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ATHENAEUS
THE DEIPNOSOPHISTS
BOOKS XIV.653b – XV



Translated by
CHARLES BURTON GULICK

ATHENAEUS

THE DEIPNOSOPHISTS

BOOKS XIV. 653b-XV

WITH AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION BY

CHARLES FURTON GLICK

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藏书章



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TO
THE MEMORY
OF
MY DAUGHTER
ANNE

PREFATORY NOTE

WITH this volume the work begun twenty-five years ago, but often interrupted, now reaches its conclusion. Undertaken at the suggestion of the late John Williams White, it was at first planned to base the Greek text on Kaibel's edition. It soon became evident, however, that in spite of Kaibel's indispensable contributions to the study of Athenaeus, a new examination of Marcianus A and the Paris excerpts was necessary. Various circumstances conspired to prevent a complete collation of the first ten books, but the text of the last five has been revised with the help of my own photographs, the monograph by Clara Aldick, and especially the admirable edition of the Epitome (Paris and Florence Excerpts) by Dr. Simon Peter Peppink. The untimely death of this brilliant Netherlands scholar has brought grievous loss to the cause of classical philology in general and to the study of Athenaeus in particular.

Naturally the attentive reader will discover inconsistencies caused by the protracted publication of the several volumes. These I regret, but I apologize for them only to those who have never committed any. Even to-day, after a century and a quarter of research and discovery, Schweighäuser's despairing exclamation may be repeated: "Quot

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difficultates in molestissimo huius operis edendi labore ! ”

In the Indexes, prepared with the devoted aid of my wife, effort has been made to show as completely as possible the vast scope and encyclopaedic nature of Athenaeus's work. Additional notes, as well as some corrections which demanded immediate record, have been added in the Indexes.

Many of my colleagues at Harvard have given generously of their time and knowledge in helping to elucidate parts of the text. Meriting special mention are George Henry Chase, Hudson Professor of Archaeology, Carl Newell Jackson, now Eliot Professor of Greek Literature, Henry Bryant Bigelow, Professor of Zoology, and the late Benjamin Lincoln Robinson, Curator of the Gray Herbarium. The Reverend A. Lumb, of the Merchant Taylors' School, kindly permitted me to consult and make use of valuable emendations not already published. I must also acknowledge my debt to critics of previous volumes, on both sides of the ocean.

With all its difficulties, *The Deipnosophists* remains, as the Abbé de Marolles described it in 1680, “ un ouvrage délicieux.”

C. B. G.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY
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ABBREVIATIONS

- Allinson = *Menander*, in Loeb Classical Library.
 Aristoph. = Aristophanes.
 Aristot. = Aristotle.
 Athen. = Athenaeus.
 Brandt = *Parodorum Epicorum Graecorum Reliquiae*,
 ed. P. Brandt, 1888.
 Diehl = *Anthologia Lyrica*, ed. E. Diehl, 1922–1924.
 Diels = *Poetarum Philosophorum Fragmenta*, ed. Her-
 mann Diels, 1901.
 Diels³ = *Vorsokratiker*, 3rd edition.
 Edmonds = *Elegy and Iambus*, in Loeb Classical Library.
 = *Lyra Graeca*, in Loeb Classical Library.
 F.H.G. = *Fragmenta Historicorum Graecorum*, ed. O.
 Müller.
 Frag. ep. = *Epicorum Graecorum Fragmenta*, ed. G.
 Kinkel.
 G. and H. = Grenfell and Hunt, *Hellenica Oxyrhynchia*.
 H.S.C.P. = *Harvard Studies in Classical Philology*.
 Hort = *Theophrastus*, in Loeb Classical Library.
 I.G. = *Inscriptiones Graecae*.
 J. = Jacoby, *Fragmente der griechischen Historiker*.
 Kaibel = *Comicorum Graecorum Fragmenta*, ed. G. Kaibel
 (for Epicharmus, Sophron, Sopater).
 Kock = *Comicorum Atticorum Fragmenta*, ed. Th. Kock.
 Olivieri = *Frammenti della commedia greca*, Naples, 1930.
 P.L.G.⁴ = Bergk, *Poetae Lyrici Graeci*, 4th edition.
 P.L.G.⁵ = 5th edition of the preceding work, Vol. i.
 (Pindar), by Schroeder, 1900, reprinted
 with a new appendix (P.L.G.⁶), 1923.
 Vols. ii. and iii. reprinted with indices by
 Rubenbauer, 1914.
 Powell = *Collectanea Alexandrina*, ed. J. U. Powell,
 Oxford, 1925.

