XXIII.—A Note on ὁ κωμικός in Eustathius

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This paper is summarized in the first paragraph.

In his παρεκβολαὶ εἰς τὴν 'Ομήρου 'Ιλιάδα—'Οδύσσειαν, Eustathius * cites the comedies of Aristophanes approximately 365 times. Ninety of these citations are quotations (exhibiting some degree of accuracy) of the text of the extant plays, thirty-nine are quotations from plays no longer extant, while the far greater number are simply references to the extant comedies. The following is a summary of the citation of the extant plays: Acharnae, 9; Equites, 44; Nubes, 47; Vespae, 12; Pax, 5; Aves, 30; Lysistrata, 5; Thesmophoriazusae, 19; Ranae, 52; Ecclesiazusae, 2; Plutus, 41. There are, finally, about fifty general references to the plays. Eustathius refers to Aristophanes by name ¹ in only 65 places, in all the remaining places as δ κωμικός.

Since the information has not previously been collected and is not available elsewhere, it has seemed worthwhile to analyze Eustathius' citations of Aristophanes, to locate the lines and passages quoted and the usages cited, and to attempt by means of such an analysis to estimate the extent of Eustathius' acquaintance with the comedies of Aristophanes.² In the summation that follows, I have collected the quotations, fragments, and references into separate groups so as to illustrate the precise kind of citation, and have furnished incidentally the reference in each case to Aristophanes and to Eustathius.

The quotation of lines, or parts of lines, from the extant plays, in which Eustathius was attempting to quote with accuracy, is not

- * Throughout this paper, in references marked with an asterisk, Eustathius cited the play by name. Curiously, Eustathius twice wrongly cited Vespae 1083 (Eust. 1424, 49; 1684, 30) by name, as coming from the Acharnae.
- ¹ Following, perhaps, the rhetoricians in this practice. Practically all the quotations of fragments reveal Eustathius quoting Aristophanes by name.
- ² It is assuredly not true in the case of Aristophanes, as Pearson says is true of Sophocles (*Fragments of Sophocles*, I, lxvi) that all quotations are indirect, though many are, obviously, indirect. In particular, it can be seen on internal evidence that almost all quotations from lost plays are repeated from Athenaeus, Suidas, Aelius Dionysius and others.

extremely large. The desire for accuracy is generally suggested by the manner in which the quotation is introduced 3 and by internal evidences of independent quotation; the accuracy of quotation is revealed by reference to the *textus receptus*. Thus, *Equites 77* was twice quoted exactly, in passages revealing independence of quotation, once introduced by the words $\phi\eta\sigma i$ δi $\kappa \omega \mu \iota \kappa \delta s$ and in the second place by the words $\kappa \alpha i$ $\pi \alpha \rho \dot{\alpha}$ $\tau \dot{\omega}$ $\kappa \omega \mu \iota \kappa \dot{\omega}$ i i i i i the references listed below 4 I have placed only those quotations containing no variation from the established text.

To be separated from the preceding are those quotations which Eustathius apparently intended to quote accurately, but which contain some variation from the accepted text. These variations are frequently very minor ⁵ (and in some cases, at least, motivated by his purpose in making the quotation), but some of them furnish readings of value for the constitution of the text. Since not all of these variants have been noted by the editors in the *apparati critici*, I have recorded those which seem of value for textual purposes. Some of these will be found to be in agreement with some of the MSS or some of the other sources: ⁶

