PAPYRI
GREEK & EGYPTIAN
EDITED BY VARIOUS HANDS
IN HONOUR OF
ERIC GARDNER TURNER
ON THE OCCASION OF HIS
SEVENTIETH BIRTHDAY

(P. Turner)

Graeco-Roman Memoirs, No. 68

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PREFACE

No scholar of this generation has done more for papyrology, and for the international collaboration of which papyrologists have always been proud, than Eric Turner. Accordingly, some fifty of his colleagues from some ten different countries have collaborated to honour him with a collection of papyrus texts. The volume is offered to him, on his seventieth birthday, with all respect and affection.

The General Editors record their thanks to the contributors; to Mrs Helen Cockle, for compiling the bibliography and the Greek indexes; to Dr W. J. Tait and Dr C. C. Walters, for making the demotic and Coptic indexes; to the Egypt Exploration Society, which has published the volume; and to the managers, readers, and compositors of the Oxford University Press, who have produced so handsome a book with such exemplary speed.

P. J. Parsons
J. R. Rea
General Editors,
Graeco-Roman Memoirs

September 1980
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305
I. NEW LITERARY TEXTS

I 'HESIOD', Γυναικῶν Κατάλογος

PLEid. inv. 502-9 fr. 1 11.2 × 34 cm Second century AD Plates I–III

Among the papyri acquired by the Leiden Papyrological Institute in 1971 there were several fragments which obviously belonged to one and the same roll. Prof. B. A. van Groningen recognized the text as part of the Hesiodic Catalogue of Women; but circumstances forced him to give up the idea of publishing it. Now, by the generous permission of Prof. van Groningen, and of Prof. P. W. Pestman, Director of the Leiden Institute, we offer a first publication of these pieces to Eric Turner, in the hope that he will find something of interest both in the content and in the format.

There were originally eight fragments. These have been reduced by combination to four. Of these, frs. 1–3 represent three consecutive columns, with more than a hundred lines of writing:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{col. i} &= \text{fr. 1} \bigoplus \text{col. i} (= \text{inv. 509+506+505+503}) \\
\text{col. ii} &= \text{fr. 2} (\text{inv. 504}) + \text{fr. 1} \bigoplus \text{col. ii} + \text{fr. 3} \bigoplus \text{col. i} (\text{inv. 502}).
\end{align*}
\]

(There is no physical join between fr. 2 and fr. 3. But in 51–2 and 55 the sense, and the overlap with Hes. fr. 11 MW, make the alignment absolutely certain.)

\[
\text{col. iii} = \text{fr. 3} \bigoplus \text{col. ii} (\text{inv. 508}).
\]

That col. ii follows immediately on col. i is strongly suggested by the content (the marriage of Perimede occurs at the foot of col. i, her descendants in the upper part of col. ii; if a whole column is missing in between, this branch of the family must have occupied sixty lines; but that is too much), and confirmed by a plausible though by no means certain fibre-join between fr. 1 and fr. 2 at the level of line 41 (see plate). That col. iii follows immediately on col. ii is guaranteed by the physical join. Fr. 4 (inv. 507) remains isolated; we suspect that it belongs in the upper part of col. iii, as lines 83–9 or thereabouts.

This was a magnificent roll, with a height of at least 34 cm, and columns of 37 or 38 lines. Upper margin 2.8 cm, written height 27 cm, lower margin 4.5 cm; minimum intercolumnium 3–3.5 cm. We have not detected any sheet-joins.\footnote{1 On the heights of rolls, and the widths of their sheets, see E. G. Turner, Typology of the Early Codex 48; Recto and Verso 61.} The writing runs parallel with the fibres. The back is blank.

The hand is a fine example of the 'informal round' type,\footnote{2 E. G. Turner, Greek Manuscripts of the Ancient World, p. 24. So far as we can determine from published photographs, there is no other fragment of the Catalogue written by this scribe.} to be compared with the London Hyperides (C. H. Roberts, Greek Literary Hands, no. 13b) and assigned to the
second century, earlier rather than later. The scribe always writes iota adscript when required. He always omits an elided vowel, and almost always an elision-mark is written (exception, fr. 4. 7). He generally adds movable nu at line-ends (48, 51, 64, 72; exceptions, 60? 70?).

The text carries occasional accents, breathings, and diaereses. Some of these, most of the elision-marks, and the high stops at line-ends, seem to be the work of the original scribe, who also corrected errors of his own by overwriting or deletion (34 μη[τ], 70?). Other correctors followed. We can perhaps distinguish three writers, though as usual without great confidence. M² used paler ink and more cursive letter forms; he corrected small-scale errors and omissions (10, 22, 38, 70?; 18, 90?) and added accents (50; 22 he apparently corrected his own accent, and wrote the deletion-points). M*, with a thin pen and darker ink, added breathings (33, 47, 51, fr. 4. 4), diaereses (47, 52) and elision-marks (47). M*, a clumsy writer with a thick pen and blacker ink, noted an omitted line (above 39) and two variants (62), deleted a superfluous letter (49), perhaps added an accent (5?) and an elision-mark (67?).

The text itself must come from near the beginning of the Catalogue, since it deals with the three sons of Hellen (Hes. fr. 9 MW): Dorus, frs. 1–3. 1–19; Xuthus, 20–4; Aeolus, 25 ff. The section about Dorus is the most difficult and interesting: something was said (perhaps) about the arrival of the Doriens in Argos, something about Aegimius, something about the five daughters who gave birth to the Nymphs, Satyrs, and Curetés (a quite unexpected placing of Hes. fr. 123 MW); we have conjectured that Dorus himself fathered these daughters, and therefore that he was here married to a daughter of Phoroneus, a dynastic alliance which would serve to link the Dorian Temenids to the pre-Dorian Inachids. The section about Xuthus is significantly brief. The Aeolid section gives the history of at least four of the daughters, Perimede (frs. 1–3. 35), Calyce (58), Alcyone (90), and Pisidice (99); this continuous narrative overlaps some scattered fragments already known (frs. 10, 11, 14, 16, 245 MW); its most interesting part, if fr. 4 is rightly placed before frs. 1–3. 89, was the story of Alcyone and Ceyx, which already includes the erotic element (fr. 4. 5) on which Ovid and other later writers were to dwell.

We record our warm thanks to Prof. M. L. West, who read and criticized our first draft, and contributed a number of valuable readings and supplements.

1 PRIMI I 17 ii ii (Commentary on Antimachus) apparently quotes frs. 1–3. 62 = Hes. fr. 245 MW as from Hesiod ἐν τῇ ἡσ. But our papyrus must belong to Book i, not Book v. Clearly the scholiast, or his scribe, made a mistake; or 'Hesiod' used the phrase twice.

2 For similar myths, which combine and so systematize independent genealogies, and at the same time legitimate in advance the possession of conquered territory, see M. P. Nilsson, Cults, Myths, Oracles and Politics (1951, 1972), 65 ff. We owe the reference to Dr D. M. Lewis.
NEW LITERARY TEXTS

Fr. 1

1  ], ἄλωμπονε......ν
  ], σβασιλησ
  ], μοναργοφετανννν
  ], ερασάργεβεσεκων

5  ], σέκετραAnthonyv
  ], θησ
  ], σθυλλννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννν

10  ], μνννννννννννννννννννννννννν
  ], ῥννννννννννννννννν
  ], ἄνθρω[πνννννννννν
  ], ῥονννννννννννννννννννννννννννν
  ], ῥνννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννν

15  ], ἔκννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννν
  ], ενννννννννννννννννννννννν
  ], ειεεεεενννννννννννννννννν
  ], ἀλλοννννννννννννννννννννννν
  ], ἀλλονννννννννννννννννννννννν

20  ], ὑρονννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννν
  ], γνοννννννννννννννννν
  ], ῥατοννννννννννρννν
  ], ἔξϑροννννννννννννννννν

25  ], τνννννννννννννννννννννννν
  ], ἀνλοννννννννννννννννννννννν
  ], ἔρθνμντννννννννννν

