

[fr. 1]. á¼•î½] á¼•î»îµí...îî-îá¼³ ï€ïCEï»îµí¹ ï,á½° ï,,îç)Éáç-ï, ï,ï...îî-î½î½îçîîï, ïfï...î¼îîî-îîçîî½]Éï,î± ï€îî-î,,îçîî½î,,]É[. ..î½]É îµá¼°ï, îîçîî...î»îµíî±.

In this exhortation Pliny succinctly describes the three avenues available to authors who wished to release their work for circulation and copying. Let me see your work completed with a title tag, let me hear that the volumes of my [Suetonius] Tranquillus are copied, read, and sold. Each of these methods of "releasing" a composition effectively "published" the work for general consumption. In Christian communities, at least in the first few centuries, it seems that the primary means by which the New Testament writings were disseminated was through private circulation and copying and public reading. Paul alludes to both of these avenues of distribution at the end of his letter to the Colossians. Though direct evidence for the public sale of New Testament writings does not appear until the fourth century see previous post , there are allusions to the possibility of scripture being sold as early as the second century. In one instance Trypho is recorded as saying; "Moreover, I am aware that your precepts in the so-called Gospel are so wonderful and so great, that I suspect no one can keep them; for I have carefully read them. How did Trypho obtain a copy of these Gospels? At first glance it seems the likely answer is that Justin loaned Trypho copies for him to read. But Trypho informed Justin of his reading of the Gospels in such a way that suggests Trypho obtain copies on his own accord. It is of course possible that Trypho acquired copies through private channels. The other possibility is that Trypho purchased copies through a Book Dealer. Another allusion to the sale of New Testament writings occurs in the writings of Celsus which are preserved in the work of Origen. Celsus was a Greek Philosopher opposed to Christianity and wrote an anti-Christian treatise entitled "The True Word" in the last half of the second century ca. It was years later before a solid Christian rebuttal came on the scene. In one place Origen mentioned that Celsus "makes numerous quotations from the Gospel according to Matthew" 1. In another Origen wrote; "But if this Celsus, who, in order to find matter of accusation against Jesus and the Christians, extracts from the Gospel even passages which are incorrectly interpreted, but passes over in silence the evidences of the divinity of Jesus, would listen to divine portents, let him read the Gospel, and see that even the centurion, and they who with him kept watch over Jesus, on seeing the earthquake, and the events that occurred, were greatly afraid, saying, "This man was the son of God. Again, where was Celsus able to acquire copies of these Christian writings? It is possible that he had direct contact with Christian communities in the second century and obtained copies through private channels. Another likely possibility is that Celsus gathered copies of the New Testament writings by purchasing them from a Book Seller. Either through private channels or through commercial Book Sellers, it is apparent that by the middle of the second century and most likely much earlier the New Testament writings were distributed to such a degree that non Christians could obtain copies and engage with the Christian faith. Iddeng, "Publica Aut Peri!

Chapter 2 : DGE: Lista I: Habro - Hypsicrates

Take for example P. Lond. Lit. (ca. CE), a copy of Hyperides, In Philippidem. It has a steady stream of letters uninterrupted by spaces or any type of punctuation. P. Lond. Lit.

It was represented, however and that by one whose judgement I was bound to respect, that, although the work might gain in absolute accuracy by such a delay, yet its usefulness to students would be greater if it were published now, as enabling them to assimilate the new material for themselves. Consequently it is without any idea of having reached finality, but rather as an assistance to investigation, that this book is now offered to the consideration of students of palaeography. It is, in fact, an essay in the strict sense of the term "an attempt to formularize and classify the results of a number of discoveries, most of which have occurred quite recently. Hence, it will be understood, the conclusions stated in it are in many instances only the impressions of a single student of the subject, and do not as is the case with treatises on the palaeography of vellum manuscripts express the consensus of opinions of many experts and many ages. The whole subject is new; fresh materials are coming to light year by year, and much of that which is already extant has not been published in such a form as to make it available for students at a distance from the originals. Hence, although the wealth of the British Museum in papyri and especially in literary papyri gives a considerable advantage to a student whose work lies in that sphere, it is possible that the experts of Berlin and Vienna may sometimes have been led by their experience among the yet un-photographed documents in those collections to conclusions different from those which are expressed in the following pages. Still, the amount of accessible material is now so great, and spread over such wide periods of time, that inductions may be drawn from it with a fair amount of certainty; and with regard to the literary papyri, which form by far the most important branch of the subject, fortune has hitherto brought nearly every manuscript of the first importance to the British Museum; so that it seems justifiable to try to state some general results and principles to which a study of these materials seems to lead us, in the hope that the development of this branch of palaeographical science may thereby be facilitated. In conclusion I have to thank the Delegates of the University Press for undertaking the publication of this volume, and especially Prof. Bywater for his supervision of it while passing through the press; and I wish also gratefully to acknowledge the assistance of Sir E. The Range of the Subject. Papyrus as Writing Material. Non-literary Papyri 34 IV. Literary Papyri of the Ptolemaic Period. Literary Papyri of the Roman Period. The Transition to Vellum Appendix I. Alphabets of Literary Papyri. Catalogue of Literary Papyri. Register of poll-tax, a. Lease, 6th century Brit. Plato, Phaedo, 3rd century B. Hyperides In Athenogenem, and century b. Bacchylides, 1st century b. Herodas, 1st-2nd century Brit. Homer, Iliad II, 2nd century Bodl. Greek palaeography practically began with the fifth century of our era, and dealt almost wholly with writing upon vellum and paper. Even the two great codices which now stand at the head of the list of Greek vellum MSS. The discovery of a long roll, containing three of the lost orations of Hyperides, besides being nearly the first example of a literary MS. Some considerable portions of Homer were also added to the stock of available material at about the same time. But the progress of discovery was slow at first, and these earlier successes were not followed for several years by much that was important either in quantity or in quality. It is only within the last twenty years that the stream has begun to flow with much fullness; and only within the last seven years, or less, has it become possible to give anything like a continuous record of the character and development of Greek writing during the period when papyrus was the material mainly in use for its reception. The recent discoveries of papyri have, in fact, added a province of nearly a thousand years to the domain of the palaeographer, beginning about three hundred years before Christ, and coming down to a limit which is best fixed by the Arab conquest of Egypt in a. It is only during the last three hundred years of this period that it overlaps the sphere occupied by vellum MSS. For six hundred years the papyri held the field alone, and only now are we beginning to be able to realize their character and understand the history of their development. That history has never yet been written with any fullness of detail; even the outlines of it have hardly been laid down. The great Hyperides MS. His treatment of the subject is, consequently, now out of date; and no palaeographical treatise on the same scale has been written to take its place. The only work in which

the new material has been dealt with is Sir E. Moreover, even since the date of that book the mass of available material has been largely increased, and some serious gaps in our knowledge have been filled up. Under these circumstances, an attempt to set the material in order, and to formulate, even if it be but provisionally, the laws which regulated the development of Greek writing upon papyrus, seems to be justifiable. Though our knowledge is certainly destined to increase, and that soon, it may be useful to mark the limits which have hitherto been gained, and thereby to pave the way for future progress. The first discovery of Greek papyri in modern days was the one made at Herculaneum in 1763. The excavations at Herculaneum, however, brought to light a mass of charred papyrus rolls, to which must be assigned the honour of inaugurating the new era, though it was forty years before these began to be made. A still more brief survey of the subject is given by Prof. Wattenbach's *Anleitung zur griechischen Paläographie* attempts little more than a bibliography of the subject. Even then their publication proceeded very slowly, especially during the troubled times of the next thirty years; the Naples volumes were not very easily accessible to scholars in general; and the charred condition of the rolls detracted greatly from their value. They were offered, by the natives who found them, to a dealer, who bought one out of curiosity, but refused the rest; whereupon they were burnt by the natives for the sake of the smell which they gave forth. It contains nothing but a list of peasants employed in forced labour on the embankments regulating the Nile floods, and is of little importance save as the forerunner of much more valuable discoveries. For some time, however, discoveries came but slowly, and the publications of the next five-and-thirty years are few and unimportant. At last, about 1825, a new start was made. A large group of papyri was found again, it is said, in an earthen pot on the site of the Serapeum at Memphis; and these, which are now divided between the museums of Paris, London, Leyden, Rome, and Dresden, form the foundation of our knowledge of the palaeography of the second century B. Simultaneously papyri began to be found at Gizeh, in a buried earthenware pot; but since the surviving document relates to the local affairs of the village of Ptokmaidis Hormus, in the Fayyum, it is much more likely to have been found in that neighbourhood. The statements of native discoverers as to the provenance of papyri are not valuable as evidence. Two years later came the publication of the Turin papyri by Amadeo Peyron; while in those of the British Museum were edited by Forshall, and in those of Leyden by Leemans. These three volumes contained nothing but non-literary documents; but in the years just before and after the middle of the century several important literary papyri came to light. Harris obtained two portions of a MS. With these discoveries the first age of papyrus-revelation may be said to have ended. A pause followed for twenty years. In an enormous mass of papyri, mainly non-literary, was unearthed about the site of 1846. Commonly referred to as the Bankes Homer; now Pap. The former being the earlier to be made known is the MS. Since that date, though papyri have also come from Eshmunen Hermopolis, the neighbourhood of Thebes, and elsewhere, the mounds of the Fayyum have been the most prolific source of papyri, nearly all, however, up to the present, having been of a non-literary character. About another very large find was made in the same district, principally, it would appear, from the site of a village called Socnopaei Nesos; and this time the lion's share fell to Berlin, although the British Museum secured a good representative selection, and others went to Vienna and Geneva. This second great find differed from the first in containing far more perfect documents, and in belonging mainly to the Roman period, from the beginning of the first to the middle of the third century after Christ. Meanwhile the range of our knowledge had been extended backwards by Mr. Flinders Petrie's discovery in 1891 of a number of mummy-coffins, the cartonnages of which were composed of fragments of papyri written in the third century P. About the same time the British Museum acquired a most remarkable series of literary papyri, including the lost *W6rjvaioiv YloXirtia* of Aristotle, the *Mimes* of Herodas, part of another oration of Hyperides, and a long medical treatise, to say nothing of MSS. To these the Louvre added in the greater part of Hyperides' masterpiece, the *Oration against Athenogenes*. Grenfell and Hogarth in the years 1895-1896 have provided ample material for the palaeography of the latter half of the second century B. The winter of 1897, however, threw into the shade all previous discoveries, with the possible exception of those of 1846. The British Museum acquired a papyrus containing considerable portions of the odes of Bacchylides; M. Nicole, of Geneva, secured some fragments, small but interesting, of a comedy by Menander; while Messrs. Grenfell and Hunt, excavating at Behnesa Oxyrhynchus on behalf of the Egypt Exploration Fund, unearthed