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Acharnae 181 (1398, 24)
                                    μαραθωνομάχοι for -μάχαι
Acharnae 459 (1282, 59)
                                    κοτυλίσκιον for κυλίσκιον
Equites
            9 (1175, 64)
                                    νόμω for νόμον
Equites
            79 (1764, 32)
                                    δ δε νους for δ νους δ'
Equites
           272 (1326, 55)
                                    πρὸς τὸ for πρός
           292 (1754, 43)
Equites
                                    άσκαρδαμύκτως for -μυκτος, -μυκτί
Nubes
           226 (843, 38)
                                    ύπερφρονείς for περιφρονείς
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 8 Mostly, these passages are introduced by the article used to mark a quotation. 4 Eq. 77 (Eust. 375, 33; 914, 29); 91 (1077, 56); 96, (736, 59; 1077, 56); 105 (1402, 30); 294 (1866, 43); 546 (1540, 46); 630 (539, 6); 969 (1755, 1); 1187 (1624, 44); 1225 (125, 45). Nu. 32 (836, 48); 241 (573, 16); 1221 (44, 29). V. 45 (1764, 41); 592 (1359, 7); 1035 (1714, 35); 1083 (1424, 49; 1684, 30); 1214 (1482, 61). Av. 194 (1928, 34); 559 (363, 25); 1688 (1608, 61). Lys. 944 (1435, 65*). Th. 246 (992, 60); 258 (1280, 54*); 432 (1484, 52); 735 (1441, 25). Ra. 197 (1710, 45); 364 (1646, 21); 474 (483, 10); 711 (483, 10); 824 (1402, 15); 904 (836, 48); 992 (1941, 49); 1308 (741, 20); 1400 (1084, 3; 1397, 19). Ec. 943 (326, 45*). Pl. 39 (950, 12); 180 (1969, 56); 379 (1489, 7); 706 (1581, 23; 1763, 60); 1085 (59, 30); 1128 (1183, 4).

⁵ E.g., omission of such words as $\alpha\dot{\nu}\tau o\hat{\nu}$, $\tau o\hat{\nu}\theta'$, $\gamma \acute{a}\rho$, addition of $\gamma\epsilon$, interchange of the order of words, etc.

⁶ References to other quotations showing minor discrepancies from the established text are: Eq. 152 (Eust. 749, 8; 1766, 44); 847 (1327, 3); 924 (16, 41); 1194 (9, 42). Nu. 262 (Eust. 527, 15; 786, 20); 268 (1542, 42); 920 (1960, 50*); 1375 (1327, 16). V. 128 (1532, 61; 1937, 64). Av. 42 (637, 6); 921 (1497, 52). Lys. 597 (965, 1). Th. 193 (4, 10); 484 (1746, 46); 1059 (1761, 28). Ra. 545 (948, 49); 824 (1713, 29). Pl. 650 (1508, 21); 720 (1312, 8); 910 (205, 35); 1067 (1508, 21).

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χρηστών for χρήστων
Nubes
           240 (1729, 45)
           260 (1327, 26)
                                     γενήση for γενήσει
Nubes
                                    έμπεφορβειωμένον for -βιωμένον
Aves
           861 (539, 19)
Thes.
           514 (1857, 14)
                                     αὖτ' ἔκμαγμα for αὐτέκμαγμα
          1214 (1406, 18)
                                    διέβαλέ for διέβαλλέ
Thes.
Ranae
            27 (488, 10)
                                    ouvos for ovos
           329 (701, 4; 1715, 62)
                                    ἐπί, ἀμφί for περί
Ranae
Ranae
           838 (723, 54)
                                     ἀπύλωτον for ἀθύρωτον
           970 (1462, 45)
                                     Kῶos for Kelos
Ranae
            39 (1602, 12; 1714, 52) τί δητα ὁ for τί δητα, τί δηθ' ὁ
Plutus
                                     χαίρετον for χαίρετε
           788 (746, 30)
Plutus
          1110 (1471, 14)
                                     γίγνεται for τέμνεται
Plutus
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The next is a group of references 7 to lines which Eustathius quoted, but very loosely, with obviously no intention of accurate quotation, but adapting the original form of the line to the syntax of the sentence into which he introduces it. Some are in fact paraphrases, as, e.g., the paraphrase of *Plutus* 468–71, which he quotes as an illustration of the elliptic use of $\epsilon i \delta \epsilon \mu \dot{\eta}$. Another type of this procedure in citation is the adaptation of *Equites* 96 to the sentence into which he incorporates it—a line which he quoted twice exactly in other places.