30  ], κοινντόντεκνννννννννννννννννννννννν
  ], ϑνννηνννννννννννν

35  ], μννννννννννννννννν

α

col. ii

5  ], αποφννννννννννννν

10  ], ομπννννν

15  ], δναδννδννννννννννννννννννννννννννν

20  ], πννννννννννννννννννννννννννννν

25  ], χνλονννννννννννννννν

30  ], κνινντόντεκνννννννννννννννννννν

35  ], ωννννννννννννν

α

α

α

α

α

a
1. ‘HESIOD’, Γνωστών Κατάλογος

Frr. 1–3, col. i

1. *Oλυμπόν ε...ν
   ].. c βασιλής
   ]..ν Άργος ἐρασάν
   ].. ρας Άργει μέγειν
   ].. έκεσται αυτῶν
   ].. λος
   ].. Πάμφυλον τε
   ].. είτηπτερ...[...].
   ].. εια καὶ ανδρόν
   ].. μ. ρος Ἀλυμορίη[ο]
   ].. ἐδ...κ.[
   ].. έπε[...].
   ].. Ιφθ[...].
   ].. ....[ ]
   ].. ἀκ..[ ]
   ].. εν...[ ]

25. ο(υ)ρεαι νύμφαι θεαί εξεγένοιτο
   καὶ γένος οὐτιδανών Κατύρων καὶ άμηγανοργών
   Κουρητές τε θεοὶ φιλοπαίγμονες ὁρχηστήρες

30. ηρατον εῖδος ἔχουσαν
   Ἡραίχθησαν θείαιν
   θαλερὴν ποιήσατ' ἀκ[οί]/την
   κλα]τόπωλων
   εὐε[δεία Διομήδου

35. Αιόλωι δὲ ἐγένοντο θεματοπολοὶ βασιλεῖς
   Κρηθεῖς ἢ Αθάμας καὶ Σίνθος άιλομύτης
   Σαλμωνεύς τ’ άδικος καὶ ιπτήρημος Περίρης

35. τ’ άριδεκέκτος άνδρών
   ἐν δαύμασιν ἡμῶντες
   τῆ[εκνότο τε κύδιμα τέκνα
   ].. εὐνηθῇ[είς[α
   ηράτον εῖδος ἔχονσας
   ].. Χ[αρ[ετές[ων ομοίας
   εἰδείδε[α Περμὴδην

35. μάχθη φιλότητι
   ἐν ἤλθῃ λοιπὲς δόμοις
   τοι βασιλῆς
   φαιτάσκειν
NEW LITERARY TEXTS

Fr. 2

[[...]]

40

κουργ...[

τουκουρ...α.[

καιτηρ.[

ηρωστ.[

ανταρρ...[

......[

ηδινποκιν[...[

αντίμαχ...[

ευ(ρ][μειτηρ.[

τημέχεπορ[...[

......[...[

τημέχεπορ[...[

...εα.[

50

......[...[

ευκρισιός

ονασεμιγάροις

μονιπποκορυστην

εα. [

[γ]κόρητονατής[

ημιγαλωιαπηκτων

55...

εν...κρ...ηπ...ποταθενε
eκτανειχειχαλωμως

εφα, νιφωνωνέατι.

ερρηπηρίζουσακο, μν.

...φιμακαρεσσθ...ες.

εδεξωραδώκεα

κο...ανος

.θαὴν...ραοσην...

60

........[...ντι

........[...κελασκαθάτουςμω]

...........ροπαγεινατισμαθα

...........οθα, επολιθ. εττω]

...., ἑκτωρβητικο, μν]

κρατεροστεε[.].

του, σουλιοαρης]

65

........[...εκ][θ][εκ]

...........στ' ακοιν, γ

.......θανατημαν.

.......ανθρω, ων

........[...ηρ

........[...ης

70

[...]]....[

75

[...][...].
1. 'HESIOD', Γυναικῶν Κατάλογος

col. ii

39a ἡ [δ'] ὑποκυκλαμένη
df[v]εῖς μῆλο[ς]

...........

κομη.......

τοῦ κρυπ...φ.[

καὶ τὴν...

ήρωι πτο[]

αὐτόρ ο.[

...................

η]φ[α]τον εἴδος ἔχουσαν

δύσμα[τα ἡχεντ[α.

η] δ' ὑποκυκλαμένη]

Ἀντιμαχών[

φιλον μακάρεις θεοῖς[ες:

Εὐρές, ἔτην θ'[Σελευκοῦσα]ρα ὁρίζετες όρμη[τ]

τὴν ἔχεν Ἱ[δίων[σ]κον].


Ωμέα τ'[Ἀρδάνοις] τ[ς καὶ Ἀγυρίοι]ν ἰπποκορυοςτ[ήν]

[ἐπιστάτη]]

η]ς ἀκόρητον ἀντ[ής


κτεί[ρε]νν' ταναν[κε} χαλκῶι

].] ζ[α[π][η] ὀρόν Οινέα δίον[ι

[κρα[προν] μένος ἀντιβ[α]ρο[ί[ω]

[θα]λαμήν ποκήσατ' ἀκοιτε[τ]

[φιλον μακάρεις θεοῖς[ες:

].] τερμάς δ[ι, ω] δύο[μα κύρεις

[ἐν δ'] αὐτῶι ταμή]ς θανάτορι[ς] καὶ γήρας ἑτε[ν]

].]..... Καλλιδών γενε[τ][θ'] νύδε[ς]

..... εἰσερχομεν θαλασσα[οι]

65]..... νόρα γεων, ἀπό παιδά'[α]

[a[....]πλοκαμος Πολυκάστη

η[.....]εκτωρ θετ' ἀκοιτε[τ]

ε[.....]κτερός τε μ[ε]γας τε

τ.[.....]βραχύπτωσ οὐλος Αρχη[ς

δ[.....]ε[ν]ἔχε[κ[ε]

τ[.....]θέτ' ἀκοιτ[ε[τ]

α[.....]ἀθανάτησα[ες

δ[.....]θυμίας ἀνθρώπων[α]]

..[.....].....].....].....].....].....].....]
NEW LITERARY TEXTS

Fr. 3

col. ii

. . . . . .

[ ] 1

90 κατηγορ[ ]

αλκυφ' ἡ' [ ]

αν[ ]

ματ[ ]

. . . . [ ]

95 τ. τετ. [ ]

ιε[ ]

. . [ ]

φρο[ ] . . [ ]

τ. δ' [ ]

100 πεξιδήκ[ ]

ηδέτεκ' θ[ ]

. . [ ]

. . [ ]

δι. εκ[ ]

105 τρ[ ] . . [ ]

. . . . [ ]

. . . . [ ]

. . . . [ ]

110 . . . . [ ]

. . . . [ ]

. . . . [ ]

. . . . [ ]

. . . . [ ]

Fr. 4

1 . . . . [ ]

. . . . [ ]

. . θαρκ. ε[ ]

. . . . [ ]

. . ειμικαλλόμενο [ ]

. . . . [ ]

. . . . [ ]

. . . . [ ]

5 . . . . [ ]

. . . . [ ]

. . . . [ ]

. . . . [ ]

. . . . [ ]

. . . . [ ]

. . . . [ ]
1. 'HESIOD', Φυσικάν Κατάλογος

col. iii

89 .[
και τὴν μὲν πο.[
ἀλκυόν' ἢ τ[
ἀνθρώπῳ[ν]

95 Παμέται δίσσων[
ἐπὶ Ἀλκυ[νής]

100 Πεισαῤῥηνόν ὅπως[ε]

105 .ρ[]...[  

Fr. 4

1 .[...πον.[
]. ἀλκο. e.e.[
][[.είναι ἀγαλλόμενος .[
] ἀνά δωμάτα ἡραχεν[α]

5]. μεροὶ καὶ μαθήματι φιλότητ[η]
]. νόου βεβηλαμμέν[ ἔσθλοι
]., ἦσσεν ἀπ' αὐγλησπέρος 'Ολύμπ[ος]
NEW LITERARY TEXTS

