


Sebastiano Molinelli

Dissoi Logoi:
Introduction,
Critical Text,
Translation, and
Commentary

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and Commentary

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To my parents

Preface

This critical edition of *Dissoi Logoi* is the fruit of more than ten years of research on this ancient Greek text. In my master's thesis at the University of Bologna (2013), I investigated the first five chapters of the work. In my PhD thesis at the University of Durham (2018), I produced an edition (comprising Greek text, English translation, and commentary) of the whole *Dissoi Logoi*, which is freely available online (Molinelli 2018). There, I already argued that, contrary to the standard view on the work, *Dissoi Logoi* appears to have been written in the mid-fourth century BCE, in an Eastern form of Doric κοινή, by a sophist who aimed to promote his course (chs. 1–8) and who was well-versed in mnemonics (ch. 9). The work seems to have been known to Pyrrhonian philosophers Aenesidemus, Zeuxis, and Sextus Empiricus, which contributes to explaining its collocation at the end of Sextus' codices.

With this book, I am not simply updating that dissertation to the latest literature on the text, but also upgrading it, by rethinking some weaker passages and bringing others to maturity. This is especially true of the philological side of my work. The Greek text here offered is no longer just a revision of Robinson's, but an autonomous one, established on a new *stemma codicum* accounting for the record number of 26 codices, 17 of which I personally inspected. The codicological analysis I here undertake, the first in-depth one that has ever been made for this text, has incidentally brought answers to three vexed questions: the identity of the so-called codex Vaticanus Perditus, the relationship between codices Taurinensis B.I.3 and Leidensis Vossianus misc. 1.4, and the handwritten source of *Dialex*'s first printed edition, by Henri Estienne. In this connection, I want to express my gratitude to Professor Nicholas A. Herman, Curator of manuscripts at the Schoenberg Institute for Manuscript Studies (Philadelphia) for having provided me with the precious entry for codex Philadelphiensis that 20 years ago Lisa F. Davis (Medieval Academy of America) compiled for an unpublished typescript catalogue of the Lawrence J. Schoenberg Collection (Davis 2004).

My heartfelt thanks go especially to Springer Editor Christopher Wilby and the several other colleagues of his who have followed the lengthy production of this book with care and enormous patience for my multiple delays in submitting the manuscript.

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Abbreviations and Symbols

Works

- BCRP* S. Xenophontos & K. Oikonomopoulou. *Brill's Companion to the Reception of Plutarch*. Brill, 2019.
- DBI* *Dizionario Biografico degli Italiani*. Istituto dell'Enciclopedia italiana. 1960–2020. URL: <https://www.treccani.it/biografico/>
- DELG* P. Chantraine. *Dictionnaire Étymologique de la Langue Grecque*. Klincksieck, 1968.
- LSJ* H. G. Liddell, R. Scott, & H. S. Jones. *A Greek-English Lexicon: With a Revised Supplement*. Clarendon Press, 1996.
- MXG* B. Cassin. *Si Parménide: le traité anonyme De Melisso Xenophane Gorgia: édition critique et commentaire*. Presses Universitaires de Lille, 1980.
- OED* J. Simpson & E. Weiner. *The Oxford English Dictionary*. Oxford University Press, 1989.
- OLD* P. G. W. Glare. *Oxford Latin Dictionary*. Clarendon Press, 2003.
- PCG* R. Kassel & C. Austin. *Poetae Comici Graeci*. Walter de Gruyter, 1983–.
- PG* J.-P. Migne. *Patrologiae Cursus Completus. Series Graeca*. Garnier, 1856–1912.
- PMG* D. L. Page. *Poetae Melici Graeci*. Oxford University Press, 1962.
- POxy* B. P. Grenfell, A.S. Hunt et al. *The Oxyrhynchus Papyri*. Egypt Exploration Fund, 1898–.
- RGK* E. Gamillscheg & D. Harlfinger. *Repertorium der Griechischen kopisten 800–1600*, 3 vols. Verlag der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, 1981–1997.
- TLG* M. C. Pantelia et al. *Thesaurus Linguae Graecae: A Digital Library of Greek Literature*. University of California, 2001–. URL: <http://www.tlg.uci.edu>
- TrGF* B. Snell, R. Kannicht, & S. Radt. *Tragicorum Graecorum Fragmenta*. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, 1971–2004.

