



Document belonging to the [Greek Mythology Link](#), a web site created by [Carlos Parada](#), author of [Genealogical Guide to Greek Mythology](#)
[Characters](#) • [Places](#) • [Topics](#) • [Images](#) • [Bibliography](#) • [Español](#) • [PDF Editions](#)
[About](#) • [Copyright](#) © 1997 Carlos Parada and Maicar Förlag.

This PDF contains portions of the [Greek Mythology Link](#) COMPLETE COLLECTION, version 0906.

In this sample most links will not work.

THE COMPLETE GREEK MYTHOLOGY LINK COLLECTION (digital edition) includes:

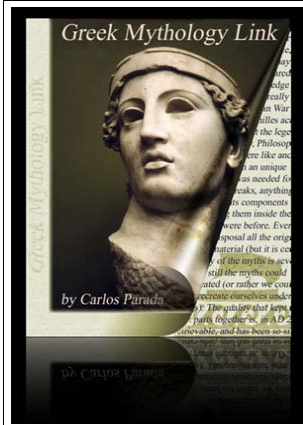
1. Two fully linked, bookmarked, and easy to print PDF files (1809 A4 pages), including:
 - a. The full version of the Genealogical Guide (not on line) and every page-numbered document detailed in the Contents.
 - b. 119 Charts (genealogical and contextual) and 5 Maps.
2. Thousands of images organized in albums are included in this package.

The contents of this sample is copyright © 1997 Carlos Parada and Maicar Förlag.

To buy this collection, visit [Editions](#).

Greek Mythology Link

Contents



The *Greek Mythology Link* is a collection of myths retold by [Carlos Parada](#), author of *Genealogical Guide to Greek Mythology*, published in 1993 (available at [Amazon](#)). The mythical accounts are based exclusively on [ancient sources](#).
Address: www.maicar.com
[About](#), [Email](#).
Copyright © 1997 Carlos Parada and Maicar Förlag.
ISBN 978-91-976473-9-7



Contents

	<i>Page</i>		
I Abbreviations	2	VIII Divinities	1476
II Dictionaries	4	Major Divinities	1477
Genealogical Guide (6520 entries)	5	Immortals	1480
Geographical Reference (1184)	500	Other deities	1486
III Biographies (209)	530	IX Miscellanea	
IV GROUPS (56)	1096	Three Main Ancestors	1489
V Places and Peoples (34)	1284	Robe & Necklace of Harmonia ₁	1491
VI On the Myths		The Pelopides	1494
Getting acquainted with the myths	1376	Mythical Objects	1497
Basic aspects of the Greek myths	1382	The Palladium	1501
Brief history of the Greek myths	1386	Wine	1503
The Munificence of the Myths	1389	Suicides	1506
The Children of the Myths	1391	Murders	1511
The Ages of the World	1393	The Seven Sages of Greece	1518
The Era of Zeus	1413	Sing goddess	1532
Meeting Medea or not	1418	Croesus	694
"Is it True?"	1420	Disney's and the original Hercules compared	1537
Mythological Variants in Isidore's <i>Etymologies</i>	1426	The Exile of the Gods - Edward Gibbon	1539
VII Events (in chronological order):		A Mythological Sketch - Margaret Fuller	1542
Myths of Creation	1430	Epimetheus (one-act play)	1544
Castration of Uranus	1434	X Greek	
Titanomachy	1435	The Greek Alphabet, and note about it	1549
The Ages of Man	1437	Greek-Latin Correspondences	1550
The Flood of Deucalion ₁	1440	Names of Characters in Greek Script	1552
The DANAIDS kill their husbands	1157	XI Bibliography (ancient authors)	1581
Gigantomachy	1442	Bibliography (in chronological order)	1591
The Voyage of the ARGONAUTS	1114	Bibliography (order of events)	1594
Calydonian Boar Hunt (CALYDONIAN HUNTERS)	1137	Bibliography (modern authors)	1597
The War of the SEVEN AGAINST THEBES	1244	XII Indices	1602
The War of the EPIGONI	1163	XIII Catalogue of Images	1649
The Trojan War	1444	(Images illustrating the texts: ca. 631)	
Dares' Account of the Destruction of Troy	1452	XIV About the <i>Greek Mythology Link</i>	1662
The Last Days of Troy	1457	GGGM	1664
Aftermath of the Trojan War and Returns	1460	XV <i>Charts and Maps</i>	1671
Odysseus kills the SUITORS	1256	Genealogical Charts (105)	1672
The Wanderings of Aeneas	558	Contextual Charts (14)	1778
Summaries of the Trojan Cycle	1463	Mythological Maps (5)	1793
The Return of the HERACLIDES	1174		
Colonization of Ionia	1323		
Romulus & the Foundation of Rome	1028		



Abbreviations

* = The poems of [The Epic Cycle](#) and the Hesiodic fragments have been indicated following the numbering given in H. G. Evelyn-White's translation ([Hesiod, the Homeric Hymns and Homeric](#), Loeb Classical Library, 1982). The same applies to Mimnermus, translated by J. M. Edmonds ([Elegy and Iambus](#), Loeb Classical Library, 1961). The sources behind those numbered fragments follow the abbreviation.

Ael.VH. = Aelian, [Varia Historia](#)
Aes.Aga. = Aeschylus, [Agamemnon](#).
Aes.Eum. = Aeschylus, [Eumenides](#).
Aes.LB. = Aeschylus, [Libation-Bearers](#).
Aes.Pro. = Aeschylus, [Prometheus Bound](#).
Aes.Sev. = Aeschylus, [Seven Against Thebes](#).
Aes.Supp. = Aeschylus, [The Suppliant Maidens](#).
*AETH. = [The Aethiops \(The Epic Cycle\)](#).

1 = Proclus, [Chrestomathia](#), 2.
3 = Schol. on Pindar, [Isth.](#) 3.53.

AO. = [Orpheus], [Argonautica Orphica](#).
Apd. = Apollodorus, [Library](#).
Apd.Ep. = Apollodorus, [Library "Epitome"](#).
Apu.Tra. = Apuleius, [The Golden Ass](#).
Ara.Phae. = Aratus of Soli, [Phaenomena](#).
Arg. = Apollonius Rhodius, [Argonautica](#).
Ari.Birds. = Aristophanes, [The Birds](#).
Ath. = Athenaeus, [Deipnosophistae](#).
Cal.Ap. = Callimachus, [Hymn to Apollo](#).
Cal.Ar. = Callimachus, [Hymn to Artemis](#).
Cal.BP. = Callimachus, [On the Bath of Pallas](#).
Cal.Del. = Callimachus, [Hymn to Delos](#).
Cal.Dem. = Callimachus, [Hymn to Demeter](#).
Cal.Ze. = Callimachus, [Hymn to Zeus](#).
Call. = Callistratus, [Descriptions](#)
Cic.ND. = Cicero, [De Natura Deorum \(The Nature of the Gods\)](#).
Clem.EG. = Clement of Alexandria, [Exhortation to the Greeks](#).
Col. = Colluthus, [The Rape of Helen](#).
Con. = Conon, [Narratives \(Diegeseis\)](#).
*CYP. = [The Cypria \(The Epic Cycle\)](#).

1 = Proclus, [Chrestomathy](#), 1.
3 = Schol. on Homer, [Il.](#)1.5.
5 = Schol. on Homer, [Il.](#)17.140.
7 = Clement of Alexandria, [Protrept](#) 2.30.5.
8 = Athenaeus, 8.334 B.
9 = Schol. on Eur. [Andr.](#)898.
11 = Schol. on Homer, [Il.](#)3.242.
12 = Schol. on Pindar, [Nem.](#)10.114.

DH. = Dionysius of Halicarnassus, [Roman Antiquities](#).
Dio. = Diodorus Siculus, [The Library of History](#).
Epict. = Arrian's [Discourses of Epictetus \(Epicteti Dissertationes\)](#).
*EPIG. = [The Epigoni \(The Epic Cycle\)](#).

2 = Photius, [Lexicon](#).
3 = Schol. on Ap. Rhod. 1.308.

Eur.Alc. = Euripides, [Alcestis](#).
Eur.And. = Euripides, [Andromache](#).
Eur.Bacc. = Euripides, [Bacchanals](#).
Eur.Cyc. = Euripides, [Cyclops](#).
Eur.Ele. = Euripides, [Electra](#).
Eur.Hcl. = Euripides, [Heraclides](#).
Eur.Hec. = Euripides, [Hecabe](#).
Eur.Hel. = Euripides, [Helen](#).
Eur.Her. = Euripides, [Heracles](#).
Eur.Hipp. = Euripides, [Hippolytus](#).
Eur.Ion. = Euripides, [Ion](#).
Eur.IA. = Euripides, [Iphigenia in Aulis](#).
Eur.IT. = Euripides, [Iphigenia in Tauris](#).
Eur.Med. = Euripides, [Medea](#).
Eur.Ore. = Euripides, [Orestes](#).
Eur.Pho. = Euripides, [Phoenician Women](#).
Eur.Rhe. = Euripides, [Rhesus](#).
Eur.Supp. = Euripides, [Suppliants](#).
Eur.Tro. = Euripides, [Daughters of Troy](#).
Gell. = Aulus Gellius, [Attic Nights](#).
Hdt. = Herodotus, [History](#).
*Hes.Aeg. = Hesiod, [Aegimius](#).

4 = Herodian in Stephanus of Byzantium.
6 = Scholiast on Homer, [Il.](#)24.24.

*Hes.Ast. = Hesiod, [Astronomy](#).

1 = Scholiast on Pindar, [Nem.](#)2.16.
2 = Scholiast on Aratus 254.
3 = Pseudo-Eratosthenes [Catast.](#) frag. 1.
4 = Pseudo-Eratosthenes [Catast.](#) frag. 32.

*Hes.CW. = Hesiod, [Catalogues of Women \("Appendix" in H. G. Evelyn-White's translation\)](#)

*Hes.ID. = Hesiod, [The Idaean Dactyls](#).

1 = Pliny, [Natural History](#) 7.56, 197 and Clement,
[Stromateis](#) 1.16.75.

*Hes.Mel. = Hesiod, [The Melampodia](#).

1 = Strabo, 14. p. 642.
2 = Tzetzes on Lycophron, 682.
3 = Scholiast on Homer, [Odyssey](#) 10.494.
8 = Strabo, 14. p. 676.

Hes.SH. = Hesiod, [Shield of Heracles](#).

Hes.The. = Hesiod, [Theogony](#).

Hes.WD. = Hesiod, [Works and Days](#).

Hom.Aph. = [Homeric Hymn to Aphrodite](#).

Hom.Apo. = [Homeric Hymn to Apollo](#).

Hom.Ar. = [Homeric Hymn to Ares](#).

Hom.Asc. = [Homeric Hymn to Asclepius](#).

Hom.Dem. = [Homeric Hymn to Demeter](#).

Hom.Dion. = [Homeric Hymn to Dionysus](#).

Hom.Hel. = [Homeric Hymn to Helios](#).

Hom.Herm. = [Homeric Hymn to Hermes](#).

Hom.II. = Homer, [Iliad](#).

Hom.Od. = Homer, [Odyssey](#).

Hom.Pan. = [Homeric Hymn to Pan](#).

Hom.Sel. = [Homeric Hymn to Selene](#).

Hyg.Ast. = Hyginus, [Poetica Astronomica](#).

Hyg.Fab. = Hyginus, [Fabulae](#).

Hyg.Pre. = Hyginus, [Fabulae](#), "Preface".

*LI. = [The Little Iliad \(The Epic Cycle\)](#).

13 = Aristoph. [Lysistr.](#) 155 and Schol.
14 = Schol. Lycophr. [Alex.](#) 1268.

Lib.Met. = Antoninus Liberalis, [Metamorphoses](#).

Long. = Longus, [Daphnis and Chloe](#).

Man. = Manilius, [Astronomica](#).

*Mimn. = Mimnermus, [Elegies](#), Nanno, [Fragments](#).

8 = Athenaeus, [Deipnosophistae](#).

18 = Athenaeus, [Deipnosophistae](#).

19 = Aelian, [Historical Miscellany](#).

21 = [Argument to Sophocles Antigone](#).

22 = Tzetzes on Lycophron.

23 = [Collection of Proverbs](#).

Nonn. = Nonnus, [Dionysiaca](#).

*OED. = [Oedipodea \(The Epic Cycle\)](#).

3 = Schol. on Eur.[Phoen.](#)1750.

Ov.AA. = Ovid, [Artis Amatoriae](#).

Ov.Fast. = Ovid, [Fasti](#).

Ov.Her. = Ovid, [Heroides](#).

Ov.Met. = Ovid, [Metamorphoses](#).

Ov.Pont. = [Epistulae ex Ponto](#).

Parth. = Parthenius of Nicaea, [Love Romances](#).

Pau. = Pausanias, [Description of Greece](#).

Phil.Im. = Philostratus, [Imagines](#).

Phil.VA. = Flavius Philostratus, [Vita Apollonii \(Life of Apollonius of Tyana\)](#).

Pin.Isth. = Pindar, [Isthmian Odes](#).

Pin.Nem. = Pindar, [Nemean Odes](#).

Pin.Oly. = Pindar, [Olympian Odes](#).

Pin.Pyth. = Pindar, [Pythian Odes](#).

Pla.Apo. = Plato, [Apology](#)

Pla.Cra. = Plato, [Cratylus](#)

Pla.Cri. = Plato, [Critias](#).

Pla.Euth. = Plato, [Euthyphro](#).

Pla.Gorg. = Plato, [Gorgias](#).

Pla.Ion. = Plato, [Ion](#).

Pla.Laws. = Plato, [Laws](#).

Pla.Phaedo. = Plato, [Phaedo](#).

Pla.Phae. = Plato, [Phaedrus](#).

Pla.Pro. = Plato, [Protagoras](#).

Pla.Rep. = Plato, [Republic](#).

Pla.Soph. = Plato, [Sophist](#).

Pla.Sta. = Plato, [Statesman](#).

Pla.Sym. = Plato, [Symposium](#).

Pla.Tim. = Plato, [Timaeus](#).

Plu.GQ. = Plutarch, [Moralia \(Greek Questions\)](#).

Plu.Mor. = Plutarch, [Moralia](#).

Plu.PS. = Plutarch, [Moralia \(Greek and Roman Parallel Stories\)](#).

Plu.Sup. = Plutarch, [Moralia \(Superstition\)](#).

19A = Oxyrhynchus Papyri 1358 fr. 1 (3rd cent. A.D.)
40A = Oxyrhynchus Papyri 1358 fr. 2.

*Hes.CWE. = Hesiod, *Catalogues of Women and Eoiae*.

1 = Scholiast on *Arg.* 3.1086.
2 = Ioannes Lydus, *de Mens.* 1.13.
3 = Constantinus Porphyrogenitus, *de Them.* 2 p. 48 B.
4 = Plutarch, *Mor.* p. 747; Schol. on Pindar *Pyth.* 4.263.
6 = Scholiast on Apollonius Rhodius, *Arg.* 1.482.
7 = Berlin Papyri 7497 and Oxyrhynchus Papyri, 421.
8 = Scholiast on Apollonius Rhodius *Arg.* 4.57.
9 = Scholiast Ven. on Homer, *Il.* 11.750.
11 = Stephanus of Byzantium, s.v. Gerenia.
12 = Eustathius, Hom. 1796.39.
13 = Scholiast on Homer, *Od.* 12.69.
14 = Petrie Papyri (ed. Mahaffy), Pl.III.4.
19 = Scholiast on Homer, *Il.* 12.292.
20 = Scholiast on Apollonius Rhodius, *Arg.* 2.178.
24 = Scholiast on Homer, *Il.* 23.679.
25 = Herodian in *Etymologicum Magnum*, p. 60, 40.
27 = Scholiast on Homer, *Il.* 7.9.
31 = Strabo, 5. p. 221.
38 = "Eratosthenes", *Catast.* 19. p. 124.
39 = Scholiast on Apollonius Rhodius, *Arg.* 2.181.
47 = Scholiast on Apollonius Rhodius, *Arg.* 4.892.
49 = Scholiast on Homer, *Od.* 7.54.
58 = Strassburg *Greek Papyri* 55 (2nd cent. A.D.)
63 = Pausanias, 2.26.7.
65 = Scholiast on Pindar, *Oly.* 9.79.
66 = Scholiast on Pindar, *Nem.* 10.150.
67 = Scholiast on Euripides, *Orestes* 249.
68 = Berlin Papyri, 9739-10560.
69 = Tzetzes, *Exeg. Iliad.* 68. 19 H.
70 = Laurentian Scholiast on Sophocles' *Electra* 539.
72 = Eustathius, Hom. 13.44.sq.
79 = Schol. on Soph. *Trach.* 266.
83 = Tzetzes, Schol. in *Exeg. Iliad.* 126.
84 = Scholiast on Homer, *Od.* 11.326.
86 = Eustathius, Hom. 1623. 44.
89 = Schol. on Pindar, *Pyth.* 3.48.
91 = Philodemus, *On Piety*, 34.
96 = Palaephatus, c.42.
98 = Berlin Papyri, No. 9777.
99A = Schol. on Homer, *Iliad.* 23.679.
99 = *Papyri greci e latine*, No. 131 (2nd-3rd century).

*Hes.DF. = Hesiod, *Doubtful Fragments*.

5 = Servius on Vergil, *Aen.* 4.484.

*Hes.Fra. = Hesiod, *Fragments* [of Unknown Position.]

1 = Diogenes Laertius, 8.1.25.
2 = Schol. on Homer, *Odyssey*, 4.232.

*Hes.GE. = Hesiod, *The Great Eoiae*.

6 = Schol. on Pindar, *Pyth.* 4.35.
11 = Scholiast on Apollonius Rhodius, *Arg.* 4.57.
12 = Scholiast on Apollonius Rhodius, *Arg.* 1.118.
13 = Scholiast on Apollonius Rhodius, *Arg.* 4.828.
15 = Scholiast on Apollonius Rhodius, *Arg.* 1.1122.

The "Addendum" in some pages may contain some additional abbreviations:

Eratosthenes, *Catast.* = Eratosthenes, *Katasterismoi*.
Fulg.*Myth.* = Fulgentius, *Mitologiae tres libri*.
Phil.*Her.* = Philostratus, *Heroicus*.
Pto.*Heph.* = Ptolemy Hephaestion (Ptolemy Chennus--in Photius).
Roscher, *Lex.* = W. H. Roscher: *Ausführliches Lexikon der griechischen un römischen Mythologie*.
Serv. on *Vir.Aen* = Servius on Virgil's *Aeneid*.

Plu.*Alc.* = Plutarch, *Parallel Lives* (Alcibiades).
Plu.*Cim.* = Plutarch, *Parallel Lives* (Cimon).
Plu.*Lys.* = Plutarch, *Parallel Lives* (Lysander).
Plu.*Num.* = Plutarch, *Parallel Lives* (Numa).
Plu.*Pyrrh.* = Plutarch, *Parallel Lives* (Pyrrhus).
Plu.*Rom.* = Plutarch, *Parallel Lives* (Romulus).
Plu.*RQ.* = Plutarch, *Moralia* (Roman Questions).
Plu.*Sol.* = Plutarch, *Parallel Lives* (Solon).
Plu.*The.* = Plutarch, *Parallel Lives* (Theseus).
Prop. = Propertius, *Elegies*.
QS. = Quintus Smyrnaeus, *The Fall of Troy*.
*RET. = *The Returns* (*The Epic Cycle*).

1 = Proclus, *Chrestomathia*.
2 = Argument to Eur., *Medea*.
4 = Eustathius, 1796. 45.
6 = Athenaeus 281B.

*SI. = *The Sack of Ilium* (*The Epic Cycle*).

1 = Proclus, *Chrestomathia*.
4 = Schol. on Eur. *Troades* 31.
5 = Eustathius on *Iliad* 13.515.

Soph.*Aj.* = Sophocles, *Ajax*.
Soph.*Ant.* = Sophocles, *Antigone*.
Soph.*Ele.* = Sophocles, *Electra*.
Soph.*OC.* = Sophocles, *Oedipus at Colonus*.
Soph.*OT.* = Sophocles, *Oedipus the King*.
Soph.*Phi.* = Sophocles, *Philoctetes*.
Soph.*Tra.* = Sophocles, *Trachinian Women*.
Stat.*Achil.* = Statius, *Achilleid*.
Stat.*Theb.* = Statius, *Thebaid*.
Strab. = Strabo, *Geography*.
Strab.*Fra.* = Strabo, *Geography*, Fragments of Book VII.
*TEL. = *The Telegony* (*The Epic Cycle*).

1 = Proclus, *Chrestomathia*.
2 = Eustathius, 1796. 35.

*TIT. = *The Titanomachy*. (*The Epic Cycle*).

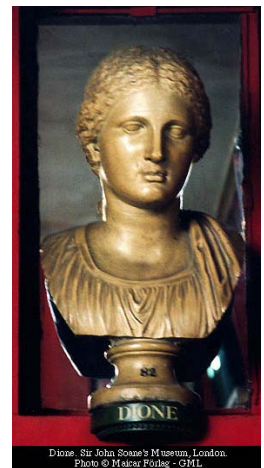
1 = Photius, *Epitome of the Chrestomathy of Proclus*.
2 = *Anecdota Oxon.* (Cramer) 1.75.
3 = Schol. on Ap.Rhod. 1.1165.
6 = Schol. on Ap.Rhod. 1.554.

Try. = Tryphiodorus, *The Taking of Ilios*.

Val. = Valerius Flaccus, *Argonautica*.

Vir.*Aen.* = Virgil, *Aeneid*.

Vir.*Geo.* = Virgil, *Georgics*.



7912: Dione. Sir John Soane's Museum, London.
Photo © Mascar Förlag - GML



Dictionaries

Genealogical Guide

Longer articles are at [Biographies](#)



[Abarbarea 1](#) to [Aetius](#)
[Aetnaeus](#) to [Althaemenes](#)
[Althepus](#) to [Antilochus](#)
[Antimache](#) to [Arsippe](#)
[Artaceus](#) to [Boetis](#)
[Boeus](#) to [Cephisus](#)
[Cerambus](#) to [Clytadora](#)
[Clytomedes](#) to [Damarmenus](#)
[Damasen](#) to [Dracius](#)
[Draco](#) to [Ereuthus](#)
[Ergeus](#) to [Eurytele](#)
[Eurythemis](#) to [Hecale](#)
[Hecamede](#) to [Hygia](#)
[Hylactor](#) to [Isander](#)
[Ischepolis](#) to [Leucopeus](#)
[Leucophrye](#) to [Meander](#)
[Mecionice](#) to [Mineus](#)
[Minis](#) to [Nyxtimene](#)
[Nyctimus](#) to [Orthosie](#)
[Orthus](#) to [Perius](#)
[Pernis](#) to [Phyllius](#)
[Phylleus](#) to [Priapus](#)
[Prias](#) to [Sancus](#)
[Sandocus](#) to [Talasius](#)
[Talaus](#) to [Thoos](#)
[Thoosa](#) to [Zorus](#)

etc. showing different alternatives or versions.

*** = offspring. "***1)", "***2)" etc., or "***a)", "***b)", etc. correspond to the information given about mates, so that the child under, for instance, "***2)" is the son or daughter of the husband or wife under "***2)".

Ω = Includes an account of the circumstances of death and/or metamorphosis, "Ωa)", "Ωb)", etc. standing for different versions. The symbol "Ω" followed by a proper name is to be read as "killed by" (e.g. "ΩAchilles" = "Killed by Achilles").

+ and ++ = These symbols preceding a name and its source facilitate reference: the name preceded by it will be found in the source bearing the same symbol. [The sources given in brackets are preceded by the symbols corresponding to the information they refer to. For the names of authors and works quoted in the sources; see [Abbreviations](#).]

Numbering of namesakes: The subscript numbers following the names are for identification purposes only They are consistent throughout all texts but do not point out a chronological order. The absence of a number indicates that there is only one mythological character with that particular name. The numbers do not belong originally to the names.	Quick Key
	Name (N:). Name of the character.
	Description (D:). Short account of the character's life.
	*Father & Mother: "a)", "b)", etc. for opposite versions.
	**Mates: "a)", "b)", etc. for opposite versions; "1)", "2)", etc. for several mates.
	***Children, bearing the same letter or number of preceding parent.
	Ω Account of Death and/or Metamorphosis "a)", "b)", etc. for opposite versions.
	GROUPS (G:). Name of the Group(s) in whose list(s) the name can be found. [Sources bearing symbols corresponding to the material they refer to.]

The following symbols and abbreviations have been used:

N:, D:, G:, *, &, **, ***, Ω, + and ++.

Blank spaces in connection with these symbols mean "unknown", at least for the sources supporting this Dictionary. Moreover, in all cases "1)", "2)", etc. stand for a sequence and "a)", "b)", etc. point out different alternatives.

Each entry begins with the Name of the person, often followed by a short Description. These are referred in the sources as N: (= Name) and D: (= Description). When a particular entry can also be found in the GROUPS, the name of the Group (always written in capital letters) is indicated before the sources, which come last. In the sources the Groups are referred as G: (= Group), and when numbered, as G1:, G2:, etc. The Contents of the Chapter GROUPS shows which collective entries can be found.

The data is organized in the following way:

* = origin, i.e. in most cases, parents, "*a)", "*b)", etc., showing different alternatives. The father is always named first, followed by the symbol "&", signifying union with the mother, who always follows that symbol. In the cases in which one parent is unknown the symbol "&" will still be there (after the father's name or preceding the mother's). When the parentage consists of only one person the symbol "&" has been omitted.

** = mates, i.e. wives, husbands or lovers, "**1)", "**2)", etc. showing that there have been several wives or lovers (the numbers do not necessarily show the chronological order), and "***a)", "***b)", etc.

Geographical Reference

Longer articles are at [Places & Peoples](#)



[Abae](#) to [Byzeres](#)
[Cabeiraea](#) to [Elysium](#)
[Emathia](#) to [Lycastus](#)
[Lyceum](#) to [Phicium](#)
[Phigalia](#) to [Zone](#)

[Map of Greece](#)

(*Greek and Roman Parallel Stories*); Plutarch, *Parallel Lives (Romulus)*; Quintus Smyrnaeus, *The Fall of Troy*; Strabo, *Geography*; Valerius Flaccus, *Argonautica*; Virgil, *The Aeneid*;

The geographical index is virtually complete regarding the following authors and works: Apollodorus, *The Library and Epitome*; Apollonius Rhodius, *Argonautica*; Callimachus, *Hymns*; Hesiod, *Theogony*; Homer, *The Iliad*; Homer, *The Odyssey*; Hyginus, *Fabulae*; Nonnus, *Dionysiaca*; Ovid, *Metamorphoses*.

