

〈Research Note〉

Some Philological Notes on Plato's Medieval Manuscripts

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Abstract

(1) In the transmission of the Platonic *First Alcibiades*, (1.1) the textual interrelations of the manuscripts descendant from Vindobonensis suppl. gr. 7 (W) are, I conjecture from my collation, a linear descendancy from W through Lobcovicianus (L) to Vaticanus gr. 1029 (R) and further through the Vatican to Vaticanus gr. 228 (○); (1.2) Ambrosianus gr. I 93 is a copy of Laurentianus Plut. 85.12. (2) In the textual transmission of Plato's *Menexenus*, the three uncollated texts, Angelicus gr. 7, Rossianus gr. 558, and Dunelmensis Cathedral Library C IV 2, are, I conjecture from my collation, all descendant from Venetus append. class. IV 1 (T) but via Parisinus gr. 1808, specifically, (2.1) the first, a copy of the Parisian, (2.2) the second, a copy of Laurentianus Plut. 59.1 (a), and (2.3) the third, a copy of a hypothetical ancestor common to Escorialensis Y. 1. 13 (Sc). (3) Of the reading at the *Sophista*, 232b2: ἀναλάβωμεν πρῶτον τῶν περὶ τὸν σοφιστὴν εἰρημένων, agreed on in its primary sources, some recent editors by inserting an indefinite pronoun neuter singular accusative τι have emended the partitive genitive plural on the authority of the correction by the scribe's hand in a secondary source Parisinus gr. 1808, but the difference in ink there suggests that it was another hand's, i.e., a sign of some later corrector's conjecture from a non-primary source.

Key words: Plato, *The First Alcibiades*, *Menexenus*, *Sophist*, Textual Criticism

1. Hypotheses of the Textual Interrelations in the Direct Transmission of the Platonic *First Alcibiades*

1.1 Codex Vindobonensis suppl. gr. 7 (W) and Its Descendants

Carlini admitted that the 14th century codex in the Lobcowicz's collection, Prague, MS Roudnický VI. F. A. 1 or Lobcovicianus (L) and the 14th century codex, Vaticanus gr. 1029 (R) are derived from W but leaves its interrelation moot (Carlini (1964: 28)); he also proposed that another 14th century codex, Vaticanus gr. 228 (○) is a copy of R (ibid., 29).

However, with further evidence on the relevant variants I propose that L is a direct copy of W and that R and ○ are both derived from L but from its hypothetical descendant.

1.1.1 W and L

The passage the scribe of L omits at 132c7-8 is equal to a whole line of W.

132c7-8 τιν'οὖν ἄν τρόπον γνοιόμεν αὐτὸ ἐναργέστατα; ἐπειδὴ τοῦτο W L^{pc}(i.m. eadem manu eodem atramento scrips.) o R: om. L^{ac}(lineam 21, fol. 325^v, 48 litterarum codicis W om.)

As the variants at 132c8 suggest (132c8 γνοιόμεν W^{pc}(altera manu H expunxit): γνοιήμεν W^{ac} L^{pc}(i.m.) o R),¹ the marginal supplement in L at 132c7-8 would not differ from the text of W the scribe of L would have copied. Also, as W's omission of 69 letters at 109c1 suggests (δεινὸν ... πολεμεῖν W^{pc}(eadem manu et eodem atramento extra lineam supplev.) L o R: [δει]νὸν ... πολε[μεῖν] om. W^{ac}), the length of the omission in L at 132c7-8 would not be equal to a whole or half line of W's supposed exemplar.

Therefore it is highly probable that L is a direct copy of W.

1.1.2 L, o and R

L, o and R have commonly against W some such hardly suppliable omissions as follows.

104e7 νυνδὴ : νῦν δὴ W : νῦν L o R

113b1 ἦ: ἦν: ἦ W: om. L o R

122a4 μηδ': μὴ δ' W: μὴ δὲ o^{pc}(altera manu s.l. δὲ): μὴ L o^{ac} R

L, o and R commonly have some other errors against W.

106e8 δέ γε οὔτε: δὲ οὔτε γε W: δὲ οὔτε με L o R

120c4 στρατηγούς W: ἀρχηγούς L(ligatura στ in W sicut α visa) o R

Also W has some errors in accent and orthography against L, o and R.

109e1 οἶει L o R: οἶη W

109e6 οἶει W(i.m.) L o R: οἶη W

131c1 πορρωτέρω L o R: πορρωτέρωι W

106e1 ἄ ἄρα: ἄρ' ἄ L o R ἄρ' ἄ W

111d8 ἄρ': ἄρα L o R: ἄρα W

However, W has none such irreparable omission or transposition against L, o or R. All the errors above and below proper to W can be explained on the hypothesis that the scribe of L would have, although sometimes with his or her own error, copied and sometimes altered the text of W.

108d10 καὶ τὸ ἐν τῷ εἰρήνην ἄγειν, τοῦτο τὸ βέλτιον W L^{pc}(altera manu i.m.) o R: om. L^{ac} (homoeoteleuti βέλτιον causa 36 litteras om.)