ABBREVIATIONS

- P.-W. = Pauly-Wissowa, *Real-Encyclopädie*.
S.V.F. = *Stoicorum Veterum Fragmenta*, ed. H. von Arnim, 1903.
Script. Al. M. = *Scriptores Historiarum Alexandri Magni*.
T.G.F. = *Tragicorum Graecorum Fragmenta*, ed. A. Nauck, 2nd edition.

The references are to pages, unless otherwise indicated.

In the case of an ancient author whose work is known only through quotations, a proper name following a reference indicates the modern editor or compiler of the quoted fragments. Thus, "Frag. 200 Rose" means the edition of Aristotle's *Fragmenta* by Valentin Rose; "Frag. 72 Gaede," Gaede's edition of the *Fragmenta* of Demetrius of Scepsis, etc.

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PERSONS OF THE DIALOGUE

AEMILIANUS MAURUS, grammarian.

ALCEIDES OF ALEXANDRIA, musician.

AMOEBEUS, harp-player and singer.

ARRIAN, grammarian.

ATHENAEUS OF NAUCRATIS, the author.

CYNULCUS, nickname of a Cynic philosopher, Theodorus.

DAPHNUS OF EPHEBUS, physician.

DEMOCRITUS OF NICOMEDIA, philosopher.

DIONYSOCLES, physician.

GALEN OF PERGAMUM, physician.

LARENSIS (P. Livius Larensis), Roman official, *pontifex minor, procurator patrimonii*.

LEONIDAS OF ELIS, grammarian.

MAGNUS, probably a Roman.

MASURIUS, jurist, poet, musician.

MYRTILUS OF THESSALY, grammarian.

PALAMEDES THE ELEATIC, lexicographer.

PHILADELPHUS PTOLEMAEENSIS, philosopher.

PLUTARCH OF ALEXANDRIA, grammarian.

PONTIANUS OF NICOMEDIA, philosopher.

RUFINUS OF NICAEA, physician.

TIMOCRATES, to whom Athenaeus relates the story of the banquet.

ULPIAN OF TYRE, Roman jurist and official.

VARUS, grammarian.

ZOÏLUS, grammarian.

ΑΘΗΝΑΙΟΥ ΝΑΥΚΡΑΤΙΤΟΥ ΔΕΙΠΝΟΣΟΦΙΣΤΩΝ

ΙΑ

ΒΟΤΡΥΣ δὲ ὅτι μὲν κοινὸν δῆλον. σταφυλῆς δὲ μέμνηται, καίτοι δοκοῦντος τοῦ ὀνόματος Ἀσιαγενοῦς εἶναι, Κράτης ἐν δευτέρῳ Ἀττικῆς Διαλέκτου, ἐν τοῖς Ὑμνοῖς τοῖς ἀρχαίοις φάσκων ἀντὶ τοῦ βότρυος τὴν σταφυλὴν κεῖσθαι διὰ τούτων·

αὐτῇσι σταφυλῇσι μελαίνησιν κομόωντες.

ὅτι δὲ καὶ παρ' Ὀμήρῳ ἐστὶν παντὶ δῆλον. Πλάτων δὲ ἐν ὀγδόῳ Νόμων καὶ βότρυς καὶ σταφυλὰς ὀνομάζει διὰ τούτων. “ὅς ἂν ἀγροίκου ὀπώρας γεύσῃται, βοτρύων εἴτε καὶ σύκων, πρὶν εἰλθεῖν τὴν ὥραν τὴν τοῦ τρυγᾶν ἀρκτούρῳ σύνδρομον, εἴτ' ἐν τοῖς αὐτοῦ χωρίοις εἴτε καὶ ἐν ἄλλων, ἱερὰς μὲν ν¹ ὀφειλέτω τῷ Διονύσῳ δραχμάς, εἰάν ἐκ τῶν αὐτοῦ δρέπῃ, εἰάν δ' ἐκ τῶν² γειτόνων, μνᾶν, εἰάν δ' ἐξ ἄλλων, δύο μέρη τῆς μνᾶς. ὅς δ' ἂν τὴν γενναίαν νῦν λεγομένην σταφυλὴν ἢ³ τὰ γενναῖα σῦκα ἐπονομαζόμενα ὀπωρίζειν βούληται, εἰάν μὲν ἐκ τῶν οἰκείων λαμβάνῃ, ὅπως ἂν ἐθέλῃ d καὶ ὁπόταν βούληται καρπούσθω, εἰάν δ' ἐξ ἄλλων

¹ ν' added from Plato.

² δ' ἐκ τῶν Plato: δὲ καὶ τῶν A.

³ ἢ added from Plato.

