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# The Origins of Hospitality and Tourism

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# A ppendices

## A Glossary of names and terms

- Abraham** In the Bible and Qur'ān Jews, Christians and Muslims regard him as the founding patriarch of the Israelites and of the Nabataean people. Famous for his hospitality to three strangers at an oasis among the 'Oaks of Mamre'.
- Aeneas** Leader of the Trojans, according to Virgil, Romulus and Remus were both descendants of Aeneas through their mother, and thus he was responsible for founding the Roman people.
- Apicius** Apicius was the proverbial cognomen for several connoisseurs of food. The most famous (and probably the second), Marcus Gavius Apicius, lived in the early Empire (c.30 BC); he kept an academy, in the manner of a philosopher. A third Apicius, or a group of Apicii, lived in the late fourth or early fifth century and redacted the surviving Roman cookbook bearing his name.
- Aristocles** Believed to be the real name for Plato.
- Aristotle** (384–322 BC) Ancient Greek philosopher, who wrote books on many subjects, including physics, poetry, zoology, logic, rhetoric, government, and biology; student of Plato at the Academy.
- Classical Antiquity** The broad term for the period of cultural history centred on the Mediterranean Sea, which begins with the earliest-recorded Greek poetry of Homer (c.770 BC), and coincides with the traditional date of the founding of Rome in 753 BC. The end is disputed and includes the end of the Western Roman Empire in AD 476 and AD 529 with the closure of Plato's Academy in Athens.
- Cicero** Marcus Tullius Cicero (106–43 BC) Orator and statesman of Ancient Rome, and is generally considered the greatest Latin orator and prose stylist.
- Cyclops** The notorious one-eyed monster that was famous for killing then devouring his guests.
- Dido** Queen of Carthage (in modern-day Tunisia) She is best known from the account given by the Roman poet Virgil, the Aeneid, however she is also mentioned by Ovid.
- Dionysius of Halicarnassus** (c.60–7 BC) was a Greek historian and teacher of rhetoric, who flourished during the reign of Caesar Augustus.
- Elissa** Greek name for Dido (see Dido)
- Euripides** (c.480–406 BC) was considered to be one of the great tragedians of classical Athens. Ancient scholars thought that Euripides had written 92 plays; 18 of them have survived complete.
- Herodotus** Herodotus of Halicarnassus (484–c.425 BC) Historian famous for writing The Histories, a collection of stories on different places and peoples he learned about through his travels. Often claimed to be the first travel writer.
- Homer** Legendary early Greek poet traditionally credited with the composition of the Iliad and the Odyssey, commonly assumed to have lived in the eighth Century BC.
- Jupiter** In Roman mythology, Jupiter held the same role as Zeus in the Greek pantheon, as the patron deity of the Roman state, the god of laws, social order and, in particular, hospitality.

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- Livy** Titus Livius (59 BC– AD 17) wrote a history of Rome, *Ab urbe condita libri*, from its founding (traditionally dated to 753 BC) through to the reign of Augustus.
- Menelaus** King of Sparta married to Helen. When Paris, a Trojan prince, came to Sparta and left with Helen it caused the Trojan War. After the Greek victory, Helen returned to Sparta with Menelaus.
- Nestor** An Argonaut, who in the *Odyssey*, receives Telemachus in a most hospitable manner and entertains him lavishly as a guest.
- Odysseus** Hero of Homer's *Odyssey*, most famous for the ten years it took him to return home from the Trojan War. Odysseus was the king of Ithaca, husband of Penelope and father of Telemachus.
- Ovid** Publius Ovidius Naso (43 BC–AD 17), a Roman poet who wrote on topics of love, abandoned women, and mythological transformations.
- Petronius** (c. AD 27–66) A Roman writer who was a noted satirist. Amongst scholars there remains confusion over his real name, being identified as C. Petronius Arbiter, but the manuscript text of the *Satyricon*, used in this volume calls him Titus Petronius.
- Plato** (c.427–c.347 BC) Ancient Greek philosopher, who wrote on many philosophical issues, dealing especially in politics, ethics, metaphysics and epistemology. He was a student of Socrates, writer of philosophical dialogues, and founder of the Academy in Athens.
- Plautus** Titus Maccius Plautus (254–184 BC) A comic playwright in the time of the Roman Republic. He wrote approximately 130 plays, of which 21 survive.
- Plutarch** Mestrius Plutarchus (c. AD 46–127), Greek historian, biographer, and essayist. He was a priest of the Delphic temple and a magistrate; he represented his home on various foreign missions.
- Roman Empire** The Roman Empire followed the Roman Republic. Several dates are traditionally offered for the transition from Republic to Empire: Julius Caesar's appointment as dictator (44 BC), Battle of Actium (31 BC), and the Senate's declaration of Octavian as Augustus (27 BC). At its territorial peak, the Empire was approximately 6 million sq km of land. The end of the Roman Empire is traditionally, if not strictly accurately, placed at AD 476.
- Roman Republic** The phase of the ancient Roman civilization characterised by a republican form of government, began with the overthrow of the monarchy c.509 BC and lasted over 450 years until its subversion, through a series of civil wars, into the Roman Empire.
- Sarah** Wife of Abraham.
- Socrates** (c.470–399 BC) Greek philosopher who is widely credited for laying the foundation for Western philosophy; principal source of information on him comes from Plato's dialogues.
- Telemachus** Son of Odysseus and Penelope. After his father had been gone for nearly 20 years, young Telemachus is advised to travel in search of news of his father depending on hospitality throughout his voyage.
- Thucydides** (c.455–c.400 BC) Ancient Greek historian and the author of the *History of the Peloponnesian War*, which recounts the war between Sparta and Athens in the 5th century BC. This work is widely regarded a classic, and represents the first work of its kind.
- Ulysses** Odysseus in Roman mythology (see Odysseus).
- Virgil** Publius Vergilius Maro (70–19 BC), Latin poet, the author of the *Aeneid*, an epic poem of twelve books that became the Roman Empire's national epic.
- Xenophon** (427–355 BC) Ancient Greek soldier, mercenary and an admirer of Socrates. He is known for his writings on the history of his own times, the sayings of Socrates, and the life of Greece.
- Zeus** In Greek mythology he is the king of the gods, the ruler of Mount Olympus, and god of the sky and thunder, amongst his other roles was watching over the law of hospitality. (In Roman mythology his equivalent is Jupiter.)

**Chapter extract**

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