Fr. 111,..., trace level with the letter-tops; foot of oblique descending from left to right and joining vertical to right (v, or e.g. a). e,..., first, point of ink or short serif level with the letter-tops, another point vertically below, a little under normal line-level. 22 J,..., apparently points of ink from the cap of a circular letter (e, o, c). [], the damaged area could contain a high point, but not a letter. 33 [v, first, lower left and upper right arcs of a circle (e, o, c, a); of v, only the oblique and the right vertical (the oblique apparently too straight for w, λ). But it is possible that a small piece of papyrus is displaced; if it is moved, the first trace becomes the right side of a circle, with no sign of a cross-bar, i.e. a or ω. 44 [], a single point of ink level with the letter-tops. 46 \alpha, the acute accent is doubtful; we cannot explain the horizontal stroke above the diaeresis (unless the whole group is a damaged circumflex, cf. 8 and 74). [space for a high point. 55 [λ], arcs from top and bottom of a circular letter (e, a, o, a): well below the expected level (papyrus warped?). Above and to the right, two unexplained points, not ink? 66 [], vertical with serifed foot. 68 \delta, accent (?) by M*. 77 [η], end of high horizontal, joining vertical, probably right side of π. 88, apparently two points of ink at line-level, but the fibres are disturbed. 88 [], second, perhaps upper part of circular letter with cross-bar projecting to the right (e, η). 99, high horizontal, perhaps with single vertical at mid-point (i.e. τ; but then an unexplained point to the left of the vertical). 101, tops of two verticals. 111 [], vertical, top joins high horizontal extending to right, top of another vertical joining half-way (π, η?). 121 [ε, vertical. 131 [], foot of an oblique descending from left to right, curving up to join ε. 141, apparently serifed foot of vertical, to the right scattered ink on damaged fibres. 100 [], first anomalous, perhaps a corrected to ε, above the line M has written something, damaged o rather than short-mark (see comm.); second, parts of two verticals. 111 [λ], two verticals, first with cross-bar extending rightwards from the top (π? γ?). 161, oblique sloping down from left to right (a, δ, λ, χ); of ε, parts of the curved back and of a long cross-bar touching δ. 161 [], first, foot of oblique descending from left to right, joining vertical (π? α etc.?); second possibly upper arc of circular letter (ε, o?) 121 [o or α; points of ink above, perhaps accidental. 131, high point to the right perhaps accidental (apparently not γ). 141 [ε or c? 151], vertical, before it perhaps traces of oblique descending from left to right (γ, α). 161 [], point or foot of upright at line-level. 171, a detached trace which (if one measures upwards from 30) ought to belong to this line; a prolonged horizontal, which might represent, e.g., the cross-bar of η or η, extended to the line-end. 181 Perhaps a grave accent on the first trace, an acute on the third; 191 [λ, perhaps a (or λ), then upright. 161 [e or c? 151 [o or more likely a. 161 [], first λ or more likely a; second, beginning of high horizontal (e.g. κτβ). 171 ..., parts of vertical and high horizontal (γ, π, τ). 181, tiny trace, perhaps from right-hand arc of circle. 191 [ε or τ, then ε or o. 201 [], lower part of vertical, more ink to the right at two-thirds height. 211, a superscript by M*. 221 [first, tips of two obliques suggesting o or η; second, top of oblique sloping down from left to right. 231, point or foot of upright beginning with a serifed vertical. 241, first perhaps upper stem and loop of ρ; second, serifed foot of upright. 251 [] vertical. 261 [], first, top of two verticals; second, short horizontal level with the letter-tops. 281, [first, e or θ; second, foot of oblique rising from left to right. 291, a detached trace which (if one measures upwards from 30) ought to belong to this line; a prolonged horizontal, which might represent, e.g., the cross-bar of η or η, extended to the line-end. 301 Perhaps a grave accent on the first trace, an acute on the third; 311 [λ, perhaps a (or λ), then upright. 321 [e or c? 331 [], first or more likely a. 341 [], first λ or more likely a; second, beginning of high horizontal (e.g. κτβ). 351, parts of vertical and high horizontal (γ, π, τ). 361, tiny trace, perhaps from right-hand arc of circle. 371, e crossed out; a written above and elision-mark added by M*. 381 [a, vertical with junction at half-height (η, e). 391, [first, serifed foot of vertical, remains of high horizontal to the right; second, foot of vertical; third, serifed foot, another point of ink higher to the right. 401 [], π or τ. 411, first, heavy point at line-level; second, points of ink consistent with a circular letter. 421 [], parts of vertical? 431, ink at half-height, perhaps from right-hand arc of circle. 441, cap of circular letter; then point of ink level with the letter-tops. 451, first, point of ink level with the letter-tops; second, e or θ. 461 [], second, cap of circular letter. 471 [μ, short horizontal just below the letter-tops (lower than it looks on the photograph, since the fibres are distorted upwards). 481, the end of a horizontal level with the letter-tops. 491 [], left-hand half of circular letter; then small trace suitable to loop of ρ. 501 [], elision-mark perhaps by M*. 511 [e or c. 521 e, point of ink, to the left of the gap, level with the letter-tops. 531 [], end of horizontal at two-thirds height. 541 [κ, a point of ink on the edge, above the horizontal of κ. 551 [], first, cross-bar and lower arc of e or θ?; second, foot of upright; lower arc of circular letter. 561 [φ, first apparently left end of cross-bar, and lower left arc, of e or θ. 571 [first, two verticals; second, apparently the top of an
oblique descending from left to right. [,..., first and second, a point of ink below the letter-tops, perhaps acute accent; third and fourth, parts of circular letters. δρ, breathing by Μ4 (or Μ5?).

34 [...], first, points from lower part of vertical; second, perhaps lower arc of circular letter; third, probably ρ (foot of distinctive long descender); fourth, point of ink at middle-height on projecting fibre. μθ[ε], above η a deletion-point and a circumflex accent corrected to an acute (or vice versa), both by Μ4; ν crossed out, apparently by the original scribe, deletion-point above, by Μ4?

35 χ, apparently left side of ε or θ. 36 θ, vertical. 37 [...], first, vertical; second, oblique descending from left to right; third, cap of ε or θ. 38 [...], perhaps lower right-hand arc of circular letter. 39 ν, foot of oblique, descending from left to right, joining vertical at line-level (ν; α, etc.). 38[ε]. Μ4 wrote the accent, crossed out ε, added a above. ε,..., faint traces suggesting η (hardly π).

Fr. 1 col. ii 11 [..., ε or θ 14 [..., upright 19 [..., o or ω 20 [..., possibly π

