

What if Kyriai Doxai was NOT a list?

Post by “Godfrey” of July 26, 2023 at 5:12 PM

You've undertaken quite a sleuthing project [Don](#) !

Pondering the data from a current, English-speaking perspective that is ignorant of Greek (mine):

- Interesting that 6 and 7 have a dot between them as they seem to address the same subject. Why a dot there, but not between 5 and 6?

- Why between 11 and 12, but not between 10 and 11 or 12 and 13? I would tend to combine all four.

- I considered the individual PDs as we now have them, so I'm just beginning where [Don](#) left off.

The above post seems to make this project even more difficult than it appeared before! The red dot is the logical (maybe the only!) place to start this quest, but as I understand it all of these manuscripts were created over 1,000 years after Epicurus' death. I'm curious if those who wrote these manuscripts had a different use for the red dots than separating individual PDs. Might it be an attempt to split up a continuous text into equal chunks, regardless of meaning?

Having never heard of an interpunct, of course I went to: [Interpunct - Wikipedia](#). From that article:

Quote

Greek: "*The Hellenistic scholars of [Alexandria](#) first developed the mark for a function closer to the [comma](#), before it fell out of use and was then repurposed for its present role.*[8]"

Latin: "*The interpunct (interpunctus) was regularly used in [classical Latin](#) to separate words. In addition to the most common round form, [inscriptions](#) sometimes use a small [equilateral triangle](#) for the interpunct, pointing either up or down. It may also appear as a mid-line comma, similar to the [Greek](#) practice of the time. The interpunct fell out of use c. 200 CE, and [Latin](#) was then written [scripta continua](#) for several centuries.*"

Does this open up the red dots to any different interpretation?