And selective regarding the following: Aeschylus, *Seven Against Thebes*; Dionysius of Halicarnassus, *The Roman Antiquities*; Diodorus Siculus, *The Library of History*; Euripides, *Iphigenia in Aulis*; Herodotus, *History*; Hesiod, *Catalogues of Women and Eoiae*; Hesiod, *The Melampodia*; Hyginus, *Poetica Astronomica*; Antoninus Liberalis, *Metamorphoses*; Ovid, *Fasti*; Parthenius of Nicaea, *Love Romances*; Pausanias, *Description of Greece*; Pindar, *Pythian Odes*; Plutarch, *Moralia (Greek Questions)*; Plutarch, *Moralia*



Genealogical Guide

Abarbarea ₁ to Aetius



Genealogical Guide
 Abbreviations

[Abarbarea ₁ to Aetius](#)
[Aetnaeus to Althaemenes](#)
[Althepus to Antilochus](#)
[Antimache to Arsippe](#)
[Artaceus to Boetis](#)
[Boeus to Cephisus](#)
[Cerambus to Clytadora](#)
[Clytomedes to Damarmenus](#)
[Damasen to Dracius](#)
[Draco to Ereuthus](#)
[Ergeus to Eurytele](#)
[Eurythemis to Hecale](#)
[Hecamede to Hygia](#)
[Hylactor to Isander](#)
[Ischepolis to Leucopeus](#)
[Leucophrye to Meander](#)
[Mecionice to Mineus](#)
[Minis to Nyctimene](#)
[Nyctimus to Orthosie](#)
[Orthus to Perius](#)
[Pernis to Phyllius](#)
[Phylleus to Priapus](#)
[Prias to Sancus](#)
[Sandocus to Talasius](#)
[Talaus to Thoos](#)
[Thoosa to Zorus](#)

Quick Key:

N: Name of the character.
 D: Short account of the character
 *Father & Mother: "a)", "b)", etc. for opposite versions.
 **Mates: "a)", "b)", etc. for opposite versions; "1)", "2)", etc. for several mates.
 ***Children, bearing the same letter or number of preceding parent.
 ΩAccount of Death and/or Metamorphosis "a)", "b)", etc., for different versions.
 G: Name of the Group(s) in which the character can be found.
 [Sources bearing symbols corresponding to the material they refer to.]
[Complete key](#)



Geographical reference

[Abae to Byzeres](#)
[Cabeiraea to Elysium](#)
[Emathia to Lycastus](#)
[Lyceum to Phicium](#)
[Phigalia to Zone](#)

Abas ₅.

Killed by [Diomedes ₂](#).
 *[Eurydamas ₃](#) &
 G: [TROJANS](#).
 [*-ΩHom.II.5.148.]

Abas ₆.

One of the ETHIOPIAN CHIEFS who were in the court of [Cepheus ₁](#) at the moment of the fight between [Phineus ₁](#) and [Perseus ₁](#).
 G:ETHIOPIAN CHIEFS.
 [D:Ov.Met.5.126.]

Abarbarea ₁.

A naiad. She often reproached [Nicaea](#) for having killed [Hymnus](#). She consorted with [Bucolion ₂](#), son of King [Laomedon ₁](#) of [Troy](#), and had sons by him, [Aesepus ₂](#) and [Pedasus ₁](#), who were killed by [Euryalus ₁](#) during the [Trojan War](#).

*

**[Bucolion ₂](#).
 ***[Aesepus ₂](#).

[Pedasus ₁](#).
 G: [NYMPHS](#).
 [D:Nonn.15.378. D:-**_***Hom.II.6.21ff.]

Abarbarea ₂.

One of the three Naiads who are at the origin of the Tyrian race. They were joined to sons of the soil (see [AUTOCHTHONOUS](#)).

G: [NYMPHS](#).
 [D:Nonn.40.535ff.]

Abaris ₁.

A Caucasian, who was in the court of [Cepheus ₁](#) and was killed by [Perseus ₁](#) along with the ETHIOPIAN CHIEFS.

G:ETHIOPIAN CHIEFS.
 [D:-ΩOv.Met.5.86.]

Abaris ₂.

An ally of [Turnus](#), the man who resisted [Aeneas](#) in Italy. He was killed by [Euryalus ₇](#)

[D:-ΩVir.Aen.9.344.]

Abaris ₃.

One of the Dolionians; he was killed by [Jason](#) during the battle between the Dolionians and the [ARGONAUTS](#)

[D:-ΩVal.1.152.]

Abaris ₄.

One of the Hyperboreans (Hdt.4.36). He is reported (in *Suda* s.v.) as a Scythian, son of [Seuthes](#). He is said to have written several works, among which a *Theogony* and *Arrival of Apollo among the Hyperboreans*. He travelled on an arrow that [Apollo](#) had given him, both from [Scythia](#) to Hellas and from Hellas to Hyperborean [Scythia](#). When there once was a plague in the whole inhabited world, the oracle of [Apollo](#) told both to Greeks and barbarians that 'the Athenian people should make prayers on behalf of all of them.' So, many peoples sent their ambassadors to [Athens](#), [Abaris](#) coming, as ambassador of the Hyperboreans, in the third Olympiad.

[D:Hdt.4.36.]

Abas ₁.

[Abas ₁](#) was king in the island of [Euboea](#), where the inhabitants were called [Abantians](#) after him. He was father of [Canethus ₁](#) and, some say, of [Canthus ₁](#). [Canethus ₁](#) is counted among the [ARGONAUTS](#).

*[Poseidon](#) & [Arethusa ₁](#).

**

***[Canethus ₁](#).

[Canthus ₁](#).
 G:POSEIDON'S OFFSPRING.
 [D:Arg.1.77, Hom.II.2.536ff. *Hyg.Fab.157. ***Arg.1.77, Val.1.451.]

Abas ₂.

See [Argos](#).
 *[Lynceus ₂](#) & [Hypermnestra ₁](#).

**1)[Aglaia ₂](#).

**2)

***1)[Acrisius](#).

[Proetus ₁](#).

***2)[Lyrcus ₁](#).

[D:Pau.10.35.1. *_**1)-***1)Apd.2.2.1. ***1)Pau.2.16.2, 2.12.2. **2)-***2)Pau.2.25.5.]

Abas ₃.

*[Melampus ₁](#) & [Iphianira ₁](#).

**[Cyrene](#).

***[Lysimache ₁](#).

+[Idmon ₂](#).

++[Coeranus ₁](#).

[*_***Apd.1.9.13. **_***+Hyg.Fab.14. ***++Pau.1.43.5.]

Abas ₄.

Attended [Pirithous'](#) wedding, fought against the [LAPITHS](#) and fled.

*See [CENTAURS](#).

G:CENTAURS.
 [D:-G:Ov.Met.12.306.]

Abas 7.

A companion of the exiled [Aeneas](#). He was killed by Lausus 1, the man who led one thousand soldiers from the town of Agylla against [Aeneas](#) in Italy.

[D:Vir.Aen.1.120. ΩVir.Aen.10.428.]

Abas 8.

Killed by Sthenelus 2, a leader from [Argos](#).

G:TROJANS.

[D:-ΩQS.11.81.]

Abas 9.

Defender of [Thebes](#) against the [SEVEN](#), Abas 9 was killed in battle. His sons Cydon 7 and Argus 9 were killed in the same war by Parthenopaeus, known as son of [Atalanta](#) .

*

**

***Cydon 7.

Argus 9.

[D:-ΩStat.Theb.7.646. ***Stat.Theb.9.758.]

Abas 10.

Comrade of [Diomedes 2](#) in Italy. He was turned into a bird.

G:METAMORPHOSES.

[D:-ΩOv.Met.14.505.]

Abderus.

Abderus came from Opus in Locris. He was [Heracles 1](#)'s favourite, and the city of Abdera, founded by the latter, was named after him. Abderus, who was son of [Hermes](#), was killed by the MARES OF DIOMEDES 1.

*[Hermes](#) &

G:HERMES' OFFSPRING.

[D:-*-ΩApd.2.5.8.]

Abia.

Nurse of Glenus. After her the city Abia in [Messenia](#) was called. Glenus is son of [Heracles 1](#) and Deianira 1.

[D:Pau.4.30.1.]

Ablerus.

Killed by Antilochus, son of [Nestor](#).

G:TROJANS.

[ΩHom.II.6.32.]

Abraxas.

One the horses of [Helius](#)

G:BEASTIARY.

[D:Hyg.Fab.183.]

ABSTRACTIONS.

List of Personifications: [Ananke](#), Anteros, Apatis, Astraea, Ate, Bia, [Chaos](#), [Chronos](#), Cratos, Deimos, [Dike](#), [Eirene 1](#), [Envy](#), Erebus, [Eris](#), [Eros](#), Eunomia, [Geras](#), Gymnastica, Harmonia 3, Himerus, Homonia, Hybris, [Hygia](#), [Hypnos](#), Ker and Keres, LITAE, Lyssa, Maniae, [Mnemosyne](#), [MOERAE](#), Momos, Moros, Musica, [Nemesis](#), [Nike](#), Oizys, Oniros, Panacea 1, Peitho 1, [PHEME](#), Philotes, Phobus 1, [Plutus](#), Poine, Pothos, [Psyche](#), [Thanatos](#), [Tyche](#), Volupta, Zelos.

Absyrtus. (See Apsyrtus.)

[N:Cic.ND.3.48, Hyg.Fab.23, Val.5.457.]

Acacallis. (See Acalles.)

[N:Arg.4.1490ff., Pau.10.16.5.]

Acacus.

Said to have reared [Hermes](#) in [Arcadia](#)

*See LYCAON 2'S OFFSPRING.

G:LYCAON 2'S OFFSPRING.

[D:Pau.8.36.10. N:Pau.8.3.1ff.]

Academus.

When [Theseus](#) abducted [Helen](#) the [DIOSCURI](#) attacked [Athens](#), demanding their sister back. When the people of the city said that they do not have the girl Academus, who had learned in some way or other of her concealment at Aphidnae, told the [DIOSCURI](#) about it. For this reason he was honoured during his lifetime by them, and long afterwards when the Lacedaemonians invaded Attica they spared the Academy, which had been called after him.

[D:Plu.The.32.3.]

Acallaris.

*Eumedes 6 &

**Tros 1.

***Assaracus.

[*-*-***DH.1.62.2.]

Acalles. (Acacallis.)

*a)[Minos 2](#) & Pasiphae.

*b)[Minos 2](#) & Crete 1.

**1)[Hermes](#).

**2)[Apollo](#).

***1)[Cydon 1](#).

***2)[Amphithemis 1](#).

Phylacides.

Philander.

+Miletus.

[*a)b)Apd.3.1.2. **1)-***1)Pau.8.53.4. D:-**2)-***2)Arg.4.1490ff. D:-**2)-***2)+Lib.Met.30. D:-***2)Pau.10.16.5.]

Acamans.

This Cyclops lived in the company of Pyracmon in Pelorum (north-east coast of Sicily).

G:CYCLOPES.

[D:Val.1.583.]

Acamantis.

*Danaus 1 &



Geographical Reference

Abae to Byzeres



Genealogical Guide
 Abbreviations

[Abarbarea 1 to Aetius](#)
[Aetnaeus to Althaemenes](#)
[Althepus to Antilochus](#)
[Antimache to Arsippe](#)
[Artaceus to Boetis](#)
[Boeus to Cephisus](#)
[Cerambus to Clytadora](#)
[Clytomedes to Damarmenus](#)
[Damasen to Dracius](#)
[Draco to Ereuthus](#)
[Ergeus to Eurytele](#)
[Eurythemis to Hecale](#)
[Hecamede to Hygia](#)
[Hylactor to Isander](#)
[Ischepolis to Leucopeus](#)
[Leucophrye to Meander](#)
[Mecionice to Mineus](#)
[Minis to Nyctimene](#)
[Nyctimus to Orthosie](#)
[Orthus to Perius](#)
[Pernis to Phyllius](#)
[Phylleus to Priapus](#)
[Prias to Sancus](#)
[Sandocus to Talasius](#)
[Talaus to Thoos](#)
[Thoosa to Zorus](#)

Quick Key:

N: Name of the character.
 D: Short account of the character
 *Father & Mother: "a)", "b)", etc. for opposite versions.
 **Mates: "a)", "b)", etc. for opposite versions; "1)", "2)", etc. for several mates.
 ***Children, bearing the same letter or number of preceding parent.
 ΩAccount of Death and/or Metamorphosis "a)", "b)", etc., for different versions.
 G: Name of the Group(s) in which the character can be found.
 [Sources bearing symbols corresponding to the material they refer to.]
[Complete key](#)



Geographical reference

[Abae to Byzeres](#)
[Cabeiraea to Elysium](#)
[Emathia to Lycastus](#)
[Lyceum to Phicium](#)
[Phigalia to Zone](#)

Abae. City in Phocis, the region bordering the Gulf of [Corinth](#) west of Boeotia. According to the people of Abae they migrated from [Argos](#) to Phocis, the city having received its name by its founder [Abas 2](#), son of [Hypermnestra 1](#) (one of the [DANAIDS](#)). In Abae there was an oracle of [Apollo](#) [Pau.10.35.1].

Abantes. People from Euboea, the large island off the eastern coast of Boeotia and Locris. The Abantes were probably called after [Abas 1](#), son of [Poseidon](#), and Euboea was then called [Abantis](#). During the reign of [Chalcodon 1](#), the Abantes waged war against [Thebes](#), their king falling in battle killed by [Amphitryon](#). Later the Abantes, long-haired spearmen, took part in the expedition against [Troy](#), being led by [Elephenor](#), son of [Chalcodon 1](#) and counted among the [ACHAEAN LEADERS](#). On their return from [Troy](#) a group of Abantes, having been scattered, landed in the Ceraunian mountains (in Epirus, north of [Corcyra](#)) and there founded a settlement [Thronium](#) that later was conquered by neighbours of [Corinthian](#) origin. Some of the Abantes are said to have migrated to [Chios](#) (the Aegean island off the coast of [Ionia](#) in Asia Minor) then ruled by [Oenopion 1](#) (son of [Ariadne](#)). In time [Oenopion 1](#) and his sons were succeeded by [Amphiclus 2](#), a man from [Histiaea](#) in Euboea, who had come to [Chios](#) following an oracle from [Delphi](#). However three generations after [Amphiclus 2](#), the Abantes who were in [Chios](#) were defeated by [Hector 2](#) who, having become king, forced them to leave the island along with a number of [Carians](#) who had settled there. The Abantes are said to have played an important part in the colonization of [Ionia](#), although as they say, they were not Ionians themselves, having mingled with many other nations [Apd.1.9.26, 2.6.2, 2.7.7, 3.5.5; Apd.Ep.3.11, 6.7, 6.15a; Arg.1.77, 4.1780; Cal.Del.197, 290; Hdt.1.146; Hom.II.2.535; Hom.Od.3.174; Hyg.Fab.14; Ov.Met.9.218, 13.905, 14.4, 14.155; Pau.5.22.4, 7.4.9].

Abarnis. Beach northeast of [Percote](#) (eastern section of the [Hellespont](#)), sailed past by the [ARGONAUTS](#) [Arg.1.932].

Abas. Mountain in [Erythia](#), an island on the shore of Ocean near [Gadira](#) ([Cádiz](#), Spain), where [Geryon](#) lived [for [Geryon](#) see [HERACLES 1'S LABOURS](#)] [Apd.2.5.10; Hdt.4.8; Strab.3.2.11].

Abdera. Thracian city opposite the island of [Thasos](#). [Abdera](#) was founded by [Heracles 1](#) in honor of his friend [Abderus](#), who was killed by the [MARES OF DIOMEDES 1](#). King [Diomedes 1](#) ruled the land at that time, and the region of [Abdera](#) was occupied by those Thracians called [Bistonian](#) [see [HERACLES 1'S LABOURS](#)] [Apd.2.5.8; Strab.7.fr.43].

Abderia. Territory of [Abdera](#), a Phoenician city of southern Spain [Apd.2.5.10; Strab.3.4.3].

Abia. City in [Messenia](#), said to formerly have been called [Ire](#), one of the seven cities promised by [Agamemnon](#) to [Achilles](#) when he wished the latter to return to the fight. The city changed its name after [Abia](#) (nurse of [Glenus](#), son of [Heracles 1](#) and [Deianira 1](#)) who settled there after the failed attempt of [Heracles 1's](#) son [Hyllus 1](#) to return to the Peloponnesus; and it was [Cresphontes](#), one of the victorious [HERACLIDES](#) and king of [Messenia](#), who honoured the nurse [Abia](#) by renaming the city [Pau.4.30.1].

Abii. The [Abii](#), called the most righteous of men (and also "without hearth" or "living on wagons"), are inhabitants of [Scythia](#). [Zeus](#) turned his eyes to countries other than [Troy](#) (among which that of the [Abii](#)) trusting that the gods would not intervene in the Trojan affairs [Hom.II.13.6; Strab.7.3.4].

Absoros. Island somewhere on the Adriatic Sea, where a city was founded by the [Colchians](#) who, having failed in their pursuit of the [ARGONAUTS](#), feared to return to [Colchis](#). The city was called after [Apsyrtus](#) (son of [Aeetes](#) and sister of [Medea](#)), whom [Jason](#) killed, and was visited by [Medea](#) on her way back to [Colchis](#). At that time there was in [Absoros](#) an invasion of snakes and, since the inhabitants could not cope with them, they asked [Medea](#) for help. Then she gathered the snakes up and put them in her brother's grave, where they remained ever since [Hyg.Fab.23, 26].

Abydus. City in the Troad opposite the Thracian Chersonesus. During the [Trojan War](#) the people of [Abydus](#), as well as of other neighbouring cities were led by [Asius 1](#) [see [TROJAN LEADERS](#)]. [Phaenops 3](#), son of [Asius 1](#), and also [Democoon](#), son of [Priam 1](#), dwelt in [Abydus](#); and it has been said that the wealth of [Priam 1](#) came from the gold mines at [Astrya](#) near [Abydus](#). It is told that [Leander](#), a young man from [Abydus](#), swam every night guided by the lamp which his mistress lit at the top of the tower, a distance of more than one thousand three hundred meters across the [Hellespont](#), from [Abydus](#) to [Sestus](#), in order to spend the night with his beloved [Hero](#) [Arg.1.931; Hom.II.2.836, 4.500, 17.584; Strab.14.5.28].

Acacesium. City in [Arcadia](#) founded by [Acacus](#) (son of [Lycaon 2](#)), who is said to have reared [Hermes](#). [Pau.8.3.2].

Academy. A park in the outskirts of [Athens](#) called after [Academus](#). When [Helen](#) was ten or perhaps twelve years old King [Theseus](#) of [Athens](#), finding her extremely lovely, carried her off and brought her to [Aphidnae](#), a city in Attica northwest of [Marathon](#). This was the first war to break up on account of [Helen](#) (the second being the [Trojan War](#)). For her brothers the [DIOSCURI](#) came to [Athens](#) with an army demanding back their sister. And when the people of the city insisted in saying that they neither had the girl nor knew where she was, the [DIOSCURI](#) resorted to war. It was then that [Academus](#), who had learned of her concealment at [Aphidnae](#), told them about it. For this reason he was honoured during his lifetime by the [DIOSCURI](#) and later, in historical times, when the [Lacedaemonians](#) invaded Attica and laid waste the country, they spared the [Academy](#). Others say, however, that a man called [Echedemus](#) was in the army of the [DIOSCURI](#) at the time when these came to [Athens](#) to rescue [Helen](#), and that it was after him the [Academy](#) was named [Echedemia](#). Still others say that it was [Titacus](#) (who is known just for this), who revealed to the [DIOSCURI](#) that [Helen](#) was hidden in [Aphidnae](#) [Hdt.9.73; Plu.The.32.3-4].

Acarnania. Coastal region south of [Epirus](#), west of [Aetolia](#) and opposite to the islands of [Cephalenia](#) and [Acarnan 1](#), son of [Alcmaeon 1](#) (one of the [EPIGONI](#)). After having killed [Phegeus 1](#) and his sons, [Acarnan 1](#) and his brother [Amphoterus 1](#) went to [Delphi](#), where they dedicated the [Robe & Necklace of Harmonia 1](#); and afterwards, following the instructions of the river god [Achelous](#) (the river that separates the [Acarnanians](#) and the [Aetolians](#)), they collected men and settled in the land they called [Acarnania](#). Yet it is also said that it was [Alcmaeon 1](#) who, obeying an oracle given by the [Pythian](#) priestess first settled in this land, where he married [Achelous'](#) daughter [Callirrhoe 2](#), by whom he had the aforementioned brothers; and after [Acarnan 1](#), they say, the inhabitants were called who previously had been called [Curetes](#). It has also been said that [Alcmaeon 1](#) founded the city called [Amphilochian Argos](#) (called after his brother [Amphilochus 1](#)) at the time of the [Trojan War](#); for they add that after the war of the [EPIGONI](#), [Alcmaeon 1](#) helped [Diomedes 2](#) to conquer both [Aetolia](#) (punishing those who plotted against King [Oeneus 2](#) of [Calydon](#)) and [Acarnania](#). It was then, they say, that [Agamemnon](#), seeing that the armies were away, attacked [Argos](#); but soon he saw himself confronted with the Trojan issue, and fearing that under his absence [Diomedes 2](#) might return with his army, he offered [Argos](#) back and invited both to join the coalition against [Troy](#). [Diomedes 2](#) joined, but [Alcmaeon 1](#) stayed



Biographies



Numbering of namesakes: Numbers are consistently added to the names of characters for identification purposes only. They do not represent a chronological order. The absence of a number indicates that there is only one mythological character with that particular name.

Achilles	Cadmus	Geras (Old Age)	Midas	Polyphemus 2
Actaeon	Caerus 2 (Opportunity)	Hades	Minos 2	Polyxena 1
Adonis	Calchas	Hebe	Minotaur	Poseidon
Adrastus 1	Callisto	Hecabe 1	Minyas	Priam 1
Aeacus	Calypso 3	Hecate	Mnemosyne (Memory)	Priapus
Aeetes	Cassandra	Hector 1	Narcissus	Procris 2
Aegeus 1	Catreus	Helen	Nausicaa	Prometheus 1
Aegisthus	Ceyx & Alcyone 2	Helenus 1	Neleus	Proteus 2
Aeneas	Chaos	Helios	Nemesis	Proteus 3
Aeolus 1	Charybdis	Hephaestus	Neoptolemus	Psyche
Aeolus 2	Chiron	Hera	Nestor	Pygmalion 1
Agamemnon	Chronos (Time)	Heracles 1	Nike	Pyramus and Thisbe 1
Ajax 1	Cinyras 1	Hermaphroditus	Nyx (Night)	Rhea 1
Ajax 2	Circe	Hermes	Oceanus	Rhesus 2
Alcestis	Cleobis and Biton	Hermione	Odysseus	Romulus
Alcmena	Clytaemnestra	Hero and Leander	Oedipus	Scylla 1
Amphiaraus	Creon 2	Hesione 2	Oenomaus 1	Selene
Amphion 1	Croesus	Hestia	Orestes 2	Semele
Amphitryon	Cronos	Hyacinthus 1	Orion	Sibyl 6 Cumaeen
Ananke	Cyrene	Hygia	Orpheus	Silenus
Anchises 1	Daedalus	Hylas	Palamedes	Sinon
Andromache	Danae	Hypnos	Pan	Sisyphus
Andromeda	Daphne 1	Io - Isis	Pandora 1	Sphinx
Antenor 1	Demeter	Ion 1	Paris	Talos 1
Antigone 2	Deucalion 1	Iphigenia	Patroclus 1	Tantalus 1
Aphrodite	Dido	Iris 1	Peleus	Telemachus
Apollo	Dike (Justice)	Ixion	Pelias 1	Telephus
Arachne	Diomedes 2	Jason	Pelops 1	Tereus 1
Ares	Dionysus 2	Laius 1	Penelope	Thanatos (Death)
Argus 1	Echo	Laocoon 2	Pentheus 1	Themis
Ariadne	Eirene 1 (Peace)	Leda	Persephone	Thersites
Arion 2	Electra 2	Leto	Perseus 1	Theseus
Artemis	Endymion	Lucretia 2	Phaedra	Tiresias
Asclepius	Envy	Lycaon 2	Phaethon 3	Triptolemus
Atalanta	Eos	Madness (Lyssa, Mania)	PHEME (Fame)	Troilus
Athamas 1	Eris	Marsyas	Philemon and Baucis	Tyche (Fortune)
Athena	Eros	Medea	Philoctetes	Tydeus 2
Atlas	Eumaeus 1	Medusa 1	Phineus 2	Tyndareus
Atreus	Europa	Meleager	Phoenix the bird	Uranus
Attis	Eurystheus	Memnon	Phoroneus	Vertumnus
Bellerophon	Gaia	Menelaus	Pirithous	Zeus
Briseis	Ganymedes	Mentor 4	Plutus (Wealth)	

The Seven Sages of Greece:

Thales, Solon, Chilon, Pittacus, Bias, Cleobulus, Periander, Anacharsis, Myson, Epimenides, Pherecydes



Achilles

Ἀχιλλεύς

"... Unequal is your birth, my son, and only on your mother's side is the way of death barred for you." (Thetis to Achilles. Statius, *Achilleid* 1.256).

"For although you have been taught by me thus gently the art of horsemanship, and are suited to such a horse as I, some day you shall ride on Xanthus and Balius; and you shall take many cities and slay many men." (The Centaur *Chiron* to young Achilles. Philostratus, *Imagines* 2.2).

"Indeed, my dreaded master, we will once more bring you safely home today. Yet the hour of your death is drawing near; and it is not we who will be the cause of it, but a great god and the strong hand of Destiny." (Xanthus ₁, Achilles' horse, to its master. Homer, *Iliad* 19.408).

"All these nights I am absent from your side, and not demanded back; you delay and your anger is slow." (*Briseis* to Achilles. Ovidius, *Heroides* 3).

"For my mother the goddess, silver-footed Thetis, tells me that twofold fates are bearing me toward the doom of death: if I abide here and play my part in the siege of *Troy*, then lost is my home-return, but my renown shall be imperishable; but if I return home to my dear native land, lost then is my glorious renown, yet shall my life long endure, neither shall the doom of death come soon upon me." (Achilles to *Odysseus*. Homer, *Iliad* 9.410).



Johann Heinrich Wilhelm Tischbein, 1751-1829: Achilles. Photo ©Maicar Förlag-GML

Achilles
 3718: Johann Heinrich Wilhelm Tischbein, 1751-1829: Achilles 1775. Landesmuseum Oldenburg, Das Schloß.

fetters, *Zeus* will need me to reveal the new design whereby he shall be stripped of his sceptre and his dignities ... No matter what, this must be kept concealed; for it is by safeguarding it that I am to escape my dishonorable bonds and outrage." (*Prometheus* ₁ to the *OCEANIDS*. Aeschylus, *Prometheus Bound* 170, 525).

Thetis refuses *Zeus*

But others have said that it was Thetis herself, who, out of respect for *Hera* who had brought her up, refused to marry *Zeus*, and that he, as a punishment, decided that she would marry a mortal man. And *Hera*, in recognition for what Thetis had done—or rather not done—chose *Peleus* as Thetis' husband, for, according to her, he was the best man on earth at that time.

"For to *Zeus* such deeds are ever dear, to embrace either goddesses or mortal women. But in reverence for me you did shrink from his love." (*Hera* to Thetis. Apollonius Rhodius, *Argonautica* 4.793).

This is how *Peleus*, who had been banished from the island of Aegina by his father *Aeacus* on account of the death of his half-brother Phocus ₃ (see *Psamathe* ₁ at *NEREIDS*), was appointed to be the husband of enchanting Thetis, a greater honour for him than for the goddess, who saw herself—by heaven's decree—bound to a mortal through an inferior wedlock, as she regarded it.

Peleus' uncertain background

When *Peleus* (who is counted among the *ARGONAUTS* and the *CALYDONIAN HUNTERS*) left Aegina, he came to Phthia, in southern Thessaly, where Eurytion ₂ was king. He received from his host the third part of the country and the hand of Antigone ₁, the king's daughter. This girl, however, killed herself as a result of an intrigue conceived by Astydamia ₃, wife of King Acastus of Iolcus, and Eurytion ₂ himself was (as they say) accidentally killed by *Peleus* while they were hunting the Calydonian Boar.

