

RESEARCH ARTICLE

# Dionysus and Adonis: a Contribution to the Study of the *Orphic Rhapsodies*

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## Abstract

A hexameter text of 'Dionysiac' subject, recently discovered in a late-antique palimpsest in the Monastery of St Catherine on Mt Sinai, and arguably the first fragment of direct transmission of the famous *Orphic Rhapsodies*, offers a very remarkable story. Aphrodite raises a divine child on Mt Nysa; the child disappears during an absence of the goddess, who looks for him through the whole universe. She eventually finds him in the Underworld, where he is in the charge of Persephone, who relates an oracle about him and his offspring. Aphrodite and the child remain in the Underworld until he grows to puberty, and they beget Hermes Chthonios. Many features of this tale find parallels in various versions of the story of Adonis. The child of the new poem, though, is identified as Dionysus. In this article, making use also of previously neglected Neoplatonic sources, I show that the identification between Dionysus and Adonis was an important feature of the last chronological stage of the Theogony narrated in the *Orphic Rhapsodies*, where Adonis was one of the 'images' of Dionysus, which played a key part in the creation of the mortal world.

The recently published hexameter fragments from a late-antique palimpsest found in the Monastery of St Catherine on Mt Sinai (Sin. Ar. Nf 66) are a very important addition to our knowledge of Orphic/Dionysiac poetry, most probably related to the *Orphic Rhapsodies*, a twenty-four-book hexameter poem so far known only thanks to a copious indirect tradition.<sup>1</sup> Fragment B (in the numbering of D'Alessio 2022) preserves remains of an episode in which a child of Zeus and Persephone called Oinos, 'Wine', as in the *Orphic Rhapsodies* (303, 321, and 331 F Bernabé), occupies the throne of Zeus and is the object of one or more attacks by hostile individuals, in a context that has parallels within known quotations and allusions to the poem (296–310 F Bernabé). Fragment A,

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<sup>1</sup>*Editio princeps*: Rossetto (2021); cf. D'Alessio (2022), Rossetto and others (2022), Kayachev (2022), Edmonds III (2023). The content of this article has been anticipated in the first part of a paper presented in the past few months at New York University, Cambridge University (online), Bryn Mawr College, and the University of Naples 'Federico II'. I am grateful to the organizers of the various events, and to the audiences for their criticism and comments. The second part of that paper will appear as D'Alessio (forthcoming).

on the other hand, which, as we learn from a running heading, comes from Book 23 of the poem, offers a substantial portion of an almost unparalleled mythical narrative, featuring a dialogue between Persephone and Aphrodite in the Underworld regarding the destiny of a divine child. In this article I will argue that this story belongs to a portion close to the end of the *Orphic Rhapsodies*, where, as recoverable from previously neglected or not properly interpreted Neoplatonic sources, Adonis played an important role as one of the final instantiations of Dionysus.

Below I provide an updated, consolidated, and revised text of fragment A, with a critical apparatus and a working translation.<sup>2</sup>

### I An interim revised text

#### Fragment Ar(ecto)

f. 2r + fr. 7r + fr. 8v

Ψ

“αὐτὰρ ἐπὶ ἴν λάρχη κη[ά.ι] γένυν [ι]μερόεσσιν  
 εὐνήμ. (.) ε[γ]κλ.υ[ ±14] κεν ἄμφω  
 τεκνώσ. ±15 [ ±8] . . . [ . ] . . . c ( . . )  
 5 Ἑρμείην χθόνιον μάκαρ[εσ ]  
 θνητοῖ τ’ ἄνθρωποι[ου] τ[ά]δε γὰρ π[ ±8 ] γένου[το]  
 ἔξ ἀρχῆς παρὰ πα[τρ]οσ ἐ[ν] ἀθανάτοισι[ν] ἄνακ[τ]οσ  
 Νυκτός τ’ ἀμβροσίης τ[ά]ρά οἱ γέβ[ρα] θεσπεσίη Νύξ  
 Ζηνὶ κελαυεφ[εῖ] Κρήτ[η] ἔνι πα[ν]θαλο[έ]εσση  
 10 ἔχρησ’ Ἰδαίοισιν ἐν[ ±6] εἰδέξιν ἄ[τ]ροις  
 ±5 ἀρχεργον[ ±9] . . . . . ς ἔκευθεν.” -----  
 ὡσ φάτο Φερσεφόνη καὶ ἀπὸ θρόνου ὤρτο φαεινοῦ  
 ςεφάτο τ’ εἰς ἀδύτοιο μυχὸν κρυφίοιο μελ[ά]θρου, οἰκίας  
 ἐκ δ’ εἶλεν Διόλυσον ἐρίβρομον Εἰραφιώτην . . .  
 15 εἴκελον ἀγῆμ[ει]ν μῆνός περιτελλομένοιο . . . (.)  
 εἵμασί τε ςτ[ίλβ]οιγτα καὶ ἱμερτοῖς στεφάνοισιν, . . .  
 παῖδ’ ἐν χερσὶ[ν] ἔχουσα νέον περικαλλὲς ἄγαλμα,  
 αἰνὸν, καρποφόρον, Χαρίτων ἄπο κάλλος ἔχ[οντα],  
 καὶ ῥ’ ἐπὶ γούνασι θῆκε φιλοῦμ’ ἄμειδοῦσ Ἀφρο[δί]της  
 20 καὶ μιν φωνήσ[ατ’]

<sup>2</sup>Rossetto (2021) published the first preserved line of the *recto* as line 2, having used line 1 for the numeral with the running heading of Book 23. Further editions have kept this numbering, as I still do here in order to avoid confusion when comparing different editions.

- “ἀφρογενὲς Κυθῆ[ρεια  
 οὗτος τοι παῖς. . . [   
 τὸν δὲ φέρουσα. . .” [   
 ὡς φάτο Φερσεφόνη [   
 25 ὡς ἴδε παῖδα [   
 καὶ ῥά μμ. . . [   
 “ὦ Ζεῦ”. φῶ[

GBD<sup>1</sup> = D'Alessio (2022); Rossetto= Rossetto (2021); RP= Rossetto/Pontani in Rossetto and others (2022) (= ¥); GBD<sup>2</sup>= D'Alessio 2022 workshop, Naples;<sup>3</sup> GBD<sup>3</sup> = D'Alessio 2023/4 (further proposals following the 2022 workshop)

2 GBD<sup>1</sup> ρη[άχη: pot. q. ἐρέ[φηι RP, Prauscello ap. GBD<sup>1</sup>, sed etiam ρη[άσαι possis (ut in oratione obliqua)

3 GBD<sup>1</sup> ἐὺνῆι. pot. q. ἐὺνήη RP? deinde fort. ἐγκλίη. ὡ, unde de forma verbi ἐγκλίη dubitanter cogitavim, sed vestigia valde incerta

4 ΤΕΚΝΩC de c vix dubitandum: ulteriora vestigia incerta sed αἰ supra lineam (fort. etiam subter lineam?): εἰς]όκειν (Magnelli ap. ¥) ἄμφω / ΤΕΚΝΩC(τ)Τ(ε) correctum in ΤΕΚΝΩC(τ)Τ(ε)? GBD<sup>3</sup>, quod, nisi elisum erat, contra Meyeri legem primam fuit, ut in v. 17 (Magnelli ap. ¥ 10)<sup>4</sup> in fine ]ουσιω GBD<sup>1</sup>, sed fort. pot. ]τ. c. . ; ]τις RP (unde παράκοι]τις Ucciardello); in fine dubium utrum an vestigia duarum litterarum dispicienda sint. καλέουσιω vel simm. hic supplendum expectaveris: in fine v. igitur fort. π[ά]ν]τ]ε]c GBD<sup>3</sup> quod in vestigia bene quadrat (e.g. καλέουσιω δὲ πάντ]ε]c?)

5 μάκρ[ε]c (vestigia ulteriora dispexit GBD<sup>2</sup>) e.g. θεοὶ αἰὲν ἐόντες GBD<sup>1</sup>  
 6 ἄνθρωποι (vestigia ulteriora dispexit GBD<sup>3</sup>) [...../(ἐ)]γένοντ]ο GBD<sup>1</sup> e.g. γάρ π[ο]τε δῆλα], π[ε]ρίφαντα] ?? GBD<sup>1</sup> /GBD<sup>2</sup> π[ε]ρίπυτα] Pontani, Ucciardello Workshop 2022, π[ε]ρίδηλα] Ucciardello per litt. coll. Hesych. π 1630

7 παρὰ πα[τρ]ός (Thomas ap. ¥) ἐ]ν ἀθανάτοι]c]i]ν ἄνα]κ]τ]ος legit et supplevit GBD<sup>2</sup>

9 πα[ρ]α]λλο]ξου GBD<sup>1</sup>, RP

10 ἐ]ιδέ]c]i]ω (ιδέ]c]i]ω dispexerunt RP), unde ἐν [ῆ]ρο]ειδέ]c]i]ω De Stefani, Thomas ap. ¥, ἐν[ι] κ]ιο]ειδέ]c]i]ω Magnelli ap. ¥, ἄν]τ]ρο]c] GBD<sup>1</sup>, RP (ἄν]τ]ρο]c] dispexit GBD<sup>3</sup>)

11 in initio βουλά]c] leg. RP

12 Φερσεφόνη cod.: correxerunt GBD<sup>1</sup>, RP

13 τ<sup>1</sup> εἰc e correctione (e τ]c) | εἰc ἀδύ]τ]ο]ι]ω (vestigia minima) μυχὸ]n dispexit et legit GBD<sup>3</sup> (εἰc ἄδύ]τ]ο]ν [μύχ]α]τ]ο]ν) GBD<sup>1</sup>) οἰκί]α]c] notam in margine dextro dispexit GBD<sup>3</sup> (glossa ad μελ[ά]θρου, ut in *schol.min.* Hom. in *PaphrodLit* II Fo 1 ad *Il.* 2.414 [Ucciardello per litt.], cf. etiam sch. D ad *Il.* 9.636, Hesych. μ 623, 624)

14 ἐκ δ'εἰ]λ]εν GBD<sup>1</sup> potissimum; in margine dextro fort. nota nunc evanida

15 εἰ]κε]λο]ν initio fort. e correctione (ε ι addito?) ἱ]κε]λο]ν (RP) contra metrum; in margine dextro nota nunc evanida

16 in margine dextro fort. nota nunc evanida

<sup>3</sup>The reference is to a workshop that took place in November 2022 at the University of Naples 'Federico II', with the participation of, among others, the scholars quoted in the critical apparatus.