masses of papyri which rival in quantity, and far surpass in quality, even the great finds of Arsinoe and Socnopaei Nesus. The thousands of papyri discovered on this occasion include, along with masses of fragments, large numbers of nonliterary rolls in excellent condition ; and, more valuable but more tantalizing, scores of fragments of literary works, known and unknown. The full list of these discoveries has not yet been made public, but it includes the now famous Logia of our Lord, and fragments of St. Matthew, Sappho probably , Thucydides, Sophocles, Plato, and other authors, besides the inevitable Homer. It may safely be predicted that the harvest of that season will not be surpassed for many a year to come. The general result, from the palaeographical point of Chronoview, of this series of discoveries, and especially of those [istribuo of the last six years, is that we now have an almost un- tion of the interrupted series of dated documents from B. The third and second centuries B. From the beginning of the Christian era the supply begins to grow plentiful again, and from about the middle of the first century until the second quarter of the third century dated papyri exist in such numbers that hardly a year is without many of them. The last half of the third century is somewhat thinly represented ; but the age of Diocletian a turningpoint in the history of palaeography is covered by some recent acquisitions of Mr. Grenfell s now in the British Museum , and the middle of the fourth century is fully known from the papyri of Abinnaeus at London and Geneva, to which reference has been made above. A few documents dated about the year have lately come to light, but the fifth century is now the darkest period in the palaeography of papyri. The sixth century and the first half of the seventh, on the other hand, have yielded a huge harvest; but the proportion of precisely dated documents is small, and the accurate apportionment of the various types of hands cannot be made with absolute certainty. With the Arab conquest of Egypt the practice of Greek writing on papyrus received its death-blow, and during the latter half of the seventh century it slowly flickered out. No dated document of the eighth century is in existence, except two tiny receipts in Arabic and Greek, though one long papyrus is assigned with apparently good reason to this period. Inferences The end of the papyrus period is, therefore, fixed and use of known ; but with the beginning it is different. There are, however, certain broad generalizations and inferences which have a bearing even upon these distant periods. In the first place it is clear that, at the point where our knowledge now begins, writing was a well established art, practised not only by literary men and professional scribes, but by soldiers, farmers, and working men and women of all sorts. It was used for the daily affairs of life, to all appearance, not less than it was in England a century ago. It could be written with ease and elegance ; it could also be written with a speed and fluency, which, if they sometimes offer serious difficulties to the decipherer, prove at least that the writer handled a ready pen. From this it is clear that it was no newly acquired art, but had already a long history behind it; how long, we have at present no sufficient evidence to say, but there is no sort of reason to be chary of generations. Further, it is obvious that the writing on papyrus bears no recognizable relation to contemporary inscriptions upon stone ; and therefore care is necessary in using epigraphic evidence to determine the style of writing in the preceding centuries. The characters used in inscriptions may resemble the formal writing or printing of the same age ; but they have no more bearing on the running hands in common use than modern tombstones have on the handwriting of to-day. Men may have carved formally and with difficulty upon stone ; it does not follow that they did not write upon papyrus with ease and fluency. So far we have made no formal distinction between Distincliterary and non-literary papyri ; yet the distinction is tion between fundamental for the study of papyrus-palaeography. It literary is a distinction that runs through the whole period of nterararv which we are speaking. The difference is, in many cases, as marked as that between writing and print at the present day: A parallel may be found in the distinction between the book -hands and the charter-hands of the Middle Ages. The charters of the twelfth century may bear some likeness, recognizable by the trained eye, to the books of the same period ; but from the thirteenth to the fifteenth centuries the relationship is practically indistinguishable, and a person who can date a charter of Edward III or Henry VII with certainty may be quite at sea with a chronicle or Bible of the same age. So with papyri, an acquaintance with the succession of non-literary hands only goes a little way towards enabling one to fix the date of a literary MS. And there is this further complication to be borne in mind, that whereas the charter-hand of the Middle Ages is the hand of a trained scribe just as much as the book-hand, the non-literary hand of the papyri includes the writings of private individuals, often very

imperfectly acquainted with the use of the pen, as well as those of official clerks.

Chapter 3 : CalamÃ©o - The Palaeography of Greek Papyri

A bird-shaped coronis marks the end of a section of text in calendrierdelascience.com Hyperides, In Philippidem. (Image taken from Classical texts from papyri in the British Museum; including the newly discovered poems of Herodas (), page).

From that day to this the poem has found few admirers. I begin, then, with the primary evidence, the papyrus itself. According to its first editor, Hunt, a further 13 cm. It is plain that what remains is from the end of a roll. The text is written in an eminently legible and indeed beautiful hand which is to be dated c. Some marks of accentuation, punctuation, diaeresis and prosody seem to have been added by the original hand; this is one of the earliest papyri to carry such marks. In addition to the main text the papyrus carries three separate series of offsets, the result either of the accidental laying of another sheet of writing face-down upon the first before its ink was dry, or of the rolling of papyri face to face in circumstances in which they then became wet and exchanged their ink. These traces are visible to the naked eye in the upper margin. With the aid of infra-red photography as on Pl. V they may also be detected in the vacant space below the short column iii and in the lower margin. The offsets in the lower margin appear to have been made by writing of much the same date as the main text. These strips, which may be discerned in the photograph by their lighter tone, were added after the arrival of the earliest offsets, which they overlie in the margin below column iii. Apparently after the scholiast had done his work, the whole surface was treated with cedrium, oil of cedar, a s an insecticide and preservative. The application of cedrium and the careful strengthening of the margins show that the roll was now an object of value. I reading very uncertain: If our poem is a fair example, the dialec t was no more than skin-deep. Hunt 24 hoy[corruptum iud. Hunt 29 qhwee [Aap6avia]v Hunt: Hunt 33 paiv]a[i] Hunt: Hunt 46 punctum del. Nuper Reperta Bonn, ; cf. We have here one of the earliest surviving instances of triadic structure. In the Geryoneis, at least, the stanzas are long: The surviving fragments themselves are distributed over at least fourteen columns of thirty lines. The last line of an epode is numbered N, ; with it then ends the fiftieth triad. The unit of repetition is a triad of 10 The technique of ab ab ab ab c c I t is conceivable that this scheme is to be read as a triad, at the beginning four lines But there is no necessity, not even In fact, Stesichorus seems to be the This is suggested by the Suda, S. In the poem before us the practice is quite different. Diaeresis and caesura help to articulate the stanza. In every case where the beginning of the first line is sufficiently preserved, there is diaeresis after the first metron; this is balanced by an equally invariable caesura before the last two syllables of the clausula of the fourth line. In addition, there is usually diaeresis after the second metron of the second line, but never after its first metron. In the poem to Polycrates the rhythm is likewise predominantly The whole sequence corresponds to epode of the Geryoneis, The substi- Published accounts offer a scheme Such a scheme would be valid if our author followed the The use of the same metre by definition gives a general res- Instead, strophes This is particularly clear at the begin- It is not clear whether the first three lines of the epode are dactylic or anapaestic, enoplia or paroemiacs. Elision at the end of the line, held inadmissible by Maas, is apparently allowed between the first and second line of the antistrophe, and presumably of the strophe also. The only observable example of an anceps, except at the end of the system, is at the end of the third line of an epode line 7, and then it occurs once only. Otherwise all lines either end with a syllable of the correct length, or have the length of their final syllable corrected by contact with the beginning of the succeeding line. In the papyrus every epode has a stop written at the end of its last line. To avoid elision at the end of the line. Wochenschr., ; cf. What remains is compatible with q or w. In epic, not Helen but her husband Mene- l a u s is avebs. At the end the placing here of P. Frankel, Dichtung und Philosophie des friihen Griechentunis, Am. For Homer, Agamemnon w a s the son of Atreus e. Hermann [Hes iod fr. He may e v e n al lude t o the controversy. Menander, Samia f. Aust in f. Korte ; similarly L y s i a s xiii For, as Professor Handley s u g g e s t s to me, the Ibycus, then, affirms that Agamemnon T h e real difficul t ies begin in t h i s t rophe. Metrically we require two short sy l lab les - though some have sought to admit an except ion here, by analogy with Aeol ic and Pindaric pract ice. That is, there was at l e a s t one word too many here. To complete the s e n s e in regular metre, It follows that 8vaT6s

