THE
OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI
VOLUME LXXI

EDITED WITH TRANSLATIONS AND NOTES BY

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and

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4811. NOVEL (‘PANIONIS’)

(like that of Staphylus?) or from the normal ‘cases’ of rhetoric. Thus Libanius Del. 6 Metà την της Τροίας ἰδιωμα και την Αγαμέμνονος τελευτή Όρέστης ἀπεκτονίας την μητέρα ὥς ἀνδροφόνον κρίνεισα φόνου. Sopater Rhet. RG VIII 301 Αχινδρι χριστεῖν προσέταξε τῷ σαθνάδει μοίχων ἀνελεύν. ἀνελεύν ὁ σαθνάδει και κρίνεισα φόνου.

καθ. [: και το[α]υτη] suggests itself. If so, the missing letters must have been heavily compressed to fit the line-end (cf. 7).

22–5 If Panionis proposes the theme, and Heroxenus improvises the speech that begins in 26, we must provide for a change of speaker. Three possibilities: (i) Panionis continues into 24, e.g. δ[πεί δ] | λόγος αδέπε ποικ ἀιτ[ην. δ δέ] | ἔλεγεν κτλ. Here λόγος would mean ‘story’, and the theme must relate to some well-known (mythical or historical) incident. (ii) Heroxenus intervenes in 22, e.g. ‘και το[α]υτη | ἐκείνη ἡ ὑπόθεσις’, ἐπ[φη, 'καὶ δ] | λόγος αδέπε ποικ λε[γέθαι]. (iii) Heroxenus intervenes in 23, e.g. τ[φ′ φε δ] | λόγος αδέπε ποικ λε[γέθαι] | ἔλεγεν κτλ. In (i) and (iii) λόγος would be the speech he is to make, and αδέπε ποικ has its typical function of looking forward to introduce quoted words. But (ii) leaves no room for a connection with 25; neither allows a clear reference to Heroxenus as the new speaker.

95 πάντα εὐθείας. [εὐθείας] might suit (Plato Phaed. 63α): the practised declaimer does not need time to collect his thoughts, but plunges in with all speed. That would leave room for ευθείας letters. If the speech began only with the next line (26 note), this introductory sentence continued for a further word, unless the line-end was left blank to mark (with the paragraph) the new section.

26 Ἐφεστο μένε presumably began the ‘speech’. For this use of μέν see Denniston, GP² 383.

οὐ [: οὐ] or οὔ [οὔ] acceptable, but equally οὐ ν. In any case, the singular subject should be the accused, and that supports the singular ἐπ[ου]τ[η]ν in 22.

P. J. PARSONS

4812. Glossary (more of XV 1802)

127/35–6

6.1 x 7.7 cm

Late second century

Plates VIII–IX

Fragments from an alphabetical glossary written across the fibres of a papyrus roll. A history of Alexander (XV 1798) is written along the fibres on the other side, the original recto. A substantial portion of this glossary of Greek and foreign words was previously published by Hunt as XV 1802. Additional fragments were identified as part of the same manuscript by Lobel (some of which he joined with the already published ones), and these are published here for the first time. A transcript and notes prepared by Lobel have been used for the edition below (he did not transcribe frs. 26–8). All the fragments may be ascribed to the same manuscript on palaeographical grounds.

Of the new fragments, five join those already published by Hunt: one joins 1802 fr. 2; two join 1802 fr. 3 i and 1802 fr. 5; and two join 1802 fr. 6 and 1802 fr. 9. The adjoining fragments (old and new) are presented together here; the new fragments, joined to previously numbered fragments, compose ensembles that are designated as follows: fr. 2, fr. 3 i + 2 new frs. + fr. 5, and frs. 6 + 9. In addition to these, there are seventeen new fragments that do not seem to join either with one
NEW LITERARY TEXTS

another or with the old fragments. These have been assigned numbers following on from those of 1802 (i.e. from 1802 fr. 11). All the new fragments (including frs. 26–8) have the same text of the glossary on one side and the same text as the recto of 1802 on the other, but not enough on either side to give a clue to their placement. In 1802 lemmata (covering letters κ–μ) are set in ekthesis and a blank space divides each lemma from its explanation. The end of a lemma is preserved in fr. 13,2, but otherwise the new fragments offer no complete new lemmata. There are no clear indications that they cover letters other than κ–μ. The upper margin is preserved to a height of 1.8 cm. in frs. 6 + 9, 13, 26 and 28, matching the height of that preserved in 1802 fr. 3. Line-ends are preserved in fr. 2 (i 12) and fr. 26.