<sup>4</sup>Further data on the handling of metre in the *Orphic Rhapsodies* can be found in an unpublished MA thesis by Giulia Valentino discussed at the University of Naples 'Federico II' in 2023.

17 ουτα legi non potest; ἔχουσα pot. q. ἐλοῦσα (ἐλ)οῦσα RP); cf. *hy. Hom. Dem.* 187 παῖδ' ὑπὸ κόλπῳ ἔχουσα νέον θάλας

18 αἰνόν (Rossetto) non αἰνῶς (dubitanter GBD<sup>1</sup>)

19 fort. γο[ύ]νας ἔθῃκε. scriptum erat (RP) sed γούνασι θῆκε debuerat (GBD<sup>1</sup>)

22 οὗτός τοι (RP) παῖς GBD<sup>3</sup> (contra legem Hilbergi, ut in Br 5 et saepius in *Rhapsodiis*: cf. Valentino [above, n. 4] 28 f., nisi e.g. ἐστι sequebatur)

23 τὸν δὲ φέρουσα fere Magnelli, Santamaría ap. ¥

25 ὡς ἴδε παῖδα sic fere RP

26 καὶ ῥά μιν GBD<sup>1</sup>, De Stefani, Santamaría ap. ¥ (8 x Q.S., sed cf. iam Pind. *Ol.* 7.59, *Pyth.* 3.45); καὶ ῥά μιν ... προσέειπε in fine v. GBD<sup>1</sup>, ut in Q.S. 7.293, 12.286. In fine fort. ἀπ[τ] [ἀπ[τ]ομένη cum gen. insequente?) sed vestigia valde incerta

27 ὦ Ζεῦ (.) φ. [.] (.) epsilon supra lineam

Translation, modified from D'Alessio (2022):

Book 23 (heading on upper margin)

(Persephone speaking) 'But when down (will shade) his desirable cheek, (...) in (?) sexual union (...) (?) (...) both (...) will beget (...) (whom) all (?) the blessed (gods who live forever) and mortal men (will call?) Hermes of the Underworld. For from the beginning these things were (made known?) from the father, lord among the immortals, and eternal Night. For prophetic Night predicted these (privileges) for him to Zeus black-in-clouds in rugged Crete in the (misty) caves of Ida (...) primal (...) hid.' Thus spoke Persephone and arose from her splendid throne and rushed in the innermost chamber of her secret inaccessible abode, and took out of it loud-roaring Dionysus, Eiraphiotes, similar to the rays of the rising Moon, gleaming in his garments and his lovely garlands, bringing in her hands a young child, a splendid ornament, terrible, fruit-bearing, having beauty from the Charites, and placed him on the knees of laughter-loving Aphrodite. And addressing her (she said) 'Kythereia, born from foam, (...) this child (...) and carrying him (...)' Thus spoke Persephone (...) as soon as she saw the child (...) and then (addressing) him (?) (spoke Aphrodite). 'O Zeus (...)

### Fragment Av(erso)

f. 2v + fr. 7v + fr. 8r

“ὄν ποτε κισσοφόρου Νύκτις ἐνὶ δακίῳι ἀντρῶι

ἔτρεφον, ἀμβ[ροσί]οις δ' ἐπεκόμμεον εἴμασι καλοῖς

νηπι... [±9]θεῖν, ἀτὰρ μέγαν ὄππ[ό]τ' Ὀλυμπον

ἔξι[κ]όμη[ν] ±13 ] κατὰ πέτρῳνον ἀντρο(ν),

5 τη]νίκα δη[4/5]νων Νύ[κτι]ς ἔδ[ο]ς ἀβρόκομοιο

ὥστε τις εὔπ[τε]ρος ὄρνις ἀγα[λλ]όμενος λίπες εὐνή(ν)

πάμπαν ἄϊστος ἄπ[υ]τος εμο. [±7] τεθηη... (.)

ὦν δὲ πόθωι χ[θόν]α πᾶσαν [±7]ν αἰθέρα θ' ἀγνόν

πόντον τ' ἠδ' Ἄχ]έροντος [ὑπὸ χ]θονὶ χεῦμα κελανώ(ν)

10 θυμὸν ἀκηχεμέμη ρίπηι πυρὸς ἀλγινόμεντος.

ἔτλην δ' ἐῖς Ἀῖδα δόμους σκοτ[ί]ους καταβῆναι

Ἡελίου προλιποῦσα ἴφας λαμπράν τε Κελήνην

- οὐράνιον τε πόλον διὰ σὸν πόθον, ἄμβροτε κοῦρε.” -----  
 ὡς φάτο Κύπρις ἄνασσα, φίλον δ' ἄ[μ]α πολλ[λά]κι παῖδα  
 15 ἀσπασίως ἀγάπαζε χέρας περι γυῖα [β]αλοῦσα  
 καὶ τρέφεν ἦδ' ἀτίταλλεν ἐν ἀγκα[λί]δεσσιν ἔχουσα.  
 μίμ[ν]ε δ' ἄρ' εἰν Ἀΐδαο δόμοις ὑπὸ κέθεισι γαίης  
 ξ[ὺν τ]αύρωι τριγόνωι πολυφύμωι Ἑρικεπαίωι  
 Ἄμ]φιετ[εῖ ±5] εἰς[ ±3 ] ιεϋ[ ±2 ] κεν ἵκηται  
 20 ] Φερσεφονεῖης  
 ] ρι' εὐαέα ἄμητρος  
 ἦε]ροειδέα χῶρον  
 ],[ ±4 ]ον ἄνθος  
 -τ]ριχι λάχνη  
 25 ] βουλήν  
 ]{ου} Διονύτωι

... ..

2 δ' ἐ inter δ' et ἐ vestigium (non elisionis signum, ut vid.)

3 νήπιον Rossetto νηπίαχον De Stefani, Herrero ap. Ξ; ]ι pot. quam η (Ξ), vel υ (GBD<sup>1</sup>): tum (νήπιον) ὄντα/ νηπίαχοντα (GBD<sup>1</sup>) πάροιθεν (πάροιθεν Ucciardello ap. GBD<sup>1</sup>) vel (νηπίαχον) προπάροιθεν possis GBD<sup>3</sup>; [ὀππότ'], vel [εὔτ'έσ] GBD<sup>1</sup>, sed ὀππότ' in vestigia congruere vidit GBD<sup>3</sup>

4 ἐξί[κ]όμη]ν GBD<sup>1</sup>, Santamaría, Thomas ap Ξ deinde e.g. μοῦνος δ' ἔπελεσ GBD<sup>1</sup>

5 τη]νικά GBD<sup>1</sup> (vestigia non quadrant in αὐ]τίκα GBD<sup>1</sup>) δὴ GBD<sup>1</sup> pot. q. τη]νικάδ' η], tum [σὺ λι]πών GBD<sup>1</sup> vel [πολι]πών Pontani, sed cf. λίπεσ in v. 6, et ]ν pot.q. ]π legendum videtur? θύ]νων (GBD<sup>3</sup>) brevis spatium; an τηνικά δη]λαί]νων GBD<sup>3</sup> cl. Hsch. s.v. δηλαίνουσι παίζουσι? sed fort. etiam hoc brevis spatium: non liquet; Νύ[ση]ς Ucciardello ap. GBD<sup>1</sup>, Lefteratou, Magnelli, Thomas ap. Ξ ἔδ[ο]ς RP, Ucciardello ap. GBD<sup>1</sup>

6 εὔ[τε]ρος recte RP (non εὔ[τρο]φος, ut GBD<sup>1</sup> et Herrero ap. Ξ: vestigia certe in ρ, non φ, ut in *ed. princ.*, quadrant) sed fort. brevis spatium? ἀγα[λλ]όμενος GBD<sup>1</sup> et De Stefani, Palermo-Rossi, Thomas ap. Ξ

7 ἑμοί GBD<sup>1</sup>, RP; in fine -τ' ἔθηκας RP at dubium an τεθη. ... pot. legendum videatur (GBD<sup>1</sup>, dubit. τεθη. legit GBD<sup>3</sup>): non liquet

8 χ[θόν]α πᾶσαν De Stefani, Santamaría, Thomas ap. Ξ, Kayachev, deinde e.g. [ἐπέδραμο]ν De Stefani ap. Ξ

10 ἀκηχεμένη ῥιπήι (R. Nicolò) πυρὸς (GBD<sup>3</sup>) ἀλγυμέντος

14 ἄ[μα] GBD<sup>1</sup>, De Stefani ap. Ξ, pot. q. ἄ[ρα] RP

12 δόμους in linea φάος supra lineam

18 in initio fort. ξ[ legit GBD<sup>3</sup> ξὺν] Magnelli ap. Ξ inde τ]αύρωι GBD<sup>1</sup> pot. q. κο]ύρωι (Magnelli ap. Ξ, noluerat GBD<sup>1</sup>)

19 Ἄμ]φιετ[εῖ GBD<sup>2</sup>; in fine ] κεν possis GBD<sup>3</sup>

20 vel pot. Φερσεφονεῖης]ς (Santamaría ap. Ξ); adjectivum tantum in AP 7.483.3 (Φερσεφονεῖας Plan.)

