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'DEATH', DOXOGRAPHY, AND THE 'TERMERIAN EVIL' (PHILODEMUS, EPIGR. 27 PAGE = A.P. 11.30)*

The text of this poem, already corrupt in the Palatine, has had a turbulent history over the last two centuries. Here is Page's version, the translation in Gow-Page,1 and my own somewhat expanded apparatus:

I who in time past was good for five or nine times, now, Aphrodite, hardly manage once from early night to sunrise. The thing itself, - already often only at half-strength, - is gradually dying. That's the last straw. Old age, old age, what will you do later when you come to me, if even now I am as languid as this.


In 1982 D. Sider responded to Gow–Page.2 First, whereas the latter had said of τὸ Τερμέριον [κακόν] in line 4 'proverbially = "a great disaster", "the last straw"',3 Sider attempted to specify the exact sense, for which the ground had already been laid:4 ‘as Kaibel and others have recognized, Philodemus’ reference is to the Termeros who used to kill people by butting them with his head until he had his head broken by Theseus [in fact it is Heracles] (Plut. Thes. 11) … a Termerion kakon is the punishment that fits the crime, as is certainly the case in Philodemus where that which has done the butting [the phallus] has had its κεφαλὴ “die”.’5 We shall return to this explanation later. Sider’s second line of approach came from his belief (correct, I think) that Page’s ἡμιμαθές ‘cannot be allowed to stand unchallenged’.6 Gow–Page were chiefly troubled by the repetition: ‘ἡμιμαθές repeats both the wording and the sense of κατὰ βραχὺ θνησκεῖ much too closely; substitute the quite different ἡμιμαθές, “at half-strength”’ (cf. Heraclitus 7.465.2 = 1936, ἡμιμαθές P: -θανές P1), and the lines run well’.7 Sider did not agree, keeping ἡμιμαθές, but repunctuating the couplet:

* I thank my colleagues, Professors Albert Henrichs, Ian Rutherford, Calvert Watkins, and Mr Alex Sens, and my former colleague, Professor Hayden Pelliccia, for comments on earlier drafts. They are responsible neither for remaining errors nor for adherence to any specific interpretation here espoused.

4 E.g. by Kaibel, quoted by Gow–Page: ‘iam ego were patior Termerium illud malum’. They did not quote him further, but should have: ‘Nam non quoduis malum est Termerium sed quod quis ea corporis parte patitur qua antea peccauerat’, Philodemi Gadarensis Epigrammata. Index Scholarum in Universitate Litteraria Gryphiswaldensi per semestre aestiuom anni 1885 a die 15 mens. April. habendarum (Greifswald, 1885), p. 22.
5 Sider, op. cit. (n. 2), 212–13, and 213 n. 15 for parallels for a play on κεφαλὴ/φαλλός.
6 Sider, op. cit. (n. 2), 212.
7 Gow–Page, op. cit. (n. 1), p. 399. At A.P. 7.465.2 there is a clear vegetative metaphor at work, which is not the case here.
Now his paraphrase of the first four lines: 'What he used to do up to nine times before he now does only once, with difficulty (μόλις); and the thing itself, the act from start to finish, lasts but a short time (κατὰ βραχύ); and already half-dead his member often dies altogether.'

This seems to me to complicate things even further for at least two reasons: (1) in normal usage κατὰ βραχύ means ‘gradually’, ‘little by little’, even ‘slowly’—virtually the opposite of ‘a short time’; and this sense ‘gradually’ would in any case already be represented by the words μόλις ἐκ πρῶτης νυκτὸς ἐς ἤδην in line 2, which strongly suggests that ‘the act from start to finish’ now takes all night; (2) πολλάκις does not easily qualify θνησκεῖ from which it is separated by both ἤδη and ἡμιθανές. Put another way, πολλάκις δ’ ἤδη surely goes together most naturally as an adverbial cluster. So far, then, we have two possibilities, neither entirely satisfactory, for the second couplet: a stop after θνησκεῖ with πολλάκις ... ἡμιθανές parenthetical, or stops after βραχύ and θνησκεῖ.

