

**EMENDATIONS IN AESCHYLUS:  
WITH A FEW OTHERS IN  
SOPHOCLES AND EURIPIDES,  
AND ONE IN THE GOSPEL OF ST.  
MATTHEW**

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Emendations in Aeschylus: With a Few Others in Sophocles and Euripides, and One in the Gospel of st. Matthew by A. M. Rogers

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**A. M. ROGERS**

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EMENDATIONS IN AESCHYLUS

WITH A FEW OTHERS IN

SOPHOCLES AND EURIPIDES

AND ONE IN THE

GOSPEL OF ST. MATTHEW, V., 22,

BY

*A. M. Rogers*  
A. M. ROGERS.

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JOHN MURPHY & CO.

1894.

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*Dr. M. H. Morgan.*

Alexander Mason Rogers, of Scotch-Irish descent, was a native of Baltimore, Maryland, a member of a family many of whose names are well known in the annals of science. The leisure moments of a busy life devoted to the duties of his profession as a lawyer were given to scholarly research. This was his recreation and delight. Even when in such feeble health as would have debarred most men from intellectual labor, his beloved books were never laid aside. The *Curae Aeschyleae* was truly a labor of love, and having completed the work he left in writing this request:

"Having spent many years (some eight or nine) in efforts to restore the text of Aeschylus, and having made many singular and valuable discoveries, as I feel assured, I am anxious that the results of so much labor and diligence shall not perish. Should I die before securing the publication of these labors, I trust that my sisters will make arrangements for publication, selecting a competent scholar to edit the work.

Born July 26, 1824.

Died Dec. 26, 1889.





## EDITOR'S PREFACE.

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In his notes and emendations on Aeschylus (written as they occurred to him in an interleaved copy of Wellauer's edition of 1827) Mr. Rogers marked with the words 'Final' and 'Rejected' those corrections which met with his ultimate approval and those which he abandoned—drawing a line through the former word and substituting the latter (often too adding the date of the change), if a better emendation suggested itself. Those marked 'Final' he left explicit directions to publish. A very few others which he prefaced with a point of interrogation were to be examined, and withheld or not, as should appear best. Little discretion therefore was left to the editor, his labor being merely to discover and copy from the often closely written page just which reading was the last preferred. Hence the work stands very nearly as Mr. Rogers wrote it. But the Greek names of the gods have been occasionally substituted in the interest of uniformity, where the author had used the Latin equivalents; and the wording of the notes has sometimes, but rarely, been altered. What the editor himself adds by way of explanation or of reference—sometimes too permitting himself a note of dissent—is enclosed in brackets. Otherwise his responsibility is only that of an amanuensis.

It is but just to Mr. Rogers to state that the books he possessed on Aeschylus were very few. Beside the Wellauer edition of 1827, he had Paley's 2d edition of 1861 and the Teubner text (Dindorf's) of 1873; for the separate plays, Bloomfield's Choeph., 1827; Agam., 1832; Felton's Agam., 1847; Wecklein's Prom., 1872; Enger-Gilbert's Agam., 1874; Ritschl's Sept. adv. Th., 1875; and Teuffel's Pers., 1875. In addition to these, Wellauer's and Dindorf's Lexicons; Hermann's *Elementa Doctrinae Metricae*, 1817; and Linwood's *Greek Tragic Metres*, 1855. This constituted his whole apparatus.

Thus isolated, it was natural that many emendations occurred to him which were not, as he supposed, new. These of course—with the 'Eureka' which he would write over the especially happy ones—it is needless now to publish, but a list of them is added at the end. In noting these anticipations the editor has relied upon the invaluable edition of Aeschylus by Wecklein, 1885, with its Appendix of 1893. In the numbering of the verses he has followed the Teubner text (Weil's) of 1889.

It may be not amiss to warn the reader that Mr. Rogers evidently does not attach pre-eminent importance to the readings of the *Codex Medicus*. His text therefore can be justified sometimes only by reference to a more complete critical apparatus than that furnished by Wecklein.

L. L. FORMAN, Ph. D.

BALTIMORE, June, 1894.

### THE SUPPLIANTS.

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3 ἀπὸ προστομίῳν λεπτῶν βαθέος  
Νείλου.

The contrast is between the deep river and its shallow outlets. λεπτοψαμάθων is not characteristic enough of the Nile for poetry.

9 ἄλλ' αὐτογενῆ γε φυλαζόμεναι  
γάμον Αἰγύπτου παίδων, ἀσεβῆ τ'  
ὄνοταζόμεναι.

αὐτογενής can only mean 'consanguineous.' φυλαζόμεναι is a fut. ptc. denoting purpose. ἀσεβῆ is 'impieties.'

14 κῦδιστα χρεῶν ἐπέκρανεν

Cf. 374 χρέος πᾶν ἐπικραίνεις. Paley's sense of the reading κῦδιστ' ἀχέων, 'best (i. e. the least bad) of evils,' is not maintainable. The comparisons he cites are not to the point. Nor does ἐπικραίνειν admit the sense of 'counsel' which he attributes to it.

38 πρὶν ποτε λέκτρων, ὧν θέμις εἶργει,  
σφετεριξαμένους πατραδέλφειαν  
κοίτην αἰκῶς ἐπιβῆναι.

Cf. Eur. Med. 435 τὰς ἀνάνδρου κοίτας ὀλέσσασα λέκτρων, Aesch. Pers. 543 λέκτρων εὐνάς. The loss of κοι- in κοίτην (probably mistaken for καί) caused the corruption of αἰκῶς. [σφετεριξαμένους anticipated by Lincke.]