- 21 λξ α Rossetto 2021: δξ α GBD<sup>1</sup> (qui temptavit μήδεα), νηλέα Magnelli ap. Ξ, sed potius υαε α legendum (inde fort. ε ύάέα) GBD<sup>3</sup> πατρόος in linea μητρόος supra lineam  
 22 ]ροεϊδέα dispexit GBD<sup>1</sup> (potissimum ήε]ροειδέα)  
 24 -τ]ρ:χ:ι dispexit GBD<sup>1</sup> (e.g. εύ]τ:ρ:χ:ι, ξαυθό]τ:ρ:χ:ι simm.)  
 25 ]βουλήν GBD<sup>2</sup>  
 26]{φου} GBD<sup>1</sup>

Translation, modified from D'Alessio (2022):

(Aphrodite speaking) '(the child) whom I once raised in the darkly shaded cave of ivy-bearing Nysa, and adorned with immortal beautiful garments, still an infant (...); but when I went to great Olympus (...) in the rocky cave (...) then (...) the abode of fair-haired Nysa (...) you, (rejoicing) as a well-winged bird left your nest, without being heard and seen at all, and to me (...). And for my desire for you I (run across) the whole earth and the pure ether, and the sea, and the black stream of Acheron under the earth, aching in my heart for the blow of a painful fire. And I suffered to descend in the dark house of Hades, abandoning the light of the Sun and the bright Moon, and the celestial pole, moved by my desire for you, immortal boy.' Thus spoke Lady Kypris and at once gladly fondled the child many times, embracing his body with her hands, and tended and cherished him, holding him in her arms. And she remained in the house of Hades under the depths of the earth, together with the (Bull), thrice born Erikepaïos by the many names, the One of the Alternate Year (...) may come (?) (...) of Persephone (...) airy (?) of the mother (...) misty place (...) flower (...) -hair (?) down (...) to Dionysus.

## 2 The child Dionysus/Adonis in the Underworld

The first part of the story is related by Aphrodite in a flashback speech addressed to the child himself. Her speech must have started in the last preserved lines of the *recto* and included the first thirteen lines of the *verso*. Aphrodite tells that she had been rearing the child in the cave of Nysa. During an absence of the goddess on Mt Olympus, the child disappears. The goddess, longing for him, explores all the realms of the world and eventually arrives in the house of Persephone. This brings us almost to the time of the narration itself. In a speech whose last part occupies the first nine lines of the *recto* Persephone relates an oracle about the child, communicated to Zeus by the goddess Night on Mt Idas (a characteristic feature of Orphic theogonic poems). This apparently had to do with the child's destiny after he reaches puberty and generates an individual whom gods and mortal will call Hermes of the Underworld. After her speech, Persephone rushes into the innermost chamber of her house, fetches a splendid and lavishly dressed little child, and places him on Aphrodite's knees.<sup>5</sup> At this point she addresses the goddess in a very fragmentary three-line speech (*recto* 21–23); Aphrodite then delivers her speech, at the end of which (on the *verso* side of the fragment) we learn that she remains with the child in the Underworld.

This is the timeline of the narrated events: 1) in the remote past, Night delivers an oracle to Zeus on Mt Idas regarding the future of the child, apparently including the fact that he will beget Hermes Chthonios (*recto* 2–10, reported by Persephone); 2) in

<sup>5</sup>This might be seen as a way of acknowledging descentance, adoption, or relationship in which a child is placed under the responsibility of somebody who is supposed to take care of it: cf. *Od.* 19.401, *Lys.* 18.10, *Dem.* In *Aphobum* 2.16, *Aeschin.*, *De falsa legatione* 28.

the near past, Aphrodite rears the child on Mt Nysa (*verso* 1–4, reported by Aphrodite); 3) Aphrodite goes to Mt Olympus and the child disappears (*verso* 5–7, reported by Aphrodite); 4) Aphrodite looks for the child everywhere, and eventually descends into the Underworld (*verso* 8–13, reported by Aphrodite); 5) in the present of the narration, Aphrodite meets Persephone, who tells her of Night's prophecy; 6) Persephone fetches the child from the innermost chamber of her abode and places him on Aphrodite's knees (*recto* 12–19); 7) Aphrodite embraces and addresses the child (*recto* 25–27, *verso* 14–16); 8) Aphrodite remains with the child in the Underworld (*verso* 17–26), fulfilling Night's prophecy as in 1.

The narrator identifies the child as Διόνυσος ἐρίβρομος Εἰραφιώτης (14b *recto*, an hemistich that occurs also in Dionysius Periegetes, 576). In the *verso* he is described (always by the narrator) with other epithets (partly supplemented) that are usually applied to Dionysus: Bull (?), Thrice-born, Erikepaios, Amphietes (18–19 *verso*), and, apparently, again as Dionysus at v. 26.

There are no extant parallels for such a story regarding Aphrodite, Persephone, and Dionysus. As I have already shown in an earlier contribution, however, some of its features can be related to versions, attested by a small minority of sources, of the story of Aphrodite, Persephone, and Adonis.<sup>6</sup> In its best-known variants Adonis is the offspring of the incestuous union between Myrrha and her father, King Kinyras of Cyprus. He is born out of the trunk of the tree into which her mother had been transformed; he is reared by Aphrodite and becomes the lover of the goddess. Once a youth, he is killed by a boar while hunting. After his death, he becomes the object of a dispute between Aphrodite and Persephone, and, following an arbitration, ends up spending different portions of the year with the two goddesses. Only in one source the dispute involves not the dead youth but an infant. In the mythological handbook that went under the name of Apollodorus (Ps.-Apollodorus's *Library*), we learn that Aphrodite was struck by the beauty of Myrrha's baby child and entrusted him to Persephone, who later refused to give him back:

Ps.-Apollodorus, *Library* 3.183–5

Ἡσίοδος (fr. 139 M. W.= 107 Most) δὲ αὐτὸν Φοῖνικος καὶ Ἀλφεισιβοίας λέγει, Πανύασσις (fr. 27 Bernabé) δὲ φησι Θεῖαντος βασιλέως Ἀσσυρίων, ὃς ἔσχε θυγατέρα Σμύρναν. αὕτη κατὰ μῆνιν Ἀφροδίτης (οὐ γὰρ αὐτὴν ἐτίμα) ἴσχει τοῦ πατρὸς ἔρωτα, καὶ συνεργὸν λαβοῦσα τὴν τροφὸν (184) ἀγροοῦντι τῷ πατρὶ νύκτας δώδεκα συνευνάσθη. ὁ δὲ ὡς ἦσθετο, σπασάμενος <τὸ> ξίφος ἐδίωκεν αὐτὴν· ἡ δὲ περικαταλαμβανομένη θεοῖς ἠῤῥατο ἀφανῆς γενέσθαι θεοὶ δὲ κατοικτεῖραντες αὐτὴν εἰς δένδρον μετήλλαξαν ὃ καλοῦσι σμύρναν. δεκαμηνιαίῳ δὲ ὕστερον χρόνῳ τοῦ δένδρου ῥαγέντος γεννηθῆναι τὸν λεγόμενον Ἄδωνιν, ὃν Ἀφροδίτη διὰ κάλλος ἔτι νήπιον κρύφα θεῶν (185) εἰς λάρνακα κρύψασα Περσεφόνη παρίστατο. ἐκεῖνη δὲ ὡς ἐθέασατο, οὐκ ἀπέδίδου. κρίσεως δὲ ἐπὶ Διὸς γενομένης εἰς τρεῖς μοῖρας διηρέθη ὁ ἔνιαυτός, καὶ μία μὲν παρ' ἑαυτῷ μένειν τὸν Ἄδωνιν, μίαν δὲ παρὰ Περσεφόνη προσέταξε, τὴν δὲ ἑτέραν παρ' Ἀφροδίτη· ὁ δὲ Ἄδωνις ταύτη

<sup>6</sup>Cf. D'Alessio (2022); cf. also Edmonds III (2023).



προσέειπε καὶ τὴν ἰδίαν μοῖραν. ὕστερον δὲ θηρεύων Ἄδωνις ὑπὸ συδὸς πληγῆς ἀπέθανε.

