

PROLEPSIS



LEXICOGRAPHER

History of a Profession from Antiquity to the Present

Thesaurus Linguae Latinae, BAdW
Munich
June 13, 2019

PROGRAMME

June • 13 • 2019



Registration and Opening Remarks
Michael Hillen
(*Thesaurus Linguae Latinae*, BAdW, München)

08.30-09.00

Session 1 *Ancient Greece*
Chair: Eduard Meusel (*Thesaurus Linguae Latinae*, BAdW, München)

09.00-10.30

Stylianos Chronopoulos (Albert-Ludwigs-Universität Freiburg)
*Compiling/Creating an ancient Thesaurus: the composition of different
lexicographic and encyclopedic genres in Pollux' Onomasticon*

Francesco Camagni (University of Manchester)
*Gamma or Digamma? The strange case of gamma used to denote the sound of
digamma*

Chiara Monaco (University of Cambridge)
*Where the lexicographers got wrong: an analysis of lexicographical mistakes
and their influence on the transmission of Greek language*

Coffee Break

10.30-11.00

Session 2 *Rome*
Chair: Nicoletta Bruno (*Thesaurus Linguae Latinae*, BAdW, München)

11.00-12.30

Alessia Pezzella (Università di Napoli "Federico II" – PLATINUM project)
*Latin Lexical Peculiarities in an Account from Tebtynis (P. Tebt. II 686 recto-
II in. AD)*

Adam Gitner (*Thesaurus Linguae Latinae*, BAdW, München)
Lucus a non lucendo: Enantiosemy in Ancient Latin Lexicography

Eleni Bozia (University of Florida)
2nd-century lexicography: cases of language, politics and social dynamics

Session 3 <i>Byzantine Lexicography</i>	12:30-13:30
Chair: Carmelo Nicolò Benvenuto (Università degli Studi della Basilicata)	
Alessandro Musino (Universität Hamburg) <i>Editorial practices in the field of Greek lexicography: a case study</i>	
Claudia Nuovo (Università degli Studi di Bari Aldo Moro) <i>Pope, Suidas and a Quotation: "Just a Little Misunderstanding"</i>	
Lunch Break	13:30-14:30
Session 4 <i>Lexicography in Medieval and Modern Europe</i>	14:30-16:00
Chair: Joan Maria Jaime Moya (GMLC, CSIC & Universitat de Barcelona)	
Pavel Nývlt (Centre for Classical Studies at the Institute of Philosophy, Czech Academy of Sciences, Prague) <i>Odillum, clavator, manio, liciricium: originality in Czech Medieval Lexicography</i>	
Carmelo Nicolò Benvenuto (Università degli Studi della Basilicata) <i>A case of Phanariot encyclopedism: Demetrius Procopius Moschopolita</i>	
Johannes Isépy (Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München) <i>German-Latin Lexicography around 1800</i>	
Session 5 <i>New Lexicographical Projects</i>	16:00-17:30
Chair: Roberta Marchionni (<i>Thesaurus Linguae Latinae</i> , BAdW, München)	
Marzia D'Angelo (Istituto Papirologico "Girolamo Vitelli" Firenze) <i>An on-going supplement to traditional dictionaries : WiP – Words in Progress and the contribution of Greek documentary papyrology</i>	
Elena Spangenberg Yanes (Trinity College Dublin) <i>Lexicographical structures in Latin grammarians: preliminary observations for a critical digital Thesaurus dubii sermonis</i>	
Antonella Bellantuono - Laura Bigoni (Université de Strasbourg) <i>The upcoming historical and theological Lexicon of the Septuagint. Some notes about an ongoing lexicographical project</i>	
Closing remarks	17:30-18:00
Nicoletta Bruno (<i>Thesaurus Linguae Latinae</i> , BAdW, München) <i>Some thoughts on the Post-Doc at the TLL</i>	
Conference Dinner	19:00

Prolepsis' Organising Committee

Roberta Berardi, Oxford University

Nicoletta Bruno, *Thesaurus Linguae Latinae*, BAdW, München

Martina Filosa, Universität zu Köln

Luisa Fizzarotti, Alma Mater Studiorum – Università degli Studi di Bologna

With a special thanks to the *Bayerische Akademie der Wissenschaften*, München and the *Thesaurus Linguae Latinae*