is corrupt here. Words in -wpos are unfruitful: Before the gap, which held about seven letters, the editors print WFs. It is sharply curved, concave on the right. Where did they come? Iliad ix This is the normal Homeric The phrase ends with The remainder of the epode, whose sense must be complete by the time we reach the next 33 35 punctuation at the end of Line 35, describes the two greatest warriors of the Achaean host. A verb is required, of about five letters beginning with a consonant: For the end of the line, only one possible word suits the martial 36 ff. The first strophe of the last triad has almost entirely disappeared, together with the beginning of the antistrophe. When the text resumes, we find that the subject is a comparison of the beauty of warriors before Troy. The argument may be summarized briefly here. I have some misgivings about this supplement. A second objection is that this use of the definite article is not found elsewhere in the poem; however, it can be paralleled in Ibycus, fr. Finally, the supplement gives Zeuxippus no city and no father. Its position, not centred under the last column but extending under the ends of lines 21, 23 and 24, shows that it is in fact a marginal note attached to column ii, beginning opposite line 37. In the last epode the subject was martial prowess. The missing strophe therefore contained the transition, and perhaps at least one The son of Hylis I have He is Zeuxippus, a King of Sicyon. Two pieces of evidence have become available The first consists of some new readings of the When the It should follow that the poem itself here contained a genealogical reference, Moreover, there are clues to the Aiyahka is plain at the beginning of line 4, TOG Ku a u i n n o u equally The second piece of new evidence is provided by the inclusion of fr. Cyanippus is, like Zeuxippus, one of the obscurer figures of Greek mythology. Pausanias, however, has a different version of the genealogy, ii Cyanippus was the son of Aegialeus, and therefore the grandson of Adrastus. Youthful as he must have been, he would be a suitable candidate for inclusion in the list of beauties, with Zeuxippus and Troilus. For the sense, we require the transition from warlike The sense of lines may be reconstructed, exempli gratia, as follows cf. Editors have accepted the alteration. Professor Page says Aegyptus xxxi, "cannot be justified in theory or practice". It is likely that this is the correct form in Ibycus also. Tpo i hov here to TOV. As Mr David Campbell has pointed out Greek Lyric Poetry London, the meaning is that Zeuxippus and Troilus were indistinguishable for beauty, as gold and brass are indistinguishable to the eye. But is it in fact a correction, and not a conjecture? The word otherwise occurs once only, in Soph. More- 41 I now see that this is unnecessary. ES Aavaoi Editors As we shall see, it makes 13 1 Though the contents of the roll certainly ended here, there is no subscriptio to give the name of the author or the number of the book. Philippidem ends with a coronis only. Ptolemaic scribes were perhaps more casual in this For instance the British Museum papyrus of Hyperides In 46 Three more general questions remain to be discussed. First, who wrote the poem? Secondly, what is it really about? Thirdly, for what occasion was it composed? At this point I follow Sir Haurice Bowra and Professor Page in arguing that in the Hellenistic period the verses must have been ascribed to a famous poet, one whose name we are likely to know, because they would otherwise have been unlikely to survive so long. They form a choral composition in Only two Attempts have been made to show that the language and But Three main arguments may be advanced in favour of attribution to Stesichorus. The first two arguments are not exclusive, however, nor the citation decisive. Finally, the rare It is curious that a number of rare words in It follows that the citation - The case for Ibycus is stronger. First, the possibility of confusion in antiquity indicates Hence any general argument that the works of Ibycus and Stesichorus were externally similar. Finally, there is evidence that Ibycus visited Samos and the court of Polycrates. For the suggestions of lines 36 ff. Stesichorus had no such reputation. Ibycus is known to have expressed, or even invented, unorthodox views about Sicyon. Now we find that the author of our fragment similarly proclaims an unorthodox view about Sicyon: The Iliad, by contrast, had catalogued Sicyon among the domi- This third Sicyonian eccentricity, so implausible as a coincidence, Interpretation We come now to consider the purport of this poem.

Chapter 4 : Griechische Autoren h5

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Save Hypereides Hypereides or Hyperides Greek: He was associated with Lycurgus and Demosthenes in exposing pro-Macedonian sympathies. He is known for prosecuting Philippides for his pro-Macedonian measures and his decree in honoring Alexander the Great. In BCE he prosecuted Autocles for treason. Although Hypereides supported Demosthenes in the struggle against Philip II of Macedon ; that support was withdrawn after the Harpalus affair. Downfall After the death of Alexander the Great , Hypereides was one of the chief promoters of war against Macedonian rule. After the decisive defeat at Crannon BCE in which Athens and her allies lost their independence, Hypereides and the other orators were captured by Archias of Thurii and condemned to death by the Athenian supporters of Macedon. Hypereides fled to Aegina only to be captured at the temple of Poseidon. After being put to death, his body according to others was taken to Cleonae and shown to the Macedonian general Antipater before being returned to Athens for burial. Personality and oratorical style Hypereides was an ardent pursuer of "the beautiful," which in his time generally meant pleasure and luxury. His temper was easy-going and humorous. Though in his development of the periodic sentence he followed Isocrates , the essential tendencies of his style are those of Lysias. His diction was plain, though he occasionally indulged in long compound words probably borrowed from Middle Comedy. His composition was simple. He was especially distinguished for subtlety of expression, grace and wit. In around B. In the second part of the papyrus , he attacks Philippides and his associates and states: Each one of them was a traitor, one in Thebes , another in Tangara , another in Eleutheræ , doing everything in the service of the Macedonians. Hypereides detested Philippides pro-Macedonian sympathies. Hypereides exposed Philippides who was known as saying in the Assembly: We must honor Alexander for all those that died at his hand. It is said that a manuscript of most of the speeches survived as late as the 15th century in the library of Matthias Corvinus , king of Hungary , but was later destroyed after the capture of Buda by the Turks in the 16th century. Only a few fragments were known until relatively recent times. In , large fragments of his speeches, Against Demosthenes and For Lycophron incidentally interesting for clarifying the order of marriage processions and other details of Athenian life, and the Athenian government of Lemnos and the whole of For Euxenippus c. In a considerable portion of a logos epitaphios, a Funeral Oration over Leosthenes and his comrades who had fallen in the Lamian war was discovered. Currently this is the best surviving example of epideictic oratory. Towards the end of the nineteenth century further discoveries were made including the conclusion of the speech Against Philippides dealing with an indictment for the proposal of unconstitutional measure, arising out of the disputes of the Macedonian and anti-Macedonian parties at Athens , and of the whole of Against Athenogenes a perfumer accused of fraud in the sale of his business. New discoveries In Natalie Tchernetska of Trinity College, Cambridge discovered fragments of two speeches of Hypereides, which had been considered lost, in the Archimedes Palimpsest. These were from the Against Timandros and Against Diondas. These were interpreted, transcribed and translated by the working group. The new Hypereides revelations include two previously unknown speeches, effectively increasing the quantity of material known by this author by 20 percent. Also missing is the speech in which he defended the illustrious courtesan Phryne said to have been his mistress on a capital charge:

Chapter 5 : Hypereides | Revolv

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Papyrus can also refer to a document written on sheets of papyrus joined together side by side and rolled up into a scroll, the plural for such documents is papyri. Papyrus is first known to have been used in ancient Egypt. It was also used throughout the Mediterranean region and in Kingdom of Kush, the Ancient Egyptians used papyrus as a writing material, as well as employing it commonly in the construction of other artifacts such as reed boats, mats, rope, sandals, and baskets. Papyrus was first manufactured in Egypt as far back as the fourth millennium BCE, the earliest archaeological evidence of papyrus was excavated in and at Wadi al-Jarf, an ancient Egyptian harbor located on the Red Sea coast. The papyrus rolls describe the last years of building the Great Pyramid of Giza, in the first centuries BCE and CE, papyrus scrolls gained a rival as a writing surface in the form of parchment, which was prepared from animal skins. Codices were an improvement on the scroll, as the papyrus was not pliable enough to fold without cracking. Papyrus had the advantage of being cheap and easy to produce. Unless the papyrus was of quality, the writing surface was irregular. Its last appearance in the Merovingian chancery is with a document of , the latest certain dates for the use of papyrus are for a papal decree, under Pope Victor II, and for an Arabic document. Its use in Egypt continued until it was replaced by more inexpensive paper introduced by Arabs who originally learned of it from the Chinese, by the 12th century, parchment and paper were in use in the Byzantine Empire, but papyrus was still an option. Papyrus was made in several qualities and prices, Pliny the Elder and Isidore of Seville described six variations of papyrus which were sold in the Roman market of the day. These were graded by quality based on how fine, firm, white, grades ranged from the superfine Augustan, which was produced in sheets of 13 digits wide, to the least expensive and most coarse, measuring six digits wide. Materials deemed unusable for writing or less than six digits were considered commercial quality and were pasted edge to edge to be used only for wrapping, until the middle of the 19th century, only some isolated documents written on papyrus were known. They did not contain literary works, the first modern discovery of papyri rolls was made at Herculaneum in . Until then, the papyri known had been a few surviving from medieval times. Sappho – Sappho was an archaic Greek poet from the island of Lesbos. Sappho's poetry was lyric poetry, and she is best known for her poems about love, most of Sappho's poetry is now lost, and survives only in fragmentary form. As well as poetry, three epigrams attributed to Sappho are preserved, but these are in fact Hellenistic imitations. Little is known of Sappho's life and she was from a wealthy family from Lesbos, though the names of both of her parents are uncertain. Ancient sources say that she had three brothers, the names of two of them are mentioned in the Brothers Poem discovered in and she was exiled to Sicily around BC, and may have continued to work until around . Sappho's poetry was well-known and greatly admired through much of antiquity, today, Sappho's poetry is still considered extraordinary, and her works have continued to influence other writers up until the modern day. Beyond her poetry, she is known as a symbol of love. There are three sources of information about Sappho's life, her own poetry, other ancient sources. The only contemporary source for Sappho's life is her own poetry, despite this, though they are a valuable source on the reception of Sappho in antiquity, it is difficult to assess how accurate a picture they paint of Sappho's life. The testimonia are almost entirely derived from Sappho's poetry, and the inferences made by ancient scholars, Sappho was from Mytilene on the island of Lesbos, and was probably born around BC. The Suda gives eight possible names, suggesting that she was not explicitly named in any of Sappho's poetry, in Ovid's *Heroides*, Sappho's father died when she was seven, Campbell suggests that this may have been based on a now-lost poem of Sappho. Sappho was said to have three brothers, Erigyius, Larichus, and Charaxus, according to Athenaeus, Sappho often praised Larichus for pouring wine in the town hall of Mytilene, an office held by boys of the best families. This indication that Sappho was born into a family is consistent with the sometimes rarefied environments that her verses record. One ancient tradition tells of a relation between Charaxus and the Egyptian courtesan Rhodopis, Herodotus, the oldest source of the story, reports that Charaxus ransomed Rhodopis for a large sum and that Sappho wrote a poem rebuking him for this. Alcaeus of Mytilene – Alcaeus of Mytilene was a lyric poet from the Greek

island of Lesbos who is credited with inventing the Alcaic stanza. He was included in the canonical list of nine lyric poets by the scholars of Hellenistic Alexandria and he was an older contemporary and an alleged lover of Sappho, with whom he may have exchanged poems. He was born into the governing class of Mytilene, the main city of Lesbos. The broad outlines of the life are well known. Alcaeus and his brothers were passionately involved in the struggle. Sometime before BC, Mytilene fought Athens for control of Sigeion and it is thought that Alcaeus travelled widely during his years in exile, including at least one visit to Egypt. Alexandrian scholars numbered him in their canonic nine, among these, Pindar was held by many ancient critics to be pre-eminent, but some gave precedence to Alcaeus instead. Even the private reflections of Alcaeus, ostensibly sung at dinner parties, critics often seek to understand Alcaeus in comparison with Sappho, The Roman poet, Horace, also compared the two, describing Alcaeus as more full-throatedly singing "see Horaces tribute below. The works of Alcaeus are conventionally grouped according to five genres, commenting on Alcaeus as a political poet, the scholar Dionysius of Halicarnassus once observed that. Drinking songs, According to the grammarian Athenaeus, Alcaeus made every occasion an excuse for drinking, the latter poem in fact paraphrases verses from Hesiod, re-casting them in Asclepiad meter and Aeolian dialect. Hymns, Alcaeus sang about the gods in the spirit of the Homeric hymns, to entertain his companions rather than to glorify the gods, there are for example fragments in Sapphic meter praising the Dioscuri, Hermes and the river Hebrus. According to Porphyry, the hymn to Hermes was imitated by Horace in one of his own sapphic odes, love songs, Almost all Alcaeus amorous verses, mentioned with disapproval by Quintilian above, have vanished without trace. There is a reference to his love poetry in a passage by Cicero. Horace, who wrote in imitation of Alcaeus, sketches in verse one of the Lesbian poets favourite subjects " Lycus of the black hair. It is possible that Alcaeus wrote amorously about Sappho, as indicated in an earlier quote, miscellaneous, Alcaeus wrote on such a wide variety of subjects and themes that contradictions in his character emerge. Like many of his poems, it begins with a verb, Alcaeus rarely used metaphor or simile and yet he had a fondness for the allegory of the storm-tossed ship of state 4. Hypereides " Hypereides or Hyperides was an Athenian logographer. He was one of the ten Attic orators included in the Alexandrian Canon compiled by Aristophanes of Byzantium, little is known about his early life except that he was the son of Glaucippus, of the deme of Collytus and that he studied logography under Isocrates. In BCE he prosecuted Autocles for treason, during the Social War he accused Aristophon, then one of the most influential men at Athens, of malpractices, and impeached Philocrates for high treason. Although Hypereides supported Demosthenes in the struggle against Philip II of Macedon, after Demosthenes exile Hypereides became the head of the patriotic party. After the death of Alexander the Great, Hypereides was one of the promoters of war against Macedonian rule. His speeches are believed to have led to the outbreak of the Lamian War in which Athens, Aetolia, and Thessaly revolted against Macedonian rule. After the decisive defeat at Crannon in which Athens and her allies lost their independence, Hypereides, Hypereides fled to Aegina only to be captured at the temple of Poseidon. After being put to death, his body was taken to Cleonae, Hypereides was an ardent pursuer of the beautiful, which in his time generally meant pleasure and luxury. His temper was easy-going and humorous, though in his development of the periodic sentence he followed Isocrates, the essential tendencies of his style are those of Lysias. His diction was plain, though he indulged in long compound words probably borrowed from Middle Comedy. He was especially distinguished for subtlety of expression, grace and wit, seventy-seven speeches have been attributed to Hypereides, of which twenty-five were regarded as spurious by his contemporaries. Only a few fragments were known until recent times. In large fragments of his speeches, Against Demosthenes and For Lycophron, in a considerable portion of a logos epitaphios, a Funeral Oration over Leosthenes and his comrades who had fallen in the Lamian war was discovered. Currently this is the best surviving example of epideictic oratory, towards the end of the nineteenth century further discoveries were made including the conclusion of the speech Against Philippides, and of the whole of Against Athenogenes. In Natalie Tchernetska of Trinity College, Cambridge discovered fragments of two speeches of Hypereides, which had been considered lost, in the Archimedes Palimpsest and these were from the Against Timandros and Against Diondas. These were interpreted, transcribed and translated by the working group, the new Hypereides revelations include two previously unknown speeches, effectively increasing the quantity of