Written in an irregular semi-cursive that has affinities with the Severe style: see 1802 introd. and cf. V 842 (GLH 17b); P Mich. inv. 3 (GLH 15c, and now Greek Medical Papiri i 2, where the verso document is redated from 190/1 as in GLH to 192/3). A date in the late second century is likely. As in 1802, no accents or other diacritics are in evidence; no punctuation (other than blank space separating explanation). Iota adscript always omitted (cf. fr. 3 i + 2 new frr. + fr. 5.17; fr. 6 + 9.3); diaeresis often added to initial iota (e.g. fr. 3 i + 2 new frr. + fr. 5.13). Final γ sometimes written as a horizontal stroke above the preceding letter (fr. 3 i + 2 new frr. + fr. 5.12). Many iotaistic spellings: πολεύεια (fr. 2.4.8; fr. 3 i + 2 new frr. + fr. 5.21); Φωνεύεις (fr. 12a. 6). At least one possible spelling error: fr. 3 i + 2 new frr. + fr. 5.12 (γ for δ?).

As in the previously published portions of 1802, the entries in the new fragments give a lemma (usually a rare, dialectal, or foreign word) followed by an explanation or translation of it by a named scholarly authority, often citing works and book-numbers; the lemma, which always begins a line, is separated by a blank space from its explanation. It is sometimes difficult to tell whether a preserved blank space is that separating lemma from explanation (as it is, e.g. at fr. 13,2), or part of the blank line-end after the explanation has ended. In spite of the absence of complete new lemmata (which might have yielded e.g. new poetic quotations), the new fragments offer much learned material, exhibiting (as in 1802) an interest in foreign, especially ‘Eastern’ words (παρὰ Πέρσας fr. 6 + 9.13; κατὰ Πέρσας fr. 12a.9; περὶ τοῦ κατὰ Αζιαν . . fr. 3 i + 2 new frr. + fr. 5.10, 17–18; περὶ Φωνεύεις fr. 12a.6; Σκοθικῶν fr. 3 i + 2 new frr. + fr. 5.1), together with constant appeal to authorities as sources of the explanations: Berossus’ Babylonika (fr. 6 + 9.20; fr. 12a.9), Erasistratus (fr. 12a.7), Xenophon (fr. 6 + 9.21), and Dionysius of Utica (fr. 3 i + 2 new frr. + fr. 5.13—possibly the same as the Dionysius quoted in 1802 fr. 3 ii 48), and perhaps Hegesander (fr. 3 i + 2 new frr. + fr. 5.12, already quoted in 1802 fr. 3 iii 74). In fr. 2 i 4.8 and in fr. 3 i + 2 new frr. + fr. 5.21 πολεύεια are mentioned, probably from works on constitutions (perhaps by Aristotle, who was quoted in 1802 fr. 3 iii 60 for the Constitution of Soli).
Col. i

1 λοπονίαν [ ] .
2  ]
3 ] πολειτεία [ ]
4 ] καντήρωρ [ ]
5 ]
6 ]
7 ] λα[ ]
8 ] αλωστ. λειτεία [ ]
9 ] .
10 ] γ[ ]

Col. ii

1 τ[ ]
2 γ[ ]
3 τ[ ]
4 τ[ ]
5 τ[ ]
6 τ[ ]
7 τ[ ]
8 τ[ ]
9 τ[ ]
10 τ[ ]

Col. i 1 ], remains of sloping upright and oblique, λ possible τ[ ], foot of upright followed by another on the edge, in a space for one letter, then forward-sloping upright, suggesting left stem of Ν (but μ not excluded) ],[ speck at line-level 5 ], top of stroke sloping up from left to right (top right of Α Η Ι α?) 9 ], ε, foot of oblique sloping down from left to right (λ, Δ?) followed by upright curved at top and bottom with traces of middle stroke, ε possible (but η θ ι ο not excluded) τ[, τ not excluded (but less likely)

Col. ii 2 ],[, two sloping strokes on edge, compatible with λ λ 9 ][, speck on edge
\[ ισομερεία \]

\[ ισομερεία \]

\[ \ldots κεντροειδεία \]

\[ \ldots κεντροειδεία \]

\[ ισομερεία \]

\[ \ldots κεντροειδεία \]

\[ ισομερεία \]

\[ \ldots κεντροειδεία \]

\[ \ldots κεντροειδεία \]

1. lower part of bowl (o not excluded)

2. upright with traces of loop in the upper part (p? but also ι or μ possible)

3. middle stroke joining ι, upright on the edge (ι, ι);

4. after the gap part of oblique joining ο (ι or ι)

5. upright compatible with ι or μ (6), traces of horizontal π, upright with middle stroke (m) or ιτ rather than ιτ (8), foot of sloping upright (ι? left stem of κ?)

6. ι, dot level with top of letters and horizontal underneath (21), letter-top on edge, upright (ι?), curved top of upper end of stroke descending to right (λ, γ?), top of upright (ι likely)

7. spec of inclined, perhaps upper part of o or e followed by high spec on edge

8. frr. 6 + 9

9. ουβασιλεύω, [ ]

10. ούγκων [ ]

11. εντωτρωκών [ ]

12. ὁρκο, ὦ ὀθεὺς [ ]

13. βλέφα[. . .], ἀραχ[. . .]

14. αὐθ[. . .], ἱστα[. . .]