THE DEIPNOSOPHISTS OF ATHENAEUS OF NAUCRATIS

BOOK XIV (*continued*)

Grapes. That these are universal is well known. Although the form *staphylê*, bunch of grapes, seems to be of Asiatic origin, Crates quotes it in the second book of his *Attic Dialect*,^a saying it occurs instead of *botrys* in the ancient Hymns, as follows: "Coiffed with the very clusters of black grapes." But every one knows the word *staphylê* is to be found in Homer.^b Plato in the eighth book of *Laws* has both words, *botrys* and *staphylê*, in this passage^c: "Whoever tastes common fruit, such as grapes (*botryes*) and figs, before the coming of harvest-time, coinciding with the rising of Arcturus,^d whether on his own farms or on those of another, let him pay fifty drachmas sacred to Dionysus, if he gather them from his own land; if from his neighbours', a mina, and if from any others', two-thirds of a mina. And whoever desires to gather what are now called the 'choice' grapes or the 'choice' figs, so-named, if he take them from his own lands let him harvest them how he will and whenever he desires,

^a Wachsmuth 65. See Allen, Sikes, and Halliday, *Hom. Hymns*² 97.

^b e.g. describing the shield of Achilles, *Il.* xviii. 561

ἐν δ' ἐτίθει σταφυλῇσι μέγα βρίθουσιν ἄλωϊν
καλὴν χρυσεῖην· μέλανες δ' ἀνὰ βότρυες ἦσαν.

βότρυες occurs only here in Homer, *σταφυλή* five times elsewhere.

^c 844 D.

^d The heliacal rising, middle of September.

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μὴ πείσας, ἐπομένως¹ τῷ νόμῳ τῷ μὴ κινεῖν ὃ τι μὴ κατέθετο, ἐκείνως αἰεὶ ζημιούσθω.” ταῦτα μὲν ὁ θεῖος Πλάτων. ἐγὼ δὲ πάλιν ζητῶ τίς ἡ γενναία σταφυλὴ καὶ τίνα τὰ γενναῖα σῦκα. ὦρα οὖν ὑμῖν ζητεῖν, ἕως ἐγὼ περὶ τῶν ἐξῆς παρακειμένων διεξέλθω.” καὶ ὁ Μασσούριος ἔφη·

μηδ’ ἀναβάλλεσθαι ἔς τ’ αὔριον ἔς τε ἔνηφι.²

γενναῖα λέγει τὰ εὐγενῇ ὁ φιλόσοφος, ὡς καὶ Ἀρχίλοχος·

πάρελθε, γενναῖος γὰρ εἷς.

ἢ τὰ ἐπιγεγεννημένα³ οἷον τὰ ἐπεμβεβλημένα.⁴ ὁ γὰρ Ἀριστοτέλης καὶ ἐπεμβολάδας⁴ ἀπίους ὀνομάζει τὰς ἐγκεκεντρισμένας. Δημοσθένης ἐν τῷ ὑπὲρ Κτησιφῶντος· “σῦκα καὶ βότρυς καὶ ἐλαίας συλλέγων.” Ξενοφῶν ἐν Οἰκονομικῷ· “ὑπὸ τοῦ ἡλίου γλυκαίνεσθαι τὰς σταφυλάς.” οἶδασιν δὲ οἱ πρὸ ἡμῶν καὶ τοὺς ἐν οἴνῳ συντιθεμένους βότρυς. Εὐβουλος γοῦν ἐν Κατακολλωμένῳ φησὶν·

ἀλλὰ παραλαβὼν ἀκράτῳ κροῦε καὶ δίδου πυκνὰς καὶ βότρυς τρώγειν ἀνάγκαζ’ αὐτὸν ἐξ οἴνου συχνοῦς.

¹ ἐπόμενος A.

² Mazon: ἔστ’ ἔνηφι A, ἔστ’ ἔνηφι Kaibel.

³ CE: ἐπιγεγεννημένα A.

⁴ ACE: ἐμβεβλημένα and ἐμβολάδας Harpocration.

^a Jowett cites *Laws* 913 B τὸ μὴ κινεῖν τὰ ἀκίνητα; so Herod. vi. 134.

^b The speaker is Ulpian.

^c Hes. *Opp.* 410.

