




## A N A TLAS or

## CLASSICAL GEOGRAPIIY.

> CONSTRUCTED BY

WILLIAM HUGHES,

AND EDITED BY

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formerly proyzsbor of anclent languages in the unitersity of viroinia

## WITH

A SKETHOF CLASSICAL GEOGRAPHY AND OTIIER ADDITIONS, BY'TIE AMERICAN EDITOR.

CONTAINING

FIFTY TWO MAPS AND PLANS ON TWENTY-SIX PLATES, WITII AN INDEX OF PLACES.

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## A MERICAN PUBLISHERS' NOTICE.

In reproducing the present work, various additions have been thought desirable. For reasons adduced in his Preface, Mr. Long inserted no boundaries in the maps. Impussible as it may be, at this distance of time, to determine with absolute accuracy the limits of contiguous territories, it yet was felt that without some indication of their position, as generally received by classical scholars, the student would frequently feel the want of an assistance to which he had become accustomed; and they have accordingly been introduced from standard authorities.

The interest attaching to the gradual development of geographical knowledge nmong the ancients, has seemed to render desirable the introduction of the charts collected on Plate l, showing at a glance the progress of information from the earliest times, and enabling the student to comprehend and appreciate the ideas of the writers of successive periods. Plate 26 has likewise been added, presenting topographical plans, on an enlarged scale, of various places of interest, which may serve to elucidate passages in numerous classical authors. These additions have been selected from leading authorities, such as Kiepert, Forbiger, and Johnston.

With the view of rendering the work a convenient text-book for the student, a condensed sketch of Classical Geography has been prefixed, compiled and adapted principally from the recent manual of Professor Pillans, of Edinburgh. In this the wject has been, not to present a complete enumeration of places, but merely to furnish
such supplementary information ats camot be embodied in the maps. No allusion has been made to Sacred Geograplay, a suliject too extensive and too important to be dismissed within the limits necessarily assigned to the sketch. In revising the Index, the opportunity has occasionally been found of marking the quantity of a syllable left unaccented by Mr. Long ; and this has been done whenever practicable. In many instances, however, places of little note, whose nimes do not occur among the pocts, are necessarily uncertain.

Every care has been taken throughout to obtain entire accuracy, in the most careful revision of both maps and text by the gentleman who has made the additions and superintended the press. The publishers trust that their efforts have not been misdirected, and that they will be found to have succeeded in producing an Atlas in every way stited to the increasing requirements of the improved classical stholarship of the age.

Pielladelpiila, August, 1856.

## PREFACE.

Tue Maps in this Atlas have been constructed by Williay Hughes from the best authorities; and they have been engraved under his superintendence. The original drawings and the engrared maps have been revised by George Long. No pains have been spared to make the maps correct; and though it is impossible to avoid some errors in a work of this kind, it is hoped that there are not many. Such as may be discorered will be corrected.

The distribution of the subject-matter of this ancient Atlas differs from that of other Atlases in several respects. The map of the Roman Provinces is one example of this; and there are several other maps which will not be found in the common Atlases. This Atlas is intended for the use of students both at schools and at college; and though it does not contain every name, it contains everything that a classical student can want.

No attempt has been made* to show the exact boundaries of the political divisions and subdivisions of countries, which cannot be done, in small maps at least, with sufficient accuracy; and in many cases it camnot be done at all. A student must learn what these boundaries are, so far as they can be ascertained, either from works on Ancient Geography, or from the instruction of a teacher. The best method of teaching Geography in schools is by oral instruction on the Map, followed by examination.

> GEORGE LONG.

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# SKETCII 

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## CLASSICAL GE0GRAPHY.

Ancient Ceografity is almost exclusively confined to the countries aromud the Dediterranean sea, in the period of the power of Greece and of Rome, the shores of that ocean being the scene of the life and actions of classical antiquity. In the course of time, the centre of action moves from the eastern parts of the Mediterranean, or rather the seas adjoining it in the east, to regions farther west; and at the same time geographical knowledge follows the arms of victorious legions, radiating in all directions from the Mediterranean, as the centre. (Map 2.)

In Map 1 will be found a series of charts illustrating the geographical views entertained at different periods, as expressed by prominent authorities. These rude sketches, besides their interest as manifesting the gradual extension of human knowledge, possess a value to the student when their progressive development is considered in connection with the march of historical events. Thas, with Homer, B. c. 900 , the world is a circular plain, around which the river Oceanus flows. He is familiar with European and Asiatic Greece, as well as with Aegypt: in the west he places Elysium : on the edge of the plain dwell the Aethiopes and Pygmaei : beyond the Oceanus in the north are the Cimmerii. In Hecatacus; view of the world, about в. с. 500 , the western countries of the Mediterranean have assumed form and proportion, while the eastern boundary of knowledge has made some progress.

Herodotus, the "Father of History," в.c. 440, also added largely to the stock of geographical knowledge, having travelled over a great part of the eastern world. Democritus, B.c. 300 , shows an increase of geographical information, chiefly in the
easternmost parts, produced by the conquests of Alexander. (See Empire of Alexandel, Map 3.)

Thus far, the history of geography shows an empirical aggregation of facts. After this, the scientific or systematic treatment of geography begins, the characteristic feature of which we may find in the use of astronomy for geographical purposes. Hipparchus, of Nice, about B. c. 230, stands first among those who combined geography with astronomy. He determined latitudes and longitudes of places from celestial observation, and was engaged in the measurement of the earth and in determining its fiyure.

The first who produced a whole geographical system was Eratosthenes, about B.c. 200. He attempted the measure of the earth's circumference, and introduced into his maps a regular parallel of latitude, the running of which was of course imperfect, and at variance with the actual positions of places.

Strabo, a Greek geographer, A. D. 20, endearored, with but partial success, to collect and to systematize the geographical knowledge which flowed in upon the Romans from their military expeditions in so many parts of the then known world. (See Roman Empire, Map 4.)

Ptolemy, A. D. 160, corrected old errors, gathered new information, (see his charts of India and Britain, Map 1,) and gave ancient geography that final shape which it retained during the long period of the Empire of the Occident and of the Orient, and through the Middle Ages, until Columbus and Vasco de Gama struck out new and wider courses of geographical knowledge; and mathematics, combined with physical science, taught us the true positions and relations o, geographical objects.

## BRITANNIA.-(MAP5.)

Great Britain was known to the ancients under tire names of Britannia and Albion. The coast of Cornwall and the Cassiterides (Scilly Isles) were visited by the Carthaginians. Among all the classical Greek writers, down to Alexander the Great, Aristotle alone makes any allusion to the British Isles. The Romans were indebted for their knowledge of the country to the wars of Caesar and his successors.

Julius Caesar made two hostile incursions into Britain, в. c. 55 and 55 ; but they were short in duration, and confined to the country between the strait of Dover and the Thames. The only localities he particularizes are Tamésis (Thames) and Cantium (Kent). Once, also, he simply enumerates six British tribes, without any data for fixing their boundaries. Strabo, who lived under Augustus and Tiberius, does little more than repeat the vague generalitics of Caesar: his brief chapter on Britain concludes, after some inaccurate general description, without the mention of a single mountain, river, town, district, or people. He declares that the island is not worth the trouble of conquering. Pytheas, a merchant of the Greek colony of Massilia, (Marseilles), risited Britain about the time of Alexander, and gave an account of it, which, though very correct, was little credited by antiquity.