There is a further problem: what is a Τερμέριον κακῶν? Is it, as Sider takes it, the same as a Τερμέριος τίσις? ‘Termerian trouble’ seems in fact to refer primarily to trouble not for Termerus, but for the people Termerus butted. Plutarch, Thes. 11 needs to be quoted in its full context. The subject is Theseus:

εν δὲ ἔλευσιν Κερκύνα τῶν ἐξ Ἀρκαδίας καταπαλαῖσας, ἀείλει καὶ μικρὸν προεδρὼν Δαμαστὴν ἐν Ἐρυνείῳ τὸν Προκρούσθης, ἀναγκαῖα αὐτὸν ἁπάσιν τοῖς κλιτήριας ὡσπερ τοὺς εξίνους ἑκείνους ἐπρατῆ δὲ ταῦτα μιμούμενος τὸν Ἡρακλέα, καὶ γὰρ ἑκείνου ὡς ἑπεβουλεύοντο τρόπους ἀμούμενοι τοὺς προεκπεφεύροντας, ἐθνὸς τὸν Βούσωρι καὶ καταπάλαισ τὸν Ἀνταίοι καὶ τὸν Κάκιον κατεμομιμάσχε καὶ τὸν Τέρμερον συνρέξας τὴν κεφαλὴν ἀπέκτεινεν ἀδ' ὁ περὶ δὴ καὶ τὸ Τερμέρειον [sic] κακῶν ἀνομασθήναι λέγουσιν παῖσιν γὰρ, ὡς ἠκύκ, τῇ κεφαλῆς τοῖς ἐνυγχάνοντος οὔ Τέρμερος ἀπάλλυν. οὕτω δὴ καὶ Θηρείς κολάζων τοῖς πονηροῖς ἐπεξήθην, ὡς μὲν ἐβιάζοντο τοῖς ἀλλοις, ὅτι ἑκείνου καταβιαζομένους, ἐν δὲ τοῖς τρόποις τῆς ἐαντῶν ἀδικίας τὰ δίκαια πάσχοντας.

The entire paragraph draws a parallel between Theseus and Heracles, specifically in their common mode of punishing wrongdoers with the same fate those wrongdoers had inflicted on others—a system of punishment elsewhere known as Νεοπτολέμειοι τίσις.  

8 Sider, op. cit. (n. 2), 212.

9 Cf. Thuc. 1.64.2; 4.96.4; 7.79.5; Anaxagoras fr. 33 Diels-Kranz; Aristot. H.A. 692b15; at Prot. 329b4, Gorg. 449b8, and elsewhere, Plato uses it to describe the gradual progress of Platonic dialectic. The Ibycus (which produced the above examples) reveals that the phrase, rather rare before the Roman period, becomes very common in the medical writers and is often used to describe the gradual progress of disease, etc.

10 The Ibycus supports this, showing πολλάκις ἤδη frequently in Theognis, Euripides, Thucydides, Plato, Theophrastus, Menander, in the orators, and constantly in later Greek. When the cluster occurs (forming a single unit) with a post-positive particle, that particle always comes between the two adverbs (as here), and is never postponed to follow ἤδη: so πολλάκις μὲν ἤδη at Plato, Gorg. 508d5; Thuc. 3.37.1; Men. Perik. 267; Galen, De sanitate tenenda 6.190; πολλάκις δὲ ἤδη at Theophr. Hist. Plant. 8.10.3; Arrian, Cyn. 16.3.1; Oppian, Halieut. 3.510; πολλάκις γὰρ ἤδη at Gorgias 7.22 (Diels-Kranz); Plato, Gorg. 456b1; Dio Chrys. Orat. 15.12; Galen, de usu partium 3.157, 359, 900 (in each of these categories I have omitted further examples from later Greek).

