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From the Renaissance to the nineteenth century, Latin and Greek were compulsory subjects in almost all European universities, and most early modern scholars published their research and conducted international correspondence in Latin. Latin had continued in use in Western Europe long after the fall of the Roman empire as the lingua franca of the educated classes and of law, diplomacy, religion and university teaching. The flight of Greek scholars to the West after the fall of Constantinople in 1453 gave impetus to the study of ancient Greek literature and the Greek New Testament. Eventually, just as nineteenth-century reforms of university curricula were beginning to erode this ascendancy, developments in textual criticism and linguistic analysis, and new ways of studying ancient societies, especially archaeology, led to renewed enthusiasm for the Classics. This collection offers works of criticism, interpretation and synthesis by the outstanding scholars of the nineteenth century.

Didymi Chalcenteri Grammatici Alexandrini

Moritz Wilhelm Constantin Schmidt (1823–88) published this work in 1854. It is a collection of the fragmentary Greek texts of Didymus Chalcenterus (63 BCE–10 CE), a grammarian and compiler who lived and taught in Alexandria and Rome. Didymus was perhaps the most prolific writer of antiquity: it is suggested by other ancient sources that he wrote between 3,500 and 4,000 books. Because he borrowed heavily from other authors, he is an important source for the lost work of writers such as Aristophanes and Aristarchus. Most of Didymus's own work has perished, but what remains is collected here by Schmidt. The fragments cover topics including lexicography; grammar and orthography; the style and language of authors such as Homer, Pindar, and Demosthenes; and ancient historical writing. The final group of fragments includes a number of texts of which the attribution to Didymus is uncertain.



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Didymi Chalcenteri Grammatici Alexandrini

Fragmenta Quae Supersunt Omnia

EDITED BY MORITZ SCHMIDT





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DIDYMI CHALCENTERI

GRAMMATICI ALEXANDRINI

FRAGMENTA

OUAE SUPERSUNT OMNIA



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PRAEFATIO.

Thomae Reinesii si aetatem tulissent supplementa quattuor librorum historicorum Graecorum G. I. Vossii, in quibus grammaticos etiam in ordinem a se receptos esse ipse scribit a. 1640 in epistula ad Gasparem Hofmannum p. 33, dudum, opinor, extitisset alter Carolus Muellerus, qui, ut Francisci Titzii in diatribe de Moschopulis p. 15 verba mea faciam, negotium nostrorum temporum genio dignum ad finem perduceret, ut Graecorum grammaticorum vetustiorum atque classicorum opera uno maiore corpore collecta probeque ordinata emitteret in lucem publicam, id quod ex parte molitum esse Fredericum Georgium Thryllitium compertum habemus e miscell. Lips. II p. 550 et C. A. Klotzii praef. ad Straton. epigr. p. 16. Atque esset profecto, quod eiusmodi corpus sibi gratularetur, si quis aut Frederici Osanni aemulus (vid. C. Suetonii Tranquilli de gramm. et rhett. lib. ed. Fr. Osannus p. v) grammaticorum, qui Alexandriae Romae Byzantii docuerunt, concinnare chronologiam, a Laurentio Lerschio in annall. Marburg. 1840 p. 118 suo iure desideratam, aut, quod Lobeckium in parergis ad Phrynichum p. 481 inchoare memini, eruditionis grammaticae rationem, qualis singulis deinceps temporibus inter Graecos obtinuit, e reliquiis percipere vellet.



VI PRAEFATIO.

