Greek lyric poetry encompassed a wide range of types of poem, from elegy to iambos and dithyramb to epinikion. It particularly flourished in the archaic and classical periods, and some of its practitioners, such as Sappho and Pindar, had significant cultural influence in subsequent centuries down to the present day. This Companion provides an accessible introduction to this fascinating and diverse body of poetry and its later reception. It takes account of the exciting new papyrus finds and new critical approaches which have greatly advanced our understanding of both the corpus itself and of the socio-cultural contexts in which lyric pieces were produced, performed and transmitted. Each chapter is provided with a guide to further reading, and the volume includes a chronology, glossary and guide to editions and translations.

A complete list of books in the series is at the back of this book.
THE CAMBRIDGE COMPANION TO GREEK LYRIC

EDITED BY
FELIX BUDELMANN
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## Introducing Greek lyric

**FELIX BUDELMANN**

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2 Inside of a red-figure kylix attributed to Douris, showing aulos-player and singing symposiast. Attic, c. 480 BCE. Staatliche Antikensammlung und Glyptothek, Munich, inv. no. 2646. ARV² 437.128. © Hirmer Verlag.

3 Red-figure kylix signed by Douris, showing a school scene, including youths playing the aulos and writing on tablet (side a), and man and youth playing lyres and man holding scroll (side b). Attic, c. 490–480 BCE. Antikensammlung, Berlin, inv. no. F2285. ARV² 431.48. © bpk.

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Greek lyric has been a vibrant field of study in recent years. New papyrus finds, new approaches and new philological work have advanced our understanding of both the corpus itself and of the socio-cultural contexts in which lyric pieces were produced, performed and transmitted. This companion aims to give a stimulating and accessible account of Greek lyric in the light of these developments (with ‘lyric’ understood here as including elegy and iambos: see pp. 2–3). It is intended to provide essential information and broad coverage, but it also reflects both the contributors’ and the editor’s interests and viewpoints. Where appropriate, chapters take one step beyond summarising the current state of play. The result, it is hoped, is a more engaging book.

The volume is intended for anybody with a serious interest in Greek lyric. As demanded by the subject, it includes discussion of relatively technical matters such as fragmentary texts, dialect, metre and ancient scholarship, which make certain demands on readers, but all chapters were written with non-experts in mind. The first chapter is intended as a general introduction to Greek lyric and scholarship on Greek lyric, and thus to the volume. The last chapter is an epilogue. Technical terms are usually explained where they occur, but note also the glossary on pp. 396–9.

As the list of contributors illustrates, scholarship on Greek lyric is highly international. The challenge for a volume like this lies in the fact that many important publications are in languages other than English. The policy adopted here is to provide for all topics sufficient references to English-language work but not to shy away from pointing to material in other languages where relevant.

Translations unless otherwise noted are the contributors’ own. For further practical matters, note pp. xvii–xxi, on citations, abbreviations and transliteration.

I have accumulated a number of debts in preparing this volume. To Pat Easterling, Johannes Haubold, Liz Irwin, Pantelis Michelakis, Tim Power and Richard Rawles for commenting on one or both of my own chapters (and to
Richard Rawles also, and especially, for various kinds of advice and editorial work). To Peter Agocs, Luigi Battezzato and Agis Marinis for advice on bibliography. To Michael Sharp at CUP for commissioning the volume, for guidance on its shape and for efficient support throughout. To Malcolm Todd for meticulous copy-editing. And, most of all, to all contributors for their commitment and their readiness to tailor their chapters to the needs imposed by the series and the volume overall.
CITATIONS, ABBREVIATIONS AND TRANSLITERATION

Citations from Greek lyric

With a few exceptions the numbering systems used for citing Greek lyric texts in this volume are those of the following editions (see below for the bibliographical detail): Voigt’s *Sappho et Alcaeus* (V) for Sappho and Alcaeus; Davies’ *Poetarum melicorum Graecorum fragmenta* (PMGF) for Alcman, Stesichorus and Ibycus; Maehler’s Teubner editions (M) for Pindar fragments and for Bacchylides; Page’s *Poetae melici Graeci* (PMG) for all other melic poetry; West’s *Iambi et elegi Graeci* (W) for iambos and elegy. For the vast majority of texts these are also the numbering systems used in the most recent Loeb editions.

