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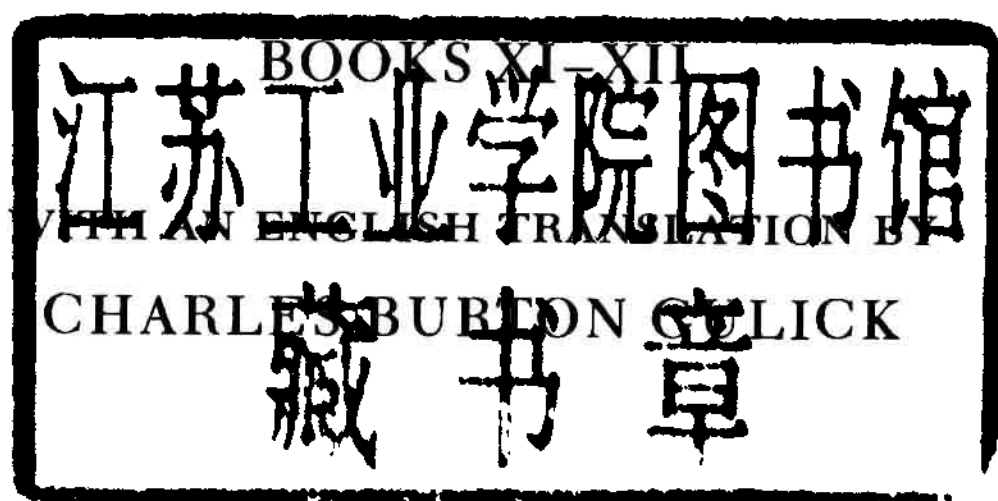
ATHENAEUS
THE DEIPNOSOPHISTS
BOOKS XI–XII



Translated by
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ATHENAEUS

THE DEIPNOSOPHISTS



HARVARD UNIVERSITY PRESS
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS
LONDON, ENGLAND

First published 1933
Revised and reprinted 1943
Reprinted 1955, 1963, 1980, 1995, 2004

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ISBN 0-674-99302-0

Printed and bound by Edwards Brothers, Ann Arbor, Michigan
on acid-free paper made by Glatfelter, Spring Grove, Pennsylvania

PREFATORY NOTE

IN the summer of 1931 I was able to make a fresh study of the Codex Marcianus (A) at Venice, confining myself, in the limited time at my disposal, to Books XI-XV. For the courteous treatment accorded to me by the authorities of the Biblioteca Marciana I offer sincere thanks. The notation "sic" in the critical apparatus indicates where my report of readings differs from that of Kaibel.

I have also studied carefully the readings in the Paris Excerpts (C), with the result that I have gained increased respect for that codex.

As for attempting to identify all the names of pottery catalogued in Book XI. with extant vases, I have been obliged to conclude, with many others who are wiser than I, that the game is not worth the candle.

C. B. G.

CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS,
December 1933.

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.
 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*.
Script. Al. M. = *Scriptores Historiarum Alexandri Magni*.
*T.G.F.*² = *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.

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 EPHESUS, 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.

