

Everyman's
CLASSICAL
DICTIONARY

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by
JOHN WARRINGTON

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Everyman's
CLASSICAL DICTIONARY

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PREFACE

THE PRESENT work takes the place hitherto occupied in Everyman's Reference Library by *Smith's Smaller Classical Dictionary*. This latter volume had done good service for half a century, but had become outdated in scope, style and scholarship; two slight revisions made by me in 1952 and 1956 were no more than 'holding operations' against such time as some more thoroughgoing improvement could be undertaken.

Having agreed to prepare a completely new *Classical Dictionary* within strictly defined spatial limits, I had first to decide what years and what countries should be denoted by the term 'classical'. The needs of students, whom I have had particularly in mind, as well as of those many general readers who will use the book mainly for the understanding of 'classical' references in English literature, suggested that the period should begin with the commonly accepted date of Homer (late 8th century B.C.) and end with the death of Constantine (A.D. 337). The same considerations led me to confine myself to pagan Greece and Rome. Early Christian affairs are consequently outside the scope of this work, excepting occasional mention; while articles on persons, places, institutions and events of other civilizations—Egyptian, Persian and so forth—are supplied only when their subject-matter has a direct and contemporary bearing upon Greek and Roman history, literature, etc.

As to the nature of separate articles there could be little doubt. Experience has shown that patrons of Everyman's Reference Library much prefer short, highly compressed articles, plentifully cross-referenced, to more extensive and copious tracts, which contain a wealth of information but from which points of detail are not easily extracted. The method followed here is calculated to give maximum help to the reader without unnecessary repetition. The most famous legends, however—e.g. the Atreids, Thebes, Jason and Medea—are best told as continuous narrations, with cross-references from the names of their individual characters.

Hundreds of articles are supplied on persons and subjects ignored by the old volume. Special attention has been given to geographical and topographical items, for the benefit of readers

who may take the book on their travels; and a list is included of more than one hundred modern place-names with their ancient equivalents as found in these pages. In this connection, also, Professor Oliver Thompson's new *Everyman's Classical Atlas* will be found invaluable, with its learned Introduction on ancient geography and notes on the principal battlefields of antiquity.

For the benefit of readers who may wish to discover at a glance what information the Dictionary offers on particular aspects of classical antiquity, the preliminary pages include a list of articles classified according to the main subjects into which the contents are divisible. They contain also an up-to-date classified bibliography of general works, but many of the articles themselves conclude with their own more specialized bibliographies.

A final problem concerned the spelling of Greek names. Here it seemed wisest to follow the dictates of common sense and steer a middle course by giving first the spelling in which my readers are most likely to find such names elsewhere, but to indicate in brackets (wholly or in part) the actual Greek spelling, transliterated according to the recommendations of the International Organization for Standardization (1959). Thus I print Aeschylus (Aiskhulos); Leucothea (Leuko-); Erebus (-os). Where a name can be transliterated as it stands, e.g. Xenophanēs, nothing more is required.

JOHN WARRINGTON.

1961.

MODERN PLACE-NAMES WITH ANCIENT EQUIVALENTS

ADARNO, Adranon	CANTERBURY, Durovernum
AIX-EN-PROVENCE, Aquae Sextiae	CAPRI, Capreae
ALBI, Alba Pompeia	CARSOLI, Carseoli
ALEPPO, Beroea	CARTAGENE, Carthage Nova
ALTINO, Altinum	CASTEL GANDOLFO, Alba Longa
AMMAN, Philadelphia	CASTELLAMARE, Stabiae
ANAGNI, Anagnia	CERVETRI, Caere
ANIENE, Anio	CHARTRES, Autricum
ANKARA, Ancyra	CHESTER, Deva
ANTAKYA, Antioch	CHIUSI, Clusium
AOSTA, Augusta Praetoria Salasorum	CIRENCESTER, Corinium
AQUINO, Aquinum	CIVITAVECCHIA, Centum Cellae
AREZZO, Arretium	COLCHESTER, Camulodunum
ARLES, Arelate	COLOGNE, Colonia Agrippina
ARPINO, Arpinum	COMO, COMUM
ASCOLI, Asculum	CONSTANTINE, Cirta
ASHMOUNEIN, Hermopolis	CONSTANZA, Tomis
ASSISI, Asisium	CORDOVA, Corduba
AVELLA VECCHIA, Abella	CORFU, Corcyra
BAALBEK, Heliopolis	DENDERA, Tentyra
BAIA, Baiae	DORCHESTER, Durnovaria
BATH, Aquae Sulis	ERBIL, Arbela
BEHRAM, Aspendus	FAENZA, Faventia
BEIRUT, Berytus	FANO, Fanum Fortunae
BENEVENTO, Beneventum	FERMO, Firmum Picenum
BEVAGNA, Mevania	FONDI, Fundi
BOLOGNA, Bononia	FORMIA, Formiae
BRINDISI, Brundisium	FRASCATI, Tusculum
BUDRUM, Halicarnassus	
CAERLEON, Isca	GENEVA, Genava
CAGLIARI, Carales	GENOA, Genua
CAIAZZO, Caiatia	GUBBIO, Iguvium
CALAHORRA, Calagurris	
CALVI, Cales	IESI, Aesis
CANOSA, Canusium	INEBOLI, Abounoteichos