^d “Choice” is Jowett’s rendering of γενναῖα, which Plato,

but if he take them from others' lands without their consent, let him, in that event, always be fined according to the law which ordains that one must not meddle with ^a what he has not stored up himself." Thus the divine Plato. But I ^b again ask, What is meant by the "choice" grapes and what are the "choice" figs? It is high time, therefore, that you seek the answer while I discourse on the viands served in order. And Masurius said, quoting ^c: "And put nought off till the morrow nor the day after to-morrow." By "choice" the philosopher means "high-bred," ^d as also Archilochus ^e: "Pass, for you are a high-bred man"; or, in the case of figs, those which have been born or produced upon, that is, grown by grafting (*epemballo*). Aristotle, indeed, calls ^f pears which have been grafted *epembolades*.^g Demosthenes in the speech in defence of Ctesiphon ^h: "Picking up figs and grapes (botrys) and olives." Xenophon in *Oeconomicus* ⁱ: "For the grapes (staphylai) to be sweetened by the sun." The men who came before us know about the practice of putting grapes down in wine. Eubulus, for example, says in *Glued Together* ^j: "Come, take him along and knock ^k him out with unmixed wine; give him drink on drink, and make him eat a lot of

Rep. 372 B, uses of barley-cakes, μάζας γενναίας, "generous," and ironically of tyranny, ἡ γενναία δὴ τυραννίς, *Rep.* 544 c; εὐγενής means virtually the same, "well-born," "noble," in Modern Greek "nice."

^a *P.L.G.* ⁴ ii. 415, Diehl i. 240.

^b *Frag.* 274 Rose.

^c Rather, embolades. See critical note 4.

^d *De Cor.* 262, of the wandering barnstormer Aeschines.

^e xix. 19 ὅταν δὲ καιρὸς ᾗ ὑπὸ τοῦ ἡλίου ἤδη γλυκαίνεσθαι.

^f Kock ii. 181.

^g κρούω "knock" seems to be a slang term for getting a man drunk, like σείω "shake," *Athen.* 168 c (vol. ii. p. 262).

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ὁ δὲ τὸν Χείρωνα πεποιηκῶς τὸν εἰς Φερεκράτην
f ἀναφερόμενόν φησιν·

ἀμνυδάλας καὶ μῆλα καὶ μιμαῖκυλα
καὶ μύρτα καὶ σέλινα καὶ οἶνου βότρυν
καὶ μυελόν.

ὅτι δ' ἐν ταῖς Ἀθήναις διηνεκεῖς ἦσαν αἱ ὀπῶραι
πᾶσαι, μαρτυρεῖ Ἀριστοφάνης ἐν Ὠραις. τί οὖν
παράδοξον ἱστορεῖν δοκεῖ Ἀέθλιος ὁ Σάμιος ἐν
πέμπτῳ Σαμίων Ὠρων λέγων; “σῦκον καὶ
σταφυλὴ καὶ ὁμομηλὶς καὶ μῆλα καὶ ῥόδα δις τοῦ
614 ἐνιαυτοῦ ἐγένετο¹.” Λυγκεὺς δ' ἐν τῇ πρὸς
Διαγόραν Ἐπιστολῇ ἐπαινῶν τὸν κατὰ τὴν Ἀτ-
τικὴν γινόμενον Νικοστράτειον² βότρυν καὶ ἀντι-
τιθεὶς αὐτῷ τοὺς Ῥοδιακοὺς φησιν· “τῷ δ' ἐκεῖ
καλουμένῳ βότρυν Νικοστρατεῖω³ τὸν Ἰππώνειον⁴
ἀντεκτρέφουσι βότρυν, ὃς ἀπὸ Ἑκατομβαιῶνος
μηνὸς ὥσπερ ἀγαθὸς οἰκέτης διαμένει τὴν αὐτὴν
ἔχων εὐνοίαν.”

Ἐπεὶ δὲ πολλάκις ὑμῖν εἴρηται περὶ τε κρεῶν
καὶ ὀρνίθων καὶ περιστεριδίων,⁴ ἔρχομαι καὶ γὰρ
λέξων ὅσα ἐκ πολυαναγνωσίας εὐρεῖν ἠδυνήθην
b παρὰ τὰ προειρημένα. ΠΕΡΙΣΤΕΡΙΟΝ οὕτως ἔστιν
εὐρεῖν εἰρημένον παρὰ Μενάνδρῳ ἐν Παλλακῇ·

μικρὸν ἐπιμείνας⁵ προστρέχει,
“ἡγόρακά σοι περιστέρια ταδὶ⁶” λέγων.

¹ Kaibel: ἐγένετο ACE.

² CE: νικοστράτιον, νικοστρατίω A.

³ ἰππώνιον CE: ἰππώνιον A.

⁴ καὶ περιστεριδίων deleted by Kaibel.