- Wehrli F. Wehrli. *Die Schule des Aristoteles, Texte und Kommentar II: Aristoxenos*. Schwabe, 1967.
- West M. L. West. *Iambi et Elegi Graeci ante Alexandrum cantati*. Oxford University Press, 1971–1972.

Greek sources are abbreviated as in *LSJ* (where *Dissoi Logoi* are ‘*Dialex.*’). For the titles of Plutarch’s *Moralia* and the Galenic corpus not included there I have followed, respectively, the abbreviations of *BCRP* and those in V. Nutton V. *Galen. A Thinking Doctor in Imperial Rome*. Routledge, 2020. Latin sources are abbreviated as in *OLD*.

Other Abbreviations and Symbols

- ad loc. ‘ad locum’
- ap. *apud*
- c. century
- ch. *Dialex.* chapter (plural ‘chs.’)
- col. column (plural ‘coll.’)
- DT Difference Thesis (see § 4.2)
- esp. especially
- fl. *floruit*
- fol. folio (plural ‘foll.’)
- fr. fragment
- h. half
- IT Identity Thesis (see § 4.2)
- LC *Lematic Commentary*
- n. note (plural ‘nn.’)
- q. quarter
- transl. translation (plural “transll.”)
- UT Unteachability Thesis (see § 4.2)
- viz. *videlicet*
- † dead
- ± about
- > after
- ≥ in or after
- < before
- ≤ in or before
- ? unknown/uncertain

Part I

Introduction

Chapter 1

Textual Transmission



Abstract The chapter opens with the manuscript transmission of *Dissoi Logoi*. For the first time, each of the twenty-three codices featuring in Robinson's edition is described as to its material, dimensions, transmitted works, provenance, date, scribe, first possessors, and current place of conservation. Then, new findings and identifications are introduced that bring the total number of the studied codices to twenty-six, the highest so far. Their relationships are amply analysed and a new *stemma codicum* produced. The second section of the chapter reconstructs the history of the printed editions, translations, and commentaries of *Dissoi Logoi*, all of them being recorded in a conclusive analytical bibliography. Three vexed codicological questions are finally answered: the identity of the so-called codex Vaticanus Perditus, the relationship between codices Taurinensis B.I.3 and Leidensis Vossianus misc. 1.4, and the handwritten source of the work's first edition, printed by Henri Estienne in 1570.

Keywords Vaticanus Perditus · Taurinensis B.I.3 · Leidensis Vossianus misc. 1.4 · Henri Estienne · Stemma codicum · Manuscripts · Printed editions · Codicology

1.1 Manuscripts

1.1.1 Status Quaestionis

As Carl J. Classen pointed out, since most of the manuscripts transmitting *Dialex.* 'date from the sixteenth century, a rather high degree of contamination and emendation is likely'.¹ Given 'the numerous simple errors in most MSS'—and, I would add, the protean nature of the work's dialect, which does not offer a steady criterion to tell sound from wrong readings²—'one has to be very careful not to overestimate

¹Classen 1982, 84.

²See § 2.2.

the value of these errors for the construction of the stemma'.³ No wonder, those who did so in the past ended up with contrasting results, none of Conrad Trieber's, Ernst Weber's, Hermann A. Diels', Hermann Mutschmann's, and Thomas M. Robinson's stemmata agreeing with the other.⁴

Of Trieber's stemma, coming to us through Mutschmann and comprising fourteen codices,⁵ we lack an analysis detailing which codices the scholar personally inspected, as well as the rationale behind its divisions. The same applies to Diels'. In the second edition of his *Vorsokratiker* he simply gave a footnote listing all the nine worthy codices, divided into three families⁶; in the third edition their number grows to ten and they are grouped into two.⁷

The first scholar who extensively justified his stemma was Weber, but in doing so he also betrayed the limits of his methodology. For out of the sixteen codices of his edition, he directly inspected only seven,⁸ whereas for the other nine⁹ he relied on other scholars' accounts that sometimes are incomplete and that he himself deemed unsuitable for a reliable collation.¹⁰

Mutschmann too embarked on a thorough study of the handwritten transmission, focussing on the whole Sextus Empiricus corpus. He thus produced a large stemma of twenty-seven codices, seven of which without *Dialex.*, but he deliberately left out other three, two of which with *Dialex.*,¹¹ as he could not place them.¹² Overall, the *Dialex.* manuscripts that he studied are twenty-two,¹³ and out of these as many as five were brought to light by him for the first time.¹⁴ His all-embracing stemma, however, obscures a fundamental fact not fully appreciated at the time, namely that often in the same Sextus codex S.E. *P.*, *M.*, and *Dialex.* were copied by different scribes from different antigraphs.