15. μοιξ[. . .], οὔ [ ]

16. ε [ ]

17. κατακρατεῖον [ ]

18. εὐνιτρο,, [ ]

19. ὑψ [ ]

20. ἀραπε[. . .], ἵς [ ]

21. παρὰ Πέρ[. . .]

22. τοῦ [ ]
4812. GLOSSARY (MORE OF XV 1802)

[διουσφ. [...] [ ]
[ ]
[μακέδων] [ ]
[μη... [ ]
[ρ., σοεν. βαβυλων[ ]
[, εεν[ ... φωνετά[ ]
[, άδυ[ ... χονετεθιβρ[ ]
[, [...] [ ]

[βη]ρουσσός ἔν τοι ἐπι ταθακῶν
[, ε Σεν[ ... φών ἔν τοι[ ]
[, α δύο [ ... ]χονε τεθιβρ[ομένου[ ]
[, [...] [ ]

[1 ], speck above line, possibly remnant of horizontal top (τ?) 1, trace of lower part of curve 4 [...], curving left-hooked stroke below line (loop of λ?), abraded surface, followed by remains of horizontal top joining an upright on left (τ?, τ?). 6 [...], φφν, remains of horizontal after the break (τ? τ?), of ο only left part of loop and oblique [...], rather large bowl consistent with δ σ ο, but ο not excluded 7 [...], traces of a sloping upright (κ, κ?) τ likely, but τ not excluded 8 [...], two obliques (λ, λ?), then faint traces of at least two or three letters, the last compatible with c [...], upright slightly sloping to right suggesting ι or ι if faint trace at middle level is part of middle-stroke 9 [...], small bowl or a curved bottom, as of η η η? [...], i or ι 10 [...], faint traces, fibres missing 11 [...], δ, speck of ink, possibly a letter 12 [...], missing fibres and a gap, together space for two letters 13 [...], speck, then upright followed by round letter [...], faint remains of top and middle-stroke on abraded surface (e?), then upright with long horizontal top on right, τ τ possible 14 [...], upright (κ κ κ κ κ) [...], mere traces [...], part of tiny circle (e?) 15 [...], φφ, traces on abraded surface followed by upright suggesting 1 [...], traces of 2-3 letters, followed by blank space 20 [...], loop and lower part of upright ετε, trace of left part and middle stroke (ι also possible), descending oblique and upright on right suggesting N, then below horizontal line marking numeral, horizontal top joining an upright, as of τ ζ ζ ζ [...], horizontal at mid-level touching upright suggesting ι (or perhaps ε?) [...], sloping upright hooked to right: τ? τ not excluded 22 [...], speck on edge at mid-level [...], traces of a top horizontal, as τ τ τ or serif on [...], [...], traces of letter-tops

fr. 12a

[ν [... [ ]
[ ], οικοκον... [ ]
[ ], μηνετετα, ερο [ ]
[ δι]ὰ τὸ τῶν πυρὸν ἐνταύθα τοῦς [ ]
[καυσμηθῇ, ουζεσυσσὶς... [ ]
[τέ]περονεικής [ ]
[ οὐν δαγδιοντικερας, ετερα[ ]
[επι, [...] ... τετοικο [ ]
[θάλασσα κατά κατά Πέρας, Βύρωνος [ ]
[ον] τοι Παν Βαβυλωνικῶν [ ]
[τοις τά προς την τροφήν ... [ ]
...β,ε[...

fr. 12b

].γ[

].[  
].✓.  

fr. 12a

2 κ, read as και by Lobel, but τ more likely than α: space for two or three letters on abraded surface . c . ., specks of ink suggesting tiny loop (λ, ο?), followed by upright joining to rather flat top on right, τ, π? (but c not excluded)

3 ], [ bottom right-hand arc of small circle suggesting ο, followed by foot of upright ., right part of tiny loop suggesting τ (but o not excluded)

4 γ, upright and missing fibres (τ, π ?), then upright joining oblique at top, suggesting γ (but κ not excluded)

5 κ, upright joining horizontal at mid-level on left as of η, but also i ligatured with the preceding letter possible . yε, speck of ink suggesting tiny rounded letter (o?)

upright followed by speck of ink at left (top of γ ?); then top of circle, possibly c (o not excluded)

6 κ, upright followed by two convergent obliques, κ very likely, but also two letters in ligature not excluded (λε?, η . ., lower left portion of circle (o, c ?), then foot of oblique suggesting tail of ι (but ω or λ not excluded)

ε . ., abraded surface, space for two or three letters with speck at line-level

7 c . ., space for one letter on abraded surface

8 [γ, projecting mid-stroke]

7, horizontal top on edge

9 γ, curved top on edge (e, c ?)

11 [, faint traces and dots

12 . ., two dots at upper level, an oblique (ω, λ?), a curved arm (top of γ ?)

. c, dot on abraded surface

fr. 12b

This piece was joined to the major fragment (fr. 12a) by Lobel since the fibres in 12b indicate a position below the right-hand side of 12a. The interval between them cannot be determined.

