

plus of the Inner Sea' (GGM 1,566,42) is probably 37 BC or later, when Polemon I had received the kingdom of Pontus from Antonius [19] and founded Polemonium ([5. 1218], but cf. [6. 427f.]), which is mentioned in the derivative *Anonymi Periplus Ponti Euxini* (GGM 1,409,13). The work was completed in 26/5 BC, the date of the second delegation of Crinagoras of Mytilene to Augustus ([2. 863], [8. 573] with hesitations). In an epigram (Anth. Pal. 9,559), Crinagoras requested a periplus for his journey from M., who had composed a 'Learned Tour' (ἱστορὸς κύκλος). M.' work (according to Marcian, GGM 1,566,42) discussed the coasts of the Pontus Euxinus, the Propontis and the Hellespont (Bk. 1), the Mediterranean coast of Europe up to the 'Pillars of Hercules' (Bk. 2), then that of Africa and the rest of Asia (Bk. 3). Only a small part has been preserved in excerpts: 1) The incompletely preserved *Epitomé* of Marcian (GGM 1,63–573) covers Book 1 (and small parts of the other volumes), which describes the Asian coast to the Chadision river, 170 stadia east of Amisus; 2) Fragments of this *Epitomé* in Steph. Byz. (s.v. Χαδισία, Ἐριμόνασσα, Χαλδία, Ἀχιλλεῖος δρόμος, Πόρθιμον – in Maeotis –, Χερρόννησος, Χαλκιδρόν on the Propontis); 3) in the work of the *Anonymus Ponti Euxini* (GGM 1,402–423; [1. 118–146], Arrianus [3]; [7. 68f.]), probably written after AD 576 [1. 102–106] and whose author relies apart from Arrianus [2] especially on M. Other textual traditions possibly referring back to Agathemerus [7. 65f.] and especially the anonymous *Stadiasmós tēs thalássēs* (GGM 1,427–514; [1. 149f., 154–156]), whose content is older than the 1st cent. BC, are unlikely to offer anything actually by M. [5. 1218; 4. 88f.].

Therefore, a clear impression can be formed only of Bk. 1 (from the form of the text in [1. 151–156]). It begins with a description of the Pontus Euxinus at the sanctuary of Zeus Urios on the Asian shore of the Bosphorus and first deals with Bithynia (its boundary is the river Billaeus, but according to other geographers the Parthenius river), Paphlagonia up to the border river Euarchus, and the 'two [later] provinces of Pontus' (τῶν δύο Πόντων [1. 154,36]) to the border river Ophius. The text then follows the coasts of 'various Barbarian peoples' up to Maeotis including Achilleion, which lies at the mouth of the Tanais (where Asia meets Europe), goes on to the mouth of the Ister and then to Thrace (Thrace) on the Pontus Euxinus to Therae, the NW border of Byzantium's territory and finally along the coast back to the entrance of the Bosphorus. Internally, it is divided by titles such as *Periplus tēs Paphlagonías* (Περιπλοῦς τῆς Παφλαγονίας, 'Description of the Coast of Paphlagonia'). The second part of the 1st bk., which in turn begins on the Bosphorus describing the Propontis and Hellespont [1. 163; 4. 89], is as good as lost.

M. *Periplus* was mostly of nautical interest, as is still clearly evident in the *Epitomé* of Marcian [3; 5. 1219] and took a 'crow's nest view', which M. probably adopted from his models [4. 91f.]. As preserved,

the book focuses on coasts, the quality of anchorages, distances between conspicuous coastal points (mouths of rivers, capes), but also longer distances while omitting way stations (4,520 stadia from the sanctuary of Zeus Urios to Amisus). M. also speaks of a *diáplous* (διάπλους, 'passage'; [1. 154,25]) when sailing past a bay. According to Marcian (GGM 1,566,6f.), M. also described journeys from coast to coast across the open sea [4. 87f.]. However, little is found in the *Epitomé* of the historical and geographical claims of M. reported by Marcian (GGM 1,566,43f.), at most a mention of inhabitants, boundaries and river mouths. Therefore, one can only conjecture (with [5. 1219]) that this combination of geographical and nautical aspects constituted the work's originality. Artemidorus in particular is thought to be among the numerous sources relating to the Pontus Euxinus that must have been available to M. [5. 1219].

