

Everyman's
SMALLER CLASSICAL
DICTIONARY

Revised from

SIR WILLIAM SMITH

by H. E. BLAKENEY and J. WARRINGTON



LONDON: J. M. DENT & SONS LTD
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PREFACE TO NEW EDITION

THIS edition of the *Smaller Classical Dictionary* is a reprint of the revised edition published in 1952. Errors and misprints have been corrected; the bibliography has been brought up to date; and the illustrations have been drastically revised. The genealogical table of Alexander's descent is new.

1956.

J. W.

PREFACE TO 1952 EDITION

THIS *Smaller Classical Dictionary* is a reprint of Mr. E. H. Blakeney's condensed edition of *Smith's Classical Dictionary*. Both the text and the illustrations have been revised and brought up to date in the light of modern research and archaeology. A large number of references have been added to more recent publications in all branches of Classical Scholarship. The lists and bibliography at the beginning of the volume have been completely rewritten, and the genealogical tables are new.

1952.

J. W.

PREFACE TO 1910 EDITION

THIS little Classical Dictionary is, in the main, a reprint of Dr. Smith's Dictionary published many years ago. But a considerable amount of revision has been made; few of the longer articles appear exactly in the form in which they originally appeared; and a great deal of new matter has been introduced in order to bring the work up to date, as far as was consistent with the publishers' plan of including in Everyman's Library a short and concise companion to the classics. Armed with this book, the average reader will have little difficulty in understanding classical allusions as they appear, not only in standard

English writers, but also in the periodical literature of our time. The references which I have added to the more important articles will enable any one who is anxious to follow up a clue to do so with ease and rapidity.

The publishers have been very generous in their inclusion in this dictionary of a goodly number of half-tone blocks. These should prove of the utmost help to readers. It is little use writing notes on the characteristics of the greater sculptors of Greece, for example, unless one can point the student to some really adequate reproduction of their masterpieces. A photograph of the 'Hermes' of Praxiteles—one of the loveliest creations of antiquity—is worth pages of descriptive eloquence.

One innovation I should like to call attention to. In the older edition of Smith's Dictionary the names of Greek gods were generally followed by their (supposed) Latin equivalents; for, until the last few years, it was the usual practice to call Greek gods by Latin names. But Jupiter, though akin to, is *not* the same as Zeus; Minerva is in no wise Athena. A still worse danger, however, in this indefensible practice, lies in the fact that we begin to invest Greek gods with Latin (or Alexandrian) *natures*! Hence the need of putting a stop to a method of nomenclature that is fertile only in misconception.

I cannot hope to have eradicated all errors from the book, or to have included everything that 'every man' might desiderate; but, within its modest limits, I trust this well-known and valued Dictionary will, in its new and improved shape, be useful and not misleading.

E. H. BLAKENEY.

The King's School, Ely, August 1910.

THE CHIEF GREEK WRITERS AND ARTISTS

(excluding philosophical writers)

Arranged in chronological order

POETRY AND DRAMA

Homer	Simonides	Aristophanes
Hesiod	Anacreon	Menander
Archilochus	Aeschylus	Theocritus
Tyrtæus	Pindar	Callimachus
Alcman	Bacchylides	Leonidas
Alcaeus	Sophocles	Apollonius Rhodius
Sappho	Euripides	Meleager

See also Greek Anthology

HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY, ESSAYS

Herodotus	Strabo	Pausanias
Thucydides	Arrian	Diogenes Laërtius
Xenophon	Lucian	Athenaeus
Polybius	Plutarch	Procopius

ORATORY

Andocides	Isocrates	Aeschines
Lysias	Isæus	Demosthenes

NOVELS

Chariton	Longus
Heliodorus	Achilles Tatius

ARCHITECTURE AND SCULPTURE

Phidias	Ictinus	Scopas
Myron	Callicrates	Praxiteles
Polyclethus	Pythius	Lysippus

PAINTING AND POTTERY

Brygus	Execias	Panaenus
Epictetus	Micon	Zeuxis
Euphronius	Polygnotus	Apelles

*

THE CHIEF PHILOSOPHICAL SCHOOLS OF ANTIQUITY

and

Some of their most distinguished members

THE IONIANS were mainly occupied with physical and cosmological speculations: Thales, Anaximenes, Anaximander, Heraclitus.

THE PYTHAGOREANS instituted the systematic study of numbers and taught meta-psychosis: Pythagoras, Alcmaeon of Croton, Archytas, Philolaus.

THE ELEATICS held monism as a common tenet: Xenophanes, Parmenides, Zeno of Elea, Melissus.

