [ΠΙΚΡΑΝ ΤΗ]Ν ΕΠΙ ΧΡ[ΩΙ Τ]ΩΝ⁷
 [ΕΝ ΒΕΛ](Ε)ΣΙ ΦΑ[ΡΜΑΚΩΝ]

COL. 2.

25 ΜΕΓΑΛ(Η)[Ι ΔΥΝΑΜΕΙ ΧΡ]
 26 [ΩΜ]ΕΝΩ[Ν ΩΔΕ ΓΑΡ ΕΒΡΙ]
 27 [Σ]ΑΝ ΛΥΚΙ[ΩΝ ΑΓΟΙ ΟΙ ΤΟ ΠΑΡ
 28 (Π)ΕΡ ΖΑ[ΧΡΗΕΙΣΤΕΛΕΘΟΥΣΙ ΚΑ]
 29 [ΚΡΑΤΕΡ]ΑΣ ΥΣ[ΜΙΝΑΣ]
 30 [ΖΑ]ΦΕΛΩΣ [Ο ΜΕΝ ΑΠΙΩΝ ΜΕΙ
 31 [ΛΟΚ]ΟΤΩ[Σ ΕΠΙΦΕΡΕΙ ΔΕ ΤΟ]
 32 [ΜΕ]ΝΕ[ΔΙ](Ν)[ΕΙΝ ΔΙ ΟΥ]
 33 [Σ] (?ΗΜΑΔ)[ΙΝΕΙ ΤΟ ΕΓΚΟΤΕΙΝ]
 34
 35

Textual Notes to Col. 1.

1-3. The restoration depends on ΠΔ(Σ) in 3, where Π may be ΤΙ and Σ may be Ε, or (less probably) Θ or Ο. If it be correct, *Il.* 20, 357 is quoted.

4. If the restoration be correct, *Od.* 12, 330 is quoted.

6. The first Θ is lined through and has Ρ written above it as a correction.

7. *Il.* 13, 301 is quoted.

9. Of the bracketed Π only Τ is visible. My restoration means 'for the sake of the contrast': see 15. I prefer -ΟΝ to -ΩΜΑΔ from considerations of space.

10. Only the last stroke of the (Κ) is visible.

11. [ΚΑΙ] ΤΑ ΑΛΛΑ ΚΑΙ. I believe it certain that the third word is not ΔΜΑΔ. 'Both elsewhere and especially'?

After ΕΝ can be seen the beginning of a curved letter.

12-16. *Od.* 8, 360-62 are quoted. In 14 note ΔΝΔΙΞΑΝΤΕΣ, not the unmetrical ἀναίξαντε. In 15 ΟΙ is lined through, and Η written above. In 16 only the top of the last stroke of the (Ν) is visible.

22-3. *Il.* 2, 738 is quoted.

25. *Il.* 21, 259 is quoted.

27-8. *Il.* 14, 129 is quoted (ἐνθαδ' ἔπειτ' αὐτοὶ μὲν ἐχώμεθα).

29-31. *Il.* 1, 51 is quoted.

33. I am not satisfied with the restoration. In 33 remnants of a few strokes are consistent with ΡΟΝ, and in 34 part of the second ω is visible. In 35 I should have

restored ΕΠΙ (not ΕΝ) but for its occurrence in the previous line.

Textual Notes to Col. 2.

1-19. The words explained may have been ἐχάνδανεν, ἔχειαι, ἔχη, ἐχόμεν, ἔψαι, ἐψιάσθων, ἔω, ἔωμεν, ζαῆς, ζάκοτος, ζατρεφών, ζαφλεγέες.

22-3. *Il.* 5, 525 is quoted.

24. [ΚΑΙ ΤΑ ΑΛΛΑ ΚΑΙ]. There are remains of a few strokes which suggested this restoration. 'Both elsewhere and especially'?

26-9. *Il.* 12, 346-7 or 359-60 are quoted.

33. The queried letters are very doubtful, and the Η might be Π. What I take to be the first stroke of the first Ν is visible.

Palaeographical Notes.

