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P. OXY. 3722 (COMMENTARY ON ANACREON): MARGINALIA

aus: Zeitschrift für Papyrologie und Epigraphik 75 (1988) 1–2

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The fragments of this text, edited by H.Maehler in *The Oxyrhynchus Papyri LIV* (1987) 1-57, number no less than 113, but the amount of new information they yield about Anacreon is disappointingly small. Nowhere do we recover so much as a complete new line of his poetry. The following brief notes are an attempt to wring one or two more drops out of an already diligently squeezed lemon that had little juice in it in the first place.

Fr. 1.24]ονοτι και τω κοριω ρπ[: cf. Poll. 6.107 = PMG 496 Ἀνακρέων δὲ καὶ μύρτοις στεφανοῦσθαὶ φησι καὶ κοριάννοις κτλ. Alcaeus was apparently mentioned in line 21, perhaps to illustrate something to do with garlands or scent.

Fr. 2.7]μεν γαρ οιδα και λειαν: if this quotation is from Anacreon, write λίην. Homeric parallels (Il. 1.553, 8.358, 19.408, Od. 1.46, 3.203, 9.477, 11.181, 13.393, 15.155, 16.37, 17.312) suggest that καὶ λίην is an Ionic idiom meaning 'all too well' or 'it is only too true that ...'; Maehler cites only Men. fr. 758, where, however, the καί is probably connective. The verse may have been an iambic dimeter, to be supplemented with τὸ] (Maehler) or τὰ].

Fr. 5.3]υαρμ' ελλα[: there are difficulties about taking this as a lemma. We should not expect a hiatus in Anacreon even after the normally unelidable vowel -υ. Nor should we expect a form such as ἐλάα(ι) or ἐλάακκε with epic diectasis (though see below on fr. 29 for another possible instance). The latter difficulty could be avoided by adopting Maehler's alternative reading ἐλαω. But perhaps it is better to assume that a hexameter poet is being quoted.]υ might be ταχ]ὺ.

Fr. 15 i 3-5: I do not question the recognition of Anacr. PMG 403 and 377 here. But it is hard to see how they can both be lemmata:

403	ἀρήμων ὑπὲρ ἐρμάτων φορέομαι.
377	ἵπποθόρον δὲ Μυκοί
	εὔρον μεῖξιν ὄνων.

The metres are quite different, the one ionic, the other aeolic, and no connection of sense whatever can be found between them.

Fr. 15 ii 9: the quotation of Hes. Op. 596 here (and perhaps also at fr. 88.3) provides documentary support for Casaubon's emendation of τρις to τρεῖς. Cf. Anacr. 409 πέντε <τε> καὶ τρεῖς ἀναχείσθω (sc. κυάθους), Alc. 346.4 ἔγχεε κέρναϊς ἓνα καὶ δύο, Pherecr. 70.4 Kock, etc. The commoner idiom is with the neuter (sc. μέτρα).

Fr. 19.3]κοι χελιδον[: if χελιδον[, cf. Anacr. 394(a) and 453. (The latter fragment, however, possibly belongs to the Anacreontea, if Barnes was right in restoring κωτίλη for †κοι λάλευ† in Anacreont. 10.2.)

Fr. 29.2]μειδιοων πρ[: apparent support for the reading μειδιόων in PMG 380

χαίρε φίλον φῶς, χαρίεντι μειδι(ο)ων προσόπωι,

however unlikely this epic form may appear (cf. above on fr. 5). Should it be correct, one might consider emending χαρίεντι to χαρίεν (adverbial with μειδιόων) to give the same metrical form as in 381(b) (cf. 378). But προσόπωι is better with an adjective; cf. II. 7.212 μειδιόων βλοσυροίει προσώπασι, Sappho 1.14 μειδιαίαιαι ἀθανάτωι προσώπωι. If χαρίεντι is kept, the metre seems to require μειδιῶν, the expected form. Cf. Wilamowitz, Gr. Verskunst 230.

Fr. 73.9-12] .. []εῦ Τεω οἰκησαντω[
]ει[..] περι Ανακρεοντος[
] .. του Αιολου ετ[..]νο[
]ον κτι[..] .. [] γκ[

Cf. Strab. 14.1.3 p.633 (= PMG 463) Τέω δὲ Ἀθάμας μὲν πρότερον (κτίζει), διόπερ Ἀθαμαντίδα καλεῖ αὐτὴν Ἀνακρέων (and similarly St. Byz. s. Τέως p.619 M.), together with Paus. 7.3.6. Τέων δὲ οἴκουν μὲν Ὀρχομένιοι Μινύαι σὺν Ἀθάμαντι ἐκ αὐτὴν ἐλθόντες· λέγεται δὲ ὁ Ἀθάμας οὗτος ἀπόγονος Ἀθάμαντος εἶναι τοῦ Αἰόλου.