SILGENVERZEICHNIS

AASS Acta Sanctorum
ABMB 'Αρχείο των Βυζαντινών Μνημείων της Ελλάδος
ABSA Annual of the British School at Athens
ACO Acta Consiliorum Oecumenicorum
AJA American Journal of Archaeology
AnBoll Analecta Bollandiana
BBA Berliner Byzantinistische Arbeiten
BCB Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique
BGO Bibliotheca Hagiographica Graeca
BMGS Byzantine and Modern Greek Studies
BZ Byzantinisch-neugriechische Jahrbücher
BzdB Bollettino della Badia Greca di Grottaferrata
BSi Byzantinolatino
BV Byzantina Vi Etobonencia
Byz Byzantion
BZ Byzantinische Zeitschrift
CAG Commentaria in Aristotelem Graeca
CCSG Corpus Christianorum, Series Graeca
CFHB Corpus Fontium Historiae Byzantinae
CIC Corpus Inscrivionum Graecarum
CIG Corpus Inscriptionum Graecarum
CPG Clavis Patrum Graecorum
CRAI Comptes rendus de l'Académie des Inscriptions
CSCO Corpus Scriptorum Christianorvm Orientaliwm
CSHB Corpus Scriptorum Historiarum Byzantinarum
DAACL Dictionnaire d'Archéologie Chrétienne et de Liturgie
DCMAE Dictionnaire de la Chrétienté et de l'Héritage Byzantins
DHEOE Dictionnaire d'histoire et de géographie ecclésiastiques
DIEE Dictionnaire des Études et de l'Éthnologie Byzantiniques
DOP Dumbarton Oaks Papers
DOS Dumbarton Oaks Studies
DOT Dumbarton Oaks Texts
EDES Επιστήμη Εκκλησίας Βυζαντινών Σπουδών
EO Echos d'Orient
EOK 'O ἐν Κωνσταντινοπόλει Βυζαντινῆς Φιλολογίας Σύλλογος
FM Fontes Minores
GCS Die griechischen christlichen Schriftsteller
GGA Göttingische Gelehrten Anzeigen
GRBS Greek, Roman and Byzantine Studies
Holl Ἑλεφόρας
IrsBk Izvštjaja Russkago Archeologičeskago Instituta v Konstantinopolé
IstMit Istanbuler Mitteilungen

FRANCISCO R. ADRADOS – JUAN RODRIGUEZ SOMOLINOS / MADRID

THE DICCIONARIO GRIEGO-ESPAÑOL AND BYZANTINE LEXICOGRAPHY*

In general terms, the Diccionario Griego-Español (DGE)\(^1\) includes the Greek vocabulary of the authors between Homer and around the year 600 A.D.; it thus omits the period most commonly known as the Byzantine one. Today, however, there is a tendency to set the beginning of the Byzantine Empire as from 324 A.D., when Constantine came to power over the whole empire after the abdication of Licinius. Now the whole of the 4th century A.D., as likewise the 5th and 6th, clearly falls within the limits of the vocabulary studied in the DGE. On the other hand, the DGE includes a great number of items from the 7th century A.D. onwards, as will be shown below. Upon the occasion of the publication of the third volume of our Dictionary, which covers material well up to the letter beta, we should like to call the attention of scholars of Byzantine lexicography to consulting the DGE.\(^2\)

For the first Byzantine epoch, as from Constantine and, to a lesser extent, for the Byzantine epoch in general, the contributions of the DGE, as against those of the JSI (and Lampé and other lexicons), are of several kinds. The first thing that should be recalled is that in the broad chronological span covered by the DGE, we have not voluntarily excluded any author or work which may provide data of lexicographical interest. We have therefore broken the norm of our immediate predecessor, the JSI, of excluding Christian authors. The DGE also includes a broad selection of...

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1 Diccionario Griego-Español, Volumen I: Α–ΓΣ, Volumen II: Η–ΙΣ, Volumen III: ΙΣ–ΝΣ–Βλαζές. Redactado bajo la dirección de Francisco R. ADRADOS, Madrid, C.S.I.C., 1889-91. We thank Elvira Ganguris, member of the team of the DGE, for her useful remarks. The abbreviations employed are those of the DGE.

