

Appendix 3A, VI, Attachment 3

NAMES/PLACES¹

Acarnania

“A country of Epirus, at the north of the Ionian sea, divided from Aetolia by the Achelous [river].” (L 3.)

Achaia/Achaei²

“A country of Peloponnesus at the north of Elis on the bay of Corinth” known also as *Hellas*. Originally called Ionia, it became “Achaia” when the Achaei dispossessed the Ionians who had settled there.

The Achaei, one of four main Grecian population distinctions, first resided at and near Argos. Some 80 years after the Trojan war they were driven out by the Heraclidae and retired among the Ionians, whose 12 cities they seized. The confederacy known as the *Achaean League* (284 b.c. to approximately 150 b.c.) resisted the Aetolians for three years. Assisted by Philip II of Macedonia, the Achaeans gained power and freedom, “extended their borders by conquest, and even planted colonies in Magna Graecia,”³ “till at last they were attacked by the Romans, and, after one year’s hostilities, the Achaean league was totally destroyed, B.C. 147.” (L 4.)

Achaians of Phthiotis [see *Phthiotis*] were distinguished from Achaians of the Peloponnesus.

Aecides

A patronymic of descendants of Aecidus/Aecidas, such as Achilles, Pyrrus (and Alexander the Great via his mother, Olympias). (L 10.)

Aequi/Acquicoli - see *Latium*.

Aeolia/Aeolis

“A country of Asia Minor near the Aegean sea [with] Troas at the north, and Ionia at the south,” colonized by Grecians c. 1124 b.c. or some 80 years before colonization of Ionia. (L 17.)

Aetolia/Aetolians

The region of Greece occupying the west-central mainland. “A country bounded by Epirus, Acarnania, and Locris, supposed to be about the middle of Greece.” Its inhabitants initially were little known in Greece but “after the ruin of Athens and Sparta they assumed consequence in the country, and afterwards made themselves formidable as the allies of Rome [till] as its enemies...they were conquered by Fulvius.” (L 20.)

Aetolians, one of the four main Grecian population distinctions, predominantly inhabited Aetolia and the north Peloponnesus (Elis), and nearby islands to the west.

Antiochia/Antioch

“A city of Syria, once the third city of the world for beauty, greatness, and population. It was built by Antiochus [A] and Seleucus Nicanor.” (L 53, with seven other lesser cities known as “Antiochia” also described.)

“The name of a Syrian province, *Mela*.” (L 53.)

Apamea/Orontem - see Appendix 2A, *Apamea/Orontem*.

¹ Primary source is *Lempriere* (L, at page number shown), supplemented from *Greek Dictionary*, “Appendix of Proper and Geographical Names, pp. 807-35.

² “The name of *Achaei* is generally applied to all the Greeks, indiscriminately, by the poets.” L 4.

³ “*Graecia Magna*,” that part of Italy colonized by Grecians, “of uncertain boundaries but believed to have embraced Compagna and Lucania and possibly both extending southward and including Sicily. L 255.

Apulia/Puglia

"A country of Italy...part of the ancient Magna Graecia, and generally divided into Apulia Daunia and Apulia Peucetia. ... Some suppose that it is called after Apulus, an ancient king of the contry before the Trojan war." (L 64.)

Arcadia

"A [landlocked] country in the middle of Peloponnesus, situate between Achaia, Messenia, Elis, and Argolis." (L 66.)

Argolis

"[A] country of Peloponnesus between Arcadia and the Aegean sea. Its chief city was called Argos." (L 72.)

Argos

"An ancient city, capital of Argolis in Peloponnesus, about two miles from the sea on the bay called *Argolicus sinus*." Agamemnon was its king during the Trojan War; "some 80 years after, the Heraclidae seized the Peloponnesus." (L 73.)

Aria

"A country of Asia, situate at the east of Parthia." (L 74.)

Ariminum/Rimini

"An ancient city of Italy, near the Rubicon, on the borders of Gaul, on the Adriatic, founded by a colony of Umbrians." L 75.

Armenia

Country of Asia lying between Asia Minor and the Caspian Sea, divided into Armenia Major and Armenia Minor, the latter being the portion east of the Euphrates River. (The Harpasus: an Armenia Major river flowing south into the Araxes.)

"Armenia, a large country of Asia, divided into Upper and Lower Armenia. Upper Armenia, called also Major, ha[d] Media on the east, Iberia on the north, and Mesopotamia on the south. Lower Armenia, or Minor, [was] bounded by Cappadocia, Armenia Major, Syria, Cilicia, and the Euphrates." The Armenians were long dominated by Medes and Persians before the Alexander the Great's conquest of Asia; eventually their territory became a Roman province.

(Armenia Major and Minor also have gone, respectively, under the names "Turcomania" and "Aladulia.") (L 80.)

Asia

"One of the three parts of the ancient world, separated from Europe by the Tanais, the Euxine, Aegean, and Mediterranean seas." "Asia was generally divided into Major and Minor. Asia Major was the most extensive, and comprehended all the eastern parts; and Asia Minor was a large country in the form of a peninsula, whose boundaries may be...draw[n] from the bay of Issus, in a northern direction, to the eastern part of the Euxine sea. ... Asia Minor was tributary to the Scythians for upwards of 1500 years, and was a long time in the power of the Lydians, Medes, etc., [its] western parts...the receptacle of all the ancient emigrations from Greece, and peopled by Grecian colonies. The Romans generally and indiscriminately called Asia Minor by the name of Asia." (L 85-86.)

Asia alone first was used by the Greeks as the name of the district of Lydia, but later sometimes used either to designate more widely what now is known as Asia Minor or as a general name for the country east of Greece proper. (*Greek Dictionary*, p. 812.)

Asia Minor

Now the territory essentially occupied by Turkey and embraced on the north, west and south, respectively, by the Black, Aegean and Mediterranean seas. Older regional Grecian district names along the west-to-south coasts were *Mysia*, *Lydia*, *Caria* and *Lycia*.

Northern districts bordering the Black Sea west-to-east were Bithynia, Paphlagonia and Pontus.

Attica

Denotes roughly Greece's southeast mainland (initially settled by Ionians and called Ionia), Athens being its best-known city (*Attic* and *Athenian* being largely interchangeable).

"Attica, a country of Achaia or Hellas, at the south of Boeotia, west of the Aegean sea. Famous for gold and silver mines; divided into 13 tribes...whose inhabitants were numbered in the 116th olympiad, at 31,000 citizens and 400,000 slaves in 174 villages." (L 93.)

Augures

"Certain officers at Rome who foretold future events...[initially] three. Servius Tullius added a fourth, and the tribunes of the people, A.U.C. 454, increased the number to nine; and Sylla added six more during his dictatorship. They had a particular college.... There were generally five things from which they drew omens"--"observation of phenomena of the heavens.... The second...from the chirping or flying of birds. The third was from the sacred chickens'...eagerness or indifference in eating the bread which was thrown to them.... The fourth was from quadrupeds, from their crossing or appearing in some unaccustomed place. The fifth was from different casualties, which were called *Dira*, such as spilling salt upon a table, or wine upon one's clothes, hearing strange noises, stumbling or sneezing, meeting a wolf, hare, fox or pregnant bitch. ... The sight of birds on the left was always deemed a lucky object...." (L 95-96.)

