SHORTER NOTES

PINDAR, *OLYMPIAN* 2.100*

ABSTRACT

This note questions the transmitted word order at Pind. Ol. *2.100 and proposes a transposition to remove short open vowel at verse end.*

Keywords: Greek literature; Pindar; metre; textual criticism

ἐπεὶ ψάμμος ἀριθμὸν περιπέφευγεν,
καὶ κεῖνος ὅσα χάρματ᾽ ἄλλοις ἔθηκεν,
τίς ἂν φράσαι δύναιτο;[1] 100

for grains of sand escape counting, and all the joys which that man has wrought for others, who could declare them?[2]

Ol. 2.100 ends with δύναιτŏ, a short open vowel at verse end ('SVE'). However, '[SVE] is avoided by Pindar in a way which it is not by … other poets',[3] and none of Pindar's other forty-one epinicians closes with SVE.[4] Barrett identified this as one of four instances of SVE in verse endings shaped … ⏑⏑ ⏑ – –.[5] The others are Μοῖσἄ (*Nem.* 6.28), τραφέντἄ and τυχοῖσἄ (*Isthm.* 8.16 and 8.36). They do not occur at stanza end, and two appear where text and colometry are insecure.[6] One may accept SVE at the end of *Ol.* 2.100 as a metrical anomaly, but the last epode of *Olympian* 2 is very corrupt and line 100 may be too. SVE could be eliminated simply by reversing the *ordo verborum* and writing τίς ἂν δύναιτο φράσσαι; Transposition of adjacent words and singling of double consonants are both common kinds of scribal error.[7] The form φράσσαι is Pindaric since he uses double *sigma* forms of -ζω verbs freely where it is metrically convenient to do so.[8] The proposed transposition has the incidental benefit

* I am grateful to Professor James Diggle and to *CQ*'s reader for helpful comments.

[1] Pind. *Ol.* 2.98–100. This is the text printed in modern editions including those in the Budé, OCT, Teubner and Loeb series.

[2] Transl. W.H. Race, *Pindar: Olympian Odes. Pythian Odes* (Cambridge, MA and London, 1997), 75.

[3] W.S. Barrett, *Greek Lyric, Tragedy, and Textual Criticism* (Oxford, 2007), 174. M.L. West, *Greek Metre* (Oxford, 1982), 61 notes that observation of Pindar's avoidance of SVE goes back to F. Vogt, *De metris Pindari quaestiones tres* (Diss., Strasbourg, 1880).

[4] I exclude the spurious *Olympian* 5 and the fragmentary *Isthmian* 9. Bacchyl. 1 ends with SVE, but he is markedly more tolerant of SVE; according to West (n. 3), based on figures communicated to him by Barrett, in Pindar's epinicians SVE occurs 'once in twenty [*sc.* verses] where the period ends in – ⏑ – ‖, and with other rhythms once in 120'.

[5] (n. 3), 184.

[6] On the difficulties presented by *Nem.* 6 s6–s7 (6.28 = s6), see K. Itsumi, *Pindar Metre: The 'Other Half'* (Oxford, 2009), 111–32; at *Isthm.* 8.16 the manuscripts have τραφέντ', and τραφέντα is a conjecture by Erasmus Schmid.

[7] D. Young, 'Some types of scribal error in manuscripts of Pindar', *GRBS* 6 (1965), 247–73, at 255–6, 265 = W.M. Calder and J. Stern (edd.), *Pindaros und Bakchylides* (Darmstadt, 1970), 96–126, at 106, 116.

[8] For this verb, see φράσσατε (*Pyth.* 4.117); for other -άζω verbs, see ὄπασσαι (*Isthm.* 8.39), ἀνέχασσαν (*Nem.* 10.69), δαμάσσαις (*Ol.* 9.92), δάμασσας (*Pyth.* 8.80), ἐδάμασσε (*Pyth.* 2.8), πέλασσεν (*Pyth.* 4.227) and ὄπασσεν (*Isthm.* 7.38). Young (n. 7) identifies instances where some

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of giving the same word order, with the infinitive following δύναμαι, as similar rhetorical questions.[9]

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HERODOTUS 1.51.3*

ABSTRACT

This article presents a new conjecture on Herodotus 1.51.3.

Keywords: Herodotus; textual criticism; anacoluthon; conjecture

καὶ πίθους τε ἀργυρέους τέσσερας ἀπέπεμψε, οἳ ἐν τῷ Κορινθίων θησαυρῷ ἑστᾶσι, καὶ περιρραντήρια δύο ἀνέθηκε, χρύσεόν τε καὶ ἀργύρεον, τῶν τῷ χρυσέῳ ἐπιγέγραπται Λακεδαιμονίων φαμένων εἶναι ἀνάθημα, οὐκ ὀρθῶς λέγοντες· ἔστι γὰρ καὶ τοῦτο Κροίσου, ἐπέγραψε δὲ τῶν τις Δελφῶν Λακεδαιμονίοισι βουλόμενος χαρίζεσθαι.

Hdt. 1.51.3

The participles φαμένων and λέγοντες produce a clear syntactical discontinuity, and the phrase φαμένων εἶναι ἀνάθημα is rather abrupt. Solutions so far proposed are as follows. Replacing φαμένων εἶναι with φασὶ μὲν ὧν ἐκείνων (Jackson, *probante* Wilson) resolves both problems and is palaeographically plausible. Nevertheless, the sentence becomes less concise because φασὶ refers to the opinion of a third party, which in this case does not seem necessary. Abicht tried to preserve the transmitted text by adding only the pronoun σφέων after φαμένων, so that the newly resulting possession to the Lacedaemonians becomes clearer. More recently, Madvig's conjecture τῶν τῷ χρυσέῳ ἐπιγέγραπται Λακεδαιμονίων φάμενον εἶναι ἀνάθημα, οὐκ ὀρθῶς

manuscripts have single for double *sigma* at *Pyth.* 4.7, 5.71 and *Nem.* 5.54; one may add *Ol.* 9.8, *Pyth.* 4.227, *Nem.* 10.69 and *Isthm.* 8.39. *CQ*'s reader observes that one can easily imagine how φράσσαι was corrupted to φράσαι and the infinitive then transposed before δύναιτο, either on purpose (to mend the metre) or by accident.

[9] Isoc. *Paneg.* 114.3 τίς ἂν δύναιτο διεξελθεῖν;, Dem. 36.44.11 τίς ἂν δύναιτο ἐφικέσθαι;, Anaxil. fr. 22.2 *PCG* τίς ἂν δύναιτο … φράσαι;, Philo 2.176.1 τίς ἂν δύναιτο … ἐμφῦσαι;, Lib. *Or.* 24.39.5 τίς ἂν δύναιτο διελθεῖν;, *Ep.* 1321.2.1 τίς ἂν δύναιτο σιγᾶν κτλ.;. The sole exception prior to the fifth century A.D. is at Ath. *Deipn.* 1.18c–d ὥστ' "οὐδ' ἂν κολυμβᾶν εἰς κολυμβήθραν μύρου" [Alexis, fr. 301 *PCG*] ἀρκεῖσθαί τίς ἂν δύναιτο, φησὶν Ἄλεξις, but W.G. Arnott, *Alexis: The Fragments. A Commentary* (Cambridge, 1996), 793 considers that the words after μύρου imply that the citer has 'either unmetrically transposed the last four words of the fr<agment> … or so paraphrased or garbled his source that reconstitution of Alexis' original text is impossible'.

* I dedicate this contribution to my students of the course on Herodotus given at the University of Tübingen in the summer of 2022.

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