

ARCHIVUM CALLIPOLITANUM

III

SELECT GREEK AND LATIN SOURCES ON THE THRACIAN CHERSONESE AND THE HELLESPONT

A. SOURCES ON GEOGRAPHY AND PLACENAMES



PS.-SKYLAX

Periplus maris ad litora habitata Europae et Asiae et Libyae
(GMM i)

Periplus 67, pp. 55-56:

Μετὰ δὲ τὸν Μέλανα κόλπον ἐστὶν ἡ Θρακία Χερρόνησος καὶ πόλεις ἐν αὐτῇ αἶδε· Καρδία, Ἴδη, Παιὼν, Ἄλωπεκόννησος, Ἄραπλος, Ἐλαιοῦς, Μάδυτος, Σηστός ἐπὶ τοῦ στόματος τῆς Προποντίδος, [ὅ] ἐστὶ (p. 56) σταδίων. ζ' Ἐντὸς δὲ Αἰγὸς ποταμοῦ Κρήσσα, Κριθώτη, Πακτύη. Πακτύης δὲ εἰς Καρδίαν διὰ τοῦ αὐχένος πεζῆ στάδια μ', ἐγ' θαλάττης εἰς θάλατταν· καὶ πόλις ἐν τῷ μέσῳ, ἧ ὄνομα Ἄγορά. Χερρονήσου μῆγ' ἐγ' Καρδίας εἰς Ἐλαιούντα (ταύτη γάρ ἐστι μακροτάτη) στάδια υ'.

After the gulf of Melas is the Thracian Chersonese; the cities in it are these: Kardia, Ide, Paeon, Alopekonnos, Araplos (or *Drabos*?), Elaiou, Madytos, and six stades away Sestos at the mouth of the Propontis. Within the River Aix (i.e. Aigospotamos) are Kressa, Krithote and Pactye. Up to this point is the Thracian Chersonese. It is a journey on foot of 40 stades from sea to sea along the ridge of the isthmus. In the centre of the isthmus is a city called Agora. The length of the Chersonese from Kardia to Elaiou, where it is at its broadest, is 400 stades. (Trans. J. Sheldon for the Archivum Callipolitanum project, unpublished.)

PS.-SCYMNUS

Orbis descriptio (GMM i)

II. 698-712, pp. 223-24:

Ἡ Θρακία δὲ χερρόνησος ἐχομένη
κείται, καθ' ἣν πόλις ἐστὶ πρώτη Καρδία,
700 ἀρχὴν μὲν ὑπὸ Μιλησίων κτισθεῖσα καὶ
Κλαζομενίων, πάλιν τε Ἀθηναίων ὑπο,
ὅτε Μιλτιάδης ἐκράτησε Χερρονησίων.
Προσεχῆς δὲ Λυσιμάχεια· ταύτην τε ἔκτισεν
ἐπώνυμον Λυσίμαχος ἀφ' ἑαυτοῦ πόλιν.
705 Λίμναι τε ἐφεξῆς εἰσὶν αἱ Μιλησίων·
εἴτ' Αἰολέων Ἄλωπεκόννησος πόλις· (p. 224)
ἐξῆς Ἐλαιοῦς, Ἀττικὴν ἀποικίαν
ἔχουσα, Φόρβας ἣν συνοικίσαι δοκεῖ.

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Ἐπειτα Σηστός καὶ Μάδυτος, αἱ κείμεναι
710 ἐπὶ τοῦ στενωποῦ Λεσβίων δ' οὔσαι κτίσεις.
Εἶτ' ἔστι Κριθώτη πόλις τε Πακτύη
λέγουσι καὶ ταύτας δὲ Μιλτιάδην κτίσαι.

The Thracian Chersonese lies close by. Its first city is Kardia, originally founded by Milesians and people from Clazomenae, but settled for a second time by Athenians at the time when Miltiades subdued the Chersonese. Near it is Lysimachia. The eponymous Lysimachus founded it from his own city. Next are the “Swamps” (Limnai) of the Milesians, then Alopekonesos, city of the Aeolians. Next is Elaeus with its Attic colony, which Phorbas is thought to have founded. Following this are Sestos and Madytos which lie at the narrowest part of the Straits. They were founded by people from Lesbos. Then there are Krithote and the city Pactye which are said to have been founded by Miltiades. (Trans. J. Sheldon for the Archivum Callipolitanum project, unpublished.)

ALEXANDER “POLYHISTOR”

Bithynica

FGrH 239

Ap. Stephanus, Ethnika, ed. A. Meineki, *Stephani Byzantii Ethnicorum quae supersunt*, i (Berlin, 1849) 349.14-16 (v. *infra*):

Καλλίπολις, πολίχνιον Λαμψάκου ἐν τῇ περραία τῆς Χερρονήσου ἐπ' ἀκτῆς κειμένη, ὡς Ἀλέξανδρος ἐν τῷ περὶ Βιθυνίας.