material known by this author by 20 percent. Among the speeches not yet recovered is the Deliacus in which the presidency of the Delian temple claimed by both Athens and Cos, which was adjudged by the Amphictyonic League to Athens 5. It is often divided into the Archaic period, Classical period. It is antedated in the second millennium BC by Mycenaean Greek, the language of the Hellenistic phase is known as Koine. Koine is regarded as a historical stage of its own, although in its earliest form it closely resembled Attic Greek. Prior to the Koine period, Greek of the classic and earlier periods included several regional dialects, Ancient Greek was the language of Homer and of fifth-century Athenian historians, playwrights, and philosophers. It has contributed many words to English vocabulary and has been a subject of study in educational institutions of the Western world since the Renaissance. This article primarily contains information about the Epic and Classical phases of the language, Ancient Greek was a pluricentric language, divided into many dialects. The main dialect groups are Attic and Ionic, Aeolic, Arcadocypriot, some dialects are found in standardized literary forms used in literature, while others are attested only in inscriptions. There are also several historical forms, homeric Greek is a literary form of Archaic Greek used in the epic poems, the Iliad and Odyssey, and in later poems by other authors. Homeric Greek had significant differences in grammar and pronunciation from Classical Attic, the origins, early form and development of the Hellenic language family are not well understood because of a lack of contemporaneous evidence. Several theories exist about what Hellenic dialect groups may have existed between the divergence of early Greek-like speech from the common Proto-Indo-European language and the Classical period and they have the same general outline, but differ in some of the detail. The invasion would not be Dorian unless the invaders had some relationship to the historical Dorians. The invasion is known to have displaced population to the later Attic-Ionic regions, the Greeks of this period believed there were three major divisions of all Greek people—Dorians, Aeolians, and Ionians, each with their own defining and distinctive dialects. Boeotian had come under a strong Northwest Greek influence, and can in some respects be considered a transitional dialect, Thessalian likewise had come under Northwest Greek influence, though to a lesser degree. Most of the dialect sub-groups listed above had further subdivisions, generally equivalent to a city-state and its surrounding territory, Doric notably had several intermediate divisions as well, into Island Doric, Southern Peloponnesus Doric, and Northern Peloponnesus Doric. The Lesbian dialect was Aeolic Greek and this dialect slowly replaced most of the older dialects, although Doric dialect has survived in the Tsakonian language, which is spoken in the region of modern Sparta. Doric has also passed down its aorist terminations into most verbs of Demotic Greek, by about the 6th century AD, the Koine had slowly metamorphosized into Medieval Greek 6. Mating plug — A mating plug, also known as a copulation plug, sperm plug, vaginal plug, sement or sphragis, is gelatinous secretion used in the mating of some species. It is deposited by a male into a female genital tract, such as the vagina, while females can expel the plugs, the males sperm still gets a time advantage in getting to the egg, which is often the deciding factor in fertilization. The mating plug plays an important role in competition and may serve as an alternative. In some species, such a passive mate-guarding strategy may reduce selection on large male size, such a strategy may be advantageous because it would allow a male to increase reproductive success by spending more time pursuing new female mates rather than active mate guarding. The mating plug of the *Bombus terrestris* was chemically analyzed and found to consist of acid, linoleic acid, oleic acid, stearic acid. It was found that the acids were sufficient by themselves to create the plug, researchers hypothesize that cyclopropylproline reduces female receptivity to further breeding. Mating plugs are used by many species, including primates, kangaroos, bees, rats, reptiles, squirrels, scorpions, mice. Use of a plug as a strategy for reproductive success can also be seen in a few taxa of Lepidoptera. For example, male variable checkerspot butterflies pass a mating plug into the opening of females in order to prevent the females from remating. The *Heliconius charithonia* butterfly uses a plug in the form of a spermatophore that provides predatory defense chemicals. It also acts as an aphrodisiac that prevents other males from mating with the female, most species of stingless bees, like *Plebeia remota*, are only mated once, and thus make use of mating plugs to store all the sperm they collect for future use. Male-male matings have been observed in species of acanthocephalan worms, upon completion of the act, the penetrating partner will seal off the recipients genital region with a mating plug. Once sealed, the cavity becomes impervious to further infiltration 7. Herodas — Herodas, or

Herondas, was a Greek poet and the author of short humorous dramatic scenes in verse, probably written in Alexandria during the 3rd century BCE. Apart from the merit of these pieces, they are interesting in the history of Greek literature as being a new species. They are called Mimiambi, or mimes, mimes were the Dorian product of South Italy and Sicily, and the most famous of them " were the work of Sophron. These were scenes in life, written in the language of the people, vigorous with sexual proverbs such as we get in other reflections of that region " in Petronius. Two of the best known and the most vital among the Idylls of Theocritus, the 2nd and the 15th, we know to have been derived from mimes of Sophron. What Theocritus is doing there, Herondas, his contemporary, is doing in another manner " casting old material into novel form, upon a small scale. That, however, hardly goes beyond the choice and form of words, Herondas did not write his mimiambics in the contemporary Greek koine of his period. Rather, he affected a quaint style that imitated the Greek spoken in the 6th century BC, but the grumbling metre and quaint language suit the tone of common life that Herondas aims at realizing, for, as Theocritus may be called idealist, Herondas is an unflinching realist.

Chapter 6 : IBYCUS: TO POLYCRATES - [PDF Document]

Book digitized by Google from the library of Harvard University and uploaded to the Internet Archive by user tpb. HerodasHyperides (?) In PhilippidemDemosthenes, Ep. IllIsocrates De paceHo.

Academicorum Philosophorum Index Herculaneensis Acad. Acta Iohannis Baptistae A. Acestodorus historicus En Ister Acestorides historicus Jacoby, F. Achilles Tatius astronomus Ach. Acta Xanthippae et Polyxenae A. Achilles Tatius scriptor eroticus Ach. Acilius historicus Jacoby, F. Acro medicus Wellmann, M. Adamantius scriptor ecclesiasticus Adam. Van Sande Bakhuyzen, W. Pseudo Acro scholiasta Keller, O. Acta Apostolorum Apocrypha Act. SA , Aelius Dionysius grammaticus Ael. Aelius Dios historicus Ael. Aeneas tacticus Aen Tact. Aeneas Gazaos rhetor Aen. Aenesidamos historicus Jacoby, F. Aenesidamos Cnossios philosophus Por sus fuentes. Aethiopsis poema epicum Aeth. Aesara uel Aresa s philosophus Aesar. Aethlios historicus Jacoby, F. Africanos, Sextos Caecilios iorisconsultos Afric. Aeschines Socraticos philosophus Aeschin. Aeschrio Mytilenios historicus Aeschrio Hist. Aeschrio Pergamenos medicus Aeschrio Perg. Africanos, Sextos Julios oariae scientiae scriptor Afric. Aeschylos Alexandrinus tragicus Aesch. Aesopos fabularum scriptor Aesop. Agamestor Pharsalios lyricus Agam. Agapetus Constantinopolitanos diaconus Agap. Agathangelus scriptor ecclesiasticus Agathan. Agatharchides Samios historicus Agatharch. Agathias historicus atque epigrammaticus Agath. Agatho epigrammaticus Agatho Epigr. Agatho historicus Jacoby, F. Agatho tragicus Snell, B. Alcmaeo philosophus Diels, H. Alexander Aetolus elegiacus Alex. Agatho Samius historicus Agath. Pseudo Agennius Urbicus gromaticus Ps. Agesilaus historicus Jacoby, F. Agias historicus Jacoby, F. Aglaosthenes historicus Jacoby, F. Alexander Alexandrinus scriptor ecclesiasticus Alex. Alexander Aphrodisiensis philosophus Alex. Alexander Ephesius epicus Alex. Alcaeus Messenius epigrammaticus Ale. Alcamenes Abydenus medicus Aleamen. Alcetas historicus Jacoby, F. Certamen Homeri et Hesiodi. Alcimenes comicus Edmonds, J. Alcimus Siceliota historicus Aleimus Jacoby, F. Alexander Hierosolymitanos scriptor ecclesiasticus Alex. Amelesagoras historicus Jacoby, F. Amelius Apamensis philosophus Amel. Alexander Lycopolitanos philosophus Alex. Alexander Magnes epigrammaticus Alex. Alexander Magnos rex, epistolographus Epistolographi, p. Alexander Myndios historicus Alex. Alexander Polyhistor historicus Alex. Alexander Salaminos scriptor ecclesiasticus Alex. Ammianus Marcellinos historicus Amm. Ammo astrologus Ludwich, A. Alexander Trallianos medicus Alex. Alexarchus historicus Jacoby, F. Alexinos Eleos philosophus Socr. Alexio grammaticus Berndt, R. Alexionis quae supersunt, Progr. Ammonios Aegyptios scriptor ecclesiasticus Ammon. Ammonios Alexandrinus scriptor ecclesiasticus Ammon. Alexander Thessalonicensis scriptor ecclesiasticus Alex. Alexis Samios historicus Alex. Alypios Constantinopolitanos presbyter Alyp. Amasis epistolographus Epistolographi, p. Ambrosios Mediolaniensis scriptor ecclesiasticus Ambr. Amometos historicus Jacoby, F. Amphilochos Iconiensis scriptor ecclesiasticus Amph. SG 3 , Anatol i us ueterinarius Anat. Anatolios Constantinopolitanos scriptor ecclesiasticus Anat. Anatolios Laodicensis scriptor ecclesiasticus Anat. Amphilochius Sidensis scriptor ecclesiasticus Amph. Amphio historicus Jacoby, F. Amphitheus historicus Jacoby, F. Amyntianus historicus Jacoby, F. Anacreo Junior phaenomenorum scriptor Anacr. Anaximenes Lampsacenus rhetor Anaximen. Anaxio Mytilenaeus tragicus Snell, B. Anacharsis epistolographus et philosophus Anach. Anaphora Pilati A, B Anaph. Anastasius Antiochenus scriptor ecclesiasticus Anast. Anastasius Traulus epigrammaticus V. Andreas Panormius historicus Jacoby, F. Andreas Samosatensis scriptor ecclesiasticus Andr. Andro historicus Jacoby, F. Andro Alexandrinus historicus Andro Alex. Andro Halicarnassensis historicus Andro Ha!.