Fr. 2–3. Top margin, line added by M4. [..., lower part of vertical. [..., back of rounded letter, probably c. 39 [..., first perhaps foot of diagonal sloping up from left to right (but the fibres are disturbed). ι, cap of circular letter. [..., perhaps lower left arc of circular letter. 40 First, end of horizontal level with the tops of letters (γ, η, π?); second perhaps top hook of α, δ, λ? 41 η, long horizontal level with the letter-tops, remains of descender towards its right end, η rather than π. 42–3 On the marginal sign see comm. 42 η, a anomalous, corrected? α, vertical, probably w. 43 την, something superscript above τ, this and the stem of τ then overwritten by Μ4? [..., first perhaps μ. 44 [..., left-hand side of circular letter? [..., serifed foot of vertical, then point at line-level. On either side of these traces, and above, the papyrus appears to be blank; but the alignment established by the sense in 51–2 makes it clear that 45 was not the first line of the column; the blank areas therefore are not original, but result from surface-damage. 45 [..., long horizontal level with the letter-tops, two verticals below (π? γν. (?)). [..., long descender (ρ or φ). [..., second, lower arc of circular letter. 46 [..., first, vertical, cross-bar extending rightwards from the top (γ, η, π?); second, horizontal level with the letter-tops. [..., first, γ or r; second, perhaps triangular letter (a ?); third, parts of vertical with cross-bar projecting to the left at two-thirds height, presumably the first part of a very wide η (cf. π at the same point in the next line). 47 πην, above the first letter confused ink most suggesting smooth breathing with circumflex above. 48 την, breathing, elision-mark, and diaeresis by Μ4. [..., point of ink at half-height. 49 [..., first, α or ι; second, left end of horizontal level with the letter-tops, then right end of horizontal with vertical below (together making a very wide π?). 48 την, accent faint, Μ4? χ [..., first, cap of circular letter, connected to χ by horizontal at half-height; second, some way to the right, serifed top of vertical (appears somewhat above the line in the photograph, because the fibres have been displaced upwards). [..., point of ink just below line-level. ε,..., first, circular letter, with cross-bar or intersected by the cross-bar of ε before; second, parts of vertical?; third, probably c. 49 [..., deleted with two strokes by Μ4. [..., ε or θ. [..., fourth, long descender (ρ or φ). Last trace apparently two verticals. 50 εκτ, accent by Μ4. [..., first, point of ink on the edge at half-height; then vertical. 51 η, breathing by Μ4; first trace, perhaps circular letter; then point at line-level; then two more such points, above them horizontal level with the letter-tops. [..., second perhaps triangular (?); third, thick oblique rising from left to right. [..., horizontal at line-level, perhaps spreading foot of ι. 52 [..., apparently upper left arc of circle, then vertical, then first vertical and upper part of oblique of ν. There must be three letters here, despite appearances; the papyrus has somehow been impacted. [..., horizontal level with the letter-tops. ιν, diaeresis by Μ4. [..., vertical. 54 [..., first, parts of circular letter (ε or c ?); second, serifed foot of vertical. λων, λ has not been crossed out; µ superscript (by Μ5?). 55 [..., first, a, δ, λ, χ. [..., first, cap of circular letter; second, cap of ε or c. [..., diaeresis by Μ4. π, horizontal level with the letter-tops. 56 µρ, above and to the right of ε a superscript letter, perhaps μ or ν. 57 [..., apparently thin upright, see comm. [..., foot of vertical, then vertical. δ, first a or ρ; second perhaps left side and upper oblique of ν. 58 [..., horizontal level with the letter-tops. ρ, ι or θ. [..., first, ε or θ? [..., ε or θ. [..., part of oblique sloping down from left to right. [..., first, top and foot of vertical? 60 [..., third, two traces as from the middle of a triangular letter (α, δ, λ, χ). 61 [..., first, short horizontal at line-level; second, feet of two verticals?; third,
lower arc of v or c; fourth, part of long descender (ρ or ϕ)?; serifed foot of upright (τ?) ; lower arcs of two circular letters. 62 , two points of ink at line-level. 63 , first, point at line-level; second, lower arc of circular letter; third, ink at line-level, two points (one to left, one to right) on isolated fibres above; fourth, foot of vertical, foot of oblique descending from left to right (together κ?) ; sixth, vertical; seventh, vertical; eighth, two verticals, perhaps remains of cross-bar just below the top (i.e. η). Superscript: o , thin oblique descending from left to right (unexplained, accidental?), then top of vertical; point of ink just below the letter-tops. Margin: ...v, two traces of ink at line-level (fibres displaced downward). 69 γ, o or c. 63 α, first left-hand arc of α, c, ω; second, top and lower arc of circular letter, c most likely. 64 τ, first, right-hand end of horizontal, joining next letter, just below the letter-tops; second, ε or c; third, ε or η?; fourth, long horizontal level with the tops of letters, below the foot of one vertical (?) and the top of a second (i.e. π ?); fifth, top of vertical. 66 σ, first perhaps μ; second, lower arc of circular letter. ε, foot of oblique descending from left to right, perhaps another point at line-level before it (α, δ, λ, χ); more space than appears from the photograph, since the fibres are crushed together. 67 [], thick trace well above the letter-tops, perhaps elision-mark by M 4 . 68, first, two uprights, cross-bar at two-thirds height, continuing to touch the next trace (?) ; second, oblique descending from left to right, foot curving up to touch next letter (α, λ ?). θη, the accent is a double stroke. ο, first, vertical; second, point of ink level with the letter-tops; more space than appears from the photograph, since the fibres are crushed together. 69 χ, upper left-hand corner of square. 70 λ, second, remains of two verticals (and an oblique joining them, i.e. v ?); third, ε or possibly θ; fourth, lower right-hand arc of circular letter? εθ, crossed through and χ superscript, perhaps by the original scribe (same thickness and colour of ink), perhaps by M 4 (letter-form more cursive). ε, perhaps remains of top, middle, and foot of ε or η; further ink to right on distorted fibres might be high stop. 71 τ, second perhaps shadowy remains of τ; third, left side of circular letter with cross-bar projecting (ε, θ). τ, point of ink level with the letter-tops; not room for more than τ, even if the fibres are straightened. 72 ν, high point of ink, stop or accidental? 74 τ, third, top of c or θ. v, outlines of triangular letter (α, δ, λ, χ), perhaps part of base-line (i.e. δ). νθ, accent broken, but not apparently diaeresis. δ, first, remains consistent with top and base of circular letter, or top and left leg of α or Α ?; second, very short horizontal level with the letter-tops. υ, first, vertical, cross-bar extending to right just below the top; at first sight, ν, but then the final trace (at line-level) is unexplained; better perhaps α, the cross-bar of ε continuing across υ to touch α.

82-4 Heavy unexplained ink in the left margin at this level.

89 τ, junction of horizontal at line-level and oblique rising from left to right (δ or ζ). 90 τ, top of vertical. Superscript (by original scribe? or M 4 ?): τ, foot of oblique descending from left to right, joins vertical which perhaps curves rightward at foot and perhaps had a cross-bar at a two-thirds height. 91 πρ, possibly δ (M 4 ). 92 αω, second apparently has long descender (ρ, ϕ). 93 αω, first, part of c or θ; second, lower part of vertical. 96 τ, vertical; then left side of c or ω. 98, ε, first, ε or χ ?; second, ε or θ. 99 τ, first, vertical, trace of cross-bar to right just below the letter-tops; second, foot of oblique descending from left to right, joining vertical. 101 τ, top of vertical. 104 δ, first, left side of α or c; second, right side of γ, π or τ. 107 γ, ε or θ?

Fr. 4 2 v, remains of two verticals? υ, two verticals, possibly remains of junction at lower right to suggest ν. ϵ, perhaps δ; first trace, vertical? or back of circular letter? 3 , serifed foot at line-level, above, end of horizontal just below letter-tops, joining τ. 4 , first, part of circular letter. 4 Java, mark as an acute accent high up above the second a. 5 , serifed top of vertical. 5 ε, tops of two verticals. 6 , oblique rising from left to right. 6 τ, first, long horizontal level with letter-tops; second, top of vertical. 6 ν, unexplained horizontal trace above υ, βλμμα, above, some letters superscript (M 4 ?) and then crossed through? The crossing out, and therefore the writing, may extend well to the left (so that the trace above the first υ is part of it). The visible letters look like ἀσφ...[ , the first perhaps ρ (or η?) 7 ], first, a flat top (if a vowel, ε or ο); second, upper arc of circular letter. ...[, first, vertical, perhaps branching at the top (i.e. ν).
1–19 Descendants of Dorus? Dorus, Xuthus, and Aeolus are named (in this order) in Hes. fr. 9. 2 MW. Since 20–4 probably deal with the family of Xuthus, and 25 ff. certainly deal with the family of Aeolus, there is a good chance that 1–19, or the latter part of them, refer to the family of Dorus. And in fact his son and grandson do appear in 10 and 7. We infer that 1–5 may, and 11–19 must, concern themselves with Dorus or his descendants.

The mythographers credit Dorus with two sons, Aegimius (Diod. 4. 58. 6) and Tectamus/Teutamus (Hes. fr. 31. 1–2; on the forms of the name, RE under Teutamos, 1); Nonnus mentions a daughter Iphthime (Dion. 14. 114 f.). Aegimius has his place below (10); so perhaps does Iphthime (19); there is nothing that certainly relates to Tectamus or his Cretan kingdom or his son Asterius (who married Europa and adopted her sons Minos, Rhadamanthys, and Sarpedon).

1–5 The fixed points here are Olympus, Argos, and the future tense in 5. Dorus has no place in Argos; but he may have married the daughter of its king Phoroneus (see below); he is the eponym of its Dorian conquerors; and Hyllus, whom his son Aegimius adopted, is the ancestor of the Dorian kings of Argos. We guess, then, that these lines contain a narrative, or (given the future tense) a prophecy, of the Dorian conquest of Argos; 1 may then refer to the Dorians' old home around Mt. Olympus.