The **Conference Dinner** will take place at

Paulaner im Tal

Tal 12, 80331 München



Session 1 *Ancient Greece*

Chair: **Eduard Meusel** (*Thesaurus Linguae Latinae*, BAdW, München)

Stylianos Chronopoulos

Albert-Ludwigs-Universität Freiburg

Compiling/Creating an ancient Thesaurus: the composition of different lexicographic and encyclopedic genres in Pollux' *Onomasticon*

The *Onomasticon* is a Greek cumulative thesaurus in ten books. It was composed in the second half of the second century CE and it is the first Greek thesaurus that is transmitted more or less intact. Its creator, Julius Pollux, was a professor of rhetoric in Roman Athens. The dictionary is structured according to the onomasiological principle and has some regularly recurring structuring patterns but is anything but consistent and strictly composed.

From the end of the 19th century until recently the *Onomasticon* has been treated under the influence of *Quellenforschung* as a rather bad or even very bad conglomeration of previous lexicographic and encyclopedic sources of significantly better quality and greater accuracy. In the last 10 years new studies on the *Onomasticon* tend to approach the issues its composition poses in a more descriptive and sensible way taking into account its nature as an onomasiological dictionary and the rhetorical-literary tradition it belongs to.

In my proposed paper I first focus on three issues central for the re-evaluation of the composition of the *Onomasticon*: the switch between onomasiological and semasiological structures, the switch between the mode of a cumulative thesaurus and the mode of a distinctive synonym dictionary, and the switch between a dictionary presenting linguistic information, and an encyclopedia or even a technical treatise on a specific issue. Second, I discuss the fact that these switches pose issues that are present also in modern (well or even very well structured) onomasiological dictionaries and I assess this fact as an indication that at least some of the issues that produce discontinuities in the *Onomasticon* can be seen as features belonging to the very core of the genre of onomasiological dictionaries.

Francesco Camagni

University of Manchester

Gamma or Digamma?

The strange case of gamma used to denote the sound of digamma

In origin, Ancient Greek used the letter digamma (Ϝ) to represent the /w/ sound (e.g. Ϝοῖνός, 'wine'). With time, this sound disappeared, alongside the digamma that denoted it. However, for those old, dialectal, or foreign words that still retained the /w/ sound, lexicographers employed other letters, whose sound was close enough to /w/. Among these letters we find gamma (γ) used, attested particularly in the lexicon of Hesychius, in dialectal glosses (e.g. γοῖνός for οῖνός, 'wine'). Given what we know about the sound of gamma, it is difficult to explain why this letter was used to denote the sound of digamma. The leading hypothesis suggests that the scribes who copied these dialectal glosses misread capital letter digamma (Ϝ) as gamma (Γ), since they could not make sense of the former. However, there is no modern study of the question, or a full account of the instances of this substitution. Therefore, I resolved to conduct an investigation, and put this hypothesis to test. I have collected all instances of gamma used to denote digamma in Greek literature, lexicography, ancient grammar, documentary papyri, and manuscripts, in order to identify patterns that may hint at any underlying linguistic phenomenon. The results provide evidence of a peculiar evolution in the way gamma was pronounced in Post-Classical Greek, starting from around the second century AD, which triggered a systematic use of it for this purpose. By studying the philological conundrum represented by this graphic anomaly, this paper sheds new light on lexicographical and scribal practices, as well as on the evolution of Greek phonetics.

Chiara Monaco

University of Cambridge

Where the lexicographers got wrong: an analysis of lexicographical mistakes and their influence on the transmission of Greek language

Lexicographical production had an important development in the second century CE, a period of intense linguistic speculation that found its acme in the Atticistic movement, namely the tendency to reject the *koiné* in order to replace it with a language that was as close as possible to the Attic of the fifth century BCE. This attitude brought about an extremely idealized kind of language for which the Atticistic lexicographers found attestations in a selected canon of classical authors. Their purpose was to purify the contemporary language from non-Attic expressions with the result of promoting an extremely idealised language whose purity depended on the strictness of the lexicographer.

