

ROBERT BABCOCK

DEMOSTHENES *DE CHERSONESO* (P. CT. YBR INV. 1348; PL. I.1)

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Demosthenes *De Chersoneso* (P. Ct.YBR inv. 1348; pl. I.1)

In September 1931 Michael Rostovtzeff acquired for Yale University a group of papyri said by the dealer, Maurice Nahman in Paris, to come from Abutig (ancient Apotheke). Recent study of these items led to the identification of a small scrap from a roll containing Demosthenes's *De Chersoneso*. There are no examples of this speech in B. Hausmann's collection of fragments of Demosthenes (1921) nor in Pack's list (1965²); a fragment in Berlin was published by Müller in 1968, and further portions of the same manuscript added by Brashear in 1982 (P. Berol. 16895 + 21284).¹ This is, then, the second reported papyrus of this speech but to date the only ancient witness to the portion of text it preserves (part of chapter 6).

The surviving text is from a single column; the only margin preserved is the lower one. The height of the fragment is 43 mm., the width 50 mm. Since only two or three characters are lacking on each line, the original width of the written space was about 55 mm. The lines had, on average, about 16 characters and are 5 mm. apart. The lower margin, possibly complete, is 25 mm. The Demosthenes text is written along the fibers; the verso is blank.

The papyrus is light brown and of good quality, but the right half of the piece is almost completely abraded. The letters are upright, short, and squat, the strokes thick. The hand is careful and professional if inelegant. There are some cursive traits, including the hook to the left of *mu*, the connecting stroke of *epsilon*, and *upsilon* written in a single stroke; but the letters are evenly spaced and free of ligatures. The overhung *nu* and the slight serif on *kappa* are noteworthy. The script is a very small, rounded bilinear type. It may be compared to that of P. Oxy. XVIII 2161 (Turner/Parsons, *Greek Manuscripts of the Ancient World*², pl. 24), but the similarity is in the letter forms, not the general appearance of the script, for the Yale script was produced with a much broader instrument. Turner assigns the date "ii A.D." to the Oxyrhynchus text. Further comparisons may be made with P. Fayûm 110 (Roberts, *Greek Literary Hands*, pl. 11b, A.D. 94), P. Chester Beatty VI [963] (Seider, *Paläographie der griechischen Papyri*, no. 28, mid-second century), and P. Leid. inv. 22 (Pestman, *New Papyrological Primer*, p. 65, "1st cent. A.D."). A date of late first or early second century A.D. seems plausible for the Yale fragment.²

¹ W. Brashear, *ZPE* 48 (1982) 61-65; W. Müller, *Forschungen und Berichte* 10 (1968) 128f. Also see S. A. Stephens' update of Pack's list in *P. Yale* II.101 (1985). A previous update (Dec. 1980) appeared in P. Mertens' appendix to R. Pintaudi's edition of B. Hausmann's dissertation (*Demosthenis fragmenta in papyris et membranis servata*, Leipzig 1921), Pap. Florentina IV and VIII, 1978 and 1981 (the appendix is in VIII p. 135-145).

² This dating of the Yale fragment and some of the parallels were kindly suggested by Professor William H. Willis whose assistance is gratefully acknowledged.

The scribe uses *scriptio plena* in all extant instances (lines 1 and 2). There is no visible punctuation (none is expected) nor are there diacritics—unless the dark spot over $\upsilon\pi\epsilon\rho$, line 1, is a remnant of a trema (but it is not clear that the smudge is ink). There are no spaces between words or word groups, and the word divisions printed below serve only for the convenience of the modern reader.

At the time of purchase the group of papyri to which this fragment belongs was said to come from Abutig, but there is no confirmatory evidence from the documentary items in the group. One is from Aphrodito, and there are several each from Oxyrhynchus, Tebtunis and the Fayum. It is safest to assume that the provenance of P. Ct.YBR inv. 1348 is unknown.³

The surviving portion of the text is from chapter 6 of *De Chersoneso*. The papyrus agrees with S (Parisinus 2934, often viewed as the *codex optimus*) in line 4, reading $\chi\rho\nu\omicron\nu$ instead of the vulgate's $\alpha\lambda\lambda\omicron\nu$ $\chi\rho\nu\omicron\nu$, so the papyrus, as far as it goes, has the short version of the text. The Berlin manuscript reported by Müller and Brashear, though inconsistent, likewise shows some inclination toward the short text. The new papyrus therefore adds slightly to the evidence for the antiquity (if not necessarily the accuracy) of the short version of the text represented by S.⁴

I have collated the text against Butcher's 1903 Oxford edition and have additionally consulted Dindorf's of 1846.

