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***The Herodotos Project (OSU-UGent):  
Studies in Ancient Ethnography***

*Barbarians in Strabo's 'Geography' (Abii-Ionians)*

*With a case-study: the Cappadocians*

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Greek and Latin.

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Julie Boeten

## ***NEDERLANDSE SAMENVATTING***

Deze scriptie is geschreven in het kader van het Herodotos Project, een onderneming van de Ohio State University in samenwerking met UGent. De doelstelling van het project is het aanleggen van een databank met alle volkeren die gekend waren in de oudheid. Anke De Naegel en ikzelf hebben de *Geographia* van Strabo voor onze rekening genomen, waarvan het resultaat zich in de appendix bij deze scriptie bevindt. Voorts gaat deze thesis over een etnografische case-study: de Cappadociërs.

De Cappadociërs waren en zijn een fundamenteel hybride volk, in die zin dat ze reeds vanaf hun prille geschiedenis bestonden uit een mengeling van verschillende volksstammen (de Hattiërs en de Indo-Europeanen). Het is daarom onmogelijk te zeggen wie 'de' Cappadociërs waren. In deze scriptie hebben we echter een poging gedaan dit moeilijk vatbare volk te beschrijven, en dat volgens de belangrijkste aspecten die de identiteit van een volk bepalen: hun land, hun gemeenschappelijke naam, hun geschiedenis en hun taal. Tenslotte hebben we ook onderzocht welk beeld er bestond over de Cappadociërs in de antieke literatuur.

Een belangrijke vraag die we onderzocht hebben is waarom de Cappadociërs 'Witte Syriërs' genoemd werden door Strabo en latere auteurs. Dit komt grotendeels omdat hun genetisch materiaal bestond uit een genotype dat neigde tot een lichtere huid, in tegenstelling tot de inwoners van de streken meer ten oosten of ten zuiden die een donkerdere huidskleur hadden. Daarnaast was het Cappadocische klimaat ook kouder dan dat in Mesopotamië, waardoor de natuurlijke selectie op een gepigmenteerde huid uitbleef.

Het beeld van de Cappadociërs hangt nauw samen met het Cappadocische land en klimaat: in de oudheid werden ze gezien als ongecivileerde boeren, die zo hard moesten zijn als steen om te kunnen overleven in de bergachtige, koude streek. Daarnaast hadden ze ook de reputatie geldbelust te zijn, en geneigd tot decadentie. In de vierde eeuw veranderde dit beeld, grotendeels onder invloed van de Cappadocische Kerkvaders, en werd het positiever. Vandaag de dag heeft de naam Κάππαδοξ een nostalgische bijklank gekregen en wordt er een Cappadocische identiteit geconstrueerd door de nakomelingen van de oude Cappadociërs.

### ***NOTE TO THE REFERENCES***

There are many references to ancient texts in this thesis. In the bibliography you will find all of the editions of these texts under a separate header: 'Editions of primary sources'. With each first mention of a primary source, the edition will be mentioned next to it. But from the second mention of this same primary source onwards, it will not be mentioned anymore.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>I. General Introduction</b> .....	1
<b>II. An ethnographic case study: the Cappadocians</b> .....	4
II.1. Introduction .....	5
II.2. Geography and Landscape .....	8
II.2.1. Boundaries: the isolation of Cappadocia? .....	9
II.2.2. Rivers and Mountains .....	10
II.2.3. Climate .....	11
II.3. Nomenclature .....	13
II.3.1. Katpatuka .....	13
II.3.2. Syrians, Assyrians and White Syrians .....	13
II.3.3. A multitude of names .....	16
II.4. History and Ethnography .....	19
II.4.1. Before Assyria .....	19
a) Sumerians .....	19
b) Akkadians .....	20
c) Indo-Europeans .....	20
d) The dawn of the Assyrian colonies .....	24
II.4.2. The Assyrian <i>kārū</i> .....	26
a) Colonisation? .....	28
b) The Cappadocian tablets .....	29
c) The end of the Assyrian period and the rise of the dynasty of Kuššara .....	30
II.4.3. The Hittite Kingdom .....	34
a) The foundations of the Hittite kingdom .....	35
b) Territories and rivals .....	36
c) Ethnicity in the Hittite kingdom .....	37
d) The fall of the Hittite kingdom .....	38
e) The aftermath: Neo-Hittites and Neo-Assyrians .....	41
II.4.4. The country 'in between' .....	45
a) The Muški, the Phrygians and the Moschi .....	45
b) The Cimmerians .....	49
c) The Medes .....	51
II.4.5. The Persian Achaemenid Empire .....	54
a) Foundations of the Persian Achaemenid Empire .....	54
b) The satrapy of Katpatuka .....	56
c) Ethnicity in the Persian Empire .....	57
d) Alexander the Great and the end of the Achaemenid dynasty .....	59
II.4.6. The Hellenistic Kingdoms .....	60
a) The Cappadocian Hellenistic culture .....	61
b) Strabo of Pontus .....	64
c) Archelaus Philopatris and the dawn of the Roman period .....	65
II.4.7. White Syrians? .....	70
II.4.8. The Roman Empire .....	73
a) A rich province in the east .....	73
b) The Cappadocian frontier .....	75
c) Roman influence? .....	76
d) The Byzantine Empire .....	77
II.4.9. From Manzikert to today: Turks and the Cappadocian diaspora .....	79
<b>II.5. Language</b> .....	82
II.5.1. Hattic and the Anatolian Languages .....	82
a) Hattic .....	82
b) The Anatolian languages .....	83
II.5.2. Persian times .....	84
II.5.3. Hellenization .....	85
II.5.4. Turkish and the Cappadocian dialect .....	90
<b>II.6. Image-making</b> .....	93
II.6.1. The three most terrible <i>kappas</i> .....	93
a) Barbarians and oriental trash .....	94

b) Avaricious and decadent pimps .....	95
c) Strong but stupid .....	96
II.6.2. The land of cattle and honey .....	98
II.6.3. Restored honour .....	100
II.6.4. Famous Cappadocians .....	101
II.7. Conclusion .....	103
<b>III. Appendix: Strabo's index</b> .....	105
<b>IV. Bibliography</b> .....	338
<b>V. Attachements</b> .....	356

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## I. General introduction

Ethnography is very much a topic nowadays. We live in a multicultural, global society, where ethnicity has become very important for one's identity. But even in ancient times there already were authors who were interested in the peoples of their world. The question asked by ethnography is of course a very vital one: 'what does it mean to be a human'? (Gay y Blasco, Wardle 2007: 1). We must therefore not be very surprised when we see the vast production of ancient geographies, histories and ethnographies. However, all writers of whatever kind of ethnography use their own society as a starting point for understanding and representing the 'other' (Gay y Blasco, Wardle 2007: 17), and the ancient Greek and Roman authors were no different, as the existence of the term 'barbarians' indicates.

Albeit writers like Herodotus, Strabo, Pausanias, Polybius and Cassius Dio lived in a society that had a polyvalent attitude towards 'barbarians', they still give us a lot of information about their manners and customs. It even seems like some of these 'savages' earned their grudging respect. The opposition of Greeks versus barbarians has fascinated many scholars, although the opinions about its exact meaning vary. Most of the time, the antithesis is seen as a way to contrast West and East, whereby the West stood for democracy, science and other good things, while the East stood for despotism, theocracy and effeminate men. However, in Roman times, all kinds of 'barbarians' were discovered in the north, west and south, so this opposition was no longer valid. For a long time the predominant opinion was that the barbarians were the 'other' who formed a mirror which reflected the Greeks (and later the Romans) themselves. For in seeing the manners of the barbarians, they could establish their own identity in opposition to these peoples (Hartog 1988). Recently, a new view has risen, taking into account the many interactions and exchanges between the ancients and their neighbours who were seen as 'barbarians' (Vlassopoulos 2013: 2-3).

Vlassopoulos, who tries to bring these two views together - the one who stresses the polarity and conflict between the Greeks and the barbarians, as well as the one who accentuates the interaction and exchange - emphasizes the importance to remark that the word 'barbarian' originated from the Greek word 'βαρβαρόφωνος'. Though it is not altogether clear what exactly is meant by this, it is obvious that it has to do with the language of the people, whether it meant that they spoke a non-Greek language or that they just spoke Greek badly. However, even if the first were the case, it still

can't be seen as evidence for the existence of a view of a Greek-speaking people versus the not Greek-speaking peoples. There were so many Greek dialects that it is not easy to determine where exactly the Greek language stopped and where a new one began. In the end, it was their shared literature (for each genre had its own dialect) and their shared mythology that made them one unity, and not so much their language (Vlassopoulos 2013: 4 & 37).

The concept 'barbarian' seems to have evolved through the ages. In the Archaic Period there was no distinct opposition between them and the Greeks. It is only in the Classical Period that the opposition began to show. Some present the Persian Wars as a cause, others only as a catalyst for a movement that had already begun. Whatever the cause may have been, in this period the opposition was prominent and sometimes even bordered on racism. After Alexander's campaigns had changed the Mediterranean countries, the Greek identity became a synonym of the Greek culture; it was possible to become a Greek if one was willing to adopt their customs, language and institutions (Vlassopoulos, 2013). With the coming of the Roman times and the subsequent conquering of all kinds of barbarian countries, the meaning of the concept 'barbarian' shifted, from a rather language-centred meaning to a more general cultural meaning. This is the meaning that comes closest to our word 'barbarian'.

Even without being able to pinpoint exactly what the opposition between Greeks and barbarians encompassed, it is clear that the Greeks were fascinated by these peoples. As already mentioned, this shows in the large amount of geographies and histories concerning peoples that were written in this time, some of which survived the ages, while others didn't.

Modern people are all the more fascinated by these 'barbaric' peoples, since these can often tell them where they came from and thus establish part of their identity. We only need to look at the great interest of some American citizens in their roots and their ancestors, or the pride of the Belgians when they read Caesar's '*horum omnium Belgae fortissimi sunt*' to understand this. Since the interest in ethnic identity has grown so much, the Herodotos Project is an endeavour that wants to anticipate this demand and establish a database about the ancient peoples of the Mediterranean. As of today, there is no single source yet that brings all this information together. All ethnography is shaped by an inevitable gap between the text and reality (Gay y Blasco, Wardle, 2007) and the long history that separates us from antiquity widens this gap even more. The Herodotos Project therefore tries to bridge this gap and bring the network between the different ethnic groups in the ancient world back to life.

The audience that is targeted with this endeavour is thus a very wide one: classicists, archaeologists, historians, linguistics, anthropologists, etc. The project is named after Herodotus, since he is often called the 'father of history' (Myres, 1966), by which the history of *peoples* is designated. The project is based at the Ohio State University and works in association with the University of Ghent. Both universities want to focus on the peoples themselves, with particular interest in their language, mores, ties to other groups, religion, geographical location etc. In order not to get too preoccupied with merely the ancient texts or the archaeological remains, this project seeks to work in an interdisciplinary dialogue.

This paper focusses on Strabo's contribution to this database. In his *Geography* (Γεωγραφικά) he describes the countries that lie around the Mediterranean Sea and were known in his time. Despite the title '*Geography*', he only portrays places that were inhabited by *people* and he displays a distinct interest in the ethnic groups that lived there. The prime reason and starting point for describing a certain region was the civilisation that was situated there (Clarke, 2001: 210-228). Strabo of Amaseia was born in Pontus, around 64-63 B.C. in a family of nobles. He was wealthy enough to travel a lot and visit many of the peoples he describes in his work. Even though he was perhaps not the most critical ethnographer to our modern standards, he still gives us a lot of concrete and usable information. Next to the *Geography*, he also wrote a historiographical work, the *Ἱστορικὰ Ὑπομνήματα*, but sadly nothing of this work remains to this day. He himself was never actively involved in politics, but his family had ties with the royal court of Mithridates VI of Pontus. He stayed in Rome for a period of his life, and eventually he died in A.D. 24. His life thus encompasses a turbulent and dynamic part of history (for Strabo's biography see: Dueck, 2000).

Next to the appendix to this paper, where we each have collected all the data about the peoples in the *Geography*<sup>1</sup>, this paper will contain a case-study on one of the peoples in Strabo's *Geography* (the Britons by Anke De Naegel and the Cappadocians by Julie Boeten). Not only will we research all records of these populations in ancient literature (using the *Thesaurus Linguae Graecae*), but we will also look into epigraphic, papyrological and archaeological remains in order to create a complete image of this particular people.

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<sup>1</sup> Julie Boeten: Abii-Ionians; Anke De Naegel: Isseans-Zygi.

one's identity, the image of the ancient Cappadocians has gotten a rather nostalgic hue. This is the consequence of the modern way of thinking (since the rise of nationalism), but also of the Cappadocian diaspora. The Cappadocian identity has become one of the many identities and layers of identities for the descendants of the old Cappadocians. A reflexion of this is the saying written on the lighter that the visitors of Gavústima receive as a souvenir:

‘είμαι περήφανος που είμαι Έλληνας Ορθόδοξος Μιστιώτης Καππαδόκης Μικρασιάτης.’

(Janse, 2008: 129)

‘I am proud that I am Greek, orthodox, Mistiotis, Cappadocian and from Asia Minor.’

(translation: Janse, 2008, translated in English by the author)

In a certain way, modern day Cappadocians feel much more like ‘Cappadocians’ than their ancestors did.

### ***III. Appendix:***

## ***Strabo's index,***

## ***peoples of the Mediterranean***

## A.

### 1. Abii

There is some discussion as to whether the Abii should be seen as a mythical people or not. The etymology of their name (cf. *infra*) leads us to believe they are indeed an invention. Strabo, however, treats them like an actual *ethnos*.

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἄβιοι. The Latin version is thus 'Abii', which is also the standard English name. Its etymology leads us back to ἄ-βίος, which means something like 'resourceless men' (literally 'without a living, without a life'). Strabo explains this by suggesting they live apart from their women and this is, of course, only half a life: hence ἄ-βίος.

#### Geographical notes

They are always mentioned alongside the Scythians and Sarmatians (sometimes they are even equalized as all being the same), and must therefore be situated somewhere north of the Black Sea.

#### Conditions of life

They are nomads who dwell in wagons and feed only on mare's milk. They excel in justice, even though (or maybe because) they live furthest away from all the rest of mankind.

#### Other authors about the Abii

Homer mentions the Abii in his *Iliad*<sup>175</sup>: 'γαλακτοφάγων Ἀβίων τε δικαιοτάτων ἀνθρώπων'. This verse is cited by Strabo several times and seems to have been the prove (at least for him) that they really did exist. He also reasons that Homer didn't know the Scythians yet and simply gives them this name instead.

#### Citations in Strabo

VII.3.2; VII.3.3; VII.3.6; VII.3.7; VII.3.9; XII.3.26

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<sup>175</sup> Homer, *Iliad*, XIII.6.

## 2. Acarnanians

The Acarnanians were a Greek people. The Curetes were sometimes thought to have been a separate branch of this people.

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἀκαρνανεῖς. The Latin version is 'Acarnanes', but the standard English name is 'Acarnanians'.

#### Geographical notes

They lived in Acarnania, a region in the western parts of Greece. The Achelous River is one of its boundaries. Their neighbours to the east were the Aetolians, with whom they were constantly at war, quarrelling about the region Paracheloitis.

#### History

It is said the Taphii and Teleboae were the first people to inhabit this country. Their chief was supposedly Cephalus, who was appointed as a sovereign of the islands about Taphus and Acarnania by Amphitryon. According to Homer, a certain Lacedaemon, who was a follower of Icarius (the father of Penelope, wife of Odysseus) settled a colony there. Other versions say that Icarius, when he was banished from his home country, settled there himself.

They were once a strong people who firmly held their ground against the Macedonians and the Romans, but in Strabo's time they have been reduced to impotence because of their continual wars. They were clever enough, however, when the Romans conquered Greece, to trick them into giving them autonomy, by claiming that their people didn't have any part in the expedition against the ancestors of the Romans.

#### Citations in Strabo

VIII.1.1; IX.4.11; X.2.19; X.2.23 – X.2.25; X.3.1

## 3. Achaeans

The Achaeans were an Aeolic and thus Greek tribe.

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἀχαιοί and the Latin version is 'Achai'. The standard English nomenclature is 'Achaean'. A disambiguation is needed for this term. Homer used it to denominate all the Greek peoples as a collective, but the term wasn't used in that sense anymore in Strabo's time. It now denominated a branch of the Greeks who lived in the Peloponnesus. They got their name from their mythological founder Achaus.

### Geographical notes

They gave their name to the region Achaea, in the northern Peloponnesus. This is where they lived during historical times, but they supposedly migrated from Laconia in the southern Peloponnesus.

### Migrations and history

In a distant prehistory, the Achaeans used to live in Phthiotis, an area in Thessaly. They are thus sometimes called 'Phthiotae'. But then they moved along with Pelops into the Peloponnesus and conquered Laconia. They inhabited Lacedaemon (Sparta) for a long time. This is the reason why the city Argos is sometimes called 'Achaean Argos'. But when the Dorians invaded the Peloponnesus they were driven out of Laconia and moved to Peloponnesian Ionia (which in Strabo's time was called 'Achaea'). Legend says, however, they were persuaded by a friend of Orestes (called Tisamenus) to leave the country and move to Achaea. Whatever the truth is, in the process of conquering Achaea, they drove the Ionians who lived there out and back to Attica.

They were a very powerful race, who founded a lot of cities in Asia Minor and Pontus, of which only Tarentum is left in Strabo's time. The others used to be very famous, however. They also held the temple of Olympia for a certain period. Eventually they established the so-called Achaean League to withstand the Macedonian rule in Greece. But the League scattered and they finally fell under Roman rule.

### Constitution

The Achaeans were extremely powerful, even to the point of surpassing the Spartans. At first they lived under kings, but later they established a democracy. They were so famous for their constitutions that the Italiotes even borrowed their constitution from them.

### Citations in Strabo

I.2.28; I.3.21; II.5.31; VI.1.11; VI.1.15; VIII.1.2; VIII.2.2; VIII.3.33; VIII.5.4; VIII.5.5; VIII.6.18; VIII.7.1 – VIII.7.4; IX.2.42; IX.5.5; IX.5.9; XII.8.7; XIII.1.31; XIII.1.36; XIII.3.5; XIV.6.3

## **4. Achaemenidae**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this tribe is Ἀχαμενίδαι. The Latin version and the English name is 'Achaemenidae'.

### Geographical notes

This tribe lived in Persis, an area that approximately encompassed present Iran.

### Citations in Strabo

XV.3.1

## **5. Aconites**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἀκόνιτες. The Latin version and standard English name is 'Aconites'.

### Geographical notes

They lived in the mountains on the island Sardinia. They were cave-dwellers.

### Citations in Strabo

V.2.7

## **6. Acragantini**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἀκραγαντῖνοι. The Latin and standard English version is 'Acragantini'. An alternative name is 'Agrigentini'.

### Geographical notes

Their emporium and main trade market lied approximately 20 miles from Heracleium, on the isle of Crete.

### Citations in Strabo

VI.2.1

## **7. Acridophagi**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἀκριδοφάγοι. The etymology is most clear in this version: it literally means 'locust-eaters'. The Latin and standard English name is 'Acridophagi'.

### Geographical notes

They live in a region in Ethiopia which is not further specified.

### Physical information

They have a blacker skin and are shorter than the peoples that live around them. They also have the shortest life-span, since they only rarely reach the age of forty. According to Strabo, this is because they are infested by parasites.

### Conditions of life

They live on locusts, which are driven into their region by a strong wind every spring-time. They cast smoking timbers into the ravines where the locusts are hidden and literally smoke them out. Sometimes they also pound the insects with salt and bake cakes out of them.

### Citations in Strabo

XVI.4.12

## **8. Adiabeni**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἀδιαβηνοί. The Latin and standard English name is 'Adiabeni'. An alternative name is 'Saccopedes'.

### Geographical notes

They lived in Adiabene, a small part of the Assyrian empire.

### Citations in Strabo

XVI.1.9

## **9. Aedui**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name Strabo uses for this people is Αἰδίου, which is clearly the Greek transliteration of the Latin name 'Aedui'. Sometimes they are also called 'Haedui'.

### Geographical notes

They were a Celtic tribe who lived in the area that is today called Burgundy (France). The river Arar (today the Saone) divided them from the Sequani. The Helvetii were their southern neighbours. The city of Cabyllinum and the fortress Bibracte belonged to them.

### Roman rule

They were the first to enter into friendship with the Romans and are therefore even said to be related to them. It is this alliance with the Romans which spurred their enmity with the Sequani, who were great opponents of the Roman rule. They quarrelled over the river Arar and the tolls that had to be paid to pass it. In Strabo's time, however, all of them were under Roman control.

### Citations in Strabo

IV.1.11; IV.3.2; IV.3.4

## **10. Aegestani**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Αἰγεσταίου. The Latin and standard English variant is 'Aegestani'.

### Geographical notes

They lived in Sicily. Strabo calls them respectable, but they are by no means densely populated.

### Citations in Strabo

VI.2.1; VI.2.5

## **11.Aegialians**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Αἰγιαλεῖς (from the singular Αἰγιαλεύς).

### Geographical notes

They are the Ionians who lived in the Aegialus (Peloponnesian Ionia) until the Achaeans came to drive them back into Attica. Ever since the region was called 'Achaea' instead.

### Citations in Strabo

VIII.6.10

## **12.Aeginetans**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Αἰγινήται. The Latin version is 'Aeginetae', but the standard English name is 'Aeginetans'. Sometimes they are also called Μυρμιδόνες ('ants'), because of their conditions of life (cf. *infra*).

### Geographical notes

As their name indicates, the Aeginetans are the inhabitants of the island Aegina, not far from the coast of Athens.

### Conditions of life

They earned their nickname Μυρμιδόνες because they excavated the earth like ants. And since they lived in a rocky region, they also spread soil over the rocks, so as to be able to till the ground. Most often they were employed as merchants, because their soil was so poor. This is where the phrase 'Aeginetan merchandise' comes from, which means 'petty wares'.

### History

The Aeginetans founded some colonies, some of them in Cydonia in Crete, others in the land of the Ombrici. They also shared in the same glory as the Athenians because of the victory at Salamis.

### Citations in Strabo

VIII.6.16; IX.1.9

## **13.Aegyptians**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Αἰγύπτιοι. The Latin version is 'Aegyptii', but the standard English nomenclature is 'Aegyptians' or 'Egyptians'.

### Geographical notes

The Aegyptians lived in Egypt, as they still do today. There was an island of Aegyptians as well, also called 'the island of the fugitives', where those Aegyptians who had revolted from Psammeticus established a community. The location of this island is, however, unknown.

### History

They had a reputation for a long and civilised history. The regions they settled in have always been well-known to the ancients and they have always led a civic and cultivated life. According to Strabo, this is because they have divided their country well and have taken good care of its fortunes. They also divided the people in three classes: priests, soldiers and farmers. Their early kings were quite content with what they had in their own country and didn't import anything. They were prejudiced against all those who sailed the sea, especially the Greeks. But that changed eventually.

They have had colonial expeditions into Ethiopia and Colchis. They weren't very successful in their dealings with the Romans, however, since they were the ones who treacherously murdered Pompey the Great.

### Genealogy

They are regarded as the ancestors of the Judaeans. Moses is thus said to have been an Aegyptian priest, who went to Judaea because he disagreed with the fact that their gods were depicted as animals. In Strabo's time, some Aegyptians still lived in Judaea.

Some say they were kinsmen with the Colchians, perhaps because legend says they founded it as a colony (cf. *supra*).

### Habits and peculiarities

Their philosophers had wide renown, along with the Babylonians. They were the ones who invented geometry and learned it to the Greeks. Strabo says this is because the Nile confounded all the boundaries of their land every time it flooded, and therefore they needed to calculate them over and over again.

The Aegyptian women were supposedly very fertile and carried lots of children. It was also their custom to rear every child that was born and to circumcise the boys and excise the girls. These were the same practices as the ones the Jews had, and this is why they are thought to have been the ancestors of the Judaeans (cf. *supra*).

They had the habit of putting their ill ones out on the streets, so that passers-by might happen to know what to do about their illness.

The Aegyptians were no warriors and were therefore rather inclined to peace.

It was their custom to knead mud with their hand, but suet for bread with their feet. Also, beer was a very common drink for them, and they brewed it in a special way.

They used asphalt to embalm the bodies of their dead.

### Physical information

They had the same skin-color as the northern Indians, which was slightly tanned, but still lighter than that of the Aethiopians and southern Indians.

### Citations in Strabo

I.3.21; I.4.2; II.3.7; II.5.14; III.3.7; XI.2.17; XII.3.27; XV.1.13; XV.1.22; XVI.2.24; XVI.2.34; XVI.2.35; XVI.2.45; XVII.1.3; XVII.1.6; XVII.1.12; XVII.1.53; XVII.2.5

## **14.Aenianians**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Αἰνιάνας. The Latin equivalent is 'Aenianes' and the English name is 'Aenianians'.

### Geographical notes

They lived at Mount Oeta, south of Phthiotis.

### History

They are said to have first lived at Dotium, near Mount Ossa in Thessaly. There, the Perrhaebians were their neighbours. But most of them were driven out by the Lapiths and they became predominant at Mount Oeta. Eventually, they were destroyed by the Aetolians and Athamanians.

### Other authors about the Aenianians

Homer calls them the 'Enienians' (Ενιήνας) and still situates them on the Dotian Plain<sup>176</sup>.

### Citations in Strabo

I.3.21; IX.4.10; IX.4.11; IX.5.20; IX.5.22

## **15.Aeolians**

The Aeolians were a branch of the Greek peoples (next to the Ionians, Dorians and Achaeans<sup>177</sup>) and gave their name to one of the Greek dialects.

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Αἰολεῖς, from the singular Αἰολεός. They got their name from their mythical ancestor Αἰολός. The English nomenclature is 'Aeolians'.

### Geographical notes

Strabo uses the name 'Aeolians' to indicate all the Greek peoples outside of the Corinthian isthmus, except for the Athenians, Megarians and Dorians. They were situated in Aetolia, but also in Asia Minor.

### History

They used to live in the Peloponnesus, but they were partly driven out, partly mixed up with the Ionians in the Aegialus and then the Dorians. They were also compelled to leave Thessaly, together with the Boeotians. Eventually, they went to live with the Aetolians and overthrew the Epeians of Elis in the process. They also destroyed the Aetolian city Olene and rehomed the city Pulene to higher ground, after which they changed its name to 'Proschium'. Some of them fought in the army of Penthilus on Euboea, and therefore there are still Aeolians on Euboea in Strabo's time. They were also the ones to drive the Curetes out of Pleuronia.

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<sup>176</sup> Homer, *Iliad*, II.748.

<sup>177</sup> Even though the Achaeans and the Aeolians are sometimes considered to be the same people.

After the capture of Troy, they held the mastery in Asia Minor. They had colonies scattered all over the Trojan country and reigned over most of its coastline: the region was called the 'Aeolis'. It reached from the Hermes to the seacoast at Cyzicus. This colonisation preceded the Ionian one by no less than four generations. It is said that Orestes was the first to try.

The Aeolians are said to have driven out the people of Smyrna and taken the city. They also had cities on the Adramyttene Gulf.

#### Habits and peculiarities

They had a certain month which they called 'Pornopion'. Strabo says that is the month when they performed sacrifices to Apollo Pornopion.

#### Citations in Strabo

I.3.21; VIII.1.2; IX.3.12; X.1.8; X.2.6; X.3.4; X.3.6; XII.4.6; XIII.1.3; XIII.1.4; XIII.1.6; XIII.1.8; XIII.1.39; XIII.1.49; XIII.1.64; XIV.1.4

### **16. Aetnaeans**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Αἰτναῖοι. The Latin equivalent is 'Aetnaei', but the standard English name is 'Aetnaeans'.

#### Geographical notes

They lived in Sicily. The Catanaeans drove them out of their original location and they went to live a little further in a district called Inessa, which was from then on named 'Aetna'.

#### Citations in Strabo

VI.2.3; VI.2.4

### **17. Aequi**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Αἴκιοι, which is the Greek transliteration of the Latin name 'Aequi' or 'Aeci'.

#### Geographical notes

They lived in Latium. Their cities were located 'beyond' the Via Latina, along with the Volsci and Hernici. Another neighbour of theirs were the Curites (Κυρῖται).

#### Citations in Strabo

V.3.2; V.3.4; V.3.10

### **18. Aethiopians**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Αἰθίοπες, literally meaning 'people with the scorched faces'. The Latin version is 'Aethiopes' and the standard English name is 'Aethiopians' or 'Ethiopians'.

#### Geographical notes

Strabo situates them south of Egypt. Their country ran in the same direction as Egypt and resembled it in position and with respect to the Nile, since it also got flooded according to the tides of the river. It was a narrow and long country. Because of the inundation of the Nile, it was fertile enough, but beyond the reach of this inundation it was desolate, parched and unfitted for habitation.

The country was split into two halves by the isthmus that is formed by the Arabian Gulf and the Red Sea. Thus Strabo always speaks of western and eastern Aethiopians. The people who lived more towards the south were not as numerous as the ones in the north, and they never assembled in one mass. The western Aethiopians were considered to be the last of the peoples that lived south of Carthage.

The metropolis of the Aethiopians was Meroe (Μερόη). The Megabari and Blemmyes were their neighbours and subjects.

#### History

The Tartessians reported that, when the Aethiopians settled in Libya<sup>178</sup>, some of them penetrated far into the west to settle there. But most of them settled along the sea shores or along the Nile.

Sesostris the Aegyptian was the first one to subdue this people.

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<sup>178</sup> Libya is what we would call North-Africa, as opposed to Asia and Europe.

Once, when a part of the Roman force in Egypt had been withdrawn, they picked up the courage to attack their northern neighbours and they plundered Thebaïs and Syene. They also managed to capture Elephantine and Philae. Before Petronius could drive them away, they managed to enslave the inhabitants and pull down some statues of Caesar. Their queen at that time was Candace. Augustus pardoned them for this attack.

#### Habits and peculiarities

Even though they bordered the Red Sea, they didn't use or navigate it at all.

In battle, they mostly used lances, bow and arrow. Their bows were four cubits long and made of wood. For protection, they wore oblong shield made of ox-hide. Their women were armed as well, most of whom had a copper ring through their lip.

They revered their kings as gods, but they mostly staid shut up at their home. Those persons who excelled in beauty, superior cattle-breeding, wealth or courage were appointed or elected as king. It was also their custom, whenever one of their kings was maimed or killed, that his closest relatives had to undergo the same thing.

They regarded their gods as immortal and the cause of everything, but they also worshipped their benefactors and royals like gods. The inhabitants of Meroe worshipped Heracles, Pan, Isis and another barbaric god. Some of the Aethiopians were considered to be atheists by the Romans, because they are said to hate the sun.

They casted their dead into the rivers, although some of them enclosed them in alabaster to keep them at home. Even others buried them around the temple, in coffins made of clay. The dead were the most sacred of all for them, and it was their custom to swear their oaths over their dead.

#### Conditions of life

The Aethiopians mostly led a nomadic and resourceless life, because their country was so barren and the climate was unseasonable. They weren't numerous either, and not warlike, even though they were brought to be so by the ancient Egyptians. They lived a hard life and went almost naked. When they did wear clothes, they wore sheep-skins, since their sheep had the same hair like that of goats and they thus had no wool. Some also wore girdles, loin-cloths or strands of woven hair. Their domestic animals were very small, just like themselves.

They lived on millet and barley, from which they also made a sort of drink. They didn't have any fruit trees, except date-palms.

#### Physical information

The Aethiopians were not as robust as the Indians, but more 'dried up' by the heat of their climate. They were as dark skinned as the southern Indians, but darker than the Aegyptians. This dark skin and woolly hair was, according to Strabo, the consequence of the scorching of the sun; not because the sun was closer to them than to any other people, but because it was more nearly in a perpendicular line with reference to them. This made the surface of their skin very dry and made their hair curly.

#### Other authors about the Aethiopians

Homer says they live at the end of the world and mentions the isthmus that splits the country in half (cf. *supra*)<sup>179</sup>. Strabo, however, says Homer has never been there and is thus very ignorant about a lot of things. Hesiod mentioned them as well<sup>180</sup>.

#### Citations in Strabo

I.1.6; I.2.24 – I.2.26; I.2.28; II.3.7; II.5.15; VII.3.6; VII.3.7; XII.3.27; XV.1.13; XV.1.24; XVI.4.4; XVI.4.17; XVI.4.27; XVII.1.2; XVII.1.5; XVII.1.53; XVII.1.54; XVII.2.1 – XVII.2.3

## **19.Aetolians**

#### Nomenclature

The Geek name for this people is Αἰτωλοί. They got this name from their mythological founder Αἰτωλός. Their English name is 'Aetolians'.

#### Geographical notes

The Aetolians must be situated in Aetolia, in western Greece. The Acarnanians were their neighbours, with whom they were in constant dispute about the country Paracheloitis.

#### History

It is said they came into the Peloponnesus with the Heracleidae (the Dorians) under Oxylus. There, they took up their abode with the Epeians, they enlarged Coele Elis and seized Pisatis and Olympia. In the fight with the Epeians over the city Elis, they decided for a single combat, since their armies were

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<sup>179</sup> Homer, *Odyssey*, I.23.

<sup>180</sup> Hesiod, *Fragmenta*, 150.

evenly matched. The Aetolian candidate Pyraechmes used the sling, which was recently invented by the Aetolians, and won the match. They were ejected, however, by the Aeolians (cf. *supra*).

They colonised Temesa in Bruttium, Italy, but were driven out by the Brettii. The city Naupactus was also appointed to them by Philip of Macedonia. They later helped the Romans, however, when they wanted to capture Macedonia.

The Aetolians were once very powerful and even destroyed the Aenianians. They stood strong against the Macedonians and the Romans for a long time. In Strabo's time, however, they were exhausted and reduced to impotence by their continual wars.

#### Genealogy

Strabo agrees with Ephorus on the kinship of the Aetolians with the Eleians.

#### Other authors about the Aetolians

Homer speaks of them under one name, classing cities and not tribes, except the Curetes. Ephorus says they have never been subject to another people, but have remained untouched, because of the ruggedness of their country and their training in warfare.

#### Citations in Strabo

VI.1.5; VIII.1.1; VIII.3.30; VIII.3.33; IX.3.12; IX.4.7; IX.4.11; IX.4.17; IX.4.18; IX.5.20; X.1.19; X.2.23; X.3.2; X.3.3

### **20.Agraeans (Aetolian)**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἀγραῖοι. The Latin equivalent is 'Agreai' and the standard English name is 'Agraeans'. They are not to be confused with the Arabian Agraeans (cf. *infra*).

#### Geographical notes

The Agraeans were an Aetolian tribe and must therefore be situated in Aetolia, more towards the south of the region.

#### Citations in Strabo

X.2.1; X.2.5

### **21.Agraeans (Arabian)**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἀγραῖοι. The Latin equivalent is 'Agreai' and the standard English name is 'Agraeans'. They are not to be confused with the Aetolian Agraeans (cf. *supra*).

#### Geographical notes

Strabo denotes their position quite vaguely, somewhere in the eastern parts of Arabia.

#### Citations in Strabo

XVI.4.2

### **22.Agri**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἄγροι. The Latin and standard English name is 'Agri'.

#### Geographical notes

The Agri were a tribe of the Maeotians and thus lived east of the Sea of Azov (Black Sea).

#### Citations in Strabo

XI.2.11

### **23.Agriadians**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἀγριάδες. The Latin equivalent is 'Agriades' and the English nomenclature 'Agriadians'.

#### Geographical notes

They lived about the city of Elis and later became a part of the city as a separate community.