115b9 τε καὶ W^{pc}(s.l. τε) L^{pc}(eadem manu s.l. τ) o R: γε καὶ W^{ac} L^{ac}

120c1 παρεσκευασμένον L o R: παρασκευασμένον W

120c4 τὸν W^{pc}(s.l. ο) L^{pc}(s.l. ο) o R: τῶν W^{ac} L^{ac}

121e5 ἐξελεγμένοι L o R: ἐξελεγμένοι W

128b11 ποιεῖ W L^{pc}(v eraso) ● R: ποιεῖν L^{ac}

133e9 πολιτικός L^{pc}(ι in ε et τ in μ inpositis) ● R: πολεμικός W L^{ac}

Then ● and R have commonly against W and L some such irreparable omissions and transpositions as above mentioned but not vice versa.

105b6 ἐν pr. om. ● R

105b6 τοῖς om. ● R

105e7 ὡς ἐμοὶ δοκεῖ post θεὸς transpos. ● R

116b3 οὐχὶ καὶ εὖ πράττει W L R^{pc mg}(altera manu): om. ● R^{ac}(causa homoeoteleuti de πράττει)

127a4 γε ἴσως αὖ scrips. W L: om. ● R

Therefore ● and R probably descend from L. This hypothesis is corroborated by some other errors common to ● and R against W and L.

114b1 ταῦτά: τ' αὐτά T: ταῦτά W L ταυτά ● R

116b5 εὖ W L: αὖ ● R

116d6 post φαίνομαι, γε non scrips. W L et scrips. ● R

119d3 πῶς W L: τί ● R

However, they would descend not directly. ● and R somewhere agree in correct readings against L.

106a3 εἶπου W ● R εἶπου L

107a10 περὶ τίνος ● R: περὶ τινος W L

126c3 ἀπογίγνηται W^{pc}(s.l. η) ● R: ἀπογίγνεται W^{ac} L

Therefore there would be some intermediate text between L and the two, ● and R.

Then, with respect to the interrelation between ● and R, first, ● has against W, L and R some correct readings.

106e9 οὔτε ●: οὔτε γε W L R

127e2 αὐτὸ ●: αὐτὸν W L R

Second, R has against ● some such hardly suppliable omissions.

106a6 δὴ scrips. W L ● R^{pc}(altera manu i.m. γο. εἰ δὲ δὴ ὅτι): om. R^{ac}

124e4 ἦνπερ scrips. W L ● R^{pc}(eodem atramento i.m.): om. R^{ac}

Third, ● has none of the scholia to προσεῖπον at 103a4, to δαμόνιον at 103a5 or to ὕστερον πεύση at 103a6, as W, L and R do.

Hence, at 106e9 and 127e2, it is more likely that the scribe of ● would alter the text in the intermediate manuscript than it is either that the scribe of ● would alter the text of R or that the scribe of R would alter the text of ●. Therefore it is more likely than otherwise that ● and R are each independently derived from a hypothetical descendant from L.

1.2 Codex Ambrosianus graecus I 93 (Amb)

The text in the 14th century codex, Laurentianus Plut. 85.12 (d), is derived from that in the 14th century codex, Coislianus 155 (Γ), a descendant from Venetus append. class. IV 1 (T), not Parisinus gr. 1808 (Pa⁰⁸). The text in the 15th century codex, Ambrosianus graecus I 93 (Amb) was copied from the Laurentian text.

Carlini proposed the same conclusion but with no specific evidence except the Ambrosian's omission at 120a2-3 (Carlini (1964: 31)). Because of its incongruity to the corresponding single line in d, he doubted that Amb was a direct copy of d (ibid.).

Amb is not derived from the B group (β), P, or the W group (ω).

103a6 νῦν δὲ β: νῦν δ' T Γ d Amb

104c1 μέγα φρονεῖν β: μεγαλοφρονεῖν T Γ d Amb

104e7 καὶ T Γ d Amb: τε καὶ β

105e5 μετὰ τοῦ θεοῦ β P ω: μετὰ θεοῦ T Γ d Amb

Amb has more than one error common to Γ and d against T.

104b2 καὶ om. Γ d Amb

104d2 τίνα] τίνα' Γ d Amb

Amb has more than one error common to d against Γ.

103a1 ὦ om. d Amb

104d7 τί] τε Γ^{ac} ᾶ Γ^{pc} (ᾶ s.l. add.) d Amb

104d7 εἰδέναι *nosse desideras*, vertit Ficinus: εἰδέναι καὶ ἀκοῦσαι d Amb: εἰδέναι ἀκοῦσαι T Γ

104e7 νυνδῆ T: νῦν δῆ Γ: νῦν d Amb

105c7 καὶ om. Γ d Amb

Cf. 105b2 οὔν d Amb: δὲ T Γ

Amb has more than one peculiar error.

103b1 οὐκέτι] οὐκ Amb

104c1 πλουσίων] πλούσιον Amb

104d3 τῶι T τῶ Γ d : τε Amb (omega in d pro epsilon habuisset)

2. Hypotheses of the Textual Interrelations of Codices Angelicus gr. 7, Rossianus gr. 558 and Dunelmensis Cathedral Library C IV in the Direct Transmission of Plato's *Menexenus*

2.1 Angelicus gr. 7, saec. XIV (Ang)

Ang is conjectured to be, among the group derived from T, a copy of T's direct copy, Pa⁰⁸ and not of any other copy of Pa⁰⁸'s. This hypothesis can be posited by the following variants:

The variants for the distinction of Pa⁰⁸ from the other direct copies of T (for my sigla below, see Taki (2022)):