1 ], [, top of vertical (i? right stem of η, o?)

3 ],, foot of upright hooked up to the left, not prima facie η

4 ] , [, tiny loop (θ, π ?), then apex of triangular letter (λ or ι), followed by upper left-hand arc of angular circle or sloping horizontal with loop underneath: ε ο c?

fr. 13

. σκαδίνυρη[  
. εινός λθ[  
. [ορδιοεντιν[  
. οιαποτη[  
. καιομηρο[  
. ταιλαοιω[  
. αντ[  

1 ],, on edge upright hooked to right with traces of a horizontal stroke on the left: η μ π?
or \( \tau \) in ligature with the (lost) preceding letter (\( \alpha \))

1. [\( \kappa \tau \gamma \mu \)]
2. [\( \omega \tau \omega \varepsilon \delta \iota \)]
3. [\( \omega \nu \Pi \alpha \alpha \tau \iota \circ \)]
4. [\( \alpha \kappa \rho \varepsilon \varepsilon \nu \alpha \)]
5. [\( \alpha \kappa \rho \varepsilon \varepsilon \nu \alpha \)]
6. [\( \gamma \epsilon \)]
7. [\( \nu \nu \alpha \iota \)]
8. [\( \gamma \varepsilon \mu \)]

1. [\( \kappa \tau \gamma \mu \)]
2. [\( \omega \tau \omega \varepsilon \delta \iota \)]
3. [\( \omega \nu \Pi \alpha \alpha \tau \iota \circ \)]
4. [\( \alpha \kappa \rho \varepsilon \varepsilon \nu \alpha \)]
5. [\( \alpha \kappa \rho \varepsilon \varepsilon \nu \alpha \)]
6. [\( \gamma \epsilon \)]
7. [\( \nu \nu \alpha \iota \)]
8. [\( \gamma \varepsilon \mu \)]

\( \kappa \gamma \alpha \) [\( \tau \), dense loop and part of \( \xi \)]

\( \nu \kappa \alpha \) [\( \gamma \varepsilon \), bottom of \( \xi \)]

\( \varepsilon \kappa \tau \gamma \lambda \) [\( \xi \), upper part of \( \gamma \), \( \lambda \)]

\( \mu \) [\( \gamma \)]

1. \( \kappa \gamma \zeta \) [\( \gamma \), beginning of stroke rising to right of \( \nu \)]
2. \( \kappa \gamma \zeta \) [\( \gamma \), right-hand end of cross-stroke touching top of \( \nu \)]

1. \( \kappa \gamma \zeta \) [\( \gamma \), upright below line (\( \eta \)?)], bottom of tiny circle at line level, horizontal joining upright (middle stroke and right stem of \( \eta \)), speck on edge
2. \( \kappa \gamma \zeta \) [\( \gamma \), upper part of upright joining oblique as of \( \kappa \), \( \eta \)], then speck of ink on edge
3. \( \kappa \gamma \zeta \) [\( \gamma \), slightly sloping upright on edge]
NEW LITERARY TEXTS

fr. 18

4. [, upright with curved top on edge (τ ε? ς, c also possible) 5. [, top of upright, the left half of a second ω? Α or Λ also possible η[, the right-hand end of a cross-stroke touching upright at mid-level as ι, but perhaps r, Α or the like

fr. 19

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fr. 20

3. [, . . . . . . . . . . .

fr. 19

1. [, foot of upright, slightly turning right (ι γ) 2. [, foot of sloping upright, as right leg of κ  

fr. 20

1. [, triangular shape with rising oblique to the right 2. [, extremity of upright descending below line-level? 6. [, triangular shape like a flattened Α 7. [, speck followed by top of upright 8. [, left part of a bowl: ο ω c? η less likely

fr. 21

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fr. 22

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fr. 23

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fr. 24

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fr. 21

1. [, . . . . . . . . . . .

fr. 22

4. [, foot of upright descending below the line as ι or p
4812. Glossary (More of XV 1802)

Fr. 22

1 [ ], [ speck on edge 2 ]ρ [ , at interval from ρ upper part of upright, perhaps trace to
top of top, as ρ, i 3 ] , high slightly curved top, c likely, but e not excluded 4 ] ,
traces of large loop on abraded surface, ΑΔω? 5 [ , two uprights with traces of ink at mid-level,
as η or ι followed by an upright, as γ ι p 7 ] , traces (perhaps of arc) on edge
dot on edge

Fr. 23

1 [ ], faint traces of 2–3 letters, second with diagonal below the line (κ?) 2 [ , upright
on edge with traces of horizontal top: τ or π 3 [ , left-hand part of rounded letter on edge
with traces of horizontal stroke at mid-level, e or ο

Fr. 24

3 ] e, remains of circle, but not joined at right, thus perhaps e not excluded 5 [ , circle cut by
a horizontal or projecting middle stroke of preceding e

Fr. 25

[πα, υε[ ]ων [ ]μηρ[ 3 ] [ ]
[κα, ε]ι[ ]ι[ ]θ[ ]θι[ . . .
] . . . 5. οι [ ]