### Citations in Strabo

VIII.3.2

## **24.Agrianes**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἀγριᾶνες. The Latin and standard English name is 'Agrianes'.

### Geographical notes

They lived about Mount Rhodope, not far from Parorbelia (a district in Macedonia). The Triballi were their neighbours.

### History

They were attacked by the Scordisci, until their country became depopulated and was transformed into trackless forests. In Strabo's time, the Paeonians dwell in the country instead.

### Citations in Strabo

VII.5.1; VII.5.12; VII.fr.36; VII.fr.41

## **25.Agyllaei**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἀγυλλᾶοι. The Latin and English version is 'Agyllaei'. This name was an alternative for the 'Caeretanians', because their country was formerly called Agylla. Legend says that, when the Tyrrhenians (Etruscans) waged war against them, one of them approached the city wall and asked them what the name of the city was. One of the Agyllaei who stood on the walls, instead of answering his question, mockingly saluted him 'χαῖρε'. That is why the Tyrrhenians changed the name of the country to Caerea after they conquered them; hence the 'Caeretanians'.

### Geographical notes

They lived in Latium, in the region Agylla (Caerea), about modern Cerveteri. Quite quickly, they belonged to Etruscan territory.

### Citations in Strabo

V.2.3

## **26.Albanians**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἀλβανοί. The Latin equivalent is 'Albani' and the English name is 'Albanians'. We need to make a distinction between two different peoples that can be indicated by this name. In a more "mythological" sense, it may refer to the inhabitants of the city Alba Longa. In a more ethnographic sense, it refers to a people in northern Asia Minor.

### Geographical notes

When we speak of the inhabitants of Alba Longa, we must obviously situate them in Italy.

However, Strabo locates the Asian people 'beyond Colchis' and says that Jason passed in this country when he was searching the Golden Fleece. They must be situated in between of the Caucasian Iberians and the Caspian Sea, with the Armenians as their southern neighbours.

### History

The inhabitants of Alba Longa were at first very friendly towards the Romans, because they spoke the same language and belonged to the same Latin stock. They married with the Romans quite often then. But later there erupted a war between them and the Romans destroyed their city and declared the inhabitants Roman citizens.

The Asian Albanians were conquered by the Romans as well. Every now and then, they attempted insurrections against their Roman rules, but Strabo blames a lack of Roman attention for their people for this. Generally speaking, they were an easily governed people according to him.

### Conditions of life

The Asian Albanians (who will solely be the subject of our discourse from here on) pursued a sort of shepherd life. Even though their country was fertile, they didn't cultivate it. They closely resembled the nomadic tribes of that region, but they were no savages like they were and were much less disposed to war.

### Habits and peculiarities

The Albanians were good tradesmen: simple in their dealings and not fraudulent. They didn't use coined money, but only traded their wares. As such, they also didn't really care about the exactness of weight or measure for their dealings, and they didn't know any number above one hundred. War, agriculture and government were also things they weren't familiar with. Whenever they were forced to defend themselves, however, they used javelins and bows.

They were always ruled by a king. Sometimes there was one king governing them all, sometimes there were several kings, each governing certain parts of their country.

They worshipped the Sun and the Moon, but the Moon was more important for them. The priest of the Moon was therefore a very powerful person, only the king had more power than him. Sometimes they sacrificed humans, by piercing them through the heart with a sacred javelin. The manner in which the victim fell down was then interpreted as an omen and afterwards the community trampled upon his body to purify themselves.

They paid the greatest respect to old age, and not just to their own family. Next to that, it was considered to be impious to mention the deceased or to show any other concern for them. Their money was buried with them, and so the living lived in poverty.

### Citations in Strabo

V.3.4; VI.4.2; XI.4.1 – XI.4.4; XI.4.6 – XI.4.8; XI.14.15

## **27.Albienses**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἀλβιεῖς, from the singular Ἀλβιεύς. The Latin equivalent and standard English name is 'Albienses'.

### Geographical notes

The Albienses must be situated in the northern part of the Alps, in what is today part of France. The 'plateau d'Albion' has received its name from these people.

### Citations in Strabo

IV.6.4

## **28.Albioeci**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἀλβίουκοι. The Latin name is 'Albici' or 'Albioeci', the latter of which is also the English name.

### Geographical notes

They are mentioned alongside the Albienses (cf. *supra*) and must likewise be situated in the French Alps.

### Citations in Strabo

IV.6.4

## **29.Alexandrians**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἀλεξανδρεῖς, from the singular Ἀλεξανδρεύς. The Latin version is 'Alexandrii' and the English nomenclature is 'Alexandrians'.

### Geographical notes

The Alexandrians were the inhabitants of the city Alexandria in Egypt. They existed out of three classes: the native Egyptians, the Greek Alexandrians and the mercenary class.

### Citations in Strabo

XVII.1.12

## **30.Allobroges**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἀλλόβριγες. The Latin variant and English standard name is 'Allobroges'.

### Geographical notes

The Allobroges are to be situated in France, between the rivers Rhone and Isère. They used to be very warlike, but they were much more subdued in Strabo's time, since they had even built a city of considerable importance: Vienna. It was their metropolis and was built upon the Rhone.

### Citations in Strabo

IV.1.11; IV.3.4

## **31.Allotrigans**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἀλλότριγες. The Latin version is 'Allotriges' and the English nomenclature 'Allotrigans'.

### Geographical notes

They are an Iberian tribe and must therefore be situated on the Iberian peninsula. However, Strabo doesn't find them important and thus he says nothing more about them.

### Citations in Strabo

III.3.7

## **32.Alopeconnesians**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἀλωπεκονήσιοι. The Latin version is 'Alopeconnesii' and the English standard name 'Alopeconnesians'.

### Geographical notes

The Alopeconnesians were a Thracian people, who founded the city Aenus on the Gulf of Melas (today the Gulf of Saros).

### Citations in Strabo

VII.fr.51(52)

## **33.Amardi**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἀμαρδοί. The Latin and English equivalent is 'Amardi'. Sometimes they are also called 'Mardi'.

### Geographical notes

They lived in Asia Minor, in the northern parts of the Taurus mountain range.

### Conditions of life

The country they inhabited was cold and rugged, and therefore they were mostly migrant. They were also mountaineers and predators.

### Citations in Strabo

XI.7.1; XI.8.1; XI.13.3

## **34.Amathusians**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἀμαθούσιοι. The Latin equivalent is 'Amathusii' and the English name is 'Amathusians'. This is a different name for the Cyprians.

### Geographical notes

They were located on the island of Cyprus.

### Citations in Strabo

VIII.3.8

## **35.Amazons**

Even though Strabo mentions the Amazons as one of the peoples about the Mediterranean, he is very sceptic about them. He says that people don't seem to make a difference between historical facts and mythology when it comes to the Amazons. This implies that he does believe there once was an ethnic group 'Amazons', but he doesn't believe everything that is told about them. For example, he wonders

about how a community could be organized without men, and how such a community could be a martial one and send out expeditions. Nonetheless, he does treat them as a historical ethnic group and not merely as a myth.

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἀμαζόνες. The etymology supposedly leads back to ἄ-μαζον, which means ‘no breast’, referring to the legendary anecdote that Amazons seared off one of their breasts (cf. *infra*). The Latin version is ‘Amazones’ and the standard English name is ‘Amazons’.

### Geographical notes

There is quite some disagreement about the supposed geographical position of the Amazons. Legend has it that they gave their names to a lot of places and tombs (eg. Ephesus, Smyrna<sup>181</sup>, Cyme, Myrina<sup>182</sup>, etc.), but in Strabo’s time they have utterly disappeared so he is not sure where exactly to locate them.

Mostly, they are said to have lived in the mountains north of Albania. The Scythian tribes the Gelae and the Legae were thus said to live in between of the Albanians on one side and the Amazons on the other. Others, however, say they bordered upon the Gargarians, at the foot of the Caucasian Mountains. Yet other authors situate them between Mysia, Caria and Lydia, somewhere close to Cyme.

### History

They were once attacked by the king of Troy, Priam, and before that even by Bellerophon. According to Strabo, this is the reason why they didn’t like the Trojans very much at first, because they had fought against them as an ally of the Phrygians. But since there was no other underlying cause for their hatred, they became allies anyway and the help of the Amazons in the Trojan War is legendary.

The Gargarians are said to have attacked them, together with the Thracians and the Euboeans. But when nobody could win, they made a pact and lived together in peace.

Some stories say that Thalestra, who was the Amazon queen at a certain point, had intercourse with Alexander the Great.

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<sup>181</sup> Smyrna was named after the Amazon who captured Ephesus. This is also why certain Ephesians are called Sisyrbidae, after Sisyrbide, one of the Amazons under Smyrna’s leadership.

<sup>182</sup> Myrina was the name of an Amazon who was buried on the Trojan plain. There was a hill there that was said to have been her tomb.

### Conditions of life

There are some recurring elements about their conditions of life that everybody seems to agree upon. For example, they are always said to live completely to themselves. They performed all such manly work such as ploughing, pasturing cattle and particularly training horses, with their own hands. The strongest of them also spent much of their time hunting and practising warlike exercises.

### Habits and peculiarities

Legend has it that they seared off their right breast when they were children, so that they were better able to use their right arm for throwing the javelin. But they also frequently used the bow and the *sagaris* (a kind of sword). They made helmets, coverings for their bodies and girdles of the skins of wild animals.

In spring there were two special months during which they would go up into the mountains that separated them from the Gargarians<sup>183</sup>, where they sacrificed together with their neighbours and had intercourse with them in order to sear offspring. The females that were thus born, were retained to be trained as Amazons. The males were taken to the Gargarians, for them to rear.

### Other authors about the Amazons

Homer mentions them repeatedly, since they fought in the Trojan War. Pindar says that the Amazons ‘swayed a Syrian army that reached afar with their spears’, indicating that they lived in Themiscyra. Palaephatus says they used to live in Alope, but later in Zeleia.

### Citations in Strabo

XI.5.1 – XI.5.4; XII.3.9; XII.3.21 – XII.3.24; XII.3.27; XII.8.6; XIII.3.6; XIV.1.4

## **36.Ambiani**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἀμβιανοί. The Latin and English variant is ‘Ambiani’.

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<sup>183</sup> Strabo here assumes that the Amazons are situated nearby the Gargarians, cf. *supra*.

### Geographical notes

The lived in Gallia Belgica, close to the Menapii and the sea. The river Somme ran through their country. The road that led from Lugdunum (Lyon) to the sea passed through their territory as well.

### Citations in Strabo

IV.3.5; IV.6.11

## **37.Ambrones**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἀμβρωνες. The Latin and standard English version is 'Ambrones'.

### Geographical notes

They were a tribe in Germania.

### History

Marius fought them and had the Massiliotes as allies against them.

### Citations in Strabo

IV.1.8

## **38.Ambryseans**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἀμβρουσεῖς, from the singular Ἀμβρουσεύς. The English standard name is 'Ambryseans'.

### Geographical notes

They must be situated in Boeotia, next to their neighbours, the Panopeis and the Daulieis.

### Citations in Strabo

IX.3.16

## **39.Amiseni**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἀμισηνοί. The Latin and English name is 'Amiseni.'

### Geographical notes

They lived in Asia Minor, in the territory of the 'White Syrians' (Cappadocians, cf. *infra*). They inhabited a part of the country Gazelonitis.

### Citations in Strabo

XII.3.9; XII.3.13

## **40.Amphaxites**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἀμφαξιτεῖς or Πάιοιες. The Latin and English version is 'Amphaxites'.

### Geographical notes

They were called 'Amphaxites' because they lived on both sides of the river Axion (ἄμφ-αξιον). Their main city was called Amphaxion.

### Citations in Strabo

VII.fr.11; VII.fr.11b

## **41.Amphiloichians**

They were an Epeirotic tribe. Strabo calls them a barbarian people.

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἀμφίλοχοι. They are said to be called after Amphilochus, the brother of Diomedes. The Latin version is 'Amphilochi' and the standard English name is 'Amphiloichians'.

### Geographical notes

They lived in Argos Amphilochium, north of the Acarnanians. The Thesproti, Cassopaei, Molotti and Athamanes were their neighbours, and they didn't live far from the Aetolians.

### Citations in Strabo

VII.7.1; VII.7.7; VII.7.8; IX.5.1; X.2.1

## **42.Amphiscians**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἀμφίσκιοι. They have received this name because, at midday, the shadows in their country first fall to one side and then to the other of objects (ἀμφι-σκιοι). This of course implies that the sun would stand perpendicular to the earth. The Latin name is 'Amphiscii' and the English standard variant 'Amphiscians'.

### Geographical notes

They are located in the area of the equator, but Strabo keeps in vague.

### Citations in Strabo

II.5.37; II.5.43

## **43.Amphissians**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἀμφισσεῖς, from the singular Ἀμφισσεύς. The English standard name is 'Amphissians'.

### Genealogy

They belonged to the people of the Ozolians Locrians, a Greek people.

### Geographical notes

They are situated in the Peloponnesus. They restored the city Crisa and cultivated the sacred plain that the Amphicytons<sup>184</sup> had consecrated. But they were punished by the Amphictyons and they had to give the plain back to the gods.

### Citations in Strabo

IX.3.4

## **44.Amycteres**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἀμύκτηρες. The Latin and English variant is 'Amycteres'.

### Geographical notes

They are vaguely situated somewhere in India by Strabo.

### Conditions of life

They ate everything, even raw meat. They never reached very old age.

### Physical appearance

Their upper lip protruded more than their lower.

### Citations in Strabo

XV.1.57

## **45.Amythaonides**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἀμυθαονίδαι. The Latin version is 'Amythaonidae' but the standard English nomenclature is 'Amythaonides'.

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<sup>184</sup> The Amphictyons were an ancient religious association of several Greek tribes, who protected Delphi and its sacred areas.

#### Geographical notes

They were migrants from Pisatis and Triphylia who went to live in Argos.

#### Citations in Strabo

VIII.6.10

### **46.Anariacae**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Αναριάκαι. The Latin and English version is 'Anariacae'.

#### Geographical notes

They lived along the coast of the Caspian Sea. Their neighbours were the Amardi, Hyrcani, Vitii, Cadusii and Gelae. They also had a city there, called Anariacae.

#### Citations in Strabo

XI.6.1; XI.7.1; XI.8.8

### **47.Andizitii**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ανδιζήτιοι. The Latin and English variant is 'Andizitii'.

#### Geographical position

They were a tribe of the Pannonians and must therefore be situated in Pannonia (the Balkan).

#### Citations in Strabo

VII.5.3

### **48.Andrians**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἀνδριοί. The Latin name is 'Andrii' but the English standard version is 'Andrians'.

#### Geographical notes

They were the inhabitants of the isle Andrus (Cyclades). They also founded the city Acanthus on the isthmus of Mount Athos, after which the Gulf was sometimes called the Acanthian Gulf instead.

#### Citations in Strabo

VII.fr.31

### **49.Antandrians**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἀντάνδριοι. The Latin version is 'Antandrii' and the English name is 'Antandrians'.

#### Geographical notes

They lived along the coast of Troas in the city Antandrus, in Asia Minor.

#### Habits and peculiarities

They superintended the temple of Astyrene Artemis in Astyra, along with the holy rites for this goddess.

#### Citations in Strabo

XIII.1.51; XIII.1.65

## **50.Antiocheians**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἀντιοχεῖς, from the singular Ἀντιοχεύς. The English name is 'Antiocheians'.

### Geographical notes

They were the inhabitants of the city Antiochia, in southern Asia Minor.

### Habits and peculiarities

They worshipped Triptolemus as a hero. Next to that, they also held general festivals in a grove nearby Daphne, in honour of Apollo and Artemis.

### Citations in Strabo

XVI.2.5; XVI.2.6

## **51.Aonians**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἄωνες. The Latin name is 'Aones' but the English standard nomenclature is 'Aonians'.

### Geographical notes

They were a barbarian people, who inhabited Boeotia in earlier times (before the Greeks invaded the land).

### Citations in Strabo

IX.2.3

## **52.Aorsi**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἄορσοι. The Latin and English variant is 'Aorsi'.

### Geographical notes

They are mentioned alongside the Sarmatians and the Scythians, and were thus situated 'north of the Oceanus'. They lived alongside the river Tanais.

### History

There were the 'upper' and 'lower' Aorsi, the latter of whom were most likely fugitives from the first. Spadines was once the king of the 'lower' Aorsi and he could send 200,000 horsemen into battle when they fought against Pharnaces, who held the Bosphorus. However, the 'upper' Aorsi sent a larger number still, because they owned more land (and were thus richer).

### Citations in Strabo

XI.2.1; XI.5.8

## **53.Apameians**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἀπαμεῖς, from the singular Ἀπαμεύς. The English variant is 'Apameians'.

### Geographical notes

They were the inhabitants of the Seleucid city Apamea (Ἀπαμεία), which is to be situated in Syria, along the river Orontes.

### Citations in Strabo

XVI.2.7

## **54.Aparni**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἄπαρνοι. The Latin and English variant is 'Aparni'.

#### Geographical notes

They were a tribe of the Daae (Δάαι), who lived along the river Ochus (today the Panj River). They were the tribe of the Daäe that lived closest towards the Caspian Sea and thus to the west.

#### History

The Aparni once assisted the Scythian leader Arsaces, when he wanted to invade Parthia.

#### Citations in Strabo

XI.8.2; XI.9.2

### **55.Apasiacae**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἀπασιάκαι. The Latin and English version is 'Apasiacae'.

#### Geographical notes

They were a Scythian tribe and lived between the rivers Oxus and Tanais.

#### History

They received the fugitive kings of the Parthians, Arsaces, into their country when he fled from Seleucus Callinicus.

#### Citations in Strabo

XI.8.8

### **56.Aphamistae**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἀφάμιώται. The Latin and standard English variant is 'Aphamistae'.

#### Geographical notes

They were a servile tribe, located on the island of Crete.

#### Citations in Strabo

XV.1.34

### **57.Aphneii**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἀφνειοί. The Latin and English version is 'Aphneii'. They are thought to have been named after Lake Aphnitis.

#### Geographical notes

They were a Lycian tribe and must therefore be situated in Asia Minor. The foot of Mount Ida was their abode. Lake Aphnitis, after which the tribe was called, is the same lake as Lake Dascylitis.

#### Other authors about the Aphneii

Homer mentions these people as being 'Trojans'. They fought in the Trojan War under the command of Pandarus<sup>185</sup>.

#### Citations in Strabo

XIII.1.7; XIII.1.9

### **58.Appaitae**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἀππαῖται. The Latin and English version is 'Appaitae' or 'Appaitae'. They were formerly called 'Cercitae' (Κερκίται).

#### Geographical notes

They lived in a region not far from Armenia Secunda and Colchis, with Mount Scydises stretching through their country. The Tibareni, Chaldaei and Sanni were their neighbours.

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<sup>185</sup> Homer, *Iliad*, II. 824.

### Citations in Strabo

XII.3.18

## **59. Apuli**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἀπουλοῖ. The Latin and English nomenclature is 'Apuli'. They are also called 'Daunians' by the Greeks.

### Geographical notes

They were a Dacian tribe, situated somewhere in today's Transsylvania. Teanum was a city of theirs.

### Citations in Strabo

V.4.2

## **60. Aquitanians**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἀκυττανοί, which is clearly the Greek transliteration of the Latin 'Aquitani'. The standard English name is 'Aquitanians'.

### Genealogy

They were considered to be one of the three main tribes in Celtica Transalpina, next to the Celtae (or Galatae) and the Belgae. Their name encompassed more than twenty separate tribes (ἔθνη), all of which Strabo considers to be small and rather obscure. Some of these were: the Elui, the Vellaei, the Avernii, the Lemovices, the Petrocorii, the Nitiobriges, the Cadurci, the Santoni, the Pictones, the Ruteni and the Gabales. The Bituriges were the only tribe of Celts that lived amongst the Aquitanians.

### Geographical notes

The Aquitanians roughly inhabited the region of southern-west France. Their country was bounded by the river Garonne on one side and the Pyrenees by the other. Some of them dwelled in the northern Pyrenees and the Cevennes Mountains, but most lived by the ocean. The soil in the mountain regions

was really good, but the sandy coast only produced millet and was barren of fruit. The Tectosages were one of their neighbours.

### Habits and peculiarities

They differed profoundly from the Celts (Galatae) and Belgae in their habits, language and governing system. In all these aspects they rather resembled the Iberians instead.

### History

The Avernii were a very famous tribe of the Aquitanians, mostly because of their celebrated king Vercingetorix. They were a tribe along the Loire who were fierce opponents of the Romans. Under Caesar, they were all subdued and Vercingetorix was killed. After this, some of them even received the 'Roman right'.

### Physical appearance

They didn't look much like the Celts (Galatae), even though it is not very clear what Strabo means with this. Possibly they had a slightly darker skin and darker hair.

### Other authors about the Aquitanians

Caesar is a very important source about the Aquitanians, mostly in his 'Commentarii de Bello Gallico'. He uses approximately the same distinction between the Aquitanians, the Belgae and the Celts as Strabo does.

### Citations in Strabo

IV.1.1; IV.2.1

## **61. Arabians**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἀραβες. The Latin version is 'Arabes', but the English standard name is 'Arabians'.

### Geographical notes

The Arabians were situated in the Arabian Peninsula, to the south-west of the Chaldaeans and the Babylonians. Some of their tribes also inhabited Judaea. The Arabian Gulf separated them from the Troglodytes and their desert was situated in front of Maecene (Μακρίνη).

### Conditions of life

Strabo doesn't consider them as civilised as the Syrians. They wore animal skins and lived on dates from the palm trees. They built huts in trees to live and sleep in, so that they would be safe from wild animals. Those who lived in the mountains on the Massyas Plain, however, were robbers, who had strongholds as bases for their robbery operations.

### Habits and peculiarities

They were famously rich because of their trade. Some of their chieftains preferred to heed to the Romans, others to the Parthians instead, so their loyalty was always shifting. Certain Arabians lived in the mountains in Syria, in deep-mouthed caves, and robbed the merchants that came from and went to Arabia Felix.

### History

Some Arabians are said to have crossed the Aegean Sea together with Cadmus, and have settled in Euboea.

They were the only people of the earth who didn't send ambassador to Alexander the Great when he conquered the eastern world.

Because Emperor Augustus had heard that they were so wealthy and that they sold aromatics and the most valuable stones, but that they never expended the money they got for this with outsiders, he wanted to either befriend or subject them. He sent Aelius Gallus there to explore the nature of the country and its inhabitants. Syllaenus, the minister of the Nabataeans, promised to help him on this endeavour, but he was treacherous and purposely led him wrong on every turn. For example, he persuaded him to build boats (as a gift for the Arabians?), while the Arabians weren't good warriors and they were even worse warriors at sea than at land.

### Physical appearance

Physically, the Arabians resembled the Armenians and the Syrians.

### Other authors about the Arabians

They were unknown to Homer, even though some say that the Homeric Erembians are the same people as them. Artimidorus described them at length and discussed the fertility of the palm trees in their country.

### Citations in Strabo

I.2.32; I.2.34; VII.3.6; X.1.8; XVI.1.6; XVI.1.8; XVI.1.11; XVI.1.27; XVI.2.1; XVI.2.18; XVI.2.20; XVI.2.34; XVI.4.1; XVI.4.18; XVI.4.22; XVI.4.27

## **62.Arachoti**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἀραχῶται. The Latin and English variant is 'Arachoti'.

### Geographical notes

They were the inhabitants of Arachosia, a former satrapy of the Persian, Seleucid and Parthian empire. The river Indus was a boundary of their land. The country of the Bactrians bordered on theirs and was parallel to it. The Drangae and Paropamisadae were their neighbours.

### Citations in Strabo

XI.8.8; XV.2.8; XV.2.10

## **63.Aradians**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἀράδιοι. The Latin version is 'Aradii' and the English standard name 'Aradians'.

### Geographical notes

They were a tribe in Phoenicia, Asia Minor. Some of them lived in Europe, but they were considered to be colonists from the Asian ones.

### Constitution

In ancient times they were governed by kings, just like all Phoenician cities. But then they were reduced to subjects, first by the Persian, then the Macedonians (under Alexander the Great) and finally by the Romans. During the period of the Diadochi, they befriended the Syrian Hellenistic kings and subjected themselves to them. Most of all, they supported Seleucus Callinicus, and as a reward they achieved the right to receive refugees from the kingdom into their territory. These refugees were mostly important men who knew important things, and because of this the Aradians have prospered greatly.

### Habits and particularities

They were a prudent and industrious people, who were very successful in their maritime affairs and prospered greatly because of this. They navigated the sea, but also the river Lycus and Jordan with heavy vessels.

### Citations in Strabo

XVI.2.12; XVI.2.14; XVI.2.16; XVI.4.27

## **64.Arambians**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἀραμβιοί. The Latin version is 'Arambi' and the English nomenclature is 'Arambians'. Sometimes they are called 'Erembians' as well.

### Geographical notes

They are mentioned as one of the three great Arabian tribes and are therefore situated in Arabia.

### Citations in Strabo

XVI.4.27

## **65.Aramaeans**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἀραμαῖοι or Ἀραμμαῖοι. The Latin variant is 'Aramaei' and the English name is 'Aramaeans', 'Arammaeans', 'Arameans' or 'Arimaeans'. Sometimes they are equalled with the 'Arimi'.

### Geographical notes

They were another one of the three Arabian tribes, but Strabo situates them in Syria instead of the Arabian Peninsula.

### Physical appearance

They strongly resembled the Armenians, Syrians, Assyrians and Arians. Some believed they were Syrians instead.

### Citations in Strabo

I.2.34; XIII.4.6; XVI.4.27

## **66.Arbies**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἀρβίαι. The Latin and English version is 'Arbies'.

### Geographical notes

They were the inhabitants of Ariana (Ἀρειανή) or Aria, a province in the Persian Achaemenid empire, which was situated in today's north-western Afghanistan.

### Citations in Strabo

XV.2.1

## **67.Arcadians**

The Arcadians were a Greek tribe and were reputed to be the most ancient tribe of all Greeks.

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἀρκάδες. The Latin equivalent is 'Arcades' and the English standard name is 'Arcadians'.

### Geographical notes

They inhabited the mountainous country in the central Peloponnesus. Some assume that they belonged to the Triphylians (the 'three tribes'), an ancient (compound) tribe who lived on a stretch of land in the central Peloponnesus.

### History

They were strong enough to war with the Pylans during the Bronze Age. However, the Dorians took much of their land when they conquered parts of the Peloponnesus and drove them back into the mountains. Some of them are thought to have been admitted in the land of the Peucetians (in Apulia, today's southern Italy) after this. The ones who stayed in Greece sided with the Messenians in their war against the Dorians. They appointed Aristocrates, the king of Orchomenus, as their general in this fight, but they lost.

### Conditions of life

They were mountaineers and, since they hadn't had a share in the allotments of territories by the Dorians when they conquered the Peloponnesus, they didn't own much land.

### Habits and peculiarities

They were in charge of the priesthood of Heleian Artemis in Laconia.

They pronounced the word *berethra* (from βερέθρον, 'pits') as *zerethra*.

### Citations in Strabo

VI.3.8; VIII.1.2; VIII.3.3; VIII.3.21; VIII.3.25; VIII.3.30; VIII.4.10; VIII.8.1; VIII.8.4

## **68.Ardeatae**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἀρδεᾶται. The Latin and English variant is 'Ardeatae'.

### Geographical notes

They lived in Latium (Italy), on marshy and unhealthy land.

### Citations in Strabo

V.3.5

## **69.Ardiaei**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἀρδιαῖοι. The Latin and English equivalent is 'Ardiaei'. In later times they were called 'Vardiaei' instead (Οὐαρδιαῖοι).

### Geographical notes

They lived in Dalmatia, on the Illyrian coast, south of Paeonia. The river Naron flowed through their neighbourhood and they lived close by the Daorizi, the Auriatae and the Pleraei. The island Paros (or Pharos) was not far from their shore either.

### History

In earlier times they used to be continually at war with the Auriatae over the salt-works on their common frontier. In Strabo's time, however, they were entirely reduced and destroyed by the Romans.

### Conditions of life

They used to pester the seas with piracy and lived mostly from this activity. However, they were pushed back by the Romans into the interior of their land, where they were forced to till the soil for survival. But since their country was very rough and poor, the tribe has been completely ruined.

### Citations in Strabo

VII.5.3; VII.5.5; VII.5.6; VII.5.10; VII.5.11; VII.fr.4

## **70.Argeadae**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἀργεᾶδαι. The Latin and English equivalent is 'Argeadae'.

### Geographical notes

They were a Thracian tribe and must therefore be situated in today's eastern Balkan. They were said to have been the most powerful of all the other Thracian tribes. Amongst others, Abydon on the river Axios, a place called Amydon by Homer, was destroyed by them.

### Citations in Strabo

VII.fr.11; VII.fr.20

## **71.Argives**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἀργεῖοι. The Latin version is 'Argivi' and English variant is 'Argives'. Strabo warns us, however, that the Homeric Argives were not the same ones as the Argives in his own time, probably because in Homer's time the term was applied much more broadly.

### Geographical notes

The Argives were the inhabitants of the ancient city Argos, in the Peloponnesus.

### History and colonisations

They were said to have joined Triptolemus when he was questing to find Io, who had disappeared in Tyrus. Along their journeys, they founded Tarsus in Cilicia. During their heydays, they were so powerful that they ruled over all of their neighbouring cities, many of which they destroyed because of their disobedience.

Just like the Arcadians, they were allies of the Messenians when they fought their war against the Dorians, but they lost. Sometime later, they fought with the Spartans again, because of a dispute about Thyraea, but once again the Spartans won.

They were the first to colonize the island Aegina. They are also said to have founded the city Tralleis in Asia Minor and Aspendus in Pamphylia. After the battle of Salamis and the defeat of the Persians, they utterly destroyed the old city Mycenae and divided the land among themselves.

They didn't allow Pyrrhus of Epirus into their city. Legend has it that, when he tried to, an Argive woman threw a roof tile upon his head and he died. Later, they joined the Achaean League, but eventually they came under Roman dominion.

### Citations in Strabo

I.2.28; I.4.7; VIII.4.10; VIII.6.7; VIII.6.1; VIII.6.14; VIII.6.16 – VIII.6.19; XIV.1.42; XIV.4.2; XIV.5.12; XVI.2.5

## **72.Argyrippeni**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἀργυριππίνοι. The Latin and English variant is 'Argyrippeni'.

### Geographical notes

They were a Greek people in Apulia, southern Italy. Their metropolis was Argyrippa (supposedly from Argos Hippium) and was later called Arpi. Their port was Salapia, later called Salpi.

### Citations in Strabo

VI.3.9

## **73.Argyrusci**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἀργυρούσκοι, which is clearly the Greek transliteration of the Latin 'Argyrusci'.

### Geographical notes

They were one of the Italic peoples in Latium, but were very soon overrun by Rome.

### Citations in Strabo

V.3.4

## **74.Arians**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἀριανοί. The Latin equivalent is 'Ariani' and the English standard name is 'Arians'. They are not to be confused with the Arii (Ἄριοι).

### Geographical notes

They were an Asian people, situated in Mesopotamia. The Syrians, Armenians, Arammaeans and Arabians were their neighbours.

### Physical appearance

They greatly resembled the Assyrians, Arammaeans, Armenians, Syrians and Arabians.

### Other authors about the Arians

Eratosthenes calls them a refined people.

### Citations in Strabo

I.2.34; I.4.9

## **75.Arii**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἄριοι. The Latin and English version is 'Arii'. Their name greatly resembles that of the Arians, but Strabo distinctly uses two different names: Ἀριανοί and Ἄριοι.

### Geographical position

They must be situated along the river Indus. The Arachoti, Gedrosii, Drangae and Paropamisadae were their neighbours.

### Citations in Strabo

XV.2.9

## **76.Arimaspian**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἀριμασπῶν. The Latin version is 'Arimaspi' and the English standard nomenclature is 'Arimaspians'.

### Geographical notes

They were one of the Scythian tribes, who lived north of the Black Sea, the river Ister (Danube) and the Adriatic Sea.

### Physical appearance

Strabo says they were one-eyed (μονόμματος) and this might be on whom Homer inspired himself to invent the Cyclopes.

### Citations in Strabo

I.2.10; XI.6.2

## **77.Arimi**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἄριμοι. The Latin and English equivalent is 'Arimi'. Sometimes they are equalled with the Arammaeans (cf. *supra*), but that is not entirely certain.

### Geographical notes

They inhabited the so-called 'Catacecaumene Ge' (Κατακεκαυμένη γῆ), the 'burnt earth'. It was called so because there grew no trees and the whole region was volcanic and covered in ashes. Strabo situates this country in Asia Minor, somewhere in Mysia or Lydia, along the river Orontes. Some say the Catacecaumene Ge is Phrygia.

### Other authors about the Arimi

They are mentioned by Homer<sup>186</sup>, but he doesn't say to which tribe they belonged. The river Orontes is also the setting of a myth about these people (and their king Arimus) and about Typhon. Typhon would then be the cause of the conflagration of their country.

### Citations in Strabo

XII.3.27; XII.8.19; XIII.4.6; XVI.2.7

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<sup>186</sup> Homer, *Iliad*, II.783.

## **78.Armenians**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἀρμένιοι. The Latin variant is 'Armenii' and the English standard name is 'Armenians.'

### Geographical notes

They lived in the mountainous area of northern Asia Minor, on 'our' side of the Taurus range. They also held part of the Moschian country and in ancient times they regularly plundered the Median Empire. Much of Mesopotamia was in their control and they were mighty enough to oppress the surrounding peoples. The Gordyaeans, for example, were held in subjection by them.

### History

They once held the supreme mastery in their region, and they seized whole of the country outside the Taurus (so north-west of the Taurus) as far as Phoenicia. They were one of the three great tribes of that part of the world, next to the Medes and the Babylonians. These three continuously fought amongst each other, until the Parthians came and subdued all, except the Armenians. They could not be overcome by force.

In Strabo's time they (partly) belonged to the Roman Empire and were excellent subjects, who only required the presence of some good men to lead them. However, sometimes the Romans neglected them and then they did try to revolt every now and then.

### Habits and peculiarities

They were used to fighting on foot and on horseback, both in light and full armour. Most of their habits were the same as those of the Medes, because their countries were very similar. However, the Medes are considered to have been the originators of these habits.

Their religious rites were still the Persian rites, which they kept in honour, especially those of the goddess Anaitis. They built temples for her, of which the one in Acilisene is most famous, where male and female slaves were dedicated to her. The most illustrious Armenians consecrated their maiden daughters to this goddess, so that they could be prostituted in her temple before they were wedded off.

### Physical appearance

They strongly resembled the Syrians and Arabians.

### Citations in Strabo

I.2.34; II.5.32; VI.4.2; XI.2.18; XI.4.4; XI.13.2; XI.13.9; XI.14.16; XII.3.37; XIV.5.2; XVI.1.19; XVI.1.24; XVI.1.16

## **79.Arnaeans**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἀρναῖοι. The Latin version is 'Arnaei' and the English name is 'Arnaeans'.

### Geographical notes

They lived in Thessaly, but when the Phoenicians under Cadmus came there, they formed one group with them and moved southwards to Boeotia.

### Citations in Strabo

IX.2.3

## **80.Arrechi**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἀρρηχοί. The Latin and English version is 'Arrechi'.

### Genealogy

They were one of the tribes of the Maeotians.

### Geographical notes

They lived on the east coast of the so-called 'Maeotian swamp'. This was the name given to the several swamps at the mouth of the river Tanais, where it empties into the Sea of Azov.