234b9 ἀνεβάλλοντο T^{pc}(punctis supra lambda secundum notavit) Pa⁰⁸ Ang^{ac} V Erl M Barb Pa⁰⁹ a Sc: ἀνεβάλλοντο T^{ac} q Γ L^{85.6} Ang^{pc}(altero atramento λ infra λ scrips.) s Pa¹² V¹⁸⁶ Ξ
 236b7 ἦ T q Γ L^{85.6} Bon V^{186pc}(altero atramento s.l. parva littera) Ξ: non scrips. Pa⁰⁸ Ang V Erl M Barb Pa⁰⁹ a Sc V^{186ac}
 236e4 τοῖς δὲ ζῶσιν εὐμενῶς παραινέσεται scrips. T q Γ L^{85.6} Bon Pa^{08pc}(altero atramento altera manu i.m. supplev.) M Barb Pa⁰⁹ a: τοῖς δὲ ζῶσιν εὐμενῶς παραινέσεται causa homoeoteleuti -αινεσεται om. Pa^{08ac}(tale sequens unae lineae quale exaratur in T om.) Ang V Erl Sc
 237d4 ἔφουε Pa^{08pc}(eodem atramento s.l. ε scrips.) Ang^{pc}(eodem atramento s.l. ε scrips.) M(s.l. ε scrips.) Barb Pa⁰⁹ a^{pc}(altero atramento s.l. ε scrips.): ἔφου T q Γ L^{85.6} Bon Pa^{08ac} Ang^{ac} V Erl a^{ac} Sc

The variants for the distinction of Ang from the other direct copies of Pa⁰⁸:

Vaticanus gr. 228 (V):

235a1 λέγοντες] λέγοντος V

236b4 ἐσκεμμένη] ἐκεμμένη V

Erlangen, Universitätsbibliothek 89 (Erl):

235d1 τούτων λόγοι] λόγοι τούτων Erl

235d6 καὶ om. Erl

235e1 αὐτὸς: αὐτὸν: om. Erl

236a2 δεινὸν om. Erl

236b3 τὰ om. Erl

Malatestianus Plut. XXVIII, 4 (M):

234b4 μέντοι ceteri codices M^{pc}(altero atramento s.l. τοι scrips.): μὲν M^{ac}

236a5 (scholion ad ῥαμνουσίου) ἐξ οὗ οὗτος] ἐξ ἧς οὗτος M

238d1 χαίρηι T Pa⁰⁸ χαίρη Pa⁰⁹ a Sc χαίροι M

Parisinus gr. 1809 (Pa⁰⁹) or a hypothetical ancestor common to Pa⁰⁹ and Barberianus gr. 270 (Barb):¹

239e1 μῆδους T Pa⁰⁸ M a Sc V¹⁸⁶: μῆδας Pa⁰⁹(ους pro ας habuit) Barb

241e6 διηντλήθη T Pa⁰⁸ M a Sc V¹⁸⁶: διηντλήκει Pa⁰⁹ Barb

242c7 σφαγία: σφαγίαι T Pa^{08ac} σφαγία Sc Pa¹¹ V¹⁸⁶ σφακτηρία Pa^{08pc}(altero atramento ακ in αγ inposuit et τηρια s.l. scripsit) σφακτηρία a σφακτηρία M φακτορία Barb Pa⁰⁹

Laurentianus Plut. 59.1 (a):

237e5 τῶ / τῷ γεννωμένω / γεννωμένω / γεννομένω / γεννησαμένω habent T Pa^{08ac} M Barb Pa⁰⁹ V¹⁸⁶ Sc F W: non habent Pa^{08pc} ('linea perducta' ut videtur in sequente ωμενωι (Schanz (1885) xv)) a Amb^{G86} c Ross⁵⁵⁸

239d3 πρῶτον T Pa⁰⁸ M Barb Pa⁰⁹ V¹⁸⁶ Sc: καὶ πρῶτον F S πρότερον a Amb^{G86} c Ross⁵⁵⁸

Escorialensis Y. 1. 13 (Sc):

235d5 ὅτ' ἂν / ὅταν: ὅτε Sc

236b5 συνειτίθει: συνειτίθη Sc

Cf. 235e6 πεποίηκε: ἐποίησε Sc V¹⁸⁶

Cf. 235e6 καὶ ceteri codices V^{186pc} (eodem atramento s.l.): non scrips. Sc V^{186ac}

Venetus gr. 186 (V¹⁸⁶):

235e8 (scholion ad ἀσπασία) φη / φή: φησὶ V¹⁸⁶

235e8 (scholion ad ἀσπασία) ἑλένην] ἑλλήν V¹⁸⁶

238a1 καρπὸν] καρπῶν V¹⁸⁶

Angelicus gr. 107 (Ang):

scholion ad αὐτοσχεδιάζειν ab 235c9 ad 235d2 transposuit Ang

235e8 (scholion ad ἀσπασία) παρα σωκράτει] σωκράτει Ang

235e8 (scholion ad ἀσπασία) συγγράμματι] γράμματι Ang

2.2 Rossianus gr. 558, saec. XVI (Ross⁵⁵⁸)

Ross⁵⁵⁸ is conjectured to be, among the T group, a copy of Laurentianus Plut. 59.1 (a), not the Laurentian's ascendant Pa⁰⁸, or descendants, Ambrosianus G86 (Amb^{G86}) or Laurentianus Plut. 85.9 (c). This hypothesis can be posited by the variants at 237e5, 239d3 (see above at 2.1) and 238c5 and by the variants for the peculiar errors of Ross⁵⁵⁸, Amb^{G86} and c.