Bactria/Bactriana

A district/province of on the west side of the Himalyas, "once part of the Persian empire, on the eastern parts of which it [was] situated. Zoroaster was the most ancient king of this country, who taught his subjects the arts of magic and astrology." (L 101.)

"Afghanistan [was] called Bactria in classical antiquity." (Porada, Edith, "Comments on Style and Iconography," in Pittman, Holly, *Art of the Bronze Age*, NY, NY: Metropolitan Museum of Modern Art, 1984, p. 91.)

Territory once known as *Bactria/Bactriana* embraces southeastern Turkestan and northeastern Afghanistan. (*Greek Dictionary*, p. 813.)

Berenice

A city of Cyrenaica priorily known as Euhesperides, or Hesperides, renamed Berenice by Ptolemy III in honor of his wife, Berenice [III]. (Encyclopedia Britannica, 1911 Ed.; obtained online.)

Bithynia

In Asia Minor, "bounded by the Euxine on the north, on the south by Phrygia and Mysia, on the west by the Propontis, and the east by Paphlagonia." (L p. 107.)

Black Sea - see [Euxine/Euxinus Pontus](#).

Boeotia

District of Greece south of Thessaly; its chief city was Thebes.

"A country of Greece, bounded on the north by Phocis, south by Attica, east by Euboea, and west by the bay of Corinth." (L p. 107.)

Bubastis

"Bubastis, a city of Egypt, in the eastern parts of the Delta, where cats were held in great veneration, because Diana Bubastis, chief deity of the place, is said to have transformed herself into a cat when the gods fled into Egypt." The Greek goddess Diana "was supposed to be the same as Isis of the Egyptians, introduced into Greece with the worship of Osiris as Apollo." (L 112, 201.)

Byzantium

City of Thrace on the Bosphorus Strait (see Hellespont); later known as Constantinople; now, Istanbul.

Calabria

“A country of Italy in Magna Graecia.” (L 117.)

Calchedon - see Chalcedon.

Campania/Campanians

“A country of Italy, of which Capua was the capital, bounded by Latium, Samnium, Picenum, and part of the Mediterranean.” (L 122.)

Cappadocia

A country of Asia Minor between Pontus and Cilicia, the boundaries of which diminished over time.

Situate in Asia minor “between the Halys, Euphrates and Euxine;” separated from Galatia by the small river Cappadox. An independent kingdom during the time of Alexander the Great, under Ariarathes I, who Perdiccas [A] crucified in 322. It successively was ruled by Eumenes, Antigonus [I], Lysimachus [#1] and Seleucus [I]. It became again a separate kingdom c. 260 under Ariarathes II. In 17 a.d. emperor Tiberius reduced it to a Roman province. (L 124.)

Caria

Country on the southwest coast of Asia Minor, “the boundaries of which have been different in different ages. Generally...it was at the east and north of the Icarian sea, and at the west of Phrygia Major, and Lycia.”

Caria “has been called Phoenicia, because a Phoenician colony first settled there; [it] afterwards received the name of Caria from a king, Car.”

The chief town of Caria was Hallicarnassus.” (L 126.)

[Of similar sound are (a) *Carrhae*, a Graeco-Roman name for Haran; (b) *Kareah*, Appendix 2C, VII, at fn 22.]

Jehoiada was served by a “Carian” troop/bodyguard; *2 Kings* 11:19 (some texts also give *Carian* in place of “Cherethite” for the name of a troop/bodyguard which served David and Solomon; *2 Samuel* 20:23).

Carmania

“A country of Asia, between Persia and India.” (L. 126.)

Casius

“A mountain at the east of Pelusium, where Pompey’s tomb was raised by Adrian,” and site of Casius Jupiter temple. Other *Casius* mountains: “near the Euphrates” and “in Syria.” L 127.

Chalcedon

“Chalcedon and Chalcedonia [also known as] *Kadi-Keni*, a Greek city of Bithynia opposite Byzantium,” colonized from Megara [a city of Achaia] BC 685. “It was first called Procerastis and afterwards Colpusa.” L 140, 357; *Greek Dictionary* 820.

Chalcis

The chief city of Euboea [“in that part which is nearest to Boeotia”], separated from Boeotia by the strait of Euripus. “The island [of Euboea] is said to have been anciently joined to the continent in the neighbourhood of Chalcis. There were three other towns of the same name, in Thrace, Acarnania [on the coast of Aetolia near the mouth of the Evenus], and Sicily, all belonging to the Corinthians.” (L 141.)

Cilicia

“A country of Asia Minor, on the sea coast, at the north of Cyprus, the south of mount Taurus, and the west of the Euphrates [next to ‘Syria’].” (“Part of the country between Aeolia and Troas [was] also called Cilicia. *Strab.* 13 calls [that] Trojan, to distinguish it from the other.”) (L 147.)

Colchis

In Asia, east of the Euxine, north of Armenia, and west of Iberia. (L 158.)

Commagene/Comagena

A part of Syria, above Cilicia, extending on the east as far as the Euphrates. Its chief town was called Samosata. (L 159.) See *also* page 609, fn. 41.

Corinth/Corinthus

“An ancient city of Greece...situated on the middle of the isthmus of Corinth, at the distance of about 60 stadia on either side from the sea.” (L 171.)

Corsica

“A mountainous island in the Mediterranean, on the coast of Italy,” north of Sardinia. (L 174.)

Cos/Coos/Co

Island, one of the Cyclades, in the Aegean Sea near the coast of Asia opposite Caria, and about 15 miles from the town of Halicarnassus,⁴ a maritime city of Caria; with a city of the same name. (L 157.)

Cuth/Cuthah/Cutheans

Josephus mentions “the nation of *Cutheans* who dwelt round about that temple which was built in imitation of the temple at Jerusalem”⁵ A],” and remarks that “Samaritans have that appellation.”⁶

Cutheans has been taken as a reference to the “original home of a people moved by...Assyria to cities in the region of Samaria,” and/or the strain formed, “by the intermarrying, of ‘the people of [a place known as] Cuthah’ and [possibly] other nations, with the remaining Israelites [in the region, which strain] came generally to be called ‘Samaritan.’” (*Aid*, p. 405.)

Ancient contract tablets were found at Tell Ibrahim, 20 miles NE of Babylon, “containing the name *Kutu* (the Akkadian equivalent of Cuth), [which] has led most geographers to identify Tell Ibrahim as biblical Cuthah [cf. *2 Kings* 17:29, 30].” Tell Ibrahim probably was quite extensive an area, based on the ruins, where an ancient temple appears to have sat.