### Citations in Strabo

XI.2.11

## **81.Artabrians**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἀρταβροῦ, Ἀροτρέβαι or Ἀροτρέβες. The Latin name is 'Artabri' or 'Arotrebae', but the English standard name is 'Artabrians'.

### Geographical notes

They were a Celtic tribe, living in the north-western corner of the Iberian Peninsula. Cape Nerium (today Cape Finisterre) was nearby their territory. Their cities were quite densely populated.

### Citations in Strabo

II.5.15; III.3.5

## **82.Arvacans**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἀρουάκοι, which is clearly the transliteration of the Latin 'Arvaci' or 'Arevaci'. The English nomenclature is 'Arvacans'.

### Geographical notes

They were a Celtiberic tribe, situated in today's central-east Spain, near the sources of the river Tagus. Strabo even calls them the most powerful of the Celtiberians. The Carpetani were their neighbours. Numantia was their most renowned city, but they also had Segeda and Pallantia.

### History

They waged a twenty-year long war against the Romans, during which they destroyed many Roman armies and displayed their courage. Eventually, however, they got caught in their city Numantia and were besieged for a long time. They bore their famine with a great constancy, until there were too little of them left and they had to surrender.

### Citations in Strabo

III.4.13

## **83.Arverni**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἀουέρνοι, which clearly is the Greek transliteration of the Latin 'Arverni'.

### Geographical notes

They were a Celtic tribe, more specifically an Aquitanian tribe, who lived in Aquitania in southern France. The river Liger (Loire) flowed through their country. They were one of the most renowned tribes nearby Lugdunum and several peoples belonged to their territory, for example the Vellavii.

### History

Once, they were very powerful and expanded their domain as far as Narbo and the boundaries of Massiliotis. Certain tribes by the Pyrenees even fell under their command. They often fought the Romans, amongst others during the war of Vercingetorix against Caesar. Eventually, like all others, they were defeated and annexed to the Roman Empire.

### Citations in Strabo

IV.1.14; IV.2.2; IV.2.3; IV.3.4; IV.4.3

## **84.Asbystians**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἀσβύστες. The Latin variant is 'Asbystes' and the standard English name is 'Asbystians'.

### Geographical notes

They lived in Libya, in the area of Cyrene and Lake Tritonis. Strabo situates them not far from Carthage.

### Citations in Strabo

II.5.33

## **85.Asii**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἀσίοι. The Latin and English variant is 'Asii'.

### Geographical notes

They were a Scythian tribe, who (as their name indicates) lived in Asia. Strabo doesn't locate them any more specifically.

### History

They helped to take the region Bactriana (today's north-eastern Afghanistan) away from the Greeks.

### Citations in Strabo

XI.8.2

## **86.Aspurgiani**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἀσπουργιανοί. The Latin and English version is 'Aspurgiani'.

### Geographical position

They were a tribe of the Maeotians and must thus be situated about today's Sea of Azov. They lived in between of the cities Phanagoria (Φαναγόρεια) and Gorgippia (formerly called Sindica).

### History

King Polemon once attacked them under the pretence of friendship. They managed to capture him alive and they eventually killed him.

### Citations in Strabo

XI.2.11; XII.3.29

## **87.Assyrians**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἀσσύριοι. The Latin version is 'Assyrii' and the standard English name 'Assyrians'.

### Geographical notes

It is not entirely certain which people Strabo designates with this, since the Assyrian and Neo-Assyrian Empire were but a distant memory in his days. He situates Assyria contiguous to Persia and Susiana and in fact equals it with Babylonia.

### Physical appearance

They strongly resembled the Armenians, Syrians, Arabians, Arammaeans and Arians.

### Habits and peculiarities

They revered the Chaldaean philosophers.

### Citations in Strabo

I.2.34; XVI.2.39

## **88.Astaceni**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἀστακηνοί. The Latin and English version is 'Astaceni'.

### Geographical notes

They were a tribe in India, who lived in between of the rivers Indus and Cophes. Their neighbours were the Masiani, Nysaei and Hypasii.

### Citations in Strabo

XV.1.27

## **89.Astae**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἄσται. The Latin and English variant is 'Astae'.

### Geographical notes

They were a Thracian tribe, situated north of Byzantium. Their royal residence was the city Bizye (Βιζύη). They plundered all those who were cast ashore on the beach of Salmydessus, on the shore of the Black Sea. The city Calybe (Καλύβη) belonged to their territory, where to Philip of Amyntas had once banished the most villainous people of his kingdom.

### Citations in Strabo

VII.6.1; VII.6.2; VII.fr.47(48)

## **90.Asturians**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἀστούριοι. The Latin version is 'Asturii' but the standard English nomenclature is 'Asturians'.

### Geographical notes

They were a Basque people, who lived in the mountains of today's northern Spain. The Celtiberians lived to their east. The river Melsus flowed through their country. The city Nougat (Νοῖγα) was situated in their territory, close by an estuary formed by the ocean which separated them from the Cantabrians. Their closest neighbours were thus the Gallicians and the Cantabrians.

### Conditions of life

They were mountaineers.

### Citations in Strabo

III.3.7; III.4.12; III.4.20

## **91.Astypalaeans**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἀστυπαλαεῖς, from the singular Ἀστυπαλαεῖς. The English standard name is 'Astypalaeans'.

### Geographical notes

They were the inhabitants of the island Astypalaea, in the Aegean Sea. They also held possession of Rhoeteium.

### History

They were the first to settle Polium of the Simoeis River, but they didn't make it a very well-protected site, since it was soon demolished.

### Citations in Strabo

XIII.1.42

## **92.Atarneitae**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἀταρνεῖται. The Latin and English equivalent is 'Atarneitae' or 'Atarneitae'.

### Geographical notes

They lived in Asia Minor and inhabited the tract of seacoast 'after' the Leleges<sup>187</sup>. The Adramytneni and the Pitanaei were their neighbours.

### Citations in Strabo

XIII.1.60

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<sup>187</sup> Strabo means to say: the country you arrive in *after* you have passed through the territory of the Leleges.

### **93.Athamanes**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἀθαμᾶνες. The Latin and English version is 'Athamanes'.

#### Geographical notes

They lived in the north-western part of Greece, along with the Aetolians, Acarnanians and Amphilocheians. Their country was situated north of Acarnania and Aetolia and west of the Thessalians and the Oetians.

#### Genealogy

They were an Epeirotic tribe, and Strabo therefore calls them 'barbarians'.

#### History

They once lived at Oeta, but later took possession of the western part of the country. However, before that, they destroyed the Aenianians, who lived at Oeta.

Their country was once a sanctuary for refugees from the Perrhaebians.

They were the last of the Epeirotes to have attained a certain distinction, but in Strabo's time they were extinct and their territory was annexed to Thessaly.

#### Citations in Strabo

VII.7.1; VII.7.8; IX.4.11; IX.4.17; IX.5.1; IX.5.11; IX.5.19; X.1.16

### **94.Athenians**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἀθηναῖοι. The Latin version is 'Athenaei' and the English standard nomenclature is 'Athenians.'

#### Geographical notes

They were the inhabitants of the city Athens, in Attica.

#### Genealogy

They were considered to have been autochthonous in their country and were seen as the ancestors of the Ionians.

#### History

In ancient times, they turned over their government to Ion, since they had high regard for him because he had conquered the Thracians. Ion then divided them into four tribes, and later into four occupations. However, when their country became too populous, they sent a colony of Ionians to the Peloponnesus (to the Aegialus) and called the area Ionia. When the Dorians came, they were driven out of Ionia by the Achaeans and returned to Athens and Attica.

Legend says the Athenians joined Eurystheus in his expedition against Iolaüs.

Sometimes they were very peaceful and compliant, like when they voluntarily accepted Melanthus, a Messenian king, as their own king. Other times they were rather violent and quarrelsome. For example, they fought with the Boeotians about Oropus, they had a fight with the Megarians over the island of Salamis (which they eventually came to possess) and when they once sent an expedition to the island Melos, they slaughtered most of the inhabitants. They also once voted that all the Mitylanaeans from youth on should be slain. But they changed their mind and word has it that their counter-decree only reached their generals a day before the planned execution. It also happened that they once besieged Ceos.

Strabo tells us that they fined the tragic poet Phrynichus with 1000 drachmas (a downright fortune), because he had dared to write a play entitled *The Capture of Miletus by Dareius*. A play with the Persian Great King in the leading part was of course very much not done in Athens.

During the Peloponnesian Wars the Spartans were their great enemies. When they sailed to Sicily on their second expedition, they rebuilt Pylus as a fortress against them. On the island of Sphagia they captured and forced to surrender 300 Spartans.

Later on, the Macedonians became their opponents. Under Antipater they fought in the so-called Lamian War against them. However, at Chaeronea, Philip (father of Alexander the Great) defeated them.

Eventually, the Romans conquered their country. When Haliartus was thus destroyed in the war against Perseus, the Romans gave this territory to the Athenians as a gift. In Strabo's time, the island Delos was in Athenian hands, after the Romans had turned it into a slave market.

## Colonies

The Athenians founded many colonies throughout their long history. They are said to have colonised Amisus, under Athenocles, and to have changed its name to Peiraeus. Chalcis and Eretria are two colonised that they founded even before the Trojan War. When Menestheus led the Athenians in the expedition to Troy, they founded Elaea in Asia Minor. Some say the Athenians of the deme Histiaea are the ones who colonized Histiaea in Euboea. Athenae Diades is another colony of theirs in Euboea.

Southern Italy harboured some of their colonies as well. Naples would have been one of them, and they were the ones who changed its name from Parthenope to Neapolis. They agreed to live together with the inhabitants at the newly rebuilt Sybaris in Italy. However, they had conceived such contempt of them that they slew them all and destroyed their city. They built up a new one a little further and named it Thurii.

The island Aegina was once colonised by them as well. They divided it among their own by lot, but eventually they lost it to the Spartans. Together with the Megarians they founded Astacus on the Propontis. Under Phrynon, the Olympian victor, they seized Sigaeum in the Troad (Asia Minor). Adramyttium in Asia Minor is also a colony of theirs. Perciles and Sophocles (the poet) also went on an expedition to Samos, to besiege and take it. Later they sent 2000 allottees (κληροῦχοι) from their own people to live there.

## Habits and peculiarities

They were lovers of philosophy, but Strabo doesn't think this was in their nature: they simply learned to do so by habit.

They were different in speech (dialect) and in customs from the other Greeks, even though they were few in number compared to them. According to Strabo, this was because they lived in a thin-soiled and rugged country. No one ever drove them out or desired their poor country, which is why they have been spared from devastation and they are regarded as an indigenous people. Because of all this, they were able to develop a separate dialect and their own customs.

The violent wind that ravaged their mountainous country was called Argestes by most Greeks, but they called him Sciron (Σκίρων), after a mythological personage.

When they went on an expedition, they were used to despatch 400 ships.

They frequently used the road from Athens to Delphi for their Pythian processions.

The Athenians were famously hospitable to foreign things, even foreign gods and worship. They accepted many foreign rites, for example Thracian and Phrygian ones, and they were sometimes ridiculed by comic writers because of that.

## Constitution

In earlier times, they were ruled by kings, but then they changed it into democracy. However, Peisistratus and his sons became tyrants after that, and when they were chased away, the democracy was instituted again. However, an oligarchy arose later (first the one of the 400, then of the 30). They rid themselves of all these and set up their democracy once again, until the Romans conquered them.

It is said that they were governed the best when Cassander was king of the Macedonians and the Greeks, since he was kindly disposed towards them. But when the Romans took them over, they also let them keep their autonomy and liberty.

It was an Athenian habit to divide the Athenians in demes.

## Citations in Strabo

I.4.7; II.3.7; V.4.7; VI.1.13; VIII.1.2; VIII.4.2; VIII.6.16; VIII.6.19; VIII.7.1; IX.1.4; IX.1.6; IX.1.10; IX.1.15; IX.1.20; IX.1.21; IX.2.30; IX.2.37; IX.3.12; IX.5.10; X.1.3; X.1.5; X.1.8; X.3.18; X.5.1; X.5.4; X.5.6; XII.3.14; XII.4.2; XIII.1.38; XIII.1.51; XIII.2.3; XIII.3.5; XIV.1.7; XIV.1.8

## **95. Atintanians**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἀτιντᾶνες. The Latin version was 'Atintanes' and the English name is 'Atintanians'.

### Geographical notes

They lived in Chaonia, the north-western part of the Epirus, Greece.

### Genealogy

They were an Epeirotic tribe.

### Citations in Strabo

VII.7.8

## **96.Atmoni**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἀτμόνοι. The Latin and English equivalent is 'Atmoni'.

### Geographical notes

They were a tribe who lived on the shores of the river Danube.

### Citations in Strabo

VII.3.17

## **97.Atrebates**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἀτρεβάτιοι. The Latin version is 'Atrebatii' or 'Atrebates', the latter of which is the English name as well.

### Geographical notes

They were a Celtic tribe, who lived in Gallia Belgica. They were situated west of the Treviri and Nervii. Other neighbours of theirs were the Senones, Remi and Eburones. Their country strongly resembled that of the Morini, Eburones and Menapii.

### Citations in Strabo

IV.3.5

## **98.Attasii**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἀττάσιοι. The Latin and English version is 'Attasii'.

### Geographical notes

They were a tribe of the Massagetae and the Sacae, who lived east of the Caspian Sea.

### Citations in Strabo

XI.8.8

## **99.Attici**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἀττικοί. It is simply another, broader way of naming the Athenians. The Latin and English nomenclature is 'Attici'. They were formerly called 'Iones' (cf. *infra*).

### Geographical notes

They were the inhabitants of Attica, Greece.

### Habits and peculiarities

It was their custom to name their slaves with names that were used among the Getans or Daci.

### Citations in Strabo

VII.3.12; VIII.1.2

## **100. Auscii**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Αὔσκιοι. The Latin and English variant is 'Auscii'.

### Geographical notes

They were an Aquitanian tribe and thus lived in today's southern France. Their country had good and fertile soil.

### History

They achieved the so-called 'Roman right'.

### Citations in Strabo

IV.2.1; IV.2.2

## 101. Ausonians

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Αὔσονες. The Latin version is 'Ausones', but the English name is 'Ausonians'. This is another name for the Opici.

### Geographical notes

They were a tribe in Italy, nearby the Pomentine plain. Most of Campania was in their hands and the Osci were one of their neighbours. The Ausonian Sea nearby is named after them. Temesa and Bruttium were founded by them.

### Language

Their dialect was still spoken amongst the Romans in Strabo's time.

### Citations in Strabo

V.3.6; V.4.3; VI.1.5

## 102. Autariatae

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Αὐριᾶται. The Latin and English variant is 'Auriatae'.

### Geographical notes

They were an Illyrian tribe, who bordered on Paeonia. Their neighbours were the Bessi and the Ardiaei, with whom they were continuously at war over the salt-works at their common border.

### History

They were once a very powerful people. There was a time when they even conquered the Triballi and they held sway over both the Illyrians and the Thracians. However, in the end they were virtually destroyed by their constant wars amongst each other and later against the Macedonians. Eventually, they were overthrown, first by the Scordisci and later by the Romans.

### Citations in Strabo

VII.5.1; VII.5.6; VII.5.11; VII.5.12; VII.fr.4

## 103. Azanes

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἀζᾶνες. The Latin and English equivalent is 'Azanes'.

### Geographical notes

They were an Arcadian tribe and must thus be situated in the central Peloponnesus. They bordered on the area of Elaea and their neighbours were the Parrhasii.

### Citations in Strabo

VIII.3.1; VIII.8.1

## 104. Azotians

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἀζώτιοι. The Latin version is 'Azotii' and the English nomenclature is 'Azotians'.

### Geographical notes

They were a tribe in Syria, but Strabo doesn't situate them more specifically.

### Citations in Strabo

XVI.2.2

## **B.**

### **1. Babylonians**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Βαβυλώνιοι. The Latin version is 'Babylonii' and the English standard name is 'Babylonians'.

#### Geographical notes

They lived in Babylon and surroundings, in the Middle East. They were the greatest of the tribes in this part of the world, next to the Medes and the Armenians, with whom they were continually at war.

#### History

They constantly fought against the Medes and the Armenians, and in their turn they were fought by the Cassaei and the Elymaei. Antimenidas, the brother of the poet Alcaeus, once helped them in battle. In Strabo's time, they were ruled by the Parthians.

#### Habits and peculiarities

They were famous philosophers, but Strabo doesn't believe this was by nature, but rather by training.

Their customs greatly resemble those of the Persians, but one custom very peculiar to them, that is to appoint wise men as their rulers. These rulers present and sell marriageable girls by auctions to their bridegrooms, always selling first those who are highly prized.

It is custom in their marriage, every time they have had intercourse, to go out, each separately, to offer incense at the temple. They also have to bathe every time when they have had intercourse, before they touch anything else. There also is a custom, in accordance with an oracle, that their women have intercourse with strange men. These women go to the temple of Aphrodite (Ishtar) with a great retinue, wreathed around their heads. Any man can approach her there, take her away from the sacred part of the temple, place money upon her lap and have intercourse with her. This money is then sacred to the goddess.

They had three tribunals: one for those who are free from military service, one for the most famous men, and one for the old men.

They have a habit of placing the sick somewhere where three roads meet and to question passers-by if they perhaps have a cure for the malady.

They bewail their dead just like the Aegyptians, and they bury them in honey after having besmeared them with wax.

#### Conditions of life

Some of the Babylonian tribes had to grain, because they lived in marshes and were fish-eaters.

Their clothing comprised of a linen tunic that reached to the feet, an upper garment of wool and a white cloak. They wore their hair long and their shoes resembled felt-slippers. They carried around a seal and a staff with designs on it, having on top an apple or a rose or anything like that. It was customary for them to anoint themselves with sesame.

#### Citations in Strabo

II.3.7; XI.13.6; XIII.2.3; XVI.1.19; XVI.1.20

### **2. Bactrians**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Βάκτριοι. The Latin version is 'Bactrii' and the English standard name is 'Bactrians'.

#### Geographical notes

They lived in Bactriana, which was approximately today's Afghanistan. They also possessed a part of Sogdiana nearby and part of Mount Paropamisus. Their most famous cities were Bactra (also called Zariaspa), Darapsa and Eucratidia (named after the king Eucratides).

#### Habits and peculiarities

Their customs didn't differ very much from those of the nomads that dwelt nearby. However, Strabo calls them a little more civilised than the nomads.

It was their habit to throw out their elderly or sick as a prey for the dogs, and their cities were thus filled with bones. But Alexander the Great stopped this habit when he came there.

#### Language

They approximately spoke the same language as the Arians, which is why their country was sometimes called Ariana.

#### Citations in Strabo

XI.11.2; XI.11.3; XV.2.9; XV.2.10

### **3. Balari**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Βάλαιοι. The Latin and English variant is 'Balari'.

#### Geographical notes

They were a tribe that lived in the mountains of Sardinia.

#### Citations in Strabo

V.2.7

### **4. Bardyetans**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Βαρδυήτες. The Latin version is 'Bardyetes' and the English name 'Bardyetans'. They are equalled with the 'Bardulians' (Βαρδούλιοι).

#### Geographical notes

They were an Iberian tribe, whom Strabo mentions but doesn't think to be very important. The Berones were adjacent to them and the Celtiberians lived south of them.

#### Citations in Strabo

III.3.7; III.4.12

### **5. Bastarnians**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Βαστάρναι. The Latin variant is 'Bastarnae' and the English standard name is 'Bastarnians'.

#### Geographical notes

They lived north of the river Danube, beyond Germania, approximately in today's Ukraine. The Tyregetae and the Germans were their neighbours. They also took possession of the island Peuce on the river Danube and are therefore also called Peucini.

#### Genealogy

They were thought to have been of Germanic stock.

#### Citations in Strabo

II.5.30; VII.1.1; VII.2.4; VII.3.15; VII.3.17

### **6. Bastetians**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Βαστητανοί. The Latin version is 'Bastetani' and the English name is 'Bastetians'. They were also called Bastulians (Βαστούλιοι).

#### Geographical notes

They were an Iberian tribe, who inhabited today's Spain, approximately about the modern cities Granada and Malaga. The Sidetani and the Oretani were their neighbours.

#### Habits and peculiarities

Their women were allowed to dance promiscuously along with the men, all holding each other's hands. Strabo seems to have been quite shocked by this.

The Bastetians were all dressed in black, most of them in cloaks that were called *saga* (σάγοι), in which they slept on their beds of straw. Their women, however, wore embroidered dresses and garments.

Just like the Celts, they used wooden vessels. They also made vessels, spanned with animal skins, which they used to cross lagoons. Their marrying customs were the same as those of the Greeks. And just like the Egyptians, they had the custom to expose their sick on the highways, hoping some passer-by might know a cure for their illness.

They didn't use money, but exchanged their wares instead. Whenever they did use silver, however, they simply used pieces that were cut off silver plates, no coins.

Whenever they sentenced someone to death, it was their custom to stone him. Parricides were put to death outside their boundaries.

#### Citations in Strabo

III.1.7; III.2.1; III.3.7; III.4.1; III.4.12; III.4.14

### **7. Bebrycians**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Βέβρυκες. The Latin version is 'Bebryces' and the standard English name is 'Bebrycians'.

#### Geographical notes

They were one of the Thracian tribes that went to live in Asia Minor. They were situated in Mysia, before the Bithynians came to live there.

#### History

They were Thracians who crossed the Hellespont to Asia Minor in prehistorian times. King Mariandynus once conquered them and they were then part of the land of the Mariandyni. After the Trojan War, they colonised Abydus.

#### Other authors about the Bebrycians

They are not mentioned by Homer, because they then still belonged to the Phrygians. Only later they became a separate tribe.

#### Citations in Strabo

VII.3.2; XII.3.3; XII.3.4; XIII.1.8; XIV.5.23

### **8. Belgae**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Βέλγαι. The Latin and English name is 'Belgae'.

#### Genealogy

They were one of the three great tribes in Celtica Transalpina, next to the Aquitanians and the Celts.

#### Geographical notes

They lived south of the river Rhine, approximately in today's northern France, Belgium and Luxembourg. The Osismii were one of their tribes who lived in Brittany. They also had a colony on the Adriatic coast.

#### History

The Veneti (or Heneti) were one of their tribes who waged war against Caesar. But of course, a lot more Belgian tribes than this one tried to resist the Romans.

#### Habits and peculiarities

The Belgae were the bravest of all their neighbours<sup>188</sup>, and it is because of that that they alone could hold out against the Germans, the Teutones and the Cimbrians.

#### Other authors about the Belgae

Caesar is a very important source for the Belgae, especially in his 'Commentarii de Bello Gallico'. It was him who first divided the people of Celtica Transalpina into three main tribes.

#### Citations in Strabo

IV.1.1; IV.4.1; IV.4.3

### **9. Bellovaci**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Βελλοάκοι, which is the Greek transcription of the Latin 'Bellovaci'.

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<sup>188</sup> Strabo almost literally translates Caesar's '*horum omnium Belgae fortissimi sunt*' in this passage.

### Geographical notes

They were a Celtic, Belgian tribe, who lived close by the sea and the Morini. The Ambiani, Suessiones and Caleti were their neighbours. There also was a road that went through their country and led to the ocean.

### Habits and peculiarities

Strabo calls them the bravest of the Belgian tribes.

### Citations in Strabo

IV.3.5; IV.4.3; IV.6.11

## **10. Berecyntes**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Βερέκυντες. The Latin and English equivalent is 'Berecyntes'.

### Geographical notes

They were a Phrygian tribe, who emigrated from Europe to Asia Minor.

### History

In Strabo's time, they were no longer in existence.

### Habits and peculiarities

They worship Rhea as the Mother of the Gods and honour her with orgies. Also Agdistis and Phrygia, great goddess, do they worship. The Greek call the ministers of Rhea the Curetes or Corybantes.

### Citations in Strabo

X.3.12; XII.8.21; XIV.5.29

## **11. Berones**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Βήρωνες. The Latin and English variant is 'Berones'.

### Geographical notes

They were a Celtiberian tribe who lived in northern Spain. The Cantabrians were their neighbours and Varia was the name of their main city.

### Citations in Strabo

III.4.5; III.4.12

## **12. Bessi**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Βέσσοι. The Latin and English nomenclature is 'Bessi'. They were also called 'Tetrachoritae' or 'Tetracomí'.

### Geographical notes

They were a tribe in Thrace, who inhabited most of Mount Haemus. The river Hebrus flowed through their territory.

### Conditions of life

They were a tribe of brigands, who were called brigands even by the brigandish tribes that surrounded them. They lived in huts and led a wretched life.

### Citations in Strabo

VII.5.12; VII.fr.47(48); VII.fr.59(58a)

## **13. Bisaltae**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Βισάλται. The Latin and English version is 'Bisaltae'.

### Geographical notes

They lived in Macedonia, not very far from the sea, north of the city Amphipolis, all the way to the city Heraclea (also called Sintica). The valley they occupied was very fertile, and the river Strymon flowed through it. One of their villages was called Berga. Their neighbours were the Edoni and Odomantes.

### Genealogy

Some of them were considered to be indigenous, but other have come to Macedonia (Strabo doesn't specify from where).

### History

King Rhesus once reigned among them.

### Citations in Strabo

VII.fr.11; VII.fr.36

## **14.Bistonian Thracians**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Βίστονας Θράκες. The Latin name is 'Bistones Thracas' and the English standard name is 'Bistonian Thracians'.

### Geographical notes

They lived in the area of the city Abdera, in Thrace.

### History

They were once ruled by Diomedes.

### Citations in Strabo

VII.fr.43(44)

## **15.Bithynians**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Βιθυνοί. The Latin version is 'Bithyni' and the English name is 'Bithynians'.

### Geographical notes

They were a Thracian tribe who migrated to Bithynia, in Asia Minor, thus giving their name to the country. The area was formerly called Mysia.

### Habits and peculiarities

They resembled the Mariandyni and Caucones greatly in many things.

### Other authors about the Bithynians

They are not mentioned by Homer.

### Citations in Strabo

VII.3.2; XII.3.3; XII.3.4; XIV.5.23

## **16.Bituriges 'Cubi'**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Βιτούριγες οἱ Κοῦβοι, which is a Greek transliteration of the Latin 'Bituriges Cubi'. They were one part of the Bituriges, who had fallen apart in two tribes.

### Geographical notes

They were a Celtic tribe in Aquitania.

### Citations in Strabo

IV.2.2

## **17.Bituriges 'Vivisci'**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Βιτούριγες οἱ Οὐβίσκοι, which is a Greek transliteration of the Latin 'Bituriges Vivisci'. They were another part of the Bituriges, who had fallen apart in two tribes.

### Geographical notes

They were a Celtic in Celtica, in the area of today's Bordeaux.

### Citations in Strabo

IV.2.1

## **18. Blemmyes**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Βλέμμιες. The Latin and standard English name is 'Blemmyes'.

### Geographical notes

They lived south of Egypt and were subjects of the Aethiopians.

### Citations in Strabo

XVII.1.2; XVII.1.53

## **19. Boeotians**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Βοιωτοί. The Latin version is 'Boeoti' and the English equivalent is 'Boeotians'.

### Geographical notes

They inhabited Boeotia, an area in northern Greece, north of Attica. After the Trojan War, they also took possession of Orchomenus and Coronea.

### History

The inhabitants of Boeotia were first called Aonians, and they once devastated Attica. These were a pre-Greek people. Later, the Phoenicians ruled over this country (they built Thebes), but they were ejected by the Thracians and the Pelasgians. The Boeotians then went to live in Thessaly and were called 'Boeotians' from then on. Later they returned to their own country (Boeotia). This is when they conquered Orchomenus, and with the help of its inhabitants they drove out the Pelasgians.

They once made a treaty with the Thracians, but these attacked them nonetheless, which is where the proverb 'Thracian pretence' (Θρακία παρεύρεσις) came from.

They once went to the oracle at Dodona, where the oracle prophesied that they would prosper if they committed sacrilege. However, they assumed she was lying to them, because of her kinship with the Pelasgians, who were their enemies from ancient times. That is why they threw her on a burning pile, because they didn't think they could lose either way – whether she was lying or not.

They had a fight with the Athenians about Oropus.

Philip (father of Alexander the Great) conquered them along with the other Greeks at Chaeronea.

### Habits and peculiarities

They built the temple of Itonian Athena in the plain at Coronea, after the Thessalian temple for Athena. They called the river that ran by Coronea 'Cuarius' after the Thessalian river, too. We can thus assume that they had undergone quite some Thessalian influence. They also called the month Pornopion 'Locusts'.

### Other authors about the Boeotians

They are mentioned by Homer as fighting along in the Trojan War. Pindar says they were once called 'Syes' ('swines').

### Citations in Strabo

I.4.7; VII.7.1; IX.1.20; IX.2.3; IX.2.4; IX.2.29; IX.2.37; IX.5.7; XIII.1.64

## **20. Boii**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Βόιοι. The Latin and English version is 'Boii'.

### Geographical notes

They were a Celtic tribe who migrated from Celtica Transalpina, across the Alps, into Italy. Their territory was situated between the Alps and the Apennines, and the Rhaeti, Vindelici and Helvetians were their neighbours.

Later, they were ejected out of Italy by the Romans and they went to live north of the Alps, alongside the Taurisci. Here, their territory bordered on Lake Constance.

### History

Once they were one of the biggest Celtic tribes. However, they were driven out of Italy by the Romans, who had the Cenomani and the Heneti to help them. They were ruled by Critasirus at that time. When they were driven out, they went to live with the Taurisci, from whence they warred against the Dacians until they perished entirely. The Getans also had a hand in their destruction.

### Other authors about the Boii

Poseidonius says that they dwelled in the Hyrcanian Forest in earlier times.

### Citations in Strabo

IV.4.1; IV.6.8; V.1.6; V.1.9; V.1.10; VII.1.5; VII.2.2; VII.3.2; VII.3.11; VII.5.2; VII.5.6

## **21. Bomians**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Βωμῆες, from the singular Βωμῆεύς. The English standard name is 'Bomians'.

### Geographical notes

They were an Aetolian tribe, who lived in the country of the Ophienses, in Central Aetolia.

### Citations in Strabo

X.2.5

## **22. Bosporians**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Βοσπορανοί. The Latin equivalent is 'Bosporani' and the English name is 'Bosporians'. The name indicates all the peoples who were subject to the potentates of the Bosphorus, both in Europe and in Asia.

### Geographical notes

They were all the peoples about the Bosphorus, as far as Lake Maeotis (the Sea of Azov). For the European Bosporians, the metropolis was Panticapaeum, for the Asiatic Bosporians Phanagoreium. The land is very productive of grain.

### History

The Cimmerians once held sway in the Bosphorus and that is why it was sometimes called the 'Cimmerian Bosphorus'.

The Bosporians long lived under a monarchy, until Parisades gave Mithridates the sovereignty over the area. In Strabo's time, however, they were subjects to the Romans.

### Citations in Strabo

VI.4.2; VII.4.3; VII.4.4; VII.4.7; XI.2.10

## **23. Bottiaean**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Βοττιαῖοι. The Latin version is 'Bottiaei' and the English equivalent is 'Bottiaean'.

### Geographical notes

They occupied much of lower Macedonia, together with the Thracians. Alorus was regarded as one of their cities.

### History

They originally were colonists from Crete who had been driven out of their course. Botton was their chieftain.

### Citations in Strabo

VI.3.2; VII.fr.11; VII.fr.20

## **24.Branchidae**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Βραγχίδαα. The Latin and English variant is 'Branchidae'.

### Geographical notes

They lived at Didyma and in the area around it, on the coast of Asia Minor.

### History

They betrayed the god of Didyma (Apollo) by handing over his riches to the Persian Great King Xerxes. After this, Xerxes set the oracle on fire and the Branchidae accompanied him further on his journeys in order to escape punishment for this betrayal. Xerxes then gave them their city as a reward.

Alexander the Great arrived at Didyma and, even though the oracle had refused to speak for a long time since the betrayal of the Branchidae, it started speaking again for Alexander. He destroyed then the city of the Branchidae, because he loathed their treachery and sacrilege.

### Citations in Strabo

XI.11.4; XIV.1.5; XVII.1.43

## **25.Brenae**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Βρέναι. The Latin and English equivalent is 'Brenae'.

### Geographical notes

They lived along the river Hebrus, in Thrace.

### Citations in Strabo

VII.fr.47(48)

## **26.Brettii**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Βρέττιοι. The Latin and English variant is 'Brettii'. They are sometimes also called 'Bruttii'. Their neighbours the Leucani gave them this name, for they used to call all revolters 'βρέττιοι'.

### Geographical notes

They lived in southern Italy, occupying the region from Metapontium to Thurii. The river Laus was their boundary, and north of them lived the Leucani. They lived along the isthmus from Scylletium to the Hipponiate Gulf. Their metropolis was Consentia.

### History

They used to tend the flocks for the Leucani, but then they revolted, at about the same time when Dio made his expedition against Dionysius of Syracuse. They managed to capture some parts of Magna Graecia: for example, they ejected the Aetolians from their colony Temesa. However, in Strabo's time they had deteriorated so much that it was difficult to even distinguish their settlements. This is because they were crushed by Hannibal and then by the Romans. For example, they were in possession of Hipponium, but the Romans took it away from them and changed its name into Vibo Valentia.

### Habits and peculiarities

They served the Romans as couriers and letter-carriers.

### Citations in Strabo

V.1.3; V.4.13; VI.1.2; VI.1.4; VI.1.5

## **27.Breuci**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Βρεῦκοι. The Latin and English version is 'Breuci'.

### Geographical notes

They were a Pannonian tribe, and thus inhabited Pannonia in the Balkan.

### Citations in Strabo

VII.5.3

## **28. Breuni**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Βρεῦνοι. The Latin and English nomenclature is 'Breuni'.

### Geographical notes

They were an Illyrian tribe, who lived north of today's Lago Maggiore, on the boundaries between Italy and Switzerland. The Genauni were their neighbours.

### Citations in Strabo

IV.6.8

## **29. Brigantii**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Βριγάντιοι. The Latin and English version is 'Brigantii'.

### Geographical notes

They were a tribe of the Celtic Vindelici, who lived south of the Danube and east of the Helvetii. Their territory was approximately today's north-east Switzerland.

### Citations in Strabo

IV.6.8

## **30. Brigi**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Βρίγες or Βρύγοι. The Latin and English name is 'Brigi' or 'Brygi'. This name is probably the origin of the name 'Phrygians'.

### Geographical notes

They were a Thracian tribe, who occupied Mount Bermium. Some of them crossed into Asia Minor and changed their name into 'Phryges'; hence 'Phrygians'.

### Citations in Strabo

VII.7.8; VII.fr.25; XII.3.20

## **31. Britons**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Βρεττανοί. The Latin name is 'Brettani' or 'Brittani', but the English standard name is 'Britons'.

### Geographical notes

They were the inhabitants of the British Isles. Their country was very rainy and misty.

### History

Caesar won two or three victories over them, but he soon returned to the mainland again. Some chieftains in Strabo's time had obtained the friendship of Rome and submitted to heavy duties on import and export products.

### Habits and particularities

Their habits were partly like those of the Celts, except that they were more simple and barbaric. For example, they had milk but they didn't make cheese, and they didn't know agriculture. Their chieftains were nonetheless very powerful.

Their forests were their cities, since they didn't build any out of stone.

### Physical appearance

They were taller than the Celts and their hair was darker (they were not so ξανθό-θριξ, 'light-haired', as the Celts).

### Citations in Strabo

IV.5.2; IV.5.3

### **32.Bructeri**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Βρούκτεροι. The Latin and English equivalent is 'Bructeri'.

#### Geographical notes

They were a Germanic tribe, who lived in western Germany, nearby the Teutoburg forest.