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ATHENAEUS

ΑΘΗΝΑΙΟΥ ΝΑΥΚΡΑΤΙΤΟΥ ΔΕΙΠΝΟΣΟΦΙΣΤΩΝ

ΙΑ

- 459 Ἄγε δὴ, τίς ἀρχὴ τῶν λόγων γενήσεται
κατὰ τὸν κωμωδιοποιὸν Κηφισόδωρον, ἑταῖρε
Τιμόκρατες; συναχθέντων γὰρ ἡμῶν καθ' ὥραν
μετὰ σπουδῆς διὰ τὰ ἐκπώματα ὁ Οὐλπιανός, ἔτι
καθημένων ἀπάντων, πρὶν καὶ τι διαλεχθῆναι¹ ἔφη·
“παρὰ μὲν τῷ Ἀδράστῳ, ἄνδρες φίλοι, καθίσαντες
οἱ ἀριστεῖς δειπνοῦσιν, ὁ δὲ Πολύιδος ἱερὰ θύων
ἐν ὁδῷ παραπορευόμενον τὸν Πετεὼ κατέσχευεν καὶ
κατακλίνας ἐν τῇ πόᾳ θαλλίαν τε κατακλάσας ἀντὶ
460 τραπέζης παρέθηκε τῶν τυθέντων. καὶ τῷ Αὐτο-
λύκῳ ἐλθόντι ‘Ἰθάκης ἐς πύονα δῆμον’ ἢ τροφὸς
καθημένῳ δηλονότι—οὕτως γὰρ ἐδείπνουν οἱ τότε
—τὸν Ὀδυσσεά, φησὶν ὁ ποιητής,
παῖδα νέον γεγαῶτα κιχήσατο θυγατέρος ἧς,
τόν ῥά οἱ Εὐρύκλεια φίλοις ἐπὶ γούνασι θῆκε
παυομένῳ δόρποιον.²

¹ καὶ τι διαλεχθῆναι Kaibel: καὶ τινα λεχθῆναι A.

² These verses deleted by Meineke, but they must have stood in the fuller text. I have added “served him” in the translation.

THE DEIPNOSOPHISTS OF ATHENAEUS OF NAUCRATIS

BOOK XI

“COME now, what shall be the beginning of our recital” as the comic poet Cephisodorus^a puts it, friend Timocrates? For we had gathered early, spurred to eagerness for the cups^b; and while all the guests were still seated,^c and before conversation had begun, Ulpian said: “At the table of Adrastus, my friends, the nobles dine seated^d; but Polyidus, when offering sacrifices on a highway, made Peteôs, who was walking by, stop and recline in the grass; he then broke up some green twigs to serve as a table and placed before Peteôs some of the sacrificial meat. Again, Autolycus once went ‘to the rich land of Ithaca,’ and the nurse (served him) while he was seated, of course, for that is the way in which the men of that time dined^e; and, says the poet,^f ‘He found his daughter’s son Odysseus a child new-born, and when he was making an end of supper, then Eurycleia placed the child on his knees’; she seated him, I

^a Kock i. 802.

^b Meaning both the prospect of drinking and also the discussion of drinking-cups promised in the preceding book (448 b). ^c Not reclining on couches. ^d Cf. 11 f.

^e See 11 e, 17 f (vol. i. pp. 50, 78). ^f *Od.* xix. 400.

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ἐκάθισεν ἐπὶ τῶν γονάτων καὶ οὐχὶ παρὰ τοῖς
γόνασιν ἔστησεν. ἡμεῖς δ'¹ οὖν μὴ διατρίβωμεν,
ἀλλ' ἤδη κατακλινώμεθα, ἵν' ἡμῖν ὁ Πλούταρχος
b περὶ ὧν ἐπαγγέλλεται ποτηρίων ἀποδοὺς τὸν λόγον
καὶ τὰς κύλικας πλήρεις ἅπασι προπίη.

“ Ποτήρια δὲ πρῶτον οἶδα ὀνομάσαντα τὸν
'Αμόργιον ποιητὴν Σιμωνίδην ἐν 'Ιάμβοις οὕτως·

ἀπὸ τράπεζαν εἶλεν ἧ² ποτήρια . . .

καὶ ὁ τὴν 'Αλκμαιωνίδα δὲ ποιήσας φησίν·

νέκυς δὲ χαμαιστρώτου ἐπὶ τείνας³
εὐρείης στιβάδος παρέθηκ'⁴ αὐτοῖσι θάλειαν
δαῖτα⁵ ποτήριά τε, στεφάνους δ'⁶ ἐπὶ κρασὶν
ἔθηκεν.