1...: the second trace suggests v or au. The possibilities include -v or -au (West, to avoid the breach of Hermann's Bridge); au is not excluded, though the first trace does not favour it.

6...: substantial traces remain of the second letter; the rest is vestigial. ξίρον looks better than ξίνων, but both suit the space, and the vertical spacing of the traces, and the shape of the upper trace (a horizontal serif?) suggest x more than v.

Who is the subject? (a) The gods, of *Ολυμπιανος ξίνων (Horn., II, n. 404 and often). (b) The Dorians. είπ μή γάρ Δαυκαλλος βαςδόλος οίκε (sc. τά Δαυκαλλον γένος) γίνη τήν Φδωμίν, είπε δέ Δάρων τον Ἡλληνος τήν ὑπ’ τήν Οςαρ τε καὶ τον Ὀλυμπων χώραν, καλεομένην δέ Ἱταϊαῖτων Ἡροδ. i 56; cf. Hes. fr. 7. 3 MW (Magnes and Macedon, cousins of Dorus) οἱ περὶ Περήπιν καὶ Ὀλυμπων δόματ' ἐναι. (a) looks more likely in itself, because similar formulae are so common; the gods may (for example) have promoted the Dorian advance. (b) fits the conjectured context more closely; if ξίρον is right, we must assume that this is all part of a speech (5 note).

2 ιτι or ιτε. If the latter, a name, or διατρέφητες. 3 ιτε rather than ιτον. e.g. φωτιῶν ιτε. 4 ιτε: the trace is too small to limit the possibilities (e.g. Ἴτερας, μήτερας, διάτρες; γέρας, πέρας, τέρας; even a 'Doric' accusative -pæc, cf. fr. 150. 15 MW). 5 ιτε rather than ιτι.

The future verb has to be explained. Was it a comment of the poet's? or part of a speech, as at Hes. fr. 31. 14 (Poseidon to Tyro)? One guess would be καλέως ἐκείνω; this phrase and similar ones do occur commonly in speeches (Horn., Od. xxiv 94; Il. ii 325, vii 451; at Hes. fr. 70. 7 MW the context is uncertain, at ἩΗ Ἀπόλλ. 156, where the poet himself speaks, the context is different.)

6 ff. Aegimius and his sons (6 probably belongs with what follows, since the scribe wrote no stop at the end). If the birth of the sons is announced here for the first time, supplement e.g. [Διήμονος δέ βραχ δούλευσαν βαςδόλος | [ταγέναν] ἐν μεγαροπιτεῖα κτλ (West).

6 βαςδόλος would suit the trace. If that is right, the apparent grave accent on the last syllable (written by the second hand) must be a mistake or an accident.

7 Sons of Aegimius: e.g. [Διήμονα]τᾶς Τῆς Πειρατῆς ἡ. 8...[στοργος...[το].e looks the likeliest reading; before ει, perhaps ε or θ (not δ); after στοργος, perhaps το and the first part of γ or π; before ει, an upright. This gives -ιτε (for -θει? cf. 4, where perhaps artì was written, 74) τήν περι...[το].e. 9 Perhaps both χαλκιαλακια and ἄνθρωπος. This precise title of Hera is not attested elsewhere (βασιλεια alone, ἩΗομ., xii 1 etc.); it follows the pattern of the masculine accusative θείων βασιλεια καὶ ἄνθρωπον (Hes. Μην. 897; dative, 932). Prof. West suggests that 8–9 refer to Aegimius' wife (no source records her name), on these lines: (b) [μεγάλους καὶ -καὶ -καὶ καὶ ἄνθρωπος] τήν περι πάντας (West) | (b) [ὑπερηφανος ἄνθρωπος] θείων βασιλεια καὶ ἄνθρωπον. 10 ιτε: the second letter has been corrected; above it, the lower part of a circle, written in lighter ink. One possibility is κατεργαινέω μένος (Hes. frs. 14–14, 33(a), 34, 252. 6 MW). But the shortmark would be unexpectedly deep; and in any case there is no obvious function here. We therefore prefer...
to take it as part of a superscript omicron. In that case the final version was -μος, i.e. ἀμφίμος Ἀθηναίοι or the like.

13 ff. The context shows, that the Nymphs, Satyrs, and Curetés (17–19) somehow derived from the family of Dorus. In trying to determine the precise connection we have three pieces of evidence:

(a) Strab. 10. 3. 19 p. 471 "Ἡσίοδος μὲν γὰρ ἠκατέρω καὶ τὰς Φορομέοις θυγατέρας πέντε γενέθαι θυγατέρας φησίν, "ἐάν δέ οἷος μείζονα σύμβα τειά (ξι) ἐγένετο κτλ (= 17–19)". The corrupt ἠκατέρω stands in all MSS: Ἠκατέρω (n. B, according to Lasserre) and Ἠκατέρω (Med. plur. 2B, according to Kramer) are clearly conjectures.

(b) P. Vindob. Gr. inv. 26727, published by Sijpesteijn and Worps in Criron. d'Ég. 97–8 (1974) 318, a papyrus of ii AD which lists the members of various mythological families:

| 5 | θυγατέρας αἱ τοῖς θεῖοι μηθείσας; νόμφεις καὶ |
| 6 | Κορώνης καὶ Κατάρρης ἐγένετος |
| 7 | ] (nec.) ἀκλαίη (nec.) εὐκαλέρως, |
| 8 | ] (nec.) |

It might be expected that the name of the father (and mother?) stood at the beginning of 5; and that 7–8 named the daughters (five in number, according to (a): there is clearly room for five names, although the line-length cannot be precisely determined). In fact, 7 does seem to give names in the nominative, though in corrupt form (Ἀγαμήν or Ἀγάμην? Ὀκαλέρως ?); and 8, if the iota adscript is false, can conveniently be restored as Ἰφήθητι, see (c) below.

(c) Nonnus, Dion. xiv 105 ff. catalogues the leaders of the Satyrs:

| (112) | σῶν δὲ Θερεπτόνδος Λάκος ἦν, ἤχατα κύριος, καὶ Πρώνομος πραπαθέκκα κεκακομένος, οὗς τέκνα Έρμης Ἰφήθητι κρύφοις ὑποζείδικα ὄμενοι, |
| (115) | τῶν υπὸ Δαῦρος έπεκτα, Δοῦ εὐβάτημα γενόντης, βία γονής Ἑλληνος κτλ |

(Plerpesnous and Iphthime again in xviii 313–15). The names of the Satyrs may be invented for the occasion. But the passage does provide a plausible link between the Satyrs and the family of Dorus.

These three sources could easily be combined. Dorus married a daughter of Phoroneus (a: emend ἠκατέρω to ἐκ Δαῦρου); he had five daughters (a), whose names were X, Y, Iphthime (b, c), Agaue? (b) and Ucalegousa? (b); these mated with gods (b) and gave birth to Nymphs, Satyrs, and Curetés (a, b); in particular, Iphthime mated with Hermes and gave birth to Satyrs (c).

(Nothing is recorded elsewhere about this marriage, or any marriage, of Dorus. But there would be a clear purpose in marrying him to Phoroneus' daughter: it provides a link between pre-Dorian and Dorian Argos, and (through Hyllus) a legitimation of the Temenid kings as descendants of the Inachids. Notice that lines 1–5 also anticipate the Dorians' arrival in Argos.)

Even if this construction is correct, we have no means of telling what exactly occurred in our poem. But it is tempting to suppose that 13–14 listed the five daughters, with 13

But of course, Ἰφήθητι may be simply an epithet. (The minimal traces at the end of 14 could easily be read Ἰφήθητι ἵππους.)

17–19 = Hes. fr. 123 MW. The papyrus confirms the correction of Koraes in 17 ἐγένετο (ἐγένετο codd.) and shows that Stel was wrong to treat the first line as prose, and ascribe the rest to the poem on the Idaean Dactyli (fr. 282 MW).

20–4 Descendants of Xuthus. Xuthus married Creusa, daughter of Erechtheus, and fathered Achaeus and Ion (Apollod. Bibl. i 7. 3); he also had a daughter Diomede (ibid. i 9. 4). Since Diomede occurs in 24, and Ἐράμηθος is an unavoidable supplement in 21, the subject of these lines is virtually certain.