Cyclades, The

Group of islands southeastly of Athens and north of the large island of Crete--those island “particularly that surround Delos as with a circle...about 53 in number.” (L 182.)

Cyprus

“A large island in the Mediterranean sea, at the south of Cilicia, and at the west of ‘Syria’.... ...celebrated for giving birth to Venus surnamed *Cypris*...chief deity of the place, ...[and] anciently divided into nine kingdoms.” (L 184.)

Cyrene/Cyrenaica

Continued next page.

⁴ Halicarnassus, “celebrated for having given birth to Herodotus;” and “where the mausoleum, one of the seven wonders of the world, was erected.” *Loc. cit.*

⁵ Gerizzim?--see Appendix 3B, II, sub-part VI, A.

⁶ *BJI*.II.6.

“Cyrene, a celebrated city of Libya” situate about 11 miles from the Mediterranean, “to which Aristaeus, who was the chief of the colonists [who] settled there, gave his mother’s name.”

“Cyrenaica, a country of Africa, of which Cyrene is the capital.” (L 184.)

Cyzicus

An important city on the island of the same name in the Propontus, close to Mysia. (*Greek Dictionary*, p. 822.)

Daphne

“Lying above Antiocheia, at a distance of forty stadia [was] Daphne, a settlement of moderate size [with] a large, thickly-shaded grove [“80 stadia in circuit”] intersected by fountain streams, in the midst of which there [was] an asylum-precinct and a temple of Apollo and Artemis;” there, “neighboring peoples...held a general festival.” (*Strabo* 16:2.6.)

Dorians/Doris

Dorians, from “Doris, a country of Greece between Phocis, Thessaly, and Acarnania.” “The name of Doris [was] common to many parts of Greece;” Dorian is one of the four main Grecian population distinctions.

Dorians were early inhabitants of Phthiotis, which they exchanged for Histiaeotis; then, driven out by Cadmaeans, moved onward, finally passing into the Peloponnesus where Aegimius (being driven out temporarily by the Lapithae) was re-established as king of Phthiotis or Doris by Hercules.

“The Dorians [colonized in] many colonies in different places.... The most famous...is *Doris in Asia Minor*, of which Halicarnassus was once the capital”--see *Caria*. (L 212.)

Egypt

“Aegypt is divided into lower, which lies near the Mediterranean, and upper, which is towards the south.” “[L]ower Aegypt was the most peopled, and contained the Delta, a number of large islands.” (L 14.)

“Before Menes [“first king of Egypt,” L 363], the Delta (Lower Egypt) and the valley (Upper Egypt) formed two distinct kingdoms. “In the earliest period each town had its own deity.” (*Ency.* p. 21.)

“The principal cities of Lower Egypt [“the Delta”] were Tanis, Bubastis (*i.e. house of Bast*), Busiris (*house of Osiris*), Sais, On (Greek: *Heliopolis*), and Memphis (near Cairo).”

“Those of Upper Egypt...were: Heracleopolis, Siut, Abydos, Thebes, Jeb (Greek: *Elephantine*), Philae.” (*Ency.* p. 21.)

Elephantis/Elephantine/Jeb/Yeb

“Elephantis, an island in the river Nile, in upper Egypt, with a town of the same name... often called *Elephantina* by authors.” (L 217.)

See also this appendix, *Yeb*, and Appendix 3B, I, *Elephantine*, with regard to discovered ancient papyri documents.

Elis

District of Greece bordering the west coast of the Peloponnesus.

Epirus

District of northwest Greece; bordered on the south and east, respectively, by Aetolia and Thessaly.

“A country situate between Macedonia, Achaia, and the Ionian Sea.” (L 224.)

Etruria/Hetruria

“A country of Italy at the west of the Tiber,” north of Rome, and reaching on its west to the Tyrrhenian sea. It “originally contained 12 different [tribal] nations: Veientes, Ciusini, Perusini, Cortonenses, Arretini, Vetuloni, Volaterrani, Rusellani, Volscinii, Tarquinii, Falisci, and Caeretani.” (L 274; *Botsford* map of Italy.)

Etruscans/Etrusci

"Inhabitants of Etruria." (L 228.)

Euboea

A large Grecian island lying along Greece's east coast--opposite Locris, Boeotia and Attica.

Euxine/Euxinus Pontus/"Black Sea"

"A sea between Europe and Asia, partly at the north of Asia Minor, and at the west of Colchis." It was fed by more than "40 tributaries," and called the "Black sea, from the thick dark fogs which cover[ed] it." (L 236.)

Galatia⁷ or Gallograecia

Territory between Phrygia, the Euxine, Cappadocia and Bithynia. "It received its name from Gauls who migrated there after the sacking of Rome."

Gaul/Gallia, "a large country of Europe, called Galatia by the Greeks." Its inhabitants called themselves *Celtae*; by Greeks they were called *Galatae*. (L 244.)

Gaul/Gallia - see Galatia.

Georgia - see Iberia.

Graecia Magna

A part of Italy of "very uncertain boundaries," where Greek colonies were planted. "[S]ome say that it extended [completely] on the southern parts of Italy, while "others suppose it comprehended only Campania and Lucania [which was south of Campania]. To these some add Sicily, which was likewise peopled by Greek colonies." (L 255.)

Halicarnassus - see Dorians/Doris in Asia Minor, Phthiotis, Caria, and at fn. 4 here.

Halys

Chief Asia Minor river which flows north to the Black Sea.

Heliopolis⁸ - see *first*, On; see also Leontopolis.

Heliopolis (Greek for *City of the Sun*)--the "On" of the Bible--"lay on the right bank of the Nile a little to the north of present-day Cairo/[El Qahira]."

(a) "Heliopolis [later *Maturea*], a famous city of Lower Egypt," in which was a temple sacred to the sun. The inhabitants "worshipped a bull called Mnevis, with the same ceremonies as the Apis of Memphis. Apollo had an oracle there." (L 263.) (b) "*Atum* [was worshipped] at Heliopolis.... Most of the [ancient Egyptian] gods were conceived as animals...Atum as bulls." On/[Heliopolis] is said to have been famous for its obelisks. "According to Strabo...On [Heliopolis] evidently suffered a...blow when Cambyses II conquered Egypt." (*Aid* 1253; *Ency.* 21.)

Circa 144 b.c. Onias IV obtained authorization from Cleopatra II and Ptolemy VI to build a Hebrew temple at Heliopolis similar to that at Jerusalem. (*Refer to Appendix 3A, VI, at fn. 43*).

Said to have been famous for its obelisks, "little is left of that site which has also been referred to as 'Tel e-Yehudieh,' *the mount of the Jew*." (*Aid* 1253.)

Hellespont/Hellespontus/"Dardanelles"

A narrow strait between Europe and Asia leading from the Aegean Sea through the tiny Sea of Marmara and on through the Bosphorus Strait to the Black Sea. The country

⁷"The name of ancient Gaul among the Greeks." *Loc. cit.*

⁸*Refer also to Appendix 3B, II, sub-part VI, C, Heliopolis, Egypt.*

along Asia's side also was referred to as Hellespontus. (L 264.)