The Mountanss of Britain are slightly noticed by the ancients. The chief Promontories on the east coast were Ocellum, or Spurn Head, some distance north of the Humber, and Cantium Promontorium, or North Foreland. On the south was Ocrinum, Lizard Point, and Bolerium, or Antivestaeum, Land's End. Upon the west coast were Herculis Promontorium, or Hartland Point, Octapitarum, or St. David's Head, Canganorum Promontorium, at the extremity of Carnarvonshire, and Novantum, or the Mull of Galloway.

The Aestuaries, following the same order, were Tava Aestu., the Tay, Bodotria, or the Firth of Forth, Abus, or the Humber, Metaris Aestuarium, or the Wash, and Tamissa Aestuarium, the mouth of the Thames. On the south, Tamarus was Plymouth Sound; and on the west, Sabriana or Sabrina Aesruarium, the Bristol Channel, Segeia or Seteia, the mouth of the Dce or the Mersey, Belisama, perhaps the Ribble, Moricambe Aestuarium, Morecambe Bay, Ituna Aestuarium, the Solway Firth, and Clota testuarium, the Clyde.

Most of the Rivers have been nare ed in the above enumeration of the aestuaries. We may, however, add Alaunus, the Tweed, Tisa, the Tees, Antona, the Nen.

Of Tribes and Provinces, we find the Cantii in Kent: southrest of them the Regni. West of these were the Belgae, and further west the Damnonii. Further north we find the Trinobantes, in Essex and Middlesex, the Brigantes, in Yorkshire, Durham, Lancaster, Westmoreland, and Cumberland, the Iceni in Norfolk and Suffolk, the Silüres and Ordovices, in Wales. North of Madrian's wall, in what is today Scotland, were the Otadeni, Gadeni, Selgovae, Nocantae, Damnii, and Epidii. Mona is the island of Anglesey: of Towss, we find the name Camalodunum, Colchester, Terulamium, near St. Albans, Londinium, which is described by Tacitus as a place of great wealth and traffic, though not a Roman colony, and by Ammianus Marcellinus, who wrote 300 years later, as an ancient town, which in later times had receired the name of Augusta. Juvenal alludes to Rutupiae, (Richborough or Sandwich,) on the Kentish coast.

Of Ireland, we learn nothing from the classics but the name, Hibernia, Juverna, or Ierne. Its relative position is incorrectly given.

Ptolemy is the first who gives any detailed accomnt of the geography of Britain. He enumcrates a rariety of subdivisions, tribes, and towns, and attempts eren a map of the island (See Map 1.)

Britain was divided, under the Byzantine empire, into four provinces, the relative position of which it is difficult to determine. Perhaps we may place them thus: I. Britannia Prima, below the aestuarics of the Severn and the Thames: II. Britannia Secunda, comprising Wales: III. Flavia Caesariensis, extending from the Thames to the Humber on the east, and from the Lower Avon to the Mersey on the west: IV. Maxima Caesariensis, from the Humber and Mersey to the wall of Severus.

We will now briefly mention the Roman walls, roads, and camps, in Britain.

From Bowness on the Solway Firth, two lines of defence ran eastward, nearly parallel, and close to each other. We can trace them still as they cross the Irthing, and pass by Carlisle, (Luguvallium), Glenwhelt, Rowchester, and Newcastle, terminating on the north side of the Tyne, three and a half miles
delow the town last nawed. The distance from one extremity to the other is seventy-three Roman miles, equivalent to sixty-eight and a half English. Between the two lines of defence was a military way, and the whole three were crossed at right angles by at least one great road, Watling Street, near the modern village of Corbridge. Along the wall there were military forts (castella) and military stations (castra statica), which are now generally named Chesters, e. g. Hunnum, Halton Chesters.

Between the Firths of Clyde and Forth, a rampart and ditch extended eastward from Douglass, on the Clyde, two miles west of old Kilpatrick, to Carriden, between Abercorn and Borrowstowness, on the Forth, a distance of thirty-four and three-fourths English miles. Along this line, the first defences were made (A. D. 81) by Agricola, who seems to have crected a praetentura, or chain of forts, between the two seas, at this narrowest part of the island, with a view to secure his conquests against the Caledonians, leaving them to the enjoyment of their sarage liberty in all the country beyond. Adrian contracted the limits of the empire, and erected about A. D. 120, the new line of defence between the Tyne and Solway; whilst Lollius Urbicus, the lieutenant of Antonimus

Pius, carried a rampart and ditch from sea to sea, to connect the forts of Agricola, and to complete the defensive works, A. D. 144.

Roman Britain, under the later empire, was penctrated in all directions by military roads. London was a point of intersection for many of them. The most remarkable were Watling Street, which, starting from Rutupiae, Richborough, in Kent, ran through Cauterbury and, passing by Rochester and London, through St. Alban's, Dunstable, and Wroxeter, to the north, as far as the wall of Agricola.

Iknield Way ran across the island from a point near Great Yarmouth (country of Iceni) over the Thames at Streetly to the Fosse Way.

The Fosse Way extended from Moridunum, or Seaton, through Corinium, or Cirencester, and Ratae, to Lindum, or Lincoln, and thence to York.

From this, above Corinium, branched off Ryknield Way, passed Derbentia and Little Chester, and joined Fosse Way again below Danum, Dancaster.

The encampments, of which slender remains may still be traced, are numerous; but the remains are fast disappearing, with the exception of monuments, altars, coins, weapons, which are preserved in various collections.

## GALLIA.-(MAP6.)

Gallia (Gaul) and the Galli (Gauls) extended farther than France and the French of the present day. The Romans made the distinction of Gallia Cisalpina and of Gallia Transalpina. The first became, in later times, Upper Italy, (Italia Superior), and we speak of it as a part of Italy. Gallia Transalpina comprised, besides the present French territory, Rhaetia, (Switzerland,) large tracts of Southwestern Germany and Belgium.

The mountain ranges of Gaul which are lofty enough to descrve the name, are the following: 1. Cevenna, the Cevennes, stretching N.N.E. from the Pyrenees; 2. An extinct volcanic group in Anvergne, (Arverni,) the highest points of which are the Cantal, Mont Dor, and Puy-de Dôme; 3 Vosĕgus, the Vôges, running parallel with the Rhine from Bâle to Coblentz; 4. Jura, which formed the boundary between the Helvetii and Sequinni; and, 5. All that portion of the Alpine range which lies to the W. and S. of the Upper Rhine, and sends the waters produced in its summits and slopes either into the Rhine or into the Rhone.