Ut vero nunc comparata res est, neuter locus hac aetate pertractari poterit nisi ab eo, qui molestissimum illud grammaticorum reliquias colligendi componendique negotium ipse sibi imposuerit, inque singulos grammaticos ab ipsis principibus exorsus singulari scriptione commentatus fuerit ea usus diligentia, qua in componendis Polemonis Eratosthenis Zenodoti Aristophanis Aristarchi Cratetis Aristonici Apionis Herodiani Ori reliquiis usi sunt Prellerus Bernhardyus Duentzerus Ribbeckius Nauckius Lehrsius Wegenerus Friedlaenderus Ritschelius, et qua alii nostri saeculi viri doctissimi aliorum studia adumbrare conati sunt, quos inter Ottonem Schneiderum Meierum Osannum Schoemannum Graefenhanium Velsenium Langium Scrzeczkam Beccardum Gerhardum Radulfum Schmidtium nominasse satis habeo. Longum enim est omnes enumerare. Ac Ritschelius quidem sitne etiamnunc tenax consilii historiam graecae grammaticae perscribendi, quam moliri se in prolegg. ad Theodul. p. 1x et in comment. de Oro § 1 significabat, haud satis scio, K. Lehrsium vero, quamvis enixe rogatum, ut grammaticorum componeret historiam. cui operi perficiendo neque exstitit ipso neque exstabit unquam, sive scientiae copiam sive acumen ingeniique dotes spectaveris, paratior alter, hoc ipsum negotium detrectasse, humerisque iuvenilibus impositum maluisse fando accepimus. Itaque hic locus cum etiamnunc philologorum studiis posset derelictus appellari — nam quam Graefenhanio debemus philologiae classicae historiam immaturiore partu in lucem esse editam iuxta cum aliis iudicamus meorum quoque studiorum vestigia hunc premere tramitem iussi, professusque sum documentis nonnullis deinceps publice datis, commentationibus, inquam, de Seleuco Homerico de Philoxeno Alexandrino de Tryphone de Dionysio Thrace inscriptis. Atque eiusdemmodi exercitationum vi-



PRAEFATIO.

VII

ces explet etiam τὸ παρὸν βιβλίον Didymi Chalcenteri quae supersunt' inscriptum, Aristarchi reliquiarum editionis quasi praecursor, de cuius consilio et compositione ut in hac praefationis parte paucis mihi exponendum sumam, his Friedlaenderi in praef. ad Ariston. p. vi effectum verbis est: - 'restat ut quis Didymi librum eodem modo restituat. Quod omitti potuisse, si quis nunc de Didymo scriberet, ut nuper factum est, id inter mirabilia referendum erit, quae in hoc genere his annis multa acciderunt.' Pace enim viri egregie docti dixerim, magis etiam mirum videri, quod omnino hucusque neglectus iacuit Didymus, grammaticorum, ut qui tanquam in confiniis Graecae Romanaeque grammaticae natus, facile gravissimus, quam quod, qui de Didymo vocabulorum interprete commentatus est, opera hominis ad Homerica studia pertinentia omisit. Erat nimirum via atque ordine procedendum. Itaque cum de commentariis Didymi, quibus scenicos poetas illustraverat, quaestio absolvi mihi non posse videretur, priusquam de lexicis comico tragicoque conditis inque Hesychium receptis constaret (vid. p. 272), neque quidquam excogitari absurdius potuisset, quam membra libri natura cohaerentia temere divellere, nempe ordiri a recensione Homerica, dein ad lexica aberrare, rursumque cursum relictum iterare, primum légeig, deinde commentarios, tertio capite opuscula grammatica, quarto miscellanea absolvi, quinto denique incertae sedis fragmenta comprehendi. Neque secundo capite constanter eum paragraphorum ordinem tenui, cui p. 11-13 librorum conspectus adstringendus erat, sed paululum mihi immutandum sumpsi. Scholiis enim in Iliadem Venetis Didymi διοφθωτικά contineri indice illo singulis rhapsodiis subscripto certiores fimus, at carent subscriptionibus his scholia in Odysseam Harleiana et Mediolanensia: itaque ex his excerptas Di-



VIII PRAEFATIO.

dymi διοφθωτικών particulas post commentariorum Homericorum reliquias demum exhibui, quippe quae certa testi-Homericae recensioni potemoniorum fide niterentur. ram equidem Hesiodea, Pindaricis hypomnematis Bacchylidea, Sophocleis Euripideisque exercitationibus commentaria Achaei Ionisque fabulas illustrantia, Aristophaneis studiis animadversiones ad reliquos socci poetas conscriptas subiungere, sed tamen alteram rationem amplioribus operibus excussis a p. 299 usque ad p. 310 breviter de commentariis arctioris ambitus in poetas quos dicunt minores disserendi vel ideo praeoptandam duxi, ne quae de Didymo scenicorum poetarum interprete scholiorumque principali fonte disputanda mihi essent p. 261-299 male discerpere cogerer. Ad illustrationem fragmentorum quod attinet parcum me plerumque interpretem fuisse confiteor, ut explicandi rationem istam, quam indoctam et puerilem increpat Bernhardyus in Eratosthenicis p. v, quoad fieri posset, caverem; haud negaverim tamen, quod factum nollem, caeca quadam uberius exspatiandi libidine aliquotiens me huc illuc devium abreptum liberius evagatum esse. Sed quae Homericae Pindaricaeque recensionum supersunt reliquiae eas fere indotatas dimisi. Huc enim Aristarchea compositurus brevi tempore vela retrorsum dabo. que quod Didymi opuscula illa a Francisco Rittero auctori sua restituta Coloniaeque a. 1845 edita (cf. Alois. Capellmann. in annall. Marburg. 1846 Nr. 58) dedignatus sim, non vereor equidem ne in vituperationem incurram prudentiorum hominum, qui spero fore ut consensu suo comprobent argumenta, quibus ad refutanda Ritteri somnia passim usus sum, cf. p. 92. 272. 275. 327. 333.