Fr. 26

1 [ , traces of rounded letter on abraded surface 2 [ , foot of sloping upright on abraded
surface followed by a hole, as left stem of λ, insufficient space for μ or Ν 3 [ , upper part of upright
ligatured to ι, as i
3 [. . . remnants of rounded letter, three verticals and other traces in space

Fr. 27

4 [ , dot above line (end of a horizontal top?) and sloping horizontal in ligature with bottom
of ο, suggesting λ or α, perhaps ι or e

Fr. 28

2 [ , triangular shape suggesting λ or Α

Fr. 29

2 [ , tiny loop suggesting ρ or 6 [ , part of circle, c not excluded

Fr. 2 col. i

It is likely that this column began with lemma in κυ- or κυ-, for the reasons given below on 8;
the following column has lemma starting with λα, and we seem to have a break in the text signalled
here after line 5 or 6.

4 [ν πολεμεία. To judge from 1802 fr. 3 iii 59–60 Προτεστ[τε]ς ἐν τῇ Σολομων πολεμεία, all of
the instances of πολεμεία in the new fragments (2 i 4; 2 i 8; 3 i + 2 new fr. + fr. 5.21) are likely to be
in the dative, forming part of a title introduced by τo, i.e. a citation of the source for the explanation.
of the gloss, probably near the end of the entry (all these cases of πολιτεία occur at ends of lines). Between ἔνυ and πολιτεία we would expect a genitive plural of the people whose constitution was treated in the work, or an adjective ending in -ικος, i.e., ἐν -ικὴ πολιτεία. Here ἔνυ suggests the former, and supports the notion that (as in 8) we have a work by Aristotle cited here (see below, fr. 3 i + 2 new fr. + fr. 5.21 n.); if by Aristotle (though see 8 n.), the list of candidates for the supplement of the name of the city is a long one (Aristotle was credited with ‘constitutions’ of at least 156 states: Diog. Laer. V 27.1; fr. 381–603 Rose).

5 Ἀρτέμιου: an antiquarian writer from Crete (FGrH 469) active in the 2nd century bc.

6–7 Blank as preserved. The first half of 6 might have concluded, well before line-end, the entry beginning in 5; line 7, however, must have been left blank, for the reasons explained below on line 8.

8 Ἀριστοτέλεις ἐν τῇ Θεσσαλίᾳ πολιτείᾳ [. Ἀθηναῖοι (οἱ Ἰωνοὶ) πολιτεία] by Aristotle is mentioned by Athen. XI 499d and schol. Eur. Rhes. 311 (ii p. 334 Schwartz) = Aristotle fr. 498–9 Rose; a κοινὴ πολιτεία by Harpocration s.v. πολιτεία (fr. 487 Rose). Critias too wrote a work of the same title (Athen. XIV 665a, cf. XII 597b; Critias 88 B 31 DK). No doubt Aristotle is more likely to be cited as an authority, and fr. 499 has a special interest here: θεωρεῖν λέγεται καθαρὸς ἥπω θεωρεῖν τῷ λάγους, since it is commenting on the word λάγους, ‘flask’. Presumably the lemma λάγους stood at the beginning of the line; if so, it would be the first word in χ– in the glossary, preceded by a blank space (apparently left at the level of line 7) as marking the end of the letter κ and the beginning of λ (as proposed by J. J. Keane, ZPE 37 (1980) 198).

fr. 3 i + 2 new fr. + fr. 5

1 Κοιλωκέφαλος. For works on Scythians (a number of them known to have extended to at least three books) see generally FGrH ΠΠΙC pp. 927 ff.

2–4 The lemma could be Μαρταγόι (so already Hunt); cf. Strabo 11.8.1 who mentions Μαρταγός (other name of Μάρδος; cf. Strabo 11.13.3), Μαργανία and Σελίδα as closely connected. The Mardoi were a population of the area of the Black Sea living on piracy: Steph. Byz. 432.15 Μάρνοι, οὗν Υριανίων. Απολλάσσωρ (FGrH 244 F 316) Περί γῆς δεινώρημα. λαχηδία δ' οὖν καὶ τοξοτής. The name Μάρνοι in any case (cf. Μάρνοι, -'νας) thinking that the Μαργανία (associated with the Mardoi by Strabo) might be connected with μάρνος, ‘mad’ (cf. Ἁσ. 264).

5 Λυτρικός (οἱ [,] δυσφωνίς possible; [δῆς] just about possible, though a tight squeeze, as Hunt notes. Aetociades, an Athenian historian who flourished in the early 3rd century BC, wrote a History of Alexander, Deltac, and Naxos (FGrH 140). At Athen. XI 475b he is credited with an Ἐφησουκοτομ, probably by confusion with Autoclesides (FGrH 353), who certainly wrote a work of that title explaining religious terms and usages. Presumably it is the same Autoclesides who is cited in 1802 fr. 3 iii 62 (= FGrH 355 F6) for an explanation of μέστηρ (i.e., μεστηρ;). Since 3 δυσφωνίς might have a ritual reference, we could wonder whether Αντικ- here is a mistake for Αθρη- But in a damaged context this remains entirely speculative.