In this way *Peleus* inherited the kingdom of Phthia, and when time came for him, mortal as he was, to marry Thetis, he could not seize the goddess, for, even when he caught her in a slumber, she, always refusing him, turned herself into a bird and into a tree, and as *Peleus* still held

Background

The Nereid Thetis, Achilles' mother, is known for her multiple interventions in the affairs of both gods and mortals. Thus when *Hephaestus* was cast from Heaven by *Zeus*, falling into the sea, he was saved by Thetis (Apd.1.3.5); and when *Dionysus* ₂ was persecuted by King *Lycurgus* ₁ of the Edonians, he sought refuge in the sea with her (Apd.3.5.1); and when the *ARGONAUTS*, after having met the *SIRENS*, encountered *Charybdis* and *Scylla* ₁ and the Wandering Rocks, Thetis, along with the other *NEREIDS*, put them out of danger by safely steering their ship through those threats (Apd.1.9.25). Even *Zeus* received Thetis' assistance, for when once a minor conspiracy took place in Olympus, and *Hera*, *Poseidon* and *Athena* plotted against *Zeus*, planning to chain him, she averted it by calling to Olympus one of the *HECATONCHEIRES* (*Briareus*), who, squatting down by *Zeus* and displaying his force, frightened the rebellious deities away (Hom.*Il.*1.400).

Son mightier than his father

No wonder then that *Zeus* and *Poseidon* once competed for the hand of this enchanting goddess (Apd.3.13.5), who proved so many times her ability to provide valuable services. But it was prophesied by *Themis* (Apd.3.13.5), as once before with regard to *Metis* ₁ (Apd.1.3.6), that if one of these gods lay with the Nereid, the son born to her would be mightier than his father, wielding a more powerful weapon than the thunderbolt or the trident, and she added:

"Let her accept a mortal's bed, and see her son die in battle, a son who is like *Ares* in the strength of his hands and like lightning in the swift prime of his feet. My counsel is to bestow this god-granted honor of marriage on *Peleus* son of *Aeacus*, who is said to be the most pious man living on the plain of Iolcus." (*Themis* to the gods. Pindar, *Isthmian Odes* 8.35).

The secret that set *Prometheus* ₁ free

It is also said that *Zeus* did not know of this prophecy, or rather that he ignored who the girl was that could endanger his rule. But *Prometheus* ₁—whom the god had chained in *Caucasus* for having giving fire, along with blind hope, to mankind—did know, and succeeded in exchanging that information for freedom. Otherwise had not *Heracles* ₁ appeared to shoot the eagle that devoured *Prometheus* ₁'s liver for many years, setting the prisoner free.

"Truly the day shall come when, although I am tortured in stubborn

her, she turned into a tigress, and he in fear let her go. But then [Peleus](#) received lessons in changing shapes from [Proteus 2](#), who being a master in that art, told him to hold her whatever form she might take. Following these instructions, [Peleus](#) held her, even when she turned into fire and water, until she finally gave up. Noticing that a mortal could not accomplish such a prowess by himself, she asserted:

"It is not without some god's assistance that you conquer." (Thetis to [Peleus](#). Ovidius, *Metamorphoses*, 11.293).

Some have said, however, that [Peleus](#) received these simple, and yet difficult to perform instructions, not from [Proteus 2](#) but from the Centaur [Chiron](#). So having learned to hold the bride, [Peleus](#) married the Nereid Thetis, and to the wedding party in Mount Pelion came many gods, from whom [Peleus](#) received valuable gifts, among which the two immortal horses [Balius 1](#) and [Xanthus 1](#), who later followed his son Achilles to the [Trojan War](#). Yet the wedding party was spoiled; for [Eris](#) (Discord) appeared uninvited, and throwing an apple through the door, exhorted the fairest of the goddesses to take it up. Thus she started a dispute between the three goddesses whose beauty was to be judged by [Paris](#), an until then unknown shepherd from Mount Ida, not far away from [Troy](#).



0813: Thetis dipping Achilles in the waters of the river Styx. Donato Creti, 1671-1749. Pinacoteca Nazionale, Bologna.

Birth of the demigod

When Achilles was born, his loving mother Thetis wished to make him immortal, and for that purpose she dipped him in the waters of the river Styx (for this river see [Underworld](#)). But others affirm that she, without the knowledge of the child's father, used to put the babe in the fire by night in order to destroy the mortal element which Achilles had inherited from [Peleus](#), while anointing him with ambrosia during the day. But when [Peleus](#) saw the child writhing on the fire, he cried out, thus preventing Thetis from accomplishing her purpose (Apd.3 .13.6). Then she threw the screaming child to the ground, and leaving both husband and son, departed to the [NEREIDS](#) and never returned again to Phthia, though she always kept an eye on her offspring.

His teacher

When Achilles was a child, his father brought him to [Chiron](#), the wise Centaur living in Mount Pelion, who educated him and fed him on the inwards of lions and wild swine, the marrows of bears, milk and honey.

Calchas' prophecy

And when Achilles was nine years old, the seer [Calchas](#), whom [Agamemnon](#) has called 'prophet of evil', declared that [Troy](#) could not be taken without him. This is one of the reasons why Achilles came to [Troy](#); for he, who had not been among the [SUITORS OF HELEN](#), was not bound by the Oath of [Tyndareus](#).

Worries of the loving mother

From then on there was no rest for Thetis, the loving mother. For she knew that the Judgement of [Paris](#) would cause the abduction of [Helen](#), which would cause the [Trojan War](#), which would lead to Achilles' death. And yet she looks into the interstices of fate hoping for a way out, and asks [Poseidon](#) to send a storm and let the Trojan fleet sink on its way to [Sparta](#). But not even the gods can change what fate has ordained:

"Seek not in vain, Thetis, to sink the Trojan fleet: the fates forbid it, it is the sure ordinance of heaven that Europe and Asia should join in bloody conflict." ([Poseidon](#) to Thetis. Statius, *Achilleid* 1.80).

Teacher cannot control his disciple

For the pious Centaur [Chiron](#), who was not a drunkard like other [CENTAURS](#), and who never had used his weapons against a man, and who spent his [Old Age](#) learning about herbs and teaching to play the lyre to his pupils, Achilles proved to be a difficult task. For when the boy had for ever left his tender years behind him, he started wandering wherever he pleased, disobeying his teacher, and indulging in what he thought to be a good time, plundering the homes of neighbouring [CENTAURS](#), stealing their cattle, and provoking a growing anger in the whole province. That is why, when Thetis, being afraid of what was being planned by fate and by [Zeus](#) (who had issued his decree of war), came to [Chiron](#) to see her sweet darling son Achilles, the Centaur begged her to take him away.

Achilles to Scyros

So Thetis, seeing that it was fated that Achilles should perish in the war, and still looking for a way out, disguised him as a female and entrusted him to king [Lycomedes 1](#) of Scyros (the island in the Aegean Sea northeast of Euboea), the same man who is believed to have treacherously murdered his guest, the exiled King [Theseus](#) of [Athens](#).

Achilles disguised as a girl

Achilles, they say, would not accept to be dressed like a girl, no matter how much her mother worked on his rough heart, until he noticed that this was the only way to come closer to the king's daughter [Deidamia 1](#). Having accepted the looks of a girl, he was presented by Thetis to the king as Achilles' sister. And the king swallowed the lie, for a mortal cannot avoid being deceived by a deity. But some have thought that the story of Achilles disguised under the name [Pyrrha](#) in Scyros is absurd, and argue that Achilles lived in that island because he had conquered it.

Achilles' true identity discovered

When war approached, the trick of Achilles being his own sister was discovered by [Odysseus](#), who, for the purpose of revealing Achilles' true identity, used a trumpet. He reasoned that a girl would not react to its sound as a man does.

General at fifteen



4033: Erasmus Quellinus 1607-1678: Achilles among the daughters of Lycomedes. Musée Groeninge.

In that way Achilles, then fifteen years old, became Leader of the Myrmidons, a people of Phthia, to lead them against [Troy](#), along with the other allies. Nevertheless Destiny (so they say) left, at any moment, two courses for Achilles: to stay in the siege of [Troy](#), die and win everlasting [Fame](#), or go home and fameless have a long life. That is how Achilles sailed from Scyros and went to the war, leaving in grief the pregnant Deidamia ¹, whom he married before his departure:

"Is this free wedlock? ...You are given to me only to be torn away...Remember that the fears of Thetis were not in vain." (Deidamia ¹ to Achilles. Statius, *Achilleid* 1.938).

Achilles comes to Aulis

Achilles arrived with his fifty or sixty ships to the harbour of Aulis, opposite to the island of Euboea, where the powerful Achaean fleet was gathering in order to sail against [Troy](#) and obtain through persuasion or by force the restoration of [Helen](#) and the Spartan property, both stolen by the seducer [Paris](#). (For the first attack, see [Telephus](#).)

The King abuses his name

But because of the inconvenience posed by the winds, the fleet at Aulis could not leave. It was then that the seer [Calchas](#) concluded that human sacrifice could make the weather better, and consequently recommended [Agamemnon](#) to let his daughter [Iphigenia](#) die in the altar. Following the prophet's advice, the king wrote a treacherous letter asking his daughter to leave [Mycenae](#) and come to Aulis so that she should marry Achilles, who himself knew nothing about the king's scheming.

Fatal death

When [Iphigenia](#), or the deer which [Artemis](#) substituted, was sacrificed at Aulis, the fleet left and came to Tenedos, an island off the coast of the Troad. There Achilles killed King Tenes, though Thetis had warned him not to do so, as it was known that the man who killed Tenes would die by [Apollo](#)'s hand. As it is said, Thetis even commissioned a servant to always remind Achilles not to kill this man who was honoured by [Apollo](#) or perhaps was his son. But Achilles, for whom getting and keeping sweethearts was a matter of the utmost importance, came across Tenes' sister Hemithea ¹. When her brother defended her, she escaped, and then Achilles in anger killed Tenes. And having thus done what he should not, he also killed the servant, because he, although present, had not reminded him of his mother's warning.

Protesilaus' death

Thetis also warned Achilles not to be the first to land on Trojan land, for it had been prophesied that the first to land would be the first to die. This Achilles was able to avoid. The first among the Achaeans to land was unlucky Protesilaus, who, having killed several defenders, was also the first to die.

Military situation

Now, it has been conjectured by military expertise, that the Achaeans, on their arrival to enemy land obtained a victory; for otherwise they could not have landed or even less built fortifications. But at the same time, not having enough supplies, they dispersed being obliged to resort to plunder, piracy and perhaps even agriculture. It was lack of supplies, then, that led to the dispersion of the army, making it possible for the Trojans to defend their city for ten years, although many other cities in Asia Minor were destroyed by the invaders. During this phase Achilles sacked the islands of Tenedos and Lesbos, and the cities of Thebe, Antandrus, Adramytium, and Lyrnessus; and reaching far to the south, he sacked also Cyme, Phocaea, Smyrna, Clazomenae and Colophon.

The king's arrogance

In the tenth year of the war, King [Agamemnon](#) delivered himself to arrogance, humiliating a priest of [Apollo](#) who had come to ransom his daughter, [Agamemnon](#)'s prize. So [Apollo](#), although called 'the bright one', came down from Olympus darker than night, and let a pestilence decimate the Achaean army, thus avenging the humiliated priest. When the seer [Calchas](#) declared that [Agamemnon](#)'s way of treating [Apollo](#)'s priest was to blame, the king, though insulting the seer too, agreed to renounce his girl, but at the same time announced his intention of compensating himself by taking someone else's prize.

Achilles loses his sweetheart



On hearing the king's threat, Achilles called him a shameful schemer and a man always ready to take the lion's share and to profit by others' efforts piling wealth for himself. [Agamemnon](#) was then utterly displeased, and answered by letting Achilles know that, by taking away his sweetheart [Briseis](#), he would teach him a lesson in both power and kingship. Having heard the new threat, Achilles considered killing [Agamemnon](#), but while he pondered, [Athena](#) came from heaven, and, invisible to the others present, seized him by his hair and stayed his anger. Keeping his word, [Agamemnon](#) let Achilles' sweetheart [Briseis](#) be fetched and taken away from his tent. This is what allowed wrath to make its nest in Achilles' heart, keeping him in a dark mood and away from the battlefield. Accordingly, the host of Myrmidons that had followed him to [Troy](#) became an idle mass.

Thetis meets Zeus

But in the view of Thetis nothing could be more unfair. For Achilles' life was fated to be short, and she could not see any justice in letting it be miserable too. So in order to redress what she deemed to be an unjust state of affairs, she went to see [Zeus](#), and putting her left arm round his knees while her right hand touched his chin, asked of him compensation for her son:

"Avenge my son, Olympian Zeus, lord of counsel; and give might to the Trojans, until the Achaeans pay him due respect, and magnify him with recompense." (Thetis to [Zeus](#). Homer, *Iliad* 1.507).

[Zeus](#) both listened to this prayer and granted it, and that is why the Achaeans suffered many defeats in the

battlefield; for the god resolved that they should learn to honour the man they had outraged.

Achilles does not care for wealth

As time went by and the Trojans became more and more dangerous, [Agamemnon](#) agreed to appease Achilles' wrath. It is for this purpose that he offered him the seven tripods, the seven women, the seven cities, and many other gifts including [Briseis](#), whom [Agamemnon](#) claimed he had not touched (and no one has ever contradicted his assertion). But gifts, profit and riches were the same as nothing to Achilles, for whom friendship,

honour, and being of one heart, was far more important. And so, convinced that the king would for ever lack the means to appease his offended heart, he turned down the gifts of the man who had committed against him the kind of crime they had come to [Troy](#) to avenge:

"Why has he gathered and led here his host, this son of [Atreus](#)? Was it not for [Helen's](#) sake? Do they then alone of mortal men love their wives, these sons of [Atreus](#)? No, for he who is a true man loves his own and cherishes her, as I too loved [Briseis](#) with all my heart." (Achilles to [Agamemnon's](#) envoys. Homer, *Iliad* 9.340).

And because no agreement was reached between the king, who thought that wealth is coveted by all, and the warrior, who was proud of his own heart, new defeats fell upon the Achaeans.

Wrath overcome by sorrow

But when the Trojans, having come closer, succeeded in setting fire to the ships, Achilles consented to send his close friend [Patroclus 1](#) to battle again in order to stop their offensive. And when [Patroclus 1](#), according to heaven's decree, was killed by [Hector 1](#) in battle, Achilles came back to life again, although life had no more meaning for him:

"It is true that [Zeus](#) has done that much in my behalf. But what satisfaction can I get from that, now that my dearest friend [Patroclus](#) is dead? I have no wish to live unless [Hector](#) falls by my spear and dies." (Achilles to Thetis. Homer, *Iliad* 18.80).

Achilles asked his mother to let him go and seek death, since he had not been able to save [Patroclus 1](#) from dying. She then, knowing that heaven had decided that Achilles would die shortly after [Hector 1's](#) death, began to accept her son's fate.

Achilles' regrets

It is then that Achilles regretted bitterly to have sat idle by his ships, wasting his force and eluding his duty. For, as it has been said, Achilles forgot that he had come to [Troy](#), not to have a good time with girls, but in order to fight. Consequently, he now felt that, by letting himself be deluded by the poisoned honey of anger, he had acted like a man with no wit, and that, though always resenting that mistake, he could still put things aright, by coming back to battle and seeking [Hector 1](#), the destroyer of his dearest friend [Patroclus 1](#). That is why he begs her:

"And you, Mother, as you love me, do not try to keep me from the field. You will never hold me now." (Achilles to Thetis. Homer, *Iliad* 18.126).

On hearing this, Thetis promised to fetch a new armour from [Hephaestus](#) for him, since the first one had been taken by [Hector 1](#) when he killed [Patroclus 1](#), who wore it.

Achilles and [Agamemnon](#) reconciled

While Thetis fetched the new armour for his son, Achilles called a council and in it, without asking anything in return, he ended his feud with [Agamemnon](#), who acknowledging that he himself had been the one whom the gods had blinded, declared that he was ready to make amends and pay Achilles the compensation of the seven tripods, the seven women, the seven cities, and all other magnificent gifts which included Achilles' sweetheart [Briseis](#). And this is how much Achilles was interested in all that wealth:

"Your Majesty, the gifts can wait. Produce them, if you like, at your convenience; or keep them with you. But now let us turn our thoughts to battle." (Achilles to [Agamemnon](#). Homer, *Iliad* 19.145).

And concerning his sweetheart [Briseis](#), the reason of their dispute, he dared to say:

"Has it proved a good thing, either for you or for me, to keep up this desperate feud about a girl? I only wish that [Artemis](#) had killed her ... that day I chose her for myself." (Achilles to [Agamemnon](#). Homer, *Iliad* 19.55).



E. West 1738-1820. Achilles and Thetis. Photo © Maicar Förlag - GML
Thetis brings the new armour to Achilles who mourns his friend [Patroclus 1](#).
Engraving by Benjamin West, 1738-1820.

Killed by Achilles	
Acestor.	A Boeotian, son of Ephippus.
Aenius. Astypylus. Mnesus. Mydon 1. Ophelestes 2. Thrasius 1.	Paeonian allies of the Trojans.
Antandre. Antibrote. Harmothoe. Hippothee 4. Penthesilia. Polemusa.	AMAZONS who came with Queen Penthesilia to the Trojan War . The Queen herself was killed by Achilles, who fell in love with her after her death.
Areithous 2.	The squire of Rhigmus (see below).
Asteropaeus.	A warrior serving in the ally army of Sarpedon 1. Asteropaeus was son of Pelegon, son of the river god Axios and Periboea 7, the daughter of Accessamenus. The river Axios is in Macedonia.
Cycnus 1	King of Colonae, a city in the Troad. Cycnus 1 was son of Poseidon and Calyce 2, daughter of Hecato. Cycnus 1 married Proclia, sometimes called daughter of King Laomedon 1 of Troy , and had by her, according to some, a son Tenes and a daughter Hemithea 1. Cycnus 1 married a second wife Philonome, daughter of Tragasus, but she fell in love with her stepson Tenes, and being rejected by him, falsely accused him before her husband of having made love to her. However, Cycnus 1 discovered the truth and let her be buried alive. Some say that Cycnus 1 was turned into a swan.
Dardanus 2. Laogonus.	Sons of Bias 2, son of Priam 1 .
Demoleon 2. Thersilochus 1.	Sons of the Elder of Troy Antenor 1 .
Demuchus.	Son of Philetor.

Towards the end

When the new armour arrived, Achilles sought [Hector 1](#) and, having killed him, outraged his body, intending to give it to the dogs, until, by the will of the gods, he was convinced to accept a ransom from King [Priam 1](#) of [Troy](#), who humiliated himself in front of the man who had killed his son. And as it had been predicted, shortly after the death of [Hector 1](#), Achilles himself was killed. But before that, Achilles slew many others (see table).

Death

Some say that Achilles was slain by [Paris](#) and [Apollo](#) at the Scaean gate at [Troy](#). But others say that it was [Apollo](#) alone who took his life. Still others say that Achilles fell in love with [Polyxena 1](#), daughter of [Priam 1](#), and when Achilles, who had sought her in marriage, came for an interview, he was treacherously killed by [Paris'](#) men of by [Paris](#) and Deiphobus 1:

1.
[Achilles](#) is killed by [Paris](#) and [Apollo](#), as [Hector 1](#) foretells in *Hom.II.22.359*, and also the immortal horse ([Xanthus 1](#)) says "by a god and a mortal" in 19.416. Yet we also learn that Thetis had foretold [Achilles](#) that he would die by the arrows of [Apollo](#) (*Hom.II.21.275ff.*), a prophecy that [Quintus Smyrnaeus](#) evokes in *Fall of Troy* 3.95.

2.
[Apollo](#) guides [Paris'](#) shaft in *Ov.Met.12.605*, and *Vir.Aen.6.56-58*. But [Higynus](#) (*Fabulae* 107) says that [Apollo](#) himself killed [Achilles](#), having taken the form of [Paris](#).

Dryops 2. Hector 1. Hippodamas 2. Hipponous 2. Lycæon 1. Mestor 2. Polydorus 3. Troilus.	Children of Priam 1. Polydorus 3 is also said to have been killed by Polymestor 1, king of the Bistoniens, who should have taken care of him, when his father sent him far away from war. However, Polymestor 1, tempted by the treasure Polydorus 3 had brought, murdered him. Yet sometimes it is said that he killed his own son by mistake, and was instead killed by Polydorus 3. Polymestor 1 was blinded before his death, either by Queen Hecabe 1 of Troy, or by Polydorus 3 himself.
Echeclus 2.	Son of Agenor 8, son of Antenor 1.
Eetion 1.	King of Cilician Thebe, killed by Achilles when he sacked this city. He is the father of Andromache and Podes, a man of wealth killed by Menelaus.
Epistrophus 2.	Leader of the Alizonians, Trojan allies, inhabiting the Troad. He was son of Mecisteus 3.
Hicætaon 2. Hypsipylos. Lampetus. Lepetymnus. Pisidice 4.	Men from Methymna, Lesbos. They were killed by Achilles, when he was attacking the islands close to the mainland. Pisidice 4 is the Princess of Methymna who was killed by Achilles' soldiers. She fell in love with Achilles when he was besieging the city, and promised to put the town into his possession if he would take her to wife. Achilles accepted, but when the town was in his power he bade his soldiers stone her.
Iphition 1.	Leader of a large contingent of Trojans. Son of Otrynteus and a Naiad.
Las.	Founder of a town called Las near Gythium in Laconia. This man was killed in Hellas before the Trojan War (see also Patroclus 1).
Memnon.	King of the Ethiopians who came with a great force to defend Troy. Memnon is son of Tithonus 1 and Eos. The father of Tithonus 1 is Laomedon 1, who is also father of Priam 1. After his death, Memnon was made immortal by Zeus at his mother's request.
Menoetes 2	A Lycian ally of Troy.
Mentes 3. Thalius	Warriors in Memnon's army.
Mynes 2.	King of the city of Lyrnessus which was sacked by Achilles. Here Achilles captured his sweetheart Briseis.
Orythaon.	A comrade of Hector 1. Achilles had already been wounded by Apollo when he killed Orythaon.
Rhigmus.	A Thracian ally of Troy, son of Peiros, son of Imbrasus, also killed at Troy
Tenes.	King of Tenedos, killed with a sword-cut in the breast (see main text above). Some say Tenes was son of Apollo; others call him son of Cycnus 1 and Proclia.
Thersites.	Ugly Thersites laughed at Achilles' love for Penthesilia after her death, and for that laughter Achilles killed him. Thersites is son of King Agrius 3 of Calydon, son of Porthaon.
Trambelus.	This man is said to be the son of Telamon. He resisted Achilles' invasion of Lesbos.
Tros 2.	Son of Alastor 2, who was also killed at Troy, though by Odysseus.
Others:	Achilles also killed the Trojans Alcahous 5, Deucalion 3 and Mulus 3.

which Peleus could prevent in Achilles' case.
Roscher, *Lex.* 1. 24. 18-30 (Schol. *Il.* 23.144; Schol. *Il.* 16.37; Lycophron 178; Pto.Heph. 6).

Otherwise it is said that Thetis attempted to burn her children mortal parts. They all died, but when she was about to repeat the ritual with Achilles, she was caught red-handed by Peleus, who took the child. Some have said that she did that by night while anointing the child with ambrosia by day.
Roscher, *Lex.* 1. 24. 31-41 (Schol. *Il.* 16.37; *Arg.* 4.869; *Apd.* 3.13.6).

According to some, only the ankle of the right foot was burnt. So when Achilles was living with Chiron, the centaur sought the body of the giant Damysus (the fastest among the giants), which was buried under a mountain in Pallene, took his ankle and replaced the burnt one in Achilles' foot.
Roscher, *Lex.* 1. 24. 41 (Pto.Heph. 4).

It is also told that Thetis gave the newborn Achilles the wings of Arce (Arke), which she had received as a wedding present from Zeus. This accounts for Achilles' proverbial speed. Arce was the daughter of Thaumias (son of Pontus and Gaia), and resembles Podarge (one of the HARPIES--daughters of Thaumias. For the HARPIES see BESTIARY and Phineus 2).
Roscher, *Lex.* 1. 24. 41, 1. 553. 51.

3.
No mention of Paris is made by Sophocles: (*Philoctetes* 334: "Dead—not by a mortal hand, but by a god's," says Neoptolemus), or by Euripides (*Andromache* 1108: "I demanded once that the god pay the penalty for my father's death," says Neoptolemus), or by Quintus Smyrnaeus:

"From mortal sight he [Apollo] vanished into cloud,
And cloaked with mist a baleful shaft he shot
Which leapt to Achilles' ankle..." (*The Fall of Troy* 3.70)

4.
However, Euripides, in *Andromache* 655, mentions only Paris as the slayer of Achilles, and in his *Hecuba*, he makes Hecabe 1 say:

"...it was I that bore Paris, whose fatal shaft laid low the son of Thetis."

5.
Otherwise Achilles is said to have been killed in the temple of Apollo when he was about to meet Polyxena 1 (Hyg.*Fab.* 110, Dictys 4.11, Dares 34, etc.).

After death

According to some Achilles came, after death, to the White Isle or to the Islands of the Blest. It is said that there he lives in all happiness, either with Iphigenia, or with Helen, or with Medea.

Yet it is also told that when Odysseus descended to Hades, he met Achilles' soul who complained thus:

"Do not speak soothingly to me of death, Odysseus. I should choose to serve as the hireling of another, rather than to be lord over the dead that have perished." (Achilles' soul to Odysseus. Homer, *Odyssey* 11.486).

Addendum

Details, for the most part not included in the narrative above.
[Abbreviations](#) • [Dictionary](#)

First years

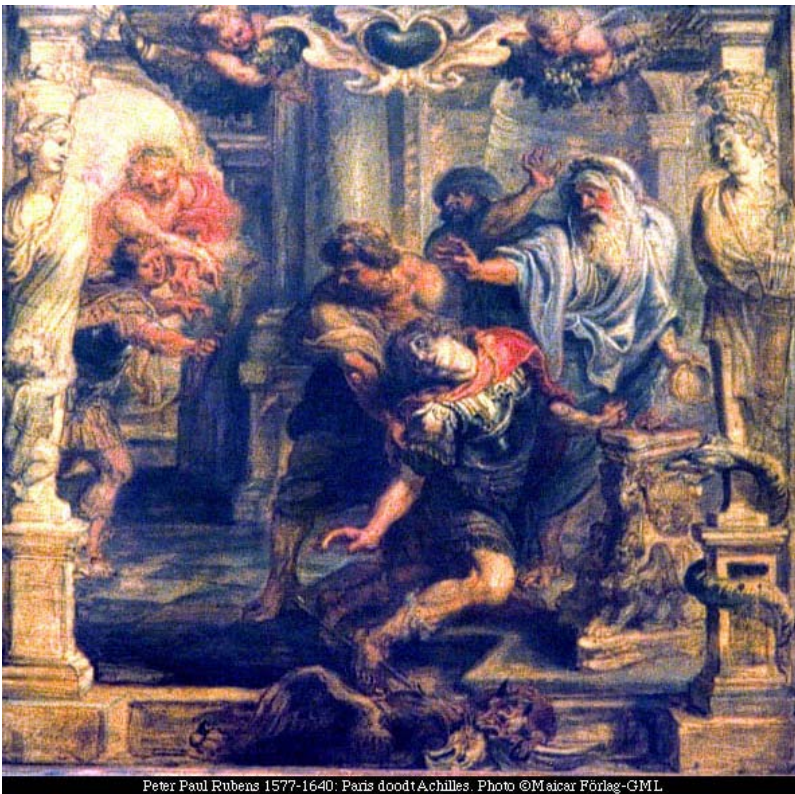
It is told that Achilles was born in Pharsalus (Thessaly), and that he was the seventh child of Thetis and Peleus. The previous children died when their mother dipped them in simmering water to test their immortality, a procedure

Later accounts have affirmed that Thetis dipped Achilles in the river Styx to make him immortal, but the heel by which she held him was never touched by the waters of the Styx, and therefore remained vulnerable.
Roscher, *Lex.* 1. 24. 58 (Stat.*Achil.* 1.269; Fulg.*Myth.* 3, 7; QS.3.62; Hyg.*Fab.* 107; Serv. on Vir.*Aen.* 6.57).