THE PLURALISTS were opposed to the monism of the Eleatics: Empedocles, Anaxagoras, Leucippus, Democritus.

THE SOPHISTS were itinerant teachers who professed to instruct their pupils in 'virtue' which amounted to the way to material prosperity: Protagoras, Gorgias, Hippias, Prodicus.

SOCRATES inquired into the right conduct of life by critical dialectic. He was also the founder of formal logic.

THE MINOR SOCRATIC SCHOOLS:

(a) *The Megarians* used the doctrine of the Eleatics to criticize other schools: Euclid of Megara, Stilpo, Menedemus.

(b) *The Cyrenaics* taught that sensual pleasure is the end of life, they were forerunners of Epicureanism: Aristippus, Theodorus, Hegesias, Anniceris.

(c) *The Cynics* rejected all conventions, possessions, and social relationships: Antisthenes, Diogenes, Crates.

THE ACADEMY held as its fundamental doctrine the Theory of Ideas. Particular attention was given to biology and mathematics: Plato, Speusippus, Xenocrates, Crantor.

THE PERIPATETICS were devoted to metaphysics and scientific research. They laid the foundations of all subsequent science: Aristotle, Theophrastus, Eudemos, Aristoxenus, Demetrius of Phalerum.

THE SCEPTICS (drawn partly from the Latin Academy) denied the possibility to know the nature of things: Pyrrho, Arcesilaus, Carneades, Clitomachus, Aenesidemus.

THE STOICS maintained that virtue must be practised for its own sake, that it raises its adherents above all passions: Zeno, Panaetius, Posidonius, Seneca, Epictetus, Marcus Aurelius.

THE EPICUREANS believed, as against the Stoics, that virtue is desirable simply as a means to happiness or peace of mind: Epicurus, Metrodorus, Hermarchus, Polystratus, Apollodorus.

THE NEOPLATONISTS added to a strong mystical tendency derived from Philo Judaeus a synthesis of elements Pythagorean, Platonic, Aristotelian, and Stoic: Ammonius Saccas, Plotinus, Porphyry, Iamblichus, Proclus.

THE CHIEF LATIN WRITERS

POETRY AND DRAMA

Ennius	Virgil	Persius
Plautus	Horace	Lucan
Terence	Tibullus	Martial
Lucretius	Propertius	Juvenal
Catullus	Ovid	Claudian

HISTORY, ESSAYS, LETTERS

Cato the Censor	Livy	Pliny the Elder
Varro	Vitruvius	Pliny the Younger
Caesar	Paterculus	Suetonius
Sallust	Tacitus	Aulus Gellius

ORATORY AND PHILOSOPHY

Hortensius	Seneca the Elder	Quintilian
Cicero	Seneca the Younger	Marcus Aurelius

LAW

Salvius Julianus	Paulus	Ulpian
Gaius	Papinian	Trebonian

NOVELS

Petronius	Appuleius
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PATRISTIC LITERATURE

APOSTOLIC FATHERS

The Didache	Polycarp
Epistle of Barnabas	Ignatius
Clement of Rome	

GREEK APOLOGISTS (SECOND AND THIRD CENTURIES)

Justin Martyr	Athenagoras	Origen
Aristides	Clement of Alexandria	Irenaeus

LATIN FATHERS AND APOLOGISTS (THIRD CENTURY)

Minucius Felix	Arnobius	Cyprian
Tertullian	Lactantius	Hippolytus

GREEK POST-NICENE FATHERS

Athanasius	Gregory of Nazianzen	Cyril of Jerusalem
Eusebius	Gregory of Nyssa	Chrysostom
Basil	Cyril of Alexandria	John Damascene

LATIN POST-NICENE FATHERS

Ambrose	Augustine	Vincent
Jerome	Leo the Great	Prudentius

SOME DATES IN ANCIENT HISTORY

B.C.

- c. 2400-1400. Minoan civilization.
- c. 1600. Achæan invasion of Macedonia and Thessaly.
- c. 1500-1000. Mycenaean civilization.
- c. 1200. Achæan capture of Troy.
- c. 1000. Dorian invasion. Etruscans reach Italy.
- c. 900. Homer and the Greek epics.
- 814. Traditional date of foundation of Carthage.
- 776. Traditional date of first Olympic Games.
- 753. Traditional date of foundation of Rome.
- 650-500. Etruscans dominant in Italy.
- 594. Solon archon at Athens.
- 560-527. Tyranny of Pisistratus.
- 546. Capture of Sardis by Cyrus.
- 527-510. Tyranny of Hippias and Hipparchus.
- 509. Expulsion of the Tarquins.
- 502. Reforms of Clisthenes.
- 450. The Twelve Tables.
- 499-449. Persian Wars (Marathon 490, Salamis 480).
- 478. Confederacy of Delos.
- 462-429. Supremacy of Pericles.
- 431-404. Peloponnesian War.
- 404-371. Spartan supremacy.
- 390. Sack of Rome by the Gauls.
- 371-362. Theban hegemony.
- 343-200. Three Samnite wars.
- 340. Latin War.
- 338. Battle of Chaeronea.
- 336-323. Alexander the Great, King of Macedon.
- 301. Battle of Ipsus.
- 281-275. War between Rome and Pyrrhus.