→ ειληφοϋς υπερ ων ψη
 φι[ρι]ματα υμετερα εγκ[α-
 λο]υντα κυρια ταυτι
 4 π]αντα δε τον χρονον[ν
 c]υνεχως τα [των αλλων

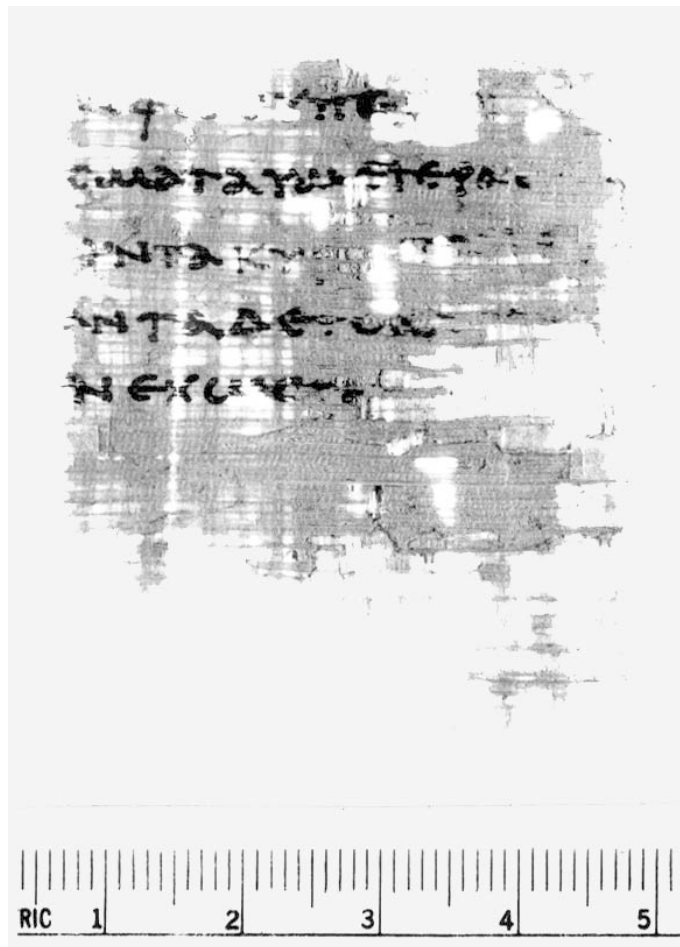
4: $\chi\rho\nu\omicron\nu$ S (Dindorf), $\alpha\lambda\lambda\omicron\nu$ $\chi\rho\nu\omicron\nu$ vulgo. Though the reading of the papyrus is very uncertain in this section, the traces seem to correspond with the version of S, and the spacing does not allow that $\alpha\lambda\lambda\omicron\nu$ was included.

Yale University

Robert Babcock

³ I am grateful to Stephen Emmel for information on the provenance of the items in this acquisition.

⁴ On the short and long versions of the text of Demosthenes' speeches, see H. Erbse, in Hunger, H. et al., *Geschichte der Textüberlieferung I* (Zurich 1961) 262-264 and the bibliography cited there; on the relative quality of S and the text appearing in papyri see H. Wankel, *Demosthenes, Rede über den Kranz*, Heidelberg 1976, I 65-70 and L. Koenen's brief remarks in *P. Rainer Cent.* 21 p. 260f. and footnotes 1-3 (with additional literature). In the present instance, it may appear questionable whether the inclusion of $\alpha\lambda\lambda\omicron\nu$ is due to the "long version" of the text or is simply erroneous, as the context and the continuation of the sentence seem to indicate: $\pi\acute{\alpha}\nu\tau\alpha$ $\delta\epsilon$ $\tau\acute{\omicron}\nu$ { $\alpha\lambda\lambda\omicron\nu$ } $\chi\rho\nu\omicron\nu$ $\sigma\upsilon\nu\epsilon\chi\acute{\omega}\varsigma$ $\tau\acute{\alpha}$ $\tau\acute{\omega}\nu$ $\alpha\lambda\lambda\omicron\nu$ $\text{'}\epsilon\lambda\lambda\eta\nu\omicron\nu$ ' $\epsilon\lambda\lambda\eta\nu\omicron\nu$ ' $\beta\alpha\rho\beta\acute{\alpha}\rho\omega\nu$ $\lambda\alpha\mu\beta\acute{\alpha}\nu\omega\nu$ ' $\kappa\alpha\iota$ $\epsilon\phi$ ' $\eta\mu\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ $\sigma\upsilon\kappa\kappa\epsilon\upsilon\alpha\zeta\acute{\omicron}\mu\epsilon\nu\omicron\varsigma$ ---. The papyrus offers the correct text (as does S).



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