ἅπερ ὀνομάσθη ἀπὸ τῆς πόσεως, ὥς τὸ ἔκπωμα
c οἱ 'Αττικοί, ἐπεὶ ὑδροποτεῖν καὶ οἶνοποτεῖν
λέγουσιν. 'Αριστοφάνης ἐν 'Ιππεῦσιν·

γαμφηλαῖσι δράκοντα κοάλεμον' αἵματοπώτην.
κὰν τῷ αὐτῷ δὲ ἔφη·

πολλῷ γ' ὁ Βάκισ διεχρῆτο τῷ ποτηρίῳ.
καὶ Φερεκράτης ἐν Τυραννίδι·

ἡ δέ⁸ κρείττων ἡ⁸ μί' ἐστὶ χιλίων ποτηρίων.
ὁ δὲ 'Ανακρέων ἔφη·

¹ δ' added by Meineke; but more has been lost.

² εἶλεν ἧ Wilamowitz: εἰλέ νιν A.

³ χαμαιστρώτου ἐπὶ τείνας Welcker: χαμαιστρώτους ἐπὶ τινὰς A.

⁴ Meineke: προέθηκ' A.

⁵ Fiorillo: δὲ τὰ A.

⁶ Kaibel: τ' A.

⁷ Aristoph.: κόλλαιμον A.

⁸ ἡ δέ and ἡ added from 481 d.

say, *on* his knees and did not stand him *beside* his knees.^a However that may be, let *us* not dally, but recline forthwith, for I want Plutarch to render to us the account of cups as he has promised, and drink the health of all in the cups filled to the brim.

"The first mention of the word *poteria* (cups) that I know of occurs in the poet of Amorgos, Semonides; he says, in his *Iambic Verses*^b: 'He took away the table, whither the cups . . .'. And the author of the *Alcmaeonis* also says^c: 'He laid out the dead bodies on a broad pallet strewn on the ground, and set before them a bountiful feast and cups as well, and placed crowns on their heads.' These cups (*poteria*) got their name from the word for drinking (*posis*), like the word *ekpôma* (cup) used by Attic writers; for they speak of water-drinking (*hydropotein*) and wine-drinking (*oinopotein*). Aristophanes in *The Knights*^d: 'In its bill the blood-drinking (*haimatopotên*) booby-dragon.' And in the same play he has said^e: 'Bacis certainly used the cup over much.' So Pherecrates in *Tyranny*^f: 'But this single cup is mightier than a thousand.' And Anacreon has said^g:

^a When an Athenian dined *en famille*, he reclined on a couch while his children stood beside him.

^b *P.L.G.*⁴ frag. 26, Diehl frag. 23, Edmonds frag. 26.

^c *Frag. ep.* 76.

^d vs. 198; a mock oracle satirizing Cleon the tanner and beginning, "When the tanner-eagle with hooked claws shall seize . . ."

^e vs. 124, meaning that Bacis, reputed author of many prophecies, overworked both the word "cup" and its contents.

^f Kock i. 187; for the context see Athen. 481 b-c (below, p. 133).

^g *P.L.G.*⁴ frag. 97, Diehl frag. 99, Edmonds frag. 119.

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οἰνοπότης δὲ πεποίημαι.

ἔστι δὲ τὸ ῥῆμα καὶ παρὰ τῷ ποιητῇ· οἰνοποτάζων
d γὰρ εἶρηκε. καὶ Σαπφὼ δ' ἐν τῷ β' ἔφη·

πολλὰ δ' ἀνάριθμα ποτήρια
κἀλέφαις.¹

καὶ Ἀλκαῖος·

ἐκ δὲ ποτήριον² πώνης Διννομένη³ παρίσδων.

τιμᾶται δὲ καὶ ἐν Ἀχαΐᾳ Δημήτηρ ποτηριοφόρος
κατὰ τὴν Ἀνθέων χώραν, ὡς Αὐτοκράτης ἱστορεῖ
ἐν β' Ἀχαϊκῶν. ἄξιον δὲ εἶναι νομίζω ζητῆσαι
ὑμᾶς πρὸ τοῦ καταλόγου τῶν ποτηρίων, ὧν πλήρῆς
ἔστι τὸ κυλικεῖον τοδί—εἴρηται γὰρ οὕτως ἢ τῶν
ποτηρίων σκευοθήκη παρ' Ἀριστοφάνει μὲν ἐν
Γεωργοῖς·

e ὥσπερ κυλικείου τοῦθόνιον προπέπταται.