→ Geography II; → Oikoumene; → Periplus

- 1 A. DILLER, The Trad. of the Minor Greek Geographers, 1952 (mit Textrekonstruktion des M., Komm. und ausführlicher Bibliogr.) 2 F. GISINGER, s.v. M. (9), RE 15, 862–888 3 R. GÜNGERICH, Die Küstenbeschreibungen in der griech. Lit., 1950 4 G. HARTINGER, Die Peripluslit., Diss. Salzburg 1992 5 F. LASSERRE, s.v. M. (6), KIP 3, 1217–1219 6 E. OLSHAUSEN, s.v. Polemion, RE Suppl. 14, 1974, 427f. 7 Ders., Einf. in die histor. Geogr. der Alten Welt, 1991 8 H. STADTMÜLLER (Hrsg.), Anthologia Graeca, 3, 1, 1906. H.A.G.

[7] Greek comedy writer of unknown dates, only attested in the Suda [1], which mentions Κέροπτες 'among others' as the title of a work. Attempts to change the name to 'Hermippus' or to equate M. with the cynic writer → M. [4] remain uncertain.

- 1 PCG VII, 1989, 3.

H.G.NE.

Menius (Μήνιος; *Mēnios*). A small tributary of the Peneius in the territory of the city of Elis, which Hercules was said to have diverted in order to clean the stables of Augias. It cannot be identified with certainty as a tributary of the modern Revmata. Attested in Paus. 5,1,10; 6,26,1; Theoc. 25,15. C.I.

Mennis Only Curtius Rufus (5,1,16) reports that Alexander [4] the Great reached the city M. after four days on the road from Arbela [1] to Babylon. A strong spring of naphtha was said to gush forth from a cave nearby. The city wall of Babylon was said to have been built of asphalt from M., which was probably located in the petroleum region of Kirkūk.

- F. H. WEISSBACH, s.v. Mennis, RE 15, 896.

K.KF.

Meno (Μένων; *Mēnōn*).

[1] For his support for the Athenians in their attack on Eion [1] on the Strymon, M. of Pharsalus was, according to Demosthenes (Or. 13,23), awarded atēleia or (Or. 23,199) Athenian citizenship [1. 20–23].

[2] M. of Pharsalus, was, like his ancestors, closely connected to the Thessalian dynasty of the › Aleuadaï (M. was the *erōmenos*, 'beloved', of Aristippus) and bound by paternal hospitality to the Persian ruling house (Plat. Men. 70b; 78d). M. contributed 1000 hoplites and 500 peltasts to Cyrus the Younger [3] in his campaign against › Artaxerxes [2] in 401 BC at Phrygian Colossae (Xen. An. 1,2,6; Diod. Sic. 14, 19, 8). He facilitated Cyrus' invasion of Cilicia. He was the first to cross the Euphrates with his troops, for which Cyrus rewarded him handsomely. He commanded the left wing at the battle of › Kunaxa (Xen. An. 1,2,20f.; 1,4,13–17; 1,7,1; 1,8,4). According to Xenophon, he betrayed the Greek generals, who were captured and executed by Artaxerxes (Xen. An. 2,1,5; 2,2,1; 2,5,31; 2,5,38; Ctesias FGrH 1688 F 27f.; Ath. 11, 505a–b). Initially spared, M. is said to have been killed one year later by order of the Great King (Xen. An. 2,6,29). In Xenophon (An. 2,6,21–29) and the Suda (s.v.) M. is characterized as avaricious, ambitious, and greedy for power, perfidious and dishonest. The image of him in Plato's dialogue "Menon" is also critical [2; 3; 4; 5].

1 M. J. OSBORNE, Naturalization in Athens 3, 1983; 2 T. S. BROWN, Meno of Thessaly, in: *Historia* 35, 1986, 387–404; 3 O. LENDLE, Kommentar zu Xenophons Anabasis, 1995; 4 D. P. ORSI, Il tradimento di Menone, in: *Quaderni di Storia* 16, 1990, 139–145; 5 J. HOLZHAUSEN, Menon in Platons 'Menon', in: *WJA* 20, 1994/95, 129–149. W.S.

[3] Son of Cerdimmas. He is said to have been made satrap of › Coele Syria by Alexander [4] the Great at the end of 333 BC (Arr. Anab. 2,13,7). However, from Egypt, a certain Arimmas [1. no. 114] was entrusted with preparations for the march to the Euphrates, and later removed for unsatisfactory fulfillment of his orders (Arr. Anab. 3,6,8; his successor was Asclepiodorus). Curtius (4,5,9; 8,9–11) tells quite a different story: either after the capture of Tyre or already after the victory at Issos, › Parmenion handed over command to Andromachus, who was killed in a revolt in Samaria; Alexander took vengeance on the culprits and made *Mémnon* his successor (Arr. Anab. 4,8,11; is this our Meno?). The sources cannot be reconciled.

