A New Graffito from Ephesus

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URING the Austrian excavations at Bülbül Dağ (the ancient Ephesus) in 1970 a Greek wall graffito was discovered in a house (late II century). Its text, as published by Werner Jobst, runs as follows:

*Ω Εὔλαλι χαίρε· θεοῖς
πεποθήμενον
οὔνομα ςεμνόν· ἐεὶ ζῆς
ς[ὺ] ἐεὶ καὶ βίος. Αὐξανέτω
πᾶςιν γὰρ φιλίαν παρέχεις
ἀγαθαῖςι προνοίαις δῶρα
καὶ εὐφροςύνας ῆς ἔχεις
ἀμβροςύης.

We do not know how the editor understands this text, for he gives no translation of the inscription; but so far it seems to be clear that he sees in the graffito a dedication (Weihung) to the god Apollo (p.244): "Dass auch in unserer Inschrift mit Εὔλαλος Apollon angesprochen sein kann, legt der Inhalt des Textes nahe."

I would challenge this conclusion, however, while seeing in the inscription a late antique *complimentary epigram*, addressed to a mortal Eulalius. Accordingly, I would suggest the following reading of the *graffito*:

{'Ω} Εὐλάλι χαῖρε, θεοῖς πεποθημένον οὔνομα ςεμνόν·
 αἰεὶ ζῆ{c}, c' αἰεὶ καὶ βίος αὐξανέτω.
 Πᾶςιν γὰρ φιλίαν παρέχεις ἀγαθαῖςι προνοίαις
 δῶρα καὶ εὐφροςύνης ἥ c' ἔχει{c} ἀμβροςίης.

"Hail to you, Eulalius, a noble name desirable to the gods!

May you ever live, and may the lifetime always exalt you!

¹ I am indebted to Professors Alexander Turyn (Urbana) and Hugh Lloyd-Jones (Oxford) for kindly having read this note and made a few remarks. Of course, any possible mistake is mine only.

² W. Jobst, "Griechische Wandinschriften aus dem Hanghaus II in Ephesos," WS 85 (1972) 240–45 (Abbildung 2).

For you offer your friendship with good care to all men Together with the gifts of the divine good cheer of yours."

COMMENTARY

LINE 1. Most probably, $\tilde{\omega}$ is superfluous, hardly to be taken as a synizesis, as, e.g., in Callim. fr.191.28 (Pfeiffer) $\tilde{\omega}$ ' $E\kappa\dot{\alpha}\tau\eta$ and 47 $\tilde{\omega}$ $\epsilon\mu\alpha\dot{\epsilon}$.

Εὐλάλι is, I think, a vocative of Εὐλάλις, i.e. Εὐλάλιος. (a) The latter is well established in late antiquity as a proper name. Cf. CIG II 2647.6 Εὐλάλιος at the beginning of a pentameter; Anth.Gr. 8.151.3 (Gregory of Nazianzus on his cousin Eulalius); Phot. Bibl. 18a1 (Bekker)=I p.53 (R. Henry). (b) The change -ιος > -ις seems to go back to the middle of the third century B.C. Consequently, Εὐλάλιος for Εὐλάλιος follows the pattern of ᾿Αμμωνᾶρις, ᾿Απολλῶνις, Πτολεμᾶις, Νουμῆνις, etc.³ (c) As for the vocative of Εὐλάλις, A. Wilhelm⁴ adduced eight examples from the inscriptions: ᾿Αλύπι, Γυμνάςι, Εὐγένι, Ἡμέρι, Κτίςτι, Πηγάςι, Πιςίδι, Ὑπερέχι. To these D. J. Georgacas has added six more examples: ᾿Απολλώνι, ᾿Αφροδίςι, Γιώργι, Δημήτρι, Διονύςι, Εὐτύχι. 5

Jobst, however, takes Eυλαλι to stand for Eυλαλε, while interpreting it as an epithet of Apollo, with reference to Anth.Gr. 9.525.6. This is not likely for the following reasons: (a) Anth.Gr. 9.525 is no more than a late antique Spielerei without real religious value: in 24 lines no less than 96 epithets of Apollo are produced (four in each line) in alphabetical order. A simple comparison of these epithets with C. F. H. Bruchmann's Epitheta deorum shows that most of them are elsewhere unknown as applied to Apollo. And (b) ϵ υλαλο ϵ is not as rare in Greek literature as Jobst takes it to be, being misled by LSJ s.v. We find it also in Anth.Gr. 5.148 and 155 (Meleager, Epigr. 47 and 48= 4242 and 4244 [Gow-Page]; 9.570.2 (Philodemus, Epigr. 14= 3241 [G.-P.]); 9.229.2 (Marcus Argentarius, Epigr. 24= 1428 [G.-P.]).

πεποθημένον: cf. Hymn. Orph. 81.3 (Quandt) πεποθημέναι ὅρμοις (sc. αὖραι); 46.2; 33.8.

⁸ Cf. E. Schwyzer, Griechische Grammatik, I (Munich 1939) 472, with literature; E. Mayser, Grammatik der griech. Papyri² I.2 (Berlin 1938) 15f; E. Nachmanson, Laute und Formen der magnetischen Inschriften (Uppsala 1903) 125; S. B. Psaltes, Grammatik der byzantinischen Chroniken (Göttingen 1913) 43ff; and especially D. J. Georgacas, "On the Nominal Endings -ιc, -ιν in Later Greek," CP 43 (1948) 213–60.

⁴ A. Wilhelm, in WS 24 (1902) 596-600.

⁶ Georgacas, op.cit. (supra n.3) 243 n.1 and 249.

⁶ Cf. H. Stadtmüller ad Anth.Gr. 9.524, and A. Dieterich, "ABC-Denkmäler," RhMus 56 (1901) 94.

Line 2. ἐεὶ for αἰεὶ (twice): the change $\alpha\iota > \epsilon$ seems to go back to the fourth century B.C.? c': cè being elided, though emphatic, can be paralleled by Soph. OC 800f πότερα νομίζεις δυςτυχεῖν ἔμ' ἐς τὰ cά, | ἢ c' ἐς τὰ cαυτοῦ μᾶλλον . . .; OT 64 ψυχὴ πόλιν τε κἀμὲ καὶ c' ὁμοῦ ςτένει. 332 ἐγὼ οὔτ' ἐμαυτὸν οὔτε c' ἀλγυνῶ. Eur. Tro. 945 οὐ c', ἀλλ' ἐμαυτήν.8 As for the hyperbaton of cé, cf. Eur. Med. 759f ἀλλά c' ὁ Μαίας πομπαῖος ἄναξ | πελάςειε δόμοις. Rhes. 216f; Alc. 743f πρόφρων cè χθόνιός θ' Ἑρμῆς | Ἅλδης τε δέχοιτ'. Andr. 122, 517f.

LINE 4. ἀμβροςύης: υ for ι is common enough.9

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⁷ Cf. Schwyzer, op.cit. (supra n.3) I.233; E. Mayser/H. Schmoll, Grammatik der griech. Papyri I.1 (Berlin 1970) 85f.

⁸ Cf. I. Bekker, Homerische Blätter II (Bonn 1872) 229-31.

⁹ Cf. Mayser/Schmoll, op.cit. (supra n.7) I.1.80ff.