238c5 αὐτὴ Pa⁰⁸ M Barb Pa⁰⁹ Amb^{G86} c Sc αὐτή a Ross⁵⁵⁸

Variants for the peculiar errors:

Ross⁵⁵⁸:

234c6 παρεσκευασμένων cett.: παρασκευασμένων Bon Erl παρασκευασμένου Ross⁵⁵⁸

236b5 συνειτίθει] συνειτέθαι Ross⁵⁵⁸ συνειτίθη Sc Pa¹¹ Pa¹² συνετέθη **s**

237d2 γε cett. Ross Pa³⁰⁰⁹ z: τε Amb^{G86} non scrips. Ross⁵⁵⁸ Mon⁴⁴⁵

237e6 γεννησαμένη] γενησαμένη Ross⁵⁵⁸

238a1 κριθῶν] κρυθῶν Ross⁵⁵⁸

238b5 τῆς om. Ross⁵⁵⁸

Amb^{G86}:

234a6 ἱκανῶς cett. a c Ross⁵⁵⁸: ἱκανὰ Amb^{G86}

235c8 ὑπογύου cett. a c Ross⁵⁵⁸: ὑπογυίου Amb^{G86}

236a5 οἴος] οἶ Amb^{G86}

237a1 οὖν ἄν] ἄν οὖν Amb^{G86}

c:

235d6 δοκεῖν cett. a Amb^{G86} Sc Ross⁵⁵⁸: δοκεῖ c Pa¹¹ s Pa¹²

236d6 λόγωι / λόγω / λόγω cett. a Amb^{G86} Ross⁵⁵⁸: λόγον c

One might conjecture from the variants at 234a5, 234b3, 234b9 and 236b7 that the scribe of Ross⁵⁵⁸ would have copied a different exemplar rather than made a phonetical mistake when reading the exemplar.

234a5 ἡγεῖ T Ross⁵⁵⁸ ἡγηῖ Pa⁰⁸ a Amb^{G86} c

234b3 συμβουλευῆς T Pa⁰⁸ (iota adscripto) W συμβουλεύης a Amb^{G86} c συμβουλεύεις Ross⁵⁵⁸

234b9 ἀνεβάλλοντο T^{pc} (punctis supra lambda secundum notavit) a Amb^{G86} c: ἀνεβάλλοντο T^{ac} Ross⁵⁵⁸

236b7 ἡ T Ross⁵⁵⁸: non scrips. Pa⁰⁸ a Amb^{G86} c

However, the variants at 237d4 and 237e1 would corroborate the initial hypothesis.

237d4 ἔφυσε Pa^{08pc} (eodem atramento s.l. ε scrips.) a^{pc} (altero atramento s.l. ε scrips.) Amb^{G86} c: ἔφυσ T a^{ac} Ross⁵⁵⁸

237e1 ὅτι Pa^{08pc} (ὄ i.t. eodem atramento scripto) a (ὄτι scripto forte ex exemplo cum correctione) Ross⁵⁵⁸ Amb^{G86} c: τί T (colon inferius ante τί et altius post τί colon interpunx.) Pa^{08ac}

2.3 Dunelmensis Cathedral Library C IV 2, saec. XV (Dnlm)

Dnlm is conjectured to be, among the T group, close to the Sc subgroup, derived via Pa⁰⁸, not directly from T, and a copy of a hypothetical ancestor, both common to Sc and with scholia as in Sc and Pa¹¹.

For the membership of the subgroup via Pa⁰⁸, not directly from T, see the variants at 236b7 and 236e4.

236b7 ἡ T V^{186pc}(altero atramento s.l. parva littera) Ξ: non scrips. Pa⁰⁸ Ang M Barb Pa⁰⁹ a Sc Pa¹¹ **s** Pa¹² V^{186ac} Dnlm

236e4 τοῖς δὲ ζῶσιν εὐμενῶς παραινέσεται habent T Pa^{08pc}(altero atramento altera manu i.m. supplev.) M Barb Pa⁰⁹ a **s**^{pc}(altero atramento i.m. supplev.) Pa^{12pc}(altera manu i.m. supplev.) V^{186pc}(altero atramento altera manu i.m. supplev.) Ξ: non habent Pa^{08ac}(causa homoeoteleuti -αινεσεται sequens unae lineae in T exaratum om.) Ang Sc Pa¹¹ **s**^{ac} Pa^{12ac} V^{186ac} Dnlm

For the closeness to the Sc subgroup, see the following variants:

235e6 πεποιήκε cett.: ἐποίησε Sc Pa¹¹ **s** Pa¹² V¹⁸⁶ Ξ Dnlm

235e6 καὶ cett. V^{186pc}(eodem atramento s.l.) Ξ: non scrips. Sc Pa¹¹ **s** Pa¹² V^{186ac} Dnlm

235e9 κόννον T Pa⁰⁸ Sc^{pc}(altero atramento v s.l. scrips.) V^{186pc}(eodem atramento v s.l. scrips.) Ξ^{pc}(eodem atramento v s.l. scrips.): κόννον Sc^{ac} Pa¹¹ **s** Pa¹² V^{186ac} Ξ^{ac} Dnlm

238d5 δόξασι T Pa⁰⁸ Barb Pa⁰⁹ a V^{186pc}(ζου delete) Ξ: δοξάζουσι Sc Pa¹¹ **s** Pa¹² V^{186ac} Dnlm

239a6 οἱ Sc Pa¹¹ **s** Pa¹² V¹⁸⁶ Ξ Dnlm: om. T Pa⁰⁸ M Barb Pa⁰⁹ a

Dnlm is for the following reasons (i)-(v) more likely than otherwise a copy of a hypothetical ancestor common to Sc.