Hesiod (fr. 139 M. W.= 107 Most) says that he (sc. Adonis) was the son of Phoenix and Alpheisiboea, Panyassis (fr. 27 Bernabé) that he was the son of Theias, King of the Assyrians, who had Smyrna as his daughter. This daughter, due to the wrath of Aphrodite (as she did not pay homage to her), conceived a passion for her father and having taken her nurse as an accomplice slept for twelve nights with her father, while he was ignorant of her identity. But when he realized it, he drew his sword and rushed against her. When she was about to be caught, she prayed to the gods to make her invisible. The gods, moved to piety, changed her into the tree called smyrna (myrrh). Nine months later the tree burst apart, and he who is called Adonis was born. Aphrodite, for his beauty, when he was still an infant, in secret from the gods, entrusted him to Persephone hiding him in a chest. But when Persephone gazed him, she did not want to give him back. An arbitration took place under the judgment of Zeus, and the year was divided into three parts: he decreed that Adonis should spend one part by himself, one by Persephone and the other by Aphrodite. But Adonis gave his part too to her. Later on, Adonis died while hunting, hurt by a wild boar.

The last genealogical authority quoted in this handbook before reporting the whole story is Panyassis a fifth-century epic poet, who might be also the source for this particular detail (cf. fragment 27 Bernabé), even if this remains very uncertain.<sup>7</sup> No such story is told in any preserved text about Dionysus, but there is visual evidence indicating that this version of the Adonis story was current in the first half of the fourth century BCE.<sup>8</sup> As argued in D'Alessio (2022), already in the first half of the fifth century BCE the Locrian *pinakes* very strongly suggest that a similar story, involving Persephone, a richly adorned child taken from a chest, and another female figure standing in front of them, was part of the repertoire of images accompanying the ritual activities in one of the most important religious sanctuary of Southern Italy dedicated to Persephone.<sup>9</sup>

There is evidence, moreover, that in some contexts Dionysus and Adonis had been assimilated. The passages most relevant to our fragments are provided by the *Orphic Hymns*. In the *hymn* to Adonis (56), Adonis, said to have been born in Persephone's bed, is designated with epithets characteristic of Dionysus (Eubouleus, Two-horned). In the *hymn* to Dionysus 'of the Cradle', *Liknites* (46), the god is said to be a scion of the Nymphs and Aphrodite and to have been brought to Persephone and reared by her according to the will of Zeus. Only one other passage has been identified so far placing the story of Aphrodite and Adonis within an explicitly Orphic context. It is [Orph.] A. 30, where, within the list of the poetic themes treated by Orpheus himself, we find the mention of αἰπεινήν τε Κύπρον καὶ Ἄδωναίην Ἀφροδίτην ('steep

<sup>7</sup>A variant of this story is related by Hyginus, *Poet. Astr.* 2.7.3: cf. D'Alessio (2022) 33, Edmonds III (2023) 2.

<sup>8</sup>Cf. D'Alessio (2022) 34, where the Orbetello mirror (Paris, Louvre, inv. 1728, LIMC I.1 s.v. 'Adonis', 6) is also discussed in this context.

<sup>9</sup>Cf. D'Alessio (2022) 34–5.



Cyprus and Adonaeon Aphrodite'), but with no clues about which version of the story might have been alluded to. In D'Alessio (2022) I have argued that various elements in the *Orphic Hymns* seem to presuppose the narrative of the new palimpsest fragment, or a story close to it.<sup>10</sup> This gives us, however, little help to understand what might have been the role of the episode within the general structure of the *Rhapsodies*, if that was, indeed, as I believe, the poem represented in the Sinai palimpsest. More generally, we would seem to have almost no information at all on its content for the phase that chronologically followed the dismemberment of Dionysus and the birth of a new Dionysus. In the next part of this paper, I argue that previously neglected pieces of evidence from Neoplatonic sources, along with the new palimpsest fragment, can illuminate the important role of the Adonis episode near the end of the Orphic theogonic poem.

### 3 Adonis: the Third Demiurge<sup>11</sup>

The first passage relevant for us is from the Second Book of Proclus' *Commentary on Plato's Timaeus* (1.446 Diehl, 2.349 van Riel). This comes from a section dealing with *Timaeus* 31a 3–4, on the unicity of the heaven as created. According to Proclus, the heaven must be 'one, if the work of the demiurge is done according to the Paradigm' (ἓνα, εἴπερ κατὰ τὸ παράδειγμα δεδημιουργημένος ἔσται). The problem Proclus faces is that of explaining the relationship between the uniqueness of the cosmos and the actual multiplicity it contains. This is the final part of the section of doxography devoted to the passage, which Proclus attributes to his teacher Syrianus and to himself (cf. 1.441 Diehl, 2.343 van Riel).

ἔστι δὲ καὶ ἄλλως ἐπιβάλλειν τῇ λύσει τῶν ζητουμένων τῆς γὰρ δημιουργίας, ἢ μὲν ἔστιν ὅλη καὶ μία καὶ ἀμέριστος, ἢ δὲ μερικὴ καὶ πεπληθυσμένη καὶ προϊούσα κατὰ μερισμόν, ἢ δὲ οὐ μόνον οὐσα μεριστή, καθάπερ ἢ πρὸ αὐτῆς, ἄλλὰ καὶ τῶν γενητῶν ἐφαπτομένη καὶ τῶν ἐν τούτοις εἰδῶν. καὶ ἔχεις τῶν τριῶν τούτων δημιουργιῶν καθά<περ> παρ' αὐτῷ τὰς μονάδας,<sup>12</sup> τὴν Δίον, τὴν Διονυσιακὴν, τὴν Ἀδωνιακὴν,<sup>13</sup> αἷς καὶ τὰς τρεῖς πολιτείας συνδιεῖλεν, ὡς ἐν ἄλλοις εἴπομεν.

<sup>10</sup>Cf. D'Alessio (2022) 35.

<sup>11</sup>I am grateful to Angela Longo for advice and criticism on some of the passages discussed below, and to Michael Reeve for an exchange on the first text of Proclus quoted below.

<sup>12</sup>This passage is textually complicated. C reads καθ' ἃ and M καὶ καθά, π (P and the Latin translator) and φ (H and N, which also omit τὰς μονάδας; H simplifies to καὶ παραδέγματος) had only καὶ, the reading followed by all editors up to van Riel (2022), 'you can find the monads of these three creations in him (Plato) too'. It seems very unlikely, though, that the more difficult καθ' ἃ/καθὰ was added by two independent witnesses, and much more likely that it was independently omitted by π and φ. We should then perhaps follow the convergence of C and M, and print καθὰ παρ' αὐτῷ. Possible alternatives are καθὰ καὶ παρ' αὐτῷ, 'in the same way as also in him (Plato)', or, since in Proclus καθὰ is far less frequent than καθάπερ and always governs a verb, καθά<περ> παρ' αὐτῷ (the accidental omission of <περ> would have prompted readers and scribes to find various solutions to simplify the text).

<sup>13</sup>The adjective is attested elsewhere, also in Proclus, as Ἀδωνιακός, and van Riel (2022) seems correct in preferring this form, attested here only by M and N, to Ἀδωνιακὴν, attested by P, H, and C (and printed by Diehl).

It is possible to go about answering these questions in yet another way. One creation [the first] is whole, single, undivided, another one [the second] is particular and pluralized and proceeds by means of division, yet another one [the third] is not only divided, like the one that precedes it, but also deals with generated things and the species [which occur] in them. And you can find the monads of these three creations in the same way as in him [Plato]. They are that of Zeus, that of Dionysus, and that of Adonis, by means of which he [Plato] also distinguished the three polities, as we have said elsewhere' (translation after Runia and Share (2008) 336, modified).

Proclus refers here to a previous treatment of the topic, which is usually thought to be the passage of *Essay 13* of his *Commentary to Plato's Republic*. Here, though, the notion of the three demiurges is taken for granted, without further explanations:

Proclus, *Commentary to the Republic* (Chapter 11 of *Essay 13*) 2.8.13 ff. Kroll

Τῶν τριῶν πολιτειῶν εἰς τὰς τρεῖς δημιουργίας ἀναφερομένων, εἰς τὴν Δίον, εἰς τὴν Διουτυσιακὴν, εἰς τὴν Ἀδωνιακὴν (πᾶς γὰρ πολιτικὸς ἀπεικονίζεσθαι βούλεται τινα δημιουργόν, ὁ μὲν πάντα κοινὰ ποιῶν τὸν τὰ ὅλα ποιῶντα, ὁ δὲ νέμων καὶ διαιρῶν τὸν διελθόντα ἀπὸ τῶν ὅλων τὰ μέρη, ὁ δὲ ἐπανορθῶν τὸ διάστροφον εἶδος τὸν τὰ γιγνόμενα καὶ φθειρόμενα ἀνυφραίνοντα) ...

The three types of constitution<sup>14</sup> are related to the three demiurgies of Zeus, Dionysus, and Adonis. For every statesman wishes to imitate some Demiurge: the statesman who establishes all property in common wishes to imitate the Demiurge of the universe, the one who apportions and divides wishes to imitate the Demiurge who divides parts from wholes, and the one who sets right the twisted form [of government] wishes to imitate the Demiurge who weaves anew what comes into being and perishes (translation Baltzly, Finamore and Miles (2022) 210, slightly modified).<sup>15</sup>

It is likely that there was a fuller treatment elsewhere in a work now lost, which conceivably went back to Syrianus too. A clue in this direction is provided by the commentary of Hermias (which goes back to Syrianus) on the only Platonic passage where Adonis is mentioned (p. 273.25 ff. Lucarini/Moreschini, on Pl. *Phdr.* 276b) οὓς καὶ Ἀδωνίδος κήπους καλεῖ, ἐπειδὴ τῶν ἐν γῆ φυομένων καὶ ἀποβιωσκομένων ὁ δεσπότης Ἀδωνίς ἐφέστηκε, πᾶσα δὲ ἡ γένεσις καὶ φθορὰ ἢ περὶ ἡμᾶς κήπους ἔοικε 'which he calls also Adonis' gardens, as Adonis is the lord in charge of what comes into life and ceases to live on earth, and the whole procession of generation and death that concerns us is similar to (these) gardens'. Plato's text only mentions 'Adonis' gardens' without making any reference to Adonis' creative powers. Plato, indeed, contrasts Adonis' gardens with the results of proper agriculture. The commentator, on the other hand, presents Adonis as 'the lord of what comes into life and ceases to live on earth'. This corresponds closely to the definition of the Third Demiurge 'who weaves

<sup>14</sup>The reference is to Pl. *Leg.* 5.739B, as discussed by Proclus in Chapter 2 of *Essay 1*, 1.9.14–10.4 Kroll.