The birth of Achilles separated the couple, and the boy was henceforth educated by the Centaur Chiron, along with Asclepius, Protesilaus, Palamedes and Ajax, the son of Telamon. The centaur instructed them in the fear of the gods, justice, noble habits, disinterestedness, the contempt of earthly matters, the art of healing, and music (lyre and song). Thus Achilles grew up separated from his father, but Peleus was shown his child when Chiron came to the beach to say farewell to the ARGONAUTS.
Roscher, *Lex.* 1. 25. 3-17, 1. 25. 30.

It is also told that Heracles 1 was Achilles' lover when they met at Chiron's home.
Roscher, *Lex.* 1. 26. 13. (Eratosthenes, *Catast.* 40).

Achilles grew up hunting lions and boars, catching stags without nets or dogs, and in general rejoicing in weapons and music. Later but while still being with



Peter Paul Rubens 1577-1640: Paris doodt Achilles. Photo ©Márcar Förlag-GML

Paris, guided by Apollo, shoots Achilles' vulnerable heel.

3924: Achilles' death. Peter Paul Rubens 1577-1640: Paris doodt Achilles. Museum Boijmans van Beuningen, Rotterdam.

Chiron, he also attacked the [CENTAURS](#), pillaged their abodes and robbed their cattle. Roscher, *Lex.* 1. 25. 48-57.

Concerning Achilles' musical talent, it is told that the Muse Calliope (see [MUSES](#)) appeared to him in a dream, and promised that his skill would be great enough to placate his sorrow one day (but as we later learn, only war and revenge placated him). The Muse said that his deeds at war, not his songs, would gain him fame, and that she alone would inspire the song that would give eternal fame to his deeds. So Achilles learned to sing and play the lyre without difficulty. Roscher, *Lex.* 1. 25. 60.

His education being completed, Achilles returned to his father's house, and as [Patroclus](#), the son of Menoetius, came to Phthia, they became close friends. At this time, Achilles and [Patroclus](#) defeated [Paris](#) in Thessaly, near the banks of the Spercheius, but [Hector 1](#) marched against [Troezen](#), plundered the city and carried away Aethra ([Theseus'](#) mother), but Plutarch finds the latter anecdote "very doubtful". Plutarch, in *Theseus* 34, quoting Ister's "Attic History".





When Achilles was nine years old, Thetis brought him to the court of King Lycomedes 1 in Scyros (the island in the Aegean Sea, northeast of Euboea) to protect him from the coming war. There he lived disguised as a girl. Following an oracle uttered by [Calchas](#), which said that [Troy](#) could not be taken without Achilles, the Achaeans (some say [Odysseus](#), [Phoenix 2](#), and [Nestor](#); others say [Ajax 1](#), or [Odysseus](#) and [Diomedes 2](#)) came to [Peleus'](#) house looking for him. Having been rejected, they went to the hiding place that [Calchas](#) had pointed out. In Scyros, they showed (following [Odysseus'](#) advice), a basket to the disguised Achilles and to the king's daughter containing weapons and domestic appliances. As it may be guessed, Achilles seized the former and the girl the latter. Others say that [Odysseus](#) blew a trumpet, causing Achilles to reveal himself by reacting in a warlike manner. It has also been told that Achilles feared [Hector 1](#) and death, being this the real cause of his sejour in Scyros. Roscher, *Lex.* 1. 27. 9-68, 1. 28. 5.

Others (Philostratus, *Heroicus* 731), however, believing the Scyros tale unworthy of the hero, affirm that [Peleus](#) sent Achilles to Scyros to avenge [Theseus](#), who had been murdered by King Lycomedes 1. Achilles then captured the island and its king, and married his daughter Deidamia 1, begetting by her a son, [Neoptolemus](#). Thetis kept her son in Scyros after his marriage, but sent him back to [Peleus](#) when the Achaeans were gathering the fleet in Aulis (the Boeotian city opposite Euboea) with the purpose of sailing against [Troy](#). Roscher, *Lex.* 1. 28. 9, 1. 28. 62.

While in his father's house, Achilles received from Thetis exceptional weapons, and, as later authors say, his immortal steeds. These horses ([Xanthus 1](#) and [Balius 1](#)) were [Poseidon's](#) wedding present to Achilles' parents, whereas the armour and the sword were presents of [Hephaestus](#). Roscher, *Lex.* 1. 28. 66-1. 29. 7.

As Achilles joined the fleet at Aulis, Thetis ordered a slave called Mnemon to follow her son at all times to warn him, in accordance with an oracle, not to kill a son of [Apollo](#). For should he did so, then he would die by the hand of the god. But the slave failed, and later Achilles killed Tenes, king of Tenedos (the island off the Troad). Roscher, *Lex.* 1. 29. 8, Plu.GQ.28.

Family

Parentage	Mates	Offspring	Notes
 <p>Peleus & Thetis</p> 	<p>Deidamia 1</p>	 <p>Neoptolemus</p>	<p>Deidamia 1 is daughter of King Lycomedes 1 of Scyros, the island in the Aegean Sea northeast of Euboea. She discovered Achilles' female disguise, and much later, after Achilles' death, she tried to persuade Neoptolemus not to go to the Trojan War. After the war, when Neoptolemus was reigning over the Molossians in Epirus (the Adriatic coastal region of Greece between the Ambracian Gulf and Illyria, today called Albania), he gave Deidamia 1 as wife to Helenus 1, the Trojan seer, son of King Priam 1, whom he had brought as a prisoner.</p>
<p>Peleus is son of Aeacus, son of Zeus and Aegina. Peleus and his brother Telamon, both sons of Aeacus and Endeis, were accused by their father of having killed their half-brother Phocus 3, son of Aeacus and Psmathe 1 (see this name among the NEREIDS for more details). Because of this intrigue, Telamon, father of Ajax 1, settled in the island of Salamis, while Peleus settled in Phthia. King Eurytion 2 of Phthia received and purified Peleus of his crime, giving him the third part of the country.</p> <p>Peleus married first the king's daughter Antigone 1, but later he killed (as they say accidentally) the king himself, when they were hunting the Calydonian Boar (see Calydon). Peleus had by Antigone 1 a daughter Polydora 1, who is the mother of Menesthius 1, who later was</p>	 <p>Briseis</p>	<p>---</p>	<p>Briseis is daughter of Briseus. She was given as a prize to Achilles. On account of her, Achilles refused to fight, when Agamemnon took her away from him.</p>



to lead a company of Myrmidons against [Troy](#).

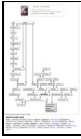
Now it happened that Astydamia 3, wife of King Acastus of Iolcus, fell in love with [Peleus](#) and sent him a proposal for a meeting but he refused. So, feeling scorned, she sent a word to Antigone 1, in which she explained that [Peleus](#) was about to marry Sterope 5 (daughter of Acastus and Astydamia 3). When Antigone 1 received the message, she killed herself. Because of this ugly trick, when [Peleus](#), together with [Jason](#) and the [DIOSCURI](#), attacked Iolcus, he slaughtered Astydamia 3 and, having divided her limb from limb, he led the army through her into the city. (Acastus is counted among the [ARGONAUTS](#), being the son of King [Pelias 1](#) of Iolcus, who was killed by [Medea](#).)

[Peleus](#) also married Thetis, and it was at their wedding party that [Eris](#) (Discord) threw the famous Apple.

[Peleus](#) survived his son Achilles and his grandson [Neoptolemus](#), and dwells, after his own death, in the [Islands of the Blest](#).

(For Thetis see also [NEREIDS](#).)

Diomede 3	---	Diomede 3 was a girl, whom Achilles brought from Lesbos.
 a) Iphigenia	---	'a)', 'b)', etc. stand for different versions. After death Achilles married either Iphigenia or Helen in the White Isle, or else he married Medea in the Islands of the Blest .
 b) Medea	---	
 c) Helen	---	



Genealogical Charts

Names in this chart: [Abas 2](#), [Achilles](#), [Acrisius](#), [Aeacus](#), [Aegina](#), [Aegyptus 1](#), [Alcmena](#), [Amphialus 1](#), [Andromache](#), [Asopus](#), [Astyanax 2](#), [Belus 1](#), [Cleodaeus 2](#), [Danae](#), [Deidamia 1](#), [Doris 1](#), [Eetion 1](#), [Electryon 1](#), [Endeis](#), [Epaphus 1](#), [Gaia](#), [Hector 1](#), [Heracles 1](#), [Hyllus 1](#), [Io](#), [Ladon 1](#), [Lanassa](#), [Libya](#), [Lycomedes 1](#), [Lynceus 2](#), [Metope 1](#), [Molossus](#), [Neoptolemus](#), [Nereus](#), [Peleus](#), [Pergamus](#), [Perseus 1](#), [Pielus](#), [Pontus](#), [Priam 1](#), [Pyrrhus 2](#), [Thetis](#), [Zeus](#).

Related sections

[Peleus](#), [Chiron](#), [Agamemnon](#), [Iphigenia](#), [Briseis](#), [Patroclus 1](#), [Hector 1](#), [Telephus](#), [Dares' account of the destruction of Troy](#), [Trojan War](#)
[Achilles](#) in GROUPS: [CHIRON'S DISCIPLES](#), [ACHAEAN LEADERS](#), [ODYSSEUS IN HADES](#)

Sources

Aes.Pro. 170, 525; *AETH.* 1; *AO.* 387; *Apd.* 3.13.5; *Apd.Ep.* 3.14; *Arg.* 4.793; *Cal.Ap.* 20; *CYP.* 1; *Dio.* 4.72.6; *Eur.And.* 655; *Eur.Ele.* 439; *Eur.IA.* *passim*; *Hes.The.* 1006; *Hom.II.* 1.405, 19.408 and *passim*; *Hom.Od.* 11.467; *Hyg.Fab.* 110; *Lib.Met.* 27; *Ov.Fast.* 5.407; *Ov.Her.* 3; *Ov.Met.* 11.221ff.; *Pau.* 3.18.12, 3.19.13; *Phil.Im.* 2.2; *Pin.Nem.* 3.43ff.; *QS.* 3.60ff.; *Stat.Achil.* 1.80, 1.256, 1.938, 2.96ff., 4.1ff., 5.3; *Try.* 270; *Val.* 1.255.

Abbreviations



Actaeon Ἄκταίων



Diana und Aktaeon, Süddeutschland 17 Jhr. Photo © Maicar Förlag - GML.

Actaeon, having surprised [Artemis](#) and her train of nymphs in the bath, is turned into a stag. 3320: German work from the 17th century AD. Museum für Kunst und Gewerbe, Hamburg.

Actaeon is the hunter who was torn to pieces by his own dogs after having been turned into a stag by [Artemis](#), whom he had seen unrobed.

Misfortune

Actaeon's own death is what made him famous, for there are almost no accounts of his life, except that he was trained by the Centaur [Chiron](#) to be a hunter. And, they say, it was not any crime of his the cause of his death, but mere mischance.

Actaeon sees the naked goddess

For not knowing anything about the secret cave of [Artemis](#) in the vale of Gargaphia, Actaeon came wandering with his dogs after a day of hunt, and entered the cave when the goddess of the wild woods was preparing to bathe in the waters of the spring Parthenius together with the nymphs that attended her.

Artemis uses water instead of arrows

When Actaeon came into the cave, the girls, with loud cries, thronged around [Artemis](#) trying to hide her body with their own. But [Artemis](#), standing head and shoulders over the rest, took up the water and flung it into Actaeon's face saying:

"Now you are free to tell that you have seen me all unrobed—if you can tell." ([Artemis](#) to Actaeon. Ovid, *Metamorphoses* 3.192).

Pursued by the hounds

So soon she had uttered these words, Actaeon began to turn into a stag, much as the Cretan Siproites had his sex changed by [Artemis](#) when he saw the goddess bathing. And when the transformation was completed, the goddess planted fear within his heart, and the stag Actaeon fled away. And his dogs went after him, pursuing him in all grounds around Mount Cithaeron, between Boeotia and Attica, and when they finally caught him, they buried their fangs in his body until there was no place for further wounds, and Actaeon the stag was dead.

Hunter hunted

That was the misfortune of Actaeon. For not knowing what he did, he came to be punished and suffered to be hunted, just as he had hunted. Because of this deed, some deemed [Artemis](#) to be more cruel, but others judged her act worthy of her virginity.

Arrogant Actaeon

It has also been told that Actaeon presented himself as superior to [Artemis](#) as a hunter, being his boast the reason behind his unfortunate fate. And again, others say that Actaeon came into the cave, and tried to ravish the goddess who, in her anger, made horns grow on his head, turning him into a stag. Still others have said that Actaeon, upon dedicating the fruits of his hunting to [Artemis](#), purposed to marry her at the temple of the goddess. Yet others affirm that what happened to Actaeon was conceived by [Zeus](#) because Actaeon loved [Semele](#), the mother of [Dionysus](#) 2. [Artemis](#) then cast a deer-skin round Actaeon to make sure that his dogs would kill him, so as to prevent him to marry [Semele](#).

The grief of the dogs

In any case, when Actaeon was gone, the dogs are said to have sought their master, howling in grief. Searching for him, it is told, they came to the cave of the Centaur [Chiron](#), who made an image of the unfortunate Actaeon to soothe their grief.

Lamented death

The death of Actaeon was much lamented by his parents. His father Aristaeus migrated to Sardinia, and Actaeon's mother Autonoe 2 is said to have left [Thebes](#) to live near [Megara](#), because of her grief at the death of her son.

A similar case

Far away from where Actaeon was killed, Thasius, son of Anius, son of [Apollo](#) and Rhoeo, was also reported to have been destroyed by his own dogs in the island of Delos. The death of this prince (Anius was king) is the reason why there are no dogs on Delos.

Family

Parentage

Aristaeus & Autonoe 2

Aristaeus, the discoverer of honey, is the son of [Apollo](#) and [Cyrene](#), daughter of Hypseus 1, son of the river god Peneus. Aristaeus was taught the arts of healing and of prophecy by the [MUSES](#). Some say that after Actaeon's death he migrated to Sardinia. In any case Aristaeus disappeared and though he never was seen again he received immortal honours. Autonoe 2 is one of the daughters of [Cadmus](#).



Genealogical Charts

Names in this chart: Actaeon, Agenor 1, [Aphrodite](#), [Apollo](#), [Ares](#), Aristaeus, Autonoe 2, Belus 1, [Cadmus](#), Creusa 3, [Cyrene](#), Epaphus 1, [Gaia](#), Harmonia 1, Hypseus 1, [Io](#), Libya, Nymph 7, Peneus.

Actaeon's Dogs

When Artemis in the summertime was bathing in a stream, Actaeon sought the same place for cooling himself and the dogs which he had exercised in chasing wild beasts. He then caught sight of the goddess, and to keep him from telling of it, she changed him into a stag. As a stag, then, he was mangled by his own hounds. These are the dogs of Actaeon according to three authors:

Apollodorus, *Library* 3.4.4: Amarynthus, Arcena, Balius 2, Bores, Lynceus 3, Omargus, Spartus.

Ovid, *Metamorphoses* 3.206ff.: Aello 2, Agre, Alce, Argiodus, Asbolus 2, Canache, Cyprius, Dorceus 1, Dromas, Harpalus 2, Harpyia, Hylactor, Hylaeus 2, Ichnobates, Labros, Lachne, Lacon, Ladon 2, Laelaps 1, Leucon 2, Lycisce, Melampus 2, Melanchaetes, Melaneus 3, Nape, Nebrophonus 2, Oresitrophos, Oribasus, Pamphagus, Poemenis, Pterelas 1, Sticte, Theridamas, Theron 1, Thoos, Tigris.

Hyginus, *Fabulae* 181: Acamas 5, Aello 2, Aethon 5, Agre, Agriodius, Agrius 7, Alce, Arcas 2, Arethusa 4, Argo, Aura 1, Borax, Boreas 2, Canache, Charops 2, Chediaetros, Corus, Cylo, Cyllopodes, Cyprius, Dinomache, Dioxippe 3, Dorceus 1, Draco, Dromas, Dromius, Echione, Echnobas, Eudromus, Gorgo 2, Haemon 5, Harpalicus, Harpalus 2, Harpyia, Hylactor, Hylaeus 2, Ichneus, Ichnobates, Labros, Lacaena, Lachne, Lacon, Ladon 2, Laelaps 1, Lampus 5, Leaena, Leon, Leucon 2, Lycisca, Lynceste, Machimus, Melampus 2, Melanchaetes, Melaneus 3, Nape, Nebrophonus 2, Obrimus 1, Ocydrome, Ocydromus, Ocypete 3, Ocythous 1, Oresitrophos, Orias, Oribasus, Oxryrhoe, Pachylus, Poemenis, Pterelas 1, Sagnos, Sticte, Stilbon, Syrus 2, Theridamas, Theriope, Theriphone, Therodanapis, Theron 1, Thous, Tigris, Urania 3, Volatos, Zephyrus 2.

Addendum

[Abbreviations](#) • [Dictionary](#)

In a Corinthian version of the myth, Actaeon, son of one Melissus, was loved by the Maenad Archias. She tried to abduct him, and as she fought with his father, Actaeon was torn into pieces. Melissus made a formal protest during the Isthmian Games, but when the death of his son was not punished, he threw himself down from a rock, while calling the wrath of the gods upon the city. As drought and plague afflicted [Corinth](#), an oracle ordained that [Poseidon](#) (the god of the Isthmian Games) be placated, and Actaeon avenged. As a result, the [MAENADS](#) were expelled from [Corinth](#), and Archias, having emigrated to Sicily, founded Syracuse.

Roscher, *Lex.* 1. 217. 4

Related sections Actaeon in GROUPS: [CHIRON'S DISCIPLES](#), [METAMORPHOSES](#)

Sources [Apd.3.4.4](#); [Dio.4.81.3](#); [Eur.Bacc.230](#), 340; [Hyg.Fab.191](#); [Nonn.5.288](#), 5.333, 32.226, 37.176; [Ov.Met.3.190ff](#); [Pau.9.2.3](#); [Cal.BP.109ff.](#); [Stat.Theb.4.573](#).

[Abbreviations](#)



GROUPS

Collective Entries



Dioscuri of Taranto, c. 350 BC. Photo © Maicar Förlag – GML

The DIOSCURI.

6915: Dioskurerna. Votivrelief i terrakotta. De båda dioskurerna Castor och Pollux avbildas i heroisk nakenhet förutom mantlarna som täcker deras axlar. I handen håller de varsin offerskål, phiale. Dioskurerna avbildas ofta inramade av en dörr karm. Reliefen var upphängd på en kultplats för Dioskurerna i Taranto. Ca 350 f.Kr.

Numbering of namesakes: Numbers are consistently added to the names of characters for identification purposes only. They do not represent a chronological order. The absence of a number indicates that there is only one mythological character with that particular name.

GROUPS containing one or several lists are written in **bold** style. Some extensive offsprings are included among the GROUPS listed below.

ABSTRACTIONS

Abstract Personifications.

ACHAEAN LEADERS

Those who led the expedition against Troy, the peoples they commanded and the amount of ships they provided.

ACHAEANS

Those who are reported to have fought against Troy.

ACTAEON'S DOGS

The dogs which devoured their master.

AENEAS IN HADES

AJANTES

[Ajax 1](#) & [Ajax 2](#)

ALOADS

The giants [Ephialtes 2](#) and [Otus 1](#) who attacked heaven.

AMAZONS

Nation of women dwelling about the river Thermodon.

ANTS

Ants transformed into men by [Zeus](#) (see [Aeacus](#)).

ARGONAUTS

Those who sailed to Colchis in order to bring the Golden Fleece.

ASSES 1

The two asses who carried [Dionysus 2](#), when he wanted to reach the temple of [Zeus](#) in order to recover his sanity.

ASSES 2

The asses who the [SILENS](#) and the [SATYRS](#) rode when they came to assist [Zeus](#) in his war against the [GIANTS](#).

ASSES 3

The asses who devoured [Lycius 2](#), the man who wished to sacrifice asses against [Apollo's](#) will.

ATLANTEANS

Those who lived in [Atlantis](#).

ATLANTIDES

See [HESPERIDES](#).

AUTOCHTHONOUS

Children of the soil.

BACCHANTS. (See [MAENADS](#).)

BESTIARY

List of Animals, Monsters, Demons and other creatures with unusual attributes.

BIRDS

I.e., all birds, offspring of [Chaos](#) & [Eros](#).

BIRDS STYMPHALIAN

See [Heracles 1](#).

CABIROI

See [CORYBANTES](#).

CALYDONIAN HUNTERS

Those who hunted the boar that ravaged [Calydon](#).

CENTAURS

Creatures living in the mountains of Thessaly having the upper part of a human being and the lower part of a horse.

CENTAURS CYPRIAN

Horned generation of [CENTAURS](#) which grew out of the earth.

CENTAURS HORNED

Horned generation of [CENTAURS](#), children of the NYMPHS LAMUSIDES (see [NYMPHS](#)).

CERASTAE

People of Cyprus changed into bullocks by [Aphrodite](#).

CERCOPESES

Malefactors punished by [Heracles 1](#) and turned into apes by [Zeus](#).

CHARITES. (GRACES)

Of all deities the nearest related to [Aphrodite](#).

CHIRON'S DISCIPLES

Those reared by the civilized Centaur [Chiron](#).

CONSTELLATIONS

Who are related to which stars?

CORONAE

Two youths who sprang from the ashes of [Orion's](#) daughters.

CORYBANTES

Inspired people subject to Bacchic frenzy.

CURETES

See [CORYBANTES](#).

CYCLOPES

Creatures who had only one eye in their forehead.

DACTYLS

DANAIDS

The 50 daughters of [Danaus 1](#) who married the sons of [Aegyptus 1](#) and, with one exception, killed their husbands during their wedding night.

DIONYSUS 2'S NURSES

Those who reared [Dionysus 2](#).

DIOSCURI

The twin brothers Polydeuces ([Pollux](#)) and [Castor 1](#).

DRAGONS 1

The dragons yoked to the car of [Triptolemus](#).

DRAGONS 2

The winged dragons yoked to the chariot of [Medea](#).

DRYADS

See [NYMPHS](#).

EMATHIDES. (See [PIERIDES](#).)

EPIGONI

The sons of the [SEVEN AGAINST THEBES](#).

EPIMELIADS

See [NYMPHS](#).

ERINYES. (EUMENIDES.)

Detectors and avengers of crime and wickedness.

ETHIOPIAN CHIEFS

Those who were involved in the battle that followed the quarrel between [Perseus 1](#) and [Phineus 1](#), at the court of [Cepheus 1](#).

EUMENIDES. (See [ERINYES](#).)

GIANTS

GORGONS

[Medusa 1](#) and her sisters [Stheno](#) and [Euryale 1](#).

GRAEAE. (PHORCIDES.)

[Dino](#), [Enyo 1](#) and [Pephredo](#). Sisters of the [GORGONS](#) and old women from birth. The three had but one eye and one tooth, and these they passed to each other in turn (see [Perseus 1](#)).

HAMADRYADS

See [NYMPHS](#).

HARPIES

See [BESTIARY](#) and [Phineus 2](#).

HECATONCHEIRES

The three [HECATONCHEIRES](#) (Briareus, Cottus and Gyes) were enormous both in size and might, and each of them had one hundred hands and fifty heads.

HELEADS

See [NYMPHS](#).

HELIADES 1

See [Helius](#).

HELIADES 2

See [Helius](#).

HERACLES 1'S LABOURS**HERACLIDES**

The descendants of [Heracles 1](#).

HERALDS

Those reported to have been heralds.

HESPERIDES. (ATLANTIDES.)

Those who guarded the Golden Apples that [Heracles 1](#) had to fetch.

HORAE

The Wardens of the sky and of Olympus.

HYADES 1

[HYADES 2](#). (See [NYMPHS LAMUSIDES](#).)

See [NYMPHS](#).

HYDRIADS

See [NYMPHS](#).

JUDGES OF THE DEAD

Those who judge the dead: [Aeacus](#), [Minos 2](#) and Rhadamanthys (see [Underworld](#)).

LAPITHS

People from Thessaly who became famous mainly because of their battle against the [CENTAURS](#).

LARES

See [Other Deities](#).

LITAE

See [Abstractions](#).

MAENADS. (BACCHANTS.)**MAIDENS**

"Maidens" are called the three daughters of Scamander [2](#) and Acidusa, who are honoured in Boeotia up to this day. Scamander [2](#) was king in Boeotia. He named the Inachus river after himself, and the stream near by he called Glaucia from his mother. The spring Acidusa he named after his wife. Scamander [2](#) was son of Deimachus [4](#), a companion of [Heracles 1](#) who took part in the latter's expedition against [Troy](#) and fell fighting there. Deimachus [4](#) was son of Eleon, a Boeotian who brought up his grandson Scamander [2](#). Scamander [2](#)'s mother Glaucia was a Trojan. She fell in love with Deimachus [4](#) when he was fighting against the Trojans. When he died Glaucia fled for refuge and told [Heracles 1](#) of her love affair with Deimachus [4](#). Later, when she gave birth to Scamander [2](#), [Heracles 1](#) delivered both the child and the mother to Eleon in Boeotia. Glaucia was a daughter of the river god Scamander [1](#) and Idaea [1](#).

MARES MAGNESIAN

These are the mares which gave birth to the [CENTAURS](#) after consorting with Centaurus.

MARES OF DIOMEDES 1

See [HERACLES 1'S LABOURS](#).

MARES OF LAOMEDON 1

See [Ganymedes](#).

MELEAGRIDS

Eurymede [2](#) and Melanippe [5](#), sisters of [Meleager](#) who grieved the death of their brother and were turned into birds by [Artemis](#).

MELIADS

See [NYMPHS](#).

METAMORPHOSES

Who transformed into what?

MINYADS

The daughters of [Minyas](#), having gone mad, conceived a craving for human flesh, and drew lots for their children. The lot fell upon Leucippe [4](#) to contribute her son Hippasus [11](#) to be torn to pieces. See [Minyas and the Minyans](#)

MOERAE. (FATES)

The three sisters who decide on human fate.

MOLIONES. (See MOLIONIDES.)**MOLIONIDES. (MOLIONES.)**

These were twin-brothers with their bodies joined to one another (see [Elis](#)).

MOUNTAINS

Offspring of [Gaia](#) (Earth).

MUSES

NAIADS
See [NYMPHS](#).

NATURAL PERSONIFICATIONS

Sidereal and Natural Personifications.

NEREIDS

The daughters of Nereus.

NIOBIDS

The children of [Amphion](#) ¹ & Niobe ² that were killed by [Apollo](#) and [Artemis](#).

NYMPHS

Female spirits of nature.

NYMPHS DODONIDES.

See [NYMPHS](#).

NYMPHS CABIROIDES

See [NYMPHS](#).

NYMPHS CORYCIAN

See [NYMPHS](#).

NYMPHS LAMUSIDES. (HYADES ².)

See [NYMPHS](#).

OCEANIDS

The daughters of [Oceanus](#) and Tethys.

ODYSSEUS IN HADES

Those whom [Odysseus](#) met when he descended to the [Underworld](#).