11 The expression, which does not appear in Plutarch, is explained and defined aetiologicaly by Pausanias at 4.17.4: it was the fate of Neoptolemus, after killing Priam on the altar of Zeus Herkeios at Troy, to be slain himself by the altar of Apollo in Delphi. He concludes: καὶ ἀπὸ τούτου τὸ παθεῖν ὅπως τις καὶ έδρασε Νεοπτολέμειον τίσις ὑμναμόζουσι. It is hard to say whether ἀπὸ τούτου is temporal (‘thereafter’—so the Loeb), temporal/causal (‘from this occurrence’), or even refers to Neoptolemus himself (‘they name it after him’). In fact, there may be more than one nuance to the words. I am evading the very difficult issue concerning competing versions and details of this myth, within the Pindaric corpus and elsewhere, since it
Is a ‘Termereian evil, or trouble’ the same as a ‘Neoptolemeian punishment’; for that is more or less what has been taken by critics of Philodemus (who may well have had this latter proverb in mind as they dealt with τοῦτο τὸ Τερμέριον)? I think it is not, and although the inference may proceed from Plut. Thes. 11, it is not the easier one. Let us look at the temporal and logical sequence in Plutarch: Theseus defeated Cercyon and Damastes (Procrustes), in which actions he imitated Heracles, for Heracles had used the methods of wrongdoers against the wrongdoers themselves, sacrificing Busiris, wrestling with Antaeus, fighting Cynus in single combat, and breaking Termerus’ head. Plutarch proceeds with the aetiology of Termereian trouble, in which Heracles has no part: it is from Termerus (ἀδ’ αὐ) that Termereian trouble is named: for (γάρ) it seems he killed those he met by butting them with his head. Like Heracles, then (οὕτω δὴ καὶ), Theseus went about punishing wrongdoers with the same fate they meted out to others. The aition on Termerus attaches most easily to the account of how Termerus killed people, while the final sentence relating the actions of Heracles to those of Theseus brings the focus back to the latter and concludes the entire chapter. But in Philodemus’ epigram, from the words τοῦτο τὸ Τερμέριον, Kaibel and Sider first extract πάσχω τῷ ‘Τερμέρειον κακῶν’ (whose natural meaning would be ‘I suffer a great evil [such as being butted to death]’), and must then supply the sense πάσχω τῇ ‘Τερμέρειον τίσιν’ (= ‘punishment for the “butter”’).

If you look up Τερμέριον in LSJ9 you will find first a sense ostensibly derived from Plutarch, Thes. 11 (‘Τερμέρειον or Τερμέριον κακῶν, τό, prov., a misfortune one brings on oneself’), and second the following: ‘τό ῥα, = membrum uirile, dub. in A.P. 11.30 (Phld.)’. This second gloss is incomprehensible to a reader of any edition, apparatus, translation or discussion of the epigram from this century – that is from Sider (1982), Page (1975), Aubreton (1972), Gow-Page (1968), Becky (1958), or Paton (1918). But here is the second distich in the 1872 edition of F. Dübner:

οἴμοι καὶ τοῦτ’ αὐτὸ καταβραχῆς πολλάκις δ’ ἡδη ἠμεθανές δυνήσκει τοῦτο τὸ τερμέριον.

A third possibility, then: a stop after κατὰ βραχῦ, but none after θυνίσκει: ‘hei mihi! et hunc [sc. coitum] breuem: saepius uero jam – semimortuum prorsus – moritur hoc malum’. In this Dübner was accepting Pauw’s Τερμέριον ([sc.] κακῶν) and following Jacobs’ supplement τοκύτ’ αὐτὸ τοῦτο τὸ τερμέριον.


12 The Loeb so takes the phrase, and in this is supported by the following γάρ.

13 Most other references to Termerus or ‘Termarian trouble’ (Philippus of Theangela FGrHist 741 F 3 ap. Schol. Eur. Rhes. 509; Jul. Or. 7.210d; Lucian, Lex. 11; Suidas s.v. Τερμέρια κακά; Paroem. Graec. i.162, ii.215) give no explanation, but in those instances which deal with the actual κακά, we are dealing with huge (though generally unspecified) problems or troubles, not punishments. For some other late references, not very relevant to the present discussion, see G. Türk, ‘Termeros’, RE 5A (1934), 731.

but absent after \( \text{θνήσακε} \) in the other earlier editions, of Tauchnitz (1829), and Brunck (1772–6). What is astonishing is that this eighteenth- and nineteenth-century consensus is not preserved in the notes or apparatus critici of any subsequent edition or commentary, only in LSJ\(^9\), where it is fossilized in the form of a gloss which is incomprehensible without a research library.

In 1885 there appeared Georg Kaibel’s edition and commentary of the epigrams of Philodemus;\(^{17}\) he printed a second distich which is in essence that inherited by Page:

\[
\text{oίμοι καὶ ποτε τούτο κατὰ βραχύ (πολλάκις δ’ ἡδή ἣμιθανές) θνήσακεν: τούτο τὸ τερμέριον.}
\]

‘Alas and this one (often already half-dead) is gradually dying. I am suffering the Termerian ill.’ The \( τούτο \) of line 3 now refers to the penis, rather than the act, while that in line 4 (together with \( τὸ τερμέριον \)) is part of a separate exclamation (sc. \( νῦν πάσχω \)), and refers to the poet’s actual condition.