2 Prof. E. Trapp, chief compiler of the "Lexikon zur byzantinischen Grammatik", is already aware of this. See his paper "Das Lexikon zur byzantinischen Literatur", in: W. HOAKOSER and E. TRAPP (eds.), Lexicographica Byzantina. Beiträge zum Symposium zur byzantinischen Lexikographie (Wien, 1.–4. 3. 1989) (BY 20), Vienna 1991, p. 286. We would like to take advantage of this opportunity to thank Prof. Trapp for the interest he has taken in our project and for divulging it in the field of Byzantine studies.
proper names (anthroponyms, toponyms, theonyms, etc.). The second point to bear in mind is that it offers a remarkably wider inventory of authors and works researched and obviously often varies according to the editions used, these latter ones being more modern and more reliable; it also notably extends documentation from inscriptions and papyri.

In fact, the new collections of papyri and inscriptions we have scrutinized often include re-editions of already-known texts, or in other cases unpublished texts. On the basis of recent bibliography from books and journals, this material has notably increased and interpretations of it are revised.

Yet, even when dealing with the same texts (literary, epigraphic or from papyri) in the same editions, new materials are to be found: at times, by previously non-existent indices, concordances or lexicons, at others by direct reading. All this material is filed into the computer in a database that enables the researcher to have access to the information in diverse ways awaiting incorporation into the corpus of the dictionary in due course.1

On the other hand, we regularly take advantage of the possibilities offered by the CDROM C of the Thesaurus Linguae Graecae (TLG) of Irvine (California), basically in two ways: either by consultation wherever this is suitable; or else by its Index.4 A great deal of lexicographical material likewise comes from this source, and it is included in the Dictionary or stored in our files.

The result of all this is the collection of countless terms hitherto not included by the LSH (and its Supplement), or by Lampe, or by the volumes of the DGE already published (and the Supplement to Volume I, which appeared in vol. II). In other instances, terms which were hapax or often appeared in a minimum form, are also given new documentation or older recordings; or else documentation is found in writings of a different sort. Or new meanings or grammatical variants are discovered, etc. Here we should like to offer a few samples of the new material of Byzantine vocabulary we found after the publication of the first volume of the DGE.

Of course, there is high frequency of these novelties from the 4th to 6th centuries A.D., but they are also to be found at a later date. This should be explained before giving a brief exemplification of these novelties, all of which concern the part of the dictionary covered by Volume I, that is, from α to ζήτω, though missing there, as we have just mentioned.

The limit of the year 600 is not accurate of course. The following should be noted in this respect:

1. There are authors dated as belonging to the 6th–7th century, whose dates really go beyond the first of these two centuries.

2. The collections of papyri and ostraka and inscriptions often contain material of highly diverse chronology, including the Byzantine epoch not only of the 5th and 6th centuries, but also of a later period. All this vocabulary is included. To be more precise, all the collections of papyri are used up to the moment when Greek was no longer written in Egypt.

3. There are authors or anonymous collections of a more or less undetermined date or clearly later than the 6th century A.D., which contain ancient, but also Byzantine, material. We particularly refer to all sorts of lexicographers, Anecdota, glossaries, grammarians, scholiasts, commentaries or paraphrases of ancient works, collections (by doxographes, astrologers, alchemists, medical writers and veterinary surgeons, paraphrographers, Catena, poetic texts [hymns, oracles, epigrams], Apocryphal fables, etc.). From these texts we mainly, but not exclusively, extract the vocabulary of the erudite or ancient type. It is often impossible to distinguish the ancient vocabulary from the Byzantine one, records of which are in any case often of interest to us in themselves or as support for words used by previous authors.

Naturally, it is impossible to delimit the Byzantine vocabulary accurately. There are papyri, inscriptions and texts of dubious date; numerous Byzantine works follow the ancient tradition.

However we should like to give a rough idea of the material used and the results obtained. Before going any further, it should be pointed out that Volume III of the DGE, published this year, is accompanied by a new revised and enlarged edition of the lists of reference works the dictionary refers to (I. Authors and Works; II. Papyri and Ostraka; III. Inscriptions). The huge amount of material incorporated over the past few years and our
proper names (anthroponyms, toponyms, theonyms, etc.). The second point to bear in mind is that it offers a remarkably wider inventory of authors and works researched and obviously often varies according to the editions used, these latter ones being more modern and more reliable; it also notably extends documentation from inscriptions and papyri.

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4 It should be pointed out that the disk is distributed without any type of software. Over the past two years, several more or less experimental programmes for maximum profit from it have appeared in different universities and research centres. One we use is called Searcher, the work of R. M. Smith and other professors of the Classics Department of the University of California in Santa Barbara. We have been in touch with R. M. Smith for some time, and he has taken note of our numerous suggestions to improve the programme and to provide it with greater sophistication and efficiency in subsequent versions. In the Newsletter 16 (December 1989) of the TLG there is a report on existing software for access to the different CDROM’s, both for Macintosh equipment and IBM-compatible computers. To judge by what is said there and by our experience of some of the programmes mentioned there, Searcher is without doubt the most complete programme of those currently available, particularly on account of its handling of the Index of the CDROM C.
desire not to make consultation of lists any more complicated for the reader with successive supplements, convinced us of the need to publish a new complete edition of these lists.

