The Classical Quarterly

<http://journals.cambridge.org/CAQ>

Additional services for *The Classical Quarterly*:

Email alerts: [Click here](#)

Subscriptions: [Click here](#)

Commercial reprints: [Click here](#)

Terms of use : [Click here](#)

A Few Notes on Athenaeus

J. P. Postgate

The Classical Quarterly / Volume 2 / Issue 04 / October 2008, pp 294 - 295

DOI: 10.1017/S0009838800017973, Published online: 11 February 2009

Link to this article: http://journals.cambridge.org/abstract_S0009838800017973

How to cite this article:

J. P. Postgate (1908). A Few Notes on Athenaeus. The Classical Quarterly, 2, pp 294-295
doi:10.1017/S0009838800017973

Request Permissions : [Click here](#)

A FEW NOTES ON ATHENAEVS.

THE following few notes owe their existence to the stimulus of Professor Tucker's *Adversaria* in the last number of the *Quarterly*.

23 A-B εἶρηται δὲ τὸ βρέχειν καὶ ἐπὶ τοῦ πίνειν. Ἀντίφανης.
δεῖ γὰρ φαγόντας δαψιλῶς βρέχειν.

Εὐβουλος

A. Σίκων ἐγὼ
βεβρεγμένος ἦκω καὶ κεκωθωνισμένος.
B. πέπωκας οὗτος; A. * πέπωκ' ἐγώ,
μὰ Δία τὸν Μενδαῖον.

Sicon, the chief speaker here, attributes his condition to the potent and seductive wine of Mende, which makes even gods forget propriety (Hermippus ap. Athen. 29 E) and of which Athenaeus writes, 129 D, ἐκλαμβάνει πάλιν ἡμᾶς θερμός τις καὶ ξωρότερος, οἶνων ὄντων ἡμῖν Θασίων καὶ Μενδαίων καὶ Λεσβίων. And to restore the passage, we must, if I mistake not, follow the clue afforded by the second speaker's words πέπωκας οὗτος; when compared with those used in a similar scene of Latin comedy. In the *Miles Gloriosus* of Plautus (829 sqq.) we have a dialogue between Palaestrio and Lurcio,¹ an under-cellarer (*subpromus*), who has been taking advantage of his opportunities to drink with his superior, Sceledrus.

PA. prompsisti tu illi uinum? LU. non prompsi. PA. negas?

LU. nego hercle uero: nam ille me uotuit dicere:

neque ego heminas octo exprompsi in urceum.

neque ille calidum exhibit in prandium.

PA. neque tu bibisti? LV. di me perdant si bibi,

si bibere potui. PA. quid tam? LV. quia enim absorbui;

nam nimis calebat, amburebat gutturem.

PA. alii ebrii sunt, alii poscam potitant.

bono suppromo et promo cellam creditam!

The sense here then should be, 'You have been drinking, you rascal?' S. 'I have *not* been *drinking*. I had to gulp it down. It was Mendaean!' In the fourth line τὸν is meaningless, and all the letters of what we require are in Δία τὸν, which should be Δ' ὄντα. In line 3 οὐ is wanted before πέπωκ'.

¹ Lurcio from *lurco*, 'a gourmand,' is a typical name, like Σίκων, an extravagant person, as Meineke has shown, quoting Themistius 34, p. 462, τίνα

Σίκωνα οὐκ ἀποφαίνει Σμικρίνην; (a skinflint).

I note this, as Lindsay doubts the tradition.

For the lost verb I suggest ἡφάνικ' in the sense of 'putting out of sight.' Compare Lynceus ap. Athen. 132 A ἐν ὄσῳ δ' ἐσθίω, | ἕτερος ἐκεῖν' ἐν ὄσῳ δ' ἐκεῖνος, τοῦτ' ἐγὼ | ἡφάνισα: Alcaeus *ib.* 424 D Ἀλκαῖος ἐν Ἱερῷ γάμῳ κεραυνήουσιν ἀφανίζουσιν τε 'away goes the liquor,' and Eubulus *ib.* 473 F, where the perfect occurs (quoted by Tucker, *supra* p. 203). My restoration would be then

πέπωκας οὗτος; Σ. <ἡφάνικ', οὐ> πέπωκ' ἐγώ,
μὰ Δί', ὄντα Μενδαῖόν <γε>.

79 C διαμενόντων καὶ μὴ ταχὺ διαλυομένων τῶν σωμαίων. σαρκῶν Tucker, building on σύκων. But βρωμάτων seems to account better for the variants, σύκων being a gloss.

349 C (from Machon)

δεινῶς ἀπάδων τῇ λύρᾳ βρυχώμενος.

Acceptance of Prof. Tucker's βρυχώμενος will require ἀπάδων to be ἀπφδόν. The neuter participle would not be so good.

380 E (Ephippus: Kock ii. 261) ἐνθ' ὄνων ἵππων τε στάσεις καὶ γεύματ' οἶνων. I think Meineke was right in beginning a fresh line with καὶ γεύματ' οἶνων. But the omission of τε leaves a rather clumsy asyndeton, while this asyndeton seems hardly a sufficient reason for an insertion by a copyist. I would propose ὄνων θ' ἱπποστάσεις.¹ The unusual application of ἱππόστασις to ὄνοι caused its corruption and the transposition of the τε. But the phrase belongs to a class of expressions of which the English 'brass fire-irons' is a typical example. A few may be cited: ἱπποβουκόλος (Eur. *Phoen.* 28): ἱπποκόμος τῶν καμήλων, Philostratus *Vita Apoll.* ii. c. 1: Ar. *Plut.* 819 βουθυτεῖ | ὕν καὶ τράγον καὶ κριόν: cf. *Au.* 1232 θύειν τοῖς Ὀλυμπίοις | μηλοσφαγεῖν τε βουθύτοις ἐπ' ἐσχάrais | κνισᾶν τ' ἀγνιάς. The last two quotations suggest that Ephippus is here writing burlesque.

385 C (Metagenes: Kock i. 705) ἀλλ' ὦ γαθέ δειπνῶμεν κᾶπειτά με πάντ' (πᾶν Cobet) ἐπερωτᾶν. νῦν μὲν seems the most likely supplement of the line. The correspondence νῦν μὲν κᾶπειτα need cause no difficulty. αἰεὶ μὲν . . . καὶ νῦν, Soph. *Ai.* i sqq. Cf. Kühner-Gerth, *Gr. Gr.* ii. 2. 271 (5). The post-position, to which the loss is due (δειπνῶμεν νῦν μὲν), is for the sake of emphasis.

424 A (Plato) Professor Tucker's πρόσθες completes the verse. But ὅσους may quite well be exclamatory, and in addition to this it might have ended the line, as in Aristophanes, *Lys.* 200 ὦ φίλταται γυναῖκες, ὁ κεραμῶν ὅσος! Bergk proposed ἐκλεπτέτην, bringing the line into connexion with another fragment of Plato, vi. 229 (Kock, i. p. 633). But this too is uncertain.

J. P. POSTGATE.

¹ Cf. Valckenaer on Herod. 129, Lobeck, *Ajax*, p. 128, and *Rhemation*, p. 346 (two references which I owe to Mr. Richards). I am aware, of

course, that ἵππων στάσις is in itself a perfectly proper phrase.