⁵ Clericus: ἐπέμεινας A.

grapes in wine." The author of *Cheiron*, generally attributed to Pherecrates, says ^a: "Almonds, apples, arbutus-berries, myrtle-berries, celery, grapes in wine, and marrow." That all the fruits were to be found in Athens throughout the year is attested by Aristophanes in *The Seasons*.^b What is there to wonder at, then, in what Aëthlius of Samos records in the fifth book of his *Chronicles of Samos*? He says ^c: "The fig, the grape, the medlar, apples, and roses grew twice a year." Lynceus in his *Letter to Diagoras*, praising the Nicostrateian grape which grows in Attica, and contrasting with it the Rhodian kinds, says: "In competition with the Nicostrateian grape, as it is called over in Athens, they grow the Hipponeian grape, which, beginning with the month of Hecatombaion,^d abides throughout the year with the same loyalty that a faithful servant exhibits."

Since you have often discussed the subject of meats and fowls, including pigeons,^e I too am going to tell what I have been able to discover in the course of wide reading, over and beyond what has already been said. The diminutive word for pigeon (peristerion) is to be found in this form used by Menander in *The Concubine*^f: "After waiting a little he runs up to her and says, 'I have bought you these pigeons in

^a Kock i. 191. For μιμαίκυλα see 50 e-f (vol. i. p. 220).

^b Kock i. 536, Athen. 372 b (vol. iv. p. 186). Xen. *Vectig.* i. 3 καὶ μὴν ὅσα περ οἱ θεοὶ ἐν ταῖς ὥραις ἀγαθὰ παρέχουσι, καὶ ταῦτα πάντα ἐνταῦθα πρωιαίτατα μὲν ἄρχεται, ὀψιαίτατα δὲ λήγει (cited by Kock).

^c *F.H.G.* iv. 287.

^d Late June or early July.

^e 373 a-406 c (vol. iv. pp. 188-338).

^f Kock iii. 109, Allinson 420.

^g ταδι added by Cobet.

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ὁμοίως Νικόστρατος Ἀβρα·

ταῦτ' ἀξιῶ·

τοῦρνιαρίον,¹ τὸ περιστέριον, τὸ γάστριον.

Ἀναξανδρίδης ἐν Ἀντέρωτι².

περιστέρια γὰρ εἰσάγων³ καὶ στρουθία.

Φρύνιχος Τραγωδοῖς·

περιστέριον δ' αὐτῷ τι λαβὲ τριωβόλου.

ΦΑΣΙΑΝΙΚΟΣ. Πτολεμαῖος ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐν τῷ
 c δωδεκάτῳ τῶν Ὑπομνημάτων περὶ τῶν ἐν Ἀλεξ-
 ανδρείᾳ βασιλείων λέγων καὶ περὶ τῶν ἐν αὐτοῖς
 ζώων τρεφομένων φησὶν· “τά τε τῶν φασιανῶν,
 οὓς τετάρους ὀνομάζουσιν· οὓς οὐ μόνον ἐκ Μηδίας
 μετεπέμπετο,⁴ ἀλλὰ καὶ νομάδας ὄρνιθας ὑποβαλὼν
 ἐποίησε πλῆθος, ὥστε καὶ σιτεῖσθαι· τὸ γὰρ βρῶμα
 πολυτελὲς ἀποφαίνουσιν.” αὕτη ἡ⁵ τοῦ λαμπρο-
 τάτου βασιλέως φωνή, ὅς οὐδὲ φασιανικοῦ ὄρνιθος
 ποτε γεύσασθαι ὠμολόγησεν, ἀλλ' ὥσπερ τι κει-
 μήλιον ἀνακείμενον εἶχε τούσδε τοὺς ὄρνιθας. εἰ
 δὲ ἐωράκει ὡς ἡμῶν ἐκάστῳ εἷς ἐστὶ παρακείμενος
 χωρὶς τῶν ἤδη κατανηλωμένων, προσαναπεπληρώ-
 d κει ἂν ταῖς πολυθρυλήτοις ἱστορίαις τῶν Ὑπομνη-
 μάτων τούτων τῶν εἰκοσιτεσσάρων καὶ ἄλλην μίαν.

Ἀριστοτέλης δὲ ἡ Θεόφραστος ἐν τοῖς Ὑπομνή-

¹ Dindorf: εἰτ' ὀρνιθάριον A (εἰτ' Kock).

² Kaibel: ἀντερῶντι A.

³ παρεισάγων Hirschig.

⁴ Casaubon: μετεπόμποντο A.

⁵ ἡ added by Kaibel.

* Kock ii. 220. The title Ἀβρα means “favourite slave-girl” (“mi-servante, mi-demoiselle,” Navarre). A mistress is here prescribing the proper use of words to her maid.