Gallia may be rega-ded as composed of the basius of the Rhone, the Garonne, the Lojre, the

Seine, the Meuse, and the Rimes. The basins of these rivers account for the whole superficial contents of Gallia Transalpina, except the country watered by the Samära (Somme) and Scaldis (Scheld). We have then,

1. The basin of Rhodanus, the Rhone. This river, springing from the side of St. Gothard, makes its way between two lofty ranges of the Alps through the Valais, where it passes the city of the Seduni, now Sitten or Sion, and Octodūrus, Martigny. Then, forcing its way through the gorge of St. Maursee, it expands into Lacus Lemānus, ' and, having depusitod there the soil of the melted glaciers, it re-appears at the city of Geneva in the form of a majestic river of a deep transparent blue. In pursuing its course westward, it disappears and flows under ground for a quarter of a mile. Neeting at last with the obstruction of the Cevennes, it turns abruptly to the south. At the angle, it is joined from the north by Arar, the Srone. On this tributary stood Cabillonum, now Châlons-sur-Saone, and Matisco, now Mâcon, both towns of the Aedui; and on its feeder, Dubis, (Doubs,) was Vesontio, now Besançon. At ' Also Lemannus
the point of junction of the Arar and Rhodinus, stood Lugdinnum, which gave :ame to the Augustan division of Gaul, Luydunensis. From Lyous, the Rhone continues its rapid course directly south, passing various towns, among which may be mentioned Avenio, Aviguon, at the junction of the Druentia, the Durance, and Arelite (Arles).
2. The Basin of Garumna, the Garonne, a river which rises in the Pyrenees, and flows N.W. into the Sinus Cantabricus, the Bay of Biscay. This basin is bounded by the Pyrenees, the Cevemnes, the mountains of Auvergne, and by the dos or high ground that extends thence to the sea. Within these limits, it includes the minor basin of Aturis (the Adour). In descending the Garumna, we find Tolösa, Toulouse; and farther down, on the left bank of the river, stood Burdiguila, the modern Bordeaux. It was the birthplace of the poct Ausonius. Lower down, the Garonne reccires the Dordogne, and widens into an aestuary which is called La Gironde.
3. The Basin of Liger, the Loire. The Loire rises in the Cevenues, flows first northward, then westward, and falls into the Atlantic after a course of 500 miles. Among the towns on its banks most wortly of mention was Genübum, which owes its modern name of Orleans to the people Aureliani, whose capital it was. Farther down the Loire were the Turönes and Andes v. Andegüvi, tribes which gire the modern names Tours, Angers, and Anjou. Near the embouchure of the Loire dwelt the tribe Namnetes, whence the name of the modern city of Nantes. On the Arroux, a tributary of the Loire, Bibracte v. Augustodūnum, Autun, capital of the Aedui.
4. The Basin of Sequana, the Seine. This siver rises in the table-land of the Gallic tribe Lingünes, now called the Plateau de Langres, and, soon after its junction with Matröna, (the Marne), encloses an islet called Lutetia Parisiorum, now in the very centre of the capital of France. Between Paris and the sea is Rouen (Rotomügus). Near the source was Alesia, taken by Caesar after a long siege, which he describes minutely in the 7th book of his Commentaries.

The comparatively small and very flat Basin of Samüra, the Somme, was the seat of the tribe AmıDienn, whose chief place was Samarobrica, of which mention occurs in Caesar and Cicero, as well as in P'tolemy; but the name of the people survives only in that of the modern city Amiens.
5. We next arrise at the Basir of Mosa, (in Dutch,

Maas or Maes-in French, Meuse,) on which, as we descend the river, we come to no place $0_{i}^{*}$ note in ancient times.
6. The Basin of Rifenus, the Rimee. This river rises in the central Alps, and is enclosed in its early course between Alpine ranges, until it expands into Laeus Brigantinus v. Venětus, the lake of Constance. Thence it flows westward (forming at Schaffluasen the most noted waterfall in Europe, and passing Augusta Rauracorum) till it reaches Basilia (Basel or Bâle). Meeting there with an obstruction in the high ground between Jura and the Vôges, it turns abruptly to the north. In the subsequent part of its course, it passes successively the walls, 1. of Mogontiücum, the capital of Germania Superior, now Mainz in German, Mayence in French : 2. of Confluentes, corrupted into the modern Coblentz, at the confluence of the Rhine and Mosa or Mosella (Mosel or Moselle) : and, 3. of Colonia Agrippina, capital of Germania Inferior, now Culn or Cologne.

In the English Channel, on the N. W. coast of Gaul, over against Britain, are Portus Itius, whence Caesar first set sail for Britain, and the three islands, now belonging to Great Britain, Ridūna, Alderney, Sarnia, Guernsey, and Caesarèa, Jersey: facing the Atlantic is Portus Brivates, the harbor of Brest: at the month of the Adonr, Lapurdum, Bayonne.

On the Southern or Mediterranean coast was Narbo Martius, Narbonne, which gave name to one of the divisions of Gaul, Narbonensis. Ten leagues east of the Rhone mouth was Massilia, (Marseilles,) said to have been founded at a very remote period by a colony from Phocaea, a city on the coast of Asia Minor. Telo Martius, Tonlon, is the great naval station of the French on the Mediterranean, as Brest is on the Atlantic. Off Tonlon are the Stoechădes Insulae, the Isles d'Hières, Forum Julii, birthplace of Agricola, now Frejus, Nicaea, the last Gallic city towards Italy, now Nice.

ANCIENT DIVISIONS AND TRIBES OF GAUL.
At the time of Caesar's invasion, there was already in Gaul a Provincia Romana, lying between the Cevennes and the Alps. The rest of Gaul is deseribed by him as divided into three parts, according as it was inhabited by the Aquitani in the south, Belgae in the north, and Celtae in the middle. But the truth is, that Gallia Comata (as all beyond the Roman province was then called) was occupied by numerous independent tribes or peoples, generally
nostile to each other. Some of these have been already named - the Lingŏnes and Parisii in the Basin of the Seine, the Aureliani and Namnetes in that of the Loire, and the Seduni in the Valais. A few shall now be added as occurring most frequently in Caesar's narrative of his campaigns in Ganl ; and the locality of each tribe named will be indicated by the river-basin in which they dwelt.

The Aedui occupied the territory between the Loire and the Saone: on a tributary of the former was Bibracte, their capital, subsequently called $A u$ gustodünum (Autmu). The Sequäni dwelt in the upper part of the Basin of the Saone, and the whole of that of its feeder Dubis, the Doubs, a river which winds round their chief city Vesontio (Besançon).

In the Basin of the Seine, south side, lived the tribe Carnütes: near their chief city Autricum, (Chartres), was the residence of the Arch-druid of Gaul. The Allobrüges dwelt between the Rhone and its left-hand tributary Isüra, the Isère. The Trevëri or Treviri occcpied the space between the Meuse and the Rhine, and the lower Basin of the Moselle. Their chief city was that now called from the name of the tribe, in German, Trier, in French, Trères. Through their country ran the extensive Silva Arduenna, the forest of Ardenne. To the west of the Treviri, in the Basin of Sabis, the Sambre, and the upper course of the Scheld, dwelt the Nervii, a gal lant people of German extraction, who fought a great battle against Caesar.

## HISPANIA.-(MAP 7.)

Spain was called Iberia by the Greeks, and by the poets Hesperia, as the farthest land toward the west, with the addition of ultima, to distingnish it from Italy.

An elerated ridge of monntain and table-land extends from N. to S., forming the water-shed of the country, and giving origin to all the great rivers, some of which find their way to the Mediterranean, and others to the Atlantic. To this crest or backbone, as it were, of the peninsula, are attached, on the sids facing the west, ranges of mountains and bigh ground, running in a S.W. direction and nearly parallel to each other; and these enclose, on two sides, the basins or tracts of comntry tbrough which the rivers and their tributaries flow.

The main rivers that rise on the western slope of the central ridge and fall into the Atlantic, are four in number: 1. Durius, the Duero, (ill Spanish,) Douro, (in Portuguese, ) the vast basin of which, bounded by the Cantabrian and Asturian mountains on the north side, and by those of Castille on the south, includes the less considerable valley of Minius, the Minho ; 2. Tagus, famed for the gold found in its sand; 3. Anas, the Guadiana; and, 4. Baetis, the Guadalquivir (i.e. in Arabic, "the great river.")