Kallipolis, the village of Lampsakos on the further shore of the Chersonese situated at its tip, as we find in Alexander's discussion of Bithynia. (Trans. J. Sheldon for the Archivum Callipolitanum project, unpublished.)

LIVIUS

Ab Urbe Condita

XXXI,16,5-6:

Inde progressus ad Chersonesum Elaeunta et Alopekonesum tradentibus ipsis recipit; 6. Callipolis quoque et Madytos deditae et castella quaedam ignobilia. Abydeni ne legatis quidem admissis regi portas clauserunt. ea oppugnatio diu Philippum tenuit, eripique ex obsidione, ni cessatum ab Attalo et Rhodiis foret, potuerunt.

Proceeding from there to the Chersonese he (Philip) took Elaeus and Alopekonesus when they surrendered to him; Callipolis and Madytos also surrendered as well as a few less well known fortresses. (Trans. J. Sheldon for the Archivum Callipolitanum project, unpublished.)

STRABO

Geographia

VII, frags.:

54. Ὅτι ἐν τῷ ἰσθμῷ τῆς Χερρονήσου τρεῖς πόλεις κείνται· πρὸς μὲν τῷ Μέλανι κόλπῳ Καρδία, πρὸς δὲ τῇ Προποντίδι Πακτύη, πρὸς δὲ τῇ μεσογαίᾳ Λυσιμάχεια· μήκος τοῦ ἰσθμοῦ στάδια τετραράκοντα. 55. Ὅτι ἡ πόλις ὁ Ἐλαιὸς ἀρσενικῶς λέγεται· τάχα δὲ καὶ ὁ Τραπεζοῦς. 56. Ἔστι δ' ἐν τῷ περιήλω τούτῳ τῷ μετὰ Ἐλαιούντα ἢ εἰσβολῇ πρῶτον ἢ εἰς τὴν Προποντίδα διὰ τῶν στενῶν, ἣν φασιν ἀρχὴν εἶναι τοῦ Ἑλλησπόντου· ἐνταῦθα δ' ἔστι τὸ Κυνὸς σῆμα ἄκρα, οἱ δ' Ἐκάβης φασί· καὶ

γὰρ δείκνυται κάμψαντι τὴν ἄκραν τάφος αὐτῆς. εἶτα Μάδυτος καὶ Σησιτιάς ἄκρα, καθ' ἣν τὸ Ξέροξου ζευγμα, καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα Σησιτός. ἀπὸ δὲ Ἐλαιούντος ἐπὶ τὸ ζευγμα ἑκατὸν ἐβδομήκοντα· μετὰ δὲ Σησιτὸν ἐπὶ Αἰγὸς ποταμοὺς διακόσιοι ὀγδοήκοντα, πολίχνην κατεσκευασμένην, ὅπου φασὶ τὸ εἶτα Καλλίπολις, ἀφ' ἧς εἰς Λάμψακον διάγραμμα εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν τετραράκοντα· εἶτα πολίχνην κατεσκευασμένην Κριθωτή· εἶτα Πακτύη· εἶτα τὸ Μακρὸν τεῖχος καὶ Λευκὴ ἀκτὴ καὶ τὸ Ἱερὸν ὄρος καὶ Πέρινθος, Σαμίων κτίσμα· εἶτα Σηλυβρία. ὑπέροκειται δ' αὐτῶν Σίλτα, καὶ τὸ Ἱερὸν ὄρος τιμάται ὑπὸ τῶν ἐγγχωρίων καὶ ἔστιν οἶον ἀκρόπολις τῆς χώρας. ἀσφαλτον δ' ἐξίησιν εἰς τὴν θάλασσαν, καθ' ὃν τόπον ἡ Προκόννησος ἐγγυτάτω τῆς γῆς ἐστὶ ἀπὸ ἑκατὸν εἴκοσι σταδίων, τὸ μέταλλον ἔχουσα τῆς λευκῆς μαρμάρου πολὺ τε καὶ σπουδαῖον. μετὰ δὲ Σηλυβρίαν Ἀθύρας ἐστὶ ποταμὸς καὶ Βαθυνίας· εἶτα Βυζάντιον καὶ τὰ ἐφεξῆς μέχρι Κυανέων πετρῶν.