Why the change, and what new problems does it create? Kaibel came up with three structural or contextual objections to Jacobs’ and Dübner’s punctuation and restoration: (1) the \( \text{ἐν} \) of 2 is already qualified by \( μόλις \) and further qualification (\( κατὰ βραχύ \)) is impossible; (2) \( κατὰ βραχύ \) means ‘gradually’ (\( \text{paullatim} \)), not ‘soon’ or ‘quickly’;\(^{18}\) (3) the first distich constitutes a separate thought to which nothing further can be added. Each of these points is well-taken, and two have already been shown to work against Sider’s repunctuation, as well as that of Jacobs and Dübner.

In dealing with the end of the couplet, Kaibel proceeded to compare Ovid, \textit{Amores} 3.7, an amusing expansion of Philodemus’ epigram, which dwells at great length on the poet’s inability to perform.\(^{19}\) Much of the humour of Ovid’s poem derives from the fact that it takes him 84 lines to tell us that nothing happened, and he does so fairly explicitly, referring more than once to the offender: 13 ‘mea membra’; 65 ‘nostra membra’; 69 ‘quim istic pudibunda iaces, pars pessima nostri’.\(^{20}\) But Kaibel was concerned to keep such explicitness to a minimum. In rejecting Brunck’s \( τὸ τερμέριον \) and Dübner’s tentative suggestion \( τοῦθ’ ἐτὶ ἀνῶμον \) he notes: ‘non solum brevior [sc. quam Ovidius], ut par est, sed verecundior etiam longe Philodemus, ut u. 1. 2 docet uerbum omissum. Cauebimus igitur ne spurca uocabula inferamus secundo disticho corrupto et impedito’; and a little later: ‘procul habendi ei sunt qui proprium membris nomin terminabant’.\(^{21}\) He then distinguishes between Strato, \( τούτο *καταβραχύ. \)

\( \text{κατὰ βραχύ} \). And in his edition of 1794 (\textit{Anthologia Graeca sive Poetarum Graecorum Lucus ex recensione Brunckii}, [Leipzig, 1794], p. 73), as the title suggests, he had printed the text of Brunck, who accepted Reiske’s \( \phiθίνει μοι καὶ τοῦτο. \)

\( 15 \) Brunck, however (\textit{Analecic Veterum Poetarum Graecorum}, ii [Strasburg, 1773], p. 86), printed \( \phiθίνει μοι καὶ τοῦτο καταβραχύ. \) My colleague, Ian Rutherford, without awareness of these editions, had also thought \( τοῦτο τὸ τερμέριον \) might be the subject of \( \text{θνήσακε} \).

\( 16 \) It was introduced in the sixth edition of 1869: Kaibel’s edition, or more likely Paton’s Loeb of 1918, led to the addition of ‘dub.’ after ‘membrum uirile’ in LSJ\(^9\) (1940).

\( 17 \) G. Kaibel, op. cit. (n. 4), pp. 21–2.

\( 18 \) Cf. above, p. 131; Sider refers elsewhere to Kaibel, but does not address his objection to so taking the phrase.

\( 19 \) Ovid’s source is unmistakable: 17–18 (‘quae mihi uentura est, siquidem uentura, senectus, [cum desit numeris ipsa iuventa suis?]’ is virtually a translation of Philodemus’ third distich, with the first and second are represented respectively by 23–6 (‘at nuper bis flavua Chloide, ter candida Pitho, [ter Libas officio continuata meo est;] exigere a nobis angusta nocte Corinnam, [me memini numeros sustinuisse nouem]’) and 65–6 (‘nostra tamen iacuere uelut praemortua membra [turpiter hesterna languidiora rosa]’). Cf. also Gow–Page ii, op. cit. (n. 1), pp. 398–9.

\( 20 \) For ‘pars pudenda’ (of which this is a poeticising) = ‘penis’, cf. J. N. Adams, \textit{The Latin Sexual Vocabulary} (London, 1982), p. 45; also \textit{particula}.

Martial, and the Priapic poets on the one hand (who do name the penis) and on the other 'omnes elegantioris judicii poetae' such as Philodemus, who must not be charged with actually doing so. He then enlists Pauw: 'hasigitur sordes prudenter cuiuit, qui prouerbii memor scripsit τοῦτο τὸ τερμέριον'. What Pauw meant, as is clear from the translation of Dübner, and from Kaibel's discussion, is that the Termerian evil (i.e. the 'penis') is 'dying', but as Kaibel noted 'potuit fortasse poeta suam calamitatem Τερμέριον κακὸν appellare, non potuit membrum ipsum'. Hence his punctuation after θηνίσκει, which removes any reference to the penis other than the vague τοῦτο in line 3. And his treatment has so convinced other scholars that the earlier punctuation and meaning was expunged from the record.

