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Notes on Aeschylus

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cannot help thinking that in Mr. Tucker's *ὑπαὶ ποτάγει* the word *προσάγει*, 'provides,' is prosaic and not what we should expect from the extraordinary distinction and refinement of Anyte's style. Probably the true reading still remains to be discovered.

Anth. Pal. ix. 270, οὐδ' ἄλλων λάξ ἐβαρυναόρος MS. *Pal.* ἐβάρυνα χόρους Plan. There are two objections to Mr. Tucker's ἐβάρυνε κάρος; first, that ἐμέ would be indispensable for the syntax, and secondly, that ἄλλων would be rather pointless. Here too the true reading is perhaps still unknown, and perhaps not certainly discoverable, for Marcus Argentarius is capable of almost any fantastic misuse of language.

I take this opportunity of adding notes on three other epigrams where I was obliged to leave the text in an unsatisfactory state in my book of selections.

Anth. Pal. vii. 636 :

Ποιμὴν ὦ μάκαρ, εἶθε κατ' οὐρεος ἐπροβάτευον
κῆγώ, ποιηρὸν τοῦτ' ἀνὰ λευκόλοφον
κριοῖς ἀγῆτῃρσι ποτὲ βληχημένα βάζων.

Here I printed, in fault of anything better, Lobéck's suggestion, κριοῖς ἀγῆτῃρσι πότι βληχητὰ βιβάζων. I think we ought to read κριοῖς ἀγῆτῃρσι βοτὰ βληχώμεν' ὁπάζων, 'making the bleating flocks follow the leader rams.'

Anth. Pal. ix. 333 :

Στῶμεν ἀλιρράντοιο παρὰ χθαμαλὸν (χθαμαλὸν Plan.) χθόνα πόντου. It is almost impossible that so correct a writer as Mnasekalas should have used ἀλιρράντος in an active sense. Comparing Archias in *Anth. Pal.* vii. 278, ἥ γὰρ ἀλιρρήκτους ὑπὸ δειράσιν ἀγχόθι πόντου, I

suspect that -αν χθόνα πόντου here is a corruption of ἀγχόθι πόντου, and that the whole line ran στῶμεν ἀλιρράντοιο παρὰ χθονὸς ἀγχόθι πόντου. For this rare use of παρὰ with the genitive see Liddell and Scott s.v. Παρὰ χθονός would almost inevitably become παρὰ χθόνα, and παρὰ χθόνα ἀγχόθι might then easily become παρὰ χθαμαλὸν or χθαμαλὰν χθόνα.

Anth. Pal. x. 8 :

Βαιὸς ἰδεῖν ὁ Πιρίηπος ἐπαγιαλίτιδα ναίω
χληλήν, αἰθνίας οὐποτε ἀντιβίας.

The use of the word χληλή, taken in connexion with the subject and authorship of the epigram, points with high probability to its having been written for a statue of Priapus on one of the two moles or spits of land which gave its name to the small seaport of Chelae on the coast of Bithynia. Between two and three miles from Chelae the island of Thynias lay just off the coast. I should now read

χληλήν, Βιθύνας νάσου ἐναντιπέρας.

βιθύνας (νάσου) readily became αἰθνίας οὐ in an epigram dealing with the sea-shore, and then ποτε was inserted as a mere stop-gap to fill up the verse. For ἐναντιπέρας cf. Kaibel, *Epigr. Gr.* 981. The allusion to the town of Chelae without exactly naming it is like *Anth. Pal.* vii. 497 :

ἀλλὰ τις Ἀκτῇ

Θυνιάς, ἡ νήσων Ποντιάδων τις ἔχει,
where the name of the celebrated Ἀκτῇ Θυνιάς on the coast of Thrace is brought in under a generalised form of expression. To speak of the island of Thynias as 'a Bithynian island' would be a similar artifice.

J. W. MACKAIL.

NOTES ON AESCHYLUS.

Aeschylus :—

Aesch. *Pers.* 814, 815.

κοιδέπω κακῶν
κρηγὶς ὕπεστιν, ἀλλ' ἐτ' ἐκπαιδύεται.

'The foundation is not yet laid (see κρηγὶς and ὑποβάλλειν in Lex.) but is still being built up.'

Read ἐκΠΑΙΝΘΕύεται for ἐκΠΑΙΔΕύεται, and cf. Thuc. iv. 67 πλινθεύειν τείχη. 'It is still being built to completion brick by brick.'

Ibid. 850.

ὑπαντιάζειν ἐμῷ παιδὶ πειράσομαι.
παῖδ' ἐμῷ is of course out of the question. The flatness of πειράσομαι needs no pointing out. Since αἰ=ε and ι=η in later Greek pronunciation, ἐμῷ παιδὶ is most likely to have arisen from ἐμπεδῇ (adv.) 'I will try to meet my son with firmness.'

Eumen. 219.

εἰ τοῖσιν οὐκ κτείνουσιν ἀλλήλους χαλᾶς
τὸ μὴ γενέσθαι μὴδ' ἐποπτεύειν κότῳ.
Read σὺν γένεσθαι, 'take cognisance.'

THOS. G. TUCKER.