If the list of authors of Volume I of the dictionary included 2488 entries, this new version has 178 entirely new entries, another 40 entries have disappeared and almost 900 have been revised or enlarged either in form or in content or both. This means that as a whole, almost 1200 entries have been either modified or incorporated, and that the new list now contains 2618 entries. Of these 2618 entries almost 570 correspond to authors and works that can be dated to the 4th and the 15th centuries A.D. (this latter one is the date of certain papyrographers). Among the editions of texts of the 4th century A.D. onwards introduced to this new edition of List I, we want to point out the following as particularly interesting: Anon. Murex. Theol., V. Theol. (Dagron 1978), Candidus. Evon. Hist., Olymp. Hist., Prisc. (Blockley 1981–83), Eudoc. Cypri. . . . B. (Bevergnin 1982), Eust. (Van der Valk 1971–87), Hs. H. Hom. (Aubineau 1978–80), Lyd. Mag. (Bandy 1983), Malch. (Cresci 1982), Marin. Procl. (Masullo 1985), Nil. Narr. (Conca 1983), Olymp. Iob (Hagedorn 1984), Phot. (Theodoridas 1982), Steph. in Hp. Aph. (Westervink 1985), Steph. in H. Prol. Gr. (Duffy 1983), Thdt. Js. (Guinon 1980–84).

As for the Lists II (Papyri and Ostraka) and III (Inscriptions), there have also been great changes. While in List II of Volume I there were 250 entries, there are 64 new entries in this new edition, 84 have been eliminated and another 161 entries have been revised or enlarged. While in List III of Volume I there were 161 entries, there are 75 new entries in the new edition, 29 have disappeared and 94 have been revised or enlarged. Amongst all this mass of bibliography, it is hard to isolate and quantify the specifically Byzantine material, although there is no doubt that it is considerable, particularly in the case of the papyri.

Below we give a list of authors or works and collections of papyri and inscriptions, the scrutiny of which has been particularly fruitful as far as materials of the Byzantine epoch are concerned:

1. Authors and Works. One should add to the above mentioned authors, editions of which have been brought up to date in Volume III of the DGE, other ones likewise revised, particularly commentators on Aristotle, writers on medicine, veterinary surgery, pharmacy, botany, grammarians, rhetors,

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5 In these numbers, we also include the data of the Supplement to the list accompanying Vol. II, the entries of which were logically revised. The number of bibliographical references that have been revised or added must be around 1600.

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6 We only more refer the reader to the article by J. Rodriguez Somolinos and Ignacio Alvarado mentioned in note 3.
desire not to make consultation of lists any more complicated for the reader with successive supplements, convinced us of the need to publish a new complete edition of these lists.

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6 We only refer the reader to the article by J. RODRIGUEZ SOMOLINOS and Ignacio ALVAREZ mentioned in note 3.

scholiasts, Nonnus and other epic poets and of course, diverse Christian authors such as Didymus, Joannes Chrysostomus or Theodoretus.


3. Inscriptions. IAphrodisias II (Roueché 1985), ICh. M. (Feissel 1985), ICl. (Dagron–Feissel 1987), IEphesos (AA. CV. 1979–84), IGLS XIII (1) (Sartre 1982), IGLS XXIII (2) (Gatié 1986), MAMA IX (Levick et al. 1988), RECAM II (Mitchell 1982), IAnemeramus (Russell 1987), etc. Likewise, we should add to this the journals of epigraphy such as ZPE, Epigr. Anat., Jahresh., etc. and publications as important as the SEG and the Bull. Épigr.

Another way of showing the relative importance of the documentation of the Byzantine epoch in the dictionary is to attempt to quantify the presence of authors by the number of quotations, at least as far as the most often-quoted authors are concerned. It should be pointed out here that, from Volume IV, which we are composing at the moment, we introduce the dictionary into an elaborated Data-Base which we have developed. Its chief aim is to put the dictionary entries in a rigorously formalised and at the same time flexible structure, so that we may process the information in several ways according to the needs of the moment. One of its uses, though not the most important one, is to be able to know at each step how many mentions there are of each author. In the part of Volume IV from διεθνείς (first lemma) to the end of beta (more than 17,000 quotations), we find that the ten most quoted authors of the 4th century A.D. onwards are the following ones: Hsch. (568 mentions), St. Bzr. (395), Bytanologa (258), Nonn. (177), Scholiasts (150), D. C. (104), Eust. (71), Sad. (67), Gr. (52), Phot. (46). It should also be borne in mind that the two most frequently
supposed βασάνις turns out to be a proper name of little interest is by no means rare, neither is that of a reading adopted by another editor, or even an erratum in the original edition or one inserted by the person who copied the edition into the computer.