OLYMPIANS

The deathless gods who live in the house of Olympus.

OREADS

See [NYMPHS](#).

PANS

Horned rockdwellers, children of [Pan](#).

PENATES

See [Other Deities](#).

PHORCIDES. (See GRAEAE.)

PIERIDES. (EMATHIDES.)

Nine sisters who defied the [MUSES](#) in a contest of song and were defeated. The [MUSES](#) themselves are sometimes called by this name.

PLEIADES

The daughters of [Atlas](#) & Pleione.

PROPOETIDES

These women denied the divinity of [Aphrodite](#) and, through the goddess' wrath, they became the first to prostitute their bodies.

RIVER GODS

Collectively said to be the offspring of [Oceanus](#) & Tethys.

SAILORS

These are the Tyrrhenian sailors who attempted to delude [Dionysus](#) ². They are also said to have leapt ashore and captured [Dionysus](#) ² whom they stripped of his possessions and tied with ropes running behind his back. However, the god saved himself by turning them into dolphins. The SAILORS were Acoetes ², Aethalides ², Alcimedon ², Dictys ³, Epopeus ³, Libys, Lycabas ², Medon ⁶, Melas ⁷, Opheltis ³, and Simon (according to Hyginus); or else they were Acoetes ², Aethalion, Alcimedon ², Dictys ³, Epopeus ³, Libys, Lycabas ², Medon ⁶, Melanthus ², Opheltis ³, and Prorheus ² (according to Ovid) (Hyg.Fab.134; Nonn.45.120ff., 45.167, 47.630; Ov.Fast.3.723; Ov.Met.3.581-691).

SATYRS

Horned attendants of [Dionysus](#) ².

SEERS

Those whose business is to judge the signs of what is yet to come.

SERVANTS

Those who are reported to have been servants, maids, slaves and attendants.

SEVEN AGAINST THEBES

The seven leaders who followed [Adrastus](#) ¹ in his war against [Thebes](#).

SILENS

The oldest among the [SATYRS](#); they are a mortal race.

SIRENS

Seducers of passing sailors.

SOIL'S OFFSPRING. (See [AUTOCHTHONOUS](#).)

SPARTI

Men born from the teeth of a dragon.

SUITORS OF HELEN

Those who wished to win the hand of [Helen](#).

SUITORS OF HIPPODAMIA ³

Those who were obliged to win her hand through a chariot race with her father, who would kill them if they were overtaken in the race (see [Oenomaus](#) ¹).

SUITORS OF PENELOPE

Those who wished to marry [Penelope](#) and living in the palace of [Odysseus](#) consumed his herds at their feasts during his absence.

TELCHINES

See [CORYBANTES](#).

THRIAE

Three sisters, virgin and winged, who were teachers in divination and were inspired through eating honey.

TITANS

Lords of the universe before the [OLYMPIANS](#).

TRITONS

See [Divinities of Waters & Landscapes](#).

TROJAN LEADERS

Those who led the forces of [Troy](#) and its allies against the [ACHAEANS](#), and the peoples they commanded.

TROJANS

Those who are reported to have fought against the [ACHAEANS](#) at [Troy](#).

VULTURES

See [BESTIARY](#).

WINDS

The winds: [Argestes](#), [Boreas](#) ¹, [Eurus](#), [Notus](#) and [Zephyrus](#) ¹.

WINEGROWERS

[Elais](#), [Oeno](#) and [Spermo](#). Sisters who had the power of producing oil, corn and [wine](#) from the earth.

WOODEN HORSE

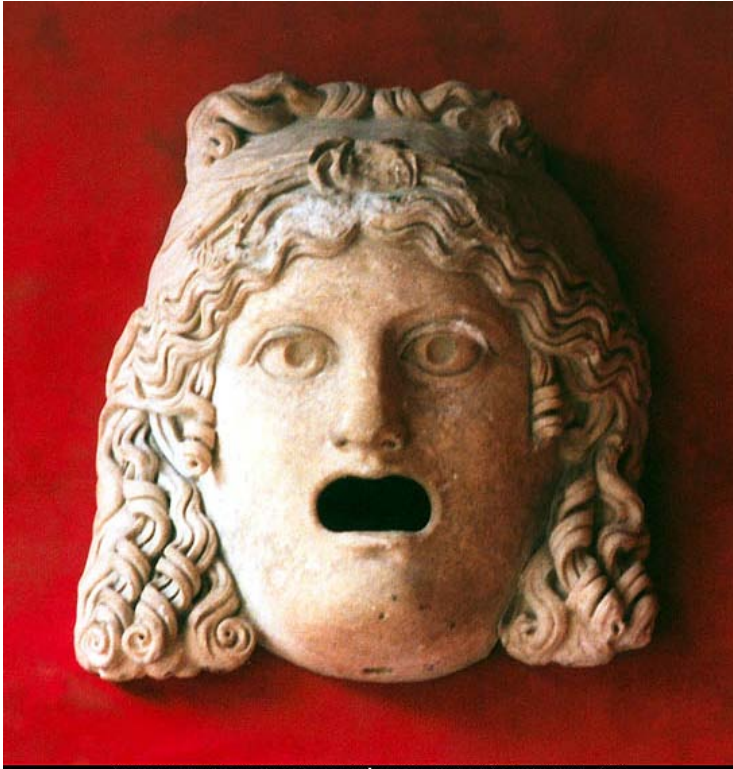
The "Trojan Horse". Those who hid themselves inside the invention of [Odysseus](#) that [Epeius](#) ² constructed, so that the [ACHAEANS](#) could come into [Troy](#).

ZEUS' NURSES

Those said to have nursed [Zeus](#).



ABSTRACT PERSONIFICATIONS



Maske fra den ny komedie. Romersk 2 årh. e. Kr. Photo © Maicar Förlag - GML

5021: Maske fra den ny komedie. Romersk 2 årh. e. Kr. Ny Carlsberg Glyptotek, Copenhagen.

Ananke

Anteros. Love avenged or returned [see [Eros](#)] [*Ov.Fast.*4.1; *Pau.*1.30.1].

Apatis is Deceit, offspring of [Nyx](#) [*Hes.The.*224].

Astraea is [Dike](#).

Ate is Delusion, ruinous conduct. [Zeus](#) held her responsible for the blindness with which he took a solemn oath, and in his rage he seized Ate by her hair and whirling her round his head cast her down to the world swearing that she should never set foot in Olympus again. Eldest Daughter of [Zeus](#), according to some, or of [Eris](#) (Discord) according to others. She blinds everybody and is said to have delicate feet because she walks over the heads of men bringing them harm. In the place where she fell in Phrygia there was a hill called since then Ate, and in that hill [Ilus](#)₂ founded Ilium ([Troy](#)) [*Hes.The.*230; *Hom.II.*9.504, 19.90ff.; *Pla.Sym.*195d].

Bia is Violence, Force. Together with [Cratos](#) and [Hephaestus](#), Bia chained [Prometheus](#)₁ to the rock. Offspring of [Pallas](#)₁ & [Styx](#) [*Aes.Pro.*52ff.; *Apd.*1.2.5; *Hes.The.*385].

Caerus₂ is "Opportunity", called "the youngest son of [Zeus](#)" [*Call.*6; *Pau.*5.14.9].

Chaos is the void which came into being before anything else.



Chronos is Time.

Cratos is Dominion, Power. Together with [Bia](#) and [Hephaestus](#), Cratos chained [Prometheus](#)₁ to the rock. Offspring of [Pallas](#)₁ & [Styx](#) [*Aes.Pro.*52ff.; *Apd.*1.2.5; *Hes.The.*385].

Deimos is Fear, son of [Ares](#) and [Aphrodite](#) [*Hes.The.*933; *Nonn.*2.415; *Ov.Fast.*5.29; *Ov.Met.*12.61; *QS.*5.29, 10.57].

Dike is Justice.



Eirene₁ is Peace.



Envy is the most stupid of vices.



Erebus is the Darkness of the [Underworld](#), who possibly existed from the beginning together with [Chaos](#), [Nyx](#) and [Tartarus](#). Erebus consorted with [Nyx](#), and from this union the [MOERAE](#), the [HESPERIDES](#), [Hypnos](#), [Geras](#), [Thanatos](#) and [Styx](#) were born [*Ari.Birds.*683ff.; *Hes.The.*116ff.; *Hyg.Pre.*].

Eris is Discord, the nurse of war.



Eros is Love.



Eunomia is Good Order, Concord; she is one of the [HORAE](#) [*Apd.*1.3.1; *Hes.The.*902; *Hyg.Fab.*183; *Pin.Oly.*9.16, 13.6].



Geras is Old Age.

Gymnastica is one of the **HORAE** [Hyg.*Fab.*183].

Harmonia ₃. This is the All-mother Harmonia, the Nurse of the world [Nonn.41.277, 41.314ff.].

Himerus is Longing, Desire. It is said that near the top of Mount Olympus there are the dancing-places of the **MUSES**, where beside them the **CHARITES** and Himerus live in delight. He follows always **Aphrodite** since her birth and also afterwards, when she joined the company of the gods [see also Pothos] [Hes.*The.*64, 201; Nonn.1.68, 8.404; QS.5.71]. Plato explains the difference between Himerus (Longing) and Pothos (Yearning), saying that Himerus pertains to that which is present, and Pothos to that which is absent (*Cratylus* 420a-b)

Homonio is Concord [Ov.*Fast.*3.639, 3.881, 6.90, 6.637; Pau.5.14.9].

Hybris is Insolence, mother of **Pan** by **Zeus** [Apd.1.4.1; Pin.*Oly.*13.10].

Hybris is translated as wantonness or insolence, and also as outrage or serious damage. Hybris is not seldom related to the arrogance that usually derives from success. This temporary and apparently happy condition is believed to lead to boasts, disregard, and forms of self-adoration, which are considered to offend the gods. Therefore Hybris, traditionally speaking, invites the arrival of **Nemesis**, who punishes excessive pride and reestablishes balance:

"If one neglects the laws of proportion and gives something too big to something too small to carry it—too big sails to too small a ship, too big meals to too small a body, too big powers to too small a soul—the result is bound to be a complete upset. In an outburst of *hybris* the over-fed body will rush into sickness, while the jack-in-office will rush into the unrighteousness which *hybris* always breeds." [Plato, *Laws* 691c]



Hygia is Health.



Hypnos is Sleep.

Ker and Keres. These children of **Nyx** are the Fates of Death, who bring upon men hard toil and sicknesses. They are Death-spirits, devourers of life, the swift hounds of **Hades** who, hovering throughout the air, swoop down on the living. When **Hector** ₁ and **Achilles** met for the fourth time, **Zeus** lifted on high his golden scales and set therein two Keres, one for **Achilles** and one for **Hector** ₁ [Aes.*Sev.*1061; *Arg.*4.1485, 4.1665; Eur.*Ele.*1300; Eur.*Phoe.*950; Hom.*Il.*2.302, 3.454, 8.70ff., 9.410, 11.332, 18.114ff., 18.535ff., 22.209ff., 23.78; Hes.*The.*211, 217; Hes.*WD.*92; QS.5.34; Soph.*OT.*469].

LITAE. The LITAE are Prayers, daughters of **Zeus**. They are described as wrinkled creatures, with a halting gait and downcast eyes. Their business is to follow Delusion (**Ate**, see above) about. But Delusion, being strong and quick, leaves them behind and, roaming the whole world, brings grief to mankind. However the LITAE come after and put all troubles right. This is why it is said that if a man receives the LITAE with humility when they approach, he will have his own petitions granted. But if he, with hardened heart and pride, rejects them, they go to their father **Zeus** and pray to him that the proud man may himself be overtaken by Delusion and fall.

For these reasons there were those who thought that **Achilles** had gone too far when he refused to listen to his friends who bade him to leave his wrath aside:

"Conquer your pride **Achilles**" [Phoenix ₂ to **Achilles**. Homer, *Iliad* 9.495]

Similarly **Paris** was confronted with the pride of his former wife Oenone ₁, a seeress and healer. Towards the end of the **Trojan War** **Paris** was wounded by the poisoned arrow that **Philoctetes**, with the bow of **Heracles** ₁, shot at him. **Paris** went back to Oenone ₁ on Mount Ida and bade her to heal him, but she, who had warned **Paris** no to sail to fetch **Helen**, nursing her grievance, refused to heal him.

"Heal me, while life yet lingers in my limbs! Remember not those pangs of jealousy, nor leave me by a cruel doom to die at your feet. This should offend the Prayers, whose anger follow unrelenting pride with vengeance." [**Paris** to Oenone ₁. Quintus Smyrnaeus, *The Fall of Troy* 10.300]

Concerning the manner of praying, it has been said that a person who has a good conscience cannot but pray thus:

"O ye gods, grant unto me that which I deserve." [Flavius Philostratus, *Life of Apollonius of Tyana* 1.11]

For they think that those who are good deserve blessings, and the wicked the opposite. And they believe that the gods, in some way or another, crown the healthy and unscarred by vice, while inflicting their wrath upon those who dared to invade their temples though they were utterly corrupt.

[AO.108; Hom.*Il.*9.502, Parth.4.1-7, 34; QS.10.300ff.].

Lyssa is Raging Madness, offspring of **Uranus** & **Nyx**. She drove **Heracles** ₁ out of his mind, and he killed his wife and children [Eur.*Her.* 844 and passim; Ov.*Met.*4.484].

Maniae. Madnesses [Pau.8.34.1; QS.5.452; see **Madness**]



Mnemosyne is Memory.

MOERAE. These are The Fates.

Momos, offspring of **Nyx**, is Blame, Mockery, Gaiety [Hes.*The.*214].

Moros is Doom, offspring of **Nyx** [Hes.*The.*211].

Musica is one of the **HORAE** [Hyg.*Fab.*183].

Nemesis is Retribution, Divine vengeance.



Nike is Victory.



Oizys is Misery, offspring of **Nyx**

Oniros. Dreams, offspring of **Nyx** [see **Hypnos**] [Hes.*The.*213].

Panacea ₁ is Universal healing [Pau.1.34.3].

Peitho ¹ is Persuasion, consort of **Hermes** [Aes.*Supp.* 1039; Hes.*WD.*73; Nonn.3.84, 4.69, 4.140, 5.574, 8.221, 10.280, 11.280, 16.139; Pau.1.22.3].



PHEME is Fame.

Philotes is Pleasure of love, Friendship. **Nyx** gave birth to Philotes [Hes.*The.*224].



Phobus ¹ is Terror, son of **Ares** and **Aphrodite** [Hes.*The.*933; Nonn.2.415; Pau.9.36.3; Plu.*The.*27.1; QS.5.29, 10.57].



Plutus is Wealth.

Poine is Vengeance, whom **Apollo** sent to punish the Argives after the death of his son Linus ³ [Pau.1.43.7-8; Stat.*Theb.*1.605ff., 8.25].

Pothos is Yearning, a being of inconstant mood. Pothos is an attendant of **Aphrodite** [see also Himerus above]. He is son of **Zephyrus** ¹ (one of the **WINDS**) and **Iris** ¹ [Nonn.33.112, 47.342]. Plato explains the difference between Himerus (Longing) and Pothos (Yearning), saying that Himerus pertains to that which is present, and Pothos to that which is absent (*Cratylus* 420a-b)



Psyche is Soul.



Thanatos is Death, brother of **Hypnos**.



Tyche is Fortune.

Volupta, daughter of **Eros** and **Psyche**, is Pleasure [Apu.*Tra.*6.20].

Zelos, offspring of **Pallas** ¹ and **Styx**, is Emulation, Jealousy [Apd.1.2.5; Hes.*The.*384].

Related sections [Divinities](#), [Major Divinities](#), [Sidereal & Natural Personifications](#), [Divinities of Waters & Landscapes](#), [Other Deities](#), [Immortals](#), [BESTIARY](#)

Sources [See above](#).

[Abbreviations](#)



ACHAEAN LEADERS

"... in no wise prudent or just were all." (Homer, *Odyssey* 3.134).



Ajax 1.
 3719: Johann Heinrich Wilhelm Tischbein, 1751-1829: Ajax nach 1800. Landesmuseum Oldenburg, Das Schloß.

Leaders means, in most cases, "rulers". Rulers no longer participate in battles, but from Homeric times until the 19th century AD rulers had the habit of risking their own lives in the battlefield.

Achaean and Danaans

Danaans are called those who dwell in [Argolis](#). They were so called for being descendants of the immigrant Danaus 1, father of the [DANAIDS](#). Danaus 1 was first settled by his father in Libya, and his other son Aegyptus 1 he settled in Arabia. As later the brothers quarrelled for the kingdom, Danaus 1, fearing the sons of Aegyptus 1, built a ship (being the first to do so), and fled putting his daughters on board.

He then came to [Argos](#), where King Gelanor surrendered the kingdom to him. Having thus made himself master of the country, he named the inhabitants Danaans after himself. The name Danaans has been applied to all Greeks in general, particularly in connection with the [Trojan War](#). But those who marched against [Troy](#) have been also called Achaeans. The Achaeans, however, came originally from Thessaly, in mainland Greece, and later settled in [Argos](#) and Lacedaemon (southern Peloponnesus) where they mingled with the Danaans (ruled by Danaus 1 and his descendants). There they lived until the return of the [HERACLIDES](#). Finally, for living in [Argolis](#), the Danaans were also called [Argives](#). The mingling of Achaeans and Danaans is described through the marriages of two sons of Achaeus 1 (from whom the Achaeans derive their name) with two daughters of Danaus 1.

List of ACHAEAN LEADERS

(those who led the expedition against [Troy](#))



Achilles.

Adrastus 4. Leader of the Mycenaean. Adrastus 4 was son of Polynices, son of [Oedipus](#), and of Argia 1, daughter of [Adrastus 1](#), the leader of the [SEVEN AGAINST THEBES](#). Adrastus 4 is also counted among the [EPIGONI](#) [Eur.*IA*.253ff.; Pau.2.20.5].



Agamemnon.

Agapenor. King of the Arcadians. Agapenor was one of the [SUITORS OF HELEN](#), and he is counted among those who hid inside the [WOODEN HORSE](#). After the war he founded Paphos in Cyprus. Agapenor was son of Ancaeus 1 and Iotis. Ancaeus 1, one of the [ARGONAUTS](#), was son of King Lycurgus 2 of [Arcadia](#), son of Aleus, son of Aphidas 1, son of Arcas 1, son of [Zeus](#) and [Callisto](#) [Apd.3.10.8; Hom.*II*.2.609; Pau.8.5.2; QS.12.314ff.].



Ajax 1.

Ajax 2.

Amarnyceus 2. Leader of the Mycenaean, son of Onesimachus [Hyg.*Fab*.97].

Amphimachus 1. Leader from [Elis](#), killed by [Hector 1](#). Amphimachus 1, who is also counted among the [SUITORS OF HELEN](#), was son of Cteatus and Theronice, daughter of Dexamenus 1, son of Oeceus. Cteatus was one of the [MOLIONIDES](#) [see [Elis](#)] [Apd.3.10.8; Apd.*Ep*.3.12; Hom.*II*.2.536ff., 2.620, 13.185; Pau.5.3.3-4]

Antilochus. Leader from [Pylos](#), son of [Nestor](#), either by Anaxibia 3 or by Eurydice 8. Antilochus died in the [Trojan War](#) killed either by [Hector 1](#) or by [Memnon](#). Leonymus says that he saw his soul in the White Isle, but [Odysseus](#) met his soul in the [Underworld](#) when he descended there. Antilochus, who is counted among the [SUITORS OF HELEN](#), was father of Paeon 3, whose sons were expelled from [Messenia](#) by the [HERACLIDES](#) Temenus 2 and Cresphontes [*AETH*.1; Apd.1.9.9; Apd.3.10.8; Apd.*Ep*.5.3; Hom.*Od*.3.452, 11.468; Hyg.*Fab*.97, 112, 113, 252; Pau.2.18.8, 3.19.12; QS.2.256, 2.262; Try.18].

Antiphus 5. Leader of the Coans. Antiphus 5 himself came from Nisyros which, as Cos, is one of the Sporades (now Dodecanese) Islands off the southwestern coast of Asia Minor. After the war he took possession of the country he called Thessaly. Antiphus 5 was son of Thessalus 1, son of [Heracles 1](#), and Chalciope 4 [Apd.*Ep*.6.15; Hom.*II*.2.670ff.; Hyg.*Fab*.97].

Archesilaus. Leader of the Boeotians, killed by [Hector 1](#). Archesilaus was son of Areilycus 1, son of Itonus 2, son of Boeotus, son of Itonus 1, son of Amphictyon, son of [Deucalion 1](#), the man who survived the [Flood](#). His mother was Theobula 1 [Hom.*II*.15.329; Hyg.*Fab*.97].

Ascalaphus 1 is counted among the [ARGONAUTS](#) and also among the [SUITORS OF HELEN](#). Some say he was son of [Ares](#) and Astyoche 5, daughter of Actor 7, son of Azeus, son of Clymenus 2, son of Presbon, son of Phrixus 1, son of [Athamas 1](#). Others say he was the son of Lycus 4 and Pernis. Ascalaphus 1 was killed by Deiphobus 1 [Apd.1.9.16, 3.10.8; Hom.*II*.2.494ff., 2.512, 13.518; Hyg.*Fab*.97].

Automedon. See [ACHAEANS](#).

Calchas.



Clonius . Leader of the Boeotians, killed by Agenor . Clonius , some say, was son of Lacritus and Cleobule . Others say his father

2
was Alegenor, son of Itonus 2, son of Boeotus, son of Itonus 1, son of Amphictyon, son of Deucalion 1, the man who survived the Flood [Dio.4.67.7; Hom.II.15.340; Hyg.Fab.97].

Cyanippus. King of Argos, son either of Adrastus 1, the leader of the SEVEN AGAINST THEBES, and Amphithea 1, or of Aegialeus 1 and Comaetho 4. Cyanippus, who was among those who hid inside the WOODEN HORSE, died childless [Apd.1.9.13; Pau.2.18.4-5; Try.159].

Cycnus 4. Leader of Argos, son of Ocitus and Aurophites [Hyg.Fab.97].

Diaphorus was a judge who sailed to Troy with the Achaeans [Hyg.Fab.97].

Diomedes 2.



Diores 1. Leader of the Elis, killed by Peiros. Dioreos 1 was son of Amarynceus 1, son of Pyttius, originally a Thessalian [Hom.II.2.536ff., 2.622, 4.517].

Elephenor. Leader of the Abantians (Euboea), killed by Agenor 8. Elephenor, who had been one of the SUITORS OF HELEN, was son of Chalcodon 1, either by Alcyone 4, or by Imenarete. Chalcodon 1 is the Euboean king who led the Abantians against Thebes [see also Amphitryon] [Apd.3.10.8; Apd.Ep.3.11; Hom.II.2.536ff., 4.463ff.; Hyg.Fab.97].

Epistrophus 1. Leader of the Phocians, and one of the SUITORS OF HELEN. Epistrophus 1 was son of Iphitus 2 and Hippolyte 1 [Apd.3.10.8; Hom.II.2.517; Hyg.Fab.97].

Eumelus 1. Leader of Pherae, a city in Thessaly, and son of Admetus 1 and Alcestis. Eumelus 1, who had been one of the SUITORS OF HELEN, married Iphthime 1, sister of Penelope. At the end of the war he was one of the warriors who hid inside the WOODEN HORSE [Apd.3.10.8; Hom.II.2.715ff.; Hom.Od.4.797; QS.12.314ff.; Try.172].

Euryalus 1. Leader from Argos, son of Mecisteus 1. Euryalus 1 is counted among the ARGONAUTS, the EPIGONI, and among those who hid inside the WOODEN HORSE [Apd.1.9.16, 3.7.2; Hom.II.2.565; QS.12.314ff.].

Eurybates, a herald and Odysseus' squire, is known also for having attended those who tried to convince Achilles to fight again [Hom.II.9.170; Hom.Od.19.247; Hyg.Fab.97; Pau.10.25.4].

Eurypylos 1. This is the Leader of the Ormenians, who got a cursed chest after the war and on seeing it went mad. He was one of the SUITORS OF HELEN, and among those who hid inside the WOODEN HORSE. Eurypylos 1 was son of Evaemon 1, son of Ormenus 3, son of Cercaphus 2, son of Aeolus 1, and of Opis 2 [Apd.3.10.8; Hyg.Fab.97; Pau.7.19.6, 10.27.2; QS.12.314ff.; Try.176].

Eurytus 5. Leader of the Epeans from Elis, and the Taphians, who lived in the islands off the coast of Acarnania. He was killed by Eurypylos 6 [Eur.IA.253ff.; QS.8.111].

Guneus 2. Leader of the Aeanians, people living in Thessaly. After the war Guneus 2, son of Ocytus, went to Libya [Apd.Ep.3.11ff.; 6.15].

Ialmenus 1. Brother of Ascalaphus 1 [see above]. He led the troops of Aspledon and Minyan Orchomenus. Ialmenus 1 is counted among the ARGONAUTS, the SUITORS OF HELEN, and those who hid inside the WOODEN HORSE [Apd.1.9.16, 3.10.8; Hom.II.2.494ff.; Hyg.Fab.97; QS.12.314ff.].

Idomeneus 1. Leader of the Cretans. At his return from the war he was driven out of Crete by the usurper Leucus 1 who besides had become the lover of Idomeneus 1's wife Meda 2, whom Leucus 1 later killed, along with Idomeneus 1's daughter Clisithyra. Nothing is told about Idomeneus 1's son Orsilochus 4. Idomeneus 1, who is counted among the SUITORS OF HELEN and those who hid inside the WOODEN HORSE, was son of Deucalion 2, son of Minos 2 [Apd.3.3.1; Apd.Ep.3.11ff., 6.10; Hom.Od.13.260; Hyg.Fab.81; QS.12.314ff.; Try.168].

Leitus. Leader of the Boeotians, who was wounded by Hector 1, and the only one among the Boeotian chiefs to return home from Troy. Leitus was either son of Alector 2, or of Lacritus and Cleobule 2, or of Gaia, or of Alectryon, son of Itonus 2, son of Boeotus, son of Itonus 1, son of Amphictyon, son of Deucalion 1, the man who survived the Flood. Leitus is counted among ARGONAUTS and the SUITORS OF HELEN [Apd.1.9.16; 3.10.8; Eur.IA.259; Hom.II.2.494, 17.605; Hyg.Fab.97; Pau.9.4.3].

Leonteus 1. The Lapith Leader, who buried Calchas at Colophon, the Ionian city in the coast of Asia Minor northeast of Samos. Leonteus 1, counted also among the SUITORS OF HELEN and those who hid inside the WOODEN HORSE, was son of Coronus 1, son of Caeneus 1, who was once a woman called Caenis, but was turned into an invulnerable man by Poseidon [Apd.3.10.8; Apd.Ep.6.3; Hom.II.2.726ff., 2.746, 12.128; QS.7.484, 12.314ff.; Try.176].

Machaon, son of Asclepius and Epione, came from Tricca, a city in western Thessaly. He is remembered for having healed the wound that the arrow of Pandarus 1 inflicted on Menelaus, and for having cured Philoctetes. He practised surgery while his brother Podalirius treated sicknesses. Machaon married Anticlia 3, daughter of Diocles 1, son of Orsilochus 1, son of the river god Alpheus, and had by her sons: Alexanor, Sphyrus, Polemocrates, Nicomachus 1, and Gorgasus. Machaon, who had been one of the SUITORS OF HELEN and had hidden inside the WOODEN HORSE, was killed, they say, either by the Amazon Penthesilia, or by Eurypylos 6 [Apd.3.10.8; Apd.Ep.5.1; Dio.4.71.4; Hom.II.2.732, 4.215ff.; Hyg.Fab.97, 108; Pau.2.11.5, 2.23.4, 2.29.1, 2.38.6, 3.26.9, 4.30.3; Prop.2.1.59; QS.6.408; SI.5; Vir.Aen.2.63].