But the most frequent references to Aristophanes by Eustathius consist of a large number of places 8 (at least 150) in which he cites

 7 The references are: \$Ach\$. 801 (Eust. 1752, 26). \$Eq. 96 (640, 65); 645 (1896, 58); 660 (1247, 11); 1154 (725, 40); 1189 (504, 25); 1256 (1607, 19); \$Nu\$. 44 (951, 43); 361–2 (768, 12); 409 (842, 57); 861 (762, 62); 972 (1914, 33); 1069 (1152, 4); 1184 (1868, 18); 1203 (201, 29). \$Pax\$ 143 (907, 27*). \$Av\$. 798 (411, 44); 815–6 (191, 34*); 1310 (1163, 51*). \$Th\$. 421–2 (974, 38); 422 (1108, 26). \$Ra\$. 91 (1226, 18); 100 (1653, 28); 233 (1165, 29*); 347 (191, 20; 1384, 64); 430 (746, 17); 711 (1714, 63); 736 (1121, 53). \$Pl\$. 468–71 (66, 31); 589 (125, 40); 1099 (1901, 19); 1132 (640, 57; 1470, 64; 1624, 33; 56; 1770, 12).

⁸ The citation in full is: Ach. 87 (Eust. 1286, 20); 108 (1854, 12*); 217 (1564, 51*); 616 (1867, 27*); 688 (1528, 2); 763 (1349, 66); 1191 (1664, 40). Eq. 9 (27, 46); 264 (962, 19); 292 (1754, 43); 407 (1856, 2); 414 (1857, 15; 1887, 52); 457 (1426, 59); 497 (1278, 52); 560 (1467, 42); 660 (1454, 29); 697 (1679, 38); 726 (1221, 29); 781 (1604, 51); 969 (1185, 21*); 1091 (1599, 51); 1094 (1405, 12); 1236 (1146, 21); 1263 (1909, 57); 1308 (1403, 40*); Eust. 666, 35*; 1405, 14*. Nu. 57 (1394, 39*); 219 (1464, 2); 226 (1625, 15); 260 (1786, 41); 349 (1448, 5); 350 (1910, 12); 389 (885, 19*); 398 (300, 26); 409 (527, 4; 944, 58*); 421 (1828, 13); 448 (1471, 9; 1517, 7; 1532, 4); 451 (1817, 39); 553 (300, 22); 621 (1224, 35); 651 (1899, 61); 828 (426, 35; 428, 12); 868 (932, 46); 974 (113, 23*; 485, 26*); 1045 (1279, 5*); 1051 (1605, 17); 1176 (1392, 29); 1385 (1454, 12*); Eust. 1381, 49; 1479, 26. V. 333 (1743, 29); 791 (1481, 31); 1059 (106, 44*; 1523, 39*; 1541, 64*). Pax 788 (1108, 50*); 916 (1246, 36*); 1150 (1626, 7*). Av. 26 (1859, 39*); 152 (277, 13); 194 (1490, 45); 261 (229, 30); 300 (125, 43; 776, 40);476 (309, 11*); 598 (1625, 5); 662 (1875, 42); 721 (1346, 44*); 815 (294, 33); 861 (539, 19); 875 (1411, 13); 979 (1726, 15); 1042 (594, 27; 318, 4); 1138 (1279, 48*); 1385 (1404, 36*); 1411 (716, 54); 1421 (292, 7*); 1620 (1650, 66); 1699 (1963, 63); a rather rare word or usage, occurring in only one of the extant plays. Since it seems unnecessary to describe the whole usage, several illustrations may perhaps be given. The first few citations deal with the meaning or the use of such words as $\dot{\alpha}\chi\dot{\alpha}\nu\alpha$, $\kappa\rho\iota\beta\alpha\nu\iota\tau\alpha$ s, $\dot{\alpha}\pi\epsilon\pi\lambda\iota\xi\alpha\tau$ 0, $\dot{\alpha}\pi\dot{\alpha}\nu\iota\pi\tau\rho\nu$ 0, and $\pi\dot{\alpha}\sigma\sigma\alpha\xi$. There is also a rather large group of references to the use of words found in more than one of the extant plays. These have been cited in Eustathius alone, since it is impossible to localize the reference to one play of Aristophanes. To illustrate, the first few citations contain references to the use of the words $\pi\alpha\nu\delta\kappa\epsilon\dot{\nu}\tau\rho\iota\alpha$, $\dot{\alpha}\pi\alpha\nu\theta\rho\alpha\kappa\dot{\iota}\zeta\epsilon\iota\nu$, $\tau\dot{\iota}\eta$, and $\delta\eta\mu\dot{\nu}\nu$ $\beta\dot{\epsilon}\epsilon\iota\nu$ 0, all of which occur in at least two plays, some quite commonly. A few such references are concerned not with particular words but with general Aristophanic usage and practice.