#### History

They were defeated by Drusus during a naval battle on the river Amasias. The ones who were taken captive marched along in the triumphal procession in Rome.

#### Citations in Strabo

VII.1.3; VII.1.4

### **33.Brundusians**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Βρυντεσῖνοι. The Latin name is 'Brundusii' and the standard English name is 'Brundusians'.

#### Geographical notes

They were the inhabitants of Brundisium, today's Brindisi in southern Italy. They were said to have been a colony from Crete. Their port was superior even to that of Tarentum.

#### Citations in Strabo

VI.3.5; VI.3.6

### **34.Buprasians**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Βουπρασιεύς, from the singular Βουπρασιεύς. The English name is 'Buprasians'. Sometimes they are equalled with the 'Eleians' or 'Epeians', but that is not entirely sure.

#### Geographical notes

They were situated in the northern Peloponnesus.

#### Other authors about the Buprasians

Homer mentions them in connection with the Eleians.

#### Citations in Strabo

VII.3.8; VII.3.29

### **35.Butones**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Βούτωνες. The Latin and English variant is 'Butones'.

#### Geographical notes

They were a Germanic tribe (even though some think they were Goths), who lived north of the river Danube, in southern Germania. Their neighbours were the Lugii, the Zumi, the Mugilonas, the Sibini and the Semnonas.

#### Citations in Strabo

VII.1.3

### **36.Bylliones**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Βυλλῖονες. The Latin and English version is 'Bylliones'.

#### Geographical notes

They were an Illyrian tribe, who lived north of the cities Epidamnus and Apollonia (in today's Albania), all the way to the Ceraunian Mountains.

#### Citations in Strabo

VII.7.8

### **37.Byzicians**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Βυζάκιοι. The Latin equivalent is 'Byzicii' and the English name is 'Byzicians'.

#### Geographical notes

They were situated east of Carthage, in northern Africa.

#### Citations in Strabo

II.5.33

### **38.Byzantians**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Βυζάντιοι. The Latin name is 'Byzantii' and the English standard name is 'Byzantians'.

#### Geographical notes

They were the inhabitants of Byzantium at the Propontis. They also possessed parts of land around Lake Dascylitis.

#### Habits and peculiarities

Their temple was called the 'Sarapieum'.

They always received one third of the catch from the fisheries at Sinope.

#### Citations in Strabo

VII.6.1; XII.3.11; XII.8.11

### **39.Byzeres**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Βύζηρες. The Latin and English version is 'Byzeres'.

#### Geographical notes

They were a barbarian tribe who lived in eastern Cappadocia Pontica, in Asia Minor.

#### Citations in Strabo

XII.3.18

## C.

### 1. Cadurci

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Καδούρκοι. The Latin and English version is 'Cadurci'.

#### Geographical notes

They were a Celtic tribe in Aquitania, today's southern France.

#### Citations in Strabo

IV.2.2

### 2. Cadusii

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Καδούσιοι. The Latin and English equivalent is 'Cadusii'.

#### Geographical notes

They were a tribe in Asia Minor, who lived along the coast of the Caspian Sea. Their region was called 'Media Atropatene' and was situated north of the Taurus mountain range and Greater Media, in the Median and Armenian Mountains. It approximately coincided with today's north-western Iran. Their neighbours were the Gelae, the Amardi, the Anariacae, the Albanians, the Vitii, the Hyrcani and the Caspii.

#### Conditions of life

They inhabited a sterile country and were thus migrants. They were predatory mountaineers.

#### Habits and peculiarities

They had a great number of foot-soldiers, because the places they lived in were too rugged for cavalry. Their javelin-throwers were excellent.

#### Citations in Strabo

XI.6.1; XI.7.1; XI.8.1; XI.8.8; XI.13.3; XI.13.4; XI.13.6

### 3. Caeni

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Καίνοι. The Latin and English variant is 'Caeni'.

#### Geographical notes

They were a tribe in Thrace.

#### History

Attalus II Philometor commanded an expedition into Thrace and defeated their king Diegyllis.

#### Citations in Strabo

XIII.4.2

### 4. Caeretanians

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Καίρετανοί. The Latin version is 'Caeretani' and the English standard name is 'Caeretanians'. They used to be called the 'Agyllaei' instead, because their region was formerly called 'Agylla' (cf. *supra*).

#### Geographical notes

They lived in Tyrrhenia (Tuscany, Italy), at today's Cerveteri. Their port-town was Pyrgi. There were neighbouring hot springs that were called 'Caeretana', which were frequently visited for their healing powers.

#### History

Their town was said to have been founded by Pelasgians from Thessaly. Soon, it was conquered by the Etruscans, however, and later by the Romans.

They defeated the Galatae, who had captured Rome, and managed to save the Roman refugees, the immortal fire of Vesta and the priestesses of Vesta. The Romans, however, didn't treat them the way they should have, according to Strabo, and only gave them right of citizenship, but didn't enrol them

among the citizens<sup>189</sup>. The Greeks, however, did esteem them very highly and honoured them for their bravery and because they refrained from piracy.

They erected a treasury 'of the Agyllaei' at the oracle at Delphi.

#### Citations in Strabo

V.2.3; V.2.8

### 5. Calabrians

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Καλαβροί. The Latin equivalent is 'Calabrii' or 'Galabrii' and the English standard name is 'Calabrians'.

#### Geographical notes

They lived in southern Italy, in a region called 'Iapygia' by Strabo. He says that the inhabitants called it 'Apulia' instead (as it still is today) and the Greeks called it 'Messapia'. The Salentini and the Peuceti were their neighbours.

#### Citations in Strabo

VI.3.1

### 6. Caleti

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Κάλετοι, which is the Greek transcription of the Latin 'Caleti'.

#### Geographical notes

They were a Belgian tribe, who lived in today's Normandy (France). Their territory was situated north of the river Seine. The Lexovii were their neighbours.

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<sup>189</sup> This piece of history is attested in the so-called *Tabulae Caeritum*.

#### Citations in Strabo

IV.1.14

### 7. Callaicans

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Καλλαϊκοί. The Latin variant is 'Callaici' or 'Gallicii' and the English nomenclature is 'Callaicans' and 'Gallicians'. Sometimes they are called 'Lusitanians'.

#### Geographical notes

They lived in the mountains in Iberia, in north-western Hispania. The Celtiberians and Lusitanians lived to their east. The Asturians were their neighbours as well. Their most important cities were Castulo and Oria.

#### Conditions of life

They were mountaineers and thus very frugal. For example, they slept on the ground and their main beverage was water. They also used beer, but wine was very scarce. For the better part of the year, they lived on acorns, which they dried and ground to use in some kind of bread. If they ate meat, it was mostly goat. They also used butter instead of oil.

#### Habits and peculiarities

It was their habit to sacrifice goats, horses and prisoners of war to their god Mars (meaning, their equivalent of the god Mars). They also sacrificed hecatombs in the manner of the Greeks. However, some say didn't worship any gods at all and were atheists.

They also resembled the Greeks in that they practiced gymnastic exercises, like boxing, running, skirmishing and fighting in bands. They did all of this either as heavy-armed soldiers or as cavalry. They were thus very hard to fight with in battle and have given their name to the man who defeated the Lusitanians, as a nick name. They have also given their name to all Lusitanians in general, which is why they are sometimes called 'Lusitanians' (cf. *supra*).

They took their meals sitting on seats that were set up along the walls, where they took place according to their age and rank. While they would drink, they would dance to the sound of flutes and trumpets.

### Physical appearance

The men wore their hair extremely long, in the fashion of women. Whenever they went to battle, they bound it to their forehead.

### Citations in Strabo

III.3.2; III.3.3; III.3.7; III.4.3; III.4.12; III.4.16; III.4.20

## **8. Callipidae**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Καλλιπίδαι. The Latin and English variant is 'Callipidae'.

### Geographical notes

They were a Scythian tribe, who lived beyond the river Borysthenes (today's Dnjepr).

### Citations in Strabo

XII.3.21

## **9. Campanians**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Καμπανοί. The Latin version is 'Campani' and the standard English name is 'Campanians'.

### Geographical notes

They lived in Campania, in today's Italy, south of Latium. Their country was very fertile. They also held some parts of Magna Graecia, but they have in fact become Romans in Strabo's time.

### History

They were a very extravagant and effeminate people, who regularly invited gladiators to their dinners, which is why they readily submitted to all peoples who tried to overrun them. The Samnites, Hannibal and the Romans all didn't encounter very much resistance.

When they received Hannibal's army, his soldiers became so effeminate because of their influence that Hannibal decided to retreat them. When they came under Roman dominion, however, they got some more sense.

### Citations in Strabo

V.4.11; V.4.13; VI.1.2

## **10. Campsiani**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Καμψιανοί. The Latin and English variant is 'Campsiani'. Sometimes they are called 'Campsani' as well.

### Geographical notes

They were a German tribe, who lived near the ocean and so near the northern edge of the known world. Their neighbours were the Sicambri, the Chaubi, the Cimbri, the Cauci and the Caulci.

### History

They were defeated by the Romans and marched in a triumphal procession in Rome.

### Citations in Strabo

VII.1.3; VII.1.4

## **11. Camuni**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Καμοῦνοι, which is clearly the Greek transliteration of the Latin 'Camuni'.

### Geographical notes

They were a tribe of the Rhaeti, who lived in today's Lombardy (northern Italy).

### Citations in Strabo

IV.6.8

## **12.Cantabrians**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Καντάβροι. The Latin equivalent is 'Cantabri' and the English version is 'Cantabrians'.

### Geographical notes

They lived in northern Hispania, in a region that is today still called 'Cantabria'. They bordered on the Callaicians.

### History

At the time of the Cantabrian war against the Romans, mothers used to kill their children before being taken captive, or they killed themselves. Eventually, however, they were subdued under Emperor Augustus.

### Habits and peculiarities

They lived on a low moral plane and had bestial instincts. For example, they bathed in urine and washed their teeth with it. However, they are also very courageous, men and women alike. When women had given birth, for instance, they sent their husband to bed and took care of the child themselves, and they also helped to till the soil.

It was their custom that husbands must give dowries to their wives, and not the other way around. They also preferred female children, since the heirs always had to be female.

Cantabrians had the habit of riding double on horseback.

Some of them, when they had been defeated by the Romans and were nailed to their cross, kept on singing the paean of victory.

It was custom to keep a poison close at hand, at all times, just in case. They would rather die than be taken captive.

Cantabrians were extremely loyal, even to the point of dying for one another.

### Citations in Strabo

III.4.16 – III.4.18; III.4.20; VI.4.2

## **13.Cappadocians<sup>190</sup>**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Καππάδοκες. The Latin version is 'Cappadoces' and the English equivalent is 'Cappadocians'. They are also called 'White Syrians' (Λευκοσύροι), in opposition to the 'Black Syrians' on the other side of the Taurus mountain range.

### Geographical notes

They were the inhabitants of the country north of the Taurus, west of Armenia and Colchis, south of the Black Sea and east of the Paphlagonians and the Galatae.

### Genealogy

There were several Cappadocian tribes and one of them, the Cataonians, were once a wholly different tribe, according to the ancients. Strabo, however, doesn't see any difference in their language or customs with the other Cappadocians.

He does make a distinction between two main tribes, however: the one that lived more near the Taurus and the one that inhabited the region towards the Black Sea.

### History

They were once attacked by Sisines, who tried to take hold of the region.

### Habits and peculiarities

They honoured the Cataonian Apollo and have made this Cataonian temple the model for all their temples.

### Language

Strabo is very certain that all the inhabitants of Cappadocia spoke the same language. However, he does not specify which language that was.

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<sup>190</sup> The Cappadocians were of course treated more elaborately in the case-study.

#### Other authors about the Cappadocians

They were never mentioned by Homer.

#### Citations in Strabo

XII.1.1; XII.1.2; XII.2.6; XII.3.5; XII.3.27; XIV.5.23; XVI.1.2

### **14.Cardaces**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Κάρδακες. The Latin and English variant is 'Cardaces'.

#### Geographical notes

They lived in Persia, but Strabo doesn't specify their position any further.

#### Conditions of life

They lived on thievery and banditry. This is why they got their name, since 'carda' means 'manly and warlike spirit'.

#### Citations in Strabo

XV.3.18

### **15.Carrians**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Κάραι. The Latin equivalent is 'Carae' and the English nomenclature is 'Carrians'.

#### Geographical notes

They were the inhabitants of what was then called Caria (and later would be called Ionia) in Asia Minor. The plain of the river Maeander belonged to their territory. They inhabited that region together with the Leleges, which is why some say they are the same people as the Leleges. Others say they were their fellow-inhabitants and fellow-soldiers. Some also confused them with the Lycians.

#### History

There are many accounts about the Carrians and no one is certain where exactly they came from, but it is generally accepted that they used to be islanders. Some say they were subjects to king Minos of Crete and that they were called 'Leleges' at that time, but not everyone agrees with that. At a certain point, they migrated to the mainland of Asia Minor, taking possession of much of the coastline and the interior land. They took this land away from the original Leleges and the Pelasgians who lived there. Some say the Cretans helped them settle in Asia Minor, others say they were driven there by some other people.

They fought in the Trojan War and once occupied Miletus, Myus, Mycale, Ephesus and Samos (which was then still called Parthenia). They were partly driven out by the Ionians, however, when they came there under the leadership of Androclus to colonise the coastline. Strabo assumes that they partly mixed with the Greeks as well. Some of them also took refuge in the other parts of Caria.

They went on expeditions to Greece, accompanied by the Leleges. This is when they devastated Attica and seized Epidaurus, which was then still called Epicarus (Επίκαρος).

#### Habits and peculiarities

They have always lived in close contact with the Greeks, even after they were driven into Asia. They used to roam all of Greece, serving on expeditions for money as a sort of mercenaries.

All of them worshipped the Carian Zeus, as did the Lydians and the Mysians.

#### Other authors about the Carrians

Homer mentions them and clearly sets them apart from the Leleges<sup>191</sup>, even though some say they were one and the same people. He says they spoke a barbarian language, and thus they were the very first ones to be called 'barbarians', because of the way they spoke. The verb 'καρίζειν' would then have been the origin of 'βαρβαρίζειν', according to Strabo.

The tragic poets repeatedly confuse them with the Lycians.

#### Citations in Strabo

I.3.21; VII.7.2; VIII.6.15; IX.1.20; XII.8.5; XII.8.7; XIII.1.58; XIII.1.59; XIII.3.1; XIV.1.3; XIV.1.15; XIV.1.21; XIV.1.38; XIV.1.42; XIV.2.8; XIV.2.23; XIV.2.27; XIV.3.3; XIV.5.23

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<sup>191</sup> Homer, *Iliad*, X.428.

## **16.Carmanians**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Καρμάνιοι. The Latin version is 'Carmanii' and the standard English name is 'Carmanians'.

### Geographical notes

They were a tribe in Persia, approximately in today's Iran.

### Habits and peculiarities

They were a warlike people, who only worshipped Ares (that is, their equivalent of the god Ares). There was a great shortage of horses in their region, which is why they mostly used asses for their wars.

Their customs and language were mostly like those of the Medes and the Persians.

None of them could marry before he had cut off the head of an enemy and presented it to the king. This was a very big deal for them. The king would then store the skull in his palace, after he had cut out the tongue. Then he would mince the tongue and mix it with flour. After he had tasted it himself, he would then give it to the man to eat. The king with the most heads was the highest reputed.

### Citations in Strabo

XV.2.14

## **17.Carni**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Κάρνοι. The Latin and English equivalent is 'Carni'.

### Geographical notes

They lived near the recess of the Adriatic Sea, about the city Aquileia. Their coastline was situated in today's utmost west of Italy. These districts were called the Transpadane districts. They also possessed the city Tergeste. The Norici and the Istrians were their neighbours.

### Citations in Strabo

IV.6.9; V.1.9; VII.1.5; VII.5.2; VII.5.3

## **18.Carnutes**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Καρνοῦτοί, which is a Greek transcription of the Latin 'Carnutes'.

### Geographical notes

They were a Celtic tribe, who inhabited the area between the rivers Loire and Seine. They were the most conspicuous tribe of their neighbourhood.

### Citations in Strabo

IV.3.4

## **19.Carpetanians**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Καρπητᾶνοι. The Latin variant is 'Carpetani' and the English nomenclature is 'Carpetanians'.

### Geographical notes

They were a Celtic tribe, who lived in the centre of the Iberian Peninsula. They were situated east of Lusitania and west of the Celtiberians. The Oretani, Vettones and Vaccaei were their neighbours.

### Citations in Strabo

III.1.6; III.3.2; III.3.3; III.4.12

## **20.Carretanians**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Κερρητᾶνοι. The Latin version is 'Carretani' and the English variant 'Carretanians'.

### Geographical notes

They lived north of the Pyrenees, and thus on the Celtic side of the mountains, but they were of Iberian stock.

### Habits and peculiarities

They cured excellent hams and made a good income out of them.

### Citations in Strabo

III.4.11

## **21. Carthaginians**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Καρχηδόνιοι. The Latin version is 'Carthaginienses' and the English standard name is 'Carthaginians'.

### Geographical notes

They were the inhabitants of Carthage, approximately today's Tunis in Tunisia.

### History

Their city was founded by Dido from Tyrus, according to legend. It was raised to be a rival of Rome and waged three great wars against them (the Punic wars).

Before these wars, they were a great force in the Mediterranean: they had 300 cities in Libya and 700,000 inhabitants in their city. They conquered most of Iberia and all of Sardinia, from where they waged the war against the Romans. However, they abused all of the inhabitants of Sicily and forced the Hyblaean Megarians that lived there to migrate away from the isle. They also conquered Tarentum in southern Italy and laid waste to the acropolis, after which they carried off the dedicated and sacred objects from the temple at booty.

### Habits and peculiarities

It was their custom to drown any foreigner who sailed past their country on their way to Sardo or to the Pillars of Heracles (Gibraltar).

They had elephant-stalls in their city.

### Other authors about the Carthaginians

Eratosthenes says they were refined.

### Citations in Strabo

I.4.9; III.4.5; V.2.7; VI.2.3; VI.2.4; VI.3.1; VIII.7.5; XVII.1.19; XVII.3.14; XVII.3.15

## **22. Casii**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Κάσιοι. The Latin and English variant is 'Casii'.

### Geographical notes

They inhabited the islands about Casus, east of Crete. They were the ones who gave their name to 'Casus'.

### Citations in Strabo

X.5.18; X.5.19

## **23. Caspians**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Κάσπιοι. The Latin version is 'Caspia' and the English standard name is 'Caspians'.

### Geographical notes

As their name indicates, they lived along the Caspian Sea. Their neighbours were the Amardi, the Anariacae, the Cadusii, the Albanians, the Vitii, the Hyrcani and the Derbices.

### Habits and peculiarities

It was their custom to shut in and starve to death all people over seventy. Then they put out their bodies in the desert and watched what happened with them from a distance. If they were dragged off by birds, they were considered to have been fortunate, if they were dragged off by dogs, not so fortunate. However, if nothing wants to eat them, they were considered cursed.

#### Citations in Strabo

XI.8.8; XI.11.3; XI.11.8

### **24.Cassopaeans**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Κασσωπαῖοι. The Latin equivalent is 'Cassopaei' and the standard English name is 'Cassopaeans'.

#### Geographical notes

They were a barbaric people that inhabited the land north of Acarnania and Aetolia, in north-western Greece. They were situated on the seaboard from the Ceraunian Mountains to the Gulf of Ambracia. Their country was very fertile.

#### Genealogy

They were Epeirotae, not Greeks, and were a tribe of the Thesproti.

#### Citations in Strabo

VII.7.1; VII.7.5; VII.7.6

### **25.Cataonians**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Κατάονες. The Latin version is 'Cataones' but the English variant is 'Cataonians'.

#### Geographical notes

They were a tribe in Cappadocia, who inhabited the city Comana and its surroundings.

#### Genealogy

They were a Cappadocian tribe, even though they used to be set apart by the ancients.

#### Habits and peculiarities

They had the same language and uses as the Cappadocians did.

Their priests held more power than their king, since Comana was the most important religious centre of Cappadocia.

#### Citations in Strabo

II.5.32; XII.1.2; XII.2.3

### **26.Catoriges**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Κατόριγες. The Latin and English equivalent is 'Catoriges'.

#### Geographical notes

They inhabited the peaks of the Alps, not far from the Lake of Geneva.

#### Citations in Strabo

IV.6.6

### **27.Cattabianians**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Κατταβανεῖς, from the singular Κατταβανεύς. The English version is 'Cattabianians'.

#### Geographical notes

They lived in the extreme part of Arabia, as far as the passage across the Arabian Gulf. Their royal seat was Tamna. Their neighbours were the Minaei, the Sabaeans and the Chatramotitae.

#### Citations in Strabo

XVI.4.2

## **28.Caucasians**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Καυκάσιοι. The Latin version is 'Caucasii' and the English standard name is 'Caucasians'.

### Geographical notes

They were all the inhabitants of the Caucasian Mountains east of the Black Sea. They used the region of Diocurias (a city on the eastern shores of the Black Sea) as an emporium.

### Citations in Strabo

XI.2.16

## **29.Cauci**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Καῦκοι. The Latin and English equivalent is 'Cauci'.

### Geographical notes

They were a Germanic tribe, who lived towards the ocean. Their neighbours were the Chaubi, the Cimbri, the Caulci, the Campsiani, the Sicambri and the Bructeri.

### Citations in Strabo

VII.1.3

## **30.Cauconians**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Καύκωνες. The Latin variant is 'Caucones' but the standard English name is 'Cauconians'.

### Geographical notes

It looks like the Cauconians had two divisions: one in Greece and one in Asia Minor. Strabo says they were settled in several places and existed out of collection of people, which is why they had already disappeared in his own time.

In Greece they inhabited the Peloponnesus, in between of Pylus and Lacedaemon (Sparta). They are said to have been an Arcadian and wandering tribe.

In Asia Minor, they were called 'Cauconitae' (Καυκωνῖται). They inhabited part of Triphylia, the country from the Mariandyni onwards, all the way to the river Parthenius. This is why they are sometimes called 'Mariandyni' as well. They took this country away from the Lepreatans and the Cyparissians. This is also the reason why Dyme is sometimes called 'Cauconian' and why the river nearby is called 'Caucon'. Tiejium was one of their cities here.

### History

Some say the country Eleia in the Peloponnesus used to be called Cauconia. Others say that they were the subjects of Nestor. Either way, in Strabo's time their name didn't survive in anywhere in the Peloponnesus anymore.

The Arcadian portion of the Caucones couldn't endure to be ruled by the house of Lepreus anymore and they sailed away to Asia Minor. They took up their abode on the sea-coast by the Mariandyni. In Strabo's time, however, they had been entirely destroyed.

### Other authors about the Cauconians

Homer mentioned them in Eleia<sup>192</sup>, but also as allies of the Trojans, where he seems to be talking about a Paphlagonian tribe<sup>193</sup>. This refers to the Cauconitae.

Antimachus calls the inhabitants of Epeia both Epeians and Cauconians.

### Citations in Strabo

VII.7.1; VII.7.2; VII.fr.63; VIII.3.11; VIII.3.16; VIII.3.17; VIII.3.30; VIII.7.5; XII.3.2; XII.3.4; XII.3.5; XII.3.9; XIII.1.58; XIII.3.1; XIV.5.23; XIV.5.28

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<sup>192</sup> Homer, *Iliad*, III.636.

<sup>193</sup> Homer, *Iliad*, X.428.

### **31. Caülci**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Καούλκοι. The Latin and English version is 'Caülci'.

#### Geographical notes

They were a Germanic tribe, who lived towards the ocean. Their neighbours were the Chaubi, the Cimbri, the Cauci, the Campsiani, the Bructeri and the Sicambri.

#### History

They walked in a triumphal procession in Rome, after they were defeated.

#### Citations in Strabo

VII.1.3; VII.1.4

### **32. Caunians**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Καύνιοι. The Latin version is 'Caunii' and the English standard name is 'Caunians'.

#### Geographical notes

They were a tribe in Caria, along the coast of south-western Asia Minor. Their city was called Caunus, and not far off they had the stronghold Imbrus. Their country was very fertile and had abundant fruits in autumn, but it was too hot in summer to the point of being unhealthy.

#### History

They were said to have come from Crete and they retained the customs and laws of that country.

Once they revolted from the Rhodians, but when they were conquered by the Romans, these gave them back into the custody of Rhodes.

#### Language

They spoke the same language as the Carians.

#### Other authors about the Caunians

The citharist Stratonicus is said to have laughed at the Caunians, for the paleness of their skin. He also jested at the unhealthiness of their city.

#### Citations in Strabo

XIV.2.3

### **33. Cavari**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Καούραοι, which is the Greek transcription of the Latin name 'Cavari'. This name prevailed in the area, which is why almost all the peoples there were called 'Cavari'.

#### Geographical notes

They were Gallic a tribe, who inhabited the Rhône valley, north of Marseilles. Their country stretched as far as the junction of the river Isère with the Rhône. Their city was Caballio, which is today called Cavaillon. The Salyes were their neighbours, and the Vocontii, the Tricorii, the Icomi and the Medylli were situated north of them.

#### Habits and peculiarities

In Strabo's time, they were becoming more and more Romanised.

#### Citations in Strabo

IV.1.11; IV.1.12

### **34. Cebrenian Thracians**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Κεβρήνιοι Θράκες. The Latin version is 'Cebrenii Thracas' but the English equivalent is 'Cebrenian Thracians'.

#### Geographical notes

They were a Thracian tribe, who inhabited the shores of the river Arisbus in Thrace.

#### Citations in Strabo

VII.fr.61; XIII.1.21

### **35.Cebrenians**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Κεβρήνιοι. The Latin variant is 'Cebrenii' but the English standard nomenclature is 'Cebrenians'.

#### Geographical notes

They lived in Aeolis, in north-western Asia Minor, more specifically in the Scamander valley in the Troas. Their city was called Cebrene. Their neighbours were the Neandrians and the Dardanians.

#### Citations in Strabo

XIII.1.51

### **36.Ceians**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Κείοι. The Latin equivalent is 'Ceii' but the English version is 'Ceians'.

#### Geographical notes

They were an Asiatic tribe, whose neighbours were the Bactrians and the Caspians.

#### Habits and peculiarities

It was their custom to order everyone over sixty to drink hemlock, so that there would be sufficient food left for the younger people.

Much of their laws and customs resembled those of the Caspians.

#### Citations in Strabo

X.5.6; XI.11.3

### **37.Celtae**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Κέλται. The Latin and English equivalent is 'Celtae'. They are not to be confused with the 'Celti' (Κέλτοι), who were the Galatic race (cf. *infra*). These 'Celtae', on the other hand, indicated the tribes who inhabited Celtica Transalpina.

#### Geographical notes

They were one of the three peoples in Celtica Transalpina, next to the Aquitanians and the Belgae. They inhabited the country that was bounded by the Pyrenees in the south, the ocean in the west and north, the Mediterranean and the Alps in the east, and the river Rhine in the north.

#### Habits and peculiarities

They all had different polities and modes of lives.

#### Language

They didn't all speak the same language, but the differences weren't very great.

#### Citations in Strabo

IV.1.1; IV.1.14

### **38.Celti**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Κέλτοι. The Latin and English version is 'Celti'. 'Celts' is also used as a nomenclature. They are not to be confused with the 'Celtae' (cf. *supra*), even though Strabo doesn't seem to understand the difference very well himself. However, the name 'Celti' seems to have designated the entire Galatic race (the Gauls), that spread all over Europe, Asia Minor and the British Isles, whereas the 'Celtae' were only the inhabitants of Celtica Transalpina.

The Greeks formerly called the inhabitants of Narbonitis 'Celtae', and because of that the name for the whole Galatic race has become 'Celti'. Strabo assumes this was either because these Celtae were very famous, or because they happened to live closest by the Greeks in that region and were thus best known to them.

### Geographical notes

Some of them inhabited the country about the river Padus (Po), in Italy. These regions were called Cispadana (south of the Po) and Transpadana (north of the Po). However, the Galatic race also inhabited a piece of land in Asia Minor, called Galatia (today's Turkey). Some of them also lived in Iberia.

### Genealogy

They were considered to be kinsmen of the Germans.

### History

Many of them migrated, across the Alps into today's Italy, but also to Hispania and Galatia. The ones who lived about the river Po were stopped in their unrestrained licence when they were conquered by the Romans. Gnaeus Ahenobarbus routed them completely. The ones who inhabited Cisalpine and Transalpine Celtica, however, warred against the Romans until they were entirely subdued. The Ligures were the first ones of them to have been conquered. They were captured only part by part, but then Caesar acquired them all in one big war. He reports many quarrels amongst them when he came there, which made it easier for him to subdue them.

### Habits and peculiarities

They used waxen vessels and some tribes had the custom of using chariots for war.

Just like the Cantabrians, they had the custom to bathe in urine and to sleep on the ground. Their women were brave and sometimes even ruled, just like those of the Cantabrians did. And they also rather wanted to kill themselves than to be captured by their enemies.

They were rather fond of strife, and it was common for their young men to be prodigal of their youthful charms.

They were thought to have been kinsmen of the Germans and thus resembled them greatly. They only varied slightly, in that the Germans were wilder. Other than that, they had the same habits and modes of life.

They were trained in the virtue of fearlessness, but still they meekly abided by the destruction of their homes by the tides of the seas. They waited till the water had retreated and simply started rebuilding again. More of them died because of the water than because of war.

### Physical appearance

On the one hand they resembled the Britons, even though they were not as tall as the Britons. On the other hand they resembled the Germans, but these had yellower hair and were taller as well.

### Citations in Strabo

III.2.2; III.3.7; III.4.16; III.4.17; IV.1.11; IV.1.14; IV.4.1; IV.4.2; IV.4.6; IV.5.2; IV.5.3; IV.6.4; V.1.4; V.1.6; VI.4.2; VII.1.2; VII.2.1

## **39.Celtiberians**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Κελτιβηρες. The Latin version is 'Celtiberes' and the English name is 'Celtiberians'. The Romans also called them 'Togati'.

### Geographical notes

They were a Celtic tribe in the north-eastern parts of Hispania.

### Genealogy

They were Celts. The Artabrians were one of their tribes, who lived about Cape Nerium.

### History

They once subdued most of the Iberian Peninsula and were regarded as the most brutish of all peoples in that area.

### Habits and peculiarities

Marcus Marcellus exacted six hundred talents from them as tribute, so we can safely state that they were rich and numerous.

They and their northern neighbours offered to a nameless god at full moon. They then danced all through the night.

### Citations in Strabo

III.1.6; III.2.15; III.3.5; III.4.5; III.4.13; III.4.16

## **40.Celto-Scythians**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Κελτοσκούθαι. The Latin variant was 'Celtoscythae' and the English standard version is 'Celto-Scythians'. It was a term that was used by ancient historians.

### Geographical notes

Despite the fact that they were a Galatic, Celtic people, they lived in Scythian areas, more specifically north of the Caspian Sea.

### Citations in Strabo

XI.6.2

## **41.Cenomani**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Κενομάνοι. The Latin and English equivalent is 'Cenomani'.

### Geographical notes

They inhabited Transpadane regions, meaning that they lived north of the river Padus (Po) and south of the Alps.

### History

They often aided the Romans in their battles. For example, they helped them in their campaign against Hannibal.

### Citations in Strabo

V.1.9

## **42.Centriones**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Κέντριωνες. The Latin and English version is 'Centriones'.

### Geographical notes

They lived in the Alps in Gallia Narbonensis, north of the river Po. An important route ran through their territory.

### Citations in Strabo

IV.6.6; IV.6.7; IV.6.11

## **43.Cephalenians**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Κεφαλλῆνες. The Latin name is 'Cephalenes' and the standard English variant is 'Cephalenians'. Sometimes they are called 'Taphians' or 'Teleboeans' as well.

### Geographical notes

They were the inhabitants of the Greek island of Cephalenia, situated west of Greece in the Ionian Sea.

### History/legend

Strabo considers them to be the same Cephalenians that were the subjects of Odysseus and his father Laërtes. It was then one of the vassal islands to Ithaca. In that case they would have fought in the Trojan War, under Odysseus.

Another legend says that Amphitryon colonised the island, but then gave it to Cephalus, after whom the Cephalenians were called.

### Citations in Strabo

IX.1.10; X.2.8; X.2.10; X.2.14

## **44.Cerbesians**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Κερβήσιοι. The Latin variant is 'Cerbesii' but the English nomenclature is 'Cerbesians'.

#### Geographical notes

They were a Phrygian tribe.

#### History

In Strabo's time they didn't exist anymore.

#### Citations in Strabo

XII.8.21

### **45.Cercetae**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Κερκέται. The Latin and English variant is 'Cercetae'.

#### Geographical notes

They lived near the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus, along the Black Sea. They occupied 850 stadia of the coast, where their mooring-places and villages were situated. Their neighbours were the Zygi, the Heniochi and the Macropogones.

#### Citations in Strabo

XI.2.1; XI.2.14

### **46.Ceteians**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Κετέιοι. The Latin equivalent is 'Ceteii' but the standard English name is 'Ceteians'.

#### Geographical notes

Strabo is not certain where exactly they lived, but he supposed they lived in Asia Minor, since in the region Elaïtis, there is a river called Ceteium.

#### Other authors about the Ceteians

Homer mentioned them as led by Eurypylus in the Trojan War.

#### Citations in Strabo

XIII.1.69; XIII.3.2; XIV.5.23

### **47.Ceutrones**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Κεύτρωνες. The Latin and English name is 'Ceutrones'.

#### Geographical notes

They were a Celtic tribe in Gallia Narbonensis, who lived in mountain peaks of the Alps. A broad road ran through their country, suitable for wagons.

#### Citations in Strabo

IV.6.6; IV.6.7; IV.6.11

### **48.Chalcedonians**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Χαλκηδόνιοι. The Latin name is 'Chalcedones' and the English standard nomenclature is 'Chalcedonians'.

#### Geographical notes

They were the inhabitants of the city Chalcedon, in Bithynia in Asia Minor. They were situated close to Byzantium, but didn't share in the natural abundance of this latter city, because the πηλαμίδα ('tuna') didn't come to their harbours as it did to the harbours of Byzantium. That is why the oracle of Apollo ordered the Byzantians to found their city across the 'blind ones', because the Chalcedonians were the first ones to sail through this area, but they still chose the poorer land and not the rich land of Byzantium.

### Habits and peculiarities

Their temple was the temple of Zeus Urius.

### Citations in Strabo

VII.6.1; VII.6.2

## **49.Chalcidians**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Χαλκιδεῖς, from the singular Χαλκιδεύς. The standard English name is 'Chalcidians'.

### Geographical notes

They were the inhabitants of the city Chalcis on the island of Euboea, east of Attica.

### History and colonies

The Chalcidians were very keen colonists. They co-founded the city Cumae, together with the Cumaeans. They made an agreement that it should be the colony of Chalcis, but the namesake of Cumae. Also, they founded Rhegium in Italy, because one out of every ten men had to leave Chalcis, since there was a heavy shortage of crops and food. It is from Rhegium that some of them emigrated to Delphi, in Greece. The cities Naxos and Euboea on Sicily were also colonised by them, but they were driven out of the latter by Gelon. The native city of Aristoteles, Stagira, also belonged to the Chalcidians. Next to that, they became very powerful in Thrace and peopled thirty cities there, in the land of the Sithones. However, later on, the majority of the Chalcidians was thrown out of Thrace and the ones that remained went to live together in one city, Olynthus. They were called the 'Thracian Chalcidians'.

It is mentioned as well that in the time of Alexander the Great, Chalcis enlarged its city walls and fortified them with towers, gates and a wall.

### Habits and peculiarities

An oracle that was once given to the people of Aegium would have said that the Chalcidians were the bravest of all.