Medon 1 is the bastard son of Oileus 1 by Rhene 1, a Nymph concubine of Oileus 1; he is therefore the half-brother of Ajax 2. Medon 1 commanded the Phthians, replacing Philoctetes when this one fell sick, and was killed by Aeneas [Hom.II.2.726, 13.695ff., 15.332].

Meges 1, who came originally from Dulichium, which is one of the Echinadian Islands at the entrance of the Gulf of Corinth, was a commander of the Epeans of Elis. He had been one of the SUITORS OF HELEN and was among those who hid inside the WOODEN HORSE. Meges 1 was son of Phyleus 1, son of Augeas, and of Eustychoe [Apd.3.10.8; Eur.IA.285; Hom.II.13.692; Hyg.Fab.97; QS.12.314ff.; Try.180].

Menelaus.



Menestheus 1 was given the sovereignty of Athens by the DIOSCURI when they invaded Attica, and became Leader of the Athenians against Troy. After the sack of this city, Menestheus 1 went to Melos, one of the Cyclades islands, and reigned as king, because the king there, Polyanax, had died. Menestheus 1, who had been one of the SUITORS OF HELEN and was among those who hid inside the WOODEN HORSE, was son of Peteos, son of Orneus 1, son of Erechtheus [see Athens] [Apd.3.10.8; Apd.Ep.1.23, 6.15b; Hes.CWE.68.42; Hom.II.2.536ff., 2.552; Pau.1.23.8; QS.12.314ff.].

Meriones. Leader from Crete and squire of Idomeneus 1. Meriones, who had been one of the SUITORS OF HELEN and was among those who hid inside the WOODEN HORSE, was son of Molus 1, son of Deucalion 2, son of Minos 2, and of Melphis [Hom.II.7.166; Hyg.Fab.81, 97; QS.12.314ff.].

Neoptolemus.



Nestor.



Nireus 2 led the Symaean, who lived in Syme, a small island between Caria and Rhodes. Nireus 2, who had been one of the SUITORS OF HELEN, was son of Charopus and Aglaia 4. He was killed during the war by Eurypylos 6 [Apd.Ep.3.11ff.; Hom.II.2.672; Hyg.Fab.81, 97; QS.6.372].

Odysseus.



Patroclus 1.

Peneleus. Boeotian leader, killed by Eurypylos 6. He was son of Hippalcimus 2 and Asterope 2. Hippalcimus 2 was son of Itonus 2, son of Boeotus, son of Itonus 1, son of Amphictyon, son of [Deucalion 1](#), the man who survived the [Flood](#). Peneleus is counted among the [ARGONAUTS](#), and also among those who hid inside the [WOODEN HORSE](#). Peneleus had a son Opheltus 2 [Apd.1.9.16, 3.10.8; Hom.II.2.494; Hyg.Fab.97; Pau.9.5.15-16; QS.7.104; Try.180].

Phidippus. Leader of the Coans and brother of Antiphus 5 [see above]. Phidippus, who was one of the [SUITORS OF HELEN](#) and was among those who hid inside the [WOODEN HORSE](#), settled in Andros, the most northerly of the Cyclades Islands, after the war [Apd.Ep.6.15; Hom.II.2.670ff.; Hyg.Fab.81].



Philoctetes.

Phocus 2 was a builder, son of Danaus 4 [Hyg.Fab.97].

Phoenix 2 is son of Amyntor 1, son of Ormenus 3, son of Cercaphus 2, son of [Aeolus 1](#). Phoenix 2 was falsely accused by his father's concubine Phthia 3 of having tried to seduce her. Because of this charge Amyntor 1 blinded his son, but [Peleus](#) took Phoenix 2 to [Chiron](#), and this wise Centaur restored his sight. After this [Peleus](#) made him king of the Dolopians, a people living in Epirus and Thessaly around the city Dolopeis, which is near Lake Xynius. Phoenix 2, who followed [Peleus'](#) son [Achilles](#) to the [Trojan War](#) was among those who tried to persuade him to return to the fight, which [Achilles](#) refused to resume after his quarrel with [Agamemnon](#). Phoenix 2, who is counted among the [CALYDONIAN HUNTERS](#), and later among the [ACHAEAN LEADERS](#), survived the [Trojan War](#), but, being a man of age, he died on his way back from [Troy](#) and was buried by [Achilles'](#) son [Neoptolemus](#) [Apd.3.12.8; Apd.Ep.6.12; Hyg.Fab.97, 173; QS.7.630; RET.1].

Podalirius is said to have cured [Philoctetes](#) of his infected wound. He was son of [Asclepius](#) and Epione, and treated sicknesses while his brother Machaon [see above] practised surgery. After the [Trojan War](#), he settled in the Carian Chersonese. Podalirius had been one of the [SUITORS OF HELEN](#) and was among those who hid inside the [WOODEN HORSE](#) [Apd.3.10.8; Apd.Ep.3.11ff., 5.8, 6.18; Dio.4.71.4; Hom.II.2.732; Pau.2.29.1, 3.26.10; QS.12.314ff.; SI.5].

Podarces 2. Leader from Phylace, a Thessalian city west of the Gulf of Pagasae. He was one of the the [SUITORS OF HELEN](#) and one of those who hid inside the [WOODEN HORSE](#). Podarces 2 was son of Iphiclus 1, the man who got his virility restored due to the manipulations of the seer Melampus 1 [Hes.CWE.68.35; Hom.II.2.670ff.; QS.1.238].

Polypoetes 1 Leader from Gyrtone, in Thessaly, son of [Pirithous](#) and Hippodamia 4. Polypoetes 1, one of the the [SUITORS OF HELEN](#) and one of those who hid inside the [WOODEN HORSE](#), was among those who buried [Calchas](#) at Colophon [Apd.3.10.8; Apd.Ep.6.3; Dio.4.63.1; Hom.II.2.670ff., 12.182; Pau.10.26.2; QS.12.314ff.].

Polyxenus 2. An Aetolian leader. After the war, he entertained [Odysseus](#) who came to [Elis](#) to inspect his herds after the killing of the [SUITORS OF PENELOPE](#). Polyxenus 2, who had been one of the [SUITORS OF HELEN](#) and one of those who hid inside the [WOODEN HORSE](#), was son of Agasthenes, son of Augeas, and of Peloris. He had a son Amphimachus 6, whom he named after Amphimachus 1 [see above] who died at [Troy](#) [Apd.3.10.8; Hom.II.2.624; Hyg.Fab.97; Pau.5.3.4; Tel.1].

Protesilaus. Leader from Phylace, a Thessalian city west of the Gulf of Pagasae. He was the first of the Achaeans to land on Trojan soil, and having slain many, he was himself killed. His wife, either Laodamia 2 or Polydora 3, loved him even after death, and she made an image of him and consorted with it. The gods, they say, took pity on her, and [Hermes](#) brought up Protesilaus from the [Underworld](#). His wife then thought that he had returned from [Troy](#), and she was glad; but when he was carried back to [Underworld](#), she stabbed herself to death. Protesilaus, who had been one of the [SUITORS OF HELEN](#), was killed either by [Hector 1](#), or by a Dardanian leader, as Protesilaus leapt forth from his ship, or by Cynus 1. His father was Iphiclus 1 and his mother was Diomedea [Apd.3.10.8; Apd.Ep.3.11ff., 3.30; CYP.1; Hdt.9.116; Hom.II.698ff.; Hyg.Fab.103, 113; Pau.4.2.7; QS.4.469]

Prothoenor 1. Boeotian leader, brother of Archesilaus [see above]. He was killed by Polydamas [Hom.II.14.450ff.;Hyg.Fab.97].

Prothous 4. Leader of the Magnesia,the coastal area of eastern Thessaly south of Mount Ossa, and son of Tenthredon, Prothous 4 is found among the [SUITORS OF HELEN](#) and those who hid inside the [WOODEN HORSE](#) [Hom.II.2.756; Hyg.Fab.81].

Schedius 1. Leader of the Phocians and brother of Epistrophus 1 [see above]. Schedius 1, who had been one of the [SUITORS OF HELEN](#), is said to have hidden himself inside the [WOODEN HORSE](#). Yet, he is also said to have been killed by [Hector 1](#) [Apd.3.10.8; Hom.II.2.494ff., 2.517, 17.306ff.; Hyg.Fab.97].

Sthenelus 2. Leader from [Argos](#), son of Capaneus and Evadne 2. Sthenelus 2 was one of the [EPIGONI](#), one of the [SUITORS OF HELEN](#), and one of those warriors who hid inside the [WOODEN HORSE](#). He had sons: Cometes 2, the lover of Aegialia, wife of [Diomedes 2](#), and Cylarabes, who became king of [Argos](#) [Apd.3.7.2, 3.10.8; Apd.Ep.6.10; Eur.IA.246; Hom.II.2.564; Hyg.Fab.97, 108; Pau.2.18.5; QS.12.314ff.; Vir.Aen.2.61].

Teucer 1. Leader of Salamis, the island off the coast of Attica in the Saronic Gulf, and Telamon's bastard son by [Hesione 2](#), daughter of King Laomedon 1 of [Troy](#). Teucer 1, half-brother of [Ajax 1](#), was one of the [SUITORS OF HELEN](#), and one of the warriors who hid inside the [WOODEN HORSE](#) [Apd.3.10.8; Eur.Hel.87 and *passim*; Hom.II.8.285ff.; Hyg.Fab.97; Pau.1.23.8, 2.29.4; Pin.Nem.4.46; QS.12.314ff.; Soph.Aj. *passim*; Try.170].

Thalpius. Leader from [Elis](#), son of Eurytus 1, one of the MOLIIONIDES, and TheraePHONE, the twin sister of Theronice, mother of Amphimachus 1 [see above]. Thalpius had been one of the [SUITORS OF HELEN](#), and one of those warriors who hid inside the [WOODEN HORSE](#) [Apd.3.10.8; Hom.II.2.536ff., 2.620; Pau.5.3.4; QS.12.314ff.].

Talthybius. A herald in the Achaean army. He went with [Menelaus](#) and [Odysseus](#) to [Cinyras 1](#) in Cyprus and tried to persuade him to join the allies against [Troy](#) [Apd.Ep.3.9; Eur.Hec.503 and *passim*; Eur.Tro. *passim*; Hdt.7.134; Hyg.Fab.97].

Thoas 2. King of Pleuron and [Calydon](#) and Leader of Aetolia, the region in mainland Greece north of the Gulf of Patrae. After the war the exiled [Odysseus](#) came to him and married his daughter. Thoas 2, who was one of the [SUITORS OF HELEN](#), and one of the warriors who hid inside the [WOODEN HORSE](#), was the son of Andraemon 1 and Gorge 2, daughter of Oeneus 2, King of [Calydon](#). Thoas 2 had a daughter and a son Haemon 2 [Apd.Ep.3.11ff., 7.40; Hom.II.13.216; Hyg.Fab.81, 108; Pau.5.3.6; QS.12.314ff.; Vir.Aen.2.62].

Thrasymedes 2. Leader of the [Pylos](#), son of [Neleus](#) and Eurydice 7, different from [Nestor's](#) son Thrasymedes 1 [Hyg.Fab.97].

Tlepolemus 1. Leader of [Rhodes](#), killed by King Sarpedon 1 of Lycia. Tlepolemus 1, who had been one of the [SUITORS OF HELEN](#), was the son of [Heracles 1](#) and Astyoche 2, daughter of King Phylas 1 of Ephyra, a Thesprotian city. Tlepolemus 1 married Polyxo 4, the Queen of [Rhodes](#) who, wishing to avenge the death of her husband, arranged [Helen's](#) death [Apd.2.7.7ff.; Dio.5.59.5; Hom.II.2.653, 5.655ff.; Hyg.Fab.81; Pau.3.19.10; Plu.GQ.37; Strab.8.3.5].

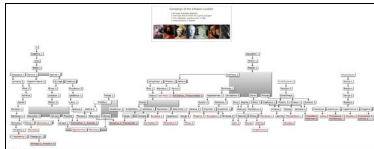
Comparative table

The lists below show the peoples the ACHAEAN LEADERS commanded and the amount of ships they provided when they joined the coalition against [Troy](#). The table compares the versions given by four ancient authors. No information about peoples or ships is marked thus: "----" (see another list at [Dares' account of the destruction of Troy](#)).

Leader. Peoples under his command, Amount of ships			
Euripides	Apollodoros	Hyginus	Homer
	10 Leaders: Boeotians, 40.		
	4 Leaders: Orchomenians, 30.		
	4 Leaders: Phocians, 40.		

Achilles . Myrmidons, 50.	Achilles . Myrmidons, 50.	Achilles . Scyros, 60.	Achilles . Myrmidons, 50.
Adrastus 4. Mycenaean, ---.			
Agamemnon . Mycenaean, 100.	Agamemnon . Mycenaean, 100.	Agamemnon . Mycenae, 100.	Agamemnon . Mycenaean, 100.
	Agapenor . Arcadians, 7.	Agapenor . Arcadia, 60.	Agapenor . Arcadians, 60.
Ajax 1. Salaminians, 12.	Ajax 1. Salaminians, 12.	Ajax 1. Salamis, 12.	Ajax 1. Salaminians, 12.
Ajax 2. Locrians, ---.	Ajax 2. Locrians, 40.	Ajax 2. Locris, 20.	Ajax 2. Locrians, 40.
		Amarynceus 2. Mycenae, 19.	
	Amphimachus 1. Eleans, 40.	Amphimachus 1. Elis, 10.	Amphimachus 1. Eleans, 10.
		Antilochus . Pylos, 20.	
	Antiphus 5. Coans, ---.	Antiphus 5. Nisyros, 20.	Antiphus 5. Coans, ---.
		Archesilaus . Boeotia, 10.	Archesilaus . Boeotians, ---.
		Ascalaphus 1. Argos, 30.	Ascalaphus 1. Aspledon, Minyan Orchomenus , 30.
		Automedon . Scyros, 10.	
		Calchas . Mycenae, ---.	
		Clonius 2. Boeotia, 9.	Clonius 2. Boeotians, ---.
		Cycnus 4. Argos, 12.	
		Diaphorus . ---, ---.	
	Diomedes 2. Argives, 80.	Diomedes 2. Argos, 30.	Diomedes 2. Argives, 80.
			Diores 1. Eleans, 10.
	Elephenor . Euboeans, 40.	Elephenor . Argos, 30.	Elephenor . Abantes, 40.
		Epistrophus 1. Argos, 10.	Epistrophus 1. Phocians, ---.
	Eumelus 1. Pheraeans, 11.	Eumelus 1. Perrhaebia, 8.	Eumelus 1. Pheraeans, 11.
[Euryalus 1]. Argives: 60.		Euryalus 1. Argos, 15.	Euryalus 1. Argives, ---.
		Eurybates . ---, ---.	
	Eurypylus 1. Ormenians, 40.	Eurypylus 1. Ormenian, 40.	Eurypylus 1. Ormenians, 40.
Eurytus 5. Eleans, ---.			
Guneus 2. Aeanians, ---.	Guneus 2. Aeanians, 22.		Guneus 2. Aeanians, 22.
		Ialmenus 1. Argos, 30.	Ialmenus 1. Aspledon and Minyan Orchomenus , ---.
	Idomeneus 1. Cretans, 40.	Idomeneus 1. Crete, 40.	Idomeneus 1. Cretans, 80.
Leitus . Boeotians, 50.		Leitus . Boeotia, 12.	Leitus . Boeotians, ---.
		Leonteus 1. Sicyon, 19.	Leonteus 1. Gyrtionians, ---.
		Machaon . Tricca, 20.	Machaon . Triccaeans, ---.
			Medon 1. Olizonians, ---.
Meges 1. Taphians, ---.	Meges 1. Dulichians, 40.	Meges 1. Dulichium, 60.	Meges 1. Dulichians, 40.
	Menelaus . Lacedaemonians, 60.	Menelaus . Mycenae, 60.	Menelaus . Lacedaemonians, 60.
	Menestheus 1. Athenians, 50.	Menestheus 1. Athens, 50.	Menestheus 1. Athenians, 50.
		Meriones . Crete, 40.	Meriones . Cretans, ---.
		Neoptolemus . Scyros, ---.	
Nestor . Pylians, ---.	Nestor . Pylians, 40.	Nestor . Pylos, 90.	Nestor . Pylians, 90.
	Nireus 2. Symaeans, 3.	Nireus 2. Argos, 16.	Nireus 2. Symaeans, 3.
	Odysseus . Cephallenians, 12.	Odysseus . Ithaca, 12.	Odysseus . Cephallenians, 12.
		Patroclus 1. Phthia, 10.	
		Peneleus . Boeotia, 12.	Peneleus . Boeotians, 50.
	Phidippus . Coans, 30.		Phidippus . Coans, 30.
	Philoctetes . Olizonians, 7.	Philoctetes . Meliboea, 7.	Philoctetes . Olizonians, 7.
		Phocus 2. ---, ---.	
		Phoenix 2. Argive, 50.	
	Podalirius . Triccaeans, 30.	Podalirius . Tricca, 9.	Podalirius . Triccaeans, 30.
		Podarces 2. ---, 10.	Podarces 2. from Phylace, ---.
	Polypoetes 1. Gyrtionians, 30.	Polypoetes 1. Argos, 20.	Polypoetes 1. Gyrtionians, 40.
		Polyxenus 2. Aetolia, 40.	Polyxenus 2. Eleans, 10.
	Protesilaus . from Phylace, 40.		Protesilaus . from Phylace, 40.
		Prothoenor 1. Thespia, 8.	Prothoenor 1. Boeotians, ---.
Prothous 4. Magnesians, 40.	Prothous 4. Magnesians, 40.	Prothous 4. Magnesia, 40.	Prothous 4. Magnesians, 40.
		Schedius 1. Argos, 30.	Schedius 1. Phocians, 40.
Sthenelus 2. Argives, ---.		Sthenelus 2. Argos, 25.	Sthenelus 2. Argives, ---.
			Thalpius . Eleans, 10.
		Talthybius . ---, ---.	
		Teucer 1. Salamis, 12.	
	Thoas 2. Aetolians, 40.	Thoas 2. Tytus, 15.	Thoas 2. Aetolians, 40.
		Thrasymedes 2. Pylos, 15.	
	Tlepolemus 1. Rhodians, 9.	Tlepolemus 1. Mycenae, 9.	Tlepolemus 1. Rhodians, 9.

Contextual Charts



Genealogy of the Achaean Leaders

Names in this chart: Abas 2, Acamas 1, [Achilles](#), Acrisius, Actor 3, Admetus 1, [Adrastus](#) 1, Adrastus 4, [Aeacus](#), Aegina, Aegyptus 1, [Aeolus](#) 1, Aerope 1, Aethra 2, [Agamemnon](#), Agenor 1, [Ajax](#) 1, Alcahous 3, [Alcmena](#), Alectryon, Alegenor, Amphictyon, Amphitheia 1, Amyntor 1, Amythaon 1, Antilochus, Antiphus 5, Archesilaus, Arcisius, Areilycus 1, Argia 1, Astynome 1, [Atreus](#), Belus 1, Bias 1, Boeotus, [Cadmus](#), Capaneus, [Catreus](#), Cephalus 1, Cercaphus 2, Clonius 2, Clymene 3, Cretheus 1, [Danae](#), Danaus 1,

Dardanus 1, Deion, Deipyle, Demophon 1, [Deucalion](#) 1 [see [Flood](#)], Deucalion 2, [Diomedes](#) 2, Electryon 1, Epaphus 1, Erechtheus, Erichthonius 1, Erichthonius 2, Eumelus 1, [Europa](#), Euryalus 1, Eurypylus 1, Euryte 2, Evaemon 1, Gorge 2, [Heracles](#) 1, [Hesione](#) 2, Hippalcimus 2, Hippodamas 1, Hypermnestra 2, Idomeneus 1, Ilus 2, [Io](#), Iphiclus 1, Itonus 1, Itonus 2, Labdacus 1, Laertes, [Laius](#) 1, Laomedon 1, Leitus, Libya, Lycastus 1, Lynceus 2, Mecisteus 1, [Menelaus](#), Menestheus 1, Menoetius, Meriones, Minos 1, [Minos](#) 2, [Minyas](#), [Neleus](#), Neoptolemus, [Nestor](#), [Odysseus](#), [Oedipus](#), Oeneus 2, Ormenus 3, Orneus 1, Pandion 2, [Patroclus](#) 1, Peleus, [Pelops](#) 1 [see [Pelopides](#)], Peneleus, Periboea 2, Perimede 1, [Perseus](#) 1, Peteos, [Phaedra](#), Pheres 1, Phidippus, Phoenix 2, Pittheus, Podarces 2, Polydorus 2, Polynices, [Procris](#) 2, Promachus 4, Pronax, Protesilaus, Prothoenor 1, Sthenelus 2, Talaus, Telamon, Teucer 1, Thersander 1, [Theseus](#), Thessalus 1, Thoas 2, Thrasymedes 1, Tlepolemus 1, Tros 1.

Related sections

[Trojan War](#), [Aftermath of the Trojan War & Returns of the Achaean Leaders](#), [Dares' Account of the destruction of Troy](#), [The Last Days of Troy](#), [The Palladium](#);
Maps: [Map of Greece](#), [ACHAEANS & TROJANS](#), [The Returns](#), [The Troad](#);
Charts: [Trojan War: Connected Events](#)
Groups: [ACHAEANS](#), [SUITORS OF HELEN](#), [TROJAN LEADERS](#), [TROJANS](#), [WOODEN HORSE](#)

Sources

See entries above.

Abbreviations



Places and Peoples



Karl Friedrich Schinkel 1781-1841: Vision of the Golden Age of Greece. Kopie von Wilhel Ahlborn 1836. Photo ©Maicar Förlag-GML
2401 Vision of the Golden Age of Greece. Kopie von Wilhel Ahlborn 1836. Karl Friedrich Schinkel 1781-1841. Galerie der Romantik, Charlottenburg Schloß, Berlin.

👑 = Throne Succession included

[Achaea](#)

👑 [Alba Longa](#) (see [Troy](#), [Aeneas](#) and [Romulus](#))

👑 [Arcadia](#)

👑 [Argos](#)

👑 [Athens](#)

[Atlantis](#)

[Calydon](#)

[Ciconians](#)

👑 [Corinth](#)

👑 [Crete](#)

[Delphi](#)

[Dictaeon Cave](#)

[Eleusis](#)

👑 [Elis](#)

[Hellenes](#)

[Ionia](#)

[Islands of the Blest](#), [Elysium](#), [White Isle](#)

[Laestrygonians](#)

[LAPITHS](#)

[Lemnos](#)

[Lerna](#)

[Lydia](#) (see [Croesus](#))

[Megara](#)

👑 [Messenia](#)

👑 [Minyan Orchomenus](#)

👑 [Mycenae](#)

[Olympia](#)

[Phaeacians](#)

[Phrygia](#)

[Pylos](#)

[Rhodes](#)

👑 [Rome](#) (see [Troy](#))

[Scythia](#)

[Sicyon](#)

👑 [Sparta](#)

👑 [Thebes](#)

[Tiryns](#)

👑 [Troezen](#)

👑 [Troy](#)

[Underworld](#)



Achaea



In Greece, the circle in the north shows Thessalian Achaea, and the oval the district of Achaea in Peloponnesus. [Ionia](#) is indicated in Asia Minor ([enlarge](#))

Achaea has been called a region in southern Thessaly, and also the northern coast of the Peloponnesus. Those who marched against [Troy](#) were called Achaeans, and sometimes [Argives](#) for living in [Argolis](#). The Achaeans came originally from Thessaly, in mainland Greece, and settled in [Argos](#) and Lacedaemon (southern Peloponnesus). Having mingled with the Danaans (ruled by Danaus ₁ and his descendants) they lived there until the return of the [HERACLIDES](#). The mingling of Achaeans and Danaans is described through the marriages of two sons of Achaeus ₁ (from whom the Achaeans derive their name) with two daughters of Danaus ₁, otherwise known as father of the [DANAIDS](#).

Thessalian and Peloponnesian Achaea

Thessalian Achaea is the land later known by the names of Phthiotis and Hellas, and both this territory and Peloponnesian Achaea own their names to Achaeus ₁, son of Xuthus ₁, brother of [Aeolus](#) ₁ and son of Hellen ₁, son of [Deucalion](#) ₁, the man who survived the [Flood](#). And yet some have said that Achaea was named after Achaeus ₂, son of [Poseidon](#) and Larisa ₁, the woman after whom the citadel of [Argos](#) and two cities in Thessaly were named. Peloponnesian Achaea is the narrow strip of land which extends along the Gulf of [Corinth](#), bordering [Arcadia](#) on the south and [Elis](#) on the southwest.

First ruler in the region

The first to rule in this region was Aegialeus ₂, son of the river god Inachus and the Oceanid Melia; he became king in the adjacent district of Sicyonia, founding a city and calling the land Aegialus after himself.

Xuthus ₁ expelled twice

In the meantime, Xuthus ₁ was expelled from Thessaly by his brothers. He first settled in [Athens](#), where he married Creusa ₁, daughter of King Erechtheus. When the king died, Xuthus ₁, who by then had become influential in [Athens](#), was asked to decide who among the sons of Erechtheus should succeed him in the throne. Xuthus ₁ then appointed Cecrops ₂ as the successor of Erechtheus, and thereby he won the enmity of the other sons of Erechtheus, being banished by them from the city. That is how Xuthus ₁ came as an exile to Aegialus, where he made his home and died. Xuthus ₁'s son Achaeus ₁ gathered troops from both Aegialus and [Athens](#) and with them he campaigned against the southern Thessalians, recovering his father's rights and becoming king in Phthiotis.

[Ion](#) ₁ inherits Peloponnesian Achaea

Xuthus ₁'s other son [Ion](#) ₁ waged instead war against King Selinus, who had inherited and enlarged the kingdom of Aegialeus ₂. As this war was taking place, Selinus offered [Ion](#) ₁ his daughter Helice ₂, proposing to adopt him as son and successor. [Ion](#) ₁ accepted this proposal, married Helice ₂; in time he succeeded Selinus in the throne, founded a city Helice and called the inhabitants of his realm Ionians. When war between [Athens](#) and [Eleusis](#) broke up, [Ion](#) ₁ was invited by the Athenians to be their leader in the war and he died in the battlefield. His descendants continued to rule the territory (Achaea) and were called Ionians. But then Achaeans were called those who lived in Argolis. For the sons of Achaeus ₁—Architeles ₁ and Archander—came to [Argos](#) and married the daughters of Danaus ₁, Automate and Scaea. And as they and their descendants came to rule cities both in [Argos](#) and Lacedaemon, the inhabitants were named Achaeans because of their common ancestor Achaeus ₁. However, when after the [Trojan War](#) the [HERACLIDES](#) invaded the Peloponnesus—claiming that their rulers, being descended from [Pelops](#) ₁, were usurpers—the Achaeans were forced to leave Argolis. The ruler of both Argives and Achaeans at the time was Tisamenus ₂, who inherited the throne of [Orestes](#) ₂, son [Agamemnon](#), son of [Atreus](#), son of [Pelops](#) ₁. Not being able to resist the attack of the [HERACLIDES](#), Tisamenus ₂ sent heralds to the Ionians asking for permission to settle among them without warfare. The Ionians, however, rejected the proposal, fearing that Tisamenus ₂, because of his lineage and power, would become their king. For that reason, a war broke up between the Achaeans, led by Tisamenus ₂, and the Ionians. The latter were defeated, but Tisamenus ₂ was killed in battle, though others say that he was killed on another occasion by the [HERACLIDES](#). This is how the Achaeans settled in Achaea, and the Ionians, having been expelled from their country, were forced to emigrate, coming first to Attica, where they were allowed to settle by King Melanthus ₁ of [Athens](#).