The main rivers that rise on the eastern slope of the water-shed and fall into the Mediterranean, are also four, but, excepting the last, of much shorter course : 1. Tader, the Segura; 2. Sucro, the Xucar : 3. Turia, the Guadalariar; and, 4. Ibērus, the Ebro; and the basins of these rivers are enclosed in like manner by lateral ranges of hills which start off,
like spinal processes, from the side of the centras range fronting the cast.

In tracing the rivers just enamerated, from foun-tain-head to the mouth, we fall in successively with the following towns and localities:

1. On the Durius, near the sjurce, and not far from the modern town of Soria, stood Numantia, which Florus calls Hispaniae decus. It sustained a fourteen rears' siege against the Romans, and was taken at last by Scipio Africanus Minor. At the mouth stood Cale, or Portus Calensis, (Oporto,) whence the kingdom of Portugal derives its name.

In the Basin of the Durius were also, on the north side, Asturica Augusta, Astorga, and Legio vir gemina, Leon. On the south side of the basin, Sal. mantica, Salamanca, and Segovia, famed for au aqueduct said to have been the work of Trajan, and still, with its double tier of arches, in good preservation.
2. On the Tagus, Toletum, Toledo, Norba Cae. sarea, where was a famous bridge over the river, now Alcantara, Scalăbis, Santarem, Olisǐpo, now Lisbon, the capital of Portugal.

In the Basin of the Tagus, north side, were Complütum, Alcala, on the Henares, where Cardinal Ximenes founded a university, and where he published, in 1515, the famous Polyglot Bible commonly called Biblia Complutensia.
3. On the Avas, half-way down, Metellinum, founded by Caecilius Metellus, now Medellin, birthplace of Fernando Cortez, Emerita Augusta, a settlement provided by Augustus for his disbanded
veterans, (emeriti,) once the capital of Lusitania, now Merida.
4. On the Baetis, near the source, Castulo, of which Itamilial's wife Imilce was a native, now CazLona; the forest-land around - the saltus Castulonensis of Livy - is part of Mons Marianus, the great table-land now called the Sierra Morena, the scene of the fabulous adventures of Don Quixote. Farther down the river Cordüba, (Cordova), birthplace of Lncan and the two Senccas; Italica, birthplace of the Emperor Trajan, and, some think, of Hadrian also and the poet Silius Italicus; Hispälis, Seville.

The Basin of the Baetis was occupied in the Middle Ages by the Vandals, and was then called Vandalitia - a name which appears now in the altered form of Andalusia.
5. Tader, the Scgura, (the farthest sonth of those main rivers which fall into the Mediterranean,) after passing the modern city of Murcia, flows through the Campus Spartarius, a plain so called from its abounding in spartum, (esparto), a reed much used by the ancieuts for the cordage of ships, and various economical purposes.
6. Sucro, the Xucar, had at its mouth a city of the same name.
7. At the embonchure of Turia, (Guadalaviar,) was Valentia, a Roman colony, now the capital of Valencia.
8. On the Iberus, half-way down, stood Saldüba, afterwards Caesaraugusta, now Zaragoza. The broad Basin of the Ebro, lying between the Pyrenees and the Central Ridge, is watered, from the heights of both, by numerous tributary streams, the most remarkable of which are, on the north side, the Sicüris, on which stood Ilerda, (Lerida,) where Caesar defeated Pompcy's generals, Afranius and Petreius, 4. U. c. 704 , (B. c. 49 ,) and on the south side, Salo, (Xalon,) on which stood Bilbilis, the native town of the poet Martial.

After thus following the course of rivers, if we next take the line of coast for our guide, we shall come upon towns which have been indebted for their importance and notoriety, in ancient or modern times, to the convenience of harborage, and their facility of access and resort to commercial and colonizing foreigners.

In this tour of the coast, starting from Cape Finisterra, the N. W. angle of the Peninsula, and going south, we find the harbor of Corunna (Portus Jagnus). 'Corunna' is thought to be a corruption
of Columna, from an ancient tower ninety-t wo feet high, still standing, said to have been built by Hercules. At the S.W. angle of the Peninsula, between the mouth of the Baetis and the Fretum Herculeum. (Strait of Gibraltar,) stood the very ancient town of Gadir, founded and so named by the Phoenicians. The Romans called it Gades, and considered it as the extreme point of the earth westward, in like manner as the Ganges was reckoned the farthest point eastward. Gadir is the modern town and harbor of Cadiz.

Within the strait is Calpe, (the Rock of Gibraltar,) which the poets feigned to be one of the pillars crected by Hercules as his meta laborum, and as the western terminus of the habitable globe.

Procceding along the shore of the Mediterranean, we find, a little inland, Munda, where Caesar defeated the two sons of Pompey, B. c. 45, (A. U. c. 708). Then comes Nova Carthago, (Cartagena,) the capital of the Carthaginian possessions in Spain, till it was taken by Scipio Africanus Major, A. U. c. 542, в. c. 210. A little north of Valencia was Saguntum, the storming of which was Hanuibal's first act of aggression in the second Punic war. Out of its ruins was built a modern town, thence called Murviedro, i. e. Muri Veteres. Between the month of the Ebro and Pyrences were Tarraco, (Tarragona,) chief city of the Roman province Tarraconensis, and Barcino, (Barcelona,) with its citadel, MIons Jovis, (Monjuich,) said to have been built by Hamilear Bareas, father of Hannibal.

Off the coast of Valencia is the group of Baleares Insulae, Major and Minor, famed for furnishing corps of slingers to the Roman armics; and the Pityüsae, Ebüsus, Iviça, and Ophiūsa, Formentera.

The capes of the Peninsula are-Promontorium Trileucum, (Ortegal,) the most northern point; on the W. coast, Nerium, (Finisterra,) Magnum, (Rock of Lisbon,) Barbarium, (Espichel,) Sacrum, (St. Vincent,) Junonis, (Trafalgar.)

The Pcuinsula, in the time of the Roman Repul. lic, was divided into Duae Hispaniae, Citerior and Ulterior, by the river Ibërus: under Augustus, into three provinces: 1. Tarraconensis, comprising all the north and north-east parts, from the Durius and Tader to the Pyrenees, in which were the native tribes Gallaeci, Astŭres, Cantübri, Cosetäni, Carpetüni, Ilergëtes, Celtibēri, etc.; 2. Baetica, the southern extremity, as far north as the Anas, in which were the Turdetüni, Bastüli, Turdüli, ctc.; and, 3. Lusitanla, the western and central part
between the Anas, the Durius, and the Atlantic, in which division were the Vettones and the country called Cuneus. Most of the tribes named above are mentioned by Livy.

The Phoenicians were the first civilized people who risited Spain, more than 1000 years before Christ: they founded Gadir, Maläca, etc. Afterwards the inhabitants of Massilia, in Gaul, built

Rlioda, now Rosas, and Emporiae, now Ampurias, in the N. E. corner of the Peninsula. The Carthaginians, coming next, built Tarräco, Barcino, and Nova Carthago, and held possession of a great part of the country till they were expelled by the Romans; who, after contending for the possession of Spain for a period of 200 years before Christ, remained masters of it during the first four centuries of the Christian era

## ITALIA.-(MAPS 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13.)

Italy was called Hesperia by the Greels, as being west of Greece. In poetry, it was sometimes called Oenotria, from an Arcadian prince named Oenotrus, son of Lycaon, who seţtled in Lucania; and Ausonia, from the Ausones, a people of Latium. The epithet Saturnia was applied to it, as the fabled residence of Saturn, after his expulsion from heaven by Jupiter. Its common appellation of Italia was supposed, by the natives, to be derived from a prince named Italus; but this name was confined by the Greeks originally to a small district at the southern extremity of the country, and was gradually extended to the whole territory, which is fenced off from the rest of Europe by the monntain-barrier of the Alps, and surrounded on all other sides by the sea.