At the moment, Robinson's work is the reference one for stemmatic analysis, given the width and depth of his research. Although without introducing new codices, the number of *Dialex.* ones he took into account is the highest so far,

³ Classen 1982, 84.

⁴ Classen too proposes to modify a branch of Robinson's (ibid.).

⁵ In Mutschmann 1909, 277, n. 1 (see also 244, n. 1). P1, P2, P3, H, V1, P5, R, F1, F2, P4, P6, Y1, Y2, C (for the manuscripts' abbreviations see §§ 1.1.2 and 1.1.3). Parisinus graecus 2128 too is included, but it actually does not have any *Dialex.*, which makes me suspect of a mistake on Mutschmann's part.

⁶ Diels 1907, 1.635. First class: P1, P3, H, and V1. Second class: R, F2. Third class: P4, P6, V2.

⁷ Diels 1912, 334. First class: P1. Second class: P3, H, V1, R, F2, P4, P6, V2, B.

⁸ R, C, V1, V2, B, Z, and L (through a copy): cf. Weber 1897, 33–35.

⁹ P1, P2, P3, P4, F1, F2, M, S, T: cf. Weber 1898, 100.

¹⁰ Cf. ib. 87–88.

¹¹ M and S.

¹² Mutschmann 1909, 277.

¹³ P1, P2, P3, H, V1, V2, P5, R, F1, F2, P4, P6, Y1, Y2, C, E, Q, Z, B, T, M, S.

¹⁴ H, Y1, Y2, E, and Q. Cf. Robinson 1979, 17.

twenty-three,¹⁵ ten of which he personally inspected.¹⁶ But, as Classen remarked, Robinson's edition lacks a 'proper account of the MSS themselves, their provenance, history, watermarks, scribes, etc.',¹⁷ information fundamental for the definition of the stemma, and which I am going to provide in the next paragraph for the first time.¹⁸

1.1.2 Robinson's Twenty-Three Codices

In what follows, each of the codices featuring in Robinson's edition will be premised by an abbreviation¹⁹ and followed by a description of its material, dimensions, transmitted works,²⁰ provenance, date, scribe, first possessors, and current place of conservation.

Twenty-two of them contain *Dialex.* at the end of Sextus Empiricus.²¹ These, in the alphabetical order of their sigla, are the following:

(B) *Berolinensis Philippicus* 1518. Paper, 330 foll., 31.7 × 23.5 cm. It contains S.E. *P.* (from 1^r); S.E. *M.* (from 81^r); *Dialex.* 1–9 (from 325^r). This is the first manuscript signed by Camillo Zanetti (1st h. 16th c.->1587), who copied it in Venice in 1542 for Guillaume Pellicier (±1490–1567), Bishop of Montpellier and French ambassador to Venice between 1539 and 1542.²² It is in Berlin, Staatsbibliothek.²³

(C) *Cizensis* 70. Paper, 438 foll., 25 × 17.5 cm. It contains S.E. *M.* (1^r–429^r); *Dialex.* 1–9 (429^r–438^r). It was copied in 1556 by Emmanuel Bembaines (mid-16th c.), in Venice. It is in Zeitz, Stiftsbibliothek.²⁴

¹⁵ B, C, E, F1, F2, H, L, M, P1, P2, P3, P4, P5, P6, Q, R, S, T, V1, V2, Y1, Y2, Z. Robinson 1979, 16 is surprised by the fact that Mutschmann appears to have forgotten L, but this absence is, rather, due to the fact (neglected by Robinson, see *infra*, n. 59) that L does not contain any Sextus and could not have therefore entered Mutschmann's study.

¹⁶ F1, F2, Y1, Y2, V1, V2, T, M, S, E; see Robinson 1979, 86, n. 45.