For the sake of clarity, the numbering system used is explicitly indicated in all potentially ambiguous citations, e.g. ‘Sa. 1 V’ for Sappho, fragment 1, in the numeration of Voigt.

The word ‘fragment’ or ‘fr.’ is often left out: ‘Sa. 1 V’ = ‘Sa. fr. 1 V’. However, rather awkwardly, in the case of Pindar the fragments are conventionally numbered separately from the complete *epinikia* and in the case of Bacchylides the fragments are numbered separately from the longer *epinikia* and dithyramb texts (even though most of those are fragmentary too). So for instance ‘Bacch. 3 M’ (one of the longest Bacchylidian *epinikia* texts) is not the same as ‘Bacch. fr. 3 M’ (a one-word fragment from a hymn). In citations of Pindar and Bacchylides, therefore, unlike in the citations of other lyric texts, the presence or absence of ‘fr.’ or ‘fragment’ is always significant, rather than a matter of stylistic preference.

The works of Simonides and Anacreon are divided across West’s elegy edition and Page’s *PMG*. To avoid ambiguity, their elegiac fragments are indicated by ‘eleg.’ Thus Simonides’ fr. eleg. 11 W² is elegiac, while his fr. 542 PMG is melic.

Abbreviations

The following abbreviations are regularly used for the poets covered in this volume: Alcm(an), Anacr(eon), Archil(ochus), Bacch(ylides), Hipp(onax),
Ibyc(us), Mimn(ermus), Pind(ar), Sa(ppho), Sem(onides), Sim(onides), Sol(on), Stes(ichorus), Th(eo)gn(is), Timoth(eus), Tyrt(aeus), Xenoph(anes).
Pindar’s books of epinikia are abbreviated: Olympians, Pyth(ians), Nem(eans), Isthm(ians).

Abbreviations of journals in the bibliography follow L’Année Philologique. Abbreviations of editions of inscriptions follow the Supplementum Epigraphicum Graecum.

For other abbreviations, of ancient and modern authors and works, see the third edition of the Oxford Classical Dictionary, but note Aristot(le) and Aristoph(anes).

Abbreviations used frequently in the volume (and those not included in the Oxford Classical Dictionary) are listed here for convenience:

- **ABV** J. D. Beazley, *Attic Black-Figure Vase-Painters*. Oxford 1956.
- **ARV²** J. D. Beazley, *Attic Red-Figure Vase-Painters, 2nd edn.* (3 vols.). Oxford 1963.
- **Bernabé** A. Bernabé, *Poetarum epicorum Graecorum testimonia et fragmenta*. (2 parts, part 2 in three fasc.). Leipzig (part 1) and Munich (part 2) 1996–2007.
- **FGE** D. L. Page, *Further Greek Epigrams: Epigrams Before 50 A.D. from the Greek Anthology and..."
Other Sources not Included in ‘Hellenistic Epigrams’ or ‘The Garland of Philip’, revised by R. D. Dawe and J. D. Diggle. Cambridge 1981.

FGH
F. Jacoby, Die Fragmente der griechischen Historiker. Berlin 1923–.

FHG

Fortenbaugh

Gerber

GLP

GMAW

G-P

Greene

Harding

Hausrat

HE

Heitsch

IG
Inscriptiones Graecae. Berlin 1873–. [Roman numerals indicate the volume, index figures the edition, Arabic numerals the number of the inscription. Thus IG I 371 is inscription no. 371 in the third edition of volume I.]

Jan

K-A
R. Kassel and C. Austin, Poetae comici Graeci. Berlin 1983–.


LGPN P. M. Fraser et al. (eds.), *A Lexicon of Greek Personal Names*. Oxford 1987–.


PSI *Papiri della Società Italiana.*


CITATIONS, ABBREVIATIONS AND TRANSLITERATION

schol.  scholion.
Uhlig  G. Uhlig, Dionysii Thracis Ars Grammatica. (Grammatici Graeci, 1.1). Leipzig 1883.

Transliteration

Transliteration of Greek terms always involves choices and compromises, especially in a volume that covers periods from antiquity to the twentieth century. The overriding aim has been to use the spellings that are currently most familiar – inevitably a matter of judgement. The letters η and ω are rendered in transcription ê and ô to distinguish them from ε and ο. Long α, ι and υ are not specially marked in transcription.
Map 1. The Greek world in the archaic and early classical periods.