ἔστι καὶ παρὰ Ἀναξανδρίδῃ ἐν Μελιλώτῳ.
Εὐβουλος δ' ἐν Λήδᾳ·

ὥσπερι⁴ σπονδὴν διδοὺς
ἐν τῷ κυλικεῖῳ συντέτριφε τὰ ποτήρια.

κὰν Ψαλτρία δ' ἔφη·

τὰ κυλικεῖα δὲ

ἐξεῦρεν ἡμῖν.

ἐν δὲ Σεμέλῃ ἢ Διονύσῳ·

Ἑρμῆς ὁ Μαίας λίθινος, ὃν προσεύγμασιν
ἐν τῷ κυλικεῖῳ λαμπρὸν ἐκτετριμμένον . . .

¹ κἀλέφαις Ox. Papyri, x. no. 1232: καλαιφίς A.

² Bergk: ποτηρίων A.

³ Ahrens: διννομενη A.

⁴ Schweighäuser: ὥσπερ A.

'I have been made a wine-drinker' (*oinopotês*). This expression also occurs in the Poet; for he says,^a 'When wine-drinking' (*oinopotazôn*). So Sappho, in the second book, said^b: 'Many cups without number, and ivory too.' And Alcaeus^c: 'Thou drinkest out the cup, seated by Deinomenes' side.' There is also a 'cup-bearing' Demeter, worshipped in Achaea in the neighbourhood of Antheia, as Autocrates records in the second book of his *Achaean History*.^d But there is another problem which I think worth your consideration before we have the catalogue of drinking-cups, of which the sideboard here (*kylikeion*) is full; for this is the name given to the piece of furniture^e in which cups (*kylikes*) are kept, by Aristophanes in *The Farmers*^f: 'Covered like a sideboard in front of which the linen curtain is drawn.' It occurs also in Anaxandrides' *Melilot*.^g Eubulus has it in *Leda*^h: 'Like one who, about to pour a libation, has smashed the cups in the sideboard.' And in *The Harp-girl* he saidⁱ: 'He has also invented the sideboards for us.' So in *Semelê* or *Dionysus*^j: 'Hermes, Maia's son in stone,^k whom (we approach) with offerings as he stands in the sideboard, scoured to brightness.' Cratinus the Younger

^a *Il.* xx. 84; Apollo taunts Aeneas. The same participle is used by Anacreon, 463 a (below, p. 18).

^b *P.L.G.*⁴ frag. 67, Diehl frag. 55 a, Edmonds 66, vs. 10.

^c *P.L.G.*⁴ frag. 52, Diehl frag. 34, Edmonds 59.

^d *F.H.G.* iv. 346.

^e Lit. utensil-receptacle, aumbry.

^f Kock i. 418.

^g Kock ii. 145.

^h *Ibid.* 185.

ⁱ *Ibid.* 206.

^j *Ibid.* 197.

^k A small image of Hermes seems to have been kept in the cupboard.

ATHENAEUS

† Κρατῖνος δ' ὁ νεώτερος ἐν Χείρωνι·

πολλοστῶ δ' ἔτει¹

ἐκ τῶν πολεμίων οἴκαδ' ἦκω, συγγενεῖς
καὶ φράτερας καὶ δημότας εὐρῶν μόλις
εἰς τὸ κυλικεῖον ἐνεγράφην². Ζεὺς ἔστι μοι
ἐρκεῖος, ἔστι φρατέριος,³ τὰ τέλη τελῶ.