In this panorama we can distinguish two major tendencies: on the one hand a more puristic attitude represented by Phrynichus who proposed an extremely selected language purified by the alleged impurities of the contemporary *koiné*. On the other hand a less strict approach represented by the so-called Antiatticist who made concessions to the contemporary language. These two different approaches determined an absolutely arbitrary selection of language that in turn produced a series of mistakes due to the lexicographers' ideology; in order to approve or censor a certain word the lexicographers used selected literary references and specific grammatical constructions that they sometimes misinterpreted and misread with the aim to support their predetermined choice.

The purpose of this paper is to analyse which kinds of mistakes the lexicographers made and investigate to what extent their mistaken interpretations influenced our knowledge of Greek language. I will consider examples from the lexicographical production between the second and the twelfth century CE. Having a clear idea of the lexicographical interpretation and considering its limits and errors is important in order to develop a better understanding of the Greek language.

Session 2 *Rome*

Chair: **Nicoletta Bruno** (*Thesaurus Linguae Latinae*, BAfW, München)

Alessia Pezzella

Università di Napoli "Federico II" – PLATINUM project

Latin Lexical Peculiarities in an Account from Tebtynis (P.Tebt. II 686 recto – II in. AD)

This paper aims to explore the peculiar technical words of a Latin account of payments for workmen from Tebtynis (P.Tebt. II 686 recto - II in. AD; TM 62953) in order to supply possible explanations for the unattested words and to offer further details about the role Latin played in this multilingual Egyptian city. Above all, the analysis will be conducted from a linguistic perspective and especially with the help of ancient bilingual lexical tools such as *idionymata* and *hermeneumata* – which offer a new and still not sufficiently explored methodology in the field of Latin documentary papyrology. The contribution this account can offer to the Latin lexicon will be highlighted.

In fact, in this document some peculiar and otherwise unattested words clearly have a Latin origin (e.g. *adplumbator*), while others are Greek transliterations more or less adapted to Latin morphology (e.g. *chalciothekis*), as the research of James N. Adams has already shown (*Bilingualism and the Latin Language*, Cambridge 2003: 445; 628). Yet other words, such as *veterarius*, also deserve more attention. A comparison of the language of the document with that of other Latin accounts on papyrus will reveal the distinctiveness of this text. The present research is promoted by the PLATINUM project ('Papyri and Latin Texts: INSights and Updated Methodologies. Towards a philological, literary, and historical approach to Latin papyri', ERC-StG 2014 no636983, Università degli Studi di Napoli 'Federico II' – PI Maria Chiara Scappaticcio), which aims to provide an innovative and multi-perspective approach to Latin texts on papyrus.

Adam Gitner

Thesaurus Linguae Latinae, BAdW

***Lucus a non lucendo*: Enantiosemy in Ancient Latin Lexicography**

Sigmund Freud attached great significance to enantiosemy, words which express opposite meanings (also called auto-antonyms; e. g. *altus*, which can mean “high” or “low” or English “cleave”, which can mean “cut” or “stick together”). For him this was a sign of the operation of the unconscious, as in the case of dreams, where oppositions are placed together in order to be resolved. Probably there are many unrelated linguistic causes of enantiosemy, and “opposite” is so loosely defined that the category as a whole is of questionable value. However, the existence of such words is a practical problem of considerable interest to the professional lexicographer, which has provoked different explanations, terminology, and solutions over time. “Enantiosemy” is itself not an ancient concept, but was apparently popularized by Edward Pococke’s *Porta Mosis* (1655), a translation of Judeo-Arabic works of Maimonides, and ultimately calqued on the Arabic *addād*.

The aim of my presentation is to survey ancient Latin enantiosemes that are explicitly discussed by ancient Roman lexicographers in order to examine what explanations were given and what, if any, significance was attached to the phenomenon. Some examples are: *altus* (e. g. Serv. Aen. 1, 3), *benedicere* (e. g. Aug. quest. hept. 7, 21), *in-* (as prefix; e. g. Char. gramm. p. 303, 4), *hostis* (Cic. off. 1, 37), *ludus* (e. g. Quint. inst. 1, 6, 34), *obesus* (e. g. Gell. 19, 7, 3), and *profundus* (e. g. Non. p. 460, 19). This is related to what ancient lexicographers call *antiphrasis*, whereby names are given because of an implied contrast, whether humorously or euphemistically: e.g. *‘lucus’ a non lucendo* (Quint. inst. 1, 6, 34); *‘bellum’ quod res bella non sit* (e. g. Varro Aug. dialect. 6); *‘piscina’, quia desunt pisces* (e. g. Don. gramm. mai. 3, 6 p. 668, 9).