<sup>15</sup>On this passage, cf. Festugière (2012) 112–14.

anew what comes into being and perishes' as defined in the *Commentary* on the *Republic* examined above and it is well conceivable that this definition was already in Syrianus.<sup>16</sup>

Also in *Book 1* (1.74.14–16 Diehl, 1.112 van Riel) of the *Timaeus Commentary* a third demiurge is mentioned but not identified. His cooperation with the second one is considered a necessity: δεῖται γὰρ ἡ ὅλη γένεσις καὶ τῶν ἐκ τοῦ ὑποχθονίου κόσμου πάντως (παντός coni. Tarrant) ἀναδόσεων 'as the entire process of generation also requires on the whole germinations from the ('whole', with Tarrant's conjecture) subterranean world'.<sup>17</sup> The image of the generation depending on what is germinated/issued forth from the subterranean world would be very appropriate to Adonis.<sup>18</sup>

It has been noted that Proclus' mentions of the third demiurge show interesting similarities to the way in which Iamblichus described the subunar demiurge in a fragment of his lost commentary to Plato's *Sophist* (fr. 1 Dillon):<sup>19</sup>

ἔστι γὰρ κατὰ τὸν μέγαν Ἰάμβλιχον ὁ σκοπὸς νῦν περὶ τοῦ ὑπὸ σελήμην δημιουργοῦ. οὗτος γὰρ καὶ εἰδωλοποιὸς καὶ καθαρτὴς ψυχῶν, ἐναντίων λόγων ἀεὶ χωρίζων, μεταβλητικὸς, καὶ 'νέων πλουσίων ἔμμισθος θηρευτὴς' (Pl. *Soph.* 231d3), ψυχὰς ὑποδεχόμενος πλήρεις ἀλόγων (v.l. λόγων) ἄνωθεν ἰούσας, καὶ μισθὸν λαμβάνων παρ' αὐτῶν τὴν ζωσποιίαν τὴν κατὰ λόγον τῶν θιητῶν. οὗτος ἐνδέδεται τῷ μὴ ὄντι, τὰ ἔνυλα δημιουργῶν, καὶ τὸ ὡς ἀληθῶς ψευδὸς ἀσπασζόμενος, τὴν ὕλην· βλέπει δὲ εἰς τὸ ὄντως ὄν. οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ πολυκέφαλος, πολλὰς οὐσίας καὶ ζῶας προβεβλημένος, δι' ὧν κατασκευάζει τὴν ποικιλίαν τῆς γενέσεως

the aim of this dialogue according to the great Iamblichus is the sublunar demiurge, for he is a maker of images (εἰδωλα) and a purifier of souls, always separating between contrary arguments, and a changer and a 'paid hunter of rich young people' (Pl. *Soph.* 231d3), as he receives the souls that come from above rich of irrational elements (or 'of reasonings/rational principles', the reading is doubtful), and takes as his reward from them the creation of life according to the principle of mortals. And he is bound with the Not-Being, since he is the demiurge of material things, and welcoming embraces what is truly falsehood, the

<sup>16</sup>Cf. Opsomer (2003) 40–1. Opsomer's article, that tentatively traces the theory of the three demiurges back to Iamblichus, is fundamental for the whole issue. Lecerf (2012) argues that Iamblichus' position is reflected also in the Emperor Julian's treatment of the figure of Attis (on which more below); cf. also Opsomer (2017) 148.

<sup>17</sup>Tarrant (2007) 167 translates 'return contributions', but the word ἀνάδοσις in its only other occurrence in Proclus (*Theol. plat.* 5.7 p. 28.2 Westerink) indicates ἡ ἐκ τῆς γῆς ἀνάδοσις ('what issues forth from the earth'), with ἡ ἐκ τῆς γῆς ἀνάδοσις referring to the expression αὐτομάτης ἀναδιδούσης τῆς γῆς in Pl. *Pol.* 272a6; on this passage, cf. Saffrey and Westerink (1987) *ad loc.*, and Abbate (2019) *ad loc.*

<sup>18</sup>This passage was mentioned as an occurrence of a third demiurge in Proclus, without connecting it to the passages later discussed by Opsomer (2003) (who, on the other hand, did not mention this one) by Dillon (1973) 246, who thought that the reference was to Pluto. As Dillon notes, also the mention of a μέσος δημιουργός at 1.156.5–7 Diehl, 1.235 van Riel would seem to imply the existence of a third demiurge.

<sup>19</sup>For doubts about the actual attribution of the whole section to Iamblichus, cf., however, Opsomer (2003) 42 n. 137.

matter, but looks toward what is really Being. And he has many heads, bringing forward many essences and lives, through which he produces the variety of generation.<sup>20</sup>

This may indeed offer us a glimpse of the treatment of the issue before Proclus.<sup>21</sup>

Leaving now aside the theoretical reasons that must have led to the formulation of the theory of the three demiurges, the question that interests us here is that of their connection to three gods, respectively, Zeus, Dionysus and Adonis. As we saw above, according to Proclus himself the last section of the exegesis on the *Timaeus* passage goes back to his teacher Syrianus. A prominent feature of Syrianus' reading of Plato was that of establishing a harmonic interpretation (συμφωνία) that placed Plato's text in the context of a theological tradition in which 'sacred texts', such as the *Orphic Rhapsodies* played a very important role.<sup>22</sup> The identification of the first two demiurges with Zeus and Dionysus does indeed very clearly reflect the sequence of the *Orphic Rhapsodies*, in such a way that Dionysus' dismemberment was related to the identification of the god with the demiurge of the 'divided' world. The derivation of this scheme from the *Rhapsodies* can be taken for granted, and is explicitly acknowledged by Proclus, for example, in Book 5 of his *Commentary on Plato's Timaeus, ad Tim.* 42d (3.310.29 Diehl, 5.195 van Riel):

ὅτι καὶ ἡ μονὰς αὐτῶν νέος καλεῖται θεός· τὸν γὰρ Διόνυσου οἱ θεολόγοι ταύτη τῇ προσηγορίᾳ κεκλήκασιν, ὃ δὲ ἐστι πάσης τῆς δευτέρας δημιουργίας μονάς· ὁ γὰρ Ζεὺς βασιλέα τίθησιν αὐτὸν ἀπάντων τῶν ἐγκοσμίων θεῶν καὶ πρωτίστως αὐτῷ νέμει τιμὰς,  
καίπερ ἔοντι νέω καὶ νηπίω εἰλαπιωαστῆ (F 299.3 Bernabé).

(they are called 'young/new gods' by Plato) because also their monad is called a 'new/young god': as the theologians (i.e., among others, the author of the Orphic poems: the following line is quoted from the *Orphic Rhapsodies*) have called Dionysus with this appellation, and he is the monad of the whole second demiurgy, as Zeus makes him king of all the encosmic gods and attributes to him the very first honours

even if he was young and an infant at banquet (F 299.3 Bernabé).<sup>23</sup>

This premise leads very naturally (unavoidably, I would say) to the conclusion that the presence of Adonis in this scheme implies that he too must have played a prominent role within the general structure of this Orphic poem, even if, to my knowledge, this hypothesis has never been formulated, and no trace of Adonis appears in older and newer collections of the fragments of the *Orphic Rhapsodies*. Once this connection is made, the discovery of the Sinai palimpsest (with the interpretation proposed above),

<sup>20</sup>Cf. Opsomer (2003) 42–3; Opsomer argues, rightly in my opinion, that this anticipates Proclus' third demiurge (*contra*, Lecerf (2012) 188–9), without, however, bringing into the picture the passage of Damascius quoted below, nor making any connection with the *Orphic Rhapsodies*.

<sup>21</sup>Cf also the passages in the Emperor Julian, discussed below, p. 138.

<sup>22</sup>On the whole issue, cf. Saffrey (1992), Tarrant (2017) 38–40; on the system of Proclus' theology, also in its detailed relationship with the *Orphic Rhapsodies*, cf. Brisson (2017), with references to previous treatments, and 'Appendix I' in d'Hoine, P. and Martijn, M. (2017) 323–8.

<sup>23</sup>Cf. also, among many other passages, all the other *testimonia* to this fragment in Bernabé's edition.

along with further Neoplatonic passages (to be examined below), can bring, I believe, significant light to this less-known portion of the *Orphic Theogony*.