1 BERVE 2.

J. E. ATKINSON, A Commentary on Q. Curtius Rufus' *Historiae Alexandri Magni* Vol. 3 and 4, 1980, 370f. (with bibl.); A. B. BOSWORTH, A Historical Commentary on Arrian's History 1, 1980, 224–5 (not unobjectionable from a methodical point of view).

[4] In 330 BC. Satrap of Arachosia (Arr. Anab. 3,28,1; according to Curt. 7,3,4–5 with a strong garrison). He died in 325 BC. Silyrtius was his successor. F.B.

[5] Athenian from the deme of Potamus, sent to the Hellespont as strategos in 362 BC, then recalled and prosecuted by › *eisangelia* (Dem. Or. 36,53; 50,4 and 12–14). M. was nevertheless strategos once again on Euboea in 357 BC (IG II² 124,10 and 21).

DEVELIN, Nr. 1994; P. M. FRASER, E. MATTHEWS, s.v. Meno (2), A Lexicon of Greek Personal Names 2, 1994; PA 10085; TRAILL, PAA 647070.

[6] of Pharsalus, proved himself militarily in the › Lamian War 323/2 BC as a Thessalian cavalry commander, and in 322 as hipparch of the Hellenic League. He tried in vain to instigate peace negotiations between the Hellenic League and Antipater [1] (Diod. Sic. 18,17,6). M. fell as archon of the Aetolians in battle against › Polyperchon (Diod. Sic. 18,38,5–6). M.'s daughter Phthia was the mother of › Pyrrhus of Epirus (Plut. Pyrrhus 1,7).

J. ENGELS, Studien zur politischen Biographie des Hype-reides, 1993², 357f. J.F.

[7] Of Segesta. He became the slave of › Agathocles [2] when his hometown was conquered in 307 BC. It seems he caused the tyrant's death on the instigation of › Archagathos [2] in 289/8 BC, by handing him a poisoned toothpick. He then tried to seize power over Syracuse, had Archagathos killed and placed himself at the head of the mercenaries. He subsequently fought beside the Carthaginians against › Hicetas [2]. Nothing more is heard of him after this (Diod. Sic. 21,1,6).

H. BERVE, Die Tyrannis bei den Griechen 1, 1967, 456, 458. K.M.H.

Menodorus (Μηνόδορος; *Mēnódōros*).

[1] M. (according to Appian, elsewhere Mena(s), Μηνᾶς; *Mēnās*), a freedman, previously perhaps a Cilician pirate, in about 40 BC S. › Pompeius' admiral in the Tyrrhenian Sea. As an opponent of a settlement with the Triumviri (Plut. Antonius 32,6f.), M. defended Sardinia and Corsica. When Pompey threatened to strip him of his power at the instigation of his rival Mene-crates [11], M. delivered the islands into the hands of Octavian in 38 (App. B Civ. 5,78–80,330–337; a relationship to CIL X 8034 is disputed). M., now a Roman equestrian and a legate of C. Calvisius [6] Sabinus, attacked Pompey's followers and killed Mene-crates. Overshadowed by › Agrippa [1], M. returned to Pompey in 36 (App. B Civ. 5,96,400; Cass. Dio 48,54,7). The distrust with which he was treated there drove him to commit treason for a third time (App. B Civ. 5,102,422–426). Octavian pardoned M. but posted him to Illyria where he was killed in a river battle near Siscia in 35 (Cass. Dio 49,37,6). J.O.F.

[2] Name of several Greek sculptors. According to base inscriptions on Delos between 103 and 96 BC, M. of Mallus, the son of Phaenander, created votive offerings to Serapis, Apollo and Pistis, which are no longer extant. In Thespiac, Pausanias (9,27,4) saw a copy by M. of Athens of the Eros of › Praxiteles, which had been taken to Rome. Pliny included this sculptor name in a list (HN 34,91).

LOEWY Nr. 306, 307; G. A. MANSUETTI, L. GUERRINI, s.v. M. (1,3), EAA 4, 1961, 1024f.; J. MARCADÉ, Recueil des