Eleni Bozia

University of Florida

2nd-century lexicography: cases of language, politics, and social dynamics

The time of the High Empire is a unique period linguistically, culturally, and politically. The Roman Empire has effectively appropriated the world as an *imperium sine fine*; naturalization, hence Roman citizenship, is a common occurrence that further blends the borders of citizenry; and language is the medium *par excellence* of crossing ethnic barriers. In this presentation, I argue that Atticism becomes the premier denominator of erudition and Hellenization, as there is a multitude of non-native speakers who claim fluency. Consequently lexicography transcends its nature as the keeper of words and instead modulates itself into a moderator of proper Atticizing (ἄττικίζειν) and Hellenizing (ἐλληνίζειν) that in turn determines individuals’ identity and social positioning. More specifically, I discuss Moeris’ *Μοίριδος Ἀττικιστοῦ Λέξεις Ἀττικῶν καὶ Ἑλλήνων κατὰ Στοιχεῖον* and Phrynichus’ *Eclogae* and contend that they both differentiate between native and non-native speakers of Atticism as well as between primary and secondary Attic, drawing a distinctive line between Classical and Imperial usage of the language. I then present evidence that Phrynichus associates *attikizein* with social conduct as well, a tendency that may socially legitimize or illegitimize citizens within the new state of affairs. Finally, I analyze the case of Favorinus, the 2nd-century naturalized Roman from Gaul and a fluent speaker of three languages, who claims that he is fully Hellenized and his identity, similarly to language, is acquirable and malleable. Phrynichus, though, lists a series of examples of linguistic blunders committed by the Gaul, thus demolishing the latter’s idea of ethnic plurality. Ultimately in this presentation, I focus on the political standing of 2nd-century lexicography and contend that, albeit a literary genre, it encompasses social commentary that also effectuates a unique social awakening.

Session 3 *Byzantine Lexicography*

Chair: **Carmelo Nicolò Benvenuto** (Università degli Studi della Basilicata)

Alessandro Musino
Universität Hamburg

Editorial Practices in the Field of Greek Lexicography: A Case Study

It is nowadays commonplace among scholars that lexicographical texts have a peculiar place in the field of Greek and Byzantine literature. Lexica were primarily instruments and their composition, as well as their usage, followed a different set of rules compared to “normal”, non-instrumental literature. Such texts were compiled using other texts as sources and were subject to heavy manipulations by each user who wanted to create a tool more suitable to his interests: their textual transmissions are “open”. Editorial methods usual for classical texts are therefore unsuitable for lexica and the editors of a lexicographical work must stick to different principles which are peculiar to this genre. Such editorial principles were firstly elaborated at the end of 19th and have been refined during the 20th century, but lexica have been studied and edited also in the previous centuries.

In my paper I would like to present the editorial history of the *Etymologicum Magnum* as example of the evolution of lexicographical scholarship from Renaissance up to the present day. With the help of concrete examples, purposes and methods of the various editors will be investigated, in order to trace a picture of the editorial activity on lexica and to show how it reflects the evolution of the scholarship in this field. The *Etymologicum Magnum* has been selected as a case study as it is itself a central witness of Byzantine lexicography and a good example of the methodological problems connected with the edition of lexicographical works. But more importantly this lexicon has been edited numerous times (i.e. seven) compared to other Greek lexica, and during a time span which stretches across centuries from Renaissance up until nowadays (1499-1992), so that the evolution of lexicographical scholarship can be adequately traced.

Claudia Nuovo
Università degli Studi di Bari Aldo Moro

Pope, Suidas and a Quotation: “Just a Little Misunderstanding”

Perhaps the most notable quotation about the *Suda* lexicon is from Alexander Pope’s *Dunciad* (1743, bk. IV, vv. 227-228):

For Attic phrase in Plato let them seek,
I poach in Suidas for unlicens’d Greek.

As this is the one and only passage in the whole English literature that mentions the alleged lexicographer, these two verses have been almost necessarily used in the academic works concerning the lexicon thus far. But Pope’s quotation has been evidently misunderstood. If we leap to *Dunciad* vv. 237-238, we will find out more:

Are things which Küster, Burmann, Wasse shall see
When Man’s whole frame is obvious to a flea.