(i) Pa¹² is one of the exemplars of V¹⁸⁶.

(i)-(a) V¹⁸⁶ and Ξ have common errors against the other members of the Sc group.

238a1 καρπὸν cett. V^{186pc}(altero atramento ὄν s.l. scripto): καρπῶν V¹⁸⁶ Ξ

239d7 αὐτοῦ post.: αὐτοῦ T Pa⁰⁸ M Barb Pa⁰⁹ a Sc Pa¹¹ **s** Pa¹² Dnlm αὐτῶ V¹⁸⁶ Ξ

(i)-(b) V¹⁸⁶ and Ξ have a better reading against the other members of the Sc group.

239d7 αὐτοῦ pr. V¹⁸⁶ Ξ: αὐτοῦ T Pa⁰⁸ M Barb Pa⁰⁹ a Sc Pa¹¹ **s** Pa¹² Dnlm

(i)-(c) Pa¹² and V¹⁸⁶ have common errors against the other members of the Sc group.

234b9 ἀνεβάλλοντο T^{pc}(punctis supra lambda secundum notavit) Pa⁰⁸ Sc Pa¹¹ Dnlm: ἀνεβάλλοντο T^{ac} **s** Pa¹² V¹⁸⁶ Ξ

235a4 τετελευτηκότας Sc Pa¹¹ **s** Dnlm V^{186pc}(τε eodem atramento s.l. scripto) Ξ: τελευτηκότας Pa¹² V^{186ac}

236a2 δεινὸν Sc Pa¹¹ **s** V^{186pc}(eodem atramento s.l. add.) Ξ Dnlm: om. Pa¹² V^{186ac}

236c3 χαλεπανεῖ T Pa⁰⁸ Ang a Sc Pa¹¹ **s** Dnlm: χαλεπανῆ M Barb Pa⁰⁹ Pa¹² V¹⁸⁶ Ξ

(ii) Pa¹¹ and its close descendant **s** are derivative and independent of Pa¹²

(ii)-(a) Pa¹¹ and **s** have common errors against the other members of the Sc group.

235b5 γίγνομαι Sc Pa¹² Dnlm: γίνομαι Pa¹¹ **s**

236b6 περιλείμματ' ἄττα Sc Pa¹² V¹⁸⁶ Ξ Dnlm: περι λείμματτα Pa¹¹ **s**

239c6 τοῖς ante ἄλλοις non habent T Pa⁰⁸ M Barb Pa⁰⁹ a Sc Pa¹² V¹⁸⁶ Ξ Dnlm: habent Pa¹¹ **s**

240a1 ἐκράτει T Pa⁰⁸ M Barb Pa⁰⁹ a Sc Pa¹² V¹⁸⁶ Ξ Dnlm ἐκράτησε Pa¹¹ **s**

240b4 διηρουνήσατο Pa⁰⁸ Barb^{ac} Pa⁰⁹ Sc^{ac} Pa¹² V¹⁸⁶ Dnlm: διηρουνήσαντο Barb^{pc}(altero atramento v i.t. scrips.) Sc^{pc}(altero atramento v s.l. scrips.) Pa¹¹ **s**

(ii)-(b) Pa¹¹ and **s** have a better reading against the other members of the Sc group except V^{186pc} and Ξ.

239b5 ἀργεῖοις Pa¹¹ **s** V^{186pc}(altero atramento s.l. σ add.) Ξ: ἀργεῖοι T Pa⁰⁸ Barb Pa⁰⁹ a Ross⁵⁵⁸ Sc Pa¹² V^{186ac} Dnlm

239b6 ἤρακλειδαῖς T^{ac} Pa^{08pc}(puncto infra iota notavit) Pa¹¹ **s** V^{186pc}(altero atramento α in αι inposuit et ις addidit) Ξ: ἤρακλειδαί T^{pc}(puncto infra σ notavit) Γ Pa^{08ac} M Barb Pa⁰⁹ a Ross⁵⁵⁸ Sc Pa¹² V^{186ac} Dnlm

scholion ad ó ... υῖός (239e2): ὁ καμβύσης Pa¹¹(altero atramento s.l.) **s**(eodem atramento s.l.): καμβύσης Sc(altera manu i.m.) V¹⁸⁶(altera manu i.m.): τὸν καμβύσην φησί T Ξ: non scrips. Pa⁰⁸ M Pa⁰⁹ a Pa¹² Dnlm

(ii)-(c) **s** has a peculiar error.

236b5 συνετίθει T Pa⁰⁸ Dnlm V¹⁸⁶: συνετίθη Sc Pa¹¹ Pa¹² συνετέθη **s**

239c7 τῶ scrips. **s**^{ac} et altera manu v i.t. supplev. **s**^{pc}

240a1 μηδὲ habent T Pa⁰⁸ M Barb Pa⁰⁹ a Sc Pa¹¹ Pa¹² V¹⁸⁶ Ξ Dnlm: non habet **s**

(iii) Sc at the following variants has a better reading against the other members of its subgroup.