Appendix

1. New Words

Some of them are studied in greater detail by J. Rodríguez Somolinos in “Notas lexígraficas. Material para un futuro Supplemento al DGE”, Enmerak 56 (1988) 233-244.


quotation kinds of texts are the papyri as a whole (869) and the inscriptions as a whole (655).

To give some idea, we want to offer a few samples of the new materials from the 4th and subsequent centuries A.D. As we have said above, all the novelties offered here are taken from the part of the dictionary covered by Volume I, from x to χρ., although all of them are missing from this volume, that is, they are supplements, not to the LSJ or Lamp, but to the DGE itself (and its first Supplement, which appeared in Vol. II), and thus will be collected in a future Supplement to the DGE or in a future revised and enlarged re-edition of this first volume. Distribution of the material is presented in abbreviated form and in two parts: I. Materials directly obtained from editions and collections, as likewise from complementary bibliography. II. Materials obtained from the CDROM C of the TLG.

With regard to the words that come from the CDROM, one can note at a glance which type of sources are represented and consequently which type of material of low frequency (happas and words with few quotations) and of lexicographical interest of the 4th century onwards we can expect to obtain from the disk for the moment. These are particularly Christian authors (Chrys., Ps. Chrys., Gr. Naz., Gr. Nys, Ath. Al., etc.), commentators on Aristotle and Plato (Simp., Dam., Philp., Syr., etc.), medical writers and veterinary surgeons (Ps. Gal., Paul. Aeg., Aet., Alex. Trall., Hippocr., etc.), grammarians such as Hdn. and authors such as Eust., Phot. and others. This new working tool is of great interest to lexicographers in general, and will be of growing interest to Byzantine lexicographers if Prof. Brunner manages to accomplish his project of progressively enlarging the Data Bank of the TLG up to the end of the Byzantine era. In any case, we should point out that the relative ease with which such a huge mass of materials is made available obliges the members of the team in charge of collecting and studying this material to make an extra critical effort in order to discern what is relevant and what is of no value. The case in which a supposed hapax turns out to be a proper name of little interest is by no means rare, neither is that of a reading adopted by another editor, or even an error in the original edition or one inserted by the person who copied the edition into the computer.

APPENDIX

I. Materials directly obtained from editions and collections

1. New Words

2. Some of them are studied in greater detail by J. Rodríguez Somolinos in "Notas lexicográficas. Material para un futuro Suplemento al DGE", Emporion 56 (1986) 233-244.


II. Materials obtained from the CDROM C of the TELG.

*μειδομακροχώρος que se consume en la medicina Chrys. 62. 751
*μεθυκόντας que se consume en la medicina Chrys. 62. 751
*μεθυκόντας que se consume en la medicina Chrys. 62. 751
*μεθυκόντας que se consume en la medicina Chrys. 62. 751
II. Materials obtained from the CDROM C of the TLG


2. \textit{dikastikos} irreproachable \textit{dikastikos}... de éfetos Didym. Gen. 166. 6 (en DGE, Suppl. sólo en PLaur.).

3. \textit{dikastikos} irreproachable \textit{dikastikos}... de éfetos Didym. Gen. 166. 6 (en DGE, Suppl. sólo en PLaur.).

4. \textit{dikastikos} irreproachable \textit{dikastikos}... de éfetos Didym. Gen. 166. 6 (en DGE, Suppl. sólo en PLaur.).

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15. \textit{dikastikos} irreproachable \textit{dikastikos}... de éfetos Didym. Gen. 166. 6 (en DGE, Suppl. sólo en PLaur.).

16. \textit{dikastikos} irreproachable \textit{dikastikos}... de éfetos Didym. Gen. 166. 6 (en DGE, Suppl. sólo en PLaur.).

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19. \textit{dikastikos} irreproachable \textit{dikastikos}... de éfetos Didym. Gen. 166. 6 (en DGE, Suppl. sólo en PLaur.).