6 Ἀκαλλημέτης ἐν: suggested by Hunt, who wanted to restore ἐν [,] τύχης[α]ς [μετάτατον and understand thus Asclepiades of Samos, epigrammatist of the 3rd century BC. But this reading is not only called into question by the difficulty of reading : after the π (a thick upright is joined at midheight by a horizontal stroke, which would suggest Λ or Λ instead of Π), but there is no evidence for epigrams of Asclepiades in numbered books, and the reading is in any case excluded by the rules of syllable division. On the other hand, we know of many historians by this name: Asclepiades of Traged, 4th century BC (FGrH 12); Asclepiades of Myreia, 2nd/1st century BC (FGrH 697); Asclepiades of Cyprus (FGrH 732). There are also two physicians with this name: Asclepiades of Bithynia, 2nd/1st century, and Asclepiades the Younger, 1st/2nd century AD. Perhaps the best candidate, in keeping
with the historical and antiquarian interests of most of the authorities in the glossary, is Asclepiades of Myrlea, whose interest in foreign peoples was exemplified e.g. by his treatise on Bithynians.

8 ἡρ., [....]. Hunt suggested Ἱππάρχοντας. If correct, he could be the same as the Heracleids of a work entitled Ξύνη φωνή quoted in 1802 fr. 3 iii 66. But there are other possibilities (cf. RE XV s.n. Heracleids): e.g. the ethnographer Heracleids of Cymae (4th century bc), Heracleids the geographer (3rd cent. bc), Heracleids Lembus, grammarian and historian (2nd century bc).

10 ἑπὶ τοῦ κατὰ Ἑλλάδα Αἰσθήτας: a citation of a work about Asia, not identified elsewhere. There is a superficial similarity with Ctesias' ἑπὶ τῶν κατὰ Εὐπον φῶνων (FGrH 688 F 53-4).

12 ἀναγρόπος. The only solution seems to read Ἰνυφήωνδρος, as suggested by Lobel; he was already quoted in fr. 3 iii 74 (see note) and the exchange between δ and τ is frequent in the Roman and Byzantine periods especially after v. Gignac, Grammar i 76-7, 81.

13 Ἀνδρόκοος ὁ Τροιαῖς: Dionysius of Utica (1st century bc) is mentioned by Athen. XIV 61β and Schol. in Lucianum 46, 2. The reader is not in citation of a work, but rather to a man who is honoured according to (or by) the Persian constitution. In any case, none of these suit the traces in the papyrus before the ending -εργος in 4812: an upright (?) and a stroke descending to right (λ, γ?).

27 ὅρθος. Hunt suggested Ἄρθρος.

Fr. 6 + 9

3 ἐν τῷ Τροϊκῷ: a work on some aspect of Troy. A possible guess would be τῶν Τροικῶν διακόσμοι, i.e. a citation of the work on the disposition of the Trojan plain by Demetrius of Scipio, known from Sch. Ap. Rh. 1.1165 Ἀμφίτρις ὁ Σκήπεος ἐν τῷ Τροϊκῷ διακόσμοι. Another possibility is to read ἐν τῶν Τροϊκῶν κατάλογοι in reference to the catalogue of ships in Il. 2. Still other possibilities: ἐν τῶν Τροϊκῶν πολέμῳ, in the Trojan war, ἐν τῶν Τροϊκῶν πεδίῳ, in the Trojan plain, both common expressions, though perhaps less satisfactory here.

4 Ἀρμος... οἰκεῖος [...]. Possible is Ἰσος (perhaps Ἀρμέανδρος, but that is not the only possibility), then Ἰσος. But after that ινωχείος (suggesting an Homeric context) is ruled out by the traces; these, however, allow ινωχείος, which is what Hunt read. Allen suggested privately to Hunt Ἀρμέανδρος Ἰσος, who he thought might have been cited in a lost work Patthia by Appian (cf. above on fr. 3 i + 2 new frr. + fr. 5.27); but if this is correct, he is elsewhere unidentified.

6 ἤλθα, [....] θερ. Χα[λαθέους? If correct, we might suppose that the lemma was an Akkadian word for 'evident' or 'evidential'. This would be ἐλθα, 'eye', which could be accommodated in the implied alphabetical order of the glossary. If the word is instead Iranian, the Iranian root for 'evident' is ma, which in Persian becomes mahe. It could become something like μαχή or similar when transcribed into Greek. This too would fit the alphabetical order.

8 [...], 5 ὁμοθέου [...]. The sequence ὁμοθέου seems to suggest that we are dealing with a derivative of the verb ὁμοθέου, or ὁμοθείος, 'commit adultery'; the gloss could thus be about something related to words for adultery or adulterer.