ISCHIA, Aenaria
ISERNIA, Aesernia
IOLE EGADI, Aegates Insulae
ISTANBUL, Constantinople
IVREA, Eporedia

LAMTA, Leptis Parva
LEBDA, Leptis Magna
LEPANTO, Naupactus
LERIDA, Ilerda
LINCOLN, Lindum
LIPARI Is., Aeoline Insulae
LONDON, Londinium
LUCCA, Luca
LYONS, Lugdunum

MAINZ, Moguntiacum
MARSEILLES, Massalia
MATAPAN, Taenarum
MELUN, Meclosedum
MESSINA, Messana
MILAN, Mediolanum
MONACO, Monoeci Portus
MONT-AUXOIS, Alesia
MONTE CAVO, Albanus Mons

NARBONNE, Narbo
NARNI, Narnia
NÎMES, Nemausus

ORANGE, Arausio
OŚIMO, Auximum

PADUA, Patavium
PALERMO, Panormus
PARIS, Lutetia
PERUGIA, Perusia
PESTRO, Paestum
PEVENSEY, Anderida
PIACENZA, Placentia
PISA, PISAE, 2
PORTO D'ANZIO, Antium
POZZUOLI, Puteoli
PRATICA, Lavinium
PUY D'ISSOLU, Uxellodunum

REGGIO DI CALABRIA, Regium
RICHBOROUGH, Rutupiae
RIETI, Reate
RIMINI, Ariminum
ROSETTA, Bolbitine
ROUEN, Rotomagus

SAGUNTO, Saguntum
SALONIKA, Thessalonica
SANTA MAURA, Leucadia
SANTIPONCE, Italica, 1
SEGNI, Signia
SESSA, Suessa Aurunca
SEVILLE, Hispalis
SHAHR, Comana, 1
SILCHESTER, Calleva Atrebatum
SOISSONS, Noviodunum
SORRENTO, Surrentum
SUBIACO, Sublaqueum
SULMONA, Sulmo
SUR, TYRE
SUSA (AFRICA), Hadrumetum
SUSA (ITALY), Segusio
SUTRI, Sutrium

TAORMINA, Tauromenium
TARANTO, Tarentum
TARRAGONA, Tarraco
TERNI, Interamna, 1
TERSEUS, Tarsus
TIVOLI, Tibur
TRABZON, Trapezus
TREPANI, Drepanum

URFA, Edessa

VIENNA, Vindobona
VOLTERRA, Volaterrae

WROXETER, Viroconium

YORK, Eburacum

ZANTE, Zacynthus
ZARAGOSA, Caesaraugusta

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 metempsychosis: Pythagoras, Alcmaeon of Croton, 2, Archytas.

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

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, 2.

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 (see the article ERISTICS): Euclid of Megara, Menedemus.
- (b) *The Cyrenaics* taught that sensual pleasure is the end of life, they were forerunners of Epicureanism: Aristippus, Hegesias, 2, Anniceris.
- (c) *The Cynics* rejected all conventions, possessions and social relationships: Antisthenes, Diogenes, 2, Crates, 2.

THE ACADEMY held as its fundamental doctrine the Theory of Ideas. Particular attention was given to biology and mathematics: Plato, Speusippus, Xenocrates, Crantor, 2 (see the article ACADEMY).

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

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

xiv CHIEF PHILOSOPHICAL SCHOOLS OF ANTIQUITY

THE STOICS maintained that virtue must be practised for its own sake, that it raises its adherents above all passions: Zeno of Citium, Panaetius, Poseidonios, 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, 2, Polystratus.