¹⁷ Classen 1982, 83.

¹⁸ The most that we have had in this respect is Davidson Greaves 1986 and Floridi 2002, which, however, are focussed on the transmission of Sextus Empiricus.

¹⁹ I have kept all of Robinson's abbreviations, but in the next paragraph I will also introduce new ones for the codices he did not consider.

²⁰ Besides *Dialex.*, I will systematically register the presence of Sextus Empiricus' works and of two short, anonymous texts that are often attached to Sextus' corpus, namely some tabular definitions from S.E. *P.* and Paul. Aeg. (abbreviated '*defs.*') and an epigram to Pyrrho ('*eP*'). Unless where strictly necessary, no other transmitted author will be expressly named, but it will be always made clear when a codex is miscellaneous. For a description of *defs.*, whose constituent parts may slightly vary in form and order, and for their sources see Molin Pradel 2013, 170. For the text and English translation of *eP* see Decleva Caizzi 2020, 130, 157.

²¹ I have inspected twelve of them in digital reproduction: F1, F2, H, P1, P2, P3, P4, P5, P6, Z, T, and V2.

²² Cf. Piccione 2021b, 177.

²³ Cf. Studemund/Cohn 1890, 47.

²⁴ Cf. Wendel 1921, 374–375; Davidson Greaves 1986, 86–88.

(E) Escorialensis T.I.16. Paper, 380 foll., 32.9 × 21.4 cm. It contains S.E. *M.* (1^r–371^r); *Dialex.* 1–9 (371^v–380^v). It was copied by Nikandros Noukios (1st h. 16th c.) for diplomat Diego Hurtado de Mendoza (1504–1575), presumably in Venice during Mendoza’s embassy for Spain (1539–1546).²⁵ It is in Madrid, Real Biblioteca del Monasterio de San Lorenzo de El Escorial.²⁶

(F1) Laurentianus 85.19. Paper, 360 foll., 23.5 × 18 cm. It contains *defs.* (1^v–2^r); S.E. *P.* (3^r–105^v); *eP* (105^r–105^v); S.E. *M.* (107^r–349^v); *Dialex.* 1–9 (350^r–356^v). Whereas the rest (including our work) dates between 1550 and 1571,²⁷ foll. 107^r–348^v (the first half of S.E. *M.* 1 and 7–11) are 14th c.²⁸ and belonged to humanist Francesco Filelfo (1398–1481), who is likely to have bought it in Italy. Between 1472 and 1482, Florence ruler Lorenzo il Magnifico (1449–1492) acquired Filelfo’s library,²⁹ and the manuscript thus became one of the *plutei* (Latin for ‘chained’ viz. ‘to the library benches’) volumes, the original collection of Biblioteca Medicea Laurenziana, where it still is. It went down in history as ‘*fenestratus*’, which is what Filelfo himself called the older part in a letter to his son Senofonte,³⁰ due to the six *fenestrae* (i.g. *lacunae*) within it, which are still recognisable today.³¹

(F2) Laurentianus 85.24. Parchment, 352 foll., 27 × 19 cm. It contains *defs.* (1^v–2^v); S.E. *P.* (3^r–99^v); *eP* (99^v); S.E. *M.* (101^r–346^r); *Dialex.* 1–9 (346^v–352^r). Foll. 1^v–99^v were later copied by Camillo Zanetti and added to the original part,

²⁵ Cf. Martínez Manzano 2018, 358.

²⁶ Cf. Mutschmann 1909, 280; Revilla 1936, 439–440; Davidson Greaves 1986, 88–90; Hobson 1999, 72–74.

²⁷ Martinelli Tempesta/Speranzi 2018, 199.

²⁸ The composite nature of this codex may have tricked Laks-Most 2016a, 165 into concluding that ‘[*Dialex.*] has reached us in extenso by direct transmission via medieval manuscripts.’ Besides the fact that no manuscript transmits our text in full, none also antedates the 15th c., as opposed to some Sextus Empiricus codices that do not have our work, which are indeed medieval (see § 1.1.5.1).

²⁹ Cf. Gentile 2001, 441.

³⁰ Codex Mediolanensis Trivultianus 873, fol. 128.