This is clearly not a flattering opinion. The first philologist of this short list, Ludolph Küster, was the editor of the *Suda* lexicon in 1705. But the German editor is not the actual polemical target of Pope’s sharp words: it is Richard Bentley, the famous English philologist, who appears as a character in the same fourth book of the *Dunciad*. According to Pope, philological pedantry kills real poetry, thus Bentley and his colleagues are the most noteworthy allies of goodness Dullness, the main character of Pope’s mock-heroic poem, whose purpose is to make every human dunce and to crown the new King of Dunces. Searching through Bentley’s epistolary correspondence, we find that he was preparing an edition of both the *Suda* lexicon and Hesychius, editorial projects that became Küster’s ones after the visit of the German philologist to Oxford. The aim of this paper is to find out to what extent Bentley influenced Küster’s edition and to delineate the cultural context from where these cutting remarks arose, in order to consider Pope’s quotation as a critique rather than as an approval.

Session 4 *Lexicography in Medieval and Modern Europe*

Chair: **Joan Maria Jaime Moya** (GMLC, IMF-CSIC & Universitat de Barcelona)

Pavel Nývlt

Centre for Classical Studies at the Institute of Philosophy, Czech Academy of Sciences, Prague

Odillum, clavator, manio, liciricium: Originality in Czech Medieval Lexicography

Late Medieval Latin glossaries are not exactly the most original genre of medieval literature. They were dutifully preserving Plautine hapaxes or words attested only in poems which could not have been read in their entirety for centuries. That said, medieval Latin dictionaries were also enormously productive, creating new Latin words, which sometimes even spread to other genres.

A rather extreme case of this lexical originality are two versed glossaries written by Bartholomew of Chlumec, aka Claretus, in mid-fourteenth century. Apparently in an effort to make memorisation easier, the author decided to couple Latin words with their Czech equivalents in Leonine hexameters. If they did not fit easily, he did not hesitate to omit syllables or add them, from either Latin or Czech words – or both. Not surprisingly, the resulting text often remains enigmatic, in spite of tremendous amount of energy invested in explaining Claretus' poems by generations of brilliant Czech scholars. Rather more interestingly, some Claretus' Latin neologisms appear in documents created by Prague city administration.

Apart from creating new expressions, glossaries also expanded semantic fields of pre-existing words, sometimes by accident or by mistake; this will be illustrated by a few examples from mid-fifteenth century anonymous Latin-Czech lexicon which often attributed otherwise unattested meanings to Latin words because its author mistranslated German equivalents.

With regard to these two tendencies, an assessment of Czech medieval lexicography's originality will be attempted.

Carmelo Nicolò Benvenuto

Università degli Studi della Basilicata

A case of Phanariot encyclopedism: Demetrius Procopius Moschopolita

In 1722, Johann Albert Fabricius published at the end of the 11th volume of his *Bibliotheca Graeca* - printed in Hamburg, at Theodor Christopher Felgner's, and entirely dedicated to prince Nicholas Maurocordatus - the Greek text and the Latin translation of a biographical encyclopedia written by the mysterious Phanariot scholar Demetrius Procopius Moschopolita, with the title "Succincta eruditorum Graecorum superioris et praesentis saeculi recensio". The biographical collection contains, in the version printed by Fabricius, the profiles of 99 figures considered worthy of being mentioned and remembered among the most significant scholars of post-Byzantine age. This paper proposes to shed some light on the fact that this biographical encyclopedia also had, in addition to the printed transmission channels through Fabricius edition, its own manuscript tradition. During the summer of 1721, in fact - as we learn from the notes of Fabricius himself - Demetrius sent a small volume to Johann Albert Fabricius with the title "Ἐπιτετυμημένη ἐπαρίθμησις τῶν κατὰ τὸν παρελθόντα αἰῶνα λογίων γραικῶν καὶ περὶ τινῶν ἐν τῷ νῦν αἰῶνι ἀνθούτων". In this regard, it is interesting the possibility to identify the manuscript sent by Demetrius himself to Fabricius, with the one dated 1721, currently preserved, together with most of the manuscripts owned by the German scholar, at the Royal Library of Denmark in København. A further manuscript, dated between 1720 and 1729, is traceable within the vast collection of Sir Thomas Phillipps, the famous nineteenth-century English bibliophile, which seems to have possessed a handwritten copy of the work of Demetrius Procopius, purchased by a certain Lord Guilford.