Italy, when contemplated under its physical aspects, presents itself as composed of two portions, nearly equal in extent, but widely different in natural character. The one is the peninsula of Italia Propria, surrounded by the waters of the Mediterranean and Adriatic on all sides, except where a straight line drawn over land, and connecting the little streams Macra and Rubicon in lat. $44^{\circ}$, forms the isthmus. The other main portion of Italian soil is the great Basin of Padus, called also by the poets Eridünus, the Po. Between these two territories, the contrast is striking. In the northern division, throughout its whole length, we find a river flowing in the lowest level between the Alpine and Apennine heights, which are its boundaries. In the southern or peninsular portion, the reverse is the case. The central line of the peninsula is not, as in Northern Italy, the lowest, but the most elevated part; being, in fact, the crest of the lofty and continuous chain of the A pennines, while the boundary line on both sides is the lowest of all levels, the sea. The one region is penetrated by a single river, swollen by the contributions of innumerable streams from the opposite sides of the busin. The peninsula, on the other hand, has abun-
dance of streams, but they are all, even the Tiber, of comparatively short course, having each its own little basin and lateral feeders, and falling directly and independently into the sea.

To begin with the northern section. The huge Basin of the Po was, during the republican times, no part of Italy, but known to the Romans as Galida Cisalpina and Liguria. If we trace the Padus from its source in Mons Vesŭius (Monte Viso) to its mouth, we shall find, on the river itself, Augusta Taurinorum, taken by Haunibal on his descent from the Alps, now Turin, (Torino,) capital of the kingdom of Sardinia, Placentia, a Roman colony, now Piacenza, and Cremōna.

On the north side of the Basin of the Po, which, from its position in regard to Rome, was called Gai lia Transpadūna, we find the river joined by numerous streams from the Alps, among which the most notable are, 1. the Duria Binor, on which was Segusio, Susa, and 2. Duria Major, on which were Augusta Praetoria, Aosta, and Eporedia, Irrea; 3. the Sessites, near which was Vercellae, where Marius defeated the Cimbri; 4. Ticinus, (Tessino,) issuing from Lake Verbūnus, Maggiore, on the banks of which Hannibal first defeated the Romans in a skirmish of cavalry; 5. Addua, (the Adda,) issaing from Lake Larius, (Lago di Como), W. of which was Mediolünum, Milan ; and, 6. Mincius, issuing from Lake Benācus, (Lago di Garda,) and investing Mantua, a city which Silius Italicus calls musarum do$m u s$, as being the birthplace of Virgil, though it is believed that the poet was born at Andes, a neighboring village. At the southern extremity of Lake Bencecus was the peninsula Sirmio, the residence of the poet Catullus. Athěsis, a river which the Germans call Etsch, and the French Adige, may be said to belong to the Basin of the Po, though it falls direct into the Adriatic. On this river are the towns of Tridentum, Trent, and Verona, birthplace of

Catullus, which retains its ancient name, with a Roman amphitheatre in tolerable preservation. 'To the north of Verona were the Colles Euganei, famed for wool. Farther along is Meduricus, Bacchiglione, on which is Patavium, birthplace of Liry, now Padua.

The south side of the Po basin, as boing that nearest to Rome, was called Gallia Cispadīna. It is permeated by numerous streams from the Apennines, the most memorable of which are the Trebia, on whose banks the Romans sustained a second and more severe defeat from Hannibal, and Rhenus, Reno, on which was Bononia, Bologna. In an island on this 'little Rhine,' the second triumvirate, Antony, Lepidus, and Augustus, met to portion out among them the Roman world.

In the peninsula of Italia Propria, the only rivers of considerable length are thie Arnus, Tiberris, Liris, Vulturnus, all falling into the Mare Inferum v. Tyrrhenum, and the Aufidus and Aturnus, which flow into the Mare Superum v. Adriaticum, v. Hadria, the Gulf of Venice.

1. In the Basin of Arnus (Valdarno and Vallombrosa) were, on the river itself, Florentia, now Florence, capital of Tuscany, and near the month, Pisae (Pisa). Three miles N. E. from Florence, Faesŭlae, Where Galileo made his observations, and farther north, Pistoria, where Catiline was defeated and slain.
2. In the Basin of Tiberis, the Tiber, (in Italian, Terere, were, 1st, on the river itself, Perusia, near Lacus Trasymennus, (now the Lake of Perugia,) where, for the third time, Hannibal routed the Roman army under Flaminius; Fildēnae, beyond Mons Sacer, between the Tiber and Anio, Rowa, Princeps Urbium, and at the mouth, Ostia, the port of Rome; 2d, on the right side of the Basin of the Tiber, Clusium, the city of Porsenna, upou the tril,tatary Clanis, and on the left side, Tibur (Tivoli) on the Anio (Teverone). At Tibur, Maecenas had a villa, in which Horace (whose Sabine farm lay at no great distance on the Digentia, a feeder of the Anio) was a frequent gucst.

In the Basin of Liris (Liri at first, and then Garigliano) were, on the left side, Arpinum, birthplace of Marius and Cicero, the famous Duo Arpinates, Aquinum, birthplace of Jurenal: at the month, near the marshes where Marius took refuge, Minturnae. On the right side, the Liris was joined by the Fibre nus. On the banks of the latter, and on the little island at the junction which belonger to Cicero, was held the dialogue De Legibus.
4. In the Basin of the Vulturnus, on the left sidn of the river, stool the following towns; Allifae, famed for its pottery, Capua, chief city of the Campini, and the rival of Rome itself (hence called 'altera Roma') till towards the close of the 2d Punic war, when, having sided with Hannibal, it fell with his falling fortunes, Vencifrum, famed for its olives, Cales (-ium), for its vines, (Venafranum, sc. oleum, and Calēnum, sc. vinum, signified oil and wine of the first quality). Beneventum, a town of Samnium on the Via Appia, stood at the point of junction of Sabătus and Calor, whose united stream falls into the Vulturnus. On that river itself stood Casilinum, (on the site of the modern Capua,) which gained credit with the Romans by its long and obstinate resistance to Hannibal. Between Beneventum and Capua lay Furcae Caudinae, a defile where a Roman army was hemmed in by the Samnites, aud forced to pass under the yoke.
5. In the Basin of the Aufidus, not far from the right bank of the river, were Canusium and Cannae: near the latter was gained the last and greatest of Hannibal's victories, and to Canusium the remains of the Roman army retreated after the disastrous battle. Higher up the valley, at the foot of Mt. Vultur, was Venusia, birthplace of Horace, on the debatable land between Apulia and Lucania. Here also, not at Horace's farm, was the Fons Bandusiae.
6. In the Basin of the Aternus, on the river itself, was Amiternum, birthplace of Sallust the historian, and Corfinium, the rallying point of the Leagun against Rome in the Social War. At some distance south from the bend of the river stood Sulmo, Sulmona, a town of the Peligni, birthplace of Ovid.