³¹ Cf. Bandini 1770, coll. 277–278; Cao 1994 234–236; Cao 2001, 242.

which had been produced by Demetrios Damilas (2nd h. 15th c.-early 16th c.), in my opinion by 1510.³² It is in Florence, Biblioteca Medicea Laurenziana.³³

(H) Vesontinus 409: Paper, 323 foll., 34.5 × 24 cm. It contains *defs.* (1^r–1^v); S.E. *P.* (2^v–80^v); *eP* (80^v); S.E. *M.* (82^r–317^v); *Dialex.* 1–9 (318^r–323^r). It was copied in Venice, by Petros Karnabakas (mid-16th c.) for Cardinal Antoine Perrenot de Granvelle (1517–1586). It is in Besançon, Bibliothèque Municipale.³⁴

(M) Mertonensis 304: Paper, 386 foll., 32.5 × 22.5 cm. It contains, among others, S.E. *M.* (1^r–261^v); *Dialex.* 1–9 (262^r–267^v). It was copied in Padua in 1581 by Camillo Zanetti, from an exemplar belonging to humanist Gian Vincenzo Pinelli (1535–1601). James Dalrymple (4th q. 16th c.–1625) left marginals on fol. 1 and wrote fol. 10 (a replacement glued to its predecessor). It belonged to mathematician Sir Henry Savile (1549–1622), who in 1585 became Warden of Merton College, Oxford, in whose library the manuscript still is.³⁵

(P1) Parisinus graecus 1964. Paper, 279 foll., 27 × 20 cm. It contains *defs.* (1^r–1^v); S.E. *P.* (1^v–66^v); *eP* (66^v); S.E. *M.* (66^v–276^v); *Dialex.* 1–3 (277^r–279^v). It dates 15th c., and diplomat Jean Hurault de Boistaillé (1517–1572) bought it during his embassy in Venice (1561–1564) from manuscript copyist and seller Andreas Darmarios (1540–1587). It is in Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale de France.³⁶

(P2) Parisinus graecus 1967. Paper, 169 foll., 34 × 23 cm. It contains S.E. *M.* 8–11 (1^r–164^v); *Dialex.* 1–3 (165^r–169^r) and is the continuation of Parisinus graecus 1966 (paper, 248 foll., 32 × 22 cm), which contains *defs.* (1^r–2^r); S.E. *P.* (2^v–105^v); S.E. *M.* 1–8 (106^r–248^r). The two separate volumes composing this manuscript were copied by an anonymous 16th-c. scribe of Venetian area. Judging from two notes on foll. 177^r and 248^r of Parisinus graecus 1966 the owner was Jean de Pins (1470–1537),

³² Since the manuscript is another *pluteus*, its original part—and not the whole of it, *contra* Fryde 1996, 295—can indeed be identified with item 152 of the inventory of Medici Greek codices that Fabio Vigili made between 1508 and 1510 (codex Vaticanus Barberinus latinus 3185, foll. 260^r–333^r, at 288^v): ‘Sexti Empirici in Mathematicos commentariorum libri decem. In quorum fine ita scriptum est: Σέξτου Ἐμπειρικοῦ ὑπομνημάτων το δέκατον. Τέλος τῶν τοῦ σκεπτικοῦ σέξτου τῶν πρὸς ἀντίρρησιν δέκα ὑπομνημάτων Liber qui an Sexti Empirici sit, dubitatur doricā lingua scriptus ex principio ad finem, de morali ut videtur philosophia. In eo enim de bono et malo, de turpi et pulchro, de iusto et iniusto, de veritate et mendacio variis capitibus disputatur, et est imperfectus’ (transl. ‘Ten books of Commentaries on the Professors by Sextus Empiricus, at the end of which the following is written: *The tenth book of Commentaries by Sextus Empiricus. The end of the ten books of Commentaries according to contradiction by Sextus the Sceptic.* It is doubtful whether the book written from beginning to end in Doric dialect is by Sextus. It concerns, so it seems, moral philosophy, for in it the good and bad, the ugly and the beautiful, the just and the unjust, truth and falsehood are discussed in various chapters; and it is incomplete,’ in Cao 2001, 251).

³³ Cf. Bandini 1770, col. 280; Canart 1977–1979, 311, 331; Davidson Greaves 1986, 66–68.