The Ionians after losing their land

Now Melanthus ₁ (son of Andropompus ₁, son of Borus ₃, son of Penthilus ₂, son of Periclymenus ₁, son of [Neleus](#)), had himself, in these times of convulsion, been expelled from [Messenia](#) by the [HERACLIDES](#) Temenus ₂ and Cresphontes. He then came to [Athens](#) and deposed King Thymoetes ₂, who is said to have been the last of the Athenian kings descended from [Theseus](#); Thymoetes ₂ was son of Oxyntes. So, having thus conquered a new kingdom, Melanthus ₁ now allowed the Ionians to settle in Attica, hoping that their presence would strengthen [Athens](#)' defences against the [HERACLIDES](#). But others have said that this was not the only reason, for there had always been goodwill between the Athenians and the Ionians, on account of the help the former received from [Ion](#) ₁ in the war [Athens](#) fought against [Eleusis](#). Melanthus ₁ was succeeded as king of [Athens](#) by his son Codrus ₁, and while the latter was king, the [HERACLIDES](#) did attack [Athens](#) as Melanthus ₁ had feared, but they accomplished nothing, except that Codrus ₁ was killed in battle. After the king's death his sons quarrelled for the throne and the dispute had to be settled by the oracle of [Delphi](#), which appointed Medon ₁₁ as king.

When the throne succession was decided, Neileus and the rest of the sons of Codrus ₁ set out to found a colony in Asia Minor, taking with them anyone who wished to go. But the majority of those who emigrated were the Ionians who had settled in Attica during the rule of Melanthus ₁ and who now left [Athens](#) led by Messenians, for that was the origin of Melanthus ₁. In this way the Ionians came to Caria in Asia Minor, and led by the sons of Codrus ₁ they founded some cities and conquered others. (See [Ionia](#).)

Related sections [Map of Greece, Ionia](#)

Sources Abbreviations

Apd.1.7.3, 3.15.1; Pau.1.19.5, 2.18.8, 5.1.1, 7.1.1ff.; Strab.8.7.1. Other mentions of Achaea and Achaeans: *Arg.*3.601, 3.639, 3.1081, 4.1328; *Cal.BP.*13; *Cal.Del.*100; *Hom.II.*1.2, 1.254, *passim*; *Hom.Od.*1.286, 1.326, 1.394, 1.401, 2.7, 2.72, 2.90, 2.101, 2.112, 2.128, 2.204, 2.211, 2.265, 2.306, 3.79, 3.100, 3.104, 3.116, 3.131, 11.166, 11.481, 13.249, 21.107, 23.68, *passim*; *Hyg.Fab.*96, 101, 102, 103, 109, 249; *Nonn.*1.92, 4.254, 4.285, 37.148, 47.483, 47.636, 47.710, 48.5, 48.468; *Ov.Met.*4.606, 5.306, 5.577, 7.504, 8.268.



Arcadia



Arcadia is the region in central Peloponnesus south of [Achaëa](#), north of [Messenia](#) and [Laconia](#), east of [Argolis](#) and west of [Elis](#). The boundaries of the kingdoms of Arcadia and the succession in the thrones are however less certain: many have been called "King of Arcadia".

Remembered first king

The first king in Arcadia is said to have been [Pelasgus 1](#), after whom the inhabitants of the Peloponnesus were called Pelasgians. But otherwise, he is remembered as the king of [Argos](#) who received and protected [Danaus 1](#) and his daughters, the [DANAIDS](#). [Pelasgus 1](#) was the son of [Zeus](#) and [Niobe 1](#), the first mortal woman to have consorted with the god. Otherwise [Pelasgus 1](#) is said to have been an autochthon (i.e. a son of the soil, see [AUTOCHTHONOUS](#)), or as it is also asserted, son of [Palaechthon](#). [Niobe 1](#) was daughter of [Phoroneus](#), who is at the origin of the royal house of [Argos](#), and is said to be the first man. [Pelasgus 1](#)'s brother [Argus 5](#) became in fact king of [Argos](#) after [Phoroneus](#). Some say that [Pelasgus 1](#) married [Deianira 4](#), daughter of [Lycaon 6](#), son of [Aezeius](#). This [Aezeius](#) is one of the first kings of the Peloponnesus. Others affirm that [Pelasgus 1](#) married [Meliboea 1](#), one of the [OCEANIDS](#), and still others say that his wife was [Cyllene 1](#), a Naiad after whom [Mount Cyllene](#) in Arcadia is named (but it is also said that it was after [Cyllen](#), daughter of [Elatius 2](#), that [Mount Cyllene](#), the highest in Arcadia, was named). One of these women gave birth to impious [Lycaon 2](#), who sat on the throne after [Pelasgus 1](#).

Impious king

[Lycaon 2](#) was a powerful king who thought he could defy the gods, and his sons were notorious for their insolence, pride and impiety. Because of his crimes ([Lycaon 2](#) sacrificed a human baby), [Zeus](#) transformed him into a wolf or blasted him and his sons with a thunderbolt. (For the numerous cities founded by the sons of [Lycaon 2](#) see this one.)

King during the time of the Flood

The one son who survived the god's wrath, [Nyctimus](#), who some say was the youngest and others the eldest of the sons, succeeded his father on the throne. So it cannot be, as some say, that [Nyctimus](#) was the human baby that [Lycaon 2](#) served to [Zeus](#) as a meal. In any case, it is told that it is about this time that [Zeus](#), tired of the crimes of this peculiar family, sent the [Flood](#) that destroyed mankind in the age of [Deucalion 1](#).

Parrhasius

[Phylonome](#), daughter of [Nyctimus](#) and [Arcadia 2](#), consorted with [Ares](#) and had twins. One of them, [Parrhasius](#), has been called king of Arcadia. This [Phylonome](#) used to hunt with [Artemis](#). However, [Ares](#) got her with child in the guise of a shepherd. Fearing her father, [Phylonome](#) cast her twin children into the river [Erymanthus](#), but they found haven in the trunk of a tree. A wolf suckled the children, and the shepherd [Gyliphus](#) reared them as his own.

King calls the land Arcadia while others emigrate

After [Nyctimus](#), the kingdom was ruled by [Arcas 1](#), son of [Zeus](#) and [Callisto](#), daughter of [Lycaon 2](#). Some tell that [Maia](#), the eldest of the [PLEIADES](#) and mother of [Hermes](#), brought up [Arcas 1](#) in the land that was called Arcadia after him (instead of [Pelasgia](#)). [Arcas 1](#), who some say was the human baby whom [Lycaon 2](#) served to [Zeus](#) at a banquet, was put among the constellations (Bear-Watcher), and made immortal. He is called [Arctophylax](#) since he guards [Arctos](#) (Great Bear) which is his mother [Callisto](#), placed among the stars by [Zeus](#). [Arcas 1](#) is said to have introduced the cultivation of crops, which he learned from [Triptolemus](#). During his time, men learned to make bread and to weave clothes, which has proved useful until now. In the meanwhile, other grandsons of impious [Lycaon 2](#), such as [Archedius](#), [Gortys 2](#) and [Cydon 1](#), migrated to [Crete](#), and after them were named the cities [Cydonia](#), [Gortyna](#) and [Catreus](#). These are sons of [Tegeates](#) and [Maera 3](#), daughter of [Atlas](#). Some say that [Atlas](#) himself was once king of Arcadia, and that he was succeeded in the throne by [Deimas](#), son of [Dardanus 1](#) and [Chryse 3](#) (see also [Troy](#)).

Several kingdoms

After [Arcas 1](#), his sons became kings in different Arcadian districts. [Azan](#) ruled in [Azania](#), and [Aphidas 1](#), a weak king, ruled in [Tegea](#). [Elatius 2](#), who at first ruled in [Mount Cyllene](#), migrated to [Phocis](#), helped the [Phocians](#) against the [Phlegyans](#), and founded the city of [Elateia](#). At [Azan](#)'s death, his son [Clitor 2](#) came to the throne and became the most powerful of the kings in Arcadia. But having died childless, he was succeeded by [Aepytyus 3](#) and [Stymphalus 1](#), sons of [Elatius 2](#).

False friend

[Pelops 1](#), an Asian immigrant after whom the Peloponnesus was named, made war on [Stymphalus 1](#)'s Arcadian kingdom, but not being able to defeat him, he slew [Stymphalus](#) under a pretence of friendship, and scattered his limbs. For this reason the whole of [Hellas](#) suffered of infertility, a calamity that only was averted when pious [Aeacus](#) (the same who now keeps the keys of the [Underworld](#)) offered prayers.

Aleus

When [Stymphalus 1](#) was murdered by the false friend [Pelops 1](#), and [Aepytyus 3](#) was killed by a serpent while hunting, [Aphidas 1](#)'s son [Aleus](#) became king. [Aleus](#) married [Neaera 3](#), daughter of [Pereus](#), son of [Elatius 2](#), and had children by her, among which [Auge 2](#) and [Lycurgus 2](#). [Aleus](#) built a sanctuary of [Athena](#) in [Tegea](#), and made this city the capital of his kingdom.

Aleus' daughter

[Aleus](#)' daughter [Auge 2](#) was seduced by [Heracles 1](#), and she hid her

little child by him ([Telephus](#)) in the precinct of [Athena](#) which her father had built and whose priesthood she held. But the land remained barren, and the oracles declared that there was impiety in the temple. Finally, she was discovered and delivered by her father to Nauplius ₁ to be put to death. But Nauplius ₁ gave her to King Teuthras ₁ of Mysia (northwestern part of Asia Minor), who married her. Her child [Telephus](#) was exposed on Mount Parthenius by Aleus, but he survived because a doe gave him suck. Later, shepherds found him and called him [Telephus](#). He was adopted by the king of Mysia, on whose death he succeeded to the throne. During his rule, [Telephus](#) chased the Achaean expedition, which having sailed against [Troy](#), arrived by mistake in Mysia.

[Lycurgus](#) ₂ kills mace-man and outlives his own children

[Lycurgus](#) ₂ succeeded his father [Aleus](#) as king of the Arcadians, and lived a long life. His son [Ancaeus](#) ₁ is counted among the [ARGONAUTS](#) and among the [CALYDONIAN HUNTERS](#). He was killed by the Calydonian Boar during the hunt. As his other son, [Epochus](#), died of an illness, [Lycurgus](#) ₂ had no heirs when he left this world. Some say that [Iasus](#) ₁, sometimes called father of [Atalanta](#), was also his son. [Lycurgus](#) ₂ is known for having killed King [Areithous](#) ₁, who was called the mace-man, because he only used as a weapon an iron mace. [Lycurgus](#) ₂ came upon [Areithous](#) ₁ in a narrow way, where the mace was useless, and killed him with his spear despoiling him of the armour that [Ares](#) had given him. Later, when [Lycurgus](#) ₂ grew old, he gave the armour to [Ereuthalion](#) ₁, his squire, who in turn was killed by [Nestor](#) in a war between the Arcadians and the Pylans (for the Pylans see [Pylos](#)).

[Echemus](#)

As no child of [Lycurgus](#) ₂ was alive when he died, [Echemus](#), son of [Aeropus](#) ₂, son of [Cepheus](#) ₂, son of [Aleus](#), became king (for [Cepheus](#) ₂ see [Sparta](#)). During his time, the [HERACLIDES](#) made an attempt to return to the Peloponnesus under the leadership of [Hyllus](#) ₁, but were defeated in a battle at the Isthmus of [Corinth](#). In this battle [Echemus](#) killed [Hyllus](#) ₁, son of [Heracles](#) ₁, in single combat. [Echemus](#) married [Timandra](#) ₁, daughter of [Tyndareus](#) and [Leda](#), and had by her a son [Laodocus](#), after whom the suburb [Ladoceia](#) near [Megalopolis](#) was named.

Time to sail to [Troy](#)

[Echemus](#) was succeeded on the throne by [Agapenor](#), son of [Ancaeus](#) ₁, son of [Lycurgus](#) ₂. [Agapenor](#) was later one of the [SUITORS OF HELEN](#). Consequently, he became one of the [ACHAEAN LEADERS](#), and he is counted among those who hid inside the [WOODEN HORSE](#). After the [Trojan War](#), [Agapenor](#) did not return to Arcadia. Instead he sailed to [Cyprus](#) and founded [Paphos](#), where he ruled.

Capital moves to [Trapezus](#)

As [Agapenor](#) did not return from [Troy](#), the kingdom of Arcadia devolved upon [Hippothonus](#) ₆, son of [Cercyon](#) ₂, son of [Agamedes](#) ₂, son of [Stymphalus](#) ₁. [Hippothonus](#) ₆ established his capital in [Trapezus](#), and was succeeded by his son [Aepytus](#) ₄, who was struck blind after entering a forbidden sanctuary of [Poseidon](#), dying shortly after.

[Mycenae](#)an power

During the reign of [Aepytus](#) ₄, King [Orestes](#) ₂ of [Mycenae](#), son of [Agamemnon](#), moved his home from [Mycenae](#) to Arcadia, as his realm had extended considerably. [Orestes](#) ₂ was killed by the bite of a snake at [Oresteum](#) in Arcadia. This town was previously called [Oresthasium](#), and had been founded by [Orestheus](#) ₂, son of [Lycaon](#) ₂.

Arcadia spared by the [HERACLIDES](#)

[Cypselus](#) ₁ succeeded his father [Aepytus](#) ₄ as king of the Arcadians, and was founder of a place called [Basilis](#). It is during his reign that the [HERACLIDES](#) effected their return, invading the Peloponnesus, not as it was attempted before, that is, across the Corinthian Isthmus, but by sea. [Cypselus](#) ₁ made an agreement with the invaders, marrying his daughter [Merope](#) ₂ to the Heraclid [Cresphontes](#), and in this way he had nothing to fear.

From father to son

[Cresphontes](#) received the kingdom of [Messenia](#) by casting lots with [Procles](#) ₂ and [Eurysthenes](#) ₁, who received [Lacedaemon](#) and [Sparta](#), while [Cypselus](#) ₁'s son [Holaeas](#) succeeded his father on the throne. The rule passed thereafter from father to son: [Holaeas](#) to [Bucolion](#) ₃ to [Phialus](#) (who changed the name of the city [Phigalia](#) to [Phialia](#)) to [Simus](#) to [Pompus](#) to [Aeginetes](#) ₂ to [Polymestor](#) ₂ (under whose reign the Lacedaemonians for the first time invaded [Tegea](#), led by [Charillus](#). On this occasion the Lacedaemonians were defeated in battle by the [Tegeans](#), who used men and women alike in defending the city; the whole Lacedaemonian army, including [Charillus](#), were taken prisoners). [Polymestor](#) ₂ was succeeded by [Aechmis](#), son of [Briacas](#), brother of [Polymestor](#) ₂.

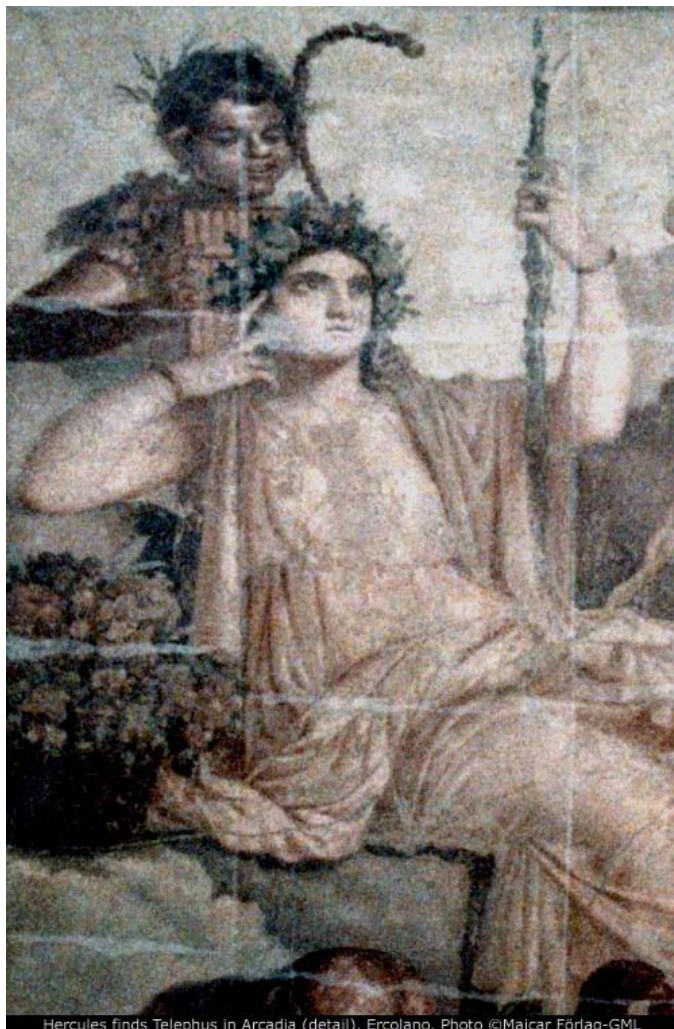
Throne Succession Arcadia

Arcadia was periodically divided into several kingdoms. The following table combines several accounts. Kings under "Arcadia" had normally [Tegea](#) as capital city. [Hippothonus](#) ₆ moved the capital to [Trapezus](#).

[Pelasgia](#)
[Pelasgus](#) ₁

[Pelasgus](#) ₁ was either an autochthon, or a son of [Zeus](#) and [Niobe](#) ₁ (the daughter of [Phoroneus](#)), or a son of [Palaechthon](#). He is father of [Lycaon](#) ₂ and [Temenus](#) ₃; his wife was either [Meliboia](#) ₁ (one of the [OCEANIDS](#)), or [Cyllene](#) ₁ (one of the [NYMPHS](#)), or [Deianira](#) ₄ (daughter of [Lycaon](#) ₆, son of [Aezeius](#), one of the first kings of the Peloponnesus) (*Aes.Supp.*250 and *passim*; *Apd.*2.1.1, 3.8.1; *DH.*1.11.2; *Pau.*8.22.1)

[Lycaon](#) ₂ is the impious king of Arcadia who caused the wrath of [Zeus](#) to destroy the world. Possible parentages:



Hercules finds Telephus in Arcadia (detail). Ercolano. Photo ©Maicar Förlag-GML

Personification of Arcadia, the region in central Peloponnesus. Behind her stands [Pan](#) (or perhaps just one of the [PANS](#)) with his pipes. There are at least two women named [Arcadia](#)—one of the [DANAIDS](#), and the wife of [Nictymus](#), the son of [Lycaon](#) ₂. But the region is said to have been called after [Arcas](#) ₁, the son of [Callisto](#).

7112: Hercules finds his son Telephus in Arcadia (detail). Ercolano, Basilica. National Archaeological Museum, Naples.

Lycaon 2			
Nyctimus			
Arcadia			
Arcas 1			
Azania	Tegea	Mount Cyllene	Stymphalus
Azan	Aphidas 1	Elatus 2	
Clitor 2			
Aepytus 3			Stymphalus 1
Arcadia			Agamedes 2
Aleus	Cepheus 2		Cercyon 2
Lycurgus 2			
Echemus			
Agapenor			
Hippothon 6			
Aepytus 4			
Cypselus 1			
Holaeas			
Bucolion 3			
Phialus			
Simus			
Pompus			
Aeginetes 2			
Polymestor 2			
Aechmis			

a) Pelasgus 1 & Meliboea 1.

b) Pelasgus 1 & Cyllene 1.

c) Pelasgus 1 & Deianira 4.

d) **Autochthonous**.-

(Pau.8.2.3, 8.17.6; Apd.3.8.1-2; Lib.*Met.*31; Hes.*CWE.*31; DH.1.11.2, 1.13.2; Hyg.*Fab.*176; Strab.5.2.4.)

Nyctimus was the youngest son of **Lycaon 2** or perhaps the eldest. He succeeded his father on the throne and was himself succeeded by Arcas 1, son of **Zeus** and **Callisto**. Yet others have said that it was he who was cut up by his father and served to **Zeus** as a meal. By an unknown woman Nyctimus had a son Periphetes 4; and by Arcadia 2 he had a daughter Phylonome (Apd.3.8.1; Nonn.18.22; Pau.8.3.1ff., 8.4.1, 8.24.1; Plu.*PS.*36).

Arcas 1 was son of **Zeus** and **Callisto**. When his mother perished, **Zeus** named the child Arcas 1, and gave it to Hermes' mother Maia to bring up in Arcadia, a land called after him. Arcas 1 is said to have succeeded Nyctimus, son of impious **Lycaon 2**, on the throne. By Leanira, Meganira or Chrysopelia, he became father of Elatus 2 and Aphidas 1, or else he was father of these two and Azan by Erato 1. By unknown or unmentioned women he fathered Autolaus, Hyperippe 2, Erymanthus 2 and Diomenia, and by Laodamia 3 he became father of Triphylus. Arcas 1 is counted among those who were made immortal, being placed among the stars (Apd.3.8.2, 3.9.1; Hyg.*Ast.*2.4; Hyg.*Fab.*224; Nonn.13.296; Pau.5.1.4, 8.4.1-2, 8.9.9, 8.24.1, 10.9.5).

Azan. King of Azania, a district in Arcadia that was called after him. Azan's father was Arcas 1, son of **Zeus** and **Callisto**, and his mother was Erato 1, a dryad Nymph. He married Hippolyte 4 and had a daughter Coronis 2, whom Apollo loved, and a son

Clitor 2, who became his successor (Dio.4.33.1; Hom.*Apo.*3.209; Pau.8.4.1-4).

Aphidas 1. King of Arcadia together with his brother Elatus 2; yet the latter, they say, had all the power. Aphidas 1 was son of Arcas 1, son of **Zeus** and **Callisto**. His mother could have been Leanira, or Meganira, or Chrysopelia, or Erato 1. Aphidas 1 had a son Aleus, and a daughter Stheneboea (Apd.3.9.1; Pau.8.4.2).

Elatus 2 (Elatius). Elatus 2 and Aphidas 1 divided the kingdom of Arcadia between them but Elatus 2, they say, had all the power. Yet he migrated to Phocis (the region bordering the Gulf of **Corinth** west of Boeotia), helping the Phocians against the Phlegyans and founding the city of Elateia. He was son of Arcas 1, son of **Zeus** and **Callisto**. His mother could have been either Leanira, daughter of Amyclas 1, son of Lacedaemon, son of **Zeus** and Taygete (one of the **PLEIADES**); or Meganira, daughter of Croco; or Chrysopelia, counted among the **Nymphs**; or Erato 1, also one of the **Nymphs**. Elatus 2 married Laodice 1, daughter of Cinyras 1 (later king of Cyprus), and had children by her: Stymphalus 1, Pereus, Ischys, Aepytus 3, and Cyllen (Apd.3.9.1; Pau.8.4.1, 8.4.4, 2.26.6).

Clitor 2 was in his time the most powerful of the kings in Arcadia. He was son of Azan, son of Arcas 1, son of **Zeus** and **Callisto**. Clitor 2 was childless, and therefore he was succeeded by Aepytus 3, son of Elatus 2, son of Arcas 1 (Pau.8.4.4-7).

Aepytus 3. King in Azania, Arcadia. He received the kingdom from Clitor 2 and was succeeded by Aleus. Aepytus 3 was son of Elatus 2, son of Arcas 1, son of **Zeus** & **Callisto**, and Laodice 1, daughter of Cinyras 1, the founder of Paphos in Cyprus, and Metharme. Aepytus 3 was killed by a serpent while hunting (Pau.8.4.4-7, 8.16.2; Pin.*Oly.*6.30ff.).

Stymphalus 1. Son of Elatus 2 (son of Arcas 1, son of **Zeus** and **Callisto**) and Laodice 1, and king of Arcadia. **Pelops 1**, an Asian immigrant after whom the Peloponnesus was named, made war on Stymphalus 1's Arcadian kingdom, but when he could not defeat him, he slew Stymphalus 1 under a pretence of friendship, and scattered his limbs. Before that Stymphalus 1 had children: Parthenope 1, Agelaus 4, Gortys 1, and Agamedes 2 (Apd.2.7.8, 3.9.1, 3.12.6; Pau.8.4.8, 8.35.9).

Agamedes 2 is father of Cercyon 2 and son of King Stymphalus 1 of Arcadia, son of Elatus 2, son of Arcas 1, son of **Zeus** & **Callisto** (Pau.8.4.8, 8.5.4).

Aleus is the successor of Aepytus 3 on the throne of Arcadia and the founder of Alea. He is also remembered for having exposed his grandson, the babe Telephus, on Mount Parthenius when he discovered the motherhood of his daughter Auge 2, whom he then gave to Nauplius 1, to sell far away in a foreign land. Aleus father was Aphidas 1, son of Arcas 1, son of **Zeus** and **Callisto**. He was married either to Neaera 3 or to Cleobule 1. The former was daughter of Pereus, son of Elatus 2, son of Arcas 1. Aleus had by Neaera 3 a daughter Auge 2 and a son Lycurgus 2. Those who say that he was married to Cleobule 1 also say that their children were Amphidamas 2 and Cepheus 2. Aleus' daughter Alcicide could be the daughter of either Neaera 3 or Cleobule 1, and the same may be said of Cepheus 2 (Apd.2.7.4, 3.9.1; *Arg.*161ff.; Dio.4.68.1; Hyg.*Fab.*14; Pau.8.4.7-8, 8.23.1).

Cepheus 2. King of Tegea in Arcadia, son either of Aleus or of Lycurgus 2; his mother (Aleus' wife) could have been either Neaera 3 or Cleobule 1. Cepheus 2 had children: Sterope 4, Aeropus 2, and Antioe 1. He is said to have perished in battle while helping Heracles 1 against the Lacedaemonians. Cepheus 2 is also found among the **CALYDONIAN HUNTERS** (Apd.1.8.2, 2.7.3; Hyg.*Fab.*14; Pau.8.5.1, 8.8.4; Val.1.375).

Cercyon 2. Son of Agamedes 2, son of Stymphalus 1, son of Elatus 2, son of Arcas 1, son of **Zeus** and **Callisto**. Cercyon 2 had a son Hippothon 6 who became king of Arcadia when Agapenor did not return from **Troy** (Pau.8.5.4).

Lycurgus 2. King of the Arcadians after the death of his father Aleus. His mother was Neaera 3, daughter of Pereus, son of Elatus 2, son of Arcas 1, son of **Zeus** and **Callisto**. Before dying at a very old age Lycurgus 2 had children Ancaeus 1, Epochus, Amphidamas 1, and Iasus 1; their mother was either Cleophyle or Eurynome 1 (Apd.3.9.1-2; Pau.8.4.10, 8.5.1).

Echemus became king of the Arcadians on the death of Lycurgus 2, and fighting against the **HERACLIDES** killed Hyllus 1, son of **Heracles 1**. It is said that he was the winner in wrestling in the first Olympian games. Echemus was son of Aeropus 2 from Tegea in Arcadia, son of Cepheus 2, son of Aleus, son of Aphidas 1, son of Arcas 1, son of **Zeus** and **Callisto**. His wife was Timandra 1, daughter of Tyndareus and Leda, and he had by her a son Ladocus, after whom a suburb Ladoceia near Megalopolis was named (see also Arcadia) (Apd.3.10.6; Hdt.9.26; Hes.*CWE.*65.-67; Pau.8.5.1, 8.44.1; Pin.*Oly.*10.66).

