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ΑΓΚΑΛΙΔΟΦΟΡΟΣ

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Citation

Worp, K. A. (2002). ΑΓΚΑΛΙΔΟΦΟΡΟΣ. *Zeitschrift Für Papyrologie Und Epigrafik (Bonn)*, 141, 158-158. Retrieved from <https://hdl.handle.net/1887/11289>

Version: Not Applicable (or Unknown)

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Note: To cite this publication please use the final published version (if applicable).

Ἄγκαλιδοφόρος

In P.Vindob. 29825.a/b recto (III/II B.C.), published for the first time by H. Hunger and E. Pöhlmann in *WS* 75 (1962) 51-76,¹ one finds in l. 5 a restored word χαλιδοφόρον. Apparently these editors regarded the reading of the preserved part as certain, because no letter is provided with a dot. In the note ad loc. the editors compare, no doubt on the basis of the entry in *LSJ* s.v., an inscription (*IG* V.1 1468.14) featuring this adjective and they note that according to the *Etymol. Magnum* (805.6) χάλις = ἄκρατος οἶνος while Dionysos is called ἀκρατοφόρος in Paus. III 39.6. Obviously, the editors came to their restoration via the well-known *Rückläufiges Wörterbuch der griechischen Sprache*, compiled by P. Kretschmer & G. Locker; if one searches here for Greek words ending in -αλιδοφόρος it presents only χαλιδοφόρος. It may be noted that, while the papyrus fragment is heavily mutilated and the context rather unclear, it mentions θύγατρεις γαλαθη[ναί in l. 7 and παρθένου in l. 8.

In the re-edition of the text in *Tragicorum Graecorum Fragmenta*, vol. II (Adespota) Fragn. 679, the editor (R. Kannicht) prints in l. 5 λαιδοφόρον and in the app. crit. ad loc. he notes: 'AA vel (pot.?) AA: coll. σκυλο-, ἄθλοφόρος sim. (i.e. 'praedas facientem') Kn.: χαλιδοφόρον (sc. Liberum 'calicem tenentem') ut certum ed. princ.' Apparently the *TGF* editor felt a problem in accepting the unusual word χαλιδοφόρος and he tried to get rid of it by doubting the soundness of the first editors' reading of the first two letters preserved on this line.

This position should no longer be maintained. Searching the *ThLG*'s website 'http://stephanus.tlg.uci.edu/terrano/textsearch' for Greek words with an element -αλιδοφορ- one finds an adjective ἀγκαλιδοφόρος (= 'carrying in his/her arms') in:

- (1) Pausanias, Ἀττικῶν ὀνομάτων συναγωγή, A 13.2; (2) Photius, *Lexicon*, A 179.2;
- (3) *Etymologicum Magnum* p.11.44 (Kallierges); (4) *Etymologicum Genuinum*, A 10.2, and
- (5) *Lexica Segueriana*, A p.22.27.

One may also compare the infinitive ἀγκαλιδοφορεῖν in Pausanias, *op.cit.*, A 13.3 and in Eustathius, *Commentarii ad Homeri Iliadem*, IV 668.16 (ed. M. v.d. Valk).

While the *Diccionario Griego-Español*, fasc. I (1980) p. 23 does list the adjective ἀγκαλιδοφόρος, neither *LSJ* itself nor the *Revised Supplement* (1996) list the adjective (and the corresponding verb) in ἀγκαλιδοφορ-; in *LSJ* one finds, however, an entry ἀγκαλιδηφόρος with reference to Pollux, *Lexicon*, II 139.5-6.7, and VII 109.5; obviously, it has the same meaning as ἀγκαλιδοφόρος.

Against this background I see no obstacle against the restoration of the latter adjective in the Vienna papyrus, where it fits well in a context mentioning young daughters of a still tender age (θύγατρεις γαλαθηναί) and young maidens (παρθένου).²

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¹ Republished by E. Pöhlmann, *Denkmäler Altgriechischer Musik*, No. 22; = Pack² 2441; for more bibliography cf. M. L. West, *Ancient Greek Music*, Oxford 1992, p. 279 # 8.9 and below, fn. 2.

² This position entails, that in my view the reading κλ[α]ιδοφόρον ('with melism like l. 4') offered by M. L. West in the most recent re-edition of the text by E. Pöhlmann and himself in *Documents of Ancient Greek Music* (Oxford 2001), text # 9, crit. app. to l. 5, should not be accepted. Studying the plate of the papyrus (fig. 6) I think that the soundness of the reading of the first editors, λαιδοφόρον, should not be doubted. The conclusion reached by Pöhlmann-West about the anapaestic or dactylic character of the metre in the passage under review (ll. 5-8) is in my opinion not contradicted by a restoration of ἀγκ[α]λιδοφόρον, i.e. according to the 'media syllaba inter quinque producitur' rule (cf. W.J.W. Koster, *Traité de métrique grecque*, Leiden 1953², p. 38) the metric pattern —|υυυυυ may be taken to represent a dactylic metre |—|υυυ²|—|υυυ.