Chapter 7 : Papyrus-gyÃ¼itemÃ©nyek.

By British Museum. Department of Manuscripts., Sir Frederic G. (Frederic George) Kenyon, British Museum. Manuscript. (Papyri) and British Library.

The Book Before Printing Ancient. The schoolbooks which date from the Middle Kingdom are intended not only to teach wise living and good manners, but also to warn against a frivolous life. The instructions of the New Kingdom, which are couched in the form of letters from teacher to pupil, harp wearisomely upon the same idea: It is a complete book, and consists of a sarcastic epistle sent by a high official to a royal scribe. The same letter is preserved, in addition to the Anastasi Papyrus, on other written documents, from the Nineteenth and Twentieth Dynasties three fragmentary papyri and about forty ostraca, all being schoolboy exercises. This book gives us a wonderful glimpse into the taste and life of the literati in the New Kingdom. For the Book of Dead, which was a sort of liturgical Baedeker, see pp. As to lyric poetry, the hymns, which have come down to us in great numbers, are mostly in the form of litanies in praise of the power of the gods, including the king-gods. Comparatively speaking, the best amongst these religious poems are the hymns to the Sun, the hymns to the Nile, a hymn to Amon-Re, and the beautiful hymns of Akhenaton. Various prayers have also come down to us. Various poems dealing with death have also come down to us. There is only one example extant of epic poetry—it is even doubtful whether it is an epic—a poem on the great battle which Ramses II fought with the Hittites at Kadesh; although this story is in poetic style, it is difficult to say whether its form is truly poetic. There are numerous historical texts, but these are mainly inscribed on stelae or other monuments of hard material. No Egyptian code of law has come down to us. Manufacture of Papyrus Books Although the ancient Egyptians employed various materials for writing, such as wood, linen see Chapter I, leather see Chapter V, stone for inscriptions, and wooden tablets and ostraca for short notes, papyrus prepared from the plant of that name was their chief material for writing books. Indeed, it was not only employed in Egypt, but for a thousand years it was the chief writing material for the Graeco-Roman world see pp. It is generally assumed that papyrus was imported into Greece, Italy and the other Mediterranean countries, already manufactured; and it is doubtful whether any native papyrus grew in any of these countries. The Greek geographer, Strabo c. On the other hand, it is known that manufacture of papyrus e. Apparently, the more brittle condition of the Latin papyri, as compared with the Greek papyri, found at Herculaneum see p. However, it is known that Rome had great storehouses for papyrus, called horrea chartaria. IV—5 Papyrus was made from the stems of the papyrus plant Fig. IV—5, a, called in Latin *Papyrus antiquorum* or *Cyperus papyrus* Linnaeus, which in ancient times grew abundantly in the marshy districts of Lower Egypt. It was so characteristic of this region that it became emblematic of the north, and was used for the armorial bearing of Lower Egypt, while the flowering rush, characteristic of the South, was employed for Upper Egypt. It also grew, but in small quantities, in northern Palestine. Egyptian papyrus plant; b, Egyptian reeds; c, the gathering of papyrus, as depicted in the tomb of Puyemre Eighteenth Dynasty. Nowadays, it grows only in the Sudan, Abyssinia, and particularly in Sicily, near Syracuse, where it was probably introduced during the Arab occupation, and where it is still utilized for making a special kind of paper. It is reared as a curiosity in many botanical gardens, some in England, where, however, it needs to be removed to cover in the autumn. Its leafless stem rises from four to fifteen feet above the water, and it has an umbrella-like top of delicate green rays. In ancient times it grew in six feet of water or less. This plant appears in Egyptian art from the earliest times Fig. We see here how the great papyrus shrubs lift up their beautiful heads high above the height of man, while their roots are bathed in water, and their feathery tufts wave on their slender stalks. With the help of other reeds and water plants they formed an impenetrable thicket—a floating forest. This odd plant was a real friend to the ancient Egyptians. It formed a substitute for wood, which was never plentiful in Egypt. From it boats, vessels, canoes, mats, ropes and sandals were made by weaving its stalks together; blankets and clothes were produced from its bark. It was used as fuel, and, according to some scholars, even cooked for eating, and sweet drinks were made of its juice. But above all, it supplied the main material for writing, and as such, it formed one of the chief articles of export. In Roman times, it became an imperial monopoly. Firmus, the

imperial pretender in A. He may, however, have possessed large papyrusfactories. Papyrus was also a state monopoly under the Byzantine rule and under the Arabs, and the first sheet of each roll or bale was stamped with the state-seal stamp in Moslem times, in Greek and Arabic, which proved that the duty was paid. That of the first quality is taken from the centre of the plant, and so in regular succession, according to the order of division. All these various kinds of paper are made upon a table, moistened with Nile water; a liquid which, when in a muddy state, has the peculiar qualities of glue. Lucas; and what material was employed—whether gum, glue, or starch, to mention the three most likely substances—has not been determined. In the opinion of some scholars, the Egyptians made a kind of glue from flour, hot water, and a little vinegar. When this is done, the leaves are pressed together, and then dried in the sun; after which they are united to one another, the best sheets being always taken first, and the inferior ones added afterwards. There are never more than twenty of these sheets to a roll scapus. Pliny is probably referring to the length of the papyrus rolls as they were customarily placed on the market; this does not mean that papyrus rolls never contained more than twenty sheets. Assuming that individual sheets had the usual width of 9 inches, a roll of twenty sheets would have been 15 feet long. If a book was of greater length, the scribe could glue on a second roll to the first; if it did not reach the length of a roll of twenty sheets, he could cut off the superfluous material. Sir Frederic Kenyon, the foremost student of this subject, pointed out that there are several Egyptian liturgical rolls of 50 feet and over, such as the Nu Papyrus, British Museum, Fig. The document refers to—and is our only source for that period—the chaotic state of Egypt, in the interregnum between the end of the Nineteenth Dynasty c. Of great importance is the recently published Wilbour Papyrus A. Gardiner, *The Wilbour Papyrus*, 3 vols. It consists of two texts, one written in columns containing 4, lines, the other, written on the verso in twenty-five broadpages, contains lines. Edgerton has remarked, this papyrus contains more columns, more lines, and perhaps more words than any other Egyptian text. In or the papyrus—then consisting of three separate rolls—was brought to the Cairo Museum by a Luxor dealer. After protracted negotiations it was bought by the Brooklyn Museum out of the resources bequeathed by the family of the American Egyptologist Charles Edwin Wilbour. The scholiasts speak of Thucydides and Homer being written each in one long roll. The roll of Thucydides is estimated at the incredible length of columns, or nearly yards. A roll yards long was said to have been in existence at Constantinople. These are abnormal instances. We have also been told, with more probability, of rolls feet long, which would contain the whole Iliad or Odyssey. Such a roll, when rolled up, would be about two and a half inches thick, and it was thus suitable to be held in one hand. In other preserved Greek papyri the length of the rolls varies from fourteen feet British Museum, No. Euripides, Phoenissae and thirty-five feet Pap. Some books, however, appear to have been c. Petrie 5, third century B. Plato Phaedo; and Pap. Thucydides, ii, but Kenyon suggests that originally such a book could have occupied two rolls; indeed, Berlin Pap. Generally speaking, the length of the rolls seems to have varied according to taste and convenience. The width was limited by the length of the strips of pith; ten inches was the usual width of rolls employed for works of literature, but specimens exist which are as wide as fifteen inches the Ani Papyrus; the Great Harris Papyrus, measuring seventeen inches in width, and the Greenfield Papyrus, of nineteen inches, are exceptionally wide. The rolls recovered at Herculaneum see Chapter VI are two to three inches in diameter and about six inches in width. The width of the columns varies from two and a half inches to four inches in the Greek manuscripts, while in the main Latin manuscript it is nearly eight inches. Many rolls have about columns and from 2, to 3, lines; the largest manuscript contains about columns. They were made in a variety of sizes see p. There is evidence to show that the scribe did not usually write on separate sheets which were later glued together to form a roll see, however, p. Kenyon records the width of the sheets of a few of the finest Egyptian books, preserved in the British Museum: It is noteworthy that the sheets of the fine Greek papyri are much smaller than the Egyptian. Even if we omit the pocket rolls containing poetry, such as the Mimes of Herodas or the third-century B. Hibeh Papyrus containing comedy, which are about 5 inches wide—the smallest papyrus roll known Berlin Pap. There are, however, exceptions such as British Museum Pap. In Rome, there were about ten sorts or qualities of papyrus. The second grade was sometimes called, in Rome, Livia, from the name of Livia, the wife of Augustus. Under the governorship of Cornelius Gallus, a fine-quality papyrus, called Cornelian, was manufactured. In Rome—as already