B.C.

- 264-41. First Punic War.
 - 229-219. Two Illyrian wars.
 - 215, 200-196, 171-167, 149-148. Four Macedonian wars.
 - 146. Achæan War; destruction of Corinth by the Romans.
 - 133-122. Tribune of the Gracchi.
 - 111-106. Jugurthine War.
 - 102-100. Cimbri and Teutoni defeated by Marius.
 - 90. Social War.
 - 88-92. Civil war between Marius and Sulla.
 - 88-84, 83-82, 74-63. Three Mithridatic wars.
 - 63. Conspiracy of Catiline.
 - 60. First Triumvirate.
 - 58-51. Caesar's conquest of Gaul.
 - 49-48. Civil war between Caesar and Pompey.
 - 46. Battle of Thapsus.
 - 44. Death of Caesar.
 - 43. Second Triumvirate, followed by second civil war.
 - 42. Battle of Philippi.
 - 31. Battle of Actium.
 - 27. Establishment of the empire under Augustus.
- ### A.D.
- 14. Death of Augustus.
 - 70. Destruction of Jerusalem.
 - 114-117, 161-166. Parthian wars.
 - 285-305. Reign of Diocletian.
 - 330. Foundation of Constantinople.
 - 395. Division of the empire by Arcadius and Honorius.
 - 451. Defeat of Attila at Châlons.
 - 476. End of the Western Empire.

LIST OF ROMAN EMPERORS *

Augustus, 27 B.C.-A.D. 14	Florian, March-June 276
Tiberius, 14-37	Probus, 276-82
Caligula, 37-41	Carus, 282-3
Claudius, 41-54	{ Carinus, 282-5
Nero, 54-68	{ Numerian, 283-4
Galba, June 68-Jan. 69	{ Diocletian, 285-305
Otho, Jan.-April 69	{ Maximian, 286-305
Vitellius, Jan.-Dec. 69	Constantius Chlorus, 305-6
Vespasian, 69-79	{ Galerius, 305-10
Titus, 79-81	{ Licinius, 308-24
Domitian, 81-96	{ Flavius Severus, 306-7
Nerva, 96-98	{ Maxentius, 306-12
Trajan, 98-117	{ Maximinus, 308-14
Hadrian, 117-38	Constantine the Great, 306-37
Antoninus Pius, 138-61	{ Constantine II, 337-40
{ Marcus Aurelius, 161-80	{ Constans, 337-50
{ L. Verus, 161-9	{ Constantinus II, 337-61
Commodus, 180-92	Magnentius, 350-3
Pertinax, Jan.-March 193	Julian, 361-3
[Didius Julianus, March-June, 193]	Jovian, 363-4
[Pescennius Niger, spring-winter, 193-4]	{ Valentinian I, 364-75
Septimius Severus, 193-211	{ Valens, 364-78
{ Caracalla, 211-17	Gratian, 367-83
{ Geta, 211-12	Valentinian II, 375-92
Macrinus, 217-18	Theodosius I, 378-95
Elagabalus, 218-22	
Alexander Severus, 222-35	WESTERN EMPIRE
Maximinus, 235-8	Honorius, 395-423
{ Gordian I, 238	Valentinian III, 425-55
{ Gordian II, 238	Petronius Maximus, 455
{ Pupienus Maximus, 238	Avitus, 455-6
{ Balbinus, 238	Majorian, 457-61
Gordian III, 238-44	Libius Severus, 461-5
{ Philip I, 244-9	Anthemius, 467-72
{ Philip II, 247-9	Olybrius, 472
Decius, 249-51	Glycerius, 473
Trebonianus Gallus, 251-3	Julius Nepos, 474-5
Aemilian, 253	Romulus Augustulus, 476
{ Valerian, 253-60	
{ Gallienus, 253-68	EASTERN EMPIRE
Claudius II, 268-70	Arcadius, 395-408
[Quintillus, 270]	Theodosius II, 408-450
Aurelian, 270-5	Marcian, 480-457
Tacitus, 275-6	Leo I, 457-474
	Zeno, 474-491