#### 4 The εἶδωλα of Dionysus

As we saw above, the hexameters of the Sinai Palimpsest present an apparent case of conflation between the figures of Dionysus and Adonis, a conflation that is otherwise attested, apart from the *Orphic Hymns* mentioned above, in only a handful of textual sources.<sup>24</sup> One of the most remarkable among these is a passage from Proclus' *Commentary on Plato's Cratylus*, Chapter 180, commenting on the section of the dialogue on the names and meanings of Aphrodite and Dionysus (406b):

Proclus' *Commentary on Plato's Cratylus*, Chapter 180 (107.11–17 Pasquali)

Ὅτι συνέταξεν τὸν ἐγκόσμιον Διόνυσον τῇ ἐγκοσμίᾳ Ἀφροδίτῃ διὰ τὸ ἔρᾶν αὐτοῦ καὶ εἶδωλον πλάττειν αὐτοῦ τὸν πολυτίμητον Κίλιξι καὶ Κυπρίοις Ἀδωνίῳ καὶ δηλοῦσι τὸν τῆς Ἀφροδίτης τοιοῦτον ἔρωτα ἀγαθοειδῆ καὶ προνοητικὸν ὑποληπτέον, ὡς παρὰ κρείττους θεοῦ πρὸς καταδεέστερον ἐπιτελούμενον.

as he [i.e. Plato] ranked the encosmic Dionysus with the encosmic Aphrodite because she loves him and fashions an image (εἶδωλον) of him (Dionysus), [that is] Adonis, who was much honoured among the Cilicians and Cypriotes. It is clear that such a love on the part of Aphrodite should be understood as boniform and providential, because it is fulfilled from a greater god in relation to an inferior one (translation Duvick (2007) 104, slightly modified).

The passage introduces a long section dealing mainly with the ways in which the two divinities were represented in the *Orphic Rhapsodies* (again, a very important source for the commentary as a whole). This is one of the very rare pieces of evidence of the love between Aphrodite and Dionysus.<sup>25</sup> Proclus says that Aphrodite fashioned an image (εἶδωλον) of Dionysus, which is identified with Adonis, object of great veneration in Cyprus and in Cilicia. This cryptic sentence has not, to my knowledge, attracted the attention it deserves. In what sense are we supposed to understand that Aphrodite fashioned an εἶδωλον of Dionysus? How is this related to her love for the god? Why is the εἶδωλον identified with Adonis?<sup>26</sup> I will argue that a possible answer to some of these questions comes both from the text of the Sinai Palimpsest and from other

<sup>24</sup>Cf. D'Alessio (2022) 36 n. 28.

<sup>25</sup>Cf. also Paus. 9.31.2 (Lampsacus: their offspring is Priapus), and sch. A. R.1.932–933, *Et. Gen.* s.v. Ἀβραρυίδα (where Adonis is Dionysus' rival). On Aphrodite, Adonis, and Dionysus in Praxilla, see D'Alessio (forthcoming). In Phanocles, fr. 3 Powell, Adonis is abducted by Dionysus as his lover; this is quoted by Plut. *Quae. conv.* 4.5, 671B–C, immediately after reporting that the opinion about their identity is confirmed by many rites. On the text and the interpretation of the fragment, cf. Gallé Cejudo (2012) 38–46. The first occurrence of Dionysus as a lover of Adonis goes back already to the Classical period, in the para-oracular hexameters of the *Adonis* of Plato the Comedian (fr. 3 K.-A., on which see Marcucci (2020) 212–14).

<sup>26</sup>Proclus's mention of Cilicia in this context too deserves greater attention: more on this in D'Alessio (forthcoming).

passages in Proclus and Damascius that do not seem to me to have been correctly explained so far.

In the passage of the *Cratylus* Commentary, Proclus makes no explicit reference to Orpheus as the source of his statement, even if the whole context is deeply imbued with quotations from the *Orphic Rhapsodies*. In another of his works, though, Proclus makes an unequivocal connection between Orpheus and the fashioning of εἶδωλα of Dionysus. The two passages have never, to my knowledge, been connected to each other.

In a previous section of Book 2 of his *Commentary on Plato's Timaeus* (1.336.26–337 Diehl, 2.192 van Riel), on Pl., *Ti.* 29b1, Proclus deals with an issue closely related to the one examined above (p. 131), i.e. that of the relationship between model (the 'Paradigm', παράδειγμα) and image (εἰκῶν) in the creation of the demiurge:

εἰ δὲ εἰκόνα κέκληκεν ὁ Πλάτων τὸν κόσμον. οὐ δεῖ θαυμάζειν· καίτοι γὰρ κάλλιστος ὢν εἰκῶν ἐστὶ τοῦ νοητοῦ κάλλους, καὶ διὰ τῆς ὁμοιότητος ταύτης σῶζεται. καθάπερ οὖν Ὀρφεὺς εἶδωλα πλάττει τοῦ Διουδύσου τὰ τὴν γένεσιν ἐπιτροπεύοντα καὶ τὸ εἶδος ὡς ὅλον ὑποδεξάμενα τοῦ παραδείγματος. οὕτως καὶ ὁ φιλόσοφος εἰκόνα τὸν κόσμον τοῦ νοητοῦ προσεῖπει, ὡς ἐοικότα τῷ σφετέρῳ παραδείγματι.

We should not be surprised if Plato has called the cosmos an image. For even though it is 'most beautiful' (29a5), it remains an image of the intelligible Beauty and its preservation depends on this similarity. Just as, therefore, Orpheus fashions (πλάττει) images (εἶδωλα) of Dionysus, which preside over the process of becoming and have received the form of the Paradigm as a whole, so the philosopher has also given the cosmos the appellation 'image of the intelligible' inasmuch as it resembles its own paradigm (translation: Runia and Share (2008) 193, slightly modified).

All commentators of this passage and all editors of the Orphic fragments have connected it with the episode in the *Rhapsodies* in which Dionysus, before his dismemberment, sees his image reflected in the mirror given to him by the Titans (the evidence is collected in F 309 Bernabé, where our passage is also included). This was indeed a crucial moment within the general economy of the poem, as well as for its Neoplatonic reception, from as early as Plotinus. Proclus himself makes extensive use of it. There are, however, several reasons to doubt that the passage of the *Timaeus* Commentary quoted above can indeed be interpreted in this way. Before his dismemberment Dionysus sees only *one* image in the mirror, leading to the passage from unity to a dyad, not to a larger multiplicity of εἶδωλα. A passage to further multiplicity ensues only with Dionysus's dismemberment in seven parts, but this too is hardly compatible with Proclus's wording here and with the general context, where the images are said to be 'in charge' (ἐπιτροπεύοντα) of the generation of things, an expression used by Proclus and his predecessors to designate the creative action of divine beings. The seven parts can hardly be presented as an appropriate example of εἶδωλα entirely identical to their παράδειγμα: even if they preserve the god's essence, they are not entirely identical to him. Of these parts, moreover, only one, the god's heart, is eventually preserved in the Orphic story. It would be difficult, therefore, to see all these parts as being imagined as having the task of being in charge over the process of γένεσις.



Moreover, the verb used by Proclus to describe the action, πλάσσω, is not appropriate for describing the reflection in a mirror, or the dismemberment of a body, but strongly suggests the fashioning of three-dimensional replicas of the god. Finally, it seems very unlikely that the fashioning of εἶδωλα of Dionysus here should be interpreted entirely differently from the fashioning of an εἶδωλον of Dionysus by Aphrodite in another passage from the same author.<sup>27</sup>

All these objections disappear at once if we link this passage to the one from the *Cratylus* Commentary: the εἶδωλα are 'replicas' of the god, fashioned following his death (and, possibly, his ascension to heaven) and entrusted with the task of presiding over a different phase of the world generation. This corresponds perfectly to the case of Adonis. In the Sinai Palimpsest the figure of the immortal child, who typologically corresponds to the role of Adonis in other sources, is entirely *identified* with Dionysus. The reason behind this is surely that within the narrative at some stage Adonis was presented as an εἶδωλον of the god: the child is, at the same time, Dionysus *and* Adonis. The fact that Aphrodite is responsible for his fashioning in Proclus corresponds to the role she has in rearing the child in the new hexameters. Proclus presents the Orphic εἶδωλα of Dionysus as τὰ τὴν γένεσιν ἐπιτροπεύοντα, a role corresponding to the definition of Adonis as the third demiurge in the Neoplatonic sources that we have examined above.

There is a further passage in Proclus that, I would argue, is probably to be explained against the same background. This comes from his *Essay 6* on Plato's *Republic*, an extremely long treatment of the *Iliadic* theomachy (1.94.7 Kroll). Here Proclus argues that the involvement of the Homeric gods in struggles and fights can be explained by the fact that these gods, being the last ones in the divine chain, are particularly close to the (human) beings that are the object of their care and are therefore endowed with features and behaviours that belong to them. It is at this point that a comparison is made with the Orphic εἶδωλα of Dionysus:

Proclus, *Commentary on the Republic* (*Essay 6*) 1.94.7 Kroll

ὥσπερ δὴ καὶ Ὀρφεὺς τοῖς Διουσιακοῖς εἰδώλοις τὰς συνθέσεις καὶ τὰς διαρρέσεις καὶ τοὺς θρήμους προσῆψεν ἀπὸ τῶν προνοουμένων ἅπαντα ταῦτα ἐκεῖνοις ἀναθεῖς

In just the same way Orpheus too connected the Dionysian images with the acts of being formed and dissolved and with funerary lamentations, attributing to those [images] all these acts that are derived from the subjects of their providential care (translation Baltzly, Finamore and Miles (2018) 205–6).