53 (54) On the isthmus of the Chersonesus are situated three cities: near the Melas Gulf, Kardia and near the Propontis, Pactye, and near the middle Lysimacheia. The length of the isthmus is forty stadia. 54 (55). The name of the city Elaious is masculine; and perhaps also that of the city Trapezus. 55 (56). On this voyage along the coast of the Chersonesus after leaving Elaious, one comes first to the entrance which leads through the narrows into the Propontis; and this entrance is called the beginning of the Hellespont. And here is the cape called the Kynos-Sema; though some call it Hecabe's (i.e. Hecuba's) Sema; and in fact her tomb is pointed out after one has doubled the cape. Then one comes to Madytus, and to Cape Sestias, where the pontoon-bridge of Xerxes was built; and, after these, to Sestos. The distance from Elaious to the place of the pontoon-bridge is one hundred and seventy stadia. After Sestos one comes to Aegospotamoi, eighty stadia, a town which has been razed to the ground, where it is said, the stone fell at the time of the Persian war. Then comes Kallipolis, from which the distance across to Lampsakos in Asia is forty stadia; then Krithote, a little town which has been razed to the ground; then Pactye; then Macron Teichos (lit. 'long wall'), Leuce Acte (lit. 'white beach'), Hieron Oros (lit. 'sacred mountain') and Perinthos, founded by the Samians: then Sely(m)bria. Above these places lies Silta (mod. Schandu); and the Hieros Oros is revered by all the natives and is a sort of acropolis of the country. The Hieron Oros discharges asphalt into the sea, near the place where the Proconnesos, only one hundred and twenty stadia distant, is nearest to the land; and the quarry of white marble in the Proconnesos is both large and excellent. After Sely(m)bria come the Rivers Athyras and Bathynias; and then, Byzantium and the places which come in order thereafter as far as the Cyanean Rocks. (Trans. H.L. Jones, Loeb *Strabo* iii, London, 1924, 54.)

XIII,1,18:

Καὶ ἡ Λάμψακος δ' ἐπὶ θαλάττῃ πόλις ἐστὶν εὐλίμενος καὶ ἀξιόλογος, συμμένουσα καλῶς, ὥσπερ καὶ ἡ Ἄβυδος· διέχει δ' αὐτῆς ὅσον ἐβδομήκοντα καὶ ἑκατὸν σταδίους· ἐκαλεῖτο δὲ πρότερον Πιτυοῦσσα, καθάπερ καὶ τὴν Χίον φασίν· ἐν δὲ τῇ περαιᾷ τῆς Χερρονήσου πολίχνην ἐστὶ Καλλίπολις· κείται δ' ἐπ' ἀκτῆς ἐκκειμένη πολὺ πρὸς τὴν Ἀσίαν κατὰ τὴν Λαμψακηνῶν πόλιν, ὥστε τὸ διάγραμμα μὴ πλέον εἶναι τετραράκοντα

Lampsakos, also, a city on the sea, a notable city with a good harbour, and still flourishing like Abydos. It is about one hundred and seventy stadia distant from Abydos; and it was formerly called Pityussa, as also, it is said, was Chios. On the opposite shore of the Chersonesus is Kallipolis, a small town. It is on the headland and runs far out towards Asia in the direction of the city of the Lampsakeni, so that the passage across to Asia from it is no more than forty stadia. (Trans. H.L. Jones, Loeb *Strabo* vi, London, 1924, 32-35.)

Select Greek and Latin Sources

CLAUDIUS PTOLEMAEUS

Geographia

Ed.. C.F.A. Nobbe, *Claudii Ptolemaei Geographia*.

III,(13)12, pp. 191-192:

Ἡ δὲ Χερσονήσος περιορίζεται ἀπὸ μὲν ἄρκτων τῇ εἰρημένῃ ὑπὸ τὴν Θράκην γραμμῇ ἀπὸ τοῦ Μέλανος κόλπου ἐπὶ τὴν Προποντίδα καὶ τῷ ἐντεῦθεν μέρει τῆς Προποντίδος τῷ μέγρι

Καλλιπόλεως, ἣς θέσις
ἀπὸ δὲ δύσεως τῷ λοιπῷ μέρει τοῦ Μέλανος κόλπου, ἐν ᾧ Καρδία πόλις

νϞεϞ μϞαϞ □

καὶ ἡ Μαστουσία ἄκρα

νϞδϞ μϞαϞ ιβ'

ἀπὸ δὲ μεσημβρίας τῷ ἐντεῦθεν Αἰγαίῳ πελάγει, ἐν ᾧ πόλις

δϞ □ μϞ γο'

Ἐλαιοῦς

νϞδϞ □ μϞ □ δ'

καὶ τὸ ἐχόμενον ἄκρον

νϞδϞ γο' μϞ □ δ'

ἀπὸ δὲ ἀνατολῶν τῷ Ἑλλησπόντῳ, ἐν ᾧ πόλεις αἴδε·

Κύλλα ἢ Κοίλα

νϞδϞ' □ γ' ιβ' μϞαϞ

Σηστός

νϞδϞ □ γ' ιβ' μϞαϞ δ'