Heraclea

"An ancient town of Sicily," colonized, legendarily, by Minos; known early as *Minoa* after Minos and later as Heraclea after Hercules. (L 265.)

Heraclidae

Very anciently, Hercules ruled over the Peloponnesus. Over time, his descendants, the "Heraclidae," were subjected to the competing monarchy of Argos and abandoned the Peloponnesus and resettled in Athenian territories. Three ensuing attempts to secure repossession failed; but at the end of some 120 years a successful expedition made Heraclidae once again "masters of all the peninsula." ("The recovery of the Peloponnesus by the descendants of Hercules forms an interesting epoch in ancient history, [and] is believed to have happened 80 years after the Trojan war, or 1104 years before the christian era.") (L 266.)

Herakleion

"[L]ong-lost Egyptian port city [north of the later established Alexandria], often mentioned in classical writings and described by Herodotus, [who] visited it in 450 B.C. and toured a temple dedicated to the mythic strongman Hercules." Herakleion's "economic importance waned after Alexander the Great founded Alexandria in 332 B.C.," but it "remained an influential cultural center, the goal of many religious pilgrims, until the 8th century A.D., when it was suddenly destroyed by a powerful earthquake that...submerged the entire city." *Time Magazine*, June 19, 2000; page 59.

Hernicans/Hernici

"A people of Campania celebrated for their inveterate enmity to the rising power of Rome." (L 27.)

Hetruria - see Etruria.

Hyrkania/Hyrcanium

(Refer first to Appendix 2A, Hyrkania.)

A large, very mountainous country of Asia, at the north of Parthia, and at the west of Media. (L 284.)

It is unclear whether the castle complex built by Hyrcanus, son of Tobias, was referred to also as "Hyrcanium"--see Appendix 3A, VI, at AJ XII.IV.11.

Hyrcanium Mare

The large sea known as *Caspian Sea*. (L, *loc cit.*)

Iberia

In Asia between Colchis on the west and Albania on the east. Later called *Georgia*. (L 287.)

Icarian Sea/Mare

"A part of the Aegean sea near the islands of Mycone and Gyaros." (L. 287.)

Illyricum/Illyris/Illyria

"A country bordering on the Adriatic sea opposite Italy...[of] different boundaries at different times," variously forming "part of Croatia, Bosnia, and Sclavonia." (L. 290.)

Ionia/Ionians

Ionia occupied a strip of the west coast of Asia Minor and was bounded by Aeolia on the north, the Aegean and Icarian seas on the west, Caria on the south, and part of Caria and Lydia on the east. Ionia was so named because of its founding by colonies of Ionians ("subjects of Ion") from Greece, "particularly Attica," and was inhabited chiefly by Ionian

Greeks, who also predominantly inhabited Attica, Euboea, and smaller islands of the mid-Aegean. Ionians were one of the four main Grecian population distinctions. (Most anciently, they resided at Hellas/Achaia, and it at that time was referred to as *Ionía*.)

Ionía's 12 small states (which included the capitals Samos and Chios, and Miletus, Ephesus and Smyrna) early formed a confederacy and first lost their freedom to Croesus of Lydia. Although the Athenians assisted in freeing them of Asian hegemony, they later joined Xerxes I when he invaded Greece. Subsequently, Alexander III freed the Ionians from Persian rule, ultimately to be made subject to the Romans by Sylla.

One of the four main Grecian population distinctions. They predominantly inhabited Attica, Euboea, smaller islands of the mid-Aegean, and Asia Minor west coast colonies. (L 293.)

Ipsus

"A place of Phrygia, celebrated for the battle fought there, about 301 [b.c.], between Antigonus [I] and his son [Demetrius 1], and [vs.] Seleucus [I], Ptolemy [I], Lysimachus [#1], and Cassander" [who had] "above 64,000 infantry, besides 10,500 horse, 400 elephants, and 120 armed chariots. Antigonus and his son were defeated." (L 295.)

Issus

A town of and on the southeastern extremity of Cilicia "on the confines on Syria," famous for the October 333 b.c. battle there between Alexander the Great and Darius [III] of Persia.

Isthmus, "The"

An eminent reference to the isthmus of Corinth (known later as *Hexamili*), which joins Peloponnesus to Greece. (L 298.)

Italy/Italia

That "country of Europe bounded by the Adriatic and Tyrrhene seas, and by the Alpine mountains...compared [in shape]...to a man's leg." Among the different names it bore in antiquity are Saturnia, Oenotria, Hesperia, Ausonia and Tyrrhenia; its final name is taken as derived either from a king named Italus or from the Greek word *italos*, an ox, which animal was common to the territory. (L 298.)

Jeb - see Yeb.

Lacedaemon/Lacedaemonians

Largely used as equivalent with Laconians; see below.

Laconia/Laconica (and Lacedaemon); Laconians

In south parts of Peloponnesus, with Argos and Arcadia on the north, Messenia on the west, the Mediterranean on the south, and the bay of Argos at the east; its extent north to south was about 50 miles. (The brevity of speech of Laconians has "become proverbial...by the epithet *Laconic*.)

Laconia's capital was Lacedaemon, and both names were alternates for Sparta and southeast country of the Peloponnesus; *refer to* this appendix, Sparta.

Latium/Latini

"A country of Italy south of Rome and the river Tiber," bordered on the west by the Tyrrhenian sea, and "originally extending only from the Tiber to Circeii [at the south of the Pontine marshes]." Later it "comprehended the territories of the [tribes of] Volsci, Aequi, Hernici, Ausones, Umbri and Rutili." The first inhabitants "received the name *Latini* from Latinus, the first king [although differing legends exist]." (L 314.)

Leontopolis

"A town of Egypt" "where lions were worshipped." (L 319.)
"60 miles from Memphis"--see Appendix 3B, II, fn. 83.

Libya

"A name [once] given to Africa [but] only a part of Africa, bounded on the east by Egypt, and on the west by that part called by the moderns the kingdom of Tripoli." (L 322.)

Locris

"A country of Greece...at the north of the bay of Corinth, and extended above 12 miles northward. On the west it was separated from Aetolia by the Evenus [river], and it had Phocis at the east." (L 326.)

Lucania - see Graecia Magna.

Lycia

"A country of Asia Minor, bounded by the Mediterranean on the south, Caria on the west, Pamphylia on the east, and Phrygia on the north." It was taken over by king Croesus of Lydia and afterwards by Cyrus II; although subject to Persia they paid a tribute yearly and were governed by their own monarchy. Lycia "became part of the Macedonian empire when Alexander came...and afterwards were ceded to the house of the Seleucidae. The country was reduced into a Roman province by the emperor Claudius." (L 332.)

Lydia [later, Pergamum/the acropolis of Troy]

In Western Asia Minor between Ionian cities on the Aegean coast and Phrygia, bordered by Mysia in the north and Caria in the south ((situate in present-day Turkey).