Here too commentators and editors have linked the passage to the mirror episode. It will be clear by now, though, that this passage too must refer to the same εἶδωλα of Dionysus with which we have been dealing so far. They are the last of the series of demiurgic deities, and, just as the objects of their providential care, they are born, and die, and receive funerary lamentations. This, once again, is a description that perfectly fits the case of Adonis, whose most distinctive features were his cyclical death, and the funerary lamentations that which accompanied it.

<sup>27</sup>The verb can be used to indicate poetic creation, but the context, and the fact that its subject in the parallel passage is Aphrodite rule out this interpretation.



The last and latest passage in our series helps to delineate the important role of these εἶδωλα in a more general way. It comes from the Damascius' *Commentary on Plato's Parmenides*, in a section discussing the fifth point raised by what Damascius considers as the Eighth Hypothesis. The issue discussed here is τίς ἢ ἔσκιαγραφημένη τῶν ὑποκειμένων πραγμάτων ὑπόστασις, καὶ ὀνειράσιω ἐοικυῖα· μήποτε γὰρ ταῦτα οὐ πρέπει τοῖς γιγνομένοις τε καὶ συνθέτοις 'what is the substance of the things we have assumed, painted as a trompe-l'oeil, and similar to dreams? For this is perhaps appropriate to what comes into being and is composed.' In dealing with the illusory nature of the sublunar world Damascius notes how the demiurges operating in this world are also presented by the 'theologians' (i.e., again, in the very first place Orpheus: to my knowledge, though, this passage has not been considered as a witness of the Orphic poem in current editions and scholarship) as being illusory images in themselves:

Damascius' *Commentary on Plato's Parmenides*, 317.19–20 Ruelle (on Plato, *Parmenides* 164b–6e)

οἱ θεολόγοι τοὺς τούτων δημιουργοὺς οὐκ εἶδωλα ἡμῖν εἰσηγοῦνται συντιθέμενά τε καὶ ἀναλυόμενα; καὶ δοκοῦντα μὲν, οὐκ ὄντα δὲ ὁ Διόνυσος;

Do not the theologians introduce to us the demiurges of these things as images, which are composed and dissolved? And which seem to be, but are not Dionysus?

These are the very same εἶδωλα we found in Proclus *on Republic* (cf. τὰς συνθέσεις καὶ τὰς διαιρέσεις and συντιθέμενά τε καὶ ἀναλυόμενα 'the acts of being formed and dissolved'), and they are explicitly identified as demiurges. Adonis is described by Proclus both as a demiurge and as an εἶδωλον of Dionysus. There should be no doubt, I think, that Damascius is referring also to him as one of the demiurges of our illusory mortal world.<sup>28</sup>

## 5 Who were the εἶδωλα of Dionysus?

Summarising our results so far, the evidence I have gathered provides crucial elements for reconstructing a previously ignored section of the final part of the *Orphic Rhapsodies*. One or more of the gods (Aphrodite is mentioned as fashioning Adonis in this way) fashion εἶδωλα of Dionysus, who towards the final part of the poem play a governing role in bringing to life and regulating the level of creation that involves mortal beings. According to Proclus and Damascius we seem thus to be dealing with multiple εἶδωλα and indeed, according to Damascius, with multiple demiurges. These εἶδωλα are identical to, but, at the same time, different from Dionysus, and are themselves subject to suffering and death, as well as being the recipients of funerary lamentations. They seem to be in charge of the birth of what comes into being and dies. If Dionysus, son of Persephone, was a dying god, his death was, nonetheless, a unique

<sup>28</sup>In the note on this passage in their edition Westerink, Combès, Segonds and Luna (2003) 204, n. 1 (ad p. 126) identify the demiurges with the Titans responsible of the dismemberment of Dionysus, remarking that the identification with Dionysus is 'plutôt énigmatique': this seems unlikely in consideration of the passages discussed above on this passage.

event. Adonis, on the other hand, was most conspicuously subject to cyclic (mythological and ritual) death and return to life, making him particularly apt to oversee the cycle of the nature that dies and is periodically renovated. He must have been, at any rate, not the only god to appear in a similar function. In other Neoplatonic sources Adonis is associated to Dionysus himself, to Attis and to Helios. The most obvious candidate as yet another εἶδωλον at this stage would seem to be Attis, who was the object of sophisticated allegorical interpretations by Neoplatonists, conveyed and developed in the very first place in Julian's *Oration to the Mother of the Gods*, and whose story (especially, but not only, in Julian's version) presents obvious affinity with that of Adonis.<sup>29</sup> His presence is not attested in fragments attributed to Orpheus, but he does play a role in the prayer that introduces the *Orphic Hymns* (prol. 40, preceding the mention of Adonis at l. 41). In Damascius *in Parm.* 352 (214.4 Ruelle, F 355 B) he appears among the lower gods as the demiurge of τὸ γέννητόν ('the world generated') having obtained his place in the Moon, together with Adonis, as mentioned ἐν ἀπορρήτοις ('in secret tales') along with 'many gods by Orpheus and the theurgists'. In Proclus' *Hymn to the Sun* (1.24–6) both are identified with Helios (hailed also as father of Dionysus):

σὲ κλυτὸν ὕμνεῖουσιν Διωνύσοισι τοκῆα·  
 ὕλης δ' αὖ νεάτοις ἐνὶ βέλυθεσιν εὖϊον Ἄττην,  
 ἄλλοι δ' ἄβρον Ἄδωνιν ἐπευφήμησαν ἀοιδαῖς.

People honour you in hymns as the famous father of Dionysus.  
 And again some praise you in songs as Euios Attis in the extreme depths of matter,  
 whereas others praise you as pretty Adonis (translation: van den Berg 2001: 150).

A further problem, which the present state of our evidence does not allow us to solve so far, is that of the relationship between the Dionysus born of Semele and the εἶδωλα. As a matter of fact, sources regarding the treatment of this divine figure in the *Orphic Theogonies* are exceedingly scanty, and this is certainly an issue deserving further investigation. Was he also one of them? Or should we imagine that he had a privileged position compared to his cyclically dying 'images'? The fact that the εἶδωλα are described as being 'composed and dissolved' suggests that the son of Semele was *not* one of them, since, differently from the son of Persephone, in the standard versions he does not experience death. This leads to a further unsolved issue: is the child featured in Persephone's realm in the new palimpsest the son of Semele, or is he already one of the εἶδωλα, who 'seem to be, but are not Dionysus'?

<sup>29</sup>Opsomer (2008) 148–56 and Lecerf (2012) persuasively (but without mentioning the possible link to the Orphic background) argue that Julian's treatment of Attis may reflect Iamblichus' ideas on the third demiurge. Note that in Julian Attis too τῆν γένεσιν ἐπιτροπεύει (*ad Matrem deorum* 19) exactly as Dionysus' εἶδωλα do in Proclus on Pl. *Ti.* 29b1. On the analogies of Attis with Dionysus, Adonis, and Osiris, cf. Casadio (1996) 224–5 (focusing on Plutarch).

## 6 What were the εἰδωλα of Dionysus?

It is difficult, furthermore, at this stage and with the available evidence, to establish in what sense should we understand the relationship between Dionysus and his εἰδωλα. The question is made more complex by the fact that in the long (and for large stretches of time practically undocumented) life of the *Orphic Theogony* between the fifth century BC and our Neoplatonic sources the concept underlying this relationship might well have evolved and changed. As I have just stressed, moreover, in our sources it is not clear whether the εἰδωλα should be taken to be images of the first Dionysus, son of Zeus and Persephone, or of the second one, born by Semele. As a provisional approach, I suggest that we look at two different, but not necessarily mutually exclusive (especially within a diachronic perspective), conceptual models

The first is that of the representation of the final destiny of divine ‘mortal’ figures. The case of the fate of Heracles, as famously represented in the *Nekyia* in *Odyssey* 11, might have been a productive model. Just as Dionysus, Heracles experiences both death and apotheosis. In his vision of the heroes of the past, Odysseus describes his meeting with Heracles in the Underworld, introducing it with these lines (Hom. *Od.* 11.601–4):

τὸν δὲ μέτ' εἰσεινόησα βίην Ἡρακλεῖην,  
εἰδωλον· αὐτὸς δὲ μετ' ἀθανάτοισι θεοῖσι  
τέρπεται ἐν θαλίσῃ καὶ ἔχει καλλίσφυρον Ἥβην,  
[παῖδα Διὸς μεγάλοιο καὶ Ἥρης χρυσοπέδιλου.]

and after him I saw the strength of Heracles,  
an image: he himself among the immortal gods  
rejoices among feasts and has beautiful-ankled Hebe (Youth)  
[the daughter of great Zeus and golden-sandaled Hera].