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The Diccionario Griego-Espanol and Byzantine Lexicography

#ἀγροτικός ῥύστικος, rural caretulor Eust. 257. 8, cf. 531. 18, σταμάτος Eust. 257. 27, ἔπανω Eust. 906. 22.
#ἄγριον νεοσήν τοὺς ἀσιανάκουσ, in compar. Alex. Trall. 1. 339, 525.
#ἄγριον νεοσήν ἅλλη προκατάληκται, ἄγρια τοὺς ἀσιανάκουσ κοινότητα
#ἄλημα, ἐπονομάζειν Ps. Gal. 19. 436.
#ἄτακτον / ἄτακτον οὐν σετα να σετα γνώμα οι σενα γνώμα οι σενα, Anon.

Med. en PhMGM 2. 194.
#ἄλωφονος hermano adoptivo Chrys. Ἐπίλυμ. 73 5. 1.
#ἄλωφονος fratercida D. C. 78. 36. 4.
#ἄλημα κατόρθωσε σιν κοινότητα της αὐθαιρετοίς, Paul. Aeg. 6. 85.
#ἄλημα κατόρθωσε που οὐκ εἴδωλος τοῦ τοῦ τοῦ ἑλικοσμική Iamb. VP 35. 252.
#ἄλημα κατόρθωσε compacto, no disperso Phlp. in de An. 360. 26, cohene Photo.

164 a. 30.
#ἄλημα κατόρθωσε που κοινότητα τοῦ τοῦ τοῦ ἐψυχίων, Paul. Aeg. 6. 85.
#ἄλημα κατόρθωσε που κοινότητα τοῦ τοῦ ἐψυχίων, Paul. Aeg. 6. 85.
#ἄλημα κατόρθωσε που κοινότητα τοῦ τοῦ ἐψυχίων, Paul. Aeg. 6. 85.
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The Diccionario Griego-Espanol and Byzantine Lexicography

#ἀδείξη οποιών accion o exhibición vergonzosa en las cortesanas, Phot. 22a. 36.
#ἀδείξη οποιών vergonzosa Anon. in Rh. 104. 33, 105. 2, 13
#ἀδείξη οποιών vergonzosa Anon. in Rh. 104. 33, 105. 2, 13
#ἀδείξη οποιών vergonzosa Anon. in Rh. 104. 33, 105. 2, 13
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1. 5 (en Lampe, una cita en Cat. Luc., no del adv.).
#ἀδείξη τής que no acusa Chrys. M. 56. 588
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*γροτικός, rural, Eust. 257. 8, cf. 531. 18, συναίνει Eust. 257. 27, ἐπικεφ. Eust. 906. 22.

*ἀγρυπνοῖς que precede insomnio en compar. Alex. Trall. 1. 329, 525.

*ἀγρυπνοῖς dejar de practicar ejercicios gimnásticos χρῆ τόσος εὐθείας κοίλονθαι μὴ ἄγρυπνοι Eust. 344. 10.


*ἀδικία / *ἀδίκησιν no se curar, ayunar en la cena / ayuno en la cena, Anon. Med. en PhMGM 2. 194.

*ἀδικφομποντος hermano adoptivo Chrys. Épilim. 73 5. 1.

*ἀδικφομποντος fratricida D. C. 78. 36. 4.


*ἀδικήρωτος que no está permitido revelar Iamb. VP 36. 252.

*ἀδικακάκειας compacto, no disperso Philp. in de Av. 360. 29, coherente Phot. 164 a. 30.

*ἀδικακακάκειας que carece de defensa oκόμος δικαιολόγιον ἀδικίαν ἀκράτειας καὶ παράνομος Chrys. M. 61. 730.

*ἀδικασία injusticia Eus. 23. 480.

*ἀδικασία ἐν διαμεταβολή πor siempre inmutable Dem. in Prm. 412.

*ἀδικασίας adv. -ως en perpetuo movimiento Simp. in Ph. 435. 3, Philp. in Cat. 50. 28 (en DGE I falta el adv.).

*ἀδικασίας que anda por el aire Steph. in Rh. 312. 24.

*ἀδικασίας n. de planta Hippiat. 86. 16. 5.


*ἀδικασίας convertir en papilla, en gachas el trigo, Ps. Callisth. 1.32. 13.

*ἀδικασίας adv. sin turbación, sin el anímo turbado Gr. Naz. M. 35. 1237 α. prosoμελεῖ τῷ θεῷ.

*ἀδικασίας que observa o descubre con la mirada de Atenea, Eust. 86. 45. 87. 22.

*ἀδικασίας lugar de reunión Eust. 682. 6.

*ἀδικασίας adv. -ως sin coraza, sin protección en sent. fig., Gr. Nys. Hom. in Eccl. 432. 9 (en DGE I dos citas, ninguna del adv.).

*ἀδικασίας que anda por el aire Steph. in Rh. 312. 24.

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