Lydia once belonged to the "Heraclides" dynasty, which ruled it 22 generations over 505 years. Its last king, Candaules, purportedly made an indecent arrangement for his bodguard (one Gyges of the "Mermnadae" clan) to observe Candaules' (unnamed) queen naked in her chamber (ostensibly to corroborate Candaules' assertions of her supreme beauty). The queen discerned the scheme and confronted Gyges--to the effect, "your life or the King's." Gyges murdered Candaules and so gained the Lydian throne "about 718 years before the christian era." *Herodotus*, 1.8-16. (L 256.)

"Ardys reigned Lydia 49 years;" Sadyattes, "12 years, after his father Gyges;" Alyattes I, "father of Croesus...reign[ed] 35 years...an eclipse of the sun terminated a battle between him and Cyaxares [I of Media--refer to Appendix 3A, I]." (L 70, 538, 35.)

Continued, this appendix, Pergamum.

Macedonia

Region of SE Europe/central Balkin peninsula, between the Adriatic and north Aegean seas. ("coast of the Aegean from Thessaly to Thrace").

Some believe the Macedonians were descended from Noah's son, Japheth, through perhaps "Kittim, son of Javan" (*Genesis* 10:2, 4, 5). Although primarily associated with the island of Cyprus, "Kittim" also anciently was used to refer to other areas (Josephus reported that mid-east Hebrews used "Cethim" in reference to the islands and most of the seacoasts (*AJ* I.VI.1); *First Maccabees* (1:1) refers to Macedonia as "Cethim.")

In (standardly assigned) year 149/148 b.c. (3A, VI, Attachment 1 calendar), Macedonia became an imperial province joined with Achaia (to south) and Moesia (to north).

Magna Graecia - see Graecia Magna.

Mallus/Mallos.

"A town of Cilicia." (L 342.)

Mantineia

"A town of Arcadia in Peloponnesus." Mantineia became famous for the c. 363 b.c. battlefought between "Epaminondas at the head of the Thebans, and the combined forces of Lacedaemon, Achaia, Elis, Athens, and Arcadia." General Epaminondas was killed, "and from that time Thebes lost its power and consequence among the Grecian states." (L 344.)

Margiana/Marginia

"A town and country...to the east of Hyrcania." (L 346.)

Memphis

"A celebrated town of Egypt, on the western banks of the Nile, above the Delta, [which] contained many beautiful temples, particularly those of the god Apis." (L 361.)

Messenia

"A province of Peloponnesus, situate between Laconia, Elis, Arcadia, and the sea," the chief city of which was Messena.

Miletus

"A celebrated town of Asia Minor, the capital of all Ionia, situate about 10 stadia south of the mouth of the river Meander, near the sea coast on the confines of Ionia and Caria. (L 370.)

(Miletus also was the name of an ancient city in Crete.)

Moesia

A country of Europe that was divided into 'Upper' and 'Lower.' "Lower Moesia was on the borders of the Euxine and contained the tract of named Pontus [from its vicinity to the sea], and which [at the time of *Lempriere*] part of *Bulgaria*. Upper Moesia [lay] beyond the other, in the inland country, [then] called *Servia*." (L 378.)

Mylae/Myle/Mylas

The name of both a town and small river on the east of Sicily. (L 383.)

Mysia

In Asia; divided into Major and Minor. Mysia Major was bordered by Aeolia on the south, the Aegean sea on the west, and Phrygia on the north and east. Mysia Minor was bordered on the north and west by the Propontis and Bithynia, and on the south and east by Phrygia.

On

This principal city of Lower Egypt first appeared biblically as the domain of one Potiphara,⁹ whose daughter, Asenath, became wife of (Rachel's and Jacob's son) Joseph and tribal mother of Ephraim and Manasseh (volume one). "According to Strabo" "On (later to be known as Heliopolis) evidently suffered a...blow when Cambyses II conquered Egypt." (*Aid* 1253.)

Continued at Heliopolis.

Orontem - see Appendix 2A, Apamea/Orontem.

Parthia¹⁰

A "country of Asia, bounded on the west by Media (Appendix 2A, Media), south by Carmania, north by Hyrcania, and east by Aria, etc. ... According to some authors, the Parthians were Scythians by origin who made an invasion on the more southern provinces of Asia, and at last fixed their residence near Hyrcania." They successively fell tributary to the empires of Assyria, Media and Persia; submitted to Alexander III "like the other dependent provinces of Persia; and subsequently under power, respectively, of Eumenes [Pergamus--3A, VI, Attachment 4, Detail A], Antigonus, Seleucus, Nicanor, and Antiochus, until the rebellion of Agathocles," which spawned "Arsaces, a man of obscure origin...with great military powers...[who] laid the foundation of the Parthian empire, about 250 b.c."

⁹"In the Cairo museum...a stele...discovered in 1935 has on it the name 'Potiphare.'" *Aid*, p. 1322.

¹⁰Sources: *Ency.*, p. 83; L 437.

249-247	Arsaces I	At first <i>Parthia</i> included only the provinces of Parthia and Hyrcania, between "the Seleucid kingdom in the west and the Bactrian kingdom in the east."
247-212	Arsaces II	Defeated by Seleucus II in 238 but able to establish Parthian independence.
212-171	Arsaces III	Withstood Antiochus III the Great in 209. "Arsaces II was followed by Arsaces IV (Priapatius) and Arsaces V (Phraates I)." Apparent intermixings of the dynasties of Parthia with Pontus obscures reigns at this point, to some degree: "Parthia remained a kingdom till the reign of Artabanus, who was killed about the year 229 [b.c.] from [which] time it became a province of the newly re-established kingdom of Persia, under Artaxerxes."
171-138	Mithridates I	Mithridates took Babylonia and Media from the Seleucids. "[L]ater he added to his kingdom Elam, Persia and parts of Bactria, thus founding the Parthian Empire. Ctesiphon-Seleucia became the capital."
138-124	Phraates II	"Defeated Antiochus VII in Media (129) and as a result the Seleucids were permanently excluded from the lands east of the Euphrates." Phraates II fell to the Tochari/Scythians; likewise his successor, Artabanus I. The Mithridite kingdom temporarily was devastated.
124 - 88	Mithridates II the Great	defeated the Scythians and the king of Armenia Major, and made a treaty with Rome in 92 b.c.
88 - 70		"Parthia suffered collapse and was greatly reduced in territory by Tigranes of Armenia."
70 - 57	Phraates III	Restored order but was not able to withstand the advances of Roman generals Lucullus and Pompey.
57 - 37	Orodes I	"[D]efeated Roman general Crassus...and regained Mesopotamia."
37 - 32	Phraates IV	"[D]efeated Antony in 36, but could not prevent him from conquering Armenia in 34."

Note: The name, Mithridates/Mithradates, also occurs in the Pontus dynasty (Appendix 3A, VI, Attachment 5, Detail A.)

Peloponnesus.