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

TABLE I

THE JULIAN HOUSE

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

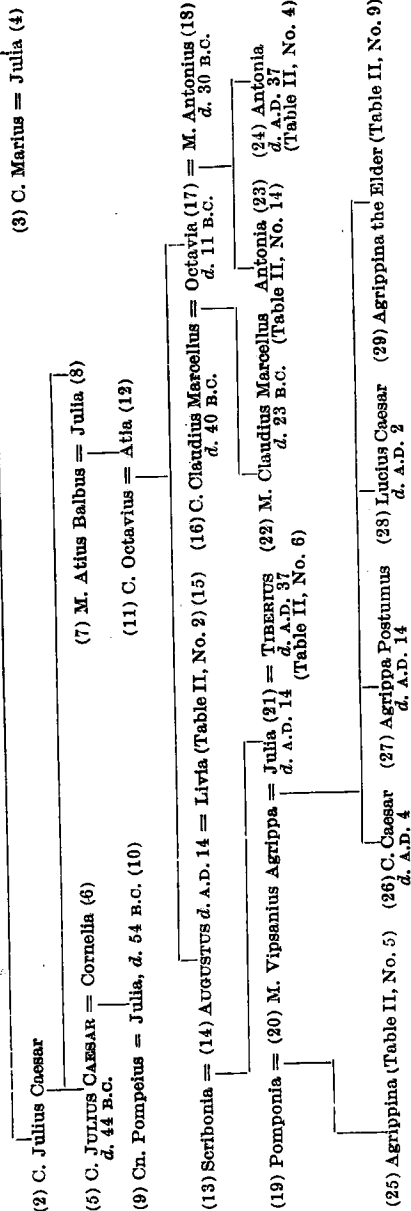
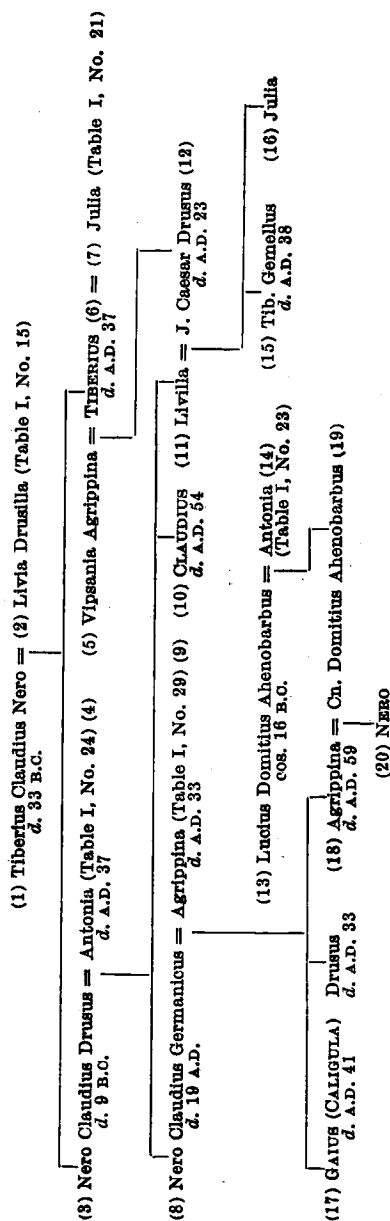


TABLE II.

THE CLAUDIAN HOUSE



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SYSTEMATIC LIST OF ENTRIES

GEOGRAPHY AND TOPOGRAPHY

ABAE	AGRIGENTUM	ANTONINE WALL
ABDERA	AGYRIUM	AONIA
ABELLA	ALALIA	APAMEA
ABILENE	ALBA FUCENS	APPENNINUS MONS
ABONOUTEIKHOS	ALBA LONGA	APHIDNAE
ABYDOS	ALBA POMPEIA	APOLLONIA
ACARNANIA	ALBANIA	APPIA, VIA
ACHAEA	ALBANUS, LACUS	APULIA
ACHARNAE	ALBANUS MONS	AQUAE CUTILIAE
ACHELOÛS	ALBION	AQUAE SEXTIAE
ACHERON	ALBIS	AQUAE SULIS
ACHERUSIA PALUS	ALESIA	AQUILEIA
ACROCERAUNIA	ALETRIUM	AQUINCUM
ACROPOLIS	ALEXANDRIA	AQUINUM
ACTE	ALGIDUS MONS	AQUITANIA
ACTIUM	ALLIA	ARABIA
ADRANON	ALLIFAE	ARAUSIO
ADULIS	ALPES	ARCADIA
AECLANUM	ALPHEUS	ARDEA
AEGAE	ALSIMUM	ARELATE
AEGALEOS	ALTHIBUROS	AREOPAGUS
AEGATES INSULAE	ALTINUM	ARGILETUM
AEGEAN SEA	AMASIA	ARGINUSAE
AEGINA	AMATHUS	ARGOLIS
AEGIRA	AMBRACIA	ARGOS
AEGIROESSA	AMERIA	ARICIA
AEGOSPOTAMI	AMISUS	ARIMINUM
AELIA CAPITOLINA	AMITERNUM	ARMENIA
AEMILIA, VIA	AMORGOS	ARMORICA
AENARIA	AMPHIPOLIS	ARPI
AEOLIAE INSULAE	AMPHISSA	ARPINUM
AEOLIS	AMPSANCTUS	ARRETIVM
AESERNIA	AMYCLAE	ARTAXATA
AESIS	ANAGNIA	ARTEMISIUM
AETHIOPIA	ANCONA	ASCALON
AETNA	ANCYRA	ASCRA
AETOLIA	ANDERIDA	ASCULUM
AEXONE	ANDROS	ASIA
AFRICA	ANIO	ASISIUM
AGANIPPE	ANTEMNAE	ASOPUS
AGEDINCUM	ANTICYRA	ASPENDUS
AGER FALERNUS	ANTIGONEA	ASSOS
AGER GALLICUS	ANTIOCH	ASTACUS
AGORA	ANTIUM	ASTURA
AGRI DECUMATES	ANTONINE ITINERARY	ATELLA