Rather tardily ¹⁰ in the composition of his commentaries, Eustathius began to refer to and to quote now and then from plays no longer extant. From internal evidence, it can be seen that most of these were cited indirectly, for Eustathius often mentions the name of his source and, failing this, the use of $\phi a \sigma i$, $\lambda \epsilon \gamma \epsilon \tau a \iota$, and similar devices, are indications of indirect quotation. Despite this fact, Eustathius' quotation is frequently of value; however, the occurrence of the quotation has generally (except where he is for us the sole source) gone unnoticed in the *testimonia*. The following plays are quoted: *Babylonians*, Fr. 65 (Eustathius 911, 63; 1542, 48);

Eust. 900, 1*; 1283, 35*. Lys. 217 (1554, 29); 1073 (1752, 29*). Th. 45 (1718, 10); 48 (790, 13); 220 (1399, 34); 227 (710, 50; 1127, 33); 231 (440, 12); 246 (1385, 59); 422 (1603, 54). Ra. 22 (1686, 52); 55 (882, 24; 1852, 41); 133 (836, 34*); 146 (1625, 56); 186 (1788, 25); 187 (1671, 2); 194 (881, 1; 1559, 46); 293 (1503, 2); 339 (579, 1); 425 (1256, 8); 516 (1703, 21); 549 (1887, 18); 553 (1241, 19); 578 (1421, 65); 756 (1757, 35); 838 (723, 54); 943 (1753, 7); 1043 (632, 6); 1089 (881, 1; 1547, 62; 1745, 49); 1092 (1578, 15); 1151 (1410, 19); 1384 (1479, 44); 1398 (912, 55*); Eust. 561, 35. Ec. 290 (1354, 2*). Pl. 177 (1831, 5); 242 (1540, 60; 1886, 45); 476 (1776, 41); 521 (331, 35); 535 (962, 49; 1123, 21; 1859, 43); 555 (1385, 55; 1892, 46*); 660 (774, 62*); 670 (1560, 18*); 681 (1446, 9; 1818, 6); 720 (881, 10); 788 (746, 30*); 912 (1522, 57); 973 (1363, 4); 1038 (1397, 51); 1056 (1290, 3*); 1056 (1839, 40*); 1061 (1550, 25); 1206 (1428, 54; 1450, 45); Eust. 1848, 62.

⁹ The references are: Eust. 130, 43; 135, 23; 407, 22; 503, 20; 631,8; 710, 55; 722, 59; 727, 42; 907, 42; 949, 45; 1093, 29; 1163, 42; 1170, 54; 1281, 61; 1283, 27; 1292, 61; 1386, 51; 1400, 58; 1401, 50; 1416, 42; 1468, 51; 1469, 50; 61; 1485, 30; 1680, 29; 1702, 2; 1710, 18; 1746, 13; 1761, 39; 1770, 12; 1774, 39; 1792, 5; 1822, 22; 1858, 59; 1871, 44; 1923, 48; 1954, 20.