ἐξ ἧς δὲ καὶ ἡ εἰρημένη πόλις

Καλλιπόλις

νϞεϞ μϞαϞ □

πόλεις δὲ μεσόγειοι

Κριθία

νϞδϞ (□) μϞαϞ ιβ'

Μάδις

νϞδϞ (□δω) μϞαϞ (γο')

The peninsula which is bordered on the north by that line what we have said is the boundary of Thrace, by the Melas bay to the Propontis, and by that part of Propontius which is near Kallipolis, the location of which is in

55° 41° 30'

on the west side by the remaining part of Melas bay, on which is

Kardia city 54° 41° 5'

on the south by the Aegean Sea, on which is the town of

Elaious 54° 30' 40° 45'

and which is near the promontory in 54° 40' 40° 45'

on the east by the Hellespontus, on which are these towns:

Kylla or Koila 54° 55° 41°

Sestos 54° 55° 41° 15'

then, as we have said, the town Kallipolis 55° 41° 30'

then the inland cities:

Krithia 54° 41° 5'

Madis 54° 41° 40'

Eng. trans. J. Fischer, *Claudius Ptolemy, The Geography* (New York, 1932) 85. [The text used by Fischer for his translation does not give the last three lines found in the edition of Nobbe which yield two place-names of importance to the 1915 Campaign, viz. Krithia and Madis.]

SOLINUS

Collectanea rerum memorabilium

10.20-23:

Alter isthmus in Thracia est similibus angustiis et pari latitudine arti maris. huius litora urbes utrimque secus ostentant. Propontidis oram insignit Pactye, Melanes sinum Cardia: quae quod in cordis faciem sita sit, dicta Cardia est. ille autem magnus Hellespontus stringitur in stadia septem, quibus ab Europa: Abydos Asiae est, Sestos Europae. Deinde contraria inter se promunturia: Mastusia Chersonesi, ubi finitur Europae sinus tertius, Sigeum Asiae, in quo tumulus est Cynossema dictus Hecubae sepulcrum et turris Protesilai delubro data. finibus Thraciae a septentrione Hister obtenditur, ab oriente Pontus ac Propontis, a meridie Aegaeum mare.

[Translation in preparation.]

POMPONIUS MELA

De Chorographia

II.24-28:

24. deinde est Bosphorus et Propontis, in Bosphoro Byzantion, in Propontide Selymbria, Perinthos, Bytinis; amnesque qui interfluunt Erginos et Atyras. tum Rhesso regnata quondam pars Thraciae, et Bisanthe Samiorum, et ingens aliquando Cypsela. post locus quem Graei Macron tichos adpellant, et in radice magnae paene insulae sedens Lysimachia. 25. terra quae sequitur nusquam lata atque hic artissima inter Hellespontum Aegaeumque procurrit. angustias Isthmon, frontem eius Mastusiam, totam Chersonesum adpellant ob multa memorabilem. 26. est in ea flumen Aegos, naufragio classis Atticae insigne; est et Abydo obiacens Sestos, Leandri amore pernobile; est et regio in qua Persarum exercitus divisas spatio pelagoque terras ausus pontibus iungere, mirum atque ingens facinus, ex Asia in Graeciam pedes et non navigata maria transgressus est; sunt Protesilai ossa consecrata delubro; est et portus Coelos, Atheniensibus et Lacedaemoniis navali acie decernentibus Laconicae classis signatus excidio; est Cynos sema, tumulus Hecubae, sive ex figura canis in quam conversa traditur, sive ex fortuna in quam deciderat, humili nomine accepto; est Madytos, est Eleus quae finit Hellespontum. 27. Aegaeum statim pelagus vaste longum litus inpellit, summotasque terras hinc ad promunturium quod Sunium vocatur magno ambitu mollique circumagat. eius tractum legentibus praevectisque Mastusiam sinus intrandus est qui alterum Chersonesi latus adluens iugo facie vallis includitur, et ex fluvio quem accipit Melas dictus duas urbes amplectitur, Alopeconensum et in altero Isthmi litore sitam Cardiam. 28. eximia est Aenos ab Aenea profugo condita. circa Hebrum Cicones, trans eundem Doriscos, ubi Xerxen copias suas quia numero non poterat spatio mensum ferunt. dein promunturium Serrhion, et quo canentem Orpheia secuta narrantur etiam nemora Zone.

[Translation in preparation.]

PLINIUS (MAJOR)

Historia Naturalis

IV,49:

Et Hellespontus VII, ut diximus, stadiis Europam ab Asia dividens, IIII inter se contrarias urbes habet, in Europa Callipolim et Seston, in Asia Lam

sacon et Abydon. dein promunturium Cherronesi Mastusia adversum Sigeo, cuius in fronte obliqua Cynossema - ita appellatur Hecubae tumulus-, statio Achaeorum et turris, delubrum Protesilai et in extrema Cherronesi fronte, quae vocatur Aeolium, oppidum Elaeus.