### Citations in Strabo

V.4.4; VI.1.6; VI.2.2; VII.fr.35; X.1.8; X.1.13; X.1.15

## **50.Chaldaeans (Babylonian)**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Χαλδαῖοι. The Latin variant is 'Chaldaei' and the standard English name is 'Chaldaeans'. This name can designate the local philosophers in Babylonia, but apart from that, they were a people as well. We will only mention the people here.

### Geographical notes

They were a small tribe in the far south-eastern corner of Mesopotamia, in the neighbourhood of Arabia and the Persian Sea. Later, they were swallowed by the Babylonian and Assyrian empire.

### Citations in Strabo

XVI.1.6

## **51.Chaldaeans (Cappadocian)**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Χαλδαῖοι or Χάλυβες, of which Χάλυβες is their most ancient name. The Latin versions are 'Chaldaei' or 'Chalybes'. The English standard names are 'Chaldaeans' or 'Chalybians'.

### Geographical notes

They inhabited the region Chaldia in Pontus, northern Cappadocia. Their territory was situated north of Trapezus and Pharnacia and extended as far as Armenia Minor.

### History

When they lost their land to the Armenians, they were called 'Chaldaeans' instead of 'Chalybians'. They were held as subjects by the Armenians, but later king Mithridates Eupator or Pontus did.

#### Other authors about the Chaldaeans

They were not mentioned by Homer.

#### Citations in Strabo

XI.14.5; XII.3.18; XII.3.19; XII.3.28; XIV.5.23

### **52.Chamaeaeatae**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Χαμμακαῖται or Χαμμακοῖται, which literally means 'those who live on the ground'. The Latin and English equivalent is 'Chamaeaeatae'.

#### Geographical notes

They lived in between of the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea. The Troglodytae, the Polyphagi and the Eisadici were their neighbours.

#### Citations in Strabo

XI.5.7

### **53.Chaones**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Χάονες. The Latin and English nomenclature is 'Chaones'.

#### Geographical notes

They were an Epeirotic tribe, who occupied the coast stretching from the Ceraunian Mountains to the Ambracian Gulf. Their neighbours were the Thesproti and the Cassopaeans.

#### History

They were one of the most famous Epeirotic tribe, because they once occupied the whole Epeirotic country. Later, they were thrown out by the Molossi.

#### Citations in Strabo

VII.7.5

### **54.Chatramotitae**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Χατραμωτῖται. The Latin and English version is 'Chatramotitae'.

#### Geographical notes

They lived in south Arabia, furthest to the east. Their neighbours were the Cattabaneis and their city is Sabata.

#### Citations in Strabo

XVI.4.2

### **55.Chatti**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Χάττοι. The Latin and English equivalent is 'Chatti'.

#### Geographical notes

They were an indigent Germanic tribe.

#### History

They were defeated by the Romans, and the daughter of their chief Ucromirus walked in the triumphal procession of Germanicus at Rome, along with the others that were taken captive.

#### Citations in Strabo

VII.1.3; VII.1.4

## **56.Chattuarii**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Χαττουάριου. The Latin and English variant is 'Chattuarii'.

### Geographical notes

They were an indigent Germanic tribe.

### History

They were defeated by the Romans and the ones that had been taken captive walked along in a triumphal procession in Rome.

### Citations in Strabo

VII.1.3; VII.1.4

## **57.Chaubi**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Χαῦβοι. The Latin and English name is 'Chaubi'.

### Geographical notes

They were a Germanic tribe, who lived near the ocean and thus towards the end of the world as it was known for Strabo. Their neighbours were the Sicambri, the Cimbri, the Bructeri, the Cauci, the Caulci and the Campsiani.

### Citations in Strabo

VII.1.3

## **58.Chaulotaeans**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Χαυλοταῖοι.

### Geographical notes

They were a tribe who lived in the north-western parts of the Arabian Peninsula. Their neighbours were the Nabataeans and the Agraeans.

### Citations in Strabo

XVI.4.2

## **59.Chelonophagi**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Χελωνοφάγοι, which literally means 'turtle-eaters'. The Latin and English nomenclature is 'Chelonophagi'.

### Geographical notes

They were a tribe in Ethiopia, but Strabo doesn't specify their position any further. However, since he mentions the fact that they owned three islands (Tortoise Island, Seal Island and Hawk Island), we can assume that he situated them along the eastern shore.

### Habits and peculiarities

They lived under the cover of turtle-shells. These shells were so large that they also used them as boats. This is why they have gotten their name 'turtle-eaters'.

The seaweed that was thrown ashore along their territory was so numerous and came in such great quantities that it heaped up and formed high hills. Some people dug their shelters in there.

They had the custom to throw out their dead on the beach and let them be caught up by the flood-tides.

### Citations in Strabo

XVI.4.14

## **60.Cherusci**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Χηροῦσκοι. The Latin and English version is 'Cherusci'.

### Geographical notes

They were an indigent Germanic tribe.

### History

They were trusted the most by the Romans, but they also did them the most harm. They tricked three Roman legions and their general Quintilius Varus in an ambush (known as the defeat by the Teutoburg Forest, or in Latin the '*Clades Variana*').

In the end, however, they were defeated as well. Their chieftain Sigimuntus, his sister Thusnelda (who was the wife of Armenius, the commander of the ambush) and her son Thumelicus walked along in the triumphal procession of Germanicus at Rome, along with the others who were taken captive.

### Citations in Strabo

VII.1.3; VII.1.4

## **61.Chians**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Χῖοι. The Latin version is 'Chii' and the English name is 'Chians'.

### Geographical notes

They were the inhabitants of the Greek island Chios, in the eastern Aegean sea.

### Genealogy

They themselves said that the Pelasgians from Thessaly were their founders.

### History

They claimed to have been the home of Homer and said that the men on the island who called themselves Homeridae were his descendants.

### Citations in Strabo

XIII.3.3; XIV.1.35

## **62.Chonians**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Χῳνες. The Latin version is 'Chones' but the English nomenclature is 'Chonians'. They took their name from the city Chone (Χῳνή).

### Geographical notes

They inhabited Leucania or Lucania in Magna Graecia, today's southern Italy. Petalia was regarded as their metropolis and it has always been very populous.

### Genealogy

They were an Oenotrian tribe, meaning that they were the original Italic inhabitants of the area.

### History

They were said to have been founded by Philoctetes (which is of course contradictory with their being an Oenotrian tribe).

The Greeks later colonised their territory. For example, they once held the city Siris, but the Ionians took it away from them. Even later, the Romans conquered them.

### Citations in Strabo

VI.1.2 – VI.1.4; VI.1.14

## **63.Chorasmians**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Χοράσμιοι. The Latin equivalent is 'Chorasmii' and the English standard name is 'Chorasmians'.

#### Geographical notes

They inhabited the regions east and south of the Caspian Sea.

#### Genealogy

They were a tribe of the Massagetae and the Sacae.

#### Citations in Strabo

XI.8.8

### **64.Cibyrateae**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Κιβυρᾶται. The Latin and English variant is 'Cibyrateae'.

#### Geographical notes

They inhabited south-western Asia Minor.

#### Genealogy

They were said to have been the descendants of the Lydians and their neighbours, the Pisidians.

#### Habits and peculiarities

They were rated to have the greatest jurisdiction of Asia.

#### Language

They spoke four languages: Lydian, Pisidian, Greek and the language of the Solymi.

#### Citations in Strabo

XIII.4.17

### **65.Cibyrateae the Lesser**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Κιβυρᾶται οἱ μικροί. The English equivalent is 'Cibyrateae the Lesser'.

They were a separate branch of the Cibyrateae (cf. *supra*).

#### Geographical notes

They inhabited the coast of Pamphylia, in Asia Minor. Their territory was situated east of their kinsmen, the Cibyrateae.

#### Citations in Strabo

XIV.4.2

### **66.Cicones**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Κίκονες. The Latin and English variant is 'Cicones'.

#### Geographical notes

They were a Thracian tribe, who lived more to the west.

#### Citations in Strabo

VII.fr.57(58)

### **67.Cilicians**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Κίλικες. The Latin equivalent is 'Cilices' but the English standard nomenclature is 'Cilicians'.

#### Geographical notes

They inhabited the region Cilicia in southern Asia Minor, south of the mountain range Taurus. Their country was divided into Cilicia Tracheia and Cilicia Pedias.

### History

They originally lived in the Troad, in north-western Asia Minor. There they were neighbours of the Leleges. In Strabo's time, however, this coast line was inhabited only by the Adramytteni, the Atarneitae and the Pitanaei. Strabo thus assumes that at a certain point, they were driven out of their country and were forced to migrate and settle in Syria. They took a region from the Syrians and called it 'Cilicia'. Some of them remained in Hamaxitus, however, in the Troad.

They founded the cities Thebe and Lyrnessus in Pamphylia.

They destroyed the piracy of the Cretans, but they in turn had to stop their own piracy because of the conquests of the Romans.

### Conditions of life

They mainly lived off piracy and banditry. Strabo says they were actually trained to be pirates and that this had come to be so because they were ruled so badly. They sold the ones they had taken captive in the city Side, in Pamphylia, even though they knew these people were originally free men.

### Habits and peculiarities

They shared quite some characteristics with their neighbours, the Pamphylia, who didn't abstain from piracy either.

### Constitution

They were two-fold – that is, they existed out of two dynasties or tribes. Each of these tribes were governed by tyrants. One of them was called Eëtion, another Mynes.

### Other authors about the Cilicians

They were close relatives of the Trojans, but they aren't mentioned separately in the Homeric catalogue. Strabo interprets this by saying that they were already driven out of the Troad and their leaders had already been killed, so that the few of them that still remained were simply placed under Hector.

Homer says that the majority of them lived in the Adramyttium Gulf and that they were two-fold. Both he and the tragic poets called Cilicia 'Pamphylia' instead.

### Citations in Strabo

II.5.32; X.4.9; XII.7.2; XII.7.3; XII.8.4; XIII.1.49; XIII.1.51; XIII.1.58; XIII.1.60; XIII.1.63; XIII.3.1; XIII.4.6; XIV.3.2; XIV.4.2; XIV.5.1; XIV.5.2; XIV.5.16; XIV.5.21; XVI.2.14

## **68.Cimbri**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Κίμβροι. The Latin and English variant is 'Cimbri'.

### Geographical notes

They were an indigent Germanic tribe near the ocean, who inhabited today's Denmark.

### History

A lot of stories were told about the history of the Cimbri, for example that they became a wandering and piratical people because the peninsula they inhabited was flooded by the sea. Strabo doesn't believe this however, because they still inhabited that same peninsula, as they did in ancient times. But it is true that they made an expedition to Lake Maeotis (the Sea of Azov) and that the Bosphorus is therefore sometimes called the 'Cimmerian Bosphorus', since the Greeks called the Cimbri 'Cimmerians'. From there on, they wandered westwards. There, they would have attacked the Boii, but they were repulsed by. Then they went down the river Danube to the country of the Galatae and the Helvetii, the latter of whom sallied forth with them.

They were all subdued by the Romans. They sent forth their most sacred kettle to Emperor Augustus, as a plea for his friendship and amnesty, which he granted them.

### Habits and peculiarities

They were very wild and could only be withstood by the Belgae.

They were so rich and had so much opulence, that the Helvetii tried to rob them, even though they had plenty of gold themselves.

It was their custom that their wives accompanied them on their expeditions and that they were attended by a sort of priestesses or seers. These seers were always grey-haired, clothed in white and bare-footed.

They had the habit of crowning their prisoners of war with wreaths, leading them to a brazen kettle and slicing their throats over this kettle. Some would then draw a prophecy from the blood that was thus gathered, others from the bodies and the entrails of the victims.

During battles, they always beat drums of stretched hides, which produced an unearthly noise.

#### Citations in Strabo

IV.3.3; IV.4.3; VII.1.3; VII.2.1 – VII.2.4

### **69.Cimmerians**

They were a historical people, on whom Homer inspired himself for the Cimmerians in the *Odyssey*.

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Κιμμέριοι. The Latin variant is 'Cimmerii' but the English nomenclature is 'Cimmerians'.

#### Geographical notes

They inhabited the land from the Bosphorus to Ionia, in Asia Minor. Some situate them by Lake Avernus, near Cumae, in today's Italy as well.

#### History

Strabo doesn't say where the Cimmerians came from, only that they conquered their territory in Asia Minor and invaded Paphlagonia and Phrygia as well. Since Homer inspired himself on them, he assumes that the invasion of the Cimmerians must have happened in Homer's time or shortly before. They once held great power in the Bosphorus, which is why it is sometimes called the 'Cimmerian Bosphorus', and they also gave their name to Mount Cimmerius.

They were driven out of there by the Scythians, however, and then the Scythians were driven out by the Greeks.

They are said to once have fought the Trojans, which seems legit if we consider their invasion in Asia Minor.

At a certain point, they captured the Greek city Sardis.

#### Habits and peculiarities

The ones who lived in Italy were said to have lived underground, in so-called '*argillae*'. They visited each other through tunnels and lived from what they got from minings and the gifts from those who came to consult the oracle there.

#### Other authors about the Cimmerians

Homer mentions them as a mythological people and situates them on the very edge of the world, near Tartarus<sup>194</sup>. Strabo says this was either because the regions they inhabited were northern and very gloomy, or because the Ionians generally hated the Cimmerians and therefore situated them in the underworld<sup>195</sup>.

#### Citations in Strabo

I.1.10; I.2.9; I.3.21; III.2.12; V.4.5; VII.4.3; XI.2.5; XII.3.24; XII.8.7; XIII.4.8; XIV.1.40

### **70.Clautenatii**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Κλαυτηνάτιοι. The Latin and English version is 'Clautenatii'.

#### Geographical notes

They were said to have been the boldest tribe of the Vindelici and were therefore situated south of Germania and north of Italia, in the Alps.

#### Citations in Strabo

IV.6.8

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<sup>194</sup> Homer, *Iliad*, VIII.485; Homer, *Odyssey*, XI.14-20.

<sup>195</sup> Strabo here assumes that Homer was an Ionian.

## **71.Clazomenians**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Κλαζομένιοι. The Latin version is 'Clazomenii' but the English variant is 'Clazomenians'.

### Geographical notes

They were the inhabitants of the Ionian city Clazomenae, along the coast of Asia Minor. They inhabited an isthmus in the Gulf of Smyrna. Some look-out places along the Bosphorus belonged to them, and they were the founders of Caria (together with the Milesians).

### Citations in Strabo

XI.2.4; VII.fr.51(52); XIV.1.31

## **72.Cleoneans**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Κλεωναῖοι. The Latin equivalent is 'Cleoneai' and the English standard name is 'Cleoneans'.

### Geographical notes

They were the inhabitants of the city Cleonae, in the northern Peloponnesus, Greece.

### History

They helped the Argives to destroy Mycenae, after the battle of Salamis.

### Citations in Strabo

VIII.6.19

## **73.Cnidians**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Κνίδιοι. The Latin version is 'Cnidii' and the English name is 'Cnidians'.

### Geographical notes

They were the inhabitants of the island Cnidus, in the Aegean Sea. They also colonised the island Lipara and founded Black Corcyra (in the Adriatic Sea).

### Citations in Strabo

VI.2.10; VII.5.5

## **74.Cnossians**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Κνώσσιοι. The Latin name is 'Cnossii' and the English equivalent is 'Cnossians'.

### Geographical notes

They were the inhabitants of the city Cnossus, in the island of Crete.

### History

They once fought a war against the Gortynians (other inhabitants of the island).

### Citations in Strabo

X.4.10

## **75.Coadui**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Κοόδουοι. The Latin and English variant is 'Coadui'. They are sometimes called 'Coldui' (Κόλδουοι) as well.

### Geographical notes

They belonged to the Suevi or Suebi, who were an indigent Germanic tribe.

### Citations in Strabo

VII.1.3

## **76.Coans**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Κῶοι. The Latin equivalent is 'Coi' and the standard English nomenclature is 'Coans'.

### Geographical notes

They were the inhabitants of the island Cos, in the Aegean Sea.

### History

They fought in the Trojan War, led by Pheidippus and Antiphus.

They founded the city Elpiae among the Daunians (in Italy), together with the Rhodians.

It is said that the Romans once paid them 100 talents (quite a fortune) for a painting of Apelles that had belonged to their people.

### Citations in Strabo

XIV.2.6; XIV.2.10; XIV.2.19

## **77.Codridae**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Κοδρίδαι. The Latin and English version is 'Codridae'.

### Geographical notes

They lived in Attica, but accompanied the Ionian colonists to Asia Minor (Caria and Lydia).

### Citations in Strabo

VIII.7.1

## **78.Colchians**

This people is not the same as the mythical Colchians, although Strabo says the mythical ones were based upon the real ones.

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Κόλχοι. The Latin equivalent is 'Colchi' but the English variant is 'Colchians'.

### Geographical notes

They lived in the southern Caucasus, along the eastern shores of the Black sea. They also founded the city Pola (today's Pula, in Croatia).

### Citations in Strabo

I.2.10; I.2.39; V.1.9

## **79.Colophonians**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Κολοφώνιοι. The Latin version is 'Colophonii' and the English name is 'Colophonians'.

### Geographical notes

They were the inhabitants of the Greek city Colophon, on the northern shores of Ionia in Asia Minor.

### History

They once possessed a very notable naval and cavalry force.

Famous Colophonians were: Mimnermus, Xenophanes the philosopher, and some say even Homer.

### Habits and peculiarities

They were the origin of the proverb 'he put Colophon to it' (τὸν Κολοφῶνα ἐπέθηκεν), that was used whenever a sure end was put to any affair. This is because their cavalry forces were so superior, that battles that were hard to end soon ended, whenever they decided to choose a side.

#### Citations in Strabo

XIV.1.28

### **80.Coniacans**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Κωνιακοί. The Latin version is 'Coniaci' and the English name is 'Coniacans'. Sometimes they are called 'Coniscans' (Κονίσκοι) as well. They are not to be confused with the Κωνιακοί in India, for whom we will use the reference 'Coniaci' instead (cf. *infra*).

#### Geographical notes

They were a tribe in Iberia, in today's northern Spain. They lived along the river Iberus (Ebro).

#### History

They used to be a very rough people and they waged a lot of war against the Romans, but in Strabo's time, they took the field for the Romans and fought for them in the Roman army. For example, they took part in the Roman expedition to Cantabria.

#### Citations in Strabo

III.3.8; III.4.12

### **81.Coniaci**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Κωνιακοί. The Latin and English version is 'Coniaci'. They are not to be confused with the Iberian Coniacans (cf. *supra*).

#### Geographical notes

They were an Indian tribe, who lived in the most southerly parts of India.

#### Citations in Strabo

XV.1.11; XV.1.14

### **82.Convenae**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is either Κωνουέναι, which is the transcription of the Latin 'Convenae', or Σύγκλυδες, which is the literal translation of 'Convenae', meaning 'assembled ramble'.

#### Geographical notes

They were an Aquitanian tribe, who lived near the Pyrenees, quite far from the coast. Their country was very fertile.

#### History

They obtained the so-called 'Latin right'.

#### Citations in Strabo

IV.2.1; IV.2.2

### **83.Coralli**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Κόραλλοι. The Latin and English version is 'Coralli'.

#### Geographical notes

They were a Thracian tribe, who didn't live far from Mount Haemus.

#### Conditions of life

They were a tribe of brigands.

#### Citations in Strabo

VII.5.12

## **84. Coraxi**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Κοραξοί. The Latin and English equivalent is 'Coraxi'.

### Geographical notes

They inhabited the western parts of the Caucasus.

### Habits and peculiarities

They exported remarkable wool.

### Citations in Strabo

III.2.6

## **85. Corcyraeans**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Κερκυραῖοι. The Latin version is 'Corcyraei' but the standard English name is 'Corcyraeans'.

### Geographical notes

They were the inhabitants of the island Corcyra (today's Corfu), in western Greece.

### History

They founded the city of Epidamnus, which was in Strabo's time called Dyrrachium. They also founded Apollonia, together with the Corinthians, which Strabo calls an exceedingly well-governed city.

They once dedicated a statue to the temple at Dodona, which represented a brazen vessel with a man suspended over it. The man held a whip in his one hand, with three straps hanging from it, and small bones suspended from the straps. Whenever the wind blew, the bones would strike the brazen vessel and produce a long protracted sound. This offering is the reason for the proverbial phrases 'the brazen vessel of Dodona' (τὸ ἐν Δωδώνῃ χαλκίον) and 'the Corcyraean scourge' (ἡ Κερκυραίων μάστιξ).

### Citations in Strabo

VII.5.8; VII.fr.3

## **86. Corinthians**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Κορίνθιοι. The Latin version is 'Corinthii' but the standard English nomenclature is 'Corthinians'.

### Geographical notes

They were the inhabitants of the city Corinth, on the Isthmus of Corinth.

### History

They founded Apollonia, together with the Corcyraeans, which Strabo calls an exceedingly well-governed city. They also founded Potidaea, on the isthmus of Pallene. Later it was called Cassandreia, after king Cassander of Macedonia had restored it after its destruction. The city Tenea belonged to them, but they revolted from them.

They were conquered by Philip of Macedonia at Chaeronea, along with the other Greeks. But later they sided with Philip and were his subjects. They also behaved contemptuously towards the Romans. Some Corinthians poured filth over the heads of the Roman ambassadors when they passed by their houses. But they soon paid the price for this, when the Romans conquered Greece, for their city was razed to the ground by Leucius Mummius. Most of their country was then given away to the Sicyonians.

### Citations in Strabo

VII.5.8; VII.fr.25; VIII.6.22; VIII.6.23; IX.2.37

## **87. Coronii**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Κορώνιοι. The Latin and English variant is 'Coronii'.

### Geographical notes

They were the inhabitants of the Boeotian city Coroneia.

### Citations in Strabo

IX.2.29

## **88.Corpilians**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Κορπίλοι. The Latin version is 'Corpili' and the English equivalent is 'Corpilians'.

### Geographical notes

They were a Thracian tribe, who lived along the river Hebrus. Their country was called 'Corpilice' (Κορπιλική).

### Citations in Strabo

VII.fr.47(48); VII.fr.58

## **89.Corsicans**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Κορσικοί. The Latin name is 'Corsici' but the English version is 'Corsicans'.

### Geographical notes

They were the inhabitants of the island Corsica, west of Italy.

### Habits and peculiarities

They had the nature of wild animals. When they were sold as slaves, they either couldn't endure to live in captivity, or they irritated their masters so much that these regretted their purchase.

### Citations in Strabo

V.2.7

## **90.Coscinii**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Κοσκίνιοι. The Latin and English equivalent is 'Coscinii'.

### Geographical notes

They lived in Caria, Asia Minor. A river ran from their territory to Alabanda.

### Citations in Strabo

XIII.1.10

## **91.Cossaeans**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Κοσσαῖοι. The Latin version is 'Cossaei' but the English name is 'Cossaeans'.

### Geographical notes

They inhabited the mountain range north and north-east of Media, in Mesopotamia.

### History

They were the allies of their neighbours the Elymaeans, when they warred against the Susians and the Babylonians. They supplied them with 13,000 bowmen.

### Conditions of life

They were a predatory tribe, existing out of mountaineers and mostly bowmen. They were always out on foraging expeditions, because their country was so small and barren.

### Habits and peculiarities

All of them were fighters, and they were a very powerful people.

### Citations in Strabo

XI.12.4; XI.13.6; XVI.1.18

## **92.Cotuantii**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Κοτουάντιοι. The Latin and English variant is 'Cotuantii'.

#### Geographical notes

They were a tribe of the Rhaeti and must therefore be situated south of Germania, in the northern parts of the Alps.

#### Habits and peculiarities

They were the boldest tribe of the Rhaeti.

#### Citations in Strabo

IV.6.8

### **93.Crannonians**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Κραννώνιοι. The Latin variant is 'Crannonii' and the English standard name is 'Crannonians'. They were in earlier times called the Ephyri (Ἐφυροί).

#### Geographical notes

They were a branch of the Perrhaebians and must therefore be situated in northern Greece, near Macedonia.

#### Citations in Strabo

VIII.3.5; IX.5.21

### **94.Creophagi**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Κρεοφάγοι, which literally means 'meat-eaters'. The Latin and English equivalent is 'Creophagi'.

#### Geographical notes

They were an Indian tribe, north of the harbour of Antiphilus. Their neighbours were the Ichthyophagi and the Colobi.

#### Habits and peculiarities

The men had their sexual glands mutilated and the women were excised, in the fashion of the Jews.

#### Citations in Strabo

XVI.4.9; XVI.4.13

### **95.Cretans**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Κρήτες. The Latin version is 'Cretes' but the standard English nomenclature is 'Cretans'.

#### Geographical notes

They were the inhabitants of the island Crete, in the southern Aegean sea.

#### History

It was said that some of them had sailed with king Minos to Sicily, but that they were driven out of their course to Taras. Some went to Macedonia from there and were called Bottiaean.

They helped the Carians and the Leleges to settle on the mainland.

They colonized Aegina and founded Miletus, where old Miletus was, in Asia Minor. They colonised it from the Cretan Miletus and thus called their colony after their home city. This colony had formerly been in possession of the Leleges. They also founded Magnesia on the river Maeander in Asia Minor, together with the Magnesians from Thessaly.

They succeeded the Tyrrhenians (Etruscans) when it came to ravaging the Mediterranean with their piracy, but they were overthrown by the Cilicians.

#### Habits and peculiarities

They were famous pirates and were once masters of the sea. This is where the proverb 'the Cretan does not know the sea' (ὁ Κρής ἀγνοεῖ τὴν θάλατταν) comes from, since it was applied to those who pretended not to know something that they knew all too well.

They had a serf class that was called the Mnoan class.

### Constitution

They had a peculiar and famous constitution. Ten Archons were chosen by them, but for matters of the greatest importance they used a council of Gerontes. The Romans had taken over in Strabo's time and only the administration was still done as it used to be done. For all other matters, the Roman constitution was used.

### Citations in Strabo

VI.3.2; VIII.6.16; X.4.9; X.4.17; X.4.22; XII.3.4; XII.8.5; XIV.1.6; XIV.1.11

## **96.Crisaeans**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Κρισᾶῖοι. The Latin equivalent is 'Crisaei' and the English name is 'Crisaeans'.

### Geographical notes

They inhabited the plain nearby the city Cirrha, in Phocis, central Greece.

### History

They destroyed the city Cirrha.

### Habits and peculiarities

They were rich and prosperous because of the duties they levied on importations from Sicily and Italy, and because of the taxes on visitors of the temple at Delphi. This was against the decrees of the Amphictyons<sup>196</sup> and they were thus punished by them.

### Citations in Strabo

IX.3.4

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<sup>196</sup> The Amphictyons were an ancient religious association of several Greek tribes, who protected Delphi and its sacred areas.

## **97.Crobyzi**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Κρόβυζοι. The Latin and English version is 'Crobyzi'.

### Geographical notes

They were a tribe who inhabited the banks of the river Danube. They were situated quite eastwards, towards the Black Sea, and north of the cities Callatis (Mangalia) and Tomis. The Scordisci, the Triballi, the Mysi and the Troglodytae were their neighbours.

### Citations in Strabo

VII.5.12

## **98.Crotoniates**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Κροτωνιάται. The Latin and English variant is 'Crotoniates'.

### Geographical notes

They were the inhabitants of the city Croton, in southern Italy (today's Calabria). They were a Greek colony.

### History

They fought the so-called Battle of Sagra, on the river Sagra, against the Locrians and Rhegini. Many of them fell there and they were defeated.

They destroyed the city Sybaris.

### Habits and peculiarities

They produced a very large number of Olympian victors (they even once won all seven disciplines at the Olympian festival), whence the proverbial saying 'the last of the Crotoniates was the first among all Greeks' (Κροτωνιατῶν ὁ ἔσχατος πρῶτος ἦν τῶν ἄλλων Ἑλλήνων).

They also produced a lot of Pythagorean philosophers.

### Citations in Strabo

VI.1.10; VI.1.12; VI.1.13

## **99. Cumaeans**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Κύμαιοι. The Latin version is 'Cumaei' and the English equivalent is 'Cumaeans'.

### Geographical notes

They were the inhabitants of the Greek colony Cumae, on the west coast of Italy.

### History and colonies

They founded Cumae together with the Chalcidians.

They drove the Sidicini out of Campania and conquered the area, but later they were driven out themselves by the Tyrrheni (Etruscans).

They founded Aenus on the Melas Gulf, together with the Mitylenaeans, and Side in Pamphylia.

### Citations in Strabo

V.4.3; VII.fr.51(52), XIV.4.2

## **100. Curetes**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Κουρήτες. The Latin and English variant is 'Curetes'. They are sometimes also called 'Pleuronii' (Πλευρώνιοι). We have to make a distinction between two sorts of Curetes. There is the college of the priests or attendants of the goddess Rhea (in which case they are the same as the Corybantēs) and there is the tribe. We will only speak of the tribe here.

There are many possible etymologies that Strabo gives for this name. One is that they shaved their head (cf. *infra*) and were therefore called 'κοῦραξ' ('with cropped hair'). Another is that they got their name from certain heroes that they worshipped, or from Mount Curium nearby. Some say they were

called so because they like 'the girls' (αἱ κόραι) or because they dressed like girls. Or maybe because they tended to their hair so much that they got lots of attention from both κόραι and κοῦροι. Finally, there is also the possibility that the name for the first ones who danced the war-dance was 'Curites' and this name got extended for the entire tribe.

### Geographical notes

Strabo classifies them as an Aetolian tribe. They inhabited part of Acarnania and Pleuron (for which reason they were called Pleuronii) in Aetolia, northern Greece.

### Genealogy

Some say that they were Acarnanians, others that they were Aetolians. There also is a hypothesis that they originated from Crete or from Euboea.

### History

They held possession over the whole country of Aetolia and Pleuronia, which was then still called Curetis. However, Aetolus from Elis and his subjects overpowered them and drove them out. They partly withdrew into Acarnania, partly in Chalcis (Euboea), but they kept on waging war for the Lelantine Plain with them.

They invented the war dance.

### Physical appearance

They let the back of their hair grow long and cut the front short, for which they were called 'Curites' (cf. *supra*). Strabo explains this by saying that their enemies used to drag them down by the front of their hair, whenever they were defeated. By shaving the front part of their head, this could not happen anymore.

They then migrated to Acarnania and found people there who were unshorn (ἄκορος), which is why they gave them their name 'Acarnanians'.

### Other authors about the Curetes

They were mentioned by Homer<sup>197</sup>, who seems to refer to them as being Aetolians or at least related to the Aetolians.

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<sup>197</sup> Homer, *Iliad*, IX.525.

#### Citations in Strabo

VII.7.2; IX.4.18; X.2.5; X.3.1; X.3.2; X.3.6; X.3.8; X.4.6

### **101. Cydonians**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Κύδωνες or Κυδωνιάται. The Latin version is 'Cydones' and the English variant is 'Cydonians'.

#### Geographical notes

They inhabited the western part of the island Crete, in the southern Aegean sea.

#### Genealogy

They were considered to be autochthonous, in opposition with the other peoples inhabiting Crete.

#### Citations in Strabo

X.4.6; X.4.13

### **102. Cynamolgi**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Κυνάμολγοί, which literally means 'dog-milkers'. The Latin and English version is 'Cynamolgi'. The natives called them 'Agrii' (Άγριοι), however.

#### Geographical notes

They lived in the southern parts of India.

#### Habits and peculiarities

They kept a breed of very large dogs, whom they used to hunt down the cattle that had come wandering into their territory.

Their incursions were from summer solstice to midwinter.

#### Physical appearance

They wore their hair very long and had long beards as well.

#### Citations in Strabo

XVI.4.10

### **103. Cyprians**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Κύπριοι. The Latin equivalent is 'Cyprii' but the English standard name is 'Cyprians'.

#### Geographical notes

They were the inhabitants of the island Cyprus.

#### Constitution

In earlier times they were ruled by tyrants, but later the Ptolemy dynasty of Egypt ruled over them.

#### Citations in Strabo

XIV.6.6

### **104. Cyrenaeans**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Κυρηναῖοι. The Latin variant is 'Cyrenaei' and the English name is 'Cyrenaeans'.

#### Geographical notes

They inhabited the island Thera in the Aegean Sea. Cyrene in Libya was their colony.

#### Citations in Strabo

X.5.1

## 105. Cyrtii

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Κύρτιοι.

### Geographical notes

They were a Median tribe, who lived in the mountains of Persis. Their neighbours were the Cadusii, the Amardi and the Taphyri.

### Conditions of life

They were a tribe of brigands. Since they were mountaineers in a barren country, they were also migrants and predators.

### Citations in Strabo

XI.13.3; XV.3.1

## 106. Cyziceni

### Nomenclature

The Greek name of this people is Κυζικηνοί. The Latin and English version is 'Cyziceni'.

### Geographical notes

They inhabited the island and the homonymous city Cyzicus, in Mysia, northern Asia Minor, along the coast of the Black sea. There were several smaller, nearby islands that were inhabited by them as well. The main island (Cyzicus) was situated in the Propontis and was connected to the mainland with two bridges. The entire area was very fertile. Two great mountains stood nearby: the Arcton Oros (ἄρκτων ὄρος or 'bear mountain') and the Dindymus, where a temple of Dindymene was situated. On the island itself, there was another mountain called Artace (Ἀρτάκη) and in front of it lied a small island that was also called Artace.

The city Zeleia, in the Troad, belonged to them as well, as did the mountain range that was adjacent to it (in Peirosus).

### History

The temple for Dindymene on the mountain Dindymus was founded by the Argonauts.

They prospered greatly during the Mithradic War and they even almost managed to capture Mithridates himself. The Romans therefore honoured this city and up to Strabo's time it was free and held a large territory. They even received extra territory from the Romans.

### Habits and peculiarities

It was a very beautiful city, with directors who took good care of it.

They kept their grain from spoiling by mixing it with Chalcidic earth. This was one of the reasons why they had such a great advantage in the Mithradic War.

### Citations in Strabo

II.5.23; XII.8.11; XIII.1.5; XIII.1.17

## **D.**

### **1. Däae**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Δάα. The Latin and English version is 'Däae' or 'Dahae'. In later times they also got the surname 'Aparni' (Ἀπαρνοί).

#### Geographical notes

They were a Scythian tribe, who lived near Hyrcania, east of the Caspian Sea. They inhabited the left coast of the Caspian Sea as one sails into it, according to Strabo.

#### Genealogy

The greater part of the Scythians was called 'Däae'. Some of these Däae were later called 'Aparni' or 'Xanthii' or 'Pissuri'.

#### History

The Aparnian Däae were said to be emigrants from those Däae who lived north of lake Maeotis, and who were by then called the 'Xandii' or the 'Parii'.

They once invaded Parthia and conquered parts of it, together with Arsaces.

#### Citations in Strabo

VII.3.12; XI.7.1; XI.8.2; XI.9.2; XI.9.3

### **2. Dacians**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Δάκιες. The Latin variant is 'Daces' and the English nomenclature is 'Dacians'. Sometimes they are called 'Getans' (Γέται) as well (cf. *infra*).

#### Geographical notes

They inhabited a region in the Balkan, south of Germania. It was bounded in the south by the river Danube and Mount Haemus, and in the east by the Black Sea.

#### Genealogy

They were a division of the Getans, who lived north of the general branch of Getans.

#### History

They once warred against the Boii, until these latter perished utterly.

In earlier times they were very powerful. For example, they were able to send forth an expedition of 20,000 men. But in Strabo's time they were reduced to as few as 40,000 in total, because of the so-called Dacian War against the Romans. According to Strabo, they had by then come close to yielding obedience to the Romans, but they weren't submissive yet because they still had their hopes on help from the Germans.