To the geographical position of other towns and localities not connected with the six main rivers, a clue will be found if we follow the line of coast, with special reference at the same time to the principal subdivisions or provinces of Italia Antiqua. Theso provinces were either maritime or inland. Of the former class, six bordered on the Mediterranean, viz. : Liguria, Etruria, Latium, Canpania, Lucania, and the Brutir, and fire on the Adriatic, viz. : ApuLiA, including Japygia, Daunia, and Messuipia, Picenumi, Frentani, Umbria, Gallia Cispadana and Transpadina, the latter including Venetia, Carnia, and Istria. The inland provinces, were Samium and the highland districts of the Marsi, Peligni, and Sabini.

1. On the coast of Liquria, proceeding eaftward
from the small river Varus, which flows from Alpes Maritimae, we find, at the head of the bay called Sinus Ligusticus, Genua, a city more famons in history under its modernized name of Genoa.
2. Crossing the Macra, we enter Etruria, and arrive first at the town of Luna and its harbor Portus Lunensis (Gulf of Spezzia). Not far off are the quarries of Carrara, which still supply statuary marble to Europe. As we approach the mouth of the Tiber, we come upon the ancient Agylla, subsequently called Caere, a town rewarded with the honorary freedom of the city, for its fidelity to Rome at the time of the Gallic invasion.
3. On the coast of Latium, the towns we mect with on crossing the Tiber are, Laurentum, the city of King Latinus, Lavinium, and Antium, the capital of the Volsci. Over the Antiätes the Romans gained their first victory at sea, in memory of which they fixed the beaks (rostra) of the ships they had captured in front of the tribune from which the orators harangued the people. Antium was famed in Horace's time for a Temple of Fortune. Eight miles inland was Ardea, the city of the Rutuli and of Turnus, and Corioll, the taking of which gained for Caius Marcius the title of Coriolanus. Farther along the coast were Palüdes Pomptinae, the Pontine Marshes: beyond is Anxur v. Terracina. Next come the town and promontory of Circeiii, the town Anyclae, the town, promontory, and harbor of Cajēta, which took that name, according to Virgil, from the nurse of Aeneas: near it was Cicero's Formianum, where he was murdered by order of Mark Antony. Here commences, and is continued into Campania, the district in which the choicest wines of ancient Italy were produced, the Formiani Colles, Mons Massicus, the ager Falernus, Caecŭbus, Calēnus, Setinus.
4. On the coast of Campania were Cumae, which Virgil makes the first landing-place of Aeneas in Italy, and the abode of the Sibyl who conducted him to the shade of his father Anchises, in the abodes of the dead, Baiae, a favorite watering-place, Puteŏli, (Puzzuoli,) and Parthen兀̆pe, subsequently Neapülis, (Napuli, Naples,) one of the numerous Greek colonies planted along the southern shore of the penin. sula, which procured for it the name of Magna Graecia. At a little distance across the bay on which Naples stands, is Vesuvius, a volcano, of which the first eruption upon record took place A. D. 79. At the base.of Vesuvius, and overwhelmed by its oraptions, were the nown buried sities of Hercula-
neum and Pompeii, discovered and partially disinterred within the last and present centuries. Not far off, inland, was Nola, at the siege of which Hannibal first received a check. It was at Nola that Augustus died.
5. On the coast of Lucania was Posidonia v. Paestum, famed for its roses and its ruined temples. On that part of the Lucanian coast which is in the Sinus Tarentinus, were Metapontum, the residence for a time of Pythagoras and of Hannibal, Heraclēa, the place of assembly for the deputies from the states of Magna Graecia, Sybüris, proverbial for the luxary and effeminacy of its inhabitants. In the bay, but beyond the limits of Lucania, was Tarentum, on the brook Galēsus, famed for the fine quality of the wool raised on its banks.
6. In Ager Bruttius, on the Fretum Sicūlum, (Strait of Messina,) was a rock with a cave under it, supposed to be the residence of the fabled monster Scylla: farther along, in the narrow part of the strait, was the town of Rhegium (Reggio). Near the Lacinian promontory, Croto, where Pythagoras long resided, and taught his doctrines: the birthplace also of the famous wrestler Milo, hence called Crotoniātes.
7. On the Adriatic coast of Apulia, after doubling prom. Japygium, (C. Leuca), we find Hydrūs v. Hydruntum, (Otranto), the nearest transit to Greece, but less frequented for that purpose than Brundusium, (see plan on Map 13), which had an excellent harbor, and was the terminus of the Via Appia, the great high road from Rome to Greece. Brundusium and Dyrrhachium, on the opposite coast, were the Dover and Calais of the ancient world. This part of the Apulian coast was inhabited by a people called Calăbri, whose town Rhudiae. was the birthplace of the poet Ennius. Next comes the projection of the land occupied by Mt. Gargun? and its oak forests ('quercēta Gargani').
8. On the coast of Picenum occurs a smaller projection of the land, which, from the form it takee, was likened to the human elbow, $\dot{\alpha}_{\gamma x \omega \nu}$, and hence the town built on it received the name of Ancon $\mathbf{v}$. Ancōna.
9. On the coast of Uirbria were two towns of note, 1. Sena, to which the epithet Gallica was added, as well to denote the fact of its being originally a Gallic settlement, as to distinguish it from Sena Julia, an inland town in Etruria-the former is now Sinigaglia, the latter Sienna; and, 2. Ariminnum, (Rimini,) the storming of which was Ciesar's first
overt act of civil war after crossing the Rubicon. Between those Umbrian towns flows the small river Metaurus, where Asdrubal, the brother of Hamibal, was defeated and slain by the consuls Livius and Nero, A. U. c. 546 , (в. c. 207.)

10, 11. On the coast of Gallia Cisalpina, south of the Po, stood Ravenna, near which Augustus constructed a station for his fleet on the Mare Superum, as he did at Misenum, near Naples, to guard the Mare Inferum. Ravenna is now four miles from the sea; and it may be observed, generally, that in the lower course of the Po, the Coimata (i. e. cumulata, successive deposits of soil in the channels of rivers, in consequence of floods and artificial embankments) has already raised the bed of the river thirty feet above the level of the adjoining plain.

North of the Po lay the districts called Venetia, (on the shore of which is the modern city of Venice, ) Carnia, and Istria, extending to the little stream Arsia, the eastern boundary of Italy. Along this coast, the chief ancient towns were Aquileia, Tergeste, now Trieste, and Pola.

## ITALIAN ISLANDS.

Off the coast of Etruria lies Iiva v. Aethalia, (Elba,) famed of old for the richness of its iron ores, and not far W. is Corsica. Off the coast of Campania are the islands of Prochy̆ta, (Procida), Inarime, (Ischia) ; and on the opposite side of the bay, Capreae, the retreat of Tiberius; and on the other side of the prom. Minervae, the three rocky islets, Sirenüsae. Directly S. of Corsica is Sardinia, called Ichnūsa by the Greeks, from its supposed resemblance to the impress of the human foot (-xvos, vestigizm).

To the S.E. of Sardinia, near the extremity of Italy, lies the group of volcanic islets called Ins. Aeoliae v. Vulcaniae, (Lipari Islands), of which one only, Strongyle, (Stromb̌̌li,) is still active.

South of this group lies Sicilia, (Map 12,) called also Sicania, Trinacria v. Triquetra Tellus. The three promontories ( $\tau \rho \downarrow a \operatorname{axpa}$, trina cornna, $\cap v$.) at the three corners of the triangular island were, N. E. Pelōrus, S. E. Pachȳnus, and W. Lilybaeum.