Johannes Isépy

Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München

German-Latin Lexicography around 1800

My presentation will deal with the hitherto largely unexplored history of German-Latin dictionaries between ca. 1750 and 1848. The aim of my paper is, first, to present the most important dictionaries and their often unjustly forgotten authors, secondly, to characterize their lexicographical approach by means of examples, thirdly, to trace the progression of German-Latin lexicography during this period, and fourth, to shed some light on the peculiarity of German-Latin lexicography.

With the mentioned period my research is focusing on that phase of the Latin language, in which it increasingly loses the rank of a general scientific and colloquial language in favor of the national languages and, as a consequence of the emerging *Neuhumanismus*, is almost exclusively actively pursued at school. It is the Prussian school that can be identified as the most important factor for the high number of new German-Latin dictionaries, which compete as well as fertilize each other. Here the focus is still on the active mastery of the classical Latin style, for example in the form of the Latin essay (until 1890).

For the characterization of the dictionaries, not only introductory metalexicographical questions are relevant, such as the author, the number of editions or the purpose of the dictionary. Especially for the purpose of a closer investigation of the change from Latin to the national languages we have to ask to what extent the Latin translations of modern German terms, which are unknown to antiquity, for the purpose of general understanding are still based on everyday Latin or rather follow the usual purism in the German *Gymnasium*. Generally speaking, the dictionaries tend to classicism, but single authors are far less purist than was later Karl Ernst Georges (1806–1895), the author of the today almost exclusively used German-Latin dictionary.

From the set of lexicographically active pedagogues my paper will focus on Immanuel Johann Gerhard Scheller (1735–1803), while others such as Karl Ludwig Bauer (1730–1799), Ernst Friedrich Wüstemann (1799–1856) or Friedrich Karl Kraft (1786–1866) will be mentioned for comparison.

Session 5 *New Lexicographical Projects*

Chair: **Roberta Marchionni** (*Thesaurus Linguae Latinae*, BAdW, München)

Marzia D'Angelo

Istituto Papirologico "Girolamo Vitelli" Firenze

An on-going supplement to traditional dictionaries: WiP – Words in Progress and the contribution of Greek documentary papyrology

Greek lexicography is in constant evolution thanks to the progress of philological studies and, in a special way, to the contribution given by papyri, which not rarely offer new words or new meanings of already known words. In this regard, the online freely consultable database WiP – Words in Progress. Supplementary Lexicon of Ancient Greek, directed by Franco Montanari and Serena Perrone (University of Genova), aims to collect new or rare words and detail corrections and additions of many different kinds, in order to record recent progress in the updating and enlargement of Greek lexicography. In particular, the research unit of the Istituto Papirologico "G. Vitelli" at Florence operates in WiP by updating the lexicon of documentary papyrology, which has as its main tool F. Preisigke's *Wörterbuch der griechischen Papyrusurkunden* and its Supplements, the most recent of which dates back to 2000. The several new editions of papyrological texts constantly enrich our knowledge of the Greek lexicon in many different fields – administration, economy, daily life etc. – by furnishing hapax or rare words which are not yet recorded in the main existing dictionaries.

This paper aims to present the online database WiP, to show how it works and which advantages it offers compared to traditional dictionaries, with a particular focus on the great contribution offered by Greek documentary papyri to Greek lexicography.

Essential bibliography

- F. Preisigke, Wörterbuch der griechischen Papyrusurkunden, mit Einschluss der griechischen Inschriften, Auschriften, Ostraka, Mumienschilder usw. aus Ägypten, Band I (Berlin 1925), Band II (Berlin 1927), Band III (Berlin 1931)
- E. Kiessling, Wörterbuch der griechischen Papyrusurkunden, mit Einschluss der griechischen Inschriften, Auschriften, Ostraka, Mumienschilder usw. aus Ägypten IV. Band I (Berlin 1944), Band II (Marburg 1958), Band III (Marburg 1966), Band IV (Marburg 1971), Band V (Wiesbaden 1993)
- E. Kiessling, Wörterbuch der griechischen Papyrusurkunden, mit Einschluss der griechischen Inschriften, Auschriften, Ostraka, Mumienschilder usw. aus Ägypten, Supplement 1 (Amsterdam 1971)
- H.A. Rupprecht, Wörterbuch der griechischen Papyrusurkunden, mit Einschluss der griechischen Inschriften, Auschriften, Ostraka, Mumienschilder usw. aus Ägypten, Supplement 2 (Wiesbaden 1991) and Supplement 3 (Wiesbaden 2000)
- N. Reggiani, Digital Papyrology I: Methods, Tools and Trends, (Berlin: De Gruyter 2017)

Digital resources

- Aristarchus platform:
<http://www.aristarchus.unige.net/it-IT>
- GE online – The Brill Dictionary of Ancient Greek (edited by F. Montanari):
<https://dictionaries.brillonline.com/search#dictionary=montanari&id=1>
- WiP – Words in Progress. Supplementary Lexicon of Ancient Greek:
<http://www.aristarchus.unige.net/Wordsinprogress/it-IT/Home>

Elena Spangenberg Yanes

Trinity College Dublin

Lexicographical structures in Latin grammarians: preliminary observations for a critical digital *Thesaurus dubii sermonis*

Several late antique Latin grammatical works encompass material drawn from the ancient erudite linguistic speculation *De Latinitate* and *De dubio sermone*, ultimately dating back to Pliny the Elder. Relics of this tradition are to be found in Charisius' *Ars*, Priscian's *Ars*, Ps. Caper's *De orthographia* and *De verbis dubiis*, Ps. Probus' *De nomine*, Anonymus *De nominibus dubiis*, and, at a lesser extent, in other grammarians, as well as in a lexicographer such as Nonius (book III). The most prominent formal feature of the concerned works or chapters or passages is the lexicographical structure, i. e. the presence of series of highlighted lemmata accompanied by examples and explanations. Furthermore, most of the above listed texts show traces of the alphabetical arrangement of their common source. It is still to be clarified whether such source followed an alphabetical sequence in its very first shape or if such an order has been superimposed at a later stage of its transmission.

This paper will present the results of a preliminar survey of the works relying on the lexicographically structured tradition on the dubius sermo. Particular attention will be given to the ways in which each late antique grammarian adapts, abridges, or supplements the common source according to his specific interests, selecting some of its contents and leaving other aside, in a process which could be defined "lexicographical diffraction".

This inquiry falls back into a larger research project, led by Michela Rosellini at Sapienza University of Rome, which aims at producing a digital critical collection (thesaurus) of grammatical passages dealing with the dubius sermo. The repertory follows the model of Giuseppe Morelli's *Nomenclator metricus* and is also intended to overcome the limits of the traditional printed collections of grammatical fragments. For this purpose a customisation of the TEI-markup language is been developed by Rosellini and myself on the basis of philological and linguistic analysis.

Antonella Bellantuono-Laura Bigoni
Université de Strasbourg

**The upcoming *Historical and Theological Lexicon of the Septuagint*
Some notes about an ongoing lexicographical project**

Since 2010 an international équipe from the Universities of Strasbourg and Oxford is working on the first comprehensive lexicon dedicated to Septuagint Greek, which will hopefully fill an important gap in the fields of ancient philology and religious studies. The entries include all the relevant word groups used in the translation of the Hebrew Bible, covering its central concepts as well as *Realien* that needed to find a suitable expression in Greek. The lexicon aims to give a wide perspective on the selected lemmas, taking the legacy of classical Greek literature as a starting point and subsequently analyzing the diffusion and usage of the word with the following structure:

- Classical and Hellenistic Literature
- Papyri and Inscriptions
- Septuagint
- Jewish-Hellenistic Literature
- New Testament
- Early Christian Literature

This paper will address some of the questions that are being faced by the editors (such as the following: which strategies have the translators applied in order for Hebrew concepts to be expressed in Greek? How did the selected words resonate with the internal development of the Greek *koine*?) and also explore the innovative approach of this lexicographical project through the presentation of a sample entry. Since the vocabulary of the Septuagint is placed in a much larger context, the dictionary will be relevant not only to biblical scholars, but also to classical scholars, general linguists, historians of religion and patristic scholars.