#### Language

They spoke the same language as the Getans.

#### Citations in Strabo

IV.6.10; V.1.6; VII.3.12; VII.3.13; VII.5.1

### **3. Daesitiatae**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Δαισιτιᾶται. The Latin and English equivalent is 'Daesitiatae'.

#### Geographical notes

They were a Pannonian tribe and must therefore be situated in the Balkan.

#### Citations in Strabo

VII.5.3

#### 4. **Dalmatians**

##### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Δαλματεῖς, from the singular Δαλματεύς. The Latin equivalent is 'Dalmatae', but the English standard name is 'Dalmatians'.

##### Geographical notes

They inhabited Dalmatia, the region along the coast of the Balkan that was opposite to Italy (across the Adriatic Sea). Their sea-port was Salo. The region had about fifty noteworthy settlements, which was quite a lot, some of which were worthy of the name city (Salo, Priamo, Ninia, Sinotium).

##### History

They carried on their war against the Romans for a very long time. Every one of their fifty noteworthy settlements was set on fire when they were finally subdued, under Emperor Augustus.

##### Habits and peculiarities

They had the peculiar custom of redistributing their land every seven years.

They were one of the very few peoples in the world that didn't use coined money, but still traded their goods.

##### Citations in Strabo

VII.5.5

#### 5. **Danaäns**

##### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Δαναοί. The Latin version is 'Danai' and the English variant is 'Danaäns'.

##### Geographical notes

Strabo says this name refers to the Pelasgians, but that Homer used it for all the Greeks.

##### Citations in Strabo

VIII.6.9; XII.8.7

#### 6. **Dandarii**

##### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Δανδάριοι. The Latin and English name is 'Dandarii'.

##### Geographical notes

They were a tribe of the Maeotians and thus lived about Lake Maeotis (the Sea of Azov), north of the Black Sea.

##### Citations in Strabo

XI.2.11

#### 7. **Danthaletae**

##### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Δανθηληται. The Latin and English equivalent is 'Danthaletae'.

##### Geographical notes

They were a brigandish tribe who lived in the Balkan, near Mount Haemus.

##### Citations in Strabo

VII.5.13

#### 8. **Daorizi**

##### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Δαόριζοι. The Latin and English equivalent is 'Daorizi'.

##### Geographical notes

They were a tribe in Dalmatia, the Balkan along the coast opposite of Italy (across the Adriatic Sea). Their territory was near the river Naron and the island of Black Corcyra. Their neighbours were the Ardiaei and the Pleraei.

## Citations in Strabo

VII.5.5

## **9. Dardanians**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Δαρδάνιοι. The Latin name is 'Dardanii' and the English equivalent is 'Dardanians'.

### Geographical notes

They inhabited the region Dardania, in today's Serbia. Their territory bordered on Paeonia and they lived north of the Cebrenians. They extended as far as the cities Palaescepsis and Scepsis.

### History

They were led to the Trojan War under the leadership of Aeneas.

They used to be a very powerful people, but they were reduced by wars, first amongst each other, later against the Macedonians and finally against the Romans.

### Conditions of life

They were an utterly wild people who lived in the caves that they dug beneath their dung-hills. However, they were refined enough to care for music. They always used musical instruments, both flutes and stringed instruments.

### Other authors about the Dardanians

Homer mentions them several times. He names them under the leadership of Aeneas<sup>198</sup>, he says Dardanus was their founder<sup>199</sup> and he calls them ἀγχιμαχηταί ('those who fight in close combat')<sup>200</sup>.

### Citations in Strabo

VII.5.1; VII.5.6; VII.5.7; XIII.1.7; XIII.1.24; XIII.1.51

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<sup>198</sup> Homer, *Iliad*, II.819.

<sup>199</sup> Homer, *Iliad*, XX.215.

<sup>200</sup> Homer, *Iliad*, XV.425.

## **10.Dasaretii**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Δασαρήτιοι. The Latin and English version is 'Dasaretii'.

### Geographical notes

They were a tribe who lived in the Balkan, not far from Macedonia and Paeonia. Their neighbours were the Auriatae, the Danthaetae and the Hybrianes.

### History

They were destroyed by the Scordisci.

### Citations in Strabo

VII.5.7; VII.5.12

## **11.Daulians**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Δαυλιείς, from the singular Δαυλιεύς. The English standard nomenclature is 'Daulians'.

### Geographical notes

They were a tribe in northern Greece, who bordered on the settlement of Parapotamii. This place was settled on the river Cephissus and was not far from Chaeronea.

### Citations in Strabo

IX.3.16

## **12.Daunians**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Δαύνιοι. The Latin variant is 'Daunii' but the English name is 'Daunians'.

### Geographical notes

They were a tribe of the Apuli and thus lived in southern Italy, in today's province Apulia.

### History/legend

Diomedes once ruled this country.

The story was told that Phaeton and Heliades changed into alders in this region, on the borders of the river Eridanus, although Strabo doesn't believe a word of it (ironically, not because the idea of humans changing into alders is too absurd for him, but because there is no geographical location that might correspond to a river Eridanus).

### Citations in Strabo

V.1.9; V.4.2

## **13.Debae**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Δέβα. The Latin and English equivalent is 'Debae'.

### Geographical notes

They were an Arabian people, who didn't live very far from the Nabataeans and Petra, along the coast. Their stretch of coast was very rugged, however. There was a river that flowed through their country and that carried gold-dust, but the Debae didn't know how to work it.

### Genealogy

There were several smaller tribes of the Debae, but Strabo doesn't give their names because he considers them to be insignificant and the pronunciation of their names is too strange anyway.

### Conditions of life

Most of them were nomads, who got their livelihood entirely from camels. They waged war from the backs of camels, they travelled upon camels, they ate camel meat and they drank camel milk. Some of them were farmers instead of nomads, however.

### Citations in Strabo

XVI.4.18

## **14.Decietae**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Δεκίται. The Latin and English version is 'Decietae'.

### Geographical notes

They were a tribe of the Ligurians, who lived in today's north-western Italy.

### Citations in Strabo

IV.6.2

## **15.Delians**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Δήλιοι. The Latin variant is 'Delii' and the English equivalent is 'Delians'.

### Geographical notes

They were the inhabitants of the island Delos, in the Aegean Sea.

### Habits and peculiarities

They invoked Apollo Ulius, a god of health and healing. The Greek word 'ούλειν' means 'to be healthy'.

### Citations in Strabo

XIV.1.6

## **16.Delphians**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Δελφοί. The Latin version is 'Delphi' and the English name is 'Delphians' (to make a distinction between the city and its inhabitants).

### Geographical notes

They were the inhabitants of the homonymous city Delphi, in northern Greece.

### History

They were the indigenous inhabitants of the Parnassus mountain range and were thus considered to be autochthonous.

The Spartans induced them to revolt from the Phocian organisation so that they were allowed to form a separate state of their own.

### Citations in Strabo

IX.3.12; IX.3.15

## **17.Derbices**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Δέρβικες. The Latin and English equivalent is 'Derbices'.

### Geographical notes

They were a tribe who lived in Hyrcania, south of the Caspian Sea. Their neighbours were the Hyrcanians and the Taphyri.

### Habits and peculiarities

They had the habit of slaughtering people, even for the slightest offences.

They worshipped Mother Earth, so they tried never to kill or eat anything that was female.

Whenever men became over seventy years of age, they were killed and their flesh was consumed by their family. When they died before the age of seventy, however, they were just buried. Their old women were killed, too, but they were strangled and buried.

### Citations in Strabo

XI.8.8; XI.9.1; XI.11.8

## **18.Derdae**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Δέρδαι. The Latin and English version is 'Derdae'.

### Geographical notes

They were a large Indian tribe, who lived in the mountains towards the east.

### Citations in Strabo

XV.1.44

## **19.Deuriopes**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Δευρίοπες. The Latin and English equivalent is 'Deuriopes'.

### Geographical notes

They inhabited a part of Paeonia, in today's Macedonia. The river Erigon (today's river Crna) flowed through their country.

### Citations in Strabo

VII.7.8

## **20.Diagesbes**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Διαγησβεῖς, from the singular Διαγησβεύς. The Latin and English variant is 'Diagesbes'.

### Geographical notes

They lived in the mountains on the island Sardinia.

### Habits and peculiarities

They were used to ravaging and plundering the country.

### Citations in Strabo

V.2.7

## **21.Ditiones**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Διτίωνες. The Latin and English version is 'Ditiones'.

### Geographical notes

They were a Pannonian tribe and must therefore be situated in the Balkan.

### Citations in Strabo

VII.5.3

## **22.Doliones**

The mythical people of the Doliones was based upon a real people.

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Δολίονες. The Latin and English variant is 'Doliones'.

### Geographical notes

They lived about Cyzicus, north of Mount Olympus, in the Troad, Asia Minor. Their territory was occupied by the Cyziceni in Strabo's time. It was difficult to draw the boundary with their neighbours, the Mygdonians and the Trojans.

### Other authors about the Doliones

They were not mentioned by Homer, because they were still included in other tribes at that time.

### Citations in Strabo

XII.4.4; XII.8.10; XII.8.11; XIV.5.23

## **23.Dolopians**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Δόλοπες. The Latin version is 'Dolopes' and the English nomenclature is 'Dolopians'.

### Geographical notes

They lived in northern Greece, north of the Acarnanians. The farthest parts of the region Phthia (southern Thessaly) belonged to them. They lived south of Mount Pindus. The city Trica bordered upon their territory. This region was called Dolopia and belonged to Upper Thessaly.

### History

They were the subjects of Peleus (father of Achilles) and later of Phoenix.

When the Perrhaebians were overpowered by the Lapiths, they were forced to emigrate to Dolopia.

### Citations in Strabo

IX.5.5; IX.5.8; IX.5.11; IX.5.12; IX.5.17; IX.5.19; X.2.1

## **24.Dorians**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Δωριεῖς, from the singular Δωριεύς. The Latin version is 'Dores' and the English nomenclature is 'Dorians'. They are named after their leader Dorus, who united them about Parnassus.

### Geographical notes

They inhabited the Peloponnesus, between the Aenianians and the Epicnemidii. Their metropolis was Tetrapolis, which existed out of four cities (Erineus, Boeum, Pindus and Cytinium). But they also inhabited the eastern part of the island Crete.

### History

They migrated to the Peloponnesus from the north, possibly from Thessaly, a country that was beforetime called 'Doris' but was in Strabo's time called 'Hestiaotis'. According to legend, they came together with the Heracleidae, the descendants of Heracles. Strabo explains it this way: in former times, the king of their territory in the Peloponnesus was Aegimius, who had been driven out, but was then restored to his throne by none less than Heracles. Out of gratitude for this, Aegimius adopted Heracles' son, Hyllus, as his heir to the throne. That was the reason why the Heracleidae invaded the Peloponnesus, because they wanted back their rightful throne. The Dorians helped them to drive out the Peloponnesians that lived there. They seized the Aegialus (which was later to be called 'Achaea') and founded Megara and many other cities.

Because they became so predominant in the area, all of the other peoples who lived there were reputed to speak the Doric dialect as well.

They colonised the islands Aegina, Rhodes, Cos, and they founded the cities Halicarnassus, Cnidus and Megara. They accompanied Althaemenes the Argive to Crete and founded ten cities on the island.

### Language

The Dorians spoke a particular Greek dialect. Strabo considers this dialect to be the same as that of the Aeolians. But since the Dorians came with so little people to the Peloponnesus and they lived in a rugged country, they didn't have much intercourse with other people, so their speech and customs have changed a great deal over time. This is why the dialect didn't sound much Aeolic anymore.

### Other authors about the Dorians

Andron notices how the *epitheton ornans* 'τριχάϊκες'<sup>201</sup> is often attributed to the Dorians and he explains it as 'three-fold' (probably because of the element [τρι-]), since the Dorians founded Erineus, Boeum and Cytinium. However, most other authors don't believe Andron.

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<sup>201</sup> 'Of the waving plumes'.

### Citations in Strabo

I.3.21; VIII.1.2; VIII.6.16; VIII.7.1; IX.1.7; IX.4.10; X.4.6; X.4.15; XIV.2.6

## **25.Dosci**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Δόσκοι. The Latin and English variant is 'Dosci'.

### Geographical notes

They were a tribe of the Maeotians, and thus must be situated about Lake Maeotis (the Sea of Azov).

### Citations in Strabo

XI.2.11

## **26.Dryopians**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Δρύοπες. The Latin equivalent is 'Dryopes' and the standard English name is 'Dryopians'.

### Geographical notes

They were inhabitants of a portion of the Peloponnesus, inside the isthmus. Dryopis was their metropolis, but later it was called 'Doris'. They colonised Asine in the area Argolis, and Abydus and surroundings in Asia Minor (the Troas).

### Citations in Strabo

VII.7.1; VIII.6.13; IX.5.10; XIII.1.8

## **27.Dyestae**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Δυέσται. The Latin and English equivalent is 'Dyestae'.

### Geographical notes

They inhabited the Balkan, north of Greece, near the Ceraunian Mountains. Their territory lay in today's south-western Albania. They lived near the silver mines of Damastium and their neighbours were the Enchelii.

### Citations in Strabo

VII.7.8

## **28. Dymaeans**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Δυμαῖοι. The Latin variant is 'Dymaei' and the English name is 'Dymaeans'.

### Geographical notes

They inhabited the city Olenus, in Achaea (northern Peloponnesus). Mount Scollis belonged to them as well.

### Citations in Strabo

VIII.3.10; VIII.7.5

## **E.**

### **1. Eburones**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἐβούρωνες. The Latin and English variant is 'Eburones'.

#### Geographical notes

They were a tribe in Gallia Belgica, who lived west of the Treviri and the Nervi. The Remi and the Atrebates were their neighbours.

#### Citations in Strabo

IV.3.5

### **2. Edetians**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἐδητανοί. The Latin version is 'Edetani' and the English nomenclature is 'Edetians'.

#### Geographical notes

They were an Iberian tribe, who inhabited the eastern parts of Hispania. They occupied the region between New Carthage (Carthagera) and the river Ebro. The Bastetani, the Bastuli and the Oretani were their neighbours.

#### Citations in Strabo

III.4.1; III.4.14

### **3. Edones**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἐδῶνες. The Latin and English equivalent is 'Ebrones'. They are not to be confused with the 'Edoni', cf. *infra*.

#### Geographical notes

They were a tribe of the Edoni and must therefore be situated in Macedonia.

#### Genealogy

They were a smaller subdivision of the larger Edoni, cf. *infra*.

#### Citations in Strabo

VII.fr.11

### **4. Edoni**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἠδωνοί. The Latin and English version is 'Edoni'. They were also called 'Mygdones' and 'Sithones'.

#### Geographical notes

They were a Thracian tribe, who lived in Macedonia. They inhabited the region between the rivers Strymon and Nestus. The Bisalti were their neighbours.

#### History

King Rhesus once reigned over them.

They were later conquered by the Macedonians.

#### Citations in Strabo

VII.fr.11; VII.fr.36

### **5. Eisadici**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Εἰσαδικοί. The Latin and English variant is 'Eisadici'.

#### Geographical notes

They inhabited the region in between of the Black and the Caspian Sea. Their neighbours were the Troglodytae, the Chamaeaeatae and the Polyphagi.

#### Citations in Strabo

XI.5.7

### **6. Eleians**

#### Nomenclature

Their Greek name for this people is Ἠλεῖοι. The Latin version is 'Eleii' but the English name is 'Eleians'. They are sometimes equalled with the 'Epeians' (cf. *infra*).

#### Geographical notes

They inhabited the area of Eleia, in the north-western Peloponnesus. They were one of the three peoples in Triphylia, next to the Epeians and the Minyans. Mount Scollis was also their property, which was situated 130 stadia away from the city Elis. Their neighbours were the Dorians, but they had little intercourse with them, because they were regarded as sacred to Zeus Olympius, and they thus lived to themselves in peace.

#### Genealogy

The Buprasians were an Eleian tribe.

#### History

Before and during the Trojan War, they were not very prosperous because they were humbled by the Pylians and by Heracles. That is why they only sent forty ships to Troy. However, when the Heracleidae returned to the Peloponnesus together with the Dorians, they swore that the Eleians would from then on be sacred to Zeus. This meant that anyone who invaded Eleia with arms should be cursed and anyone who failed to defend Eleia with all his might would be equally cursed. Therefore the Eleians prospered in peace ever since. They gained control of Olympia and installed the Olympic Games. From then on, they were credited with the magnificence and honour of the temple for Zeus at Olympia and had complete charge over it. This remained so until the 26<sup>th</sup> Olympiad, but in later times they regained control over the games and the temple again.

Because they lived in peace, they were also easy to invade. Pheidon the Argive did this, but the Eleians took up their arms in response and were aided by the Spartans, so that Pheidon was completely destroyed and the Eleians took control of the regions Pisatis and Triphylia.

They were the allies of the Spartans in the Messenian War, and in return the Spartans helped them to gain control over the entire country of Eleia. The Pylans were defeated then, too. They settled them at Lepreum and exacted tribute from them.

In the second Messenian revolt, they sided with the Messenians, however.

### Language

They spoke the Aeolic (Greek) dialect. Therefore they were sometimes ridiculed by comedians, because they often used the letter [r]<sup>202</sup>, not only at the end of the word, but also in the middle.

### Other authors about the Eleians

Homer mentions the Eleians and seems to equal them with the Epeians (cf. *infra*)<sup>203</sup>. Strabo deduces from these quotes that there must have been a city called 'Buprasium' in Eleia, which no longer existed in his time.

Hecataeus of Miletus says that the Eleians were not the same as the Epeians, but Strabo disagrees with him.

### Citations in Strabo

VIII.1.2; VIII.3.3; VIII.3.8 – VIII.3.10; VIII.3.28; VIII.3.30; VIII.3.33; VIII.4.10; X.1.10

## **7. Elephantophagi**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἐλεφαντοφάγοι, which literally means 'elephant-eaters'. The Latin and English name is 'Elephantophagi'.

### Geographical notes

They were a tribe in India, whose position is not further specified.

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<sup>202</sup> Strabo talks about rhotacism.

<sup>203</sup> Homer, *Iliad*, II.615 and XXIII.630.

### Habits and peculiarities

They frequently engaged in the chase of elephants. Whenever they spotted a herd of elephants in the forest, they didn't simply attack them but they stealthily followed them, in order to hamstring the ones that wandered from the rear of the group. Some killed them with arrows that were dipped in the poisonous gall of serpents. The shooting of these arrows happened in a peculiar way, though: two of them would step forward and firmly hold the bow, while a third one stood back and pulled the string.

Some of them would catch the elephants in a different way. They tracked down the trees against which the elephants were wont to rest and cut the trunks of those trees halfway down. When next an elephant would then rest against it, the tree would fall down and catch the elephant.

The nomads called these elephant-hunters 'acatharti' (ἄκαθάρτοι) or 'impure ones'.

### Citations in Strabo

XVI.4.10

## **8. Elimiotae**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἐλιμιῶται. The Latin and English equivalent is 'Elimiotae'.

### Geographical notes

They were an Epeirotic tribe who bordered on Macedonia, in northern Greece. Later they were annexed by the Macedonians.

### Citations in Strabo

IX.5.11

## **9. Ellopians**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἐλλοπιεῖς, from the singular Ἐλλοπιεύς. The English nomenclature is 'Ellopians'.

### Geographical notes

They inhabited the city Histiaea, on the island Euboea. Later they were forced to migrate to Ellopia, a small district within Histiaeotis, in Thessaly.

### History

Originally, they inhabited Histiaea, on Euboea. After the battle of Leuctra (Peloponnesian Wars), however, they were forced to migrate by the new tyrant of the city, Philistides. The city was renamed Oreus from then on. The Ellopians moved away to Thessaly.

### Conditions of life

They were mountaineers.

### Citations in Strabo

X.1.3; X.1.4

## **10.Elui**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Έλουοί, which is the Greek transliteration of the Latin 'Elui'.

### Geographical notes

They were a tribe in Aquitania, who lived between the rivers Garonne and Loire, commencing at the Rhône. The Vellaei were their neighbours.

### Citations in Strabo

IV.2.2

## **11.Elvetii**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Έλουήττιοι, which is the Greek transcription of the Latin 'Elvetii'. They are sometimes also called 'Helvetii'.

### Geographical notes

They were a Celtic tribe, who inhabited today's Switzerland. They inhabited the plateaus that bordered upon the Lake of Constance. Their neighbours were the Rhaeti, the Vindelici and the Boii. They were the first of all peoples who lived on the river Rhine, whose sources were in their territory.

### History

They turned to robbery when they saw the immense opulence of their neighbours, the Cimbri, even though they had plenty of gold themselves. Two of their three tribes were completely obliterated in this encounter.

In the war against Caesar, about 400,000 of them were killed, but the rest (about 8,000) was allowed to flee to the territory of the Germans.

### Habits and peculiarities

Their women were very good at bearing and nursing children, as their incredibly large numbers prove.

### Citations in Strabo

IV.3.3; IV.4.3; IV.6.8; VII.1.5; VII.2.2

## **12.Elymaeans**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Έλυμαίιοι. The Latin version is 'Elymaei' but the standard English name is 'Elymaeans'.

### Geographical notes

They inhabited the mountainous country north of Babylonia. Their neighbours were the Parataeceni, but they possessed a larger and more diversified country than them. The Persians, Susians and Babylonians bordered on their territory as well.

### History

They once warred against the Susians and the Babylonians. They were then assisted by the Cossaei, who were their allies, with 13,000 bowmen.

They were so powerful that they even managed to kill Antiochus the Great, when he once tried to rob their temple for the god Belus.

#### Habits and peculiarities

They lived in an extensive mountainous region, where their soldiers were reared, mostly bowmen. Their military force is great – so great that their kings refused to be the subjects of either the Parthians or the Macedonians.

#### Citations in Strabo

XI.12.4; XI.13.6; XVI.1.8; XVI.1.18

### **13.Emiseni**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἐμισσηνοί. The Latin and English version is ‘Emiseni’.

#### Geographical notes

They were a tribe in today’s Syria.

#### History

Their chieftains were Sampsicaremus and his son Iamblichus, who once possessed Arethusia.

#### Citations in Strabo

XVI.2.10

### **14.Emporitans**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἐμπορῖται. The Latin variant is ‘Emporitae’ and the English equivalent is ‘Emporitans’.

#### Geographical notes

They were the inhabitants of Emporium, a city in Iberia (today’s Spain) at 4,000 stadia distance from the Pyrenees. It was founded by Greeks from Massilia (southern France). The little town Rhodope belonged to them as well. Some say this town was founded by the Rhodians, other say that the inhabitants were the ones who founded Rhodos. Formerly, they lived on a little island off the coast, but later they went to live on the mainland. Some of them went to live in the Pyrenees. A river ran through their country which has its sources in the Pyrenees and the outlet of which served as their port. Their inland territory is partly fertile, but partly not (the so-called Juncarian plain, which was a large plain with no water). The Indicitans were their neighbours.

#### Habits and peculiarities

They worshipped the Artemis of Ephesus.

Their city was split in two by a wall, because in former times the Indicitans, who lived there together with them, wanted such a wall for security (against the Greeks). In time, they became one single government that was partly Greek, partly barbarian. The wall remained, however.

They were skilled at flax-working, because of the plant *spartum* that grew on the Juncarian plain.

#### Citations in Strabo

III.4.8; III.4.9

### **15.Enchelii**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἐγγέλειοι. The Latin and English equivalent is ‘Enchelii’. They are sometimes also called ‘Sesarethii’ (Σεσαρήθιοι).

#### Geographical notes

They were inhabitants of the Epirus, in northern Greece. Their neighbours were the Perisadyes, the Lyncestae and the Eordi.

#### History

Even though they were a barbarian tribe, they were governed by the descendants of Cadmus and Harmonia, and were thus not ruled by native princes.

## Citations in Strabo

VII.7.8

## **16. Enetians**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἐνετοί. The Latin version is 'Eneti' and the English nomenclature is 'Enetians'. They are sometimes also called 'Henetians' or 'Venetians'.

### Geographical notes

They inhabited an area in northern Italy, along the Adriatic coast, which corresponds with today's region of Veneto (cf. Venice). Their seaboard closed off a large plain in the Alps, and the city Aquileia was not far from their territory.

Before they migrated thither, they inhabited Paphlagonia, in Asia Minor. In Strabo's time, however, there were no Enetians in Paphlagonia anymore.

### History

They were once the most notable tribe of the Paphlagonians, but when Troy was captured, they migrated to the Adriatic coast. Some say Antenor led them there. Others say they were alone and they crossed over to Thrace, after which they wandered on into the Enetian country. This would be the reason why there were no Enetians in Paphlagonia anymore and the Veneti were sometimes called 'Paphlagonians'. Strabo considers this to be a traditional fact.

Later on, they used to help the Romans in battle. That is why they were accorded equality of civic rights from the Romans.

### Habits and peculiarities

They were very much devoted to horse-breeding, which would be a proof of their being originally 'Trojan', according to Strabo.

They decreed honours for the hero Diomedes and sacrificed white horses to him. There are many stories told about him in this area and they say he had an apotheosis in this country. They also worshipped the Argive Hera and the Aetolian Artemis.

## Other authors about the Enetians

Homer mentions them in Paphlagonia:

Ἐξ Ἐνετῶν δ' ἠγεῖτο Πυλαμῆνεος λάσιον κῆρ

ἐξ Ἐνετῶν, ὄθεν ἡμιόνων γένος ἀγροτερῶν.<sup>204</sup>

'And the Paphlagonians Palaemenes of the stout heart led from the land of the Eneti, from which is the race of wild she-mules.' (translation: Murray, 1999)

Maeandrius says they left Cappadocia (not Paphlagonia) to go fight in Troy, after which they departed together with the Thracians. Those Enetians that didn't take part in the Trojan expedition, however, became part of the Cappadocians. Strabo seems to find this plausible, since he considers that is why the part of Cappadocia near the river Halys (and thus near Paphlagonia) spoke two languages and why the Cappadocian language abounded with Paphlagonian names.

## Citations in Strabo

I.3.2; I.3.21; III.2.13; IV.4.1; V.1.1; V.1.3; V.1.4; V.1.8; V.1.9; VI.3.9; XII.3.8; XII.3.25

## **17. Eordi**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἐορδοί. The Latin and English version is 'Eordi'.

### Geographical notes

They lived in Macedonia, north of Greece, not far from the cities Edessa and Pella. Elimia and Eratyras were close as well. The so-called Egnatian Way passed through their territory. The Lyncestae, the Enchelii and the Perisadyes were their neighbours.

### Constitution

In earlier times, they used to be ruled separately by their own dynasty. However, later they were conquered by the Macedonians and then by the Romans.

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<sup>204</sup> Homer, *Iliad*, II.851-852.

### Citations in Strabo

VII.7.4; VII.7.8

## **18.Epeians**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἐπειοί. The Latin variant is 'Epeii' and the English name is 'Epeians'. They are sometimes equalled with the 'Eleians' (cf. *supra*).

### Geographical notes

They inhabited Elis in the northern Peloponnesus, from Messenia all the way to Dyme. They were one of the three tribes in Triphylia, next to the Minyans and the Eleians. They also inhabited the Enchinades islands (or the Oxeiae), west of Greece.

### History

They were under the dominion of Pylus, but when Neleus (the father of Nestor) started to get old, they conceived contempt of him and started to treat the Pylians with disrespect.

Their country was once ravaged by Heracles.

Some took up their abode in Aetolia, after their king Salmoneus had driven Aetolus and the Aetolians out of Eleia and into Anatolia. They constituted a great part of the peoples who stayed among the Aetolians, and together they founded the first cities in Aetolia. However, Oxylus, descendant of Aetolus, brought the Aetolians back to the Peloponnesus and drove the Epeians out, and some Aetolians went to live in Elis now.

### Other authors about the Epeians

Homer mentions Otus as their chief in the Trojan War<sup>205</sup>. He speaks of the Eleians and Buprasians as though they were Epeians<sup>206</sup>. Strabo therefore assumes that the Epeians had a pre-eminence in the area and were more powerful than the Eleians, but that later on this changed and the people were called Eleians instead.

<sup>205</sup> Homer, *Iliad*, XV.518.

<sup>206</sup> Homer, *Iliad*, II.615 and XXIII.630.

Hecataeus of Miletus says the Eleians and the Epeians were two different people, but Strabo thinks they were the same.

### Citations in Strabo

VIII.3.1; VIII.3.3; VIII.3.4; VIII.3.8; VIII.3.9; VIII.3.17; VIII.3.26; VIII.3.28 – VIII.3.30; VIII.3.33; IX.3.12; X.2.14; X.2.19; X.3.2; X.3.4

## **19.Epeirotes**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἐπειρώται. The Latin version is 'Epeirotae' or 'Epeirotes'.

### Geographical notes

They bordered on the Greeks and possessed the parts north of Acarnania and Aetolia. The rivers Haliacmon, Erigon and Axios were the boundaries with Macedonia and Paeonia.

### Genealogy

The term 'Epeirotes' is a sort of umbrella which covers a lot of smaller tribes. In total, fourteen tribes were considered to be Epeirotes.

### History

Seventy of their cities were destroyed by Paulus Aemilius when he conquered the area. Some tribes were included within a Roman province in Strabo's time.

### Citations in Strabo

VII.7.1; VII.7.3; VII.7.5; VII.fr.12; XVII.3.26

## **20.Ephesians**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἐφέσιοι. The Latin equivalent is 'Ephesii' and the English version is 'Ephesians'.

### Geographical notes

They were the inhabitants of the Greek city Ephesus, on the western coast of Asia Minor.

### History

In ancient times, they were fellow-inhabitants with the Smyrnaeans. That is why they were sometimes still called 'Smyrnaeans'. Later, they were the ones who induced Smyrna to join the Ionian League.

They once possessed Neapolis in Italy, but they exchanged it for Marathesium of the Samians.

They were once defeated by the Magnetians in a war.

### Citations in Strabo

XIV.1.4; XIV.1.20; XIV.1.40

## **21.Ephyri**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἐφυροί. The Latin and English variant is 'Ephyri'.

### Geographical notes

There were the Aetolian or Thesprotian Ephyri, who inhabited the Epirus in northern Greece. Their city was called Cichyrus or Ephyra, of which the latter name gave them their nomenclature. Strabo also mentions Perrhaebian Ephyri, who lived in Thessaly and were also called 'Crannonians'.

### Other authors about the Ephyri

Homer mentions them and calls them 'Crannonians', but he situates them in Thrace<sup>207</sup>.

### Citations in Strabo

VIII.3.5; IX.5.21

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<sup>207</sup> Homer, *Iliad*, XIII.301.

## **22.Epicnemidii**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἐπικνηνίδιοι. The Latin and English version is 'Epicnemidii'. They got this name from the Mountain Cnemis (Κνημίζ) nearby. Sometimes they are called 'Locri Epicnemidii' or 'Epicnemidian Locrians'.

### Geographical notes

They lived in northern Greece, in what used to be Phocis but what later became Locris. They inhabited the coast north of Boeotia, opposite of Euboea. Opus was their metropolis, but the city Cnemides (Κνημῖδες) also belonged to them. On the other side of the strait, opposite of Cnemides, there was the Euboean city Cenaeum. The Oetaei and the Malienses were their neighbours. The Parnassus Mountains separated them from the Locri Hesperii (or Hesperian Locrians). The Lichades, three small islands, were situated close to their territory.

Some of them lived on the side of Boeotia as well. They colonised Phthiotis in Thessaly and some of them lived in Oeta, together with the Aenianians.

### Citations in Strabo

IX.2.42; IX.3.1; IX.3.17; IX.4.1; IX.4.4; IX.4.9; IX.4.10; IX.5.5

## **23.Epidaurians**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἐπιδάυριοι. The Latin variant is 'Epidaurii' and the English equivalent is 'Epidaurians'.

### Geographical notes

They were the inhabitants of the city Epidaurus in the north-eastern Peloponnesus.

### History

They once colonised the island Aegina.

### Citations in Strabo

VIII.6.16

## **24.Epizephyrian Locrians**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἐπιζεφύριον Λοκροί. The Latin version is 'Epizephyrii Locri' and the standard English name is 'Epizephyrian Locrians'.

### Geographical notes

They lived in Magna Graecia, in southern Italy. They inhabited the proverbial tip of the Italian boot.

### History

They were founded by the Ozolian Locrians, also known as Hesperian Locrians.

### Citations in Strabo

IX.4.9

## **25.Erembians**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἐρεμβοί. The Latin variant is 'Erembi' and the English equivalent is 'Erembians'. A possible etymology for this name is that it comes from ἔραν ἐμβαίνειν, or 'to go into the earth'.

### Geographical notes

They were mentioned by Homer, but historians in Strabo's time were at loss as to which people is meant by this. Some equated them with the Troglodytes, some with the Arambians. Either way, it seems plausible that they were an Arabian people.

### Other authors about the Erembians

In the story about the wanderings of Menelaus, Homer talks about the Erembians<sup>208</sup>.

### Citations in Strabo

I.1.3; I.2.31; I.2.34; XVI.4.27

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<sup>208</sup> Homer, *Odyssey*, IV.84.

## **26.Eretrians**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἐρετριεῖς, from the singular Ἐρετριεύς. The English variant is 'Eretrians'.

### Geographical notes

They were the inhabitants of the city Eretria on Euboea. They also held the territory about the city Carystus, in southern Euboea.

### History

They were colonists from the Athenian deme of the Eretrians. Once they had a lot of power, which was still to be seen in Strabo's time by the pillar they set up in the temple of Artemis Amarynthia. They used to rule of the islands Andros, Teos, Ceos and others.

They participated in the Ionian League against the Persians, at the dawn of the Persian Wars, and were therefore destroyed and carried off by them. Ever since they have taken up their abode in Gordys.

### Language

Because people from Elis came to settle with them, they came to rhotacise their [s] as well.

### Citations in Strabo

X.1.3; X.1.6; X.1.10; XVI.1.25

## **27.Erysichaeans**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἐρυσιχᾶϊοι. The Latin equivalent is 'Erysichaei' but the English name is 'Erysichaeans'.

### Geographical notes

They lived in the interior of Acarnania, in northern Greece.

### Other authors about the Erysichaeans

They are mentioned by the lyrical poet Alcman.

#### Citations in Strabo

X.2.22

### **28.Erythraeans**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἐρυθραῖοι. The Latin variant is 'Erythraei' and the English name is 'Erythraeans'.

#### Geographical notes

They inhabited the Greek city Erythrae, on the western coast of Asia Minor.

#### Habits and peculiarities

The ones who lived near Mount Mimas worshipped Heracles 'Ipoctonus', because he was the destroyer of the vine-eating worm (ἀμπελοφάγος ἴψ). And indeed, their territory was the only Erythraean land where no such worms lived.

#### Citations in Strabo

XIII.1.64

### **29.Estiones**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἐστῖωνες. The Latin and English version is 'Estiones'.

#### Geographical notes

They were a tribe of the Vindelici and must therefore be situated in today's north-eastern Switzerland.

#### Citations in Strabo

IV.6.8

### **30.Eteo-Cretans**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἐτεόκρητες. The Latin equivalent is 'Eteo-Cretes' and the English name is 'Eteo-Cretans'.

#### Geographical notes

They were the autochthonous population of the island Crete. In Strabo's time, they occupied the southern part of the island.

#### Citations in Strabo

X.4.6

### **31.Euboeans**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Εὐβοεῖς, from the singular Εὐβοεύς. The English standard nomenclature is 'Euboeans'.

#### Geographical notes

They were the inhabitants of the island Euboea, before the coast of Attica.

#### History

They fought in the Trojan War. When they returned homewards, some of them were driven out of their course and decided to try and reach their homeland through Macedonia. However, they stuck around in the area of Edessa and founded a city there, called 'Euboea'.