The "celebrated peninsula which comprehends the most southern parts of Greece... separated from Greece by the narrow [five-mile broad] isthmus of Corinth." Anciently it embraced six provinces (Messenia, Laconia, Elis, Arcadia, Achaia propria, and Argolis, to which some add Sicyon), all of which bordered the sea. "Some time" after the Trojan War, it was conquered by the Heraclidae. Its inhabitants "rendered themselves illustrious, like the rest of the Greeks," and especially for the 27-year "Peloponnesian war they carried on against Athens. (L 446.)

Pelusium

"A town of Egypt, situate at the entrance of one of the mouths of the Nile. It [was] about 20 stadia from the sea...[and] the key of Egypt on the side of Phoenicia, as it was impossible to enter the Egyptian territories without passing by Pelusium, and therefore on that account it was always well fortified and garrisoned...for the security of the country." (L 447.)

Pergamum

See *first* this appendix, Lydia.

A city in southwestern Mysia.

The acropolis of Troy, on a hill to the southeast of the city (a branch of Mount Ida).

Refer also to Appendix 3A, VI, Attachment 4, Detail A.

Persia

The Persian kingdom "extended from the Hellespont to the Indus, above 2800 miles, and from Pontus to the shores of Arabia, above 2000 miles."

The province of Persia, "according to the description of Ptolemy...was bounded on the north by Media, west by Susiana, south by the Persian gulf, and east by Carmania.

Pharnabazus

(a) A Persian satrap of Lesser Phrygia and Bithynia; son of a person of the same name, B.C. 409." (L 450). (b) An officer under Eumenes (of Pergamum; see Appendix 3A, VI, Attachment 4, Detail A). (c) A king of Iberia. (L 459.)

Phocis

"A country of Greece, bound on the east by Boeotia, and by Locris on the west." (L 470.)

Phrygia

Country of fluctuating extent but eventually situate primarily in central Asia Minor, where Phrygia 'Major' (usually referred to simply as 'Phrygia') denoted the west part of Asia Minor's great central tableland. Early Phrygian dominions included Phrygia 'Minor,' a region about the principal seaport of Troas some 20 miles south of the Hellespont (the traditional site of ancient Troy being 10-12 miles north of Troas).

See also Lydia.

Phthiotis/Phthia

"Phthiotis, a district in south Thessaly, bordering on the Pagasean Gulf...the *Achaians of Phthiotis*" were distinguished from the Achaians of the Peloponnesus." *Greek Dictionary*, p. 834.

"Phthiotis, a small province of Thessaly...was also called Achaia."

Phthia (where Achilles, often called *Phthius heros*, was born) was "a town of Phthiotis, at the east of mount Othrys." (L 474.)

See also Dorians/Doris and Hallicarnassus at fn. 4.

Picenum/Picenus ager

"A country of Italy near the Umbrians and Sabines on the borders of the Adriatic." (L 474.)

Piraeus, The

"The harbor of Athens...about three miles distant from the city. ...most capacious of all the harbors of the Athenians," capable of holding a fleet of 400 ships and joined to the town by two 60-foot walls, seven miles in circumference. (The walls "were demolished when Lysander put an end to the Peloponnesian war by the reduction of Attica.") (L 477.)

Pontus

"A kingdom of Asia Minor, bounded on the east by Colchis, west by the Halys, north by the Euxine/[Black] sea, and south by part of Armenia," anciently divided into three parts, each with its own capital (e.g. Trapezus was the capital of Pontus *Cappadocius*).

Pontus' first king was an "Artabazes, either one of the seven Persian noblemen who murdered the usurper Smerdis or one of their descendants--see Appendix 3A, III, preceding the citation for *Herodotus* 3.32.

Pontus reached its greatest flourish under Mithridates [VII] the Great (see 3A, VI, Attachment 5, Detail A for that Mithridates dynasty); it became a Roman province when conquered by Julius Caesar. (L 499.)

Refer also to Propontis and Moesia, this appendix.

Pontus Euxinus

Black Sea--see Euxine/Euxinus Pontus.

Propontis

"A sea ["now called the sea of *Marmora*...about 175 miles long and 62 broad"] which has a communication with the Euxine/[Black sea], by the Thracian Bosphorous, and with the Aegean by the Hellespont...[which] received its name from its vicinity to Pontus." (L 508.)

Rapeia/Rhaphia/Raphia

"After Gaza, one comes to Rhaphia, where a battle was fought between Ptolemaeus the Fourth and Antiochus the Great." *Strabo* 16.2.31.

Rhodes/Rhodus

Rhodus, the celebrated Island in the Carpathian sea...south of Caria [some] 20 miles." Rhodes, a principal city, "was famous for the siege which it supported against

Demetrius [I, “one of Alexander’s [III’s] generals,” “c. 305-304 b.c.”].” Rhodes lost independence under Alexander III, reasserted its maritime power over the course of his successors, and assisted Pompey against Julius Caesar, until Cassius defeated them and they became dependents of the Romans. (L 531; [Asimov, vol. 2, p. 414].)

Sabellians/Sabelli

“A people of Italy descended from the Sabines, or, according to some, from the Samnites. They inhabited that part of the country which lay between the Sabines and the Marsi.” (L 537.)

Sabines/Sabini

Of unknown origin (perhaps by a Lacedaemonian colony). Their relatively small territory was near Rome between the rivers Nar and Anio. It was “bounded on the north by the Apennines and Umbria, south by Latium, east by the Aequi, and Etruria on the west.” The greatest part of surrounding tribal nations (e.g. Umbrians, Campanians, Sabelli and Samnites) are considered to have descended from them. “The Sabines are celebrated in ancient history as being the first who took up arms against the Romans, to avenge the rape of their females at a spectacle where they had been invited.” (L 537.)

Sacae

“A people of Scythia, who inhabited the country that lies at the east of Bactriana and Sogdiana, and towards the north of mount Imaus. The name of Sacae was given in general to all the Scythians, by the Persians. They had no towns, according to some writers, but lived in tents.” (L 538.)

Salamis/Salamins/Salamina

“An island in the Saronicus sinus, on the southern coast of Attica...originally peopled by a colony of Ionians, and afterwards by some of the Greeks from the adjacent islands and countries.”

Salamis “is celebrated for a battle fought there between the fleet of the Greeks and that of the Persians, when Xerxes [I] invaded Attica...B.C. 480.” (Xerxes lost 200 ships and “an immense number” also were taken, with all the ammunition they contained; the Greeks lost 40 ships.)

(L 539.)

Also Salamis/Salamina, a town at the east of the island of Cyprus.

Samaria, Samaritans

“Samaria” -- 2 uses: *Samaria City, Samaria Region*.

“Samaritan” -- 2 uses: a citizen [not native, necessarily] of *Samaria City*; a native resident of a region referred to as “Samaria” but citizen of a different city.

But see also Cuth/Cuthah/Cutheans.