There are, I think, at least two immediate problems with this reconstruction: (1) The τοῦτο in line 3 and that in line 4 have different referents – as they do in all the other interpretations. This is not an overwhelming obstacle, but it seems rather wanting in an epigrammatist of Philodemus' elegance. (2) More telling, other usage in the Anthology strongly militates against taking τοῦτο τὸ τερμέριον as syntactically independent from what precedes. In poets both before and after Philodemus, when we find τοῦτο τὸ + noun or adjective, beginning at the medial caesura of the pentameter, the phrase always functions as either subject or object of an expressed preceding verb.

In five of these cases we see not only this general syntactical parallelism, but also rhythmical or prosodic parallelism, as the pattern of choriambic clausulae suggests what is a virtually 'formulaic' system: μαρμάρινον / παϊδάριον / λειπόμενον / δαιμόνιον / δωδέκατον. Any critic who approaches Οὐλπέλη and τοῦτο τὸ τερμέριον unaware of these patterns, and then proceeds to isolate the two from each other, is treading dangerously.

22 For support he refers to various epigrams where there is no actual word for 'penis': A.P. 12.216 (Strato) where it is called ὑπό (with ποσῆθι or σαθ/ understood); 12.232 (Scythinus) ὄρθων τὸν έστήκας, ἀνώνυμου; 23 No editor or commentator tells where Pauw published his emendation, and I have simply been unable to find the reference. 24 The instances were provided by the Ibycus. In two cases (A.P. 9.618.2, 680.4) we find τοῦτο τὸ λοιπρόν, also beginning at the medical caesura of the hexameter, as the subject of a following έξεί. 25 The text is that of Beckby, accepted from the Palatine. The MSS of Theocritus have essentially a different poem, and Gow–Page, The Greek Anthology: Hellenistic Epigrams, i (Cambridge, 1965) print that version, as Gow did at Theocritus, i (Cambridge, 1965), p. 244 = Epigr. 10 (with ἐννα for ἀνέθετο, and θῆκε for τοῦτο). It looks as if we could be dealing even with two genuine but slightly different epigrams, and should not choose between the two. 26 The poem is assigned to Plato by Diogenes Laertius (3.33), while the Palatine has the lemma Μουσικόν, the Planudean Μουσικόν οἴς Πλατάνως. Its relationship to Philodemus is uncertain: cf. R. Reitzenstein, Epigram und Skolion (Giessen, 1893), p. 182 'seinem Charakter nach könnte es sehr wohl erst um Beginn der Kaiserzeit oder kurz vorher entstanden sein'; id., 'Platos Epigramme', NGG (Berlin, 1921), p. 54. 27 This is parallel in the rhythm it sets up, if not exactly in syntax, since δωδέκατον is in fact a predicate adjective.
Why must we assume, as all editors who print Τερμέριον do, that κακών is to be understood with it? Philodemus’ use of the adjective is the first attested, and although the proverb presumably predates Plutarch, it need not follow that every use of the adjective specifically presupposes the actual proverb. Why should we not take τοῦτο τὸ Τερμέριον as meaning (as it does most naturally) ‘this Termerian one’, ‘this thing that exhibits the qualities of Termerus’. What is distinctive about Termerus, at least in the most extensive surviving treatment of the myth in Plut. Thes. 11, is his method of killing, by butting. A ‘Termerian thing’, then, will be a ‘butter’, a penis, which can now be allowed to serve as the subject of θησικεί. This is in line with the formulaic parallels quoted above, and also removes the problem regarding the repetition of τοῦτο. Here is a new version, with Beckby’s μοι (Gow–Page: ‘deserves consideration’) supplementing line 3:

ο ISR ΚΑΣ τοῦτο κατὰ βραχὺ (πολλάκις δ’ ἡδή \\
ἡμιθανείς) θησικεί τοῦτο τὸ Τερμέριον.

‘Ah me, and this thing gradually (often already half-dead) is dying on me – this Termerian thing.