mentioned grade called Fanniana was used, which was manufactured in the factory belonging to a certain Fannius. Sometimes the verso side below of the papyrus was used for these purposes; at other times, the original writing was sponged out, as in a parchment palimpsest see pp. These were the quality grades of the Roman market; it is probable that similar classification existed in Egypt, but we have no evidence to prove it, and the various grades cannot be identified in the papyri which have been recovered. The lines of writing generally ran parallel to the long sides of the roll, i. In poetry, the width of the column is adapted to the length of the lines, and when large letters are used, its width may even reach inches or inches, including the margin, in a sumptuous Homer—for instance, Iliad, Bodleian Library, Oxford, Gr. In the Timotheus papyrus—in Berlin—which belongs to the fourth century B. C. the length of the lines varies between 8 and 10 inches. In Greek prose texts, the lines are much shorter. In some papyri, the lines are 1 1/2 inches wide. In the P. Vindob. Gr. 4, in which the lines of one column are eleven inches wide see p. Moreover, the number of lines in a column and the number of letters in a line of prose vary greatly; they even vary—though not very much in the former instance—in the columns of a given papyrus, or in the lines of a given column. Most have between twenty-five and forty-five lines to a column, and eighteen to twenty-five letters to a line.

Chapter 8 : Hyperides-In Philippidem

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The war reached international proportions in June when North Korea, Kosovo conflict Kosovo conflict, 1999 conflict in which ethnic Albanians opposed ethnic Serbs and the government of Yugoslavia the rump of the former federal state, comprising the republics of Serbia and Montenegro in Kosovo. The conflict gained widespread international attention. Krum Krum, khan of the Bulgars who briefly threatened the security of the Byzantine Empire. His able, energetic rule brought law and order to Bulgaria and developed the rudiments of state organization. As the fifth emperor reigned 94 of the Yuan, or Mongol, dynasty, he completed the conquest of China started by Genghis Khan. Kurt Waldheim Kurt Waldheim, Austrian diplomat and statesman who served two terms as the fourth secretary-general of the United Nations UN, from to He was the elected president of Austria from to He suppressed insurgents and rivals, reorganized the army, and defeated the Venetian fleet, thereby restoring the central authority of the Ottoman Empire. Brahimi was educated in both France and his native Algeria which was under French rule at the time of the Lamian War Lamian War, conflict in which Athenian independence was lost despite efforts by Athens and its Aetolian allies to free themselves from Macedonian domination after the death of Alexander the Great. Athenian democratic leaders, headed by Hyperides, in conjunction with the Lateran Treaty Lateran Treaty, treaty effective June 7, 1929, to June 3, 1929, between Italy and the Vatican. It was signed by Benito Mussolini for the Italian government and by cardinal secretary of state Pietro Gasparri for the papacy and confirmed by the Italian Law of war Law of war, that part of international law dealing with the inception, conduct, and termination of warfare. Its aim is to limit the suffering caused to combatants and, more particularly, to those who may be described as the victims of war that is, noncombatants. League of Nations League of Nations, an organization for international cooperation established on January 10, 1919, at the initiative of the victorious Allied Powers at the end of World War I. It is awarded for outstanding service, fidelity, and loyalty in either combat or noncombat positions. Whereas the Lelantine War Lelantine War, conflict arising during the late 8th century bce from colonial disputes and trade rivalry between the Greek cities of Chalcis and Eretria. The two cities both on the island of Euboea had jointly founded Cumae in Italy c. 750. When they were destroyed by the Etruscans. Lennart Torstenson Lennart Torstenson, Swedish field marshal and artilleryist who transformed the use of field artillery, making it mobile to a previously unknown degree. Leopold I Leopold I, Holy Roman emperor during whose lengthy reign 1790-1805 Austria emerged from a series of struggles with the Turks and the French to become a great European power, in which monarchical absolutism and administrative centralism gained ascendancy. I draw hope and inspiration from the countless advances that have taken place over the past hundred years, but I also recognize that a fundamental change in values will be necessary in order to achieve peace. Letter of marque Letter of marque, the name given to the commission issued by a belligerent state to a private shipowner authorizing him to employ his vessel as a ship of war. A ship so used is termed a privateer. Before regular navies were established, states relied on privateers. Lewis Fry Richardson Lewis Fry Richardson, British physicist and psychologist who was the first to apply mathematical techniques to predict the weather accurately. Richardson made major contributions to methods of solving certain types of problems in physics, and from 1944 to 1948 he was a member of the Liberal internationalism Liberal internationalism, cluster of ideas derived from the belief that international progress is possible, where progress is defined as movement toward increasing levels of harmonious cooperation between political communities. Soon after the capitulation of the Japanese in World War II, the Lisbon Treaty Lisbon Treaty, international agreement that amended the Maastricht Treaty, Treaties of Rome, and other documents to simplify and streamline the institutions that govern the European Union EU. Proposed in 1999, the Lisbon Treaty was ratified by most EU member states in 2007. List of treaties A treaty is a binding formal agreement, contract, or other written instrument that establishes obligations between two or more subjects of international law primarily states and international organizations. This is a list of treaties, organized chronologically. List of wars This is a list of wars

ordered chronologically by the year that hostilities were initiated. See also war; law of war; military technology; collective

Livonian War Livonian War, 1183, prolonged military conflict, during which Russia unsuccessfully fought Poland, Lithuania, and Sweden for control of greater Livonia—the area including Estonia, Livonia, Courland, and the island of Oesel—which was ruled by the Llywelyn Ap Gruffudd Llywelyn Ap Gruffudd, prince of Gwynedd in northern Wales who struggled unsuccessfully to drive the English from Welsh territory. He was the only Welsh ruler to be officially recognized by the English as prince of Wales, but within a year after his death

Logistics Logistics, in military science, all the activities of armed-force units in roles supporting combat units, including transport, supply, signal communication, medical aid, and the like. During the early s the Shawnee watched with growing distress the steady encroachment upon their rich

Louis III Louis III, king of part of the East Frankish realm who, by acquiring western Lotharingia Lorraine from the West Franks, helped to establish German influence in that area. Louis was designated by his father, Philip

Louise Arbour Louise Arbour, Canadian attorney and judge who served as the chief prosecutor of war crimes before the International Criminal Tribunals for Rwanda and for the former Yugoslavia 1999 and as the United Nations UN high commissioner for human rights

Louisiana Purchase Louisiana Purchase, western half of the Mississippi River basin purchased in from France by the United States; at less than three cents per acre for 2, square miles, square km, it was the greatest land bargain in U. The

Lucius Mummius Lucius Mummius, Roman statesman and general who crushed the uprising of the Achaean Confederacy against Roman rule in Greece and destroyed the ancient city of Corinth. As praetor and proconsul in 193, Mummius defeated the rebellious Lusitanians

Luiz de Vasconcelos e Sousa, 3o count de Castelo Melhor Luiz de Vasconcelos e Sousa, 3o count de Castelo Melhor, Portuguese royal favourite who, as effective governor of Portugal from to during the reign of Afonso VI, was responsible for the successful prosecution of the war against Spain, which

Macedonian Wars Macedonian Wars, 3rd and 2nd centuries bc, four conflicts between the ancient Roman Republic and the kingdom of Macedonia. They caused increasing involvement by Rome in Greek affairs and helped lead to Roman domination of the entire eastern Mediterranean

Madeleine Albright Madeleine Albright, Czech-born American public official who served as U. Marie Jana Korbel was the daughter of

Mahmud II Mahmud II, Ottoman sultan 1839 whose westernizing reforms helped to consolidate the Ottoman Empire despite defeats in wars and losses of territory. When he was born, his paternal grandfather was already

Marcus Furius Camillus Marcus Furius Camillus, Roman soldier and statesman who came to be honoured after the sack of Rome by the Gauls c. Camillus celebrated four triumphs and served five times as dictator of Rome. A graduate of the U. Military Academy at West Point, N. Army officer who planned and executed the first major airborne assault in U. A graduate of the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York, Ridgway

Maximilian II Emanuel Maximilian II Emanuel, elector of Bavaria from and an able soldier whose quest for dynastic aggrandizement led him into a series of wars, first as an ally of the House of Habsburg, later against it, an enmity that nearly cost him his holdings. Many modern historians believe that there were two early Messenian wars: The military-industrial complex in a country typically attempts to marshal political support for continued or increased

Mobilization Mobilization,, in war or national defense, organization of the armed forces of a nation for active military service in time of war or other national emergency. In Montezuma succeeded his uncle Ahuitzotl as the leader of an empire that had reached its greatest extent, stretching

Montreal Protocol Montreal Protocol, international treaty, adopted in Montreal on Sept. Initially signed by 46 countries, the treaty now has nearly