³⁴ Cf. the online catalogue at <https://memoirevive.besancon.fr/ark:/48565/v9380jlgkf1d>; Elia 2021, 233–234.

³⁵ Cf. Thomson 2009, 268; Sosower 2006, 164.

³⁶ Cf. Omont 1888a, 172; Davidson Greaves 1986, 53–56; Jackson 2004, 210, 243.

French ambassador in Venice between 1516 and early 1520. Both manuscripts are in Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale de France.³⁷

(P3) Parisinus graecus 1963. Paper, 327 foll., 33 × 22 cm. It contains S.E. *P.* (1^r–78^v); *eP* (78^v); *defs.* (79^r–79^v); S.E. *M.* (80^r–322^r); *Dialex.* 1–9 (322^v–327^v). It was copied in September 1534, in Venice, by Nikolaos Sophianos (1st h. 16th c.-mid-16th c.) for Georges de Selve (1508–1541), French ambassador in Venice between 1534 and 1537. It is in Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale de France.³⁸

(P4) Parisinus graecus 2081. Paper, 336 foll., 23 × 15.5 cm. It contains S.E. *M.* (ii^r–327^r); *Dialex.* 1–9 (327^r–334^v). It was by the hand of a not very skilled sixteenth-c. copyist, and it belonged to humanist Ianos Lascaris (1445–1534). It features annotations by him and Matthaios Devaris (±1500–1581). It is in Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale de France.³⁹

(P5) Parisinus, supplementum graecum 133. Paper, 420 foll., 16.5 × 11.8 cm. It contains S.E. *P.* (1^r–95^r); *eP* (95^v); S.E. *M.* (99^r–411^r); *Dialex.* 1–9 (411^r–418^r). Foll. 1–95 are by a second hand and looks like a completion of the rest, which, judging by the watermark, seems to have been copied between 1508 and 1538. The manuscript belonged to diplomat Lattanzio Tolomei (1487–1543), Siena's ambassador at the Holy See, in Rome since 1522. It is in Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale de France.⁴⁰

(P6) Parisinus graecus 1965. Paper, 323 foll., 33 × 22 cm. It contains S.E. *M.* (1^r–317^r); *Dialex.* 1–9 (317^r–323^v). It was copied in the 16th c. by two scribes: the handwriting of foll. 1^r–172^r and 198^v–323^v seems that of an old man, whereas foll. 172^v–198^r are by Bartolomeo Zanetti (1486/1487–>1547). It was one of the fifty manuscripts that humanist Girolamo Fondulo (fl. 1518–1540) brought from Venice to France king François I (1494–1547) in 1539. It is in Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale de France.⁴¹

(Q) Vaticanus Ottobonianus graecus 21: Paper, 393 foll., 33.5 × 21.6 cm. It contains *defs.* (1^r–1^v); S.E. *P.* (2^r–95^r); *eP* (95^r–95^v); S.E. *M.* (95^v–388^r); *Dialex.* 1–3 (388^v–391^v). On 2 February 1541, Nikolaos Murmuris (1st h. 16th c.) finished to copy it, and it entered the collection of Cardinal Marcello Cervini (1501–1555). It is in Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana (Vatican City).⁴²

(R) Regimontanus S.35. Parchment, 274 foll., 16.5 × 11 cm. It contains S.E. *M.* (1–267); *Dialex.* 1–9 (267–272); fragments of [Gal.] *Ur. Comp. Gal.*

³⁷ Cf. Omont 1888a, 172; Mutschmann 1909, 247; Davidson Greaves 1986, 59–61; Pendergrass 2007, 48.

³⁸ Cf. Omont 1888a, 172; Mutschmann 1909, 245; Davidson Greaves 1986, 68–71; Hoffmann 1991, 447.

³⁹ Cf. Canart 1977–1979, 310; Davidson Greaves 1986, 92–94.

⁴⁰ Cf. Canart 1977–1979, 311–312; Davidson Greaves 1986, 81–84; Astruc/Belon/Concasty/Förstel 2003, 285–288.

⁴¹ Cf. Omont 1888a, 172; Omont 1889, 371; Canart 1977–1979, 310; Davidson Greaves 1986, 90–92; *DBI*, s.v. 'Fondulo, Girolamo'.