Ceterum quid me impulerit, ut prae ceteris grammaticis hac ipsa aetate, quae Apollonium Dyscolum eiusque filium Herodianum potissimum in deliciis habere videatur,



PRAEFATIO.

IX

Didymum mihi edendum elegerim, respondebit sciscitantibus Fredericus Ritschelius in corollario ad ipsius librum de bibliothecis Alexandrinis deque Pisistrati studiis Homericis Bonnae 1840 edito p. 25: 'Non potest obscurum esse immane quantum in hac parte grammaticae' (literarum dicit historiam), 'quae ad describenda disponenda iudicanda literarum monumenta spectat, veteres illos Alexandrinos praestitisse, sed multo etiam tenuiorem horem studiorum memoriam per insecuta saecula Byzantinorumque barbariem ad posteritatem esse propagatam, quam eorum, quibus ipsa τέχνη γοαμματική perficiebatur. Qui locus speramus fore ut dedita opera (dignus est enim) hac aetate pertractetur.' Verum enim vero ne hanc quidem quamvis tenuem studiorum memoriam, absque Didymo fuisset, ad nos propagari potuisse, quicunque viri laboriosissimi merita aequa lance perpenderit, profecto non ibit infitias. Didymi enim ore loquuntur quotquot evolvimus lexica glossarumve congeries, quotquot manu versamus scholiorum lectissimorum collectiones, Didymi est, quod Philochori Timaei Polemonis Mnaseae aliorumque haud indignorum lectione scriptorum opera quadamtenus possunt restitui, Didymum tacite expilatum esse ab Herodiano Athenaeo Plutarcho Plinio vidimus. I nunc et laude sua dignum esse virum nega!

Superest ut pauca quaedam, quae in emendandis plagulis diligentiam et aciem oculorum fugerunt, corrigantur, e. c. p. 110, 32 scripseram conicias pro eo, quod nunc legitur cias, p. 184 pro Κύπρα exarandum erat Κυπάρα, p. 289 l. ult. ἀλλημᾶνι, p. 319 s. f. haud pro hand exprimi debebat. Denique suis locis haec inseras additamenta: p. 7, 3 Agatharchides Cinnaei (Κινέον) θρεπτός Phot. bibl. 213, Persaeus Zenonis alumnus Suida teste, Ganymedes nutricius' schol. Vratisl. Lucan. Phar-



X PRAEFATIO.

sal. X 519. — p. 81, 14 cf. L. Preller. Griech. Mythol. I p. 471. — p. 186, 12 leg. 254 pro 275. — p. 221, 8 possis etiam Arbio coll. Steph. Byz. 111, 9. — p. 224, 25 Sic "Αραθθος et "Αραχθος pronunciasse veteres docent I. N. Oekonomides et L. Rossius in 'Alte Lokrische Inschrift' Lips. 1854. 8° p. 39. — p. 291, 11 de permutatione nominum 'Απολλώνιος et 'Ηλιόδωρος egit etiam Muellerus ad Lycophr. v. 208. — p. 305, 2 confundi "Τωνα et Ἰώβα monuit Iungermannus ad Polluc. V 88. — p. 340 De more ωι pro ω scribendi haud reiectaneo cf. L. Ahrens. ap. A. Kuhn. in Zeitschr. f. vergl. Sprachk. III 2 p. 82 sqq. — p. 387. Adde Aeschyl. Ag. 415 ed. Franz. στένονσι δ' εὖ λέγοντες ἄν-δρα ατέ. — Fragmentis dubiis accedat et. Gud. s. v. βελόνη.

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