#### Habits and peculiarities

They excelled in the 'standing' combat or close combat. They also used their spears outstretched, like Homer mentions<sup>209</sup>.

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<sup>209</sup> Homer, *Iliad*, II.543.

#### Citations in Strabo

X.1.13; X.1.15

### **32.Europeans**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Εὐρωπαϊοί. The Latin equivalent is 'Europaei' and the English variant is 'Europeans'.

#### Geographical notes

They were all the inhabitants of Europe, as opposed to Asia. The boundary was about somewhere along the Caspian Sea, with the Scythians and Sarmatians as Asian peoples.

#### Citations in Strabo

XI.2.3; XI.6.2

### **33.Eurytians**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ευρυτᾶνες. The Latin variant is 'Eurytanes' and the English version is 'Eurytians'.

#### Geographical notes

They were an Aetolian tribe, who lived near the city Oechalia, in northern Greece.

#### Citations in Strabo

X.1.10; X.2.5

### **34.Evergetae**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ευεργέται, which means 'benefactors'. The Latin and English version is 'Evergetae'. They received this name from Cyrus the Elder for their kindly services when he marched through their country.

#### Geographical notes

They were an Asian tribe, who lived about the district of Carmania, in today's Iran.

#### History

They were visited by Alexander the Great, when he marched east.

#### Citations in Strabo

XV.2.10

### **35.Exitanians**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἑξίτανοί. The Latin variant is 'Exitani' and the English standard name is 'Exitanians'. They are sometimes called 'Hexitanians' or 'Sexitanians' as well.

#### Geographical notes

They lived in Iberia, in today's southern Spain. The cities Malaca (Malaga) and Gades (Cadiz) were close by their territory.

#### Citations in Strabo

III.4.2; III.5.5

## **F.**

### **1. Falisci**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Φαλίσκοι. The Latin and English version is 'Falisci'.

#### Geographical notes

They were a distinct people in Italy, who formed a separate nation. Some situate them in the city Falerium, others in Aequum Faliscum (on the Via Flaminia).

#### Language

They spoke a language peculiar to themselves.

#### Citations in Strabo

V.2.9

### **2. Frentani**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Φρεντανοί. The Latin and English version is 'Frentani' or 'Phrentani'.

#### Geographical notes

They were a people in southern Italy, in today's Apulia. The Apuli and the Daunians were their neighbours, but the boundaries between all these nations were very poorly defined.

#### Citations in Strabo

VI.3.8

## **G.**

### **1. Gabales**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Γαβαλεῖς, from the singular Γαβαλεύς. The Latin and English version is 'Gabales'.

#### Geographical notes

They were a tribe in Aquitania, who lived nearby Narbonitis. The Ruteni were their neighbours. They owned silver-mines in that region.

#### Citations in Strabo

IV.2.2

### **2. Gaditanians**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Γαδιτανοί. The Latin name is 'Gaditani' and the English equivalent is 'Gaditanians'.

#### Geographical notes

They were the inhabitants of Gades and surroundings in today's south-western Spain. Some lived on a small island, on the western part of which the city Gades was situated, while others lived on the continent across the island. On this western part of the island, where Gades is, there was a temple for Cronus, while on the eastern side there was a temple for Heracles. The Gaditanians were very numerous, even though they only lived on a small island.

#### History

There are several stories about the founding of Gades. It is said that an oracle was given to the Tyrians that they had to found a colony by the Pillars of Heracles. However, the scouts who had to explore the area, mistook the two capes that formed the strait of Gibraltar for the Pillars. They landed east of the strait and made sacrifices there, to see if the gods favoured of this place, but they didn't. So they went back home. Later, other scouts were sent, and they actually passed Gibraltar and went west of the

strait. They sacrificed again, but they weren't favourable once more, so they went home as well. But third time's a charm, because the third expedition founded Gades.

They used to live in a very small city, but Balbus of Gades built a new one that was called 'Nea'. The city that encompassed both of these cities was called 'Didyme'.

#### Habits and peculiarities

All of their cities were rather small, but not very crowded, because they mostly lived at sea.

#### Citations in Strabo

III.5.3; III.5.5

### **3. Gaetulians**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Γαίτουλοι. The Latin version is 'Gaetuli' and the English name is 'Gaetulians'.

#### Geographical notes

They were the largest tribe of Libya, who inhabited the deep interior of the land, which is mountainous and mostly desert. The Garamantes lived north of them. Between their territory and the coast with the Mediterranean Sea, there were many plains, mountains, great lakes and rivers, some of which had the habit of sinking into the earth and disappearing.

#### Conditions of life

They were simple in their mode of life and in their dresses. In several respects, they resembled the Arabian nomads.

#### Habits and peculiarities

They married numerous wives and had very much offspring.

#### Citations in Strabo

XVII.3.2; XVII.3.9; XVII.3.19

### **4. Gaezatae**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Γαιζᾶται. The Latin and English variant is 'Gaezatae'.

#### Geographical notes

They were one of the largest Celtic tribes, who lived in Gallia Cispadana: south of the river Po.

#### History

They once captured territory that belonged to the Romans, but later they were utterly annihilated by them.

#### Citations in Strabo

V.1.6; V.1.10

### **5. Galabrii**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Γαλάβριοι. The Latin and English equivalent is 'Galabrii'.

#### Geographical notes

They were a Dardanian tribe, who lived in the Balkan. In their territory, there was an ancient city.

#### Citations in Strabo

VII.5.1

### **6. Galactophagi**

It is far from certain whether the Galactophagi were a real or mythical people, but Strabo seems convinced that they were real.

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Γαλακτοφάγοι, which literally means something like ‘milk-eaters’. The Latin and English version is ‘Galactophagi’. Very often, the word is simply considered to have been an *epitheton ornans* in Homer (cf. *infra*).

### Geographical notes

Strabo connects them with the Mysians, Scythians and Sarmatians. They must therefore be situated somewhere along the Caspian Sea.

### Conditions of life

They were a nomadic people who lived on the meat of horses, cheese made from mare’s milk, or mare’s milk (fresh and sour). This is where they got their name (cf. *supra*).

### Habits and peculiarities

They were reputed to be very just men.

They dwelled in wagons.

### Other authors about the Galactophagi

The main reason for Strabo to mention the Galactophagi is because Homer mentions them as well:

‘Μυσῶν τ’ ἀγχεμάχων καὶ ἀγαυῶν ἵππεμολγῶν  
γαλακτοφάγων ἀβίων τε δικαιοτάτων ἀνθρώπων.’<sup>210</sup>

‘... and of the Mysians who fight in close combat, and of the lordly Hippemolgi who drink the milk of mares, and of the Abii, the most just of men.’ (translation: Murray, 1999)

In this translation, the word is seen as an adjective by ‘Abii’. However, Strabo and most of his contemporary ethnographers were convinced that they were a separate people altogether.

Apollodorus says that they were fabrications of Homer’s fantasy, but Strabo says this isn’t true.

### Citations in Strabo

VII.3.2; VII.3.3; VII.3.6; VII.3.7; VII.3.9; VII.4.6; XII.3.26; XII.3.27

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<sup>210</sup> Homer, *Iliad*, XIII.5.

## **7. Galatians**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Γαλάται. The Latin variant is ‘Galatae’ and the English name is ‘Galatians’. They were approximately the same as the ‘Celti’ (cf. *supra*) or the ‘Gauls’, even though the name ‘Galatians’ seems to be more frequently used for the Asian division of this people.

### Geographical notes

There lived Galatians in all parts of the world. They lived all along the outer coast of western Europe, all the way to the city Gades (southern Spain). They had fourteen tribes between the rivers Garumna (Garonne) and Liger (Loire) in today’s France, and some in the land of the Rhône and in Narbonitis. They inhabited the region Galatia in Asia Minor, west of Cappadocia and south of Paphlagonia. These Asian Galatians were divided into three tribes: the Trocmi, the Tolistobogii and the Tectosages.

### Genealogy

Some names of Galatian tribes are: the Teuritsae, the Taurisci, the Scordiscan Galatae, etc.

The Germans were named after the Galatians, since *germani* means ‘genuine’ and people thought that they were the genuine Galatae.

### History

The people of the Galatians has known many emigrations in their history. One of the most important ones is the one into Asia Minor. They wandered for a long time, overrunning the countries of the Attalic and Bithynian kings and even settling at Ilium for a while, even though they soon deserted it since it had no walls and was therefore useless as a stronghold. Finally they received the present of Galatia (also called Gallo-Graecia) by voluntary concession.

The ones who lived in northern Italy once conquered Rome, in ancient times, but were then defeated by the Caeretani. In Hellenistic times, they were conquered in a great battle by Attalus I. Eventually, however, the Romans conquered them all. The Cisalpine Galatians (south of the Alps) even achieved equality of civic rights from them. Later, they dedicated a temple to Augustus in the city Lugdunum (Lyon).

### Habits and peculiarities

They resembled the Aquitanians, in respect to their language and their physique.

They claimed that their mines in the Cemmenus Mountains (at the foot of the Pyrenees) were equal to those of the Turdetanians. However, their metal wasn't nearly esteemed as highly as that of the Turdetanians.

The Massaliotes taught the ones in Gallia to be fond of the Greeks and their authors, and to even write their contracts in Greek.

#### Language

The three Asian Galatic tribes spoke one and the same language, but Strabo doesn't specify which language.

#### Constitution

The ones in Asia were each divided into four portions, called tetrarchies, all with its own tetrarch. They were used to gathering in the council of twelve tetrarchs (four for each of the three tribes). In Strabo's time, however, the power had been passed to three, then to two, and then to one ruler, until finally the Romans took it over.

#### Citations in Strabo

I.3.21; I.4.5; III.2.8; IV.1.1; IV.1.5; IV.1.14; IV.2.1; IV.3.2; V.1.1; V.2.3; VII.1.2; VII.2.2; XII.1.1; XII.3.1; XII.3.9; XII.5.1; XII.8.1; XII.8.7; XIII.1.27; XIII.4.2; XIV.5.23

### **8. Gamabrivii**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Γαμαβριούιοι, which is the Greek transliteration of 'Gamabrivii'.

#### Geographical notes

They were an indigent Germanic tribe.

#### Citations in Strabo

VII.1.3

### **9. Garamantes**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Γαράμαντες. The Latin and English name is 'Garamantes'.

#### Geographical notes

They were a people in the western parts of Libya, who lived east of today's Tunisia. The Gaetulians lived to their south and the Nasamones and Psylli were their neighbours too.

#### Citations in Strabo

XVII.3.19; XVII.3.23

### **10. Gargarians**

The historicity of this people is about as questionable as that of the Amazons, but Strabo treats them like a real *ethnos*.

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Γαργαρεῖς, from the singular Γαργαρεύς. The English name is 'Gargarians'.

#### Geographical notes

They bordered on the territory of the Amazons, in the northerly hills of the Caucasian Mountains. Strabo mentions Themiscyra as their city, which was possibly situated in today's Turkey.

#### History

They once revolted against the Amazons, together with the Thracians and Euboeans, but the war was soon ended and they made a pact to live together.

#### Habits and peculiarities

Every spring they would go up into the mountains to sacrifice together with the Amazons and to have intercourse with them, for the sake of offspring. They also raised the male children that were thus born out of this union.

#### Citations in Strabo

XI.5.1; XI.5.2

### **11.Garindaeans**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Γαρινδαῖοι. The Latin version is 'Garindaei' and the English variant is 'Garindaeans'.

#### Geographical notes

They were an Arabian tribe, who lived along the coast of the Arabian Peninsula.

#### History

They conquered their territory from the Maranitae, by attacking them while they were celebrating a festival and exterminating the entire tribe.

#### Citations in Strabo

XVI.4.18

### **12.Gazaeans**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Γαζαῖοι. The Latin equivalent is 'Gazaei' and the English nomenclature is 'Gazaeans'.

#### Geographical notes

They were a tribe in Syria, most likely close to today's Gaza strip.

#### Conditions of life

They were mostly farmers.

#### Citations in Strabo

XVI.2.2

### **13.Gedroseni**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Γεδρωσηνοί. The Latin and English version is 'Gedroseni'. They are also called 'Gedrosii' (Γεδρώσιοι).

#### Geographical notes

They were an Indian tribe, who lived along the Indus, south of Carmania, in today's Iran. The Drangae and the Arachoti were their neighbours.

#### Citations in Strabo

XV.2.9

### **14.Gelae**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Γῆλαι. The Latin and English equivalent is 'Gelae'.

#### Geographical notes

They were said to have lived in between of the Amazons and the Albanians, in the north-eastern parts of the Taurus mountain range. They inhabited the region at the foot of the Armenian and Median Mountains, south of the Caspian Sea. Their neighbours were the Cadusii, the Amardi, the Vitii and the Anariacae.

#### Citations in Strabo

XI.5.1; XI.7.1; XI.8.1

### **15.Geloans**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Γελῶοι. The Latin variant is 'Geloi' and the English name is 'Geloans'.

### Geographical notes

They inhabited the city Acragas on Sicily (today's Agrigento).

### Citations in Strabo

VI.2.5

## **16.Genauni**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Γεναῦνοι. The Latin and English version is 'Genauni'.

### Geographical notes

They were an Illyrian tribe and must therefore be situated in Illyria, the region east of Italy, across the Adriatic Sea. They lived close to the Alps, upon the today's boundary between Italy and Switzerland, together with the Breuni.

### Citations in Strabo

IV.6.8

## **17.Georgi**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Γεωργοί, which literally means 'farmers'. The Latin and English equivalent is 'Georgi'.

### Geographical notes

They inhabited the region Chersonesus, north of the Black sea, on the modern Crimean peninsula.

### Conditions of life

As their name indicates, they were farmers. They got this name because the people who lived beyond this region were all nomads.

### Habits and peculiarities

They were generally considered to be more gentle and civilised than the nomads, but they were money-getters and sometimes even engaged in piracy.

### Citations in Strabo

VII.4.6

## **18.Gephyraeans**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Γεφυραῖοι. The Latin variant is 'Gephyraei' and the English name is 'Gephyraeans'. This was an alternative name for the 'Tanagraeans' (Ταναγραῖοι).

### Geographical notes

They inhabited the Greek city Tanagra in Boeotia, north of Attica.

### Citations in Strabo

IX.2.10

## **19.Gergithians**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Γέργιθες. The Latin version is 'Gergithes' and the English standard name is 'Gergithians'.

### Geographical notes

They inhabited the city Gergitha in the Troad, Asia Minor, near the river Caicus (today's Bakırçay).

### History

King Attalus destroyed their country and afterwards settled them in the city Gergitha.

### Citations in Strabo

XIII.1.70

## **20.Germans**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Γερμανοί. The Latin equivalent is 'Germani' and the English name is 'Germans'. They were called so by the Romans, because *germani* means 'genuine' and they were thought to have been the most genuine part of the Galatae.

### Geographical notes

They lived eastwards beyond the river Rhine and bordered on the ocean in the north. Those who lived in between of the mouths of the Rhine and the Elbe were the most known, but anything beyond Albis were not known to the Romans. The river Rhine was the boundary with the Galatic race.

### History

They often joined forces with the Sequani to attack Italy, but in their turn they were sometimes overrun by Italic peoples. In Strabo's time, they were still being warred and obviously were the new great enemy of Rome.

### Habits and peculiarities

They were kinsmen of the Gauls (Galatae) and had the same nature and government. However, they still had a lot of customs that the Gauls didn't have any longer since they were dominated by Rome. That is why they got the name 'Germani' (cf. *supra*).

### Physical appearance

They differ from the Gauls, however, in that they are wilder, taller and have yellower hair.

### Citations in Strabo

IV.3.2; IV.4.2; IV.6.8; VI.4.2; VII.1.2; VII.2.4; VII.3.13

## **21.Gerrhaeans**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Γερραῖου. The Latin variant is 'Gerrhaei' and the English nomenclature is 'Gerrhaeans'.

### Geographical notes

They were situated somewhere near Babylon, in the Middle East.

### Habits and peculiarities

They conveyed aromatics, mostly to the Palaestine country, and this trade has made them extremely rich.

### Citations in Strabo

XVI.4.18; XVI.4.19

## **22.Getans**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Γέται. The Latin version is 'Getae', which is sometimes also used as the English name. However, 'Getans' is also a frequent nomenclature.

### Geographical notes

They were a tribe south of Germania, west of the Black sea and east of the Dacians. The Suevi and the Tyregetae were their neighbours. Their territory was rather narrow at first, but in the south it extended along the river Ister (Danube), of which they occupied both banks. However, it was very unclear where their exact boundaries ran. The so-called Desert of the Getae was situated between the rivers Ister (Danube) and Tyras (Dniester) and comprised of a wholly flat and waterless plain.

### History

They were once conquered by Alexander the Great. In earlier times, they were very powerful. So much that they could manage to send forth an expedition of 200,000 men. However, later they were reduced to as few as 40,000. In Strabo's time, Boerebistas governed their tribe and he raised them to greatness again, by establishing a great empire and submitting the neighbouring peoples. Later he began to be formidable to the Romans, though, and he started being a threat, but some men rose up against Boerebistas and deposed of from the throne before the Romans could even march against him. His successors then divided his empire in parts. They were eventually very close to yielding obedience to the Romans, but they weren't submissive yet because they still have their hopes on help from the Germans.

### Habits and peculiarities

They considered the women to be the chief founders of their religion. The zeal for their religion was very strong in their tribe, so strong that they abstained from eating all living things. The Pythagorean Zamolxis was worshipped as a god, as was Decaeneus, the diviner of Byrebistas. They also regarded the priest and counsellor of the king as a god and believed that Mount Cogaeonum was sacred.

They were a very straightforward people. Strabo gives the example of the expedition under Lysimachus against them: the Getans defeated him and managed to capture Lysimachus alive, but instead of killing him or demanding a ransom, their king Dromichaetes pointed out the poverty of the tribe and their dependence of others and he bade him not to war against them again. When he consented to this, he was set free.

A lot of Attic slaves got the name 'Geta', because they originally were Getans.

### Language

Their language was the same as that of the Dacians, but they were much better known to the Greeks than the Dacians, because of their frequent migrations south of the river Danube and their intermingling with Thracians and Mysians.

### Other authors about the Getans

Menanders says that they weren't very restrained when it came to women: they married ten or more women and if anyone were to die before he had married more than five, he was lamented as a wretch without bride. However, Strabo doesn't believe this, since they considered a life without women to be the most pious life.

### Citations in Strabo

II.5.30; VII.3.1; VII.3.4; VII.3.5; VII.3.8; VII.3.11 – VII.3.14; VII.3.17; VII.5.1; XVI.2.39

## **23.Gordyaeans**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people Γορδυαῖοι. The Latin version is 'Gordyaei' and the English name 'Gordyaeans'. The ancients called them 'Carduchians' (Καρδοῦχοι) instead.

### Geographical notes

They lived near the river Tigris in the Fertile Crescent. Their cities were Sareisa, Satalca and Pinaca.

### History

They were subjects of the Armenians, but afterwards they fell to the Romans.

### Habits and peculiarities

They were experts in the construction of siege engines. However, this could not save their city Pinaca when the Romans attacked it.

### Citations in Strabo

XVI.1.24

## **24.Gortynians**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Γορτύνιοι. The Latin equivalent is 'Gortynii' and the English variant is 'Gortynians'.

### Geographical notes

They were the inhabitants of the city Gortyna (or Gortys or Gortyn) in the southern parts of the island Crete.

### History

They once waged a war against the Cnossians.

### Citations in Strabo

X.4.10

## **25.Greeks**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Έλληνοι. The Latin version is 'Helleni' or 'Hellenes' or 'Graeci'. The English nomenclature is 'Greeks'. In earlier times, they were called 'Argives' as well, because of the fame of Argos.

### Geographical notes

They inhabited Greece and its many colonies.

### Genealogy

This term of course covers a lot of smaller subdivisions, the largest and most ancient of which were the Thesalians.

Some say they were kinsmen with the Romans.

The name was used to refer to the two divisions of mankind: Greeks and barbarians.

### History

They were the first great civilisation of Europe and thus helped to make Europe independent from the Asian and African civilisations. They were hated by the earliest Aegyptian kings, because they sailed the seas.

During and after the Trojan War, they invaded lots of lands and migrated all across the Mediterranean. They were of course also the ones who razed Troy to the ground.

In the Persian Wars, they completely wiped Mardonius and 300,000 Persians at Plataea.

Certain of them caused Bactria to revolt from the Syrian kings. They became very powerful in this area because of the fertility of the land there, and they overmastered Ariana and India. They subdued even more tribes than Alexander the Great had. It was to avenge them that Alexander burnt down Persepolis, because the Persians had also destroyed Greek temples and cities.

They once received 2,100,000 medimni grain from Leuco, the king of the Cimmerian Bosphorians. The Sinopeans helped them out many times as well.

The inhabitants of Magna Graecia once met total disaster at the hands of the Leucani, because they had misinterpreted an oracle.

They joined the Carthaginians in revolution against Rome, and therefore the Romans had to conquer them, to keep them subdued. Caesar once settled five hundred of them at Comum in Italy, where they received the Roman citizenship. They changed the name into Neocomitae (Νεοκομίται), but decided not to stay there anyway.

### Colonies

The historian Coelius says that they were the founders of Rome, because the Roman hereditary sacrifice to Heracles strongly resembled the Greek ritual for Heracles. Strabo doesn't seem to agree with this, but he does say that there were many Greek migrations after the Trojan War, that disturbed and confused the entire Mediterranean Sea.

They were in control of Magna Graecia, in southern Italy, but also of the entire seaboard of Sicily. They founded Praeneste and Tibur, also in Italy.

Some of them inhabited the seaboard of the Propontis, some the Hellespont or the Gulf of Melas (today's Gulf of Saros). They founded Panticapaeum and several other cities on the Bosphorus. They also inhabited Rhodes and Cos, even long before the Trojan War.

They had many colonies in Asia, which has made it difficult for geographers to discern exactly where the boundaries of the lands and peoples there were. They colonised Ionia, of course, but also Phrygia. They took possession of Bactria, with its city Eucratidia, and divided it into satrapies. However, two of these satrapies were soon taken away by the Parthians. They held the region of Sogdiana as well, east of Bactria.

They also had a colony at Cirta in Masylia, Libya. Alexandria was of course also a Greek city, and one of the most important tribes inhabiting it in Strabo's time was still Greek.

### Habits and peculiarities

They were happy to live on a barren and rocky soil, because they focused on good governing, arts and the science of life instead. This is perhaps why they were the most talkative of men.

Their custom to offer hecatombs and their customs of marriage were followed by some other peoples, such as the Lusitanians. They often vowed to the gods to dedicate everything that was produced that year. They obeyed both human and divine mandates, the latter of which were mostly given through oracles. It was common for them to perform their religious rites in combination with festivals. This sometimes encompassed religious frenzy, sometimes only music, and sometimes they were completely secret. They modelled their gods in human forms.

They had the reputation for choosing very well in sites for colonies or new cities. However, the Romans were better at adding self-made supplies, such as roads, aqueducts and sewers.

They often designated things with different names. For example, they called the ministers of the goddess Rhea 'Curetes' and they named the boats of some pirates 'camarae' (καμάρα). They called the 'paeanismos' of the Thracians 'titanismos'. They named the Cimbri 'Cimmerii' and the region Iapygia they gave the name 'Messapia'. They also supposed the Getans to be Thracians.

They had the greatest regard for the Scythians and considered them to be the most straightforward of men and the least prone to mischief, more frugal and independent than they themselves were. This is why they held Anacharsis and Abaris in great esteem.

Many of their beliefs and opinions were the same as those of the Indians. For example, they shared the idea that the universe was spherical, created and therefore destructible. The earth was situated in the centre of the universe, according to them. They also believed that the creator of the universe regulated and pervaded everything, and that the primal element was water. However, they thought there was a fifth element as well, of which the heavens and planets were made.

They learned geometry and astronomy from the Egyptians and arithmetics from the Phoenicians. They also learned astrology from the Chaldaean.

#### Citations in Strabo

I.4.7; I.4.9; II.5.26; III.3.7; III.4.19; III.5.5; V.1.6; V.3.3; V.3.5; V.3.8; V.3.11; V.4.12; VI.1.1; VI.1.2; VI.2.4; VI.3.1; VI.4.2; VII.2.2; VII.3.2; VII.3.7; VII.3.8; VII.4.6; VII.7.4; VII.fr.40; VIII.6.9; IX.2.31; IX.4.18; X.3.9; X.3.12; XI.1.2; XI.2.5; XI.2.12; XI.6.1; XI.11.1; XI.11.2; XII.3.11; XII.8.4; XII.8.6; XII.8.7; XIII.1.1; XIII.1.3; XIII.1.36; XIII.1.41; XIII.2.3; XIV.2.5; XV.1.3; XV.1.59; XV.3.6; XVI.2.24; XVI.2.35; XVI.2.38; XVII.1.6; XVII.1.12; XVII.1.29; XVII.3.13

## **26.Gurani**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Γουράνιοι. The Latin and English version is 'Gurani'.

#### Geographical notes

They lived in Asia Minor, beyond Armenia and close to the Medes.

#### Citations in Strabo

XI.14.14

## **27.Gymnesians**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Γυμνήσιοι. The Latin variant is 'Gymnesiae' but the English nomenclature is 'Gymnesians'.

#### Geographical notes

They were the inhabitants of the Balearic Islands, nearby Spain. The largest island had two cities: Palma and Polentia, respectively in the western and eastern part of the isle. The soil of the islands was good, as were their harbours.

#### History

Because of their great soil and harbours, they were always the object of plots. However, they mostly lived in peace, except for the time when they were cast into disrepute, because a few criminals had formed partnerships with some pirates.

#### Habits and peculiarities

They were considered to be the best slingers, something they had practiced ever since the Phoenicians had acquired the islands.

#### Citations in Strabo

III.5.1

## **28.Gyrtonians**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Γυρτώνιοι. The Latin equivalent is 'Gyrtonii' and the English name is 'Gyrtonians'. They used to be called 'Phlegae' in earlier times, named after Phlegas who was the brother of Ixion.

### Geographical notes

They were the inhabitants of the city Gyrtion, in Thessaly in northern Greece.

### Citations in Strabo

IX.5.21

## **H.**

### **1. Halizoni**

The Halizones were an obscure and unknown tribe, mentioned by Homer, but most likely not extant anymore in Strabo's time.

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἀλιζῶνοι. The Latin and English version is 'Halizoni'. They are sometimes also called 'Halizones' (Ἀλιζῶνες), but Strabo thinks this name is the fault of Apollodorus, who misspelled the name 'Halizoni'.

#### Geographical notes

There were various opinions about where the Halizoni should be situated. Strabo seems to place them near Palaescepsis in the Troad, in the interior of the land. Other say they lived near Pallene, or Pharnacia.

#### Other authors about the Halizones

They were mentioned by Homer as allies of the Trojans<sup>211</sup>.

#### Citations in Strabo

XII.3.20; XII.3.22; XIII.1.45; XIV.5.22 – XIV.5.24; XIV.5.28

### **2. Hamaxitans**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἀμαξιτεῖς, from the singular Ἀμαξιτεύς. The English standard name is 'Hamaxitans'.

#### Geographical notes

They were the inhabitants of the city Hamaxitus, in the Troad, Asia Minor. The Neandrians were their neighbours.

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<sup>211</sup> Homer, *Iliad*, II.856.

#### Citations in Strabo

XIII.1.51

### **3. Hamaxoeci**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἀμαξοῖκοι, which literally means ‘who live in wagons’. The Latin and English version is ‘Hamaxoeci’.

#### Geographical notes

They lived by the rivers Don and Dnjeper, north of the Black sea, and near Lake Maeotis (the Sea of Azov). They inhabited the region that was closest to the only part of Europe that was not inhabitable. Their territory must therefore be situated along the ocean in the north, according to Strabo.

#### Genealogy

The Abii were considered to be Scythian Hamaxoeci.

#### Conditions of life

They were nomads who, as their name gives away, lived in wagon-houses. They survived on their herd, milk and cheese.

#### Habits and peculiarities

They don't know how to lay up treasures or how to deal in merchandise.

#### Citations in Strabo

II.5.26; VII.3.2; VII.3.7; XI.2.1

### **4. Heleii**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἑλεῖοι, which means ‘marsh-people’. The Latin and English variant is ‘Heleii’.

#### Geographical notes

They were an Aethiopian tribe, who inhabited the marshes together with the Rhizophagi (‘root-eaters’).

#### Habits and peculiarities

They had the habit of cutting roots out of the marshy ground, crushing them with stones and forming cakes out them. Then they would heat these cakes in the sunshine, so that they could be eaten.

#### Citations in Strabo

XVI.4.9

### **5. Hellenes**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἕλληνες. The Latin and English equivalent is ‘Hellenes’. It used to be the name of the Thessalian tribe (*cf. infra*) but later on it would come to be the name of all the Greeks.

#### Geographical notes

The Hellenes were a Thessalian tribe, who lived in the regions Alope, Phthia, Trachis, Hellas and Argos – all in northern Greece. Pyrrha (Melitaea) was one of their cities.

#### Citations in Strabo

IX.5.5; IX.5.6

## 6. Helli

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἑλλοί. The Latin and English version is 'Helli'. They are sometimes also called 'Selli' (Σελλοί).

### Geographical notes

They lived in the neighbourhood of Dodona, in Epirus, north-western Greece.

### Other authors about the Helli

Homer mentions them and calls them 'men with feet unwashed, men who sleep on the ground'<sup>212</sup>. Strabo thus assumes that they must be barbarians.

### Citations in Strabo

VII.7.10

## 7. Helots

They were strictly speaking not an ethnic people, but more a class of persons.

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἑλωτες. The Latin variant is 'Helotes' and the English name 'Helots'.

### Geographical notes

They were the servile tribe of the Spartans, who partly consisted of their neighbouring peoples. However, those Spartans who didn't take part in the Messenian War were adjudged slaves and were given the same name as well. Later, the name was given to all sorts of servile tribes in all parts of the world.

### History

The peoples surrounding Sparta used to have equal rights, but Eurysthenes deprived them of that and ordered them to pay taxes. All of them obeyed, except the Heleians (Ἑλεῖοι), who were then defeated in the so-called 'War against the Helots' and adjudged slaves of the Spartans.

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<sup>212</sup> Homer, *Iliad*, XVI.235.

They once plotted against the Spartans, but their plans were betrayed. The Spartans didn't believe they could win from the Helots, however, since there were too many of them, and they managed to persuade them instead to leave the country and found a colony. This is how Taras in Italy was founded.

They joined the Romans to fight against the Spartans.

### Citations in Strabo

VI.3.2; VI.3.3; VIII.5.4; VIII.5.5; XII.3.4; XV.1.34

## 8. Heniochi

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἡνίοχοι, which literally means 'charioteers'. The Latin and English equivalent is 'Heniochi'.

### Geographical notes

They were a tribe who inhabited the tract of land between the Black sea and the Caspian Sea. They lived along the mostly harbourless and mountainous coast of the Black sea, north of Colchis, in the Caucasian Mountains. The Zygi, the Achaeans, the Cercetae, the Moschi and the Macropogones (the 'long-beards') were their neighbours.

### History/legend

They were supposedly founded by the charioteers (ἡνίοχοι) of the Laconians, who settled there in the area after the quest for the Golden Fleece.

### Conditions of life

Despite their name, they lived by robberies and piracies at sea and managed to master the sea with the help of the people of the Bosphorus. They lived a nomadic life, since their land was narrow and sterile.

### Habits and peculiarities

They used slender, narrow and light boats that could only hold twenty-five people. The Greeks called these 'camarae' (καμάραι). Since they had no anchorages or harbours, they carried their *camarae* on their shoulders into the forests where they lived.

Sometimes they also wandered about on foot to kidnap people, whom they readily released again for ransom.

#### Constitution

They were governed by chieftains that were called 'sceptuchi' (σκηπτοῦχοι), who in their turn were subject to tyrants or kings. In the time of Mithridates of Pontus, they had four kings.

#### Citations in Strabo

II.5.31; XI.2.1; XI.2.12 – XI.2.14; XVII.3.24

### **9. Heptacomitae**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἑπτακωμίται ('with the seven villages?'). The Latin and English equivalent is 'Heptacomitae'. They are sometimes also called 'Mosynoeci' (Μοσυνοίκοι).

#### Geographical notes

They inhabited the mountains north of Colchis, in the Caucasus mountain range.

#### History

They managed to cut down three maniples of Pompey Magnus' army, when he tried to pacify the east. They placed a sort of honey in bowls ready for the soldiers, but when they drank it they lost their senses. Then the Heptacomitae attacked.

#### Conditions of life

They lived on the flesh of wild animals and nuts, but they also attacked travellers for resources.

#### Habits and peculiarities

They were 'worse' than the other mountain-peoples in the area.

Some of them lived in trees or a sort of turrets. That was the reason the ancients called them 'Mosynoeci', because the turrets were called μосуνοί. They were thus called 'dwellers in turrets'.

#### Citations in Strabo

XII.3.18

### **10. Heracleotae**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἡρακλεῶται. The Latin and English variant is 'Heracleotae'.

#### Geographical notes

They were the inhabitants of the city Chersonesus, in the region Chersonesus (today's Crimean peninsula). They were named after their hometown, since they were native from Heraclea Pontica, along the southern coast of the Black Sea.

#### Citations in Strabo

VII.4.2

### **11. Hermondori**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἑρμόνδοροι. The Latin and English version is 'Hermondori'.

#### Geographical notes

They were a tribe of the Suevi, and must thus be situated in Germania. They dwelled on the far side of the Albis mountain range.

#### Citations in Strabo

VII.1.3

### **12. Hernici**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἑρνικοί. The Latin and English variant is 'Hernici'.

#### Geographical notes

They lived in Latium, Italy, and were autochthonous, since they already lived there before Rome was founded.

### History

They were soon overthrown by the Romans and every city that existed in their territory was thus founded by the Romans.

### Citations in Strabo

V.3.2; V.3.4; V.3.10

## **13.Hesperian Locrians**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἑσπέριοι Λοκροί. The Latin equivalent is 'Locri Hesperii' and the English name is 'Hesperian Locrians'. They are also called 'Ozolae' (Ὀζόλαι) or 'Ozolian Locrians' (Ὀζόλιοι Λοκροί).

### Geographical notes

They lived in Locris, a region in northern Greece, upon the Corinthian Gulf.

### Habits and peculiarities

They had the Hesperus star (evening star) engraved on their seal.

### Other authors about the Hesperian Locrians

Homer doesn't specifically mention their name, but he does distinguish them from the other Locrians<sup>213</sup>.

### Citations in Strabo

IX.3.1; IX.4.7

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<sup>213</sup> Homer, *Iliad*, II.535.

## **14.Heteroscians**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἑτερόσκιοι. The Latin version is 'Heteroscii' and the English nomenclature is 'Heteroscians'. They are called this way because at midday, the shadows in their country fall to the north, as they do on the entire northern half round. It is thus not the same as with the Amphiscians (cf. *supra*), where the shadows alternately went from one side to the other. Therefore Ἑτερο-σκίοι, 'where the shadows fall to one side'.

### Geographical notes

They inhabited the African continent, north of Syene (today's Aswan, in southern Egypt) and beyond the summer tropics.

### Citations in Strabo

II.5.37; II.5.43

## **15.Hierapytnians**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἱεραπύτνιοι. The Latin equivalent is 'Hierapytnii' and the English version is 'Hierapytnians'.

### Geographical notes

They inhabited the city Hierapytna on the island of Crete.

### History

They destroyed Prasus to the ground.

### Citations in Strabo

X.4.12

## **16.Hippemolgi**

They were mentioned by Homer, but Strabo suspects that he made them up.

