Fussmann, Gerard (1972). Atlas linguistique des parlers dardes et kafirs. Paris, L'Ecole Française d'Extrême-Orient.

Hamp, Eric P. (1967). "On Some Troublesome Indo-European Initials." In Studies in Historical Linguistics in Honor of George Sherman Lane, ed. Walter W. Arnst, et al., pp. 146–153. Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina Press.

Hamp, Eric P. (1980). "IE *()kuon- 'dog.'" Indogermanische Forschungen 85 (35-42).

Rohlfs, Gerhard (1964). Lexicon Graecanicum Italiae Inferioris: Etymologisches Wörterbuch der unteritalienischen Gräzität. Tübingen, Max Niemeyer. Schwyzer, Eduard (1953). Griechische Grammatik. Munich, C.H. Beck.

The First and Only

By Barry Baldwin, Calgary (Canada)

M. N. Tod long ago¹) drew attention to 36 inscriptions containi ing the interchangeable²) expressions πρῶτος καὶ μόνος οτ μόνος καπρῶτος, remarking that this usage "suggests a weakness of thought and expression on the part of the Greeks."

More recently, J. Duffy³) had occasion to point out that Galen was once praised by Marcus Aurelius as τῶν μὲν ἰατρῶν πρῶτον, τὸν δὲ φιλοσόφων μόνον, citing an anonymous referee of his paper for the view that this accolade was a variation on the πρῶτος καὶ μόνος formula in Aeschines, *In Ctes.* 77.

In view of Tod's statistics, it is not idle pedantry to observe that Aeschines actually has the sequence $\mu \acute{o}vo\varsigma$ κai $\pi \varrho \~o \tau o\varsigma$, applying it to the deceased daughter of Demosthenes, the only and first to call him "father." Though itself a variation on the inscriptional formula, this passage has little direct bearing on Marcus Aurelius and Galen.

Far more to the point is Lucian, Demonax 29, where that witty man deflates the boast of Agathocles the Peripatetic that he is μόνος καὶ πρῶτος of the dialecticians by observing εἰ μὲν πρῶτος, οὐ μόνος, εἰ δὲ μόνος, οὐ πρῶτος. Given their mutual dates, this strongly suggests that "First and Only" or "Only and First" were common

^{1) &#}x27;Greek Record-Keeping and Record-Breaking,' CQ 43 (1949), 111-12.

Móvoς comes before πρῶτος on 22 of the 36 occasions.

³) 'Philologica Byzantina,' GRBS 21 (1980), 266-7.

GLOTTA, LXII. Bd., S. 58-59, ISSN 0017-1298

O Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht 1984

boasts or unofficial titles in the second century A. D. amongst doctors and philosophers. Agathocles indeed, like Galen, could have been both, if he is equated with the homonymous doctor in Lucian, *Catapl.* 6.

À propos de IG, VII, 3377, 6 ιουιῶ

Par Julián Méndez Dosuna, Salamanca

- 1. On sait que, dans les inscriptions béotiennes à partir du milieu du IIIe siècle a.-C., à une exception près qui sera signalée plus bas, après consonne apicale $(\tau, \vartheta, \delta, \nu, \lambda, \sigma)$, il y a un flottement entre les graphies ov et ιov : ainsi, $\tau \iota o \acute{\nu} \chi a$ (att. $\tau \acute{\nu} \chi \eta$), $\vartheta \iota o \nu \gamma a \tau \acute{e} \varrho a$ (att. $\vartheta \nu \gamma a \tau \acute{e} \varrho a$), etc.*)
- 2. Tout récemment, W. Blümel a proposé de voir dans ce phénomène le développement d'une semi-voyelle palatale [y] ([+ haut, arrière]) comme une sorte de transition entre deux sons de

⁴⁾ Ep. 32, ed. P. Gautier (Paris, 1972), pps. 204-5.

⁵⁾ Michael, of course, could very well have known the *Demonax* passage, albeit Gautier has no comment, nor does he register it as a Lucianic inspiration. Michael, like his educated contemporaries, was familiar with Lucian; Gautier, *Ep.* 43, p. 266, registers a debt to *Lexiphanes* 2. However, Michael's language in the present passage suggests that the joke was as commonly used as the title that provoked it.

^{*)} Je dois exprimer toute ma gratitude à Hervé Herzog pour des corrections grammaticales et stylistiques.