Moro Wars Moro Wars, 1913, in Philippine history, a series of scattered campaigns involving American troops and Muslim bands on Mindanao, Philippines. The Moro fought for religious rather than political reasons, and their actions were unconnected with those

Multilateralism Multilateralism, process of organizing relations between groups of three or more states. Beyond that basic quantitative aspect, multilateralism is generally considered to comprise certain qualitative elements or principles that shape the character of

Murad III Murad III, Ottoman sultan in 1595 whose reign saw lengthy wars against Iran and Austria and social and economic deterioration within the Ottoman state. Externally Murad continued the military offensive of his predecessors. His reign 1592 was marked by incessant civil strife and the fall of Granada to Ferdinand and Isabella, the

Roman Catholic rulers of Aragon and Castile. He encouraged the emergence of the modern Egyptian state. Elected great khan in , he was the last man who held this title to base his capital at Karakorum, in central Mongolia. Under his rule the city achieved an unprecedented splendour,â€ Nanda Bayin Nanda Bayin,, king of the Toungoo dynasty of Burma whose reign â€99 ended with the dismemberment of the empire established by his father, Bayinnaung. Upon coming to the throne, Nanda Bayin was faced with a rebellion of his uncle, the viceroy of Ava,â€ Naning War Naning War, â€32 , disastrous attempt by the British to exact tribute from the Minangkabau people of the Malay state of Naning, near Malacca. Claiming to have inherited a right formerly held by the Dutch, British officials at Malacca demanded one-tenthâ€ Naomi Mitchison Naomi Mitchison, Naomi Margaret Haldane , British writer, feminist, and peace activist who was the prolific author of some 70 booksâ€the best known of which was *The Corn King and the Spring Queen* â€as well as numerous articles, essays, works of poetryâ€ Napoleonic Wars Napoleonic Wars, series of wars between Napoleonic France and shifting alliances of other European powers that produced a brief French hegemony over most of Europe. He attended Yale University, where he graduated in , and became a schoolteacher, first in East Haddam and then in New London. He joined a Connecticut regimentâ€ Naval ship Naval ship, the chief instrument by which a nation extends its military power onto the seas. Warships protect the movement over water of military forces to coastal areas where they may be landed and used against enemy forces; warships protect merchantâ€ Naval warfare Naval warfare, the tactics of military operations conducted on, under, or over the sea. Tactical science is an orderly descriptionâ€ Nero Claudius Drusus Germanicus Nero Claudius Drusus Germanicus, younger brother of Tiberius who later became emperor and commander of the Roman forces that occupied the German territory between the Rhine and Elbe rivers from 12 to 9 bc. Drusus was born shortly after the divorce ofâ€ New York s overview At the start of the s, midtown Manhattan was the centre of the American music industry, containing the headquarters of three major labels RCA, Columbia, and Decca , most of the music publishers, and many recording studios. It is the largest and most influential American metropolis, encompassing Manhattan and Staten islands, the western sections of Long Island,â€ New York City s overview At the start of the decade, Paul Simon, Neil Diamond, and Lou Reed were among the hopeful young songwriters walking the warrenlike corridors and knocking on the glass-paneled doors of publishers in the Brill Building and its neighbours along Broadway. He was a conservative and a close adviser to the emperor Tu Duc reigned â€ In Pisani led a squadron to Constantinople now Istanbul to conclude an alliance with the Byzantines. At theâ€ Nicolas-Jean de Dieu Soult, duke de Dalmatie Nicolas-Jean de Dieu Soult, duke de Dalmatie, French military leader and political figure who was noted for his courage in battle and his opportunism in politics. Upon the death of his father in , Soult enlisted in the infantry. The son of a carpenter who fought on the side of the Bolsheviks in the Russian Civil War, Fedorenko had a Communist upbringing, being a memberâ€ Norman Conquest Norman Conquest, the military conquest of England by William, duke of Normandy, primarily effected by his decisive victory at the Battle of Hastings October 14, and resulting ultimately in profound political, administrative, and social changesâ€ North Atlantic Treaty Organization North Atlantic Treaty Organization NATO , military alliance established by the North Atlantic Treaty also called the Washington Treaty of April 4, , which sought to create a counterweight to Soviet armies stationed in central and eastern Europeâ€ Nuclear strategy Nuclear strategy, the formation of tenets and strategies for producing and using nuclear weapons. Nuclear strategy is no different from any other form of military strategy in that it involves relating military means to political ends. The origins of the treaty lay in worldwideâ€ Nuclear weapon Nuclear weapon, device designed to release energy in an explosive manner as a result of nuclear fission, nuclear fusion, or a combination of the two processes. Fission weapons are commonly referred to as atomic bombs. Fusion weapons are also referredâ€ Nurhachi Nurhachi, chieftain of the Jianzhou Juchen, a Manchurian tribe, and one of the founders of the Manchu, or Qing, dynasty. The date on which he assumed power, , is traditionally considered the end of the Western Roman Empire. Odoacer was a German warrior, the son of Idico Edeco and probably a member of the Sciri tribe.

Chapter 9 : The Textual Mechanic: January

(a) *In Demosthenem and Pro Lycophrone (part)*, ed. pr. A. C. Harris, *Hyperides In Demosthenem and Pro Lycophrone*
(b) *Pro Lycophrone (part) and Pro Euxenippo*, ed. pr. C. Babington, (c) *Funeral Oration*. ed. pr. C. Babington, *Babington Funeral Oration* (d) *In Philippidem*, ed. pr. F. G. Kenyon (*Classical Texts from Papyri in*.

A partir de octubre se incorporan al equipo una serie de nuevos colaboradores. En la revista *Emerita* 39, , pp. Al establecerlas se introdujeron determinadas modificaciones respecto a los presupuestos anteriores, por haberse publicado nuevas ediciones cuyo texto era conveniente seguir y nuevas colecciones de inscripciones y papiros. Calvo sobre los papiros y los de la Sra. Adrados, sobre la base de materiales preparados por el Sr. Creemos que no es justificable desde el punto de. Tal es el caso de Nonno: Una gran masa de estos autores nuevos procede en verdad de la Literatura cristiana pero otros muchos han sido incorporados como resultado de un estudio pormenorizado de colecciones, como la de los historiadores griegos de Jacoby, los cirenaicos de Giannantoni, etc. Sin embargo, existen autores antiguos de los que se han publicado incluso colecciones de fragmentos, que no son mencionados en nuestra lista 1 ni, en consecuencia, son citados en el Diccionario. Doring o de Teodoro de Asina ed. Por otra parte, a veces hay atribuciones dudosas: Pero no estamos seguros de que, al haber recogido material de muy varia procedencia, no haya resultado a pesar de todo alguna discrepancia en la manera de citar. *Emerita* 41, , p. Hemos tratado, en todo caso, de ser coherentes. En todo caso nuestras decisiones quedan reflejadas en la Lista 1, a la que remitimos al lector. Kings para el libro de los Reyes y Wi. Nosotros hemos preferido, en este caso, Re. Otras abreviaturas se toman de diversas obras, notablemente del diccionario de Lampe. A veces hay discrepancias entre LSJ y Lampe o entre Lampe y la manera de citar los autores cristianos en el diccionario del Nuevo Testamento de Bauer, etc. Las decisiones quedan reflejadas en la Lista I. A su vez el Prof. Adrados y la Dra. Cuando un autor nos es conocido por citas incluidas en las obras de otro que a su vez se cita por Migne, el primero lo citamos por Migne directamente, sin aludir a la fuente: *Emerita* 40, , p. Por una parte, indica las colecciones con que hemos trabajado. Al redactar la lista IJ hemos hecho lo posible para introducir un poco de orden. Ya confeccionada la lista, hemos contado con la ayuda del P. Posteriormente se han ido incorporando una serie de adiciones y correcciones por obra del Dr. Las palabras procedentes de las inscripciones se dan acentuadas cuando ello no ofrece dificultades. Juan Moralejo Alvarez, continuada por la Dra. En los casos de bivalencia de una abreviatura como v. El fichero previo a la lista y esta misma fueron confeccionados por la Dra. La ha completado posteriormente el Sr. El origen de este fichero es el diccionario de Bailly papeleteado por la Srta. Eigennamen de Pape-Benseler y otras fuentes, incluido el despojo directo de los textos antiguos cf. Esta es una tarea que nunca se ha abandonado a partir del inicio de los trabajos del diccionario. Es, pues, una tarea que ha de continuarse en el futuro. Posteriormente se encargaron de esta tarea los Drs. Esencial ha sido, para el vocabulario griego de los autores latinos, el despojo del *Thesaurus Linguae Latinae* por el Dr. Otras veces, estas obras estudian un sector del vocabulario griego en general: Este trabajo se ha hecho, por ejemplo, con Hesiquio por obra de las Srtas. Botella, con la Suda por obra del Dr. Lucas de Dios, con Zonaras por la Srta.