Also the Hellespont which we have said divides Europe from Asia by a space not quite a mile across, have four cities facing one another on the opposite sides, Callipolis and Sestos in Europe and Lampsacus and Abydus in Asia. On the Chersonese there is the promontory of Mastusia opposite to Sigeum, on the slanting side of which

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is Cynossema - the name given to the funeral mound of Hecuba -, the naval station of the Greeks in the Trojan war, and a tower, the shrine of Protesilaus, and at the point of the peninsula, which is called Aeolium, the town of Elaeus. (Trans. H. Rackham, LCL ii, London and Cambridge, MA, 1942, 155, substantially revised.)

AMMIANUS MARCELLINUS

Res Gestae

XXII,8,4:

Hinc gracilescens paulatim et velut naturali quodam commercio ruens in Pontum eiusque partem ad se iungens, in speciem Φ litterae Graecae formatur, exin Hellespontum a Rhodopa scindens, Cynossema (ubi sepulta creditur Hecuba) et Coelan praeterlabitur et Seston et Callipolin. Contra per Achillis Aiaciasque sepulchra, Dardanum contingit et Abydon, unde iunctis pontibus Xerxes maria pedibus peragravit, dein Mapsacym Themistocli dono datam a rege Persarum, et Parion quam condidit Iasionis filius Paris. 5. Unde semiorbe curvescens altrinsecus, lataque aperiens terrarum divortia, circumfluis spatiis Propontidos respergit ex eoo latere Cyzicum, et Dindyma (religiosa Matris Magnae delubra), et Apamiam Ciumque, ubi Hylam et Astacum secuto tempore Nicomediam a rege cognominatam, qua in occasum procedit Cherronesum pulsat et Aegospotamus, in quo loco lapides casuros ex caelo praedixit Anaxagoras, et Lysimachiam et civitatem, quem Hercules conditam Perinthis comitis sui memoriae dedicavit. 6. Et ut effecte pleneque Φ litterae figura servetur, in meditullio ipso rotunditatis Proconesus insula est oblonga et Besbicus.

From there (the Troad), the Aegean gradually grows narrower and flows as if by a kind of natural union into the Pontus; and joining with a part of this it takes the form of a Greek letter Φ . Then it separates (the province) Hellespontus from the province of Rhodopa and flows past Cynossema, where Hecuba is supposed to be buried, and Coela, Sestos and Callipolis. On the opposite side it washes the tombs of Achilles and Ajax, and Dardanus and Abydus, from which Xerxes built a bridge and crossed the sea on foot; then Lampsacus, which the Persian king gave to Themistocles as a gift and Parion, founded by Paris, the son of Iasion. 5. Then swelling on both sides into the form of a half-circle and giving a view of widely separated lands, it laves with the spreading waters of the Propontis, on the eastern side Cyzicus and Dindyma, where there is a sacred shrine of the Great Mother, and Apamia and Cius, where Hylas was pursued and carried off by the nymph, and Astacus, in a later age called after King Nicomedes. Where it turns to the westward it beats upon the Cherronesus and Aegospotami, where Anaxagoras predicted a rain of stones from heaven, and Lysimachia and the city which Hercules founded (i.e. Heraclea) and dedicated to the name of his comrade Perinthus; 6. and in order to keep the form of the letter Φ full and complete, in the very middle of the circle lies the oblong island of Proconesos, and Besbicus. (Trans. J.C. Rolfe, Loeb, ii, @@@, modified.)

AGATHIAS MYRINAE

Historia

Ed. R. Keydell, CFHB

V,12,1-3:

1. Τῆσδε δὲ τῆς Χερρονήσου τὰ μὲν πρὸς ἀνίσχοντα ἥλιον νενευκότα καὶ εὐρόνοτον ἄνεμον καὶ μέχρι τοῦ μεσημβρινοῦ κέντρον τῷ Ἑλλησπόντῳ παρατείνεται. περιρρεῖ γὰρ σχεδὸν τι ἅπασαν καὶ ταῖς καμπαῖς τῶν ἡϊόνων συμπεριάγεται, βραχεὶ τινι μέρει τῆς ἡπείρου καὶ μόνοις τεσσαράκοντά που σταδίους εἰργόμενος τοῦ νῆσον αὐτὴν ἀπεργάσασθαι. 2 ἐν τούτῳ δὲ τῷ ἰσθμῷ τεῖχος ἑκταδὸν ἰδρυται ξυνεχὲς ἐφ' ἑκατέρῃ θαλάττῃ προβεβλημένον· πόλεις τε ἐνδοθεν αὐτῷ προσπεπηγυῖαι τυγχάνουσιν Ἀφροδισιάς τε καὶ Θῆσκος καὶ Κίβηρις. τούτων δὲ ὡς ἀπωτάτω ἀμφ' αὐτὸν δήπου τὸν πορθμὸν καὶ τοὺς παρακτίους ἀγκῶνας Σηστός γέ ἐστι πόλις ἢ περιλάλητος τῇ ποιήσει καὶ ὀνομαστοτάτη, οὐκ ἄλλου του ἔνεκα, οἶμαι, ἢ μόνον ἐπὶ τῷ λύχνῳ τῆς Ἡροῦς ἐκείνης τῆς Σησιάδος καὶ τῷ Λεάνδρου ἔρωτι καὶ θανάτῳ. 3 οὐ πόρρω δὲ ταύτης καὶ ἕτερόν τι κείται πολίχιον, ἐλάχιστον μὲν καὶ ἀκαλλὲς καὶ οὐδὲν ὀτιοῦν ἐπέραστον ἔχον, Καλλίπολις δὲ ὅμως ἐπονομαζόμενον· τὰς γε μὴν περιοικίδας