ATHENS	CALCHEDON	CHIOS
ATRIA	CALEDONIA	CILICIA
ATROPATENE	CALES	CIMINIA, VIA
ATTALIA	CALLEVA	CIMOLUS
ATTICA	CALLIRRHOE	CIRCEII
AUGUSTA	CALYDON	CIRTA
AULIS	CAMARINA	CITHAERON
AURELIA, VIA	CAMPANIA	CITIUM
AUSONIA	CAMPI RAUDII	CLAUDIA NOVA, VIA
AUTRICUM	CAMPUS MARTIUS	CLAZOMENAE
AUXIMUM	CAMULODUNUM	CLEITOR
AVERNUS	CANNAE	CLITUMNUS
BACTRIA	CANOPUS	CLUSIUM
BAETICA	CANTABRIA	CNIDUS
BAIAE	CANUSIUM	COCYTUS
BALAGRAE	CAPENA	COELE-SYRIA
BALEARES	CAPERNAUM	COLCHIS
BARCA	CAPITOLIUM	COLLATIA
BASSAE	CAPPADOCIA	COLLYTUS
BAULI	CAPREAE	COLONIA AGRIPPINA
BENACUS, LACUS	CAPUA	COLONUS
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BERENICE	CARIA	COLOSSAE
BEROEA	CARNUNTUM	COMANA
BERYTUS	CARRHAE	COMMAGENE
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BOLBITINE	CASINUM	CONSTANTINOPLE
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BOSPORUS	CASTALIA	CORCYRA
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BOVILLAE	CASTULO	CONFINIUM
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BRUNDISIUM	CAUCASUS	CORINTH
BRUTII	CAUDIUM	CORINTHIACUS ISTHMUS
BUCEPHALA	CAULONIA	CORNUS
BULLA REGIA	CELAENAE	CORONEIA
BYZANTIUM	CELTIBERIA	CORSICA
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CAERE	CENTURIPAE	COS
CAESARAUGUSTA	CEOS	COSA
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	CHERSONESUS	CROTON

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CYNOSSEMA	FALERII	HISPALIS
CYPRUS	FALERNUS AGER	HISPANIA
CYRENAICA	FANUM FORTUNAE	HYBLA
CYRENE	FAVENTIA	HYCCARA
CYTHERA	FERENTUM	HYDASPES
CYZICUS	FESCENNIA	HYMETTUS
DACIA	FIDENAE	IAPYDIA
DALMATIA	FIRMUM PICENUM	IBERIA
DAMASCUS	FLAMINIA, VIA	ICONIUM
DANUBIUS	FLORENTIA	IDA
DAPHNAI	FORMIAE	IDUMAEA
DAPHNE	FORUM	IGUVIUM
DATUM	FOSSE WAY	ILERDA
DEAD SEA	FRETUM GADITANUM	ILIPA
DECAPOLIS	FUCINUS, LACUS	ILLYRIA
DECELEA	FUNDI	ILLYRICUM
DELIUM	GABII	ILLYRICUS LIMES
DELOS	GADARA	ILVA
DELPHI	GAETULIA	IMBROS
DEVA	GALATIA	INDIA
DIOMEDEAE INSULAE	GALLAECIA	INTERAMMA
DODONA	GALLIA	INTERNUM MARE
DORIAN HEXAPOLIS	GARGETTUS	IOLCUS
DORIS	GAUGAMELA	IONIA
DREPANUM	GAURUS, MONS	IONIAN SEA
DURNOVARIA	GAZA	IPSUS
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DYRRACHIUM	GEMONIAE	ISAURIA
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ECBATANA	GERASA	BLESSED
ECNOMUS	GERGOVIA	ISMARUS
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