20 ἔτιπος (fr. 25, 39 MW etc.) or κόλπος (Thes. 908; fr. 17(a). 7 MW). Prof. West restores e.g. Ἐσθόδος δὲ Κρησίους ἐπὶπατοῦν ἔδωκε ἐκ[ωοκαν] | [καῦρνος — ὧς — ἔρρ]χξήθος θέου κτλ. |

21 For this ending cf. Scut. 138.

23 The sons must come here. End perhaps Ἀχαῖοι τε κλατόπολοι. Beginning then e.g. ἦ Ὠινὸς τε διόν (West).

κλατόπολοι: the word does not occur elsewhere in Hesiod or his fragments; in Homer only of Hades; Pind. fr. 243 SM of Poseidon.

24 καὶ εἰς ἠδῶν (καὶ Θεός 354; καὶ 250)? If there was only one daughter, beginning e.g.
1. ‘HESIOD’, Γνωκών Κατάλογος

The descendants of Diomede are passed over here (Apollod. Bibl. i 9. 4); her daughter Asterodia fr. 58. 8 f. MW.

25 ff. Descendants of Aeolus. 26–8 list of sons. 33–4 list of daughters, who are then treated in detail: 35–57 Perimede, 58 ff. Calyce, 89 (or before)–98 Alcyone, 99 ff. Pisidice, 102 ? Canace (if not here, then later; or earlier, after Calyce).

25–7 = Hes. fr. 10 MW.

28 Apollod. Bibl. i 7. 3 names the remaining sons as Μάγνης and Απόλλων (other references: RE under Aiolos (1) 1099): e.g. Μάγνης τ' ἀντίθεος Ἀπόλλων; τ' αδε. ? (Δήλων apparently at Hes. fr. 26. 29 MW; δήλων adjective at Il. ii 544 and often. ‘But he might have appeared as δήλωντος’, West.) But Hes. fr. 7 MW, as Prof. West points out, calls Magnes the son of Zeus and Thymis. Therefore either the Hesiodic poems contained two different accounts of Magnes (fr. 7 is not quoted from any particular poem), or some other name completed the list here (see RE I.c. for Aethlius, Cerpius, and Mimas).

29–30 These sons grew up in their father’s house, and had children of their own.

30 κυδίμα: in Homer and Hesiod the word occurs only as an epithet of Hermes.

31–4 His wife also bore Aeolus five daughters.

31 e.g. [τοις δὲ μητὶ (or κυτις Β' West) οἰνερέτης τίκην Ἀλόους] ἐσηθὶς;[α. For the wife’s name see Preller–Robert, Gr. Myth. ii i 52 n. 5.

32 e.g. [ἵππωμος κοινός, ντόλην] ἐν ε. e. (West).

33–4 e.g. [Ἀλκνόου καὶ Πεισίδικην], Χαλκίους δομάς, [καὶ Καλίκην Κανάκην τε καὶ ε]δαδ[α] Ἦρμησιμον.

35–57 Perimede and her descendants. The genealogy is given by Apollod. Bibl. i 7. 3 and i 7. 10, in this form:

Perimede = Achelous

Hippodamas (45) = X (45) Orestes

Euryte (49) = Porthaon (50)

Oeneus (52) Agrius (52) Alcathous (52) Melas Leucoceus Sterope

Tydeus (55) Sirens

The poet seems to follow the same pattern of generations. He gives details about the marriage of Perimede and about her children, which we have failed to reconstruct (37–44); they must include the birth of Hippodamas. He provides a brother for Euryte (49), and perhaps different names for her youngest sons (53–4).

35 ff. “The structure must be ‘To her Achelous made love; and she was living (or delivered, cf. fr. 5 MW) in the house of. . . , the notable squire who dwelt by. . . , rich in flocks’” (West).

36 ἐν ψηφολοις δήμοις ii. vi 503, Hes. fr. 129. 4 MW. The papyrus apparently has Ἰλο, not Ἰλο. 37 Ἰο: proper name? or e.g. διστρεφὲτος.

38 ραητάκης: ραητάκης less likely.

Col. ii

39a The line was added in the upper margin by M', and must therefore have been omitted somewhere in the body of the column. We assume that the flourish in the left-hand margin of 42–3 is a caret-mark; in which case 59a belongs between 42 and 43. On caret-marks see S. Daris, Stud. Pap. 7 (1968) 7–22 (various shapes), E. A. Lowe, Palaeographic Papers ii 356–8 (anchor-shape only); our mark would be a variation of the semi-circular form found in P. Oxy. I 16, P. Lit. Lond. 131 and elsewhere (cf. P. Ryl. I 16. 1 n.).

41 If καπητ ...[, the only possibilities seem to be κούς τ’ (or τ‘), and parts of Κούς and Κούς.

43–4 Perhaps καὶ τὴν μὲ[ν] ... ἤρωι ... τοῦ λιπόδου. 'Her he (her father) gave in marriage to ... the hero, sacker of cities.'

43–5 The lacuna in the middle of these lines (between fr. 2 and fr. 3) can be estimated with reasonable accuracy from the certain supplement in 52.

45 Perhaps αὐτὸρ δ or αὐτὸρ δ γ’ ι[γ] (Hippodamas?). End ἐν- or πολ-; see 20 n.

46 Perhaps ἡρατήρ. [ὁ = ποιή διὰ] ἡρατήρ (West).

47–8 This Antimachus is otherwise unknown. The pattern might be ζ ζ ἐπικεκαὶ[μέγη μεγαλόφ]ορα ποιμένα λαῶν | Ἀντιμαχὴ (τέκε παῖδα (West; this precise supplement looks a little short for the gap); or (assuming another unknown son, with a name of the shape Ἀντιμαχος) ζ ζ ἐπικεκαὶ[μέγη τέκε(ν)] – υ, pa poimena laoun | Antimachy [τεκέ παιδα (West; this precise supplement looks a little short for the gap).]


49 Ἑρώτημα: Ἑρώτημα in Apollod. Bibl. i 7. 10. The middle syllable is lengthened, to avoid an intractable cretic (W. Schulse, Qs. Ep. 289 ff.); there was also the analogy of ἐσφραγις/ἐφρ(α)ἰστηρ. The original scribe wrote εφρ; the fourth hand deleted the first rho.

[Δικοβάνες] τοιοῦτον κτλ: the supplement suits the space very well; but the reading relies on the familiar formula, since all the dotted letters are vestigial.

50], οὖν: the trace (a point of ink at half-height on the edge) is indecisive. Our only idea is Πλευρω]-πλου, which fits the space precisely. Porthaon was the son of Agenor, who was the son of Pleuron (Apollod. Bibl. i 7. 7); for the patrographic adjective compare H. xi 591 Πελαίμων ωίκ. Od. iii 190 Πολυταινων ... ωίκ.]

51 The sense required is clear, 'She gave birth to blameless sons.' The first difficulty lies in placing ]. γεννα[τ., i.e. (d) γεννα(τ), provided by P. Oxy., between the beginning and end provided by P. Leid. Two different patterns might be thought of: (a) ζ δ’ ἀρ’ ἐγεννατο παῖδας, (b) ζ δ’ ἀρ’ παῖδας ἐγεννατ’. Against (a) is the spacing in P. Oxy.: seven or eight letters must have preceded γεννατης, as appears from 49–50, and that is long for a single trochee. We therefore assume (b). The obvious guesses are ζ δ’ παῖδας ἐγεννατ’ and ζ οὖν ι. e. (the second better suited to the spacing in P. Oxy.). The remains in P. Leid. seem not to allow ζδ’ (the base of delta would be too high; and eta much too narrow, even allowing for the vertical crease which intersects nu in οὖν below); they seem to allow γεννατης, which we print.