κοσμοῦσιν ἀγροί τε καὶ ἐπίγεια καὶ δένδρων ποικίλων ἐσμὸς καὶ ῥείθρων ποτίμων γῆ τε εὐαλδῆς ἄγαν καὶ κάρπιμος κὰν τοῖς ἀναγκαίοις διαρκεστάτη. τσαῦτα ἄρα πολίσματα καὶ χώραν ὡς πλείστην ἔνδον ἐναπολαμβάνει τὸ ἔρυμα, ὡς μὴ πολεμίοις εὐέφοδα εἶναι.

From North to South as far as the centre of the southern tip, the eastern coastline of the Chersonese is washed by the Hellespont. Only a narrow piece of land a mere forty stades across prevents the Hellespont from making an island of it. 2. Across this isthmus a continuous fortified wall stretches from coast to coast. Behind the wall are ranged the towns of Aphrodisias, Thescos, and Ciberis, and at a very great distance from them near the strait itself, where the coastline forms a sharp angle, stands the town of Sestos, renowned in poetry, doubtless because of its associations with the story of Hero's lamp and of the death of her lover Leander. 3. Not far from Sestos is another small town which despite its extreme smallness, its lack of beauty and generally unprepossessing appearance is called Kallipolis. The surrounding country is graced with fields and roadsteads, dotted with a great variety of trees and blessed with streams of good drinking water and with a rich, fertile soil that produces a plentiful store of all the necessaries of life. The wall, then, encloses within its confines so many towns and such an extensive area of ground as to make an enemy attack no easy matter. (Trans. J.C. Frendo, *Agathias, The Histories*, CFHB 2A, Berlin 1975,157.)

STEPHANUS

Ethnika, ed. A. Meineki, *Stephani Byzantii Ethnicorum quae supersunt*, i (Berlin, 1849).

p. 9.19-10.10:

Ἄβυδοι τρεῖς πόλεις. ἡ καθ' Ἑλλησποντον τῶν Μιλησίων ἄποικος, ὡς Διονύσιος Σηστός ὅπη καὶ Ἄβυδος ἐναντίον ὄρμον ἔθεντο.

καὶ ἡ κατ' Αἴγυπτον τῶν αὐτῶν ἄποικος, ἀπὸ Ἀβύδου τινὸς κληθεῖσα, καὶ ἡ κατὰ τὴν Ἰαπυγίαν ἢ Ἰταλίαν, ἢ οὐδετέρως λέγεται, ὡς Φιλέας "ἔστι δὲ καὶ Ἰαπυγίας πολισμάτιον ἐν Πευκετίοις οὕτως κατ' ὄρθην λεγόμενον Ἀβυδον". καὶ ἡ "μηδ' εἰκὴ τὴν Ἀβυδον πατεῖν" παροιμία, τουτέστι μὴ καταθαροεῖν αὐτῆς ἐπιβαίνειν. λαμβάνεται δὲ καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν εἰκαίων. οἱ δὲ τὴν ἐν Μιλήτῳ Ἀβυδον οἰκοῦντες διεβάλλοντο ἐπὶ συκοφαντία καὶ μαλακία. τὸ ἐθνικὸν Ἀβυδηνός. λέγεται καὶ τὸ Ἀβυδηνὸν ἐπιφόρημα ἐπὶ τῶν ἀηδῶν. σημειωτέον δὲ ὅτι τοῦ μὲν Ἄραδος Ἀράδιος καὶ Τένεδος Τενέδιος καὶ Τενεδεὺς καὶ Λέβεδος Λεβέδιος, τοῦ δ' Ἀβυδος Ἀβυδηνός. ἴσως διὰ τὸ πλησιόχωρον, Κυζικηνός καὶ τὰ ὅμοια.

p. 20.9:

Ἀγορά, πόλις ἐν Χερρονήσῳ. ὁ οἰκητὴς Ἀγοραῖος.

p. 44.8-9:

Αἰγὸς ποταμοί, πόλις ἐν Ἑλλησπόντῳ. τὸ ἐθνικὸν Αἰγοποταμίτης.

p. 80.13-17:

Ἀλωπεκόννησος, πόλις τῆς Ἑλλησποντίας χερρονήσου, κατὰ χρησμὸν κτισθεῖσα, κελεύσαντα, ἔνθα ἂν σκύλακας ἴδωσιν ἀλώπεκος, ἐκεῖ πόλιν οἰκίσει. τὸ ἐθνικὸν Ἀλωπεκοννήσιος. ἐκλήθησαν δὲ ὅτι, ὅτε ἐκτιζον τὴν πόλιν, ἀλώπηξ σκύμνον ἄλλοθεν φέρουσα κατετίθετο.

pp. 218.10-219.3:

Δάρδανος, πόλις Τρωάδος, ἢ πρότερον Τευκρίς. Μνασέας δὲ φησιν ὅτι "Δάρδανος ἐκ σι... ἐκ τοῦ νεῶ τῆς Ἀθηνᾶς τὸ παλλάδιον ἀράμενος ἀφίκετο εἰς Σαμοθράκην μετὰ Ἀρμονίας καὶ Ἰασίωνος [ἐνός] τῶν ἀδελφῶν, κἀκεῖ διάγοντα Κάδμος ὁ Ἀγήνορος ἐφιλοποιήσατο, καὶ ἀποθανούσης Τηλεφᾶης γαμει τὴν Ἀρμονίαν ὁ Κάδμος καὶ ἀποστέλλει τὸν Δάρδανον εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν μετὰ τῶν ἐταίρων πρὸς Τεῦκρον τὸν Τρῶα. ὁ δὲ Τεῦκρος ἀναγνωρίσας τὸν Δάρδανον δίδωσιν αὐτῷ τὴν θυγατέρα Βάτειαν καὶ ἀποθνήσκων τὴν βασιλείαν. καὶ πόλιν (p. 219) ὄκισε Δάρδανον καὶ Δαρδανίαν

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τὴν χώραν ὠνόμασεν, ἢ Τευκρίς πρότερον ἐκαλεῖτο". αὕτη καὶ Δαρδανία. καὶ Δαρδανική καὶ Δαρδάνιοι καὶ Δαρδανίδαι καὶ [Δάρδανοι].

p. 263.21-22:

Ἐλαιούς, πόλις ἐν Ἑλλησπόντῳ. τὸ ἐθνικὸν Ἐλαιούσιος, καὶ τὸ θηλυκὸν Ἐλαιουσία. ἔστι καὶ Ἄργους Ἐλαιούς.

p. 268.13-16:

Ἑλλήσποντος, ἡ χώρα ἢ παρακειμένη τῷ κόλπῳ, ἀπὸ Ἑλλης. οἱ οἰκίητορες Ἑλλησπόντιοι καὶ Ἑλλησποντία καὶ Ἑλλησποντίς. ἔστι δ' ἀπὸ δύο παρηγμένον, ὡς παρ' ὠκεανὸν παρωκεανίτις, παρὰ ποταμῷ παραποτάμιος.

p. 349.14-16 (= *FGrH* 239):

Καλλιπόλις, πολίχνη Λαμφάκου ἐν τῇ περὶ τῆς Χερρονήσου ἐπ' ἀκτῆς κειμένη, ὡς Ἀλέξανδρος ἐν τῷ περὶ Βιθυνίας. δευτέρα κατὰ τὸν Ἀνάπλου. τρίτη πόλις Σικελίας. τετάρτη πόλις Καρίας. οἱ πολῖται πασῶν Καλλιπολίται.

p. 358.3-7:

Καρδία, πόλις τῆς ἐν Θράκῃ Χερρονήσου. Ἐρμοχάρους δὲ τοῦ κτιστοῦ θύοντος κόρακα τὴν καρδίαν ἀρπάσαντα καὶ ἀναπτάντα εἰς τόνδε τὸν χώρον μεθεῖναι, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο οὕτως ἐκλήθη. ἢ ὅτι τῇ Σκυθῶν γλώττῃ οὕτως κεκλήσθαι. ὁ πολίτης Καρδιανός ὡς Ἀσιανός.

p. 384.18-20:

Κριθώτη, πόλις Ἑλλησπόντου, ὀγδοήκοντα σταδίους ἀπέχουσα τῆς Καρδίας. τὸ ἐθνικὸν Κριθώσιος ὡς Περκώσιος. ἔστι καὶ ἄκρα Ἀκαρνανίας.

p. 395.11-12:

Κύπαισις, πόλις περὶ Ἑλλήσποντον. Ἑκαταῖος Εὐρώπῃ. τὸ ἐθνικὸν Κυπασίτης.

p. 410.16-24:

Λάμφακος, πόλις κατὰ τὴν Προποντίδα, ἀπὸ Λαμφάκης ἐπιχωρίας τινὸς κόρης. ἔστι δὲ Φωκαέων κτίσμα, πάλαι *Πιτύουσα* λεγομένη, ὡς Δηίοχος ὁ Κυζικηνός. Ἐπαφροδίτος δὲ *Πιτύειαν* ὑφ' Ὀμήρου αὐτὴν κληθῆναι διὰ τὸ πιτύων ἔχειν πλῆθος, *Λαιομεδόντειαν* καλουμένην. ἔστι δ' εὖοιτος. ὅθεν Θεμιστοκλεῖ παρὰ τοῦ τῶν Περσῶν ἐδόθη βασιλέως εἰς οἶνον. Δημοσθένης δὲ διὰ τὸ εὖοιτον καὶ Πριάπου κτίσμα αὐτὴν φησί, τοῦ υἱοῦ Ἀφροδίτης καὶ Διονύσου. τὸ ἐθνικὸν Λαμφακηνός.

p. 417.11-14:

Λίμναι, πόλις ἐν Ἑλλησπόντῳ περὶ Σηστόν. Ἑκαταῖος Εὐρώπῃ. καὶ ἕτερος τόπος τῆς Ἀττικῆς *Λίμναι* καλούμενος, ἐνθα ὁ Διόνυσος ἐτιμάτο. Καλλιμάχος "Λιμναῖω δὲ χοροστάδας ἤγον ἐορτάς".

p. 423.10-11:

Λυσιμάχεια, πόλις τῆς Θράκης χερρονήσου, ἢ πρότερον *Καρδία*. ὁ πολίτης Λυσιμαχεύς. ἔστι καὶ πόλις Αἰτωλίας.

p. 425.6-8:

Μαδυτός, πόλις Ἑλλησποντία. Ἑκαταῖος Εὐρώπῃ καὶ ἄλλοι. τὸ ἐθνικὸν Μαδύτιος, ὡς Βηρύτιος Σήστιος, καὶ ἀπὸ τοῦ <Μάδυτα> Μαδυτεύς.

p. 563.1-3:

Σηστός, πόλις πρὸς τῇ Προποντίδι. λέγεται δὲ ἀρσενικῶς παρ' Ἐφόρφ. οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι "ἐν τῇ Σηστῶ" φασιν. ὁ πολίτης Σήστιος· ἔστι δὲ ὡς Φαίστος Φαίστιος.

p. 691.7-692.22:

Χερρόνησος, πόλις ἐν τῇ κατὰ Κνίδον χερρονήσῳ, κατὰ Τριόπιον. ὁ πολίτης Χερρονήσιος. Αἰλιανὸς ἐν β' ἱστορικῆς διαλέξεως "Χερρονήσιοι δ' ἀπὸ Κνίδου". ἔστι β' πόλις ἐν τῇ Θράκῃ Χερρόνησος, περὶ ἧς Ἐκαταῖος ἐν Εὐρώπῃ "ἐν δὲ αὐτοῖσι πόλις Χερρόνησος ἐν τῷ ἰσθμῷ τῆς χερσονήσου". καὶ τὸν πολίτην Χερρονήσιον φησιν "Ἀψινθίοισι πρὸς μεσαμβρίην ὁμοῦρέουσι [Χερρονήσιοι. Ἡρόδοτος δέ] "Χερρονησίται ἀπὸ τῶν πύργων ἐσημήναντο τοῖσι Ἀθηναίοισι τὸ γεγονός". τούτους καὶ ... Χερρονησίους λέγει. ὣν τὸ θηλυκὸν Εὐριπίδης "ὄς τὴν ἀρίστην Χερρονησίαν πλάκα".

[Translation in preparation.]

CONSTANTINUS PORPHYROGENITUS

De Thematibus

Ed. A. Pertusi (The Vatican, 1952)

[47] (Europa), p. 86 (ll. 48-51):

Ἐπαρχία Θράκης, ἡγουν Εὐρώπης· ὑπὸ κονσιλαρίων, τουτέστι βουλευτῶν, πόλεις ἰδ'· Εὐδοξιούπολις, Ἡράκλεια, Ἀρκαδιούπολις, Βιζύη, Πάνιον, Ὀρνοι, Γάνος, Καλλίπολις, Μήριζος, Σαλτική, Σαύαδα, Ἀφροδισία, Ἄπρος, Κοιλία.

[Translation in preparation.]

[MORE SOURCES AND TRANSLATIONS TO FOLLOW – Next update April, 2012.]