10 κατὰ τῷ Ἀγρίων: a citation of a work about Libya (cf. Asia in fr. 3 i + 2 new frr. + fr. 5.10, 17; an explanation of a Libyan word, or part of an explanation having something to do with Libya.
NEW LITERARY TEXTS

13 παρὰ Περσί ηγείται ἐπὶ τοῦ. If the restoration is correct, the lemma was a Persian word ('found among Persians', 'in Persian', παρά Περσί, and the explanation is of what the word is used for, i.e. means (ἐν τοῦ + genitive; hence τοῦ, exempli gratia).

20 Βήρωσος ἐπὶ Βαβυλωνίαν: the first of the quotations of the Βαβυλωνία of Berosus (FGrH 680). The book number is not clear: horizontal top joining an upright could suit τ ζ Χ ζ. For Berosus' Babylonian three books are attested, so the only possible reading would be γ, the third book.

21 ἵνα Ἔλεσθαι ἐν ἂν γραμμή. If the letter after the numeral is γ or π we must look for a work by Xenophon beginning with one of these letters; there are not many options, because among his works the only ones meeting this criterion are περὶ ἐπιτειχισμοῦ and περὶ προσώπων (the other title for Piot), but these works do not have more than one book. However it could be an alternative title in the form 'the work on x' and in this case (with περὶ + gen.) it could be any of the works by Xenophon. Out of the main interest in Babylonian and Persian glosses of the lexicon, a quotation from the Ὑπαρκθία (περὶ τῆς Κύρου παιδείας?) or perhaps from the Ἀναβάσεως (περὶ Ἀναβάσεως?) seems the most likely hypothesis.

22 δὴ τῶν τεθυραμένων: 'two walls with doors'. The verb θυρίζω, 'furnish with doors', is not common and is never used in connection with τοῖς. Probably we have part of the same entry as the previous one; therefore we may assume that the quotation of Xenophon goes together with it. An analysis of the works of Xenophon for the words τοῖς- and θυρί- has shown that, whereas there are not many attestations of τοῖς and derivatives, the word θύρα and derivatives is (perhaps not surprisingly) frequent, particularly in Ἑθνικῶν, where it is often used of gates of cities; as such δὴ τῶν τεθυραμένων might paraphrase a description in that work of city-walls with gates built into them.

fr. 12a

3–6 These lines seem to be part of the same entry, discussing a Phoenician word probably meaning 'corn-store', as the explanation seems to suggest (ὁμορρέεται πυρὸς | e.g. θησαυρὸς δ) ἀνὰ τὸν πυρὸν ἐνεῖθα τοὺς | [Φοῖν] καὶ ὑποθαυρίζειν. The lemma itself cannot be determined with certainty. Lobeck suggested Πυραμίδες from Steph. Byz. 340.14 ὄνομαθσας δ EXISTS πυραμίδες ἀνὰ τὸν πυρὸν, ὡς ἐκεῖ εὐεργεῖαι ὅ καθόλου ἐνεῖθα ἐποίσεις. However, it is hard to restore Πυραμίδες as a lemma for this entry; π would probably be too far from the preserved part of the glossary, where there is no evidence of lemmata beginning with letters after μ (but cf. entry in 9–10, lemma beginning with θ or ς?).

3 ὁμορρέεται can mean not only 'explain', but also 'interpret foreign words', i.e. 'translate into Greek'; cf. Steph. Byz. 340.14 ὅποι δὲ Φωνίκων Κέλτη ἔφθασθ' ὃ ὁμορρέεται ἑκάτον νέων. Here it introduces the explanation of the meaning of the word(α) in the lemma earlier in the line.

5 ὑποθαυρίζειν: only here; the closest parallel is ὑποθαυρίζειν in late writers.

5–6 ὡς Τοῦτον τὸν περὶ Φωνίκων. Among authors who wrote Φωνίκων at least one name begins with c: Hestiaios (FGrH 786), and that fits both the space and the traces.

Lobeck noted that, if the supplements at the beginnings of ll. 5, 6, 8 are complete, the width of this column will have been considerably narrower than that of fr. 3 ii and iii. Unfortunately, apart from this poorly-preserved column and those in fr. 3, we do not have any other evidence of other columns; a variation in terms of width is not impossible but cannot be proved further.

7–8 ἦν ἐντοτῶν τι ὡς Ἐρασίττρος | τοὺς Ὑθαρχακτικά; a new fragment of the Φυσικῶν of the physician Erasistratus (fr. 290 Garafalo; cf. Athen. VII 342a Ἐρασίττρος ὕφαρχακτικά, not in Garafalo).