Agapenor. King of the Arcadians. Agapenor was one of the **SUITORS OF HELEN**, and he is counted among those who hid inside the **WOODEN HORSE**. After the war he founded Paphos in Cyprus. Agapenor was son of Ancaeus 1 and Iotis. Ancaeus 1, one of the **ARGONAUTS**, was son of King Lycurgus 2 of Arcadia, son of Aleus, son of Aphidas 1, son of Arcas 1, son of **Zeus** and **Callisto** (Apd.3.10.8; Hom.*Il.*2.609; Pau.8.5.2; QS.12.314ff.).

Hippothon 6 was son of Cercyon 2, son of Agamedes 2, son of Stymphalus 1, son of Elatus 2, son of Arcas 1, son of **Zeus** and **Callisto**. The

kingdom of Arcadia devolved upon him when Agapenor did not return from [Troy](#). He established his capital in Trapezus and was succeeded by his son Aepytus ⁴ (Pau.8.5.4, 8.45.7).

Aepytus ⁴. King of Arcadia, son of Hippothous ⁶, whom he succeeded in the throne, and father of Cypselus ¹. Aepytus ⁴ was struck blind after entering a forbidden sanctuary of [Poseidon](#), and died shortly after (Pau.8.5.4-6, 8.10.3).

Cypselus ¹ succeeded his father as king of the Arcadians, and was founder of a place called Basilis. He was son of Aepytus ⁴, son of Hippothous ⁶, son of Cercyon ², son of Agamedes ², son of Stymphalus ¹, son of Elatus ², son of Arcas ¹, son of [Zeus](#) and [Callisto](#). Cypselus ¹'s children are Merope ² and Holaeas (Pau.4.3.6, 8.5.6-7, 8.29.5).

Holaeas. King of Arcadia and contemporary of King Procles ² of [Sparta](#). He was son of Cypselus ¹, son of Aepytus ⁴, son of Hippothous ⁶, son of Cercyon ², son of Agamedes ², son of Stymphalus ¹, son of Elatus ², son of Arcas ¹, son of [Zeus](#) and [Callisto](#). Holaeas is father of Bucolion ³, father of Phialus, father of Simus, father of Pompus, father of Aeginetes ², father of Briacas, father of Aechmis, who also was king of Arcadia (Pau.8.5.7).

Bucolion ³. King of Arcadia; he succeeded his father Holaeas, son of Cypselus ¹, son of Aepytus ⁴, son of Hippothous ⁶, son of Cercyon ², son of Agamedes ², son of Stymphalus ¹, son of Elatus ², son of Arcas ¹, son of [Zeus](#) and [Callisto](#). Bucolion ³ was father of Phialus, father of Simus, father of Pompus, father of Aeginetes ², father of Polymestor ² and Briacas. Polymestor ² was childless, but Briacas had a son Aechmis, who was also king of Arcadia (Pau.8.5.7).

Phialus. King in Arcadia who wished to change the name of the city Phigalia to Phialia. He was son of Bucolion ³, son of Holaeas, son of Cypselus ¹, son of Aepytus ⁴, son of Hippothous ⁶, son of Cercyon ², son of Agamedes ², son of Stymphalus ¹, son of Elatus ², son of Arcas ¹, son of [Zeus](#) and [Callisto](#). Phialus was father of Simus, father of Pompus, father of Aeginetes ², father of Briacas, father of Aechmis, also king of Arcadia (Pau.8.5.7-8).

Simus. King of Arcadia after his father Phialus. He was succeeded on the throne by his son Pompus (Pau.8.5.8).

Pompus succeeded his father Simus as king of Arcadia, and was succeeded by his own son Aeginetes ² (Pau.8.5.8-9).

Aeginetes ² was king of Arcadia and son of Pompus, son of Simus, son of Phialus, son of Bucolion ³, son of Holaeas, son of Cypselus ¹, son of Aepytus ⁴, son of Hippothous ⁶, son of Cercyon ², son of Agamedes ², son of Stymphalus ¹, son of Elatus ², son of Arcas ¹, son of [Zeus](#) and [Callisto](#). Aeginetes ² was father of Polymestor ² and Briacas. (Pau.8.5.9).

Polymestor ², son of Aeginetes ², became king of Arcadia after his father. In his reign the Lacedaemonians for the first time invaded Tegea, led by Charillus. Polymestor ² was childless (Pau.8.5.9).

Aechmis. King of Arcadia, son of Briacas, son of Aeginetes ², son of Pompus, son of Simus, son of Phialus, son of Bucolion ³, son of Holaeas, son of Cypselus ¹, son of Aepytus ⁴, son of Hippothous ⁶, son of Cercyon ², son of Agamedes ², son of Stymphalus ¹, son of Elatus ², son of Arcas ¹, son of [Zeus](#) and [Callisto](#) (Pau.8.5.10).

Related sections

[Map of Greece](#)

Sources

Abbreviations

*Aes.Supp.*250 and *passim*; *Apd.*2.1.1, 2.7.4, 3.8.1-2, 3.9.1-2, 3.10.6, 3.10.8; *DH.*1.11.2. 1.13.2; *Arg.*161ff.; *Dio.*4.33.1, 4.68.1; *Hdt.*9.26; *Hes.CWE.*31, 65-67; *Hom.Apo.*3.209; *Hom.II.*2.609; *Hyg.Fab.*14, 176; *Lib.Met.*31; *Nonn.*18.22; *Pau.*2.26.6, 4.3.6, 8.2.3, 8.3.1ff., 8.4.1-10, 8.5.1-2, 8.5.4-10, 8.10.3, 8.16.2, 8.17.6, 8.22.1, 8.23.1, 8.24.1, 8.29.5, 8.44.1, 8.45.7; *Pin.Oly.*6.30ff., 10.66; *Plu.PS.*36; *QS.*12.314ff.; *Strab.*5.2.4. Other mentions of Arcadia: *Apd.*1.8.2, 1.8.6, 2.2.2, 2.5.3, 2.5.7, 2.7.2, 2.7.3, 2.7.7, 3.6.3, 3.7.5, 3.8.1, 3.8.2, 3.10.1, 3.11.2, 3.12.6; *Apd.Ep.*1.23, 3.12, 4.263, 4.264, 6.28, 7.39; *Arg.*1.125, 1.161, 2.1052; *Cal.Ar.*216, 221; *Cal.Del.*70; *Cal.Ze.*19; *Hom.II.*2.603, 2.611, 7.134; *Hyg.Fab.*14, 30, 70, 97, 173a, 206, 225, 242, 253, 274; *Nonn.*2.527, 13.287.13.295, 18.24, 25.194, 36.70, 37.180, 41.355, 42.290, 47.252, 48.711; *Ov.Met.*1.217.



Genealogical Charts

Achilles	Atreus	Gaia	Minyas
Actaeon	Bellerophon	Ganymedes	Mnemosyne
Adonis	Cadmus	Hades	Neleus
Adrastus 1	Cassandra	Hebe	Neoptolemus
Aeacus	Catreus	Hecabe 1	Nestor
Aeetes	Chaos	Hecate	Odysseus
Aegeus 1	Chiron	Hector 1	Oedipus
Aegisthus	Cinyras 1	Helen	Orestes 2
Aeneas	Circe	Helenus 1	Paris
Aeolus 1	Clytaemnestra	Helios	Patroclus 1
Agamemnon	Creon 2	Hephaestus	Peleus
Ajax 1	Croesus	Hera	Pelias 1
Ajax 2	Cronos	Heracles 1	Pelops 1
Alcestis	Cyrene	Hermes	Penelope
Alcmena	Daedalus	Hesione 2	Perseus 1
Amphiaraus	Danae	Hyacinthus 1	Phaedra
Amphion 1	Daphne 1	Ion 1	Phoroneus
Amphitryon	Demeter	Iphigenia	Pirithous
Anchises 1	Deucalion 1	Ixion	Priam 1
Andromache	Dido	Jason	Procris 2
Andromeda	Diomedes 2	Leda	Sisyphus
Antenor 1	Dionysus 2	Lucretia 2	Theseus
Antigone 2	Electra 2	Medea	Tydeus 2
Aphrodite	Endymion	Medusa 1	Tyndareus
Apollo	Eos	Meleager	
Ares	Europa	Menelaus	
Athamas 1	Eurystheus	Minos 2	

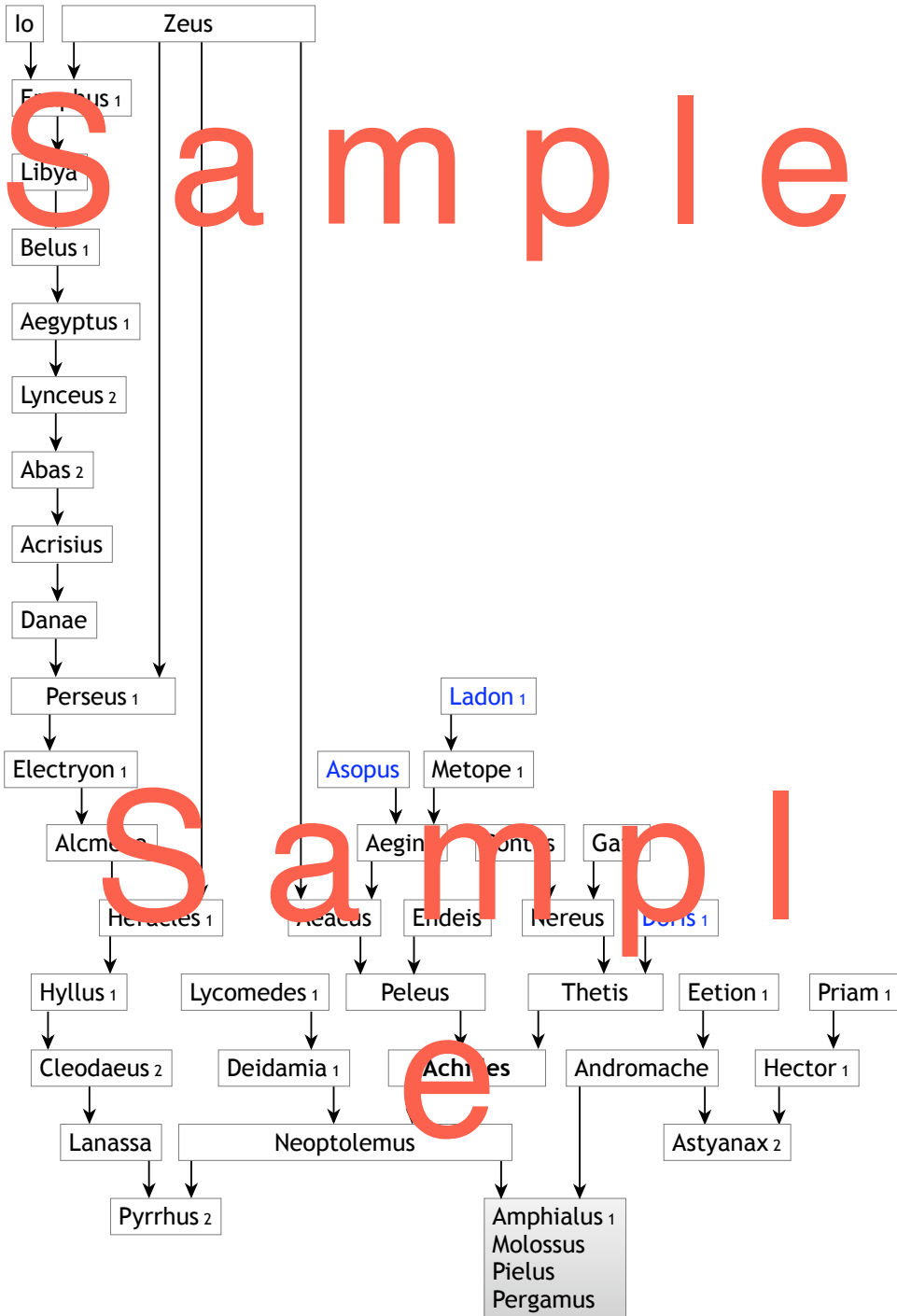


Greek Mythology Link – www.maicar.com
 © 1997 Carlos Parada and Maicar Förlag



Family of Achilles

- Arrows indicate descent.
- Siblings are in front of a grey polygon
- Offspring of Oceanus in blue



© 2006 Carlos Parada & Maicar Förlag

Names in this chart: Abas 2, Achilles, Acrisius, Aeacus, Aegina, Aegyptus 1, Alcmena, Amphialus 1, Andromache, Asopus, Astyanax 2, Belus 1, Cleodaeus 2, Danae, Deidamia 1, Doris 1, Eetion 1, Electryon 1, Endeis, Epaphus 1, Gaia, Hector 1, Heracles 1, Hyllus 1, Io, Ladon 1, Lanassa, Libya, Lycomedes 1, Lynceus 2, Metope 1, Molossus, Neoptolemus, Nereus, Peleus, Pergamus, Perseus 1, Pielus, Pontus, Priam 1, Pyrrhus 2, Thetis, Zeus.



Contextual Charts

Achaean Leaders
Children of the Myths
Contemporaries
Descendants of Atlas
Descendants of Deucalion
Descendants of Io
Heraclides
Heras' Wrath
Historical Context
Medea: Colchis to Colchis
Mythical Chronology
Theogony
Three Ancestors
Trojan War: ConnectedEvents



Greek Mythology Link – www.maicar.com
© 1997 Carlos Parada and Maicar Förlag



Sample
Sample
Sample
Sample

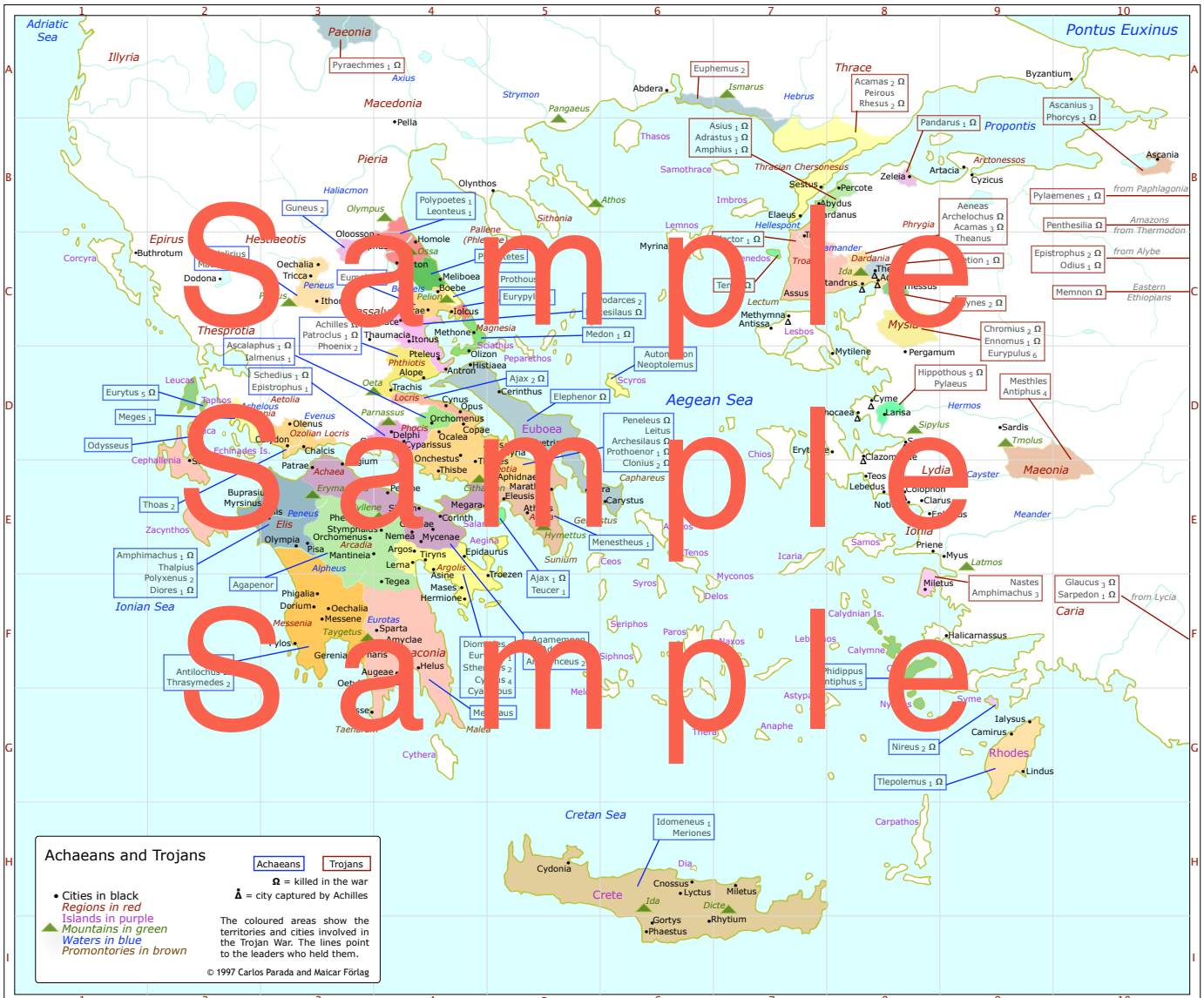


Mythological Maps

Map of Greece and Western Asia Minor
Achaeans and Trojans
The Returns of the Achaean Leaders
Map of the Underworld
Map of Atlantis



Greek Mythology Link – www.maicar.com
© 1997 Carlos Parada and Maicar Förlag



Index of geographical names

Abdera A6, Abydos B7, Achaea E3, Adramytilum C8, Aegean Sea D6, Aegina E5, Aegium E3, Alope D4, Amyclae F4, Anaphe G7, Andros E6, Antandrus C8, Antissa C7, Antron D4, Aphidnae E5, Arcadia E3, Argolis E4, Argos E4, Artacia B9, Ascania B10, Asine E4, Assus C7, Astypalea G7, Athens E5, Athos B5, Attica E5, Augeae F4, Aulis D5, Axius A4, Boeae C4, Boeotia E5, Buprasium E3, Butthrotum C1, Byzantium A10, Calydnian Is. F8, Calydon D3, Calymne F8, Camirus G9, Caphareus E6, Caria F10, Carpathos H8, Carystus E6, Cayster E9, Ceos E6, Cephalonia D2, Cerinthus D5, Chalcis D3, Chios D7, Cithaeron E5, Clarus E8, Cleonae E4, Cnosus H6, Colophon E8, Copae D4, Corcyra C1, Corinth E4, Cos F8, Crisa D4, Cydonia H5, Cyllene E4, Cyrene D8, Cynus D4, Cyparissus D4, Cyphus C3, Cythera G4, Cyzicus B9, Dardania B8, Delos F6, Delphi D4, Dia H6, Dictae H7, Dodona C2, Dorium F3, Echinades D2, Elaesus B7, Eleusis E5, Elis E3, Ephesus E8, Epidaurus E4, Epirus C2, Eretina D5, Erymanthus E3, Erythrae D8, Euboea D5, Euratas F4, Gaeaestus E6, Gerenia F3, Gortys I6, Gyrtan C4, Halicarnassus F9, Hebrus A7, Helice E3, Helus F4, Hermione F4, Hermione F4, Homole C4, Hymettus E5, Hyria D5, Ialysus G9, Icaria E7, Ida H6 and C8, Illyria A1, Imbros B7, Iolcus C4, Ionia E8, Ionian Sea F1, Ismarus A7, Ithaca D2, Ithome C3, Itonus C4, Laconia F4, Larisa D8, Las F4, Latmos E9, Lebedus E8, Lebinthos F8, Lectum C7, Lemnos C6, Lerna E4, Lesbos C7, Leucas D2, Lindus G9, Locris D4, Lyctus H6, Lydia E8, Lyressus C8, Macedonia A4, Maeonia E9, Malea G4, Mantinea E3, Marathon E5, Mases F4, Meander E9, Megara E5, Meliboea C4, Melos G6, Messe F3, Messenia F3, Methone C4, Methymna C7, Miletus H7 and F8, Mycenae E4, Myconos F7, Myrina C6, Myrsinus E3, Mysia C8, Mytilene D6, Myus E9, Naxos F7, Nemea D4, Nisyros G8, Notium E8, Ocalea D4, Oechalia C3 and F3, Oeta D4, Oetylus F4, Olenus D3, Olizon D4, Oloosson C4, Olympia E3, Olympus B4, Onchestus D4, Opus D4, Orchomenus D4 and E3, Ormenius C5, Ossa C4, Ozolian Locris D3, Paeonia A3, Pangaeus A5, Parnassus D4, Paros F6, Patrae E3, Pelion C4, Pella B4, Pellene E4, Peneus E3, Percote B8, Pergamum D8, Phaestus I6, Pharis F4, Pheneus E3, Pherae F4, Phigalia F3, Phocaea D8, Phthiotis D4, Phylace C4, Pieria B4, Pindus C3, Pisa E3, Pontus Euxinus A10, Priene E9, Pteleus D4, Pylos F3, Rhodes G9, Rhytium I6, Salamis E5, Same E2, Samos E8, Samothrace B7, Sardis D9, Scamander C7, Scyros D6, Seriphos F6, Sestus B7, Sicyon C4, Siphnos F6, Sipylos D8, Smyrna D8, Sparta F4, Strymon A5, Sthymphalus E4, Styra E5, Syme G9, Syros F6, Taenarum G4, Taphos D2, Taygetus F3, Tegea F4, Tenedos C7, Tenos E6, Teos E8, Thasos B6, Thebe C8, Thebes E4, Thera G7, Thisbe, Thrace, Thrace A6 to A9, Tiryns E4, Tmolus D9, Trachis D4, Tricca C3, Troad C7, Troezen F5, Troy C7, Zacynthus E2, Zeleia B8.

Names of characters (in boxes)

Acamas 2 A8, Acamas 3 B8, Achilles C3, Adrastus 2 B6, Adrastus 3 F5, Aeneas B8, Agamemnon F5, Agapenor F2, Ajax 1 F6, Ajax 2 D5, Amarynceus 2 F5, AMAZONS C10, Amphimachus 1 E1, Amphimachus 2 F9, Amphius 1 B6, Antilochus F3, Antiphus 4 D9, Antiphus 5 F8, Archeiochus B8, Archelochus E6, Ascalaphus 1 D2, Ascanius 3 B9, Asius 1 B6, Automedon D6, Chromius 2 C9, Clonius 2 E6, Cyanippus G5, Cycnus 4 G5, Diomedes 2 F5, Dioreis 1 F1, Eetion 1 C8, Elephenor D6, Ennomus C9, Epistrophus 1 D3, Epistrophus 2 C10, Eumelus C3, Euphemus 2 A6, Eurymachus 1 F5, Eurypylos 1 C5, Eurypylos 2 C9, Eurymachus 1 D1, Glaucus 1 E10, Guneus 2 B3, Hector 1 C7, Hippothous 1 D9, Ialmeus 1 D2, Idomeneus 1 H6, Leitus D6, Leonteus 1 B4, Machaon B3, Medon 1 C5, Megeis 1 D1, Memnon C10, Menelaus G5, Menestheus 1 E5, Meriones H6, Mesthies D9, Mynes 2 C3, Nastes F9, Neoptolemus D6, Nestor F2, Nireus 2 G8, Odus 1 C10, Odysseus D1, Pandarus 1 C3, Peirous A8, Penelope D6, Penthesilla C10, Phidippus F7, Philoctetes C4, Phoenix 2 C3, Phorcys 1 B9, Podalirius B3, Podarces 2 G6, Polydorus 1 B4, Polyxenus 2 F1, Proteus C6, Prothoer 1 E6, Prothos 4 C5, Pylaemenes 1 B9, Pylaeus D9, Pyraechmes 1 A3, Rhesus 2 A8, Sarpedon 1 E10, Schedius 1 D3, Sthenelus 1 F5, Tenes C6, Teucer 1 F6, Thalius F1, Theanus C8, Thoas 2 E1, Thrasymedes 2 G2, Tlepolemus 1 G8.



Names of Mythological Characters in Greek Script

Abarbarea	Ἄβαρβαρέη	Adraste	Ἄδρήστη
Abaris	Ἄβαρις	Adrastia	Ἄδράστεια
Abas	Ἄβας	Adrastus	Ἄδραστος
Abderus	Ἄβδηρος	Aeacus	Αἰακός
Abia	Ἄβία	Aechmagoras	Αἰχμαγόρας
Ablerus	Ἄβληρος	Aechmis	Αἰχμίδης
Acacallis	Ἄκακαλλίς	Aedon	Ἄηδών
Acacus	Ἄκακος	Aedoneus	Ἄιδωνεύς
Academus	Ἄκάδημος	Aeetes	Αἰήτης
Acallaris	Ἄκαλλάρης	Aegaeon	Αἰγαίων
Acalle	Ἄκάλλη	Aegaeus	Αἰγαῖος
Acamas	Ἄκάμας	Aegeoneus	Αἰγεωνεύς
Acanthis	Ἄκανθίς	Aegestus	Αἰγεστος
Acanthus	Ἄκανθος	Aegeus	Αἰγεύς
Acanthyllis	Ἄκανθυλλίς	Aegialeus	Αἰγιαλεύς
Acarnan	Ἄκαρνάν	Aegialia	Αἰγιάλεια
Acaste	Ἄκάστη	Aegialus	Αἰγιαλός
Acastus	Ἄκαστος	Aegicorus	Αἰγικόρος
Acesidas	Ἄκεσίδης	Aegimius	Αἰγίμιος
Acessamenus	Ἄκεσσαμενός	Aegina	Αἴγινα
Acestor	Ἄκέστορ	Aeginetes	Αἰγινήτης
Achaemenides	Ἄχαιμενίδης	Aegipan	Αἰγίπαν
Achaeus	Ἄχαιός	Aegisthus	Αἰγισθος
Achates	Ἄχάτης	Aegius	Αἴγιος
Achelous	Ἄχελῶς	Aegle	Αἴγλη
Acheron	Ἄχέρων	Aegleis	Αἰγληίς
Achilles	Ἄχιλλεύς	Aegolius	Αἰγωλίος
Achlys	Ἄχλυσ	Aegyptius	Αἰγυπίος
Acidusa	Ἄκίδουσα	Aegyptius	Αἰγύπτιος
Acis	Ἄκίς	Aegyptus	Αἴγυπτος
Acontes	Ἄκόντης	Aegyprus	Αἴγυρος
Acraea	Ἄκραία	Aella	Ἄελλα
Acrete	Ἄκρήτη	Aello	Ἄελλώ
Acrias	Ἄκρίας	Aeneas	Αἰνείας
Acrisius	Ἄκρίσιος	Aenete	Αἰνήτη
Actaea	Ἄκταία	Aenetus	Αἰνετός
Actaeon	Ἄκταίων	Aeneus	Αἰνήσιος
Actaeus	Ἄκταῖος	Aenius	Αἴνιος
Actis	Ἄκτίς	Aenus	Αἴνος
Actor	Ἄκτωρ	Aeolia	Αἰολία
Actorion	Ἄκτορίων	Aeolius	Αἰόλιος
Actoris	Ἄκτορίς	Aeolus	Αἴολος
Acusilaus	Ἄκουσίλαος	Aepytus	Αἴπυτος
Adamas	Ἄδάμας	Aero	Ἄερώ
Adiante	Ἄδιάντη	Aerope	Ἄερόπη
Adite	Ἄδίτη	Aeropus	Ἄερόπος
Admete	Ἄδμήτη	Aesacus	Αἴσακος
Admetus	Ἄδμητος	Aeschreis	Αἴσχηρις
Adonis	Ἄδωνις	Aesepus	Αἴσηπος