In the strait, Fretum Sicülum, which separates Italy from Sicily, the poets describe a whirlpool called Charybdis, opposite to Scylla, on the Italian side. These were the two dangers of ancient navigators, between which it was thought so difficult to steer, that in avoiding the one it was hardly possible not to fall a prey to the other. Hence came the
proverbial use of the modern line: 'Incidit in Scyllam, qui vult vitare Charybdin.' A little to the E. was the town of Zancle, afterwards Messūna, now Messina. We next pass Catīna v. Catīna, Catania, which has suffered much and repeatedly from the lava of Aetna - the burning mountain, equally famed in fable and in history; and crossing Simaethus, the river of longest course in the island, we arrive at Syracusae, (see plan on Map 13,) the renowned metropolis of ancient Sicily. In front of the harbor is the island of Ortygia v. Nasos, and in it the fountain Arethusa, of poetical celebrity.

On the coast between Pachynus and Lilybaeum was Agrigentum, or in the Greek form, Acrägas, the second city in ancient Sicily - an early rival of Carthage, and noted for a Temple of Jupiter, of which some gigantic fragments still remain. The ancient name survives in the modern Girgenti.

Between Lilybaeum and Pelorus, on the northern shore of the island, the notable localities are, Drepŭnum, (Trapăni,) Eryx, a town and mountainthe latter surmounted by a Temple of Venus Erycina; and off the shore Aegütes Insulae, where the Romans gained a naval victory which put an end to the first Punic war. Panormus, now Palermo, the modern capital of Sicily, and S. W. from it Segesta, with its temple almost entire.

Before quitting Italy and the Italian islands, it may be well to add a few notes on the Alps, and on some other peculiarities of the country which have not come under our notice in the geographical detail, but with which it is proper the classical student shonld be acquainted.

The great range of mountains called the Alps (Alpes) extends nearly 600 miles in the form of a crescent, between $5^{\circ}$ and $18^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$. Long., and $44^{\circ}$ and $47 \frac{1}{2} \circ$ N. Lat., with various indentations and sinuosities, from the Var to the Adriatic, presenting generally an abrupt face towards Italy, and sloping more gradually on the other side. Its different parts were anciently distinguished by different epithets, most of which are still retained. These were: 1. Alpes Mo.ritimae, the Maritime Alps, extending from the Mediterranean to Mons Vesülus, Monte Viso - the mountain, as we have seen, which gives origin to the Po. 2. Thence to the modern Mt. Cenis were Alpes Cottiae, including MI. Genèvre. This portion of the chain took its name from a Gallic chief who had early made his peace with Augustus, and assisted
him in subduing the Alpine tribes whose names are enumerated on the triumphal areh erected at Susa. 3. The Alpes Graiae extended from Mt. Cenis to Mt. Blanc. There is strong ground for believing that the pass of the little St. Bernard, which is in this portion of the Alps, was that by which Hannibal effected his march over the Alps. 4. From Mt. Blane to St. Gothard (Adülas) were the Alpes Penninae $\nabla$. Summae, the central and highest of the whole range. Then follow eastward Alpes Rhaeticae, Carnicae, Juliae, whose respective limits it is not easy to define, till they reach the Sinus Flanaticus, the gulf of Quarnero.

Of this hnge mountain chain, Adūla (St. Gothard) may be regarded as the centre or nucleus; for though not the loftiest summit, Mt. Blane being higher, it occupies, with its surrounding group of mountains, the most elevated ground of the whole range, as plainly appears from the circumstance that the rivers which rise there flow towards every point of the sompass.

The chief lines of Roman road in Italy were: Via Appia, (regina viarum,) leading at first from Rome to Capua, and continued onwards to Brundusium, the great high road to Greece: Via Flaminia, by Ocriculum to Ariminum: Via Aurelia, along the coast of Etruria to Pisne: : continned afterwards to Savona, and at last to Arelūte, Arles: Via AemiLIA, first from Ariminum to Bononia, then through Placentia to Mediolanum, Verona, Patavium, and Aquileia: Via Cassia, through Etruria, between the Aurelia and Flaminia: Via Valeria, through the country of the Sabini, Aequi, and Marsi, into that of Peligni: Via Latina, through Tusculum, Anagnia, Venafrum, and Teānum Sidicini to Casilinum, where it joined the Via Appia.

Italy so abounds in antiquities, that a few only of the most remarkable can be added here to those already mentioned. At Capua, Casinum, Puteŏli, and Verōna, are ruins of amphitheatres: that of the last-named was built to accommodate 30,000 spectators, and has suffered so little from time as to have been used on several public occasions in modern times. It is 1416 feet in circumference: the Colisēum at Rome is 1719 . Numberless ancient remains have been uncovered and dug up at Herculancum and Pompeii, two towns on the Bay of Naples, which were overwhelned in an eruption of Mount Vesuvius, A. D. 79, the former by a stream of lava, the latter by a shower of hot ashes. At Paestum, twenty leagues
from Naples, are the ruins of three beantiful temples of the simplest Doric order, and of great antiquity. At Narnia, are the remains of a bridge built by Augustus. On the road from Naples to Puzzuoli is the Crypta Neapolitana, Grotto of Pausilippo, a gallery or tumel through a hill, 2323 feet in length, described by Seneca, and of unknown antiquity.

The most remarkable aucient remains and localities are in Rome itself. (Map 10.) To begin with the seven hills, viz. : the Capitoline, Palatine, A ventine, Caelian, Esquiline, Viminal, and Quirinal. 1. On the Capitol were the temples of Jupiter Feretrius and Jupiter Capitolinus, and the Tabularium, or register-office. 2. The Palatine, on which Rome was originally built, (thence called Roma Quadrata, from the form of. that hill,) was afterwards almost entirely covered with the palace of Augustus and the Temple of Apollo, with the library attached to it: of all which nothing remains but a few substructions. 3. The Aventine, the seat of the robber Cacus, and long held unlucky from the fate of Remus, contained afterwards the Temple of Diana, built by Servius Tullius, the Temple of Juno, vowed by Camillus at Veii, whence the statue of the goddess was brought, and the Temple of Bona Dea, consecrated by the vestal Claudia : on the east slope of this hill were the Baths of Caracalla, the ruins of which still remain. 4. On the Caelian, called also Querquetulanus, stood the palace of the Laterani family, presented to the Church by Constantine, and now called the church of St. John Lateran: near which stood the statue of Marcus Aurelius, since removed to the Capitol. Here also is the remnant of a noble portico, supposed to be part of the Curia Hostilia. Between the Palatine, Esquiline, and Caelian, lies the amphitheatre of Vespasian, called the Coliseeum. 5. On the Es quiline, the baths and palace of Titus, among the ruins of which was found the famous statue of Laocijon, and the mansion and gardens of Maecenas, on what was once a burying-ground. 6. To the east of the Viminal Hill, which, from the levelling and filling up , it is more difficult to trace than any of the rest, stood the baths of Diocletian : still farther eastwand, beyond the Agger of Tarquinius, was the Praetorian Camp. 7. On the Quirinal Hill, now Monte Cavallo, stood the temple of the deified Romulus, Sallust's house and gardens, which extended over the Pincian hill or Collis Hortulorum, the Campus Sceleratus. and baths of Constantine.

These seven hills were all on the left bank of the

Tiber : on the right or Etrurian side were the Janiculum and Mons Vaticanus.