The couplet now consists (for the first time in its editorial history) of a single sentence, as do the one preceding and the one following, and (also for the first time) the second τοῦτο merely resumes the first, specifying its meaning as an almost embarrassed postscript. We find a more or less parallel phenomenon at Theoc. A.P. 6.338.1–2: ὑμῖν τοῦτο, θεά, κεχαριμένον ἀνθνό σάσας | τάγαλμα Ἑνωκλής, τοῦτο τὸ μαμάμπινον, | μουσικὸς. Although the first τοῦτο here modifies τάγαλμα, it is similarly resumed (as object) by the τοῦτο τὸ phrase.

We are not quite done with τὸ Τερμέριον. It is, I think, possible to view it not just as a nominal adjective, but rather as an actual diminutive noun – ‘little butter’.

28 Such a diminutive of a proper name would in origin be of the hypocoristic type suggesting endearment and would be parallel with terms of address such as Γλυκέρα from Γλυκέρα, which are formed on an ad libitum basis where the context calls for them.

29 There are six other instances just in Philodemus’ epigrams (8.1 Φιλαινόν, 9.3 Καλλιστίν, 14.6 Ξανθάριν [from Ξανθάδω, 14.1], 16.1 Θέριμον, 16.5 Δημάριν [from Δήμω, 16.1], 26.2 Τρυγάνιν). Indeed, Philodemus may even have gained some notoriety for his use of these diminutives. We could also see in τὸ Τερμέριον an appropriate diminutive of the deteriorative type whose real diminutive force

28 For parallel forms in -ερίον, see Kretschmer-Locker, Rückläufiges Wörterbuch der griechischen Sprache (Göttingen, 1963), p. 166: δισθέριον, κρησιρίον, πατέριον, πτέριον, and χέριον. and the Ibycus adds μπέριον at Heliod. Aeth. 7.10.3.


30 So Aristoph. Ach. 404–5 Εὐριπίδη, Εὐριστίδη, ἕπάκουσσον. Philostratus (Epist. Erot. 38) refers to the well-known Glycera of Menander as Γλυκέρας, and at Misog. fr. 280 Kö. Bentley suggested χαϊρ’ ὁ Γλυκέρας where Priscian (18.251) has unmetrical χαϊρ’ γλυκέρα. Meineke and Körte, however, accept Porson’s ω γαίρε, Γλύκερα. On this type of diminutive, cf. Petersen, op. cit. (n. 29), p. 175. There is clearly flexibility in the formation of these diminutives which, given their intensely colloquial nature, must have been far more numerous than our surviving texts can indicate. Philodemus may even have formed it (without strict linguistic accuracy) after, e.g., Τιμάριν (Meleager, Epiger 59–62 Page), or παυδάριον, which occurs at [Plato] A.P. 9.39.4 in the same position, and with τοῦτο τῷ (for the chronological issue, see above, p. 134).

31 That is, if we accept, as many do, the suggestion of G. Friedrich concerning the ‘Socration’ addressed in Cat. 47 (Catulli Veronensis Liber [Leipzig and Berlin, 1908], p. 228): ‘Wir haben nach dem Wortlaut unseres Gedichtes keinen Grund, uns den Socration anders vorzustellen als den Philodemus von Gadara, der auch bei Piso in Macedonien war, Graecus facilis et valde venustus (Cic. in Pis. 70)’. If this is so, then the name will have perhaps been for Catullus and his group a fine coterie nickname: ‘Little Socrates who was fond of nouns in -τον’.
(reflecting the ultimate fate of the mythical Termerus) aptly describes the present condition of the poet.\textsuperscript{32} Now with the possible exception of \textit{Τρογώνιον\textsuperscript{31}}, the identity of Philodemus’ -\textit{tov} characters is female,\textsuperscript{33} but that is no obstacle: first, that is often the gender of such words (cf. \textit{A.P. 12.216.1 ὁρζη [sc. \textit{?}παύθη, \textit{?}σάθη]; Lat. \textit{mentula},\textsuperscript{34} etc.), and second, such a transformation suits the reduced condition of the ‘butter’: what once was a Termerus is now a Termerion. Here we may invoke a precise parallel from TSchol. \textit{II. 2.235}, which characterizes Thersites’ taunting of the Greeks (‘\textit{Αχαιδες, οὐκέτ’ \textit{Αχαιοι}: ‘\textit{Αχαιδες: παρονομασία, οία “οι \textit{Φίλιππος, ἀλλά \textit{Φιλίππον κεκράτηκες δις Ἔλλαδος.”}\textsuperscript{35}