Samaria, ultimate translation of “belonging to the clan Shemer”¹¹ --city first mentioned as “Shemer” or “Shamir,”¹² believed originally sited some 30+ miles N of Jerusalem and 7, NW of later Shechem/Sy’chem, later “Sychar”--now thought to be *Nablus*--“...near the center of a basin about six miles in diameter and surrounded by high hills. ... [situate at the east end of a narrow valley running between Mt. Gerizim/Gerizzim and Mt. Ebal]. [A] region...strong for defense,” which appears first to have been territory of Manasseh¹³ (one of two brothers, sons of [Rachel + Jacob -] Joseph + [Potiphar- + ? -] Asenath; volume one).

¹¹ *Aid*, p. 1435, supplemented.

¹² See at Appendix 1D.II, fn. 39; see also Appendix 2C, IV, fn. 27.

¹³ *Aid* p. 1483. (Jeroboam, the first northern king, apparently ruled from Shechem; *1 Kings* 12:25; “[I]n 607 b.c., after destruction of Jerusalem by the Babylonians, men from Shechem came to Jerusalem to worship.” *Jeremiah* 41:5.)

Samaritan sometimes occurs with reference to areas of the northern kingdom occupied by strands of Assyrian colonization. The term, “*king of Samaria*” is employed before and after the fall of the Northern Kingdom c. 740 b.c. (Period of the Kings; volume two); that term is taken to denote a leader over the 10 northern tribes, their various villages/cities being scattered disparately in the region.

See also Appendix 3B, II, sub-part VI, A, Temple Sites, Shilo/Shechem/Mount Ebal/Mount Gerizim/Gerizzim.

“Samaria”--recognized as a district; subdued into a Macedonian colony by Alexander III the Great (Appendix 3A, VI, c. 331 b.c.). Afterward, “Samaria [city was] rebuilt and fortified by Ptolemies...,” and Macedonian/Greek mercenaries inhabited it, while “Samaritans” settled around Shechem and Mount Gerizim/Gerizzim (Appendix 3B, VI, A; supplemented by www.crystalinks.com/samaria.html).

John Hyrcanus I and his sons, Judas/Aristobulus I and Antigonus I, took Samaria City after a year siege, during which estranged Ptolemy IX sent soldiers to support Antiochus IX against Hyrcanus et al (Appendix 4B, I, preceding and following AJ XIII.X.1-2; Wars I.II.7; Appendix 4A Timeline following 111 b.c.). Its population was divested of residence and the city recolonized by Hyrcanus/by the [then Temple] government.

Samaria appears included when general Pompey conquered Syria, and created a Roman province (Appendix 4A following 65/64 b.c.). The boundaries of the Roman “district” of “Samaria” are not definitely known.” (One source describes it as lying “between Galilee and Judea” and embracing “for the most part...territory once belonging to the tribe of Ephraim [the second son of Asenath and Joseph] and half the tribe of Manasseh [Ephraim’s brother].”

Subsequently, “Samaria [was] restored and rebuilt as a Roman city by Roman governor Gabinius.” (www.crystalinks.com--op. cit.)

“Roman emperor [Octavianian/] Augustus grant[ed] Samarity [city] to Herod the Great.” Herod rebuilt it and renamed it *Sebaste* (*Greek* for Augustus) “after his patron,” and erected “a massive temple dedicated to...Augustus; AJ 15.246.” (www.crystalinks.com--op. cit.)

Herod the Great resided at *Sebaste/Semaria City* c. 28/27 b.c. (Appendix 4A); all of the public work, which included new city walls, was not completed until c. 13/12 b.c.

(Miriam/Mary [A] -) Jesus is reported as “traversing through midst of Samaria” (*Luke* 17:11); that “it was necessary [for] him to be traversing through the Samaria” when he “went away again into the Galilee,” and that he stopped to rest “into city of the Samaria, being said Sychar, and spent “two days” in a/that city of “Samaria” (*John* 4:35, 39ff.)

When Stephen was tried and then killed (*Acts* 7:54ff.), there occurred but in that day persecution great upon the ecclesiae in Jerusalem; all but were dispersed down the regions of the Judea and of Samaria besides the apostles.”

Samnites

“A people of Italy who inhabited the country situate between Picenum, Campania, Apulia, and ancient Latium. They distinguished themselves by their implacable hatred against the Romans, in the first ages of that empire, till they were at last totally extirpated, B.C. 272, after [warring for] 71 years. Their chief town was called Samnium, or Samnis.” (L 542.)

Samnium

“A town and part of Italy inhabited by the Samnites.” (L 542.)

Sardinia

“The greatest island in the Mediterranean after Sicily, [and] situate between Italy and Africa, at the south of Corsica.” (L 543.)

Sardis/Sardes

“[T]he capital of Lydia...celebrated for many sieges...and for the battle in which, B.C. 262, Antiochus [I] Soter was defeated by Eumenes, king of Pergamus.”

Saronicus sinus

“A bay of the Aegean sea, lying south of Attica, and on the north of the

Peloponnesus.” (L 544.)

Scythia

A large territory situated in the northernmost parts of Europe and Asia, the boundaries of which (its large tracts of land being unpenetrated) were “unknown to the ancients” but more modernly “comprehended...kingdoms of Tartary, Russia in Asia, Siberia, Muscovy, the Crimea, Poland, part of Hungary, Lithuania, the northern parts of Germany, Sweden, Norway, etc.”

The several Scythian “nations or tribes” were nomadic, without cities; their government was monarchical “and the deference they paid to their sovereigns was unparalleled.” At times they irrupted into more southern provinces of Asia (“especially B.C. 624, when they remained in possession of Asia Minor for 28 years.”) (L 553.)

Scythini

A people on the west border of Armenia. (*Greek Dictionary*, p. 831.)

Seleucia

“A town of Syria, on the sea-shore, generally called *Pieria*, to distinguish it from other Seleucias,” of which there were at least eight others, “which had all received their name from Seleucus Nicator/[Nicanor; #1], being “situate in the kingdom of Syria, in Cilicia, and near the Euphrates.” (L 554.)

Seleucia was Antioch’s seaport, situated on the Mediterranean 16 miles SW of Antioch. (The then-navigatable Orontes River “flowed past Antioch and emptied into the Mediterranean Sea a few miles south of Seleucia.”) Seleucia was situated “just N of modern-day Suveydiye or Samandag in Turkey.” (*Aid* 1467-68.)

Sogdiana

“A country of Asia, bounded on the north by Scythia, east by the Sacae, south by Bactriana, and west by Margiana.” (L 574.)

Sparta (aka Lacedaemon)

The “celebrated city of the Peloponnesus and the capital of Laconia, situate on the Eurotas [river]...about 30 miles from its mouth.” It received its name most anciently from Sparta, daughter of Eurotas, who married Lacedaemon. (L 577.)

Stadium/Stadia

The ancient Roman *stadium* was equal to 606.95 English feet [although “various ancient Greek units ranged in value from 607 to 738 feet”]. *Webster*, p. 851.