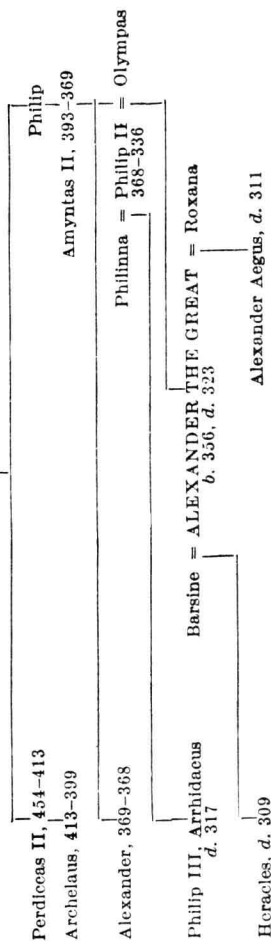
* Dates are those during which the emperor named reigned as Augustus. Names in square brackets indicate that this person, though proclaimed by sections of the troops, did not secure the empire.

GENEALOGICAL TABLES

ALEXANDER THE GREAT

Amyntas I, king of Macedonia, c. 540-505 B.C.

Alexander, c. 505-450



THE PTOLEMIES

Eurydice (his aunt) = Ptolemy I, 'Soter,' 323-283 B.C. = Berenice (his stepsister)

Ptolemy II, 'Philadelphus,' 283-246 = Arsinoë, daughter of Lysimachus

Ptolemy III, 'Euergetes,' 246-221 = Berenice, daughter of Magas, King of Cyrene

Ptolemy IV, 'Philopator,' 221-205 = Arsinoë (his sister)

Ptolemy V, 'Epiphanes,' 205-180 = Cleopatra, daughter of Antiochus III

Ptolemy VI, 'Philometor' = Cleopatra = Ptolemy VIII, 'Euergetes,' 'Physcon,' 145-116 = Cleopatra (his stepdaughter)
180-145

Ptolemy VII, 'Neos Philopator,' 145 Ptolemy IX, 'Soter, Lathyrus' = Cleopatra Ptolemy X, Alexander, 107-90
116-107; 90-81

Ptolemy XII, 'Auletes' (illegitimate), 80-51 = Cleopatra Ptolemy XI, Alexander, 80 = Cleopatra (his stepmother)

Ptolemy XIII, 51-47 = Cleopatra, d. 30 = Ptolemy XIV, 47-44

THE ANTIGONIDS

Antigonus I, 323-301 B.C.

Demetrius I, 'Poliorectes,' 294-83

Antigonus II, 'Gonatas,' 276-39

Demetrius, 'The Fair

Demetrius II, 239-29 = Phthia = Antigonus III, 'Dodon,' 227-21

Philip V, 221-179

Perseus, 179-168

Demetrius

THE SELEUCIDS

Apama = Seleucus I, 'Nicator,' 312-280 = Stratonice, daughter of Demetrius 'Poliorcetes'

Antiochus I, 'Soter,' 280-261 = Stratonice (his stepmother)

Laodice (his cousin) = Antiochus II, 'Theos,' 261-247 = Berenice, daughter of Ptolemy II, *d.* 246

Seleucus II, 'Callinicus,' 247-226 Antiochus 'Hierax,' *d.* 226

Seleucus III, 'Ceraunos,' 226-223

Antiochus III, 'The Great,' 223-187

Seleucus IV, 'Philopator,' 187-175

Antiochus IV, 'Epiphanes,' 175-163

Demetrius I, 'Soter,' 162-150

Antiochus V, 'Eupator,' 163-162

Demetrius II, 'Nicator,' 145-141; 129-126

Antiochus VII, 'Sidetes,' 137-129

Seleucus V, *d.* 125

Antiochus VIII, 'Grypus,' 125-96

Antiochus IX, 'Cyzicenus,' 112-95

Seleucus VI, 'Epiphanes,' 96-93

Antiochus XI, 'Epiphanes'

Antiochus XII, 'Dionysus'

Antiochus X, 'Eusebes,' 95

Antiochus XIII, 'Asiaticus,' 69-65

TABLE I

THE JULIAN HOUSE

(1) Sextus Caesar, cos. 91 B.C.

(2) C. Julius Caesar

(3) C. Marius = Julia (4)

(5) C. JULIUS CAESAR = Cornelia (6)
d. 44 B.C.