To return to the text of \textit{Epigr. 27}, what are we to say of the repetition in \textit{ἡμιθανές θηνίακες} to which Page (and others before him) objected? It will become unobjectionable if it does not constitute a real repetition, that is if the type of ‘death’ in \textit{ἡμιθανές} is distinct from that in \textit{θηνίακες}.\textsuperscript{36} There are two possibilities: (1) the ‘frequent half-death’ refers to the flaccidity which occurs in the course of the one all-night event. This is then succeeded by the actual death of impotence; but better, I think, (2) \textit{ἡμιθανές} belongs to the vigorous stage, for this is the post-coital ‘half-death’ that already used to occur often – five to nine times a night, to be followed by four to eight resurrections. Hence \textit{πολλάκιες δ’ ἕθη} which far from being mere filler now strengthens the contrast between the first and second couplets: the poet’s temporary ‘half-death’ is a very different one from the progressive death of impotence which the poem laments.\textsuperscript{37}

\textsuperscript{32} Given the nature of Greek society, we will not often find diminutives for ‘penis’; exceptions are found at Aristoph. \textit{Thesm. 254, 515 πόθηκο} (where the actual diminutive force is also felt), and \textit{Clouds 197 πραγματίγον} (where the diminutive is perhaps more affectionate, ‘my little thing’); on these see J. J. Henderson, \textit{The Maculate Muse} (New Haven and London, 1975), pp. 109, 116. Those who so wish will add to these two ψευδής, for the controversy on which see most recently and conveniently (with further bibliography) J. J. Henderson, ‘\textit{Κωδάριον: a Reply’}, \textit{Mnemosyne} 27 (1974), 293–5, and R. J. Penella, ‘\textit{Κωδάριον: a Comment’}, \textit{Mnemosyne} 27 (1974), 295–7. We could add \textit{αρκατον} (in Latin perhaps = ‘particula’, for which see, op. cit. (n. 20), p. 45), which is properly if not effectively a diminutive, and Latin ‘\textit{mentula}’ is also worth mentioning.

\textsuperscript{33} Trygonion is an interesting name, perhaps related to our subject. It means ‘little dove’ and has erotic associations: \textit{Epigr. 26 Page} is a difficult poem, but Gow–Page accept Paton’s view (rendered sensible by his emendation of ἄρμπι γυναικῶν to \textit{ημιγυναικῶν} [another \textit{ἡμί-} compound\textsuperscript{37}] in line 5) that is an epitaph for his Trygonion, an emasculated priest of Cybele (\textit{Gallus}) when, who he was ‘alive’, ‘alone among the effeminate adored the Cyprian’s rites and took to the seductions of a Lais’ (trans. Gow–Page). Are we dealing with a ‘dove’ that has become reduced in the same way as Termerion in \textit{Epigr. 27}? For \textit{columba = ‘penis’}, cf. G. Giangrande \textit{ap. P. Howell, A Commentary on Book One of the Epigrams of Martial} (London, 1980), pp. 122–3; Y. Nadeau, ‘\textit{Catullus’ Sparrow, Martial, Juvenal and Ovid’}, \textit{Latomus} 43 (1984), p. 862; R. F. Thomas, ‘\textit{Sparks, Hares and Doves: ‘Source Criticism’ and the limits of plurality’} (forthcoming issue of \textit{Helios} on Catullan criticism).

\textsuperscript{34} In the name Mentula in Catullus 94, 105, 114 and 115, we perhaps have an inverted parallel for Termerion.

\textsuperscript{35} Virgil’s reworking of the Homeric lines is tantalizing: \textit{Numanus Remulus’} taunt of the Trojans at \textit{Aen. 9.617 (’ο uere Phrygiae, neque enim Phryges’)} is set in the context of reminiscence of Cat. 63 and its treatment of the emasculation of Attis; cf. 617–18 ‘iête per alta | Dindyma’ etc.

\textsuperscript{36} On the artistic desirability of such distinct repetition, see D. R. Shackleton Bailey on Horace’s ‘\textit{rura ... rura}’ (\textit{Odes 4.5.17–18}) in \textit{Profile of Horace} (London, 1982), pp. 137–8.

