

SHORTER NOTES

HOMER, *ODYSSEY* 1.132–3

παρ δ' αὐτὸς κλισμὸν θέτο ποικίλον ἔκτοθεν ἄλλων
μνηστήρων, μὴ κείνος ἀνηθείς ὀρυμαγδῶ
δείπνῳ ἀδήσειεν

'Apart from the others, the suitors', as Stephanie West translates, adding, 'ἄλλος, as often, is followed by an exegetical noun.'¹ So too Stanford and other commentators and translators. Of this usage there are, as far as I know, two certain instances in the two Homeric epics (*Od.* 8.368–9, 10.485).² Might we consider an alternative? Punctuate with a comma after ἄλλων (rather than after μνηστήρων) and take μνηστήρων with ὀρυμαγδῶ.³ This gives perfectly good sense and removes the unpleasantness of the two bare datives juxtaposed.⁴ Although to us, the readers of the *Odyssey*, the meaning of the sentence is ambiguous, Homer's audience would have known immediately from the bard's oral recitation how the words were to be connected.⁵

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¹ S. West (ed.), *A Commentary on Homer's Odyssey* 1 (Oxford, 1988), 93 ad 1.132–3.

² A case could also be made at *Od.* 1.128, 2.412, 9.367, 15.449.

³ Eustathius ad loc. writes τὸν γοῦν ὑπὸ τῶν μνηστήρων γινόμενον ὄμαδον ὀρυμαγδὸν λέγει. This may suggest he read μνηστήρων with ὀρυμαγδῶ. The fact that the scholion ad loc. gives the lemma as ἔκτοθεν ἄλλων (not ἔκτοθεν ἄλλων μνηστήρων) may be significant (cf. e.g. the scholia at *Od.* 1.60 and 312, where the lemma overlaps the next line).

⁴ For the placement of μή, cf. e.g. *Il.* 5.24, 6.57, 9.522, 15.196, *Od.* 16.133, 18.20, 62, 24.174. A separation as great as μνηστήρων . . . ὀρυμαγδῶ is not common in Homer, but extreme examples can also be seen at *Il.* 11.242–3, 12.177–8, 23.339–40 and *Od.* 21.372–3.

⁵ I am indebted to Prof. David Sansone for a beneficial reading of an earlier version of this note.

AN EMENDATION TO THE SCHOLIA ON HOMER'S *NEKUIA*¹

The scholium TV at *Odyssey* 11.385 reads:²

ἀλλὰ καὶ ὁ Σίσυφος κέρδιτος ὦν διὰ τί κολάζεται;
τὸ κακὸ τροπὸν ὁ Γλαῦκος τοῦ προγόνου εἰς σύνεσιν
μετήνεγκεν. πῶς δὲ καὶ ὁ Ἡρακλῆς ἐνταῦθα μένων
θεός; καὶ πῶς οἶόν τε τὸν αὐτὸν εἶναι καὶ ἐν Αἰδοῦ
καὶ ἐν οὐρανῷ; καὶ ἡ Ἥβη δὲ καθ' Ὀμηρον παρθένος,
ὄθεν καὶ οἶνοχοεῖ. ἀπίθανον δὲ αὐτὸν ἔχειν καὶ τὴν σκευήν.
μὴ πῶν δὲ πῶς ὁμιλεῖ; τὴν μὲν σκευὴν ἔχει κατὰ
φαντασίαν, τοὺς δὲ δύο στίχους καὶ ἡμεῖς ἀθετοῦμεν,
εἰδῶλον, καί, τέρπεται ἐν θαλίῃς. οὐ πάντες δὲ οὗτοι

¹ I would like to thank Richard Martin and the anonymous referee for their helpful comments on this piece.

² G. Dindorf, *Scholia Graeca in Homeri Odysseam* (Oxford, 1855), 511–12. All subsequent references to the scholia of the *Odyssey* are to this edition, which remains the most recent with the exception of A. Ludwich's *Scholia in Homeri Odysseas A 1–309 Auctoria et Emendatiora* (Hildesheim, 1966), which covers but a small portion of the whole.