234c1 πολλαχῆι / πολλαχῆ T Pa⁰⁸ Sc πολλαχοῦ Pa¹¹ **s** Pa¹² Dnlm

235d6 δοκεῖν Sc: δοκεῖ Pa¹¹ **s** Pa¹² Dnlm

236a1 ἦ T Pa⁰⁸ Sc Pa^{12pc}(altero atramento s.l. ἦ scrips.) V^{186pc}(eodem atramento H inposuit) Ξ: ὁ Pa¹¹ **s** Pa^{12ac} V^{186ac} Dnlm

(iv) Dnlm at the following variants has peculiar errors against the other members of the Sc group.

237c5 ἀλλὰ μόνον εἶπέ (236c6) ... ὡς ἐγ[ῶμαι] (236d2) post ἀνθρώπων iteravit Dnlm (scriba postquam exaraverat ἀνθρώπων (237c5) in fini paginae 77^v falso resumpsit ab fini paginae 76^v transcribens ἀλλὰ μόνον εἶπέ (236c6-7) in exemplo)

237e5 τῶ / τῶ] τῶν Dnlm

237e5 γεννωμένωι / γεννωμένω / γεννωμένω] γεννομένω Pa¹² γενομένω Dnlm
scholia in Sc non habet Dnlm

(v) Among the Sc subgroup, scribes would probably have altered variants in their exemplars.

Pa¹¹:

236b7 ἦ Pa¹¹ **s** V^{186pc} (altero atramento accentu refecto) Ξ Dnlm: ἦ Sc Pa¹² V^{186ac}
 239a6 φύντες T Pa⁰⁸ M Dnlm Pa¹¹ **s** Pa¹² V¹⁸⁶: φύντες Barb Pa⁰⁹ a Sc
 237e1 ὅτι / ὅτι / οἷ Pa^{08pc} (ὅ i.t. eodem atramento scripto) Barb Pa⁰⁹ a (ὅτι scripto forte ex
 exemplo cum correctione) c Pa¹¹ **s** Pa^{12ac} Pa^{12pc} (accentum refecit) V¹⁸⁶ Ξ: τί T (colon inferius
 ante τί et altius post τί colon interpunx.) Pa^{08ac} Ang Sc Dnlm
s:
 234b1 ἡμῶν cett. Sc **s** Pa^{12ac}: ἡμῶν Pa¹¹ Pa^{12pc} (eodem atramento H fecit) Dnlm
 Pa¹²:
 235d5 ὅτ' ἄν / ὅταν Pa¹² V¹⁸⁶ Dnlm: ὅτε Sc Pa¹¹ **s**
 V¹⁸⁶:
 235d2 αὐτοσχεδιάζειν Sc Pa¹¹ **s** Dnlm V¹⁸⁶: αὐτος σχεδιάζειν Pa¹²

For the corrected *stemma codicum*, see Fig. 1.

3. A Note on the Textual Transmission of the Reading at Plato's *Sophist*, 232b2

3.1 An Introduction

Among the extant medieval manuscripts in the direct transmission of Plato's *Sophist*, all the primary sources, B, Venetus gr. 185, 12th C CE (D), T, W, agree in the reading at 232b2: ἀναλάβωμεν πρῶτον τῶν περὶ τὸν σοφιστὴν εἰρημένων, 'let's take up again anew one of those things we said about the sophist', but a corrector in Pa⁰⁸, a manuscript very closely derived from T, inserts an indefinite pronoun accusative neuter singular τι, which suggests that the corrector would have supposed before the insertion that the object of the verb must be semantically supplemented if the meaning of a sentence is fulfilled. This presupposition has been shared by almost all the following interpreters of this verbal phrase but some problems have been arising in the previous interpreters' semantical supplementation. In what follows I will discuss the identification of the Pa⁰⁸ corrector and the validity of Heindorf's emendation.

3.2 Mis-identification of the Corrector of Codex Parisinus gr. 1808

Ficinus (1507), Heindorf (1810) and Ast (1820) might have inspected the text of Pa⁰⁸ but none of them specified where the addition τι was found. The addition was first recorded in Bekker's edition (1826) as a textual alteration by a corrector's hand with the same reading in the text of cod. Parisinus gr. 1809 (Pa⁰⁹). Apelt (1897: 99) also recorded the alteration as a corrector's hand.

However, Schanz (1887: viii; 25) as a result of his own inspection of Pa⁰⁸ recorded the addition as the scribe's own emendation of his exemplar. D.B. Robinson (1995: *ad loc*; cf. id. (1999)) also in his *apparatus criticus* identifies the Pa⁰⁸ addition as the original scribe's.