53 ff. There are two related difficulties here. (a) Apollod. Bibl. i 7. 10 names five sons; the first three fit neatly into 52; Melas and Leucopenes remain. The list might be completed in 53 and 54, each of which mentions a male. In 53 we could write καὶ Μέλας ἐπιστάμασαν δεκαζ’ ἄδηντον υἱός (this suits the spacing in both papyri; for the final tag see Scut. 459, II. xiii 621). But in 54 there is no room for Leucopenes. If the supplement ὅσλοντας is right (Merkelbach and West; a little short for the space in P. Oxy., but not enough to exclude it), we see nothing for it but ὅσλοντας δι’ Πολ[ γε]τ’ ἐν μέγαρον θυσίᾳ. Pylas, Pylus, and Pylon are all possible names, but none is attested for this group (a different Pylus in 69 ff.?). (b) If 52–4 list only sons of Porthaon, it was they or some of them that Tydeus killed. It is indeed said elsewhere that he killed one uncle: Agrius (Antonim. Lib. 37), Alcathous (Apollod. Bibl. i 8. 5), Melas (accidentally: Schol. T Il II. xiv 114). But the demonstrably older accounts refer to the sons of Melas or of Agrius (Alcmanos, fr. 4 Kt. = FGrH 3 F 122(a); Pherecydes FGrH 3 F 123(b) with Schol. T Il II. xiv 114). There is then the possibility that 53–4 listed sons of Agrius, δι’ τέκνων ἐπιστάμασαν κτλ. But if 54 ὅσλοντας is right, at least three sons must have been named; and we see no way of fitting two names into 53. We therefore discount this possibility; and conclude that 53–4 named sons of Porthaon, one of them at least different from Apollodoros’ list.

55 e.g. τοῦς μὲν β’ (illlogical, since Oeneus was not killed)? τῶν μὲν β’ (then the names, or a limiting
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phrase, must follow in 56) ? τοῦ μὲν ἢ ... ναὸς ὑπερφεύλων (this at least makes Tydeus kill his cousins, as in the Alcestis and in Pherecydes)?

57 ]εί: apparently a vertical, with a hair-line horizontal extending to the left near the top. But ]εί runs foul of the metre, and ]εί of the grammar. It may be that, e.g., κάρτης is possible (omicron with flattened right side, as in 64 πάντω; the horizontal of tau continuing through the top of omicron to make a right-angle join, as in 66 παλε). In that case West suggests, e.g., δττι βῆν καὶ κάρτης κτλ.

58-75 The first letter or letters of most of these lines are preserved in fr. 1 col. ii. Given the wide gap between fr. 1 and fr. 3, the relative alignment of beginnings and ends is not absolutely certain. What we give seems to us the most likely, provided that the relative placing of fr. 1 and fr. 2 (by fibre-match at the level of line 41) is correct. It also suits the sense in 65 f. and 73, unlike the alternative placing one line lower.

58 ff. Calyce and her descendants. The key here is 62. We had considered the possibility that this continues the story of Tydeus: he himself forfeited the gift of immortality, and asked that it be transferred to his son Diomedes (Find. Nem. 10. 7; Roscher, Tydeus 1396). But one authority, in quoting 62, refers it directly to Endymion. If we accept that, then 58-9 must record the marriage of Endymion's parents, Calyce and Aethlius.

The genealogy is given by Apollodorus. Bibl. i 7. 5-7 in this form:

Calyce (59) = Aethlius (58)

nymph/Iphianassa = Endymion (60-2)

Dorus

Aetolus = Pronoe

Amythaon

Xanthippe = Pleuron (64?)

(63) Calydon = Aeolia

Stereone

Stratonice

Laophonte

Agenor (65?) = Epicaste (66?)

(69) Ares = Demonice

Porthaem

Protogeneia

Oxylus

58 e.g. αὐτῷ Μεθόλοι West (perhaps a little short for the space).

59 Calyce. E.g. κέλεδεια Καλήνη Βεστ.

60 e.g. ἄδε θεί' 'Ενδημίουν.

61 e.g. ὶν ἄδε Ζεσί τιμέτες, cf. Thes. 399.

62 = fr. 245 MW τις αὐτῷ θανάτου ταμίης; Schol. AR in 58 paraphrases the same words, in summarizing Hesiod's account of Endymion. It is clear that 62 overlaps and completes this citation, with a minor variation in word-order. The second hand has added two corrections or variants. In the right margin, θανάτου ταμίης; therefore the main text had some other reading; but it did not simply omit ταμίης, as the line-length shows; we conclude that it had ταμίης θανάτου in inverse order (the small trace before θανάτου allows ι). Above γηρακες, κοιράνως: an inferior variant, derived from a common line-end (fr. 193. 7, 308 MW, ΗΗ θερ. 97): it is essential to the Endymion story that he was ageless as well as deathless.

63 Calydon was the grandson of Endymion, through Aetolus, according to Apollodorus; the son of Endymion according to others (Steph. Byz. s.v.). Aetolus could appear here at the beginning of 63: τις δ' ἄνθρωπον, τοῦ δ' αἰτών. The traces before Καλήνης are quite indecisive.

64 e.g. Πλευρόν τις εὐμέρισθαι [ις] (a little long for the gap). In ], ης seems to be the only long vowel that suits the trace. The final tag is elsewhere (II., Od., Stat. 182) preceded by a patronymic; that would be superfluous here, unless extended to a remoter ancestor (Ἀλεξάνδρ).
We do not understand the paragraphs above this line. It might indicate a new section, as at fr. 25. 34 MW (the poet finishes with the descendants of Althaea, and turns to her sister Hypermestra). But here, so far as we can see, the story of Calyce’s descendants continues; and before 99, where a new section does begin, there seems to be no paragraphs.

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67 No Polycaste listed in Röscher belongs to this family. Either she is an unknown; or she is a variant of Epicaste, cousin and wife of Agenor. If the second, 66-8 might refer to her parentage (i.e. the poet tells us of Agenor’s sisters Hypermestra and Protogeneia (mother by Ares of Oxylus).

69 [r] possibly [r] (the first trace minimal). If the girl was the subject of εξεκε, rather than Ares (cf. 50), perhaps δυδ ὀφις δυδσ εξεκε or the like (H. xix 484, HH Cer. 108, Th ose. 988).

70 ff. It is possible, given the uncertainties, that these lines continue the descendants of Endymion. Demodice (Demonice in Apollodorus), daughter of Agenor, appears in fr. 22 MW; this cannot be attached here (there is a superficial similarity between fr. 22. 2 and 74, but fr. 22. 1 and 73 seem quite incompatible), and there is hardly room for it in 75 ff. (certainly not, if we are right in placing our fr. 4 as 83-9; probably not in any case, since the story of Demodice must have continued some way after fr. 22. 9 MW, and the story of Alcyone must have begun some way before 89). Either she was postponed, or she appeared twice.

Another possibility is, that the third sister, Alcyone, begins here. The pattern would be: [τὴν δὲ τὰς Ἀδηστοὺς τοὺς Ἀθηνῶν, δὲ εἰς ὑπάρχοντα καὶ Ἀνδρών, τὰς Ἀδηστοὺς τοὺς Ἀθηνῶν, τὰς Ἀδηστοὺς τοὺς Ἀνδρῶν (H. xx 220, 233). In that case the account of Alcyone and Ceyx, down to their metamorphosis, would occupy 19 lines. Is that likely? Hesiod told the version of the story in which Alcyone and Ceyx called one another Zeus and Hera, and were punished for their insolence (the versions are discussed by Brooks Otis, Ovid as an Epic Poet (1970) 421 ff.): see fr. 15 MW, and P. Mich. inv. 1447* 14 ff. (Dictionary of Metamorphoses, published by T. T. Renner, HSCP 82 (1978) 291):

Ἀλκυόνη τινὶ τὴν Ἀδηστοῦ ἐγείρει Κῆνος ὕπαρχον τοὺς Ἀθηνῶν, δὲ εἰς ὑπάρχον τοὺς Ἀδηστοὺς τοὺς Ἁνδρῶν τὰς Ἀδηστοὺς τοὺς Ἁνδρῶν, τὰς Ἀδηστοὺς τοὺς Ἁνδρῶν, τὰς Ἀδηστοὺς τοὺς Ἁνδρῶν, τὰς Ἀδηστοὺς τοὺς Ἁνδρῶν (H. xx 220, 233). In that case the account of Alcyone and Ceyx, down to their metamorphosis, would occupy 19 lines. Is that likely? Hesiod told the version of the story in which Alcyone and Ceyx called one another Zeus and Hera, and were punished for their insolence (the versions are discussed by Brooks Otis, Ovid as an Epic Poet (1970) 421 ff.): see fr. 15 MW, and P. Mich. inv. 1447* 14 ff. (Dictionary of Metamorphoses, published by T. T. Renner, HSCP 82 (1978) 291):

On the face of it there is not enough picturesque detail here (as there is in the story of Salmonenus, fr. 30 MW) to fill out a long passage. But the argument is plainly insecure.