(7) M. Atius Balbus = Julia (8)

(9) Cn. Pompeius = Julia, d. 54 B.C. (10)

(11) C. Octavius = Atia (12)

(13) Scribonia = (14) AUGUSTUS d. A.D. 14 = Livia (Table II, No. 2) (15) (16) C. Claudius Marcellus = Octavia (17) = M. Antonius (18)
d. 40 B.C. d. 11 B.C. d. 30 B.C.(19) Pomponia = (20) M. Vipsanius Agrippa = Julia (21) = Tiberius (22) M. Claudius Marcellus Antonia (23) (24) Antonia
d. A.D. 14 d. A.D. 37 d. 23 B.C. (Table II, No. 14) d. A.D. 37
(Table II, No. 6) (Table II, No. 4)

(25) Agrippina (Table II, No. 5) (26) C. Caesar d. A.D. 4 (27) Lucius Caesar d. A.D. 2 (28) Agrippina (Table II, No. 9)

TABLE II

THE CLAUDIAN HOUSE

(1) Tiberius Claudius Nero = (2) Livia Drusilla (Table I, No. 15)
d. 33 B.C.

(3) Nero Claudius Drusus = Antonia (Table I, No. 24) (4) (5) Vipsania Agrippina = Tiberius (6) = (7) Julia (Table I, No. 21)
d. 9 B.C. d. A.D. 37 d. A.D. 37

(8) Nero Claudius Germanicus = Agrippina (Table I, No. 28) (9) (10) Claudius (11) Livilla = J. Caesar Drusus (12)
d. 19 A.D. d. A.D. 33 d. A.D. 54 d. A.D. 23

(13) Lucius Domitius Ahenobarbus = Antonia (14) (15) Tib. Gemellus (16) Julia
cos. 16 B.C. (Table I, No. 23) d. A.D. 38

(17) Gaius (Caligula) Drusus (18) Agrippina = Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus (19)
d. A.D. 41 d. A.D. 59

(20) NERO

SOME FAMOUS CLASSICAL SCHOLARS

ITALY

Francesco Petrarca (Petrarch, 1304-74)
 Lorenzo Valla (1407-57)
 Angelo Poliziano (Politian, 1454-1494)
 Aldus Manutius (1449-1515)
 E. A. Visconti (1751-1818)
 Cardinal Mai (1782-1854)
 L. Pigorini (1842-1925)
 G. Boni (1859-1925)
 P. Bonfante (1864-1932)
 G. Vitelli (1849-1935)
 P. Orsi (1859-1935)

GERMAN

Rodolphus Agricola (Huysmann, 1443-85)
 Johann Reuchlin (1455-1522)
 J. Gruter (1560-1627)
 F. A. Wolf (1759-1824)
 A. Boeckh (1785-1867)
 G. Hermann (1772-1848)
 K. Lachmann (1793-1851)
 I. Bekker (1785-1871)
 W. Dindorf (1802-83)
 T. Mommsen (1817-1903)
 F. Buecheler (1837-1908)
 U. von Wilamowitz-Moellendorff (1848-1931)

FRANCE AND SWITZERLAND

Robert Estienne (Stephanus, 1503-1559)
 Joseph Justus Scaliger (1484-1588)
 Henri Estienne (Stephanus, 1531-1598)

Joest Lips (Lipsius, 1547-1606)
 I. Casaubon (1559-1614)
 Claude de Saumaise (Salmasius, 1588-1653)
 J. L. Burnouf (1775-1844)
 I. C. Orelli (1787-1849)
 B. E. C. Miller (1812-86)
 V. Henry (1850-1907)
 H. Hitzig (1843-1918)

GREAT BRITAIN

R. Bentley (1662-1742)
 R. Porson (1750-1808)
 G. Grote (1794-1871)
 R. Shilleto (1809-76)
 F. A. Paley (1816-88)
 H. A. J. Munro (1819-95)
 Sir R. C. Jebb (1841-1905)
 J. E. B. Mayor (1825-1910)
 Sir J. E. Sandys (1844-1922)
 J. Burnet (1863-1928)
 L. R. Farnell (1856-1934)
 A. E. Housman (1859-1936)

THE NETHERLANDS AND SCANDINAVIA

Desiderius Erasmus (1466-1536)
 G. J. Voss (Vossius, 1577-1649)
 D. Heinsius (1581-1655)
 J. F. Gronovius (1611-71)
 N. Heinsius (1620-81)
 T. Hemsterhuis (1685-1766)
 D. Wyttenbach (1746-1820)
 J. Madvig (1804-86)
 C. G. Cobet (1813-89)
 E. Löfstedt (1831-89)
 S. Sjögren (1870-1934)