Between the Quirinal and Capitoline was Trajan's Forum, in the centre of which stands the Columna Trajana, representing his Dacian conquests.

The Campus Martius was a plain inclosed by a bend of the Tiber, and bounded by the Capitoline and Quirinal hills. It was originally used as a place of exercise and for the meetings of the people, but towards the end of the republic it began to be occupied with buildings, and was enclosed by the Emperor Aurelian within the walls. Amongst, those buildings were, 1 . The mausolēum of Aug,astus, the first distinguished tenant of which was young Marcellus, son of Augustus' sister Octavia, and heir of the empire, whose premature death is so pathetically lamented by Virgil: 2. The Antonine pillar: 3. Septa Julia, or Ocilia, inclosures for the people to vote in -rude at first, and wattled with twigs, like sheep-hurdles; afterwards, when the people had no free voice, made of marble: 4 . The Temple of Minerva, built by Pompey out of the spoils of thirty years' successful war: 5. The Panthion, Rotonda, the best preserved of all the ancient temples: 6 . Circus Agonalis: 7. Pompey's theatre, whence were visible the Janiculum and Mons Vaticanus, on the Tuscan side of the Tiber. The latter hill was added to modern Rome by the popes, and contains the church and dome of St. Peter, and the Vatican library.

Other remarkable places in Rome werc,

1. Forum Romanum, the great centre of business, commercial and political, lying between the Capitoline and Palatine hills. Here stood, 1. the temple of Jupiter Stator, of which three pillars still remaining are supposed to be part: 2. the Temple of Concord, where the Senate usually met: 3. the Temple of Jupiter Tonans, or rather of Saturn, at the foot of the Clivus Capitolinus: 4. the triumphal arch of Septimius Severus, still pretty entire : near which was the Milliarium Aureum (umbilicus Romae): and, 5. the Comitium. The Via Sacra led from the Forum towards the Colisêum:
2. Circus Maximus, between the Capitoline and Aventine, for the exhibition of chariot races, and other contests oî strength and agility :
3. Velübrum, the low ground between the Palatine and the river:
4. The bridges over the Tiber in Ficme, seven in number: Pons Sublicius, called aifterwards, when built of stone, Aemilius; Fabrinius and Cestius, leading to and from Insula Tiberina, the island of A esculapius; Palatinus or Senatorius, now Ponte Rotto; Vaticanus or Triumphalis; thcse five are more or less destroyed; Janiculensis, now Ponte di Sisto; and Aelius, built by Adrian to give access to his magnificent mausoleum, now the bridge and castle of St. Angelo.

## MACEDONIA, THRACLA, ILLYRICUM, AND THE PROVINCES ON THE MIDDLE AND LOWER DANUBE.(MAP 7.)

Between Italy and the Danube lay the countries of Rhaetia, Noricum, Pannonia, Illyricum.

Rifaetia occupied the Central Alps, together with their northern and southern valleys, from the sources of the Rhone to those of the Dravus (Drave) and Plavis (Piave). Rhaetia comprehended, therefore, the Grisons and great part of the Tyrol, besides some ltalian valleys. The people seem to have been of Celtic origin.

Noricum extended from the Inn to the line of hills which abut upon the Danube above Vienna, called by the Romans Mons Cetius, a prolongation of the Alpes Noricae, or Styrian Alps; and from the Danube to the Carnian Alps and the river Savus iSari). It was watered by the luvavus, (Salza,) an
affluent of the Inn, and the Murus, which flows into the Drave in Pannonia. Its principal cities were Lauriacum, (Lorch,) a Roman naval station on the Danube, Iuvavum, (Salzburg,) Noreia, (Neumarch,) near the Mur, and Celeia, (Cilli,) near the Save. This country was famous for its iron, and for the skill of the inhabitants in working it.

East of Noricum, lying along the Danube to the mouth of the Save, was Pannonia, first reduced to a Roman province by Tiberius, and subsequently divided into Superior or Western, and Inferior or Eastern Pannonia. It occupied a part of Hungary and Croatia. Mons Pannonius (Bakonyer Wald) was the principal mountain range. The Danube, with its tributaries, the Dravus (Drave) and Savus
(Save), were the most important rivers. We should not omit to mention two great lakes in this country, Peiso Lacus (the Neusiedler See) and Volcea Palus (Lake Balaton)

In Pannonia Superior was Vindobona (Vienna); but its chief city was Carnuntum, (Altenburg,) near the modern Presburg, but on the right bank of the river. Roman fortresses on the Danube were Arrabona (Raab) and Acincum (Ofen or Buda). On the opposite side of the river here, lay Contra. Acincum (Pesth). Siscia stood upon the Save, near the confines of Illyricum ; and lower down, on the same stream, Sirmium, a place of great celebrity and importance in the latter ages of the Roman empire.

South of Pannonia, bounded on the west by the Adriatic and on the east by Moesia, lay Ilfyricum, occupied by various tribes. The Dinaric Alps, under the names of MIt. Albanus and Bebii Montes, formed the principal range. The Colapis (Kulpa) and Drinus (Drino), tributaries of the Save and the Naro (Narenta), are the chief rivers. In Dalmatia was Salona, near the modern Spalatro, the birthplace and retreat of Diocletian ; and below it Epidaurus, or old Ragusa. Below Epidaurus are Scodra and Lissus; the former was called Scutari, the latter Alessio.

Moesta is bounded on the west by Pannonia and Illyricum ; on the south, it was divided from Macedonia and Thrace by MI. Scordus and Haemus, the ranges of Gliubotin and the Balkan ; on the east, it reaches to the Euxine; and on the north, to the Danube-thus occupying the present Servia and Bulgaria. In Moesia S'uperior the principal river was the Margus (Morava). At the confluence of the Danube and Save was Singidunum, now Belgrade. Somewhat lower down the river was a ridge of rocks, forming a cataract in the Danube-the spot at which the river was reputed to change its name from Danubius, above, to Ister, below. A little above this spot was the famous stone bridge of Trajan. Below it is Ratiaria, the ancient metropolis of Dacia, and the station of a fleet upon the Danube. In the interior is Naissus, (Nissa,) the birthplace of Constantine the Great; and south-east is Sardica, the metropolis of Dacia, and celebrated for a Christian council. East of the river Ciabrus was DIoesia Inferior.

North of the Danube was the vast province of Dacta, bounded by this river on one side and by the Carpathian mountains on the other. Its chief city
was Sarmizegetusa, now Gradisca, the ancient residence of the Dacian kings.

South-east of Illyricum was Macedonia, situated between the countries just enumerated and Greece proper, and participating in the nature of both. Macedonia was bounded on the south by Thessalia, on the east by Thracia, from which it was separated by the river Nestus, on the north by Moesia and Dardania, on the west by the Adriatic; the Aegean bounded it on the south-east, running up into two great gulfs, the Sinus Strymonicus and Thermaicus, between which were the peninsulas of Acte, Sithonia, and Pallene. Near the Thessalian frontier and the sea is Mons Pierius, and in the peninsula of Acte, Mons Athos.

The chief rivers were the Haliacmon and Axius, (Vardar,) flowing into the Thermaic gulf; the Strymon, into the gulf which bears its name; and the Nestus, which falls into the Aegean.

Of cities, we have to mention Pydna, where Perseus was baffled in his last effort against the Romans, B. c. 168. Farther north, on a lake fifteen miles from the sea, was Pella, the capital of Macedon, where Philip, the father of Alexander, resided. Pursuing again the line of coast, we come to