“Ἀξιον δ' ἐστὶ ζητῆσαι εἰ οἱ ἀρχαῖοι μεγάλοις
ἔπινον ποτηρίοις. Δικαίαρχος μὲν γὰρ ὁ Μεσ-
461 σήνιος, ὁ Ἀριστοτέλους μαθητής, ἐν τῷ περὶ
Ἀλκαίου μικροῖς φησιν αὐτοὺς ἐκπώμασι κεχρη-
σθαι καὶ ὑδαρέστερον πεπωκέναι. Χαμαιλέων δ'
ὁ Ἡρακλεώτης ἐν τῷ περὶ Μέθης, εἴ γε τῆς φωνῆς
μνημονεύω, φησὶν· ‘εἰ δὲ οἱ ταῖς ἐξουσίαις χρώ-
μενοι καὶ τῷ πλουτεῖν προτιμῶσι τὴν μέθην
ταύτην,⁴ οὐδὲν θαυμαστόν.⁵ οὐκ ἔχοντες γὰρ
ἑτέραν ἡδονὴν ταύτης καλλίω οὐδὲ μᾶλλον εὐχερῇ
b καταφεύγουσιν εἰκότως ἐπὶ τὸν οἶνον. ὅθεν δὴ
καὶ τὰ μεγάλα τῶν ἐκπωμάτων ἐπιχώρια γέγονε
τοῖς δυνάσταις. οὐ⁶ γὰρ παλαιὸν οὐδὲ τοῦτό γέ
ἐστι παρὰ τοῖς Ἑλλησιν, ἀλλὰ νεωστὶ εὐρέθη,
πεμφθὲν ἐκ τῶν βαρβάρων. ἐκεῖνοι γὰρ ἀπεστε-
ρημένοι τῆς παιδείας ὀρμῶσιν ἐπὶ τὸν πολὺν οἶνον
καὶ πορίζονται τροφὰς περιέργους καὶ παντοίας.
ἐν δὲ τοῖς περὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα τόποις οὐτ' ἐν γραφαῖς
οὐτ' . . .⁷ ἐπὶ τῶν πρότερον εὐρήσομεν ποτήριον

¹ Musurus: ἔτι A.

² Eustath. 1271. 31: ἐγράφην AC.

³ Bergk: φρατόριος ACE.

ταύτην om. E.

⁵ θαυμαστόν A: καινόν CE.

⁶ οὐ Kaibel: οὐδὲ ACE.

⁷ Lacuna marked by Schweighäuser.

^a Kock ii. 291.

in *Cheiron* ^a: 'After many a year I have come home out of the land of the enemy, and since I had difficulty in finding the members of my family, brotherhood, and deme, I have had myself enrolled in the—side-board.^b That is my Zeus of the enclosure and of the brotherhood, and I pay my dues to it.'^c

"I say then,^d it is worth considering whether the men of old drank from large cups. For Dicaearchus of Messenê, the pupil of Aristotle, says^e in his book *On Alcaeus* that they used small cups and drank wine mixed with too much water. Chamaeleon of Heraclia, also, in the work *On Drunkenness*, says, if I remember his words^f: 'If those who enjoy power and wealth esteem this devotion to drunkenness above everything else, it is not to be wondered at. For having no other pleasure better than this, or more easily indulged, they naturally find refuge in wine. This is why the larger forms of drinking-cups grew to be the fashion among persons in power. But this is, in fact, not at all an ancient custom among the Greeks, but is a recent invention, imported from the barbarians. For they, being lost to all culture, betake themselves to quantities of wine and procure for themselves superfluous foods of all sorts. But in the regions of Greece we shall not find a cup that has been wrought to very great size either represented in art or . . .^g in earlier times, except those in

^b By surprise for the *ληξιαρχικὸν γραμματεῖον*, the register of a deme.

^c An altar of Zeus Herkeios, protector of the house, stood in the court; the hiccupping drunkard leans against it for support.

^d Resuming the sentence broken off at d, above.

^e *F.H.G.* ii. 247.

^f Frag. 32 Koepke.

^g See critical note 7. Something like "in poems written" may be supplied.