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἴππημολγοί, which means ‘mare-milkers’.

### Geographical notes

Homer mentions them as a Scythian people, but Strabo isn’t sure where to situate them. Perhaps he mixed them up with the Hamaxoeci and the nomads there.

### Other authors about the Hippemolgi

Homer mentions them along with the Galactophagi and the Abii (cf. *supra*):

‘Μυσῶν τ’ ἀγχεμάχων καὶ ἀγαυῶν ἵππεμολγῶν

γαλακτοφάγων ἀβίων τε δικαιοτάτων ἀνθρώπων.’<sup>214</sup>

‘... and of the Mysians who fight in close combat, and of the lordly Hippemolgi who drink the milk of mares, and of the Abii, the most just of men.’ (translation: Murray, 1999)

### Citations in Strabo

VII.3.2; VII.3.3; VII.3.6; VII.3.7

## **17.Hirpini**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἴρπῖνοι. The Latin and English version is ‘Hirpini’. Their name is derived from the Samnite word *hirpus*, which means ‘wolf’. They were called that way because of the legendary wolf that led the way for them to settle their colony.

### Geographical notes

They were a Samnite people, who lived in southern Italy. They bordered upon the Leucani.

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<sup>214</sup> Homer, *Iliad*, XIII.5.

### Citations in Strabo

V.4.12

## **18.Histiaeans**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἱστιαεῖς, from the singular Ἱστιαεῖς. The standard English nomenclature is ‘Histiaeans’. They were later also called ‘Oreitae’.

### Geographical notes

They were the inhabitants of the city Histiaea (formerly called Oreus), on the island of Euboea.

### History

They were driven out by the Perrhaebians and were forced to migrate to Thessaly, in an area from then on called ‘Histiaeotis’. Later they were settled again in their city. However, when the Athenians overpowered Euboea, led by Pericles, the Histiaeans migrated to Histiaeotis once again. About 2,000 Athenians of the deme Histiaea then came to live in the city Oreus.

### Citations in Strabo

IX.5.17; X.1.3

## **19.Homonadeis**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ὀμοναδεῖς. The Latin version is ‘Homonadenses’ or ‘Homonadeis’, the latter of which is also the standard English name.

### Geographical notes

They were a Cilician tribe, who inhabited Cilicia Tracheia in southern Asia Minor. The Selgeis, the Pisidians and the Catennenses were their neighbours.

### History

They were once considered to be too strong to be captured, but Amyntas (of the Tectosages) conquered them anyway. However, later on, he was killed by the Cilicians.

### Citations in Strabo

XII.6.3; XII.6.5; XII.7.1

## **20.Hyantes**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἰάντες. The Latin and English version is 'Hyantes'. They are sometimes also called 'Hyintes'.

### Geographical notes

They were a barbarian tribe who lived in Phocis, northern Greece. The cities Hyas and Hyampolis were named after them.

### History

They originally lived in Boeotia, but they were driven away from there and went to lived amongst the Aetolians in Phocis.

### Citations in Strabo

VII.7.1; IX.2.3; IX.3.15; X.3.4

## **21.Hybrianes**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ὑβριᾶνες. The Latin and English variant is 'Hybrianes'.

### Geographical notes

They were a Thracian tribe, who lived close to the Rhodope Mountains. The Ardiaei, the Dasaretii and the Dardanians were their neighbours.

### Citations in Strabo

VII.5.12

## **22.Hydraces**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ὑδρακες. The Latin and English equivalent is 'Hydraces'.

### Geographical notes

They were an Indian tribe.

### History

They were once summoned by the Persians to be their mercenary troops.

### Citations in Strabo

XV.1.6

## **23.Hypasians**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ὑπᾶσιοι. The Latin variant is 'Hypasii' and the English version is 'Hypasians'.

### Geographical notes

They were an Indian tribe, who lived in between of the rivers Indus and Cophes. Their neighbours were the Astaceni, the Masiani and the Nysaei.

### Citations in Strabo

XV.1.17; XV.1.27

## **24.Hyperboreans**

Strabo treats this people as a mythical people and assumes that it is the general ignorance about the northern regions that fed myths like these.

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ὑπερβόρειοι, which means ‘those who live over the north-wind’. The Latin equivalent is ‘Hyperborei’ and the English name is ‘Hyperboreans’.

### Geographical notes

They were generally situated very much to the north. Some situate them north of the Black Sea, the Adriatic Sea and the river Danube.

### Habits and peculiarities

They supposedly lived a thousand years.

### Citations in Strabo

I.3.22; VII.3.1; XI.6.2; XV.1.57

## **25.Hyrcanians**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ὑρκανοί. The Latin version is ‘Hyr cani’ and the English equivalent is ‘Hyrcanians’.

### Geographical notes

They inhabited the region of Hyrcania, south of the Caspian Sea. The Anariaci and the Amardi were their neighbours.

### History

They first paid tribute to the Persians, but later to the Macedonians.

### Citations in Strabo

XI.6.1; XI.9.1

## **26.Hyrieans**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ὑριεῖς, from the singular Ὑριεύς. The standard English nomenclature is ‘Hyrieans’.

### Geographical notes

They were the colonists of the city Hysiae in Boeotia, also called ‘Hyria’.

### Citations in Strabo

IX.2.12

## **27.Hysiatae**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ὑσιᾶται. The Latin and English version is ‘Hysiatae’.

### Geographical notes

They were the inhabitants of the city Hysiae, in south-western Argos, in the east of the Peloponnesus.

### Citations in Strabo

IX.2.12

## I.

### 1. Iacetanians

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἰακκητανοί. The Latin variant is 'Iaccretani' and the English equivalent is 'Iaccretanians' or 'Jaccretanians'.

#### Geographical notes

They lived along the river Ebro, in northern Hispania. It was in their territory that the rebel Quintus Sertorius fought against Pompey.

#### Citation in Strabo

III.4.10

### 2. Iapodes

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἰάποδες. The Latin and English version is 'Iapodes' or 'Japodes'.

#### Geographical notes

They lived along the coast with the Adriatic Sea, opposite to Italy. They inhabited Mount Albius, which was the termination point of the Alps, and their country was contiguous to the region Istria. They reached as far as the Pannonians on one side and the river Danube on the other. Their cities were: Metulum, Arupinum, Monetium and Vendum. Their country had very poor soil, however.

#### Genealogy

They were a mixed tribe of Illyrians and Celts.

#### Conditions of life

Because their country was so poor, they chiefly lived on spelt and millet.

#### Habits and peculiarities

They were a very warlike people, until they were subdued under Emperor Augustus. Their armour was after the Celtic fashion.

Their bodies were 'punctured' (tattooed) in the same way of all the Illyrian and Thracian peoples.

#### Citations in Strabo

VII.5.2; VII.5.4

### 3. Iapyges

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἰάπυγες. The Latin and English version is 'Iapyges' or 'Japyges'. They were called after Iapyx, the son of Daedalus and some Cretan woman.

#### Geographical notes

They lived in southern Italy, in today's Calabria. They inhabited the land of the Tarantini, and they used to inhabit the city Croton. There were the three capes of the Iapyges (Latin: *Iapygum tria promontoria*, Greek: Ἰαπύγων ἄκρα τρεῖς). They are today's Capo delle Castella, Capo Rizzuto and Capo della Nave.

#### Citations in Strabo

VI.1.4; VI.1.11; VI.1.12; VI.3.2

### 4. Iberians (Asiatic)

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἰβηρες. The Latin equivalent is 'Iberes' and the English name is 'Iberians'. According to Strabo, they were given the same name as the western Iberians (cf. *infra*) because of the gold mines that were to be found in both countries. However, the fact that these Iberians were migrators from the European Iberia must also have contributed to the name.

### Geographical notes

The Asian area Iberia was situated south of the Caucasus, in between of the Black and the Caspian Sea. The Iberians also held part of the Moschian country.

### Habits and peculiarities

The ones who lived on the plains were rather inclined to farming and peace. They dressed after the Armenian and Median fashion. The ones who lived in the mountains, however, were more warlike and lived like the Scythians and Sarmatians. That is to be explained by their bordering on these peoples and the fact that they were kinsmen. They, too, engaged in farming sometimes.

They had the habit of assembling in huge numbers (tens of thousands) whenever anything slightly alarming happened.

They were rather good subjects to the Romans: they required only the presence of some men to lead them. However, when they were neglected by the Romans, they used to attempt revolutions.

### Citations in Strabo

VI.4.2; XI.2.18; XI.2.19; XI.3.3

## **5. Iberians (European)**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἰβηρες. The Latin version is 'Iberes' and the English nomenclature is 'Iberians'.

### Geographical notes

They were the original inhabitants of the Iberian Peninsula, before the Celts came there. Some of them migrated east to the regions across Pontus and Colchis (cf. *supra*).

### History

They were overrun first by the Tyrians, then the Carthaginians, then the Celts and the Veronians, and finally by the Romans (even though they were the ones to have begun the war with Rome).

They were the first settlers of Sicily.

### Habits and peculiarities

They were harder to defeat than the Gauls, but were still relatively easy to subdue, because they had become so terribly split up and self-sufficient. There was very little contact amongst each other. They were 'naturally' insincere imposters, who liked to attack and rob, but they never did so in great expeditions, because they never established confederations.

Just like the Celts, they bathed in urine and slept on the ground.

Most of them were peltasts and thus went to battle with a light sort of armour. They were armed with a javelin, a sling and a dirk. However, they also had some cavalry forces, since they had trained their horses to climb mountains. Generally, they ride double on horseback, but in battle one of these two fought on foot.

They were very courageous people, who would rather die than be taken captive. It was their custom to keep poison close at hand, so they could commit suicide when the situation asked for it. They devoted their entire lives to whomever they attached themselves.

They were taught the rites of the Ephesian Artemis by the Massiliotes.

### Physical appearance

In some places, their women wore iron collars that were bended over their foreheads and which they used to draw veils over to cover their faces against the sun. In other places, they wore a 'tympanium' (τυμπάνιον) that was tightly bound over their head. Some women also plucked the hair off the foremost part of their head, while others twisted their hair around a rod and draped a veil over it.

### Citations in Strabo

I.2.27; I.3.21; III.4.5; III.4.15 – III.4.18; III.5.5; IV.1.5; IV.4.2; VI.2.4; VI.4.2

## **6. Ichthyophagi**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is ἰχθυοφάγοι, which literally means 'fish-eaters'. The Latin and English variant is 'Ichthyophagi'.

### Geographical notes

Strabo situates them south of the tropics. They lived along the African coast of the Red Sea in a country that wasn't very fertile. It was on sea-level, but mostly without trees (except for palms) and there was a scarcity of water and cultivated food in the area. The Creophagi and the Colobi were their neighbours, more into the interior of the land. They lived along the promontory of Deire, in a homonymous town (Δειρή).

### Conditions of life

Because of the barrenness of their country, both the people and their cattle ate fish (whence their name), which was the reason why the meat of their cattle smelled like fish. Some of them caught some shell-fish and kept them in gullies and pools, so they could feed and fatten them. Whenever food was scarce then, they ate them. They also had a sort of ponds where they grew and hatched fish.

They drank rainwater or water from wells. Some of them had to walk to get to drinking water, however, and they did so every day, whilst singing paeans along the way. When they arrived there, they threw themselves to the ground and drank the water like cattle does. After they had drunk as much as they could, they returned to their village.

They lived in caves or pens.

### Habits and peculiarities

Their houses (or pens) were built mostly of the bones of whales and of oyster-shells. Strabo gives us the striking anecdote that the ribs of the whales were used as beams, and their jawbones as doorposts. The vertebral bones of the whales were used for mortars.

However, sometimes they used this 'mortar' to pound some roasted fish in and to mix some flour through, so they could make a sort of bread out of it. They baked this in the sun and sometimes also in a covered earthen vessel. Sometimes, they removed the flesh from the fish, piled up their bones, and tread the flesh with their feet to make a sort of cake out of it. When the weather was bad and they couldn't go out fishing, they pounded the bones they had piled up and moulded them into cakes as well. Now and then, they also sucked the bones when they were still fresh. However, most of the time, they ate their fish raw.

They didn't know iron. To catch their fish, they made nets out of palm-bark. Sometimes they collected them at ebb-tides as well.

### Citations in Strabo

II.2.3; XV.2.2; XV.2.14; XVI.4.4; XVI.4.13

## **7. Iconii**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἰκόνιοι. The Latin and English equivalent is 'Iconii'.

### Geographical notes

They were a Celtic tribe, who must be situated in the southern-French parts of the Alps. They inhabited the loftiest ridges of the mountains there. They lived north of the Cavari, and the Vocontii, the Tricorii and the Medylli were their neighbours.

### Citations in Strabo

IV.1.11; IV.6.5

## **8. Idumaeans**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἰδουμαῖοι. The Latin version is 'Idumaei' and the English standard name is 'Idumaeans'.

### Geographical notes

They were a Syrian tribe, who lived in the western parts of Judaea.

### Genealogy

They originally were a tribe of the Arabian Nabataeans (Ναβαταῖοι).

### History

They were banished from their country and went to live with the Judaeans. In Strabo's time, they completely shared the Judaeans' customs.

#### Citations in Strabo

XVI.2.2; XVI.2.34

### **9. Igletes**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἰγλήτες. The Latin and English version is 'Igletes'.

#### Geographical notes

They were a tribe in Iberia, in between of the river Ebro and the Pyrenees.

#### Citations in Strabo

III.4.19

### **10. Ilergetans**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἰλέργητες. The Latin variant is 'Ilergetes' and the standard English name is 'Ilergetans'.

#### Geographical notes

They inhabited northern Hispania, not far from the river Iberus (Ebro). Their cities were Ilerda and Osca.

#### Citations in Strabo

III.4.10

### **11. Ilians**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἰλιεῖς, from the singular Ἰλιεύς. The English name is 'Ilians'.

#### Geographical notes

They were the inhabitants of the city Ilium, in north-western Asia Minor. Their village, which was situated about thirty stadia away from their city, was on the spot where the ancient city of Troy (Ilium) is thought to have been.

#### History

They say that Ilium was in fact not completely wiped out when it was captured by the Greeks at the end of the Trojan War. It was never completely deserted.

The whole stretch of coastline was subject to them in earlier times. Once they razed the city Sigeium to the ground, because of their disobedience.

Alexander the Great is said to have been very kindly disposed towards them.

Ilium was first ruined by the Romans, under Fimbria. But then Sulla came and he consoled them with many improvements to their city. But Caesar bestowed even more kindness upon them, because he was very fond of Alexander, who was his example in many things, but also because he had a certain kinship with the Ilians (he traced his lineage back to Aeneas, who was a Trojan prince).

#### Habits and peculiarities

They offered sacrifices to Achilles, Patroclus, Aias and Antilochus, but they didn't honour Heracles because he once sacked their city.

#### Citations in Strabo

XIII.1.27; XIII.1.32; XIII.1.35; XIII.1.39; XIII.1.40

### **12. Illyrians**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἰλλυριοί. The Latin variant is 'Illyrii' and the English nomenclature is 'Illyrians'.

#### Geographical notes

They inhabited the region Illyria, along the western coast of the Balkan. All of their tribes lived south of the river Danube.

### Genealogy

The name 'Illyrians' indicated a collection of smaller tribes, of which the Breuni and the Genauni were only a few.

### History

They began the war with the Romans, but in Strabo's time they were entirely subdued. The city Aquileia, although founded by the Romans, was given as an emporium to those Illyrians who lived by the river Danube.

### Habits and peculiarities

They traded very much along the river Danube, carrying their products inland on wagons.

They had the habit of tattooing themselves.

### Citations in Strabo

IV.6.8; V.1.8; VI.4.2; VII.1.1; VII.5.4

## **13.Indians**

### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἰνδοί. The Latin variant is 'Indi' and the English equivalent is 'Indians'.

### Geographical notes

They were the inhabitants of India.

### Habits and peculiarities

They were considered to be very refined. They led a simple life, especially when they were on expeditions, and they didn't like useless disturbances and therefore always behaved very orderly. Their greatest self-restraint pertained to thievery, which is why they left their possessions unguarded at home and were always very trusting in their deals. Also, there were gold and silver mines in their country, but they were inexperienced in mining and melting it. Still, they were happy in their simplicity and frugality. Their funerals were very simple as well, and their mounds quite small. Above all, they respected virtue and truth, which is why old people didn't get precedence unless they were also superior in wisdom. Anyone who was caught giving a false witness had his hands and feet cut off.

Anyone who maimed a person, had his hands cut off, except when the maiming had led to the loss of an eye or a hand of a craftsman, because then the person was even put to death.

Their laws were all unwritten and they regulated everything from memory. Strabo considers this might have been because they didn't know how to write. However, they wrote missives on linen that was very closely woven, which means they must have known how to write.

They didn't drink wine, but a sort of beverage that was made from rice. Their food mostly consisted of a sort of rice porridge. They had the habit of each eating alone and they didn't have a common hour for dinner.

They could be very vain, too, however. They wore all sorts of ornaments with precious stones and gay-coloured linen garment. They also smoothed their bodies with sticks of ebony and wherever they went, they always took along sun-shades.

It was their custom to marry many wives, whom they purchased from their parents and got them in exchange for a yoke of oxen. If their husband didn't force the women to be chaste, they were allowed to prostitute themselves. In some tribes, the virgins were set out as a prize for the man who won a victory in a fist-fight. They could then marry the victor without a dowry. Their king was taken care of by many women, who had all been purchased from their parents as well. He never slept during the day and even at night he was forced to change beds from time to time, because of the numerous plots against his life.

When they made sacrifices or libations, they never wore garlands, nor did they cut the throat of the victim, but they strangled it. This was because they wanted it to reach their gods entirely and not mutilated. Their priests were called Brachmanes and they had the same beliefs and opinions as the Greeks. They worshipped Zeus, the river Ganges and certain local deities. It was their custom to also offer prayers to the king and all the other who were in authority.

Their weapons were the bow and arrows or a javelin. They also used a broad sword and a small shield.

They were very skilled in all sorts of handiwork, which is one of the reasons they had such a thriving commerce with the Aegyptians.

The ones who lived in the country of Musicanus held slaves.

### Physical appearance

Strabo calls them physically better developed than the Aethiopians, and not as black. The southern Indians, however, did have approximately the same skin-colour as the Aethiopians and the same colour

of hair as well. Only their hair didn't curl so much because of the humidity. The southern Indians more resembled the Egyptians.

The men dyed their beards with florid colours and their garments were dyed as well. They were generally fond of adornments.

#### Citations in Strabo

I.4.9; II.3.7; II.3.8; XV.1.13; XV.1.24; XV.1.30; XV.1.53 – XV.1.55; XV.1.59; XV.1.66; XVI.1.67; XVI.1.69; XVI.2.39; XVII.1.13

### **14.Indicetans**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἰνδικῆται. The Latin equivalent is 'Indicetae' or 'Indicetes' and the English name is 'Indicetans'.

#### Geographical notes

They lived in Iberia, between the river Ebro and the Pyrenees. They were divided into four tribes and lived together in a city with the Emporitans, even though they had their own government.

#### Citations in Strabo

III.4.1; III.4.8

### **15.Insubri**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἰνσουβροί. The Latin and English version is 'Insubri'. They are sometimes called 'Symbri' as well.

#### Geographical notes

They were one of the largest Celtic tribes, who were still in existence in Strabo's time. Their metropolis was Mediolanum (Milan) and the Rhaeti and Norici were their neighbours.

#### Citations in Strabo

V.1.6; VII.1.4

### **16.Intemelii**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἰντεμέλιοι. The Latin and English name is 'Intemelii'.

#### Geographical notes

They were a tribe of the Ligures, who lived in today's northern Italy. The city Albium Intemelium, approximately on the border of France with Italy, was named after them.

#### Citations in Strabo

IV.6.2

### **17.Ionians**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἴωνες or Ἰάδονες. The Latin variant is 'Iones' and the English standard name is 'Ionians'. Rarely, they are called 'Iaonians' as well.

#### Geographical notes

In earlier times, the Ionians inhabited Attica and Achaia in northern Greece. Later on, they colonised the coast of Asia Minor, but we will speak of these Ionians as a separate people (cf. *infra*).

#### Genealogy

They were thought to have sprung from the Attic people.

#### History and colonies

In earlier times, they held Attica and the region of Megaris, but they also colonised the city Siris (on Sardinia).

They conquered the region of the Aegialus, in the Peloponnesus, and changed its name into Ionia. They divided it into twelve cities, a so-called 'dodecapolis'. With the coming of the Dorians they were driven out by the Achaeans, however, who in turn changed the name into Achaea. From there, they fled to the city Helice, but they were expelled as well. Later on, this city was submerged by the sea and this was thought to have been a punishment by Poseidon, because of this chasing away of the Ionians and also because the Ionians had wanted back the statue of Poseidon in the city but they weren't granted it.

The ones who lived in the Attic Tetrapolis accompanied the Heracleidae and the Dorians to Argos, where they took up their abode with the Carians in Epidaurus.

Later, they colonised Asia Minor and called the region there Ionia as well (cf. *infra*). They conquered the seaboard of Caria and Lydia together with the Codridae and founded twelve cities there as well, just as they had done in Achaea.

#### Habits and peculiarities

They worshipped the Heliconian Poseidon and performed pan-Ionian sacrifices to him in the city Helice, until they were driven out and it was submerged into the sea. They believed that they could obtain omens from these sacrifices, but only when the bull would bellow during the sacrifice.

#### Other authors about the Ionians

They are mentioned by Homer. He calls them 'with the trailing tunic' (ἐλκεχιτωνες)<sup>215</sup>.

#### Citations in Strabo

I.3.21; VI.1.14; VIII.1.2; VIII.5.5; VIII.6.10; VIII.6.15; VIII.7.1; VIII.7.2; VIII.7.4; IX.1.5; IX.5.7

## **18. Ionians (Asiatic)**

#### Nomenclature

The Greek name for this people is Ἴωνες or Ἴάονες. The Latin version is 'Iones' and the English nomenclature is 'Ionians'.

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<sup>215</sup> Homer, *Iliad*, XIII.685.

#### Geographical notes

They inhabited the western coast of Asia Minor and possessed much of Caria. They lived together with the Carians and Leleges. Their royal seat is at Ephesus.

#### Genealogy

They sprang from the Athenians.

#### History and colonies

They expelled much of the Carians and the Leleges from Ionia and inhabited the country themselves.

After the Trojan War, they had the supreme mastery over Asia Minor. They founded cities on the Scythian seaboard and changed the 'Axine' ('unwelcoming) sea into the 'Euxine' ('welcoming') sea.

#### Habits and peculiarities

They all had a common hatred against the Cimmerians, because they had once invaded Ionia and left much destruction.

All of them worshipped the Delphinian Apollo and they celebrated the Alexandria games at the sacred precinct above Chalcideis (also called 'Chalcitis').

#### Citations in Strabo

III.2.12; IV.1.4; VII.3.6; VII.7.2; VIII.1.2; XII.4.6; XII.8.15; XIV.1.3; XIV.1.31

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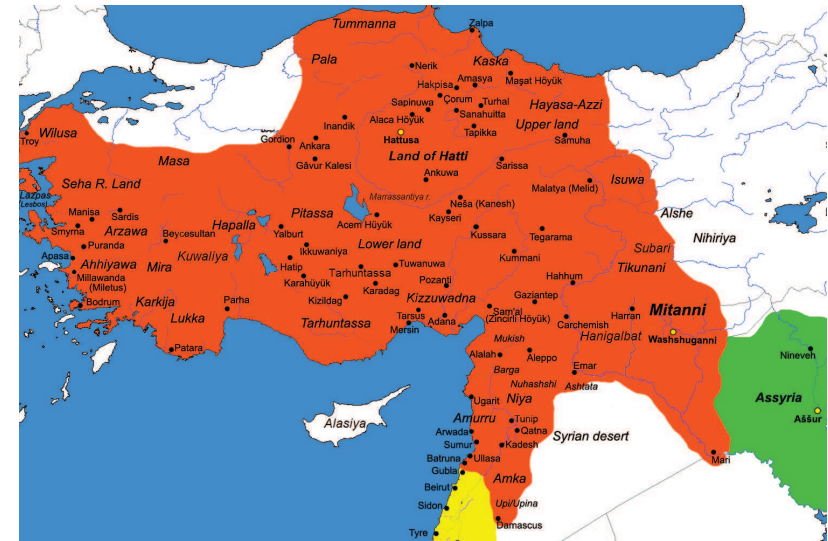
## V. Attachments

### 1. Anatolia in the Bronze Age



Source: Sams, K. (2010) 'The Archaeology of the Ancient Near East', internet, last consultation 20/05/15 (<http://www.unc.edu/depts/classics/courses/clcr241/sq4EBAnt.html>).

### 2. Anatolia in the Iron Age



Source: Mark, J. J. (2011) 'Ancient History Encyclopedia: the Hittites', internet, last consultation 20/05/15 (<http://www.ancient.eu/hittite/>).

### 3. Hittite kings

#### Old Kingdom

Labarna	?-1650	
Hattušili I	1650-1620	grandson
Muršili I	1620-1590	grandson, adopted son
Hantili I	1590-1560	brother-in-law
Zidanta I	1560-1525	son-in-law
Ammuna		son
Huzziya I		brother of Ammuna's daughter-in-law
Telipinu	1525-1500	brother-in-law
Alluwamna	1500-1400	son-in-law
Tarhurwaili		interloper
Hantili II		son of Alluwamna?
Zidanta II		son?
Huzziya II		son?
Muwattali I		interloper

#### New Kingdom

Tudhaliya I/II	1400-1350	grandson of Huzziya II?
Arnuwanda I		son-in-law, adopted son
Hattušili III		son?
Tudhaliya III		son?
Suppiluliuma I	1350-1322	son
Arnuwanda II	1322-1321	son
Muršili II	1321-1295	brother
Muwattali II	1295-1272	son
Urhi-Tešub	1272-1267	son

Hattušili III	1267-1237	uncle
Tudhaliya IV	1237-1228	son
Kurunta (coregent?)	1228-1227	cousin
Tudhaliya IV (again)	1227-1209	cousin
Arnuwanda III	1209-1207	son
Suppiluliuma II	1207-?	brother

Source: Bryce, 2005.

### 4. Anatolia in Persian, Hellenistic and Roman times



Source: Suthan, R. (2011) 'Ancient Anatolia', internet, last consultation 20/05/15 (<http://www.ancientanatolia.com/maps.htm>).

## 5. Cappadocian satraps

Under King Darius	Ariaramnes
Under King Artaxerxes II	Cyrus Karanos Datames
Under King Artaxerxes III	Ariarathes
Under King Artaxerxes IV	Mithrobouzanes

Source: Weiskopf, 1990.

## 6. Epigraphic sources: names

### Greek names (276)

Abaskantos	
Agathemeros	
Alexandros	5
Alkimos	
Amasis	
Amphilochos	
Anoptenes/os	7
Anthime	
Antidoros	2
Antigas	
Antigonos	9
Antiochis	
Antiochos	2
Aphelia	
Aphrodeisia	
Apion	
Apollonarios	
Apollonios	16
Apollo	3
Apollonia	2
Archelais	
Archelaos	3
Areion	
Aristios	
Arkimos	
Arsinoös	
Artemidoros	2
Asklepiades	7

Asklepiodoros	3
Atezoös	
Athenaios (Athenios)	8
Athenais (Nais)	12
Atheno	
Athenodoros	2
Athenogenes	
Bakkhos	
Basilisa	
Berenikianos	
Bromios	
Dalasena	
Daphnikos	
Deia	
Deilios	2
Deios	2
Demetria	2
Demetriadis	
Demetrios	3
Diodoros	
Diogeneia	
Diogenes	2
Diomedes	
Dionusios	
Eisidora	
Eliane	
Ereptos	
Euboulos	
Eugenia	
Euphemia	
Euphrates (an Armenian)	
Euphratia	
Eusebios	
Eustatheia	
Euthumia	
Eutuchia	
Epiktetos	
Eutuches Taura	
Gapte (< Agapete)	
Ge	
Glukera	
Gordianos	
Graphikos	
Gumnasis	
Hedeia	

Hedië	
Helene	
Heliodora	
Heliodoros	2
Herais	
Herakles	
Hermes	
Hermias	
Hermodora	2
Hermogenes	
Hermon	
Iason	3
Iasonis	2
Iollos	
Iazemios / Iazamios	2
Kale	
Kallinikos	
Kalliope	2
Kalokairos	
Kapiton Tileus	
Karterië	
Khariton	
Kelsiane	
Koiranos	
Komatille	
Konstantinos	
Krateros	
Kratinos	
Ksennios	
Ktesianos	
Kurilla	2
Kurillos	
Kurionikos	
Lampitos	
Laomedon	
Lesbios	2
Longinos	3
Loukianos	
Lusimachos	
Marianos	2
Marthine	
Menophilos	
Menandris	
Metrodoros	
Mithrateidios	
Mithratochmes	2

Narkissos	
Nikeia	2
Nikianos	
Nikokles	2
Nonnos	
Numphon	
Nusa/e	2
Noumenios	
Olumpias	
Olump(i)os	2
Pantaleus	
Pardalas	
Perseus	
Phaedros	
Pharnakos/es	3
Philagrios	
Philetairoös	
Philodemos	
Philopator	
Pomateles	
Proklos	
Protogenes	
Psuchephonas	
Pulados	2
Rhodon	
Romanos	
Sebasta	
Selene	
Seleukos	4
Semeiramis	
Sokrates	2
Sosandros	
Stasikrate	
Statia	
Staturus	
Stephanos	5
Straton	
Tauriskos	2
Tauros	3
Teukros	2
Themistokles	
Theodora	
Theodoros	5
Theophilos	

Tikernos Heliados	
Titomos	
Truphon	
Zoë	
Zosimos	

**Roman names (92):**

Aelius Diodotus	
Agrippa(s)	2
Antonius Valens	
Asinius Lepidus	
Augustalius	
Aurelius	2
Aurelius Claudius	
Aurelius Germanus	
Balbus	
Caninia Prima	
Caninius	
Claudia	
Claudiana Marciana	
Claudianus	3
Claudius	2
Clemens	
Coesia Granilla	
Coesius Florus	
Decmus (< Decimus)	
Diodotus	2
Domna	2
Fabia	
Flavia Aeliana	
Flavia Prima	
Flavius Asclepiodotus	
Flavius Asiaticus	2
Gaius Coesius	
Gaius Helvius Capreolus	
Gaius Laitorius Martialis	
Gaius Minucius Patlus	
Grania Nigella	
Granius Bassus	
Iulia	4
Iuliana	

Iulianetus	
Iulianus	2
Iulius	2
Iulius Asiaticus	
Iulius Capitonus	
Iustinus	
Lacritus	
Licinius	2
Lucius	
Lucius Salbius Niger	
Marcella	2
Marcellus	8
Marcianus	
Marcus Agusius Urbanus	
Marcus Aurelius	
Marcus Aurelius Lucius	
Marcus Saturninus	
Martinus	
Matrona	3
Maximus	
Prima	
Sagarius	
Secunda	
Seianus	
Sextus Lucillius Secundus	
Theodotus	
Tiberia	
Tiberius	
Tiberius Claudianus Theodotus	
Titus	
Titus Claudius Aelianus	2
Titus Flavius Aelianus	
Titus Flavius Claudianus Bassus	

**Roman-Greek double names (35):** almost always first a Roman and then a Greek name

Aurelia Arsinoë	
Aurelia Heliodora	
Aurelia Kaletuche	
Aurelia Kurilla	
Aurelia Kuze (bilingual inscription: Latin and Greek)	
Aurelia Menodora	
Aurelia Patrikios	
Aurelius Alexandros	2

Aurelius Archelaos	
Aurelius Claudius Hermodoros	
Aurelius Hedistos	
Aurelius Heliodoros	2
Aurelius Hermias	
Aurelius Iason	
Aurelius Kurillos	
Aurelius Socrates	
Cassius Apollinarios	
Claudius Philetairos	
Flavia Hupatia	
Flavia Nuse	
Flavia Ristane	
Flavius Apollonios	
Flavius Heliodoros	
Flavius Helion	
Iulia Athenais	2
Iulia Kleopatra	
Iulia Metrodora	
Iulius Flavius Theophilos	
Iulius Sebastos	
Tiberius Iulius Stratonikes	
Ulpus Apollinarios	
Zosimos Marcellus	

**Iranian names (4):**

Ariarathes	2
Ariobarzanes	2

**Egyptian names (2):**

Isis	
Serapion	

**Jewish or Christian names (19):**

Anastasios	
Eli	2
Eudokia	2

Ioannes	4
Maria	5
Martha	
Paulos	2
Thecla	
Thomas	

**Phrygian names (6):**

Gordios	6
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**Rest group (97):**

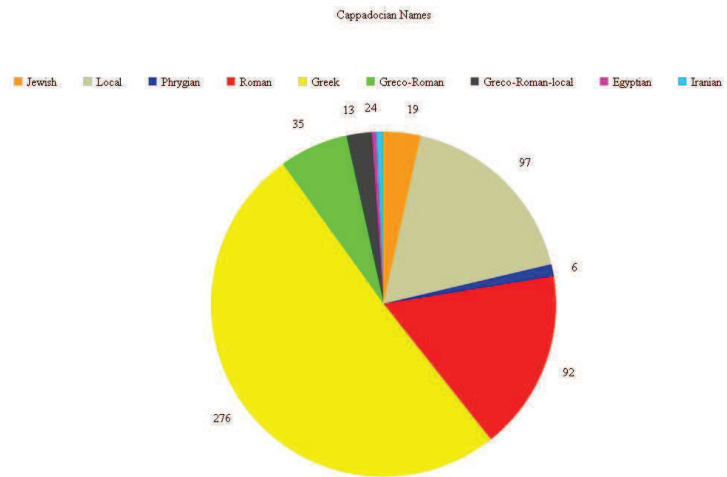
Aiopha	
Akuline	2
Amme	2
Ammios Na	
Andomon	
Appas	
Aribas	2
Arioukes (with an Aramaean inscription)	2
Aroute	
Aste	
Atinatos	
Azmantos	
Babudos	
Balibardas	
Dama	
Dama Varna	
Didas	
Diogas	
Gomene/a	2
Hedubios	4
Hedubios Dama	2
Imma	
Indes	2
Kilaloös	
Koleis	

Koula	
Lathebis	
Ma(i)	13
Maidatos	
Maifarnos	
Mama(s)	4
Mandana	
Mazobina/e of Mazoubina/e	2
Mes Keibadas	
Mikke	
Mithres	4
Moathas	
Mounos	
Nouios	
Oromanes (with an Aramaean inscription)	
Roupha	
Rouphine	
Rouson	
Sabatreus	
Teires	5
Tilles	
Papos	2
Phamainos	
Porpas	
Sa Mira Mos	
Sandaios	
Sasas	4
Semeirames	
Sindenos	
Sinipha	
Siscia	
Socella	
Sosibios	
Tiarabes	
Zethos	

**Greco-Roman and local double names (13):** mostly first the Greco-Roman name and then the local name

Aemilia Ma	
Agiallos Mana	
Akeilia Psuche	
Apollonios Abba	
Athenais Ma	
Aurelia Iulia Mave	
Aurelius Diogas	
Demetrios Sasa (a high priest)	
lasoon Mama (a high priest)	
Mithratochmes Arsames Tritantaichmes	2
Tuche Mas	
Varennia Baibia	

Visual representation:



Sources: *Corpus Inscriptionum Graecarum*, *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*, *Anthologia Graeca*, *Bulletin Epigraphique*, *Supplementum Epigraphicum Graecum*, *Inscriptiones Graecae ad Romanas pertinentes*.