Stratonice

“A town of Caria, made a Macedonian colony.”

“Another, in Mesopotamia.”

“A third, near mount Taurus.”

(L 581.)

Syene

“Syene, now *Assuan*, a town of Thebais, on the [southern] extremities of Egypt. ... It was famous for its quarries of marble.” (L 584.)

Syene, some 430 miles south of Cairo, on the east bank of the Nile, was opposite the island of Elephantine. (Its southernmost location is reflected by the breadth of then-Egyptian domination denoted in *Ezekiel*--“from Migdol [north/Galilee; south] to *Syene*.” (29:10, 30:6.)

“In the time of Xerxes (465)...among the troops at *Syene*, [were] such names as...Meshullam, son of Hosea;” *Cambridge* Vol. 1, p. 143, fn. 1.

The *Elephantine Papyrii* were discovered at Syene/Aswan--refer to Appendix 3B, I, Elephantine.

See also this appendix, Yeb.

Syracuse

Chief city of Sicily.

Syria - See Appendix 2A, supplemented by:

Herodotus has been asserted as the first to use the term, "Syria," which over time has incorporated references to variously constituted territory.

According to *Strabo* (16.2.2):

"We set down as parts of Syria, beginning at Cilicia and Mt. Amanus, both Commagene and the Seleucis of Syria, as the latter is called; and then Coele-Syria, and last, on the seaboard, Phoenicia, and, in the interior, Judaea. Some writers divide Syria as a whole into Coelo-Syrians and Syrians and Phoenicians, and say that four other tribes are mixed up with these, namely, Judaeans, Idumaeans, Gazaeans, and Azotians, and that they are partly farmers, as the Syrians and Coelo-Syrians, and partly merchants, as the Phoenicians."

In one wide sense 'Syria' might refer to the whole of that region south of the Taurus mountains between the east Mediterranean coasts and the Euphrates River extending into Palestine. (Beyond the timeline of this work--in the second century a.d.--Hadrian as Roman emperor created three distinct provinces, Palestine, Phoenicia and 'Syria' in the narrower sense.¹⁴)

Principal cities of ancient 'Syria,' moving southward, were Sam'al, Carchemish (present Jerablus, about 63 miles NE of Aleppo), Antioch, Kadesh, Hamath, Palmyra, Damascus. ("Syria" was, "at one time, in a general way, the land of the Aramaeans"--refer to Appendix 1A.)

Ency. pp. 34-35.

"Coele-Syria"--see Appendix 3A, VI, Attachment 1, fn. 20, and Appendix 4A, fn. 15.

Tarentum/Tarentus/Taras

"A town of Calabria [Italy], situate on a bay of the same name, near the mouth of the river Galesus...founded, or rather repaired, by a Lacedaemonian colony about [1300 b.c.]" "Long independent, it maintained its superiority over 13 tributary cities." Tarentum is known best for the 10-year Tarentine war (c. 281 b.c.), commenced by Rome "to avenge the insults the Tarentines had offered to their ships when near their harbour," in which war the Tarentines were assisted by king Pyrrhus of Epirus. (L 590-591.)

Tarsus (aka Tarasso)

"A town of Cilicia, on the Cydnus, founded [according to two schools, either] by Triptolemus and a colony of Argives, or, as others say, by Sardanapalus, or by Perseus. It once was the rival of Alexandria and Athens in literature, and the study of the polite arts. The people of Tarsus wished to ingratiate themselves into the favour of J. Caesar, but it was soon lost." (L 592-593.)

Taurus, Mount

"The largest mountain of Asia as to extent. One of its extremities is in Caria, and it extends not only as far as the most eastern extremities of Asia, but it also branches in several parts, and runs far into the north. Mount Taurus was known by several names...in [its] different countries. In Cilicia, where it reaches as far as the Euphrates, it was called Taurus;...*Amanus*, from the bay of Issus as far as the Euphrates;...*Antitaurus* from the western boundaries of Cilicia up to Armenia; etc., *Caucasus* between the Hyrcanian[Caspian] and Euxine[Black] seas;...*Hyrcania Montes* near Hyrcania;...*Imaus* in the more eastern parts of Asia."

"The word Taurus was more properly confined to the mountains which separate Phrygia and Pamphylia from Cilicia." Its passes were called *Pylae*...hence frequent mention is

¹⁴ The latter part of Hadrian's reign (117-138 a.d.) would be concomitant with a revolt led by a priest, Eleazar, and Simon-Bar-Cocheba. ("The suppression of [that] revolt all but depopulated Judea and thereafter [the Romans allowed that] Jews could enter Jerusalem but once a year...[culminating] the denationalization...begun by Vespasian." *Ency.*, p. 111.)

made in ancient authors of the Armenian Pylae, Cilician Pylae, etc.”

(L 594.)

Thessaly/Thessalia

“A country of Greece, whose boundaries have been different at different periods” (lying south of Macedonia, mostly plain, and the largest district of Greece). “Properly speaking,” it was bounded by, “on the south, by the northern parts of Greece (“*Graecia propria*”); east, by the Aegean; north, by Macedonia and Mygdonia; and west, by Illyricum and Epirus.” Its “celebrated” mountains and cities included Olympus, Pelion and Larissa. (L 609.)

Thrace/Thracia

“A large country of Europe, at the south of Scythia...the Aegean sea on the south, on the west Macedonia...and on the east the Euxine/[Black] sea, the Propontis, and the Hellespont.” (L 611.)

Troas

Anciently called *Dardania*. A country of Phrygia in Asia Minor, of which the capital was Trojas/Troy, which territory during King Priam’s reign included both Minor Phrygia and Mysia. (L 627.)

See also Lydia and Pergamum.

Umbria

“A country of Italy, separated from Etruria by the Tiber, bonded on the north by the Adriatic sea, east by Picenum and the country of the Sabines, and south by the river Nar.” (L 648.)

Volscians/Volsci - see Latium.

Yeb

Yeb/Jeb, named by *Lempriere* as a principal city of Upper Egypt (see Aegypt/Egypt), has been connected with the site called “Elephantine” by the Greeks. (Elephantine was the site of discovery of ancient papyri correspondence between its priests and the Persian governor of Judaea--refer to Appendix 3B, I, Elephantine.)

The fortress of Yeb housed a “temple of Yahu the god” “which had been built in Yeb the fortress of old before Cambyses [II]. Cambyses II, when he conquered Egypt, “found this temple already built and [although] the temples of the gods of Egypt they wholly destroyed...no one [with Cambyses] did aught of harm” to it; thereafter, however, Egyptian forces “destroyed it to the ground.” (Appendix 3B, I, Elephantine.)

“[T]he Jewish colony at Syene...first founded as a military colony under the 26th dynasty, when...Jewish mercenaries often were hired and stationed in Egypt, [was] first mentioned under Darius I in 494 b.c. (*Cambridge*, vol. VI, p. 143.)

See also this appendix, Elephantis/Elephantine and Syene.