9–10 ἦν θάλασσα κατὰ Περσάκ. Βήρωσος | [ἐν] τῇ Βαβυλονίας. Paralleled at FGrH 680 F1 (b) ἄρρεξα δὲ τοῦτον πάνταν γυαλίνα | ἤ ὅρμα Ὑμίρωνα: ἐβαμὲν δὲ τοῦτο Χαλδαικί τέκνη Θαλῆς, Ἐλληνες δὲ μετεφράσαντες δῆλος ἤμοιος (from the first book of the Βαβυλωνία). The lemma is uncertain: perhaps Θαλῆς or Ομίρωνα (both consistent with the alphabetical order of the glossary).
is a corruption of the Chaldaean Tiamat; the form used by Berossus, however, is disputed: possibly Thamte, which in Greek would be spelled as Θαμτης. Θάμης, instead, was the name of a woman, who, according to Berossus, ruled over the first living beings.

fr. 13 The beginnings of three entries are visible (2, 4, 7), but lemmata are missing except for the ending -ος in 2.
1 διαπερα[ ] perhaps a derivative of διαπερα.[
2 ]ος λαβ[. The lemma may be the name of a stone, as the beginning of the explanation (λαβ[) seems to suggest.
3 ] ὁ Ρόδος εἰν τῷ κη. The citation of the Rhodian authority pertains to the same entry as line 2. Any number of authorities who hailed from Rhodes who could be meant here. Strabo 14.2.13 lists άνθρωπος μηνύεις ἄξιοι who were Ρόδου or were described as such, e.g. Apollonius Rhodius, Panainos (cf. infra fr. 14), Andronicus, Timachidas, and Callixenus; catalogued in B. Mygind, 'Intellecutials in Rhodes', in V. Gabrielsen et al. (edd.), Hellenistic Rhodes: Politics, Culture and Society (Aarhus 1999) 247-93.
4] καὶ Ζηυρο[ : introducing the only citation from Homer thus far in the glossary, which does not seem interested in explaining Homeric or poetic diction in general; all lemmata seem to be prosaic and technical rather than poetic words. Here, however, a rare Greek word, or a word from a particular dialect, or perhaps a foreign 'eastern' word was presumably explained by recourse to Homeric usage (cf. on 6). All the other preserved authorities quoted are historians or antiquarian writers. An exception would be Apollonius of Rhodes (if his name is to be restored in l. 2), but if so, he was probably invoked more as a source of the explanation than as literary attestation.
5] τραγωδω[ : τραγωδώ Δώρ looks possible, especially in the context of the citation of Homer in the previous line—not, however, a Homeric quotation; but then most of the citations of authorities in the explanations are not direct quotations, but conflation and paraphrases.

fr. 14
1 Παρα[ ] τος seems attractive, especially with a Rhodian source cited in fr. 13.3. However a reading ]ων παρο αυ[ cannot be ruled out.
4-5 In the light of ]ακροπο[ and ]ακρπο[, the entry seems to have dealt with a Cretan gloss.

fr. 15
2 ]ω[. Among other possibilities, ]τρ[ - (Lobel) could be tried, i.e. Dionysius of Utica (above fr. 3 i + 2 new frr. + fr. 5.13).

fr. 17
1 ]κρε[ : a Cretan gloss?
2 ]περε[ : perhaps ]περε[ or, more likely ]περε[.

fr. 18
2 ]μαρ[ : probably Μάρδωι (mentioned in fr. 3 i + 2 new frr. + fr. 5.4) or a derivative.
3 ] ος[. The space marks the beginning of the explanation of the lemma.
5 ] ]μ[. Possibly the beginning of another entry, perhaps starting with μ. If this fragment contained words in μ, as appears from ll. 2 and 5, this scrap could have belonged to fr. 3 col. i. There is support for this view in the fact that the other side (front) of both displays tops of columns. Moreover Μάρδωι are mentioned in fr. 3 i + 2 new frr. + fr. 5.4, which could suggest that this scrap belongs to one
of the lemmata or explanations in that column. However, it is not possible to join this fragment with fr. 3 i + 2 new frs. + fr. 5.3–4 as proposed by Lobel, unless we suppose a gap between the two.

fr. 19

3 γεωργιε[ῶν? (proposed by Lobel) seems reasonable, i.e. a citation from a certain book of a work on agriculture; cf. the parallel expression in fr. 20.6. Another citation from the Sicilian Dionysius of Utica quoted in fr. 3 i + 2 new frs. + fr. 5.13? (according to Scholia in Lucianum 46, 3.7 Rabe his translation of the Carthaginian Mago’s γεωργιειζέ was in more than one book).

fr. 20

The handwriting appears slightly different in certain respects from that of the other fragments (cf. esp. ξ and ω), but this may be due to a change of pen. The content however is in keeping with the glossary.

6 ἥγεωργια; perhaps δὲ ἥγεωργια, i.e. the third book of a work dealing with agriculture. A similar work, or at least something connected with the root γεωργ-, is cited in fr. 19.

7 ἄλλα[и; possibly καὶ δὲ ἄλλα.

fr. 21

2 Ἰ[σφ. The first letter is a numeral, presumably a book number. For possible titles in μ-, cf. (σπερ) φυτομαχία (τέχνης), Ρουμαίων ιστορία, Ρωμαίων ἀρχαιολογίας, and the like.

fr. 25

2 ἱκαλε[ται?

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