\textsuperscript{37} In other poems treating impotence as the death of the penis, the death has actually occurred: Scythinus, \textit{A.P. 12.232 (νεκρὸν ἀπέκρεμασο); Automated, \textit{A.P. 11.29.3–4 (τ ἡ πρῶν ἀκαμής | ἔρια, νεκρὰ μηρῶν πάσα δέδεκεν κασὶ’}; here cf. the proximity of the language to that of Philodemus (ὁ πρῶν / ὥς πρῶν – and the two epigrams are juxtaposed in the \textit{Anthology} (11.29–30). For these, and for Latin parallels, including Ovid, \textit{Am. 3.7.65 ‘praemortua membra’} (above, n. 19), see G. Giangrande, ‘\textit{Catullus’ Lyrics on the Passer’}, \textit{Mus. Phil. Lond.} 1 (1975),
There is no surviving instance of ἡμιθανές with this precise force, but that is not very surprising given the subject. We have already cited Ov. Am. 3.7.65, from a poem acknowledged as influenced by Philodemus 27: ‘nostra tamen iacuere uelut praemortua membra’ (see above, p. 133). This clearly responds to lines 3–4 of the Greek (and ‘praemortua’ refers to premature impotence), but it also looks to a prior Latin tradition, which is conflated with the ultimate Hellenistic model. I have in mind Catullus 50.14–16, where the poet uses erotic language (but not the language of impotence) to describe the effect on him of Calvus’ poetry: ‘at defessa labore membra postquam | semimortua lectulo iacebant, | hoc, iucunde, tibi poema feci’. ‘Semimortuus’ is first found here and is surprisingly rare. Did Catullus coin or use it after Philodemus’ use of ἡμιθανές? If so, both could refer to post-coital exhaustion, real for Philodemus, figurative for Catullus. Although it cannot be known beyond doubt whether Catullus had access to Philodemus’ poetry, it is assumed by many that Poem 32.7–8 (‘sed domi maneas paresque nobis | nouem continuas fututiones’) may refer to this same Epigram 27 of Philodemus (cf. 1 ἐννέα). I conclude by representing the temporal scope of the epigram with reference to past, present and future in the following version, which reflects the epigram’s careful play with time, and its juxtaposing of past vigour (1–2) and present dysfunction (3–4), with the latter anticipating the permanent impotence of old age (5–6):

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{ὁ πρὶν ἐγὼ καὶ πέντε καὶ ἕνη, νῦν, 'Αφροδίτη,} \\
\text{ἐν μὸλις ἐκ πρώτης νυκτὸς ἐς ἥλιον.} \\
\text{ὀμοίοι μοι καὶ τοῦτο κατὰ βραχὺ (πολλάκις δ' ἡδὴ} \\
\text{ἡμιθανές) θυμίσκει τοῦτο τὸ Τερμέριον.} \\
\text{ὡ γῆρας γῆρας, τί ποθ' ὅστερον ἢ ἀφίκησαι} \\
\text{ποιήσεις, ὅτε νῦν ὧδε μαραίνομέθα;}
\end{align*}
\]

I who in time past was good for five or nine times, now, Aphrodite, hardly manage once from early night to sunrise. Ah me, and this thing gradually (often already half-dead) is dying on me—this little ‘Termerus’. Old age, old age, what will be left for you to do later if you arrive, when already now we are as languid as this?

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p. 140. I have suggested elsewhere (op. cit., n. 33) that in Meleager 65 Page (= A.P. 7.207), where Phanion’s hare uses θηνίσκω = πεθήσκα, there may be an obscene level of the same sort. For θηνίσκω in this sense see Gow–Page, op. cit. (n. 1), p. 374, on Leonidas of Tarentum 70.4; also Smyth (Greek Grammar) §1887a.

38 OLD s.v. otherwise has only Sen. Con. 1.7.9; Apul. Met. 6.26, and the Ibycus adds only a second instance from Apuleius, Met. 1.14.6.

39 For Catullus’ clear use of erotic language in Poem 50 (whether metaphorical or otherwise matters not for the present purposes), see most recently D. L. Burgess, ‘Catullus c. 50; the Exchange of Poetry’, AJP 107 (1986), 576–86.

40 Cf. W. Kroll, C. Valerius Catullus (Stuttgart, 1959), p. 60, where the connection to Ovid, Am. 3.7 is also made. I will perhaps be forgiven a sortée into the realm of the biographical fallacy if I note that Epigr. 27 is likely to have a lower terminus of c. 60 B.C. (since Philodemus, born c. 110, presents himself as not yet old; cf. 5–6), while Catullus’ poetic production (even if Lesbia is Clodia Metelli and Poem 83 therefore predates the death of Metellus in 59) is confined to the decade of the 50s. From In Pis. 68–72 it is clear that Philodemus had produced a considerable corpus of epigrams by the year 55.