¹⁰ Most of the fragments are cited in the commentary on the *Odyssey*. It may be pointed out that Eustathius' quotations of lines from the lost plays are curiously meagre, especially when one remembers the very frequent quotations from plays no longer extant by Athenaeus, Suidas, and others of Eustathius' sources.

Banqueters, Fr. 200 (73, 44); Fr. 226* (1579, 30); Fr. 228 (1828, 56); Daedalus, Fr. 184* (1864, 31); Islands, Fr. 389 (881, 44); Merchant-Ships, Fr. 402a (217, 29); Fr. 405 (1423, 4); Fr. 415 (1543, 48); Rehearsal, Fr. 465 (1282, 54); Tagenistae, Fr. 492 (857, 29); Fr. 506, 4 (1752, 17); Telemesses, Fr. 530 (1398, 19); Fr. 533 (976, 54); Seasons, Fr. 565 (1720, 26); 568 (191, 28). Unknown plays: Fr. 585 (1419, 52); Fr. 594a (1467, 37); Fr. 597 (1253, 51); Fr. 601 (148, 45); Fr. 616 (1442, 3); Fr. 630 (73, 44); Fr. 631 (959, 49); Fr. 632 (1166, 54); Fr. 633 (1387, 4); Fr. 634 (1415, 63); Fr. 653 (1357, 1); Fr. 658 (959, 43); Fr. 684 (1560, 18); Fr. 701 (1668,9); Fr. 709 (1854, 13). There are also a few references to lost plays: Anagyrus, Fr. 55* (1604, 20); Gerytades, Fr. 149 (1288, 44); Banqueters, Fr. 198 (1289, 17); Fr. 222 (750, 35); Thesmophoriazusae, Fr. 320, 7 (641, 49). Of an unknown play: Fr. 947 (1411, 15; cf. 228, 41).

There are then three citations, each introduced by Eustathius as occurring $\partial v \to E i \rho \dot{n} \nu \eta$. The provenience of these is quite uncertain, for no connection with the extant Pax is discoverable. We must consequently assume either that Eustathius attributes them mistakenly to the Pax, or that they stem from a second edition of the Pax or a second play of the same name. For the latter view there is some justification in the remarks attributed to Crates and Eratosthenes in the hypothesis to the extant Pax, but the evidence is altogether too slight for judgment. The citations are quoted below in full:

Eustathius 801, 62*: In commenting on the meaning and the form of the word $al\nu\epsilon\hat{\iota}\nu$ or $\dot{a}\nu\epsilon\hat{\iota}\nu$ (i.e. $a\dot{\iota}\nu\omega$ Eustathius excerpts the grammarians Aelius Dionysius and Pausanias. Quoting from the latter, he says of $\dot{a}\nu\epsilon\hat{\iota}\nu$: $\delta\eta\lambda\hat{o}\hat{\iota}$ $\delta\dot{\epsilon}$ $\tau\dot{o}$ $\pi\tau\dot{\iota}\sigma\sigma\epsilon\iota\nu$, $\dot{\omega}s$ 'A $\rho\iota\sigma\tau\dot{o}\phi\alpha\nu\eta s$ $\dot{\epsilon}\nu$ $El\rho\dot{\eta}\nu\eta$ $\delta\eta\lambda\hat{o}\hat{\iota}$.

Eustathius 1291, 28* (= Fr. 297): In defining the word, Eustathius says of ϕ ίτυ: ὅ δηλοῦ φυτὸν ἢ φύτευμα, ὡς ᾿Αριστοφάνης Εἰρήνη· πόθεν τὸ φίτυ; τἱ τὸ γένος; τἱς ἡ σπορά;

Eustathius 1573, 21*: 'Αριστοφάνης δὲ ἐν Εἰρήνη σεμνύνων καὶ αὐτὸς τὰς 'Αθήνας, μαρτυρεῖ, ὡς διηνεκεῖς ἐκεῖ αὶ ὀπῶραι.