The scholia on line 604 inform us of an interpolation by Onomacritus: τοῦτον ὑπὸ Ὀνομακρίτου ἐμπεποιήσθαί φασιν. ἠθέτηται δέ (‘this (line?) they say was inserted by Onomacritus, and is athetized’). Even if this has been a subject of debate, there is a reasonable consensus that the interpolation attributed to Onomacritus did not involve only v. 604 (which is identical to Hes. *Theog.* 952 and is omitted in part of the manuscript tradition, but has no impact on the content), but (also) the sequence of vv. 602–604.<sup>30</sup> Archaic Greek epic and lyric poetry know several cases of gods fashioning εἰδωλα of other gods and of human beings. The passage in *Odyssey* 11 would offer a potentially very interesting, if obviously, partial parallel for the case of Dionysus. With the transmitted text (said to be the result of Onomacritus’ interpolation) Heracles enjoyed an apotheosis, becoming an established god: his εἰδωλον, though, remained in the Underworld. The case of Dionysus in the *Orphic poem* would be somewhat similar. Proclus’ passage could be taken to imply that in his case too an εἰδωλον was fashioned, which, differently from Heracles’ εἰδωλον, would spend only part of his cyclic life in the Underworld. The fact that this passage was linked in antiquity to the activity of Onomacritus, who was famously thought to be behind some of the production of

<sup>30</sup>Cf. Cassio (2002) 116 n. 52, D’Agostino (2007) 95–106.

Orphic poetry in the late Archaic period (cf. T 2–5 and F 4 D'Agostino, 1110–11, 1113–15 T Bernabé), is particularly interesting in providing a parallel for our 'Orphic' poem.

In early literature εἶδωλα usually carry, at least partly, negative connotations of unsubstantiality, as it seems apparent also in the *Odyssey* interpolation, but this was not always the case already in the fifth century. This is particularly clear in the formulation of Pind. fr. 131b S. M.:

σῶμα μὲν πάντων ἔπεται θανάτῳ περισθενεῖ,  
ζῶν δ' ἔτι λείπεται αἰῶνος εἶδω-  
λου· τὸ γὰρ ἔστι μόνου  
ἐκ θεῶν· εὔδει δὲ πρᾶσσόντων μελέων, ἀτὰρ εὐ-  
δόντεσσιw ἐν πολλοῖς ὄνειροις  
δεῖκνυσι τερπνῶν ἐρέρποισαν χαλεπῶν τε κρίσιw

the body of everyone is subject to strong death,  
but the image (εἶδωλον) of vital energy remains alive.  
Only this, in fact, comes  
from the gods: it sleeps while the limbs are active, but when  
they sleep among many dreams  
it indicates the approaching judgment of pleasure and hardship.

We cannot dwell here on the complex interpretation of these lines: suffice it to say that they share an approach to the conception of the soul and its destiny before and after death particularly close to the notions attributed to archaic Orphism, and later developed in the Platonic tradition.<sup>31</sup> Against this background, the notion of the εἶδωλα of Dionysus could conceivably acquire (partly) positive connotations.

A second model that must have played a role in the development of this remarkable concept was, I would suggest, based on the overlap between Dionysus and Osiris perceived from at least the fifth century BC (as early as Hecataeus and Herodotus: cf. Hdt. 2.144 = Hecataeus F 300 BNJ<sup>2</sup>),<sup>32</sup> and particularly lively until late antiquity. By the Hellenistic period we find the notion that after Osiris was dismembered Isis (often equated to Aphrodite) produced out of his limbs a number of anthropomorphic replicas of the god:

Diod. Sic. 1.21.5 τὴν δ' οὖν Ἴσιw πάντα τὰ μέρη τοῦ σώματος πλὴν τῶν αἰδοίων ἀνευρεῖν· βουλομένην δὲ τὴν τάνδρὸς ταφήν ἄδηλου ποιῆσαι καὶ τιμωμένην παρὰ πᾶσι τοῖς τὴν Αἴγυπτον κατοικοῦσι, συντελέσαι τὸ δόξαν τοιῶδέ τιw τρόπῳ. ἐκάστῳ τῶν μερῶν περιπλάσαι λέγουσιν αὐτὴν τύπου ἀνθρωποειδῆ, παραπλήσιον Ὀσίριδι τὸ μέγεθος, ἔξ ἀρμάτων καὶ κηροῦ· εἰσκαλεσαμένην δὲ κατὰ γένη τῶν ἱερέων ἔξορκίσει πάντας μηδενὶ δηλώσειw τὴν δοθησομένην αὐτοῖς πίστιw, κατ' ἰδίαν δ' ἐκάστοις εἰπέειν ὅτι μόνοις ἐκεῖνοις παρατίθεται τὴν τοῦ σώματος ταφήν.

<sup>31</sup>Cf. Brillante (1987), Cannata Fera (1990) 183–94.

<sup>32</sup>Cf. Casadio (1996), Coulon (2013).

Isis found all the limbs of his (i.e. Osiris') body, apart from the pudenda. Since she wished to keep the burial-place of her husband of uncertain identification, and yet to be the object of honour by the inhabitants of Egypt, she managed to accomplish her decision in the following way. They say that around each of his limbs out of aromatic herbs and wax she fashioned an image in human form, similar to Osiris in size. Having summoned all the priests divided according to their families she had them to take an oath not to reveal to anyone what she would entrust to them, and separately told each one of them that they were the only custodians of the burial.

According to Diod. Sic. 4.6.4, one of these replicas was the god Priapus, who as we saw above,<sup>33</sup> in some Greek sources was seen as the offspring of Aphrodite and Dionysus, very much as Adonis (and would be a possible candidate as one of the Orphic εἶδωλα, along with Adonis himself and with Attis):<sup>34</sup>

οἱ δ' Αἰγύπτιοι περὶ τοῦ Πριάπου μυθολογοῦντές φασι τὸ παλαιὸν τοὺς Τιτᾶνας ἐπιβουλεύσαντας Ὀσίριδι τοῦτον μὲν ἀνελεῖν, τὸ δὲ σῶμα αὐτοῦ διελόντας εἰς ἴσας μερίδας ἑαυτοῖς καὶ λαβόντας ἀπενεργεῖν ἐκ τῆς οἰκείας λαθραίως, μόνον δὲ τὸ αἰδοῖον εἰς τὸν ποταμὸν ῥίψαι διὰ τὸ μηδένα βούλεσθαι τοῦτο ἀνελέσθαι. τὴν δὲ Ἴσιω τὸν φόνον τοῦ ἀνδρός ἀναζητοῦσαν, καὶ τοὺς μὲν Τιτᾶνας ἀνελοῦσαν, τὰ δὲ τοῦ σώματος μέρη περιπλάσασαν εἰς ἀνθρώπου τύπον, ταῦτα μὲν δοῦναι θάψαι τοῖς ἱερεῦσι καὶ τιμᾶν προστάξαι ὡς θεὸν τὸν Ὀσίριω, τὸ δὲ αἰδοῖον μόνον οὐ δυναμένην ἀνευρεῖν καταδειξάμενη τιμᾶν ὡς θεὸν καὶ ἀναθεῖναι κατὰ τὸ ἱερὸν ἐντεταμένον.

Regarding Priapus, the Egyptians tell a myth according to which in ancient times the Titans plotted against Osiris, killed him and dismembered his body into equal parts among them, taking them out of the house in secret. They threw in the river only his pudenda, since none of them wished to take them with him. When Isis investigated the murder of her husband and killed the Titans, she fashioned a human image around the parts of the body, gave them to the priests to bury, and ordered them to honour Osiris as a god. Not having managed to find only the genital organ, she taught to honour it as a god, and to display it in erection in the sanctuary.

A similar version is narrated in Plut. *De Is. et Os.* 18, where, most tellingly, the word εἶδωλα is used to indicate the god's replicas.<sup>35</sup> These Greek versions have been linked to an actual Egyptian practice in the cult of Osiris, which (notably in the ritual for the Osirian festival of Khoiak, often compared to that of the Gardens of Adonis)

<sup>33</sup>Cf. above n. 25.

<sup>34</sup>He is identified with Dionysus, for example at Ath. 1.30b and in *schol.* Theoc. 1.21. He is the son of Adonis and Aphrodite in *schol.* Lyc.83.

<sup>35</sup>For the equivalence between Greek εἶδωλον and Egyptian *ba* ('the external manifestation of the soul'), cf. Griffiths (1970) 363–4, Quaegebeur (1978) 253–4.

involved the production of simulacres of the god.<sup>36</sup> I would suggest that the two possible models sketched above should not be necessarily considered as alternatives, but that they might, indeed, perhaps must have, interacted with each other at different chronological stages.<sup>37</sup>

If my argument is correct, the discovery, decipherment, and interpretation of the new Sinai palimpsest, along with my new reading of the Neoplatonic sources examined above, can bring some light to the final narrative stage of the *Orphic Theogony*, where a crucial role was played by the last instantiations of Dionysus. These, with their cyclic mortality, opened the last era of world-history, and eventually initiated the whole cycle of life and death of human souls. Our most detailed and explicit sources are late, but many crucial parallels, as I have argued, can be traced already to the fifth century BCE (for some elements, possibly even earlier).<sup>38</sup> This was a story of very *longue durée*, which emerges only here and there from its underground course, and which changes its faces many times. I hope that this small paper may bring a contribution toward a more precise comprehension of some of its features.

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<sup>36</sup>Cf. Burton (1972) 93, Coulon (2005) 22-7, Coulon (2014). On the comparison between the Khoiak ritual and the Gardens of Adonis, cf., for example, Lightfoot (2003) 312-13.

<sup>37</sup>A further meaning (linked with the second explanation explored above) potentially relevant in this context is that of εἴδωλον as a statue or fashioned likeness: this would be particularly interesting if we take into consideration the statue-like representations of the child from the chest in some of the Locrian *pinakes*. For further investigations on the concept of εἴδωλον in this context I refer to D'Alessio (forthcoming).

<sup>38</sup>Cf. D'Alessio (2022), further arguments on this in D'Alessio (forthcoming).

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