71 If likely, e.g. θαλαπεννυν West.

74 Ἀδηστοῖς (West) suits the remains (δοῖ for δοῖ, as in B?). The name is not otherwise known in this context.

75 We assume that this was the last line of the column, only because it ranges with the last line of col. i; there is no clear free margin below. Col. i then had 38 lines, col. ii 37. Such variations are common enough.

83-9 See on fr. 4 below.

90 μῦρ: if this reading of the superscript word is right, we have the fourth stroke only of μυρ, and the back and lower curve of epsilon.

91 τ(ε)? 'Who shuns the haunts of men and dwells (nests) on the water'.

92-103 = fr. 16 MW = P. Oxy. 2483 fr. i col. ii. P. Leid. is much damaged, so that many lines can be read only with the help of P. Oxy.

97 f. φῆλ[α] [οίς κατω,φῆς πέπετο πός, οδή τις ἀνδρῶν | φάσσασθαι] δοῦναι West (ap. MW).
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99 ff. Pisidice and her descendants. A genealogy can be assembled from Apollob. Bibl. i 7. 3, i 8. 2,
ii 7. 2, iii 13. 1:

Pisidice = Myrmidon

Antiphus (101) Actor = Molione = Poseidon

Eurytion Molionidae

Peleus = Antigone

Polydora

For Molione and her sons, see frr. 17-18 MW; for Polydora fr. 213.

99 e.g. Ἕλως ὀόν Μύρμιδων, ἄνδρες θρακιών μένων λαόθθανα West (ap. MW).
101 e.g. Ἕλως ὀόν Αρτεμίδιο Πελεός, West (ap. MW).
102 Ἕλως: we have considered three candidates: Molione, wife of Actor son of Pisidice, mother by Poseidon of the Molionidae (fr. 17-18 MW); Canace, fifth daughter of Acolus, mother by Poseidon of Hopeus, Nireus, Epopeus, Alocus, and Triops (Apollob. Bibl. i 7. 4); Iphimedeia, daughter of Triops and wife of Alocus, mother by Poseidon of the Aloadae (fr. 19 MW). Aλόδ ηειν (103) suits Canace; διὰ εἰκόν (104) suggests Molione or Iphimedeia (but then we do not see how the transition was managed).
103 Aλόδ ηειν: the last trace suit δ better than ο (not δ); then perhaps η or ζ. P. Oxy. was read as αιολος (ιc coni. West).
104 Perhaps τριεκ, hardly τριτε. Then possibly δ, i.e. δ(ε).
106 Possibly το(σ)τρτ η.
107 Read by Prof. West.

Fr. 4. It would be economical, if this fragment too belonged to col. iii; if it does belong, it must have stood at the top (in lines 76-89) or the foot (lines 105-112), since its line-ends clearly do not match any of the line-beginnings 90-104. But we have found no clear fibre-correspondences to place it.

The content is ambiguous. There are at least two incidents in this immediate context that might suit. (a) The persons in 5 f. might be Alcyone and Ceyx; their inflamed immorality attracts the anger of Zeus (7). The reference to φιλάττεις is at first sight against this; it would fit better in the other version of the myth, where Ceyx perishes innocent in a storm at sea, and the love-lorn Alcyone laments him forever. But Mr Renner’s papyrus (above, 71 ff. note) now gives a narrative, which combines their guilty immorality and their mutual passion (ἀλλάκαλαττες), and at the end cites Hesiod as source; although there is no proof, that all the details come from Hesiod, we have at least some reason to believe that the erotic motif, which might otherwise be thought a hellenistic invention, goes back to the Catalogues, perhaps then to our fr. 4. (b) The persons in 5 f. might alternatively be the Aloadae, who nursed impious passions for Hera and Artemis; they were grandsons of Canace, daughter of Acolus, and might reasonably find a place in 105 ff. (cf. frr. 19–20 MW).

We prefer (a). If it is right, frr. 1–3. 90 follows fr. 4. 7 with little or no interval, so that fr. 4 = frr. 1–3. 82–6 or 83–9, see 7 n.

2 Perhaps ἀγαλω (ετ. σαγ- etc.). Armour? The sources do not represent Ceyx as imitating thunder, in the way of Salmoneus (fr. 30. 5, 7 MW).

4 ἱχεινα: here a later hand wrote a rough breathing (in 46 the traces are confused). Compare P. Oxy. 2079 fr. 1 (= Call. fr. 1 Pf). 29 ἱχεν; contrast Herodian ii 2 904. 27 f. L., and the normal practice of the medieval MSS. The rough breathing seems to stand in some relation to the original digamma (Chaniotatis, Gr. Hom. i 139 f.), or to the hiatus which resulted from the loss of it.

5 e.g. τερεόμενον (Od. v 227 τερεόμενον φιλάνθει, Πι. iii 441 etc.).

6 ὀπολαμμενον likely. Supplement from Theognis 723. ὀπολαμμε, something suprascript and then crossed out; see the critical note.

7 ἀνατενε: ὀπολ(φεισε) likely (not ὀπολ(φεσε), excluded both by the initial trace and by the placing of the accent). Before that, e.g., τενε δ(ο)ν, to explain the ἄνω following. We have guessed that this
line comes immediately before, or not long before, frs. 1–3. 90; and frs. 1–3. 89 probably begins with θ or ζ. Prof. West therefore suggests writing 89 ζ [τεκε δε ἱδών τεμ/τες] τες; or 89 τεκε δε ἱδών, 89 ζ [τεκε ἄφθασε].

Oxford P. J. Parsons
Amsterdam P. J. Sijpesteijn
Amsterdam K. A. Worp

2 ALCAEUS

P. Daris inv. 98 cm 2.4 × 3.5 Secolo primo a.C.

Frammento di papiro (inv. n. 98 della mia collezione) dal formato rettangolare, con una appendice in basso a destra, che ne prolunga l’altezza per una striscia molto sottile, danneggiata dal distacco delle fibre di superficie, lungo le quali correvano la scrittura.

Il frustulo dalle dimensioni tanto ridotte non apparirebbe meritevole di una qualche considerazione, se, nelle quattro righe frammentarie leggibili, non fosse possibile individuare un passo di Alceo. I versi conservati nelle righe 2–4 del nuovo papiro si identificano con i versi citati alle righe 25–27 del frammento 77 di P. Oxy. 2506 (S 280 Page, Alc. fr. 306 A b Voigt).

Sarebbe sin troppo facile constatare che il minuscolo pezzo di papiro non accresce di molto le nostre conoscenze né risponde ai numerosi interrogativi suscitati dal testo di Alceo nella particolare tradizione di P. Oxy. 2506. Il frammento si segnala pertanto non tanto per il quasi irrilevante recupero di qualche brandello di verso, quanto perché documenta l’appartenenza del componimento alla raccolta dei versi di Alceo, nella edizione nota all’Egitto tolemaico-romano.

La scrittura è di dimensioni piccole, rotonda, di spessore uniforme, rigorosamente bilineare, con apici ornamentali alle estremità delle singole lettere. Ricorda, da una parte, l’Apollodoro di Colonia (P. Köln inv. 5604, edito in Collectanea Papyrologica i, tav. I e III c) e, dall’altra, P. Ryl. 586 (Roberts, GLH 8 a), dell’anno 99 a. C.; le affinità con i due testi consigliano di proporre il secolo I a. C. quale epoca di preparazione del manoscritto. Il verso è bianco.

\[ \text{μεδουεω} \]
\[ \text{σονηρετησε} \]
\[ \text{εμεω} \]
\[ \text{συμποταις} \]
\[ \text{ψω} \]
\[ \text{μεω} \]
\[ \text{δε} \text{ςυμποταισ} \]

4 4 4