The fragment is written on one side only, and is consequently part of a roll, not of a papyrus in book form. It contains parts of two columns, without any juncture between them—but affords no evidence as to whether more than two columns were written on each sheet. Line 35 of col. 1 is the last line of a column, but there is no evidence whether or not line 3 had lines above it: we only know that this column contained at least thirty-three lines. The lines of col. 2 are not usually on a level with those of col. 1. Spaces are occasionally left between words, and in col. 1, line 28 half a line is left blank between two explanations. Corrections are made by drawing a line through the middle

of the wrong letters and putting the right ones above them. The only marks of punctuation, etc. are as follows: col. 1, line 20¹ as a minor stop (*ἰποδιαστολή*); col. 1, line 24 7, apparently to fill up the line; col. 1, line 25 >, apparently to mark a *ἄπαξ εἰρημένον*; col. 1, line 34 the same sign as in line 24 but slightly rounded. There is one instance of abbreviation: ΕΧΩΛΛΕΘΔ, when repeated in a quotation, is written ΕΧΩΛΛ^ε (col. 1, line 28). The Ζ at the beginning of col. 2, line 20, is much larger than in other parts of the fragment, and projects markedly into the space between the columns. As regards the shapes of letters, the most noticeable is that of α, which is never Α but always rounded (e.g. λ) and sometimes looped at the top. In col. 1, line 31, (Ε)Ι are ligatured, the Ε being above the line.

More than a year ago I sent to most of the chief libraries in the world a collotype facsimile of the fragment. In defence of my own transcript it must, however, be said that the collotypes are not everywhere as clear as the original, and that they even differ occasionally among themselves in the legibility with which some of the strokes are brought out.

Literary Conclusions.

The chief literary conclusions to be drawn from the fragment are as follows:—

(1) The original Apollonius followed the order of the alphabet only as regards the first two letters of each word. Thus

ΕΧΕΠΕΥΚΕC comes after ΕΧΩΛΛΕΘΔ.¹

(2) The printed text is largely abbreviated. Apparently *ἐφέπειν* and an accompanying quotation have been omitted. Under *Ἐφύρου*, the discursion on Ares and Thrace, with its accompanying quotation, is left out, as is the quotation referring to the Gyrtonians. Under *ἐχόμεθα* a quotation is omitted, and so under *ἐχευκέC*, the latter article being apparently further shortened. Under *ζαχρειών* a quotation is omitted, together with the comparison of *ζαχρειῆC* and a further quotation.

(3) The abbreviation is effected partly by simple omission, partly by a kind of conflation. Thus ΓΥΡΤΩΝΙΟΥC, followed by a quotation containing ΓΥΡΤΩΝΗΝ, has been conflated into *Γυρτώνην οἰκοῦντας*. The articles *ἐφέπεσκον* and *ἐφέποντες* appear to afford other examples.

(4) The fragment does not *prove* that its text contained the quotations from Apion found in the printed edition, but col. 2, lines 30–32 furnish an overwhelming probability that it did contain them.

The bearings of (4) on the disputed date of Apollonius are as obvious to every one else as to myself. In the Sutherland village from which (with the help of transcripts and notes made at Oxford) this article is written, I have not the materials for discussing that question—not even a copy of Apollonius.

E. W. B. NICHOLSON.

¹ Hence it wouldn't do to infer that the original Apollonius didn't contain under ΕΦ the words from *ἐφετμή* to *ἐφολκαῖον* or under ΕΧ the words *ἐχάνδανεν*, *ἐχέαι*, *ἐχρη*, *ἐχόμεν*: our fragment doesn't give the beginning of ΕΦ or the end of ΕΧ.

ἀμφοτέροι IN LATER GREEK.

IN a note on the *De cerimoniis* of Constantine Porphyrogenetos (ed. Bonn, ii. p. 500) Reiske has attempted to establish that *ἀμφοτέροι* is used by later Greek writers as equivalent to *πάντες*. The instances which he brings forward, and some others of the same kind, deserve examination.

Theophanes, 238, 9 ed. de Boor (368 Bonn): *Σέργιος τε ὁ Αἰθериὸν ἀνεψιός, διαδράς προσέφυγεν ἐν Βλαχέρναις, ὃν...ἔπεισαν ὁμολογῆσαι, ὥς καὶ Ἰσάκιος ὁ ἀργυροπράτης καὶ Βελισάριος...συνῆδει τῇ τοιαύτῃ ἐπιβουλῇ, καὶ Βίτος ὁ ἀργυροπράτης καὶ Παῦλος ὁ κουράτωρ*

τοῦ αὐτοῦ Βελισαρίου ἐγίνωσκον τὴν σκέψιν. καὶ συσχεθέντων ἀμφοτέρων...κατέθεντο καὶ κατέπειπον Βελισαρίου. This is taken from Malalas (p. 494 ed. Bonn.); the Baroccianus omits the words *ἐγίνωσκον τὴν σκέψιν*, which Theophanes preserves. In the MSS. of Theophanes there are variants *πάντων* and *πάντων ἀμφοτέρων* for *ἀμφοτέρων*; but *ἀμφοτέρων* is supported by the agreement of the Baroccianus. It obviously bears its ordinary sense; the persons arrested were Vitus and Paulus; there is not the least need to suppose that Isaac was included.