⁴² Cf. Mutschmann 1909, 247–248; Devreesse 1968, 260; Davidson Greaves 1986, 56–59; Lucà 2012, 319–323.

(273–274).⁴³ It dates 15th c., except for the last two folios and the annotations on the pastedowns, which look by a later hand.⁴⁴ It is bound in gold-blocked leather. The letters are small and clear, with initials and marginals in red, and each page has 27 lines. Fol. 184 is followed by fol. 190, but nothing is missing: Mutschmann observed that ‘184’ is likely to have been simply mistaken for ‘189’, due to unclear handwriting.⁴⁵ A note on it reads: ‘Nicolai von Bodeck Dantisti a. 1652 [or 1657]’.⁴⁶ It was originally kept in the Stadts und Universitätsbibliothek of Königsberg, Germany (renamed Kaliningrad after the Soviet conquest, in 1946).⁴⁷ When in the war summer of 1944 the city was bombed, the library was destroyed, and its patrimony got lost or dispersed, but fortunately a few scholars had already collated this manuscript.⁴⁸

(S) Savilianus 1. Paper, 327 foll., 36.5 × 23.5 cm. It contains, among others, S.E. *M.* (1^r–195^v); *Dialex.* 1–9 (fols 195^v–199^v). It was copied by James Dalrymple, and it is dated 15 February 1589. It was part of the Savilian Library, Sir Henry Savile’s collection, which in 1620 he donated to the Chairs of Astronomy and Geometry at Oxford, which he had founded the year before. In 1884, the library was absorbed in the Bodleian.⁴⁹

(T) Taurinensis B.I.3. Paper, 361 foll., 35 × 23.5 cm. It contains *defs.* (1^r–2^r); S.E. *P.* (fols 2^r–89^v); *eP* (89^v); S.E. *M.* (fols 90^r–349^v); *Dialex.* 1–2, 9 (foll. 349^v–351^r). At the outer top corner of each page, above the black folio numeration (1st h. 18th c.), there is also an earlier page numeration (16th c.), in red, according to which *Dialex.* covers pages 698, 699, 700, and 709. This means that a quire spanning pages 701–708 has gone missing, coinciding with the loss of the text going from *prius* ἀντὶ (2.11) to αἰσθησεῖται (9.2). The manuscript was copied in Venice ±1543–1557 by Michael (mid-16th c.), and revised and annotated by others, among whom humanists Arnout van Eynthouts (1510–1582) and Henri Estienne (1528–1598). It was perhaps from van Eynthouts that in 1555 Estienne bought it in Florence, as we read in the upper margin of fol. 1^r: *Ex libris He(n)rici Stefani | Flore(n)t(iae) e(m)ptus 1555*. It is in Turin, Biblioteca Nazionale Universitaria.⁵⁰

(V1) Marcianus graecus IV.26. Parchment, 331 foll., 30 × 22 cm. It contains *defs.* (1^r–1^v); S.E. *P.* (1^v–76^v); *eP* (76^v); S.E. *M.* (77^r–326^r); *Dialex.* 1–9 (326^r–331^v). It is one of the Greek manuscripts commissioned by Gioachino Torriano (1417–1500), superior of the Dominican community of Santi Giovanni e Paolo (San Zanipolo) in

⁴³ Cf. Touwaide 2016, 95–96.

⁴⁴ Cf. Seraphim 1909, 346; Touwaide 2016, 95–96.

⁴⁵ Cf. Mutschmann 1909, 246.

⁴⁶ Niclas von Bodeck (1611–1676) was Mayor of Gdańsk from 1664.

⁴⁷ Cf. Seraphim 1909, 302.

⁴⁸ I.e. Jablonski in Stosch 1774 (against his work see Weber 1898, 65); see also Bekker 1842, III; Schanz 1884, 371, n. 1; Weber 1897, 34–35.

⁴⁹ Cf. Madan/Craster/Denholm-Young 1937, 1094–1095; Eleuteri 1985, 432; Davidson Greaves 1986, 43–47.

⁵⁰ Cf. Pasini/Rivautella/Berta 1749, 85–86; Davidson Greaves 1986, 78–81; Elia 2021; Eleuteri/Elia 2024, 20–24.