ТОЛМНРІА

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While steady progress in the field of lexicography (particularly during the past century and a half) has been giving us an ever firmer grasp over ancient Greek vocabulary, the fortunes of some words have varied with the passage of time. The noun τολμηρία is a good case in point. Absent from the ancient lexica, and unknown to (or at least unreported by) Stephanus when he published his *Thesaurus Graecae Linguae* in 1572, it makes its first appearance in a 116 B.C. papyrus document from the Turin Regio Museo Egizio published by Peyron in 1825 as *P. Torino* II.8. In the passage at issue, Petenephotes, lodging a formal breach of contract suit against Amenothes, decries the latter's repeated τολμηρία in interfering with his embalming franchise.

The noun next appears in Schneider's 1828 Handwörterbuch der Griechischen Sprache. Schneider merely carries "τολμηρία, ή, Kühnheit, Verwegenheit, von τολμηρός," without citing a locus; Passow (1831) echoes this entry verbatim. The 1846 Liddell and Scott Greek-English Lexicon (based upon Passow) shows "Τολμηρία, ας, ή, bold ness, rashness"; the 1847 (Schneider-based) edition of Donnegan's Greek and English Lexicon offers "Τολμηρία, ας, ή, boldness; audacity,? Schn. L.: from τολμηρός".

Shortly thereafter, we witness a quantum jump in information about τολμηρία. The Hase/Dindorf revision of Stephanus' Thesaurus Graecae Linguae (Vol. II col. 2274 D, 1848–1854) carries the following entry: "Τολμηρία, ή, Audacia. [Nicolaus Methonensis Quaestionn. et Responss. Creuzer. Gregor. Naz. Carm. 12, 210, 408, 212, 313. Boiss. in Pap. Aegypt. ap. Peyron, fasc. 2, p. 47, 66, ubi τηι τολμηριαι, sec. annot. p. 60, syllaba τολ incerta. Ephraem. Syr. vol. 3, p. 244, C. L. Dind. Fab. Aesop. Coraes.]."

This sudden visibility of τολμηρία proves to be short-lived, however. In fact, a century will pass before the noun, now absent again from successions of LSJ editions, as well as from Sophocles' Lexicon (1914), will make a reappearance. In 1957, Wilcken republished the Peyron papyrus in UPZ II.196.66 (Klageschrift des Petenophotes an den Epistates Herakleides).¹) In his translation of the passage at

¹⁾ The most recent version of this papyrus is that of P. W. Pestman published in 1981 as P. Tor. Amenothes in Catalogo del Museo Egizio di Torino Series I Vol. 5.

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issue, Wilcken offers the meaning "Tollkühnheit"²) for τολμηρία, eschewing further comment in his (elsewhere quite extensive) notes on the text. From *UPZ*, the noun, defined as "audacity," finds its way into the *Addenda and Corrigenda* to the *LSJ Lexicon*, and ultimately into the 1968 *LSJ Supplement*. Flagged here as a new entry, it can easily leave the casual reader with the impression that it is a hapax legomenon found only in the papyrus.

Yet, Lampe had formally recognized the existence of τολμηρία in 1961, defining it as "insolence" and citing Ephraem Syr. 3.244 C, where the word is latinized as audacia in the Assemani text. Here too, however, the reader is left with the impression that τολμηρία is a rather unique word: the Ephraem passage is the only one cited by Lampe. To be sure, the Lampe Lexicon should not be expected to carry the UPZ locus: after all, its announced object is primarily to interpret the theological and ecclesiastical vocabulary of the Greek Christian authors from Clement of Rome to Theodore of Studium. Yet, its sparsity of citation, coupled with the fact that the Supplement limits itself to carrying the UPZ reference alone, might lead to the conclusion that τολμηρία is very much a rara avis. In fact, were we to rely upon the more recent lexica (i.e., the LSI Supplement and Lampe) alone, τολμηρία would seem to be a noun which appears momentarily in a 2nd century B.C. papyrus document, disappears thereafter from use for more than half a millennium, and then makes one more fleeting (and ostensibly final) reappearance in a Greek translation of a fourth century A.D. Syrian writer.

Obviously, this is not the case. In fact, attestations of the word are even more frequent than those reported by Hase/Dindorf. Consultation of the California Thesaurus Linguae Graecae data bank of electronic Greek texts shows that the noun τολμηρία is also used by a second century A.D. writer (Polemon Soph., In Cynaegirum 40.5), by a fourth century A.D. author (Epiphanius, Ancoratus 25.1.2; adversus haereses 3.227.14), and by Eustathius in the 12th century A.D. (Iliad 2.400.18; De emendanda vita monachica in Opuscula 254.28).³) Furthermore, the Christus patiens⁴) - in addition to the loci

²) A word-choice somewhat hyperbolic, but precious from a phonetic point of view.

³⁾ M. v.d. Valk, Eustathius *Iliad* vol. II praef. XL-XLI n.6 discusses Eustathius' use of words denoting *audacia* in some detail.

⁴⁾ Cited by Hase/Dindorf as Gregor. Naz. Incidentally, and despite its selfimposed chronological limitation, the Lampe Lexicon does include the medieval Christus patiens in its purview.

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cited by Hase/Dindorf-also yields τολμηρία at 1886,5) 1958, and 2205.

Surely, the lexica cannot be expected to reflect the extant Greek vocabulary in its entirety-generally, they limit themselves to either carefully circumscribed chronological periods or to specific text genera. Even traditional thesauri such as those published by Stephanus or Hase/Dindorf in the past, no matter how earnest their efforts to be exhaustive, will often fall short of completeness. In the final analysis, as full grasp of the true nature and extent of surviving Greek vocabulary is attainable only via computer-aided analysis of the Greek text corpus. With the Thesaurus Linguae Graecae data bank of electronic texts now virtually complete, there is good reason to assume that our control over the ancient Greek Wortschatz will rapidly and vastly improve.

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⁵⁾ τολμηρίας CADB: τολμη/τ[ίας Δs. Ι. Ν.

⁶⁾ At present, the TLG data bank contains nearly 62 million words encompassing 99% of the authors and texts extant from the period between Homer and A.D. 600. Data bank expansion to add 600-1453 text materials is in progress.