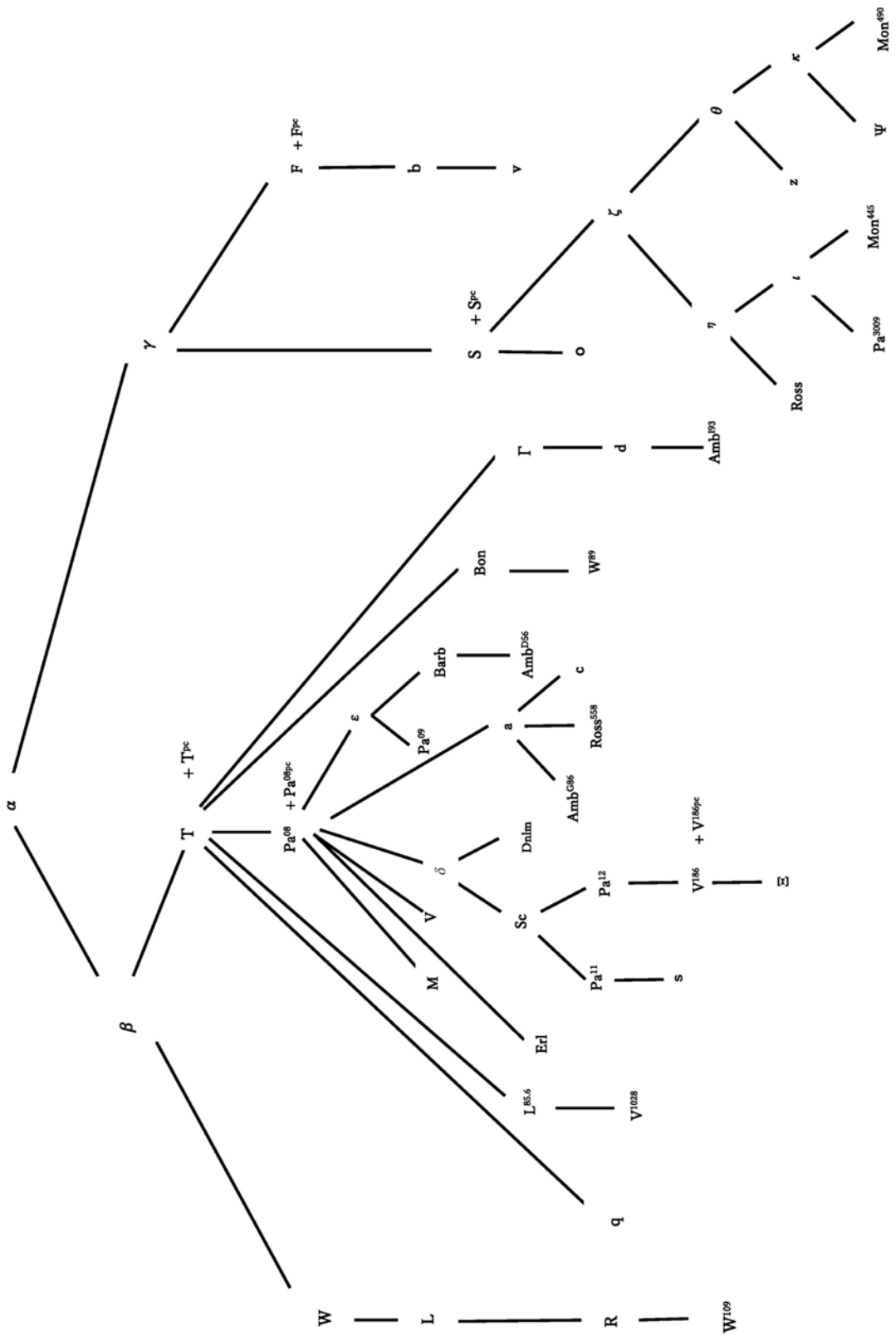


Fig. 1. *stemma codicum correcta* (Akitsugu Taki)

However, the Pa⁰⁸ addition is another hand's. For this view of mine on the basis of my analysis of the color digital reproduction, now available on-line at Bibliothèque national de France, I propose two reasons below, one graphical, and the other, from the local textual transmission.

Robinson's description of the correction at l. 24, fol. 96^r, Pa⁰⁸ is: 'πρῶτον <τι>' Par. 1808 sed τι postea adidit m. 1'. The criteria by which at corrections in Pa⁰⁸ he distinguishes between the original scribe's and some other correctors' hands are not clarified but his citations of 'Par. 1808 m. 1' in his *apparatus criticus* to 223d2 and 224c1 suggest that the priority in his criteria would be given to difference in ink.

The textual alteration under discussion reads without doubt as addition of τι *both* in space narrower than two letters between the consecutively copied two words in the original, πρῶτον and τῶν *and* above the line. *Pace* Robinson, as the color reproduction shows it, the ink used in this addition looks different in darkness from that used in the text. Furthermore, the graphical form of the iota of the indefinite pronoun accusative neuter singular has two horizontal dots above its vertical straight line, clearly differently in form from the iotas of some others of this indefinite pronoun appearing here and there.

In addition, the Pa⁰⁸ addition is not transmitted in some copies of the Parisian codex, or their derivatives. The addition τι, which is not in the text of the exemplar of Pa⁰⁸, *i.e.*, T, and its direct copy, cod. Coislianus 155, is not transmitted in the texts of codices Escorialensis Y I 13, Vindobonensis phil. gr. 21, or the latter's derivatives, codices Veneti Marciani gr. 186 and 184, as in the texts of codices Parisinus gr. 1809, Malatestianus D 28 IV, Laurentianus Plut. 59.1 and Laurentianus Plut. 85.9. This difference in the transmission of a textual alteration suggests that the alteration was made not immediately after the scribe's copying but some time after.

3.3 Heindorf's Proposed Emendation: ἀναλάβωμεν ἐν τῶν περὶ τὸν σοφιστὴν εἰρημένων

Whether or not the genitive τῶν ... εἰρημένων, a reading common to all the primary sources works as partitive with the verb was suggested in Ficinus' translation (1507: *ad loc.*): "repetamus in primis unum aliquid eorum quae de sophista sunt dicta", and explicitly raised by Stephanus (1578: *ad loc.*) in his marginal note with the followers, Fischer (1774: *ad loc.*) and the editors in Zweibrücken (Societas Bipontina, 1782: II. 364).

Under this scholarly criticism Heindorf (1810: *ad loc.*) proposed the insertion of the object ἐν in accordance with Ficinus' translation 'unum aliquid'. Later, although Ast (1820), Bekker (1826), Hirshig (1856) and possibly Schleiermacher (1824: 177; 500) adopted the Pa⁰⁸ and Pa⁰⁹ addition τι in their texts, Beck et Rhunken (1829: 24), Baiter et al. (1839a; 1839b) and Hermann (1851) adopted Heindorf's reading in their texts without any editorial notes, and Apelt (1897: *ad loc.*) justifies this posterior contrivance as a haplography of the letter sequence εν. Schanz (1887), Burnet (1899) and Robinson (1995) also followed Heindorf's reading in their texts.

However, the effectiveness of the partitive genitive has been kept intact implicitly by Bessarion as a corrector of the Venetian manuscripts numbered 186 and 184, unmarkedly by Diès (1925, *ad. loc.*) and even admissibly both by Stephanus (1578: *ad loc.*) when he notes another reading way that the object of the verb, τῆ, should be listened to under the surface of the given grammatical structure (‘*subaudiri*’) and by Wagner (1856: *ad loc.*). However, it is positively argued for by Stallbaum (1840: 113) and Campbell (1867: *ad loc.*) both with some classical examples of the verb ἀναλαμβάνω, a one compounded with the verb λαμβάνω, associable in structure with a partitive genitive.

Ficinus and his circle would have had good textual criticism presumably based on their inspection of more than one manuscript (Taki (2017: 2-4)) but it is risky to catch at a reading easier to us by reconstructing a hypothetical Greek text verbatim from his Latin translation.

Notes:

¹ Whether Barb is a copy of Pa⁰⁹ cannot completely be confirmed. The closeness is further corroborated by the variants as follows: 236d3 οἶδε / οἶδε / οἶδὲ] οἶδ’ M Pa⁰⁹ Barb Sc V¹⁸⁶; 237b4 ἀποφηναμένη: ἀποφηναμένη: ἀποφηναμένη Pa⁰⁹ Barb Sc; 239a1 φύντες T Pa⁰⁸ M a Ross⁵⁵⁸ Sc V^{186ac}: φύντες Pa⁰⁹ Barb V^{186pc}(eodem atramento spiritum add.); 239a2 ἰσογονία T^{pc}(eodem atramento o s.l. scrips.) Pa⁰⁸ M Sc^{pc}(eodem atramento o s.l. scrips.) V¹⁸⁶: ἰσογωνία T^{ac} Barb Pa⁰⁹ a Ross⁵⁵⁸ Sc^{ac}; 239a6 φύντες T Pa⁰⁸ M V¹⁸⁶: φύντες Pa⁰⁹ Barb a Sc. Most of all, Barb has no scholion such as one to ἀσπασία (235e8), etc as Pa⁰⁹ has. The scribe of Barb is conjectured to have done some editorial work on the exemplar as in the variants at 243c6: φιλίους T Pa⁰⁸ M Barb^{pc}(eodem atramento γρ φιλίους i.m.) Pa⁰⁹ a Sc V¹⁸⁶: φίλους Barb^{ac}, and as in some alterable readings as follows: 237b2 ἀπεφήναντο] ἀπεφήναντο Pa⁰⁹; 237e5 γεννωμένω / γεννωμένω: γεννωμένω Barb; 239a5 πάσηι / πάση: πάση Barb. Hence Barb can be a copy of Pa⁰⁹ but it cannot be denied that Barb also can be a copy of a hypothetical ancestor both common to Pa⁰⁹ and with the scholia above-mentioned.

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プラトン著作中世写本に関する文献学的注記

瀧 章 次

【要旨】

プラトン著作中世写本本文伝承に関して、(1) 擬プラトン著作『アルキビアデス第一』(1.1) (1) Vindobonensis suppl. gr. 7 (W)から直線的に、Lobcovicianus、Vaticanus gr. 1029、Vaticanus gr. 228 (o)へと下る、(1.2) Ambrosianus gr. I 93は、Laurentianus Plut. 85.12の写しである、(2) 『メネクセノス』、未校合3写本 Angelicus gr. 7、Rossianus gr. 558、Dunelmensis Cathedral Library C IV 2 はいずれも主要写本 Venetus append. class IV 1 系統中 Parisinus gr. 1808 から派生するもので、(2.1) 第1は同パリ写本の、(2.2) 第2は Laurentianus Plut. 59.1の、(2.3) 第3は Escorialensis Y. 1. 13の想定される直接の祖本の、写しである、との仮説が有力である。(3) 本文伝承中主要系統において一致する読み『ソフィスト』232b ἀναλάβωμεν πρῶτον τῶν περὶ τὸν σοφιστὴν εἰρημένων に関して、後代本文編集者によって、配分的複数属格の前に不定代名詞中性単数対格形を挿入して難読を不要に易化する修正提案が提起されており、その際、主要写本に次ぐ派生写本 Parisinus gr. 1808 の写字生本人が行った同様の修正を証言とする場合がある。しかし、同修正は、インクの違いから、写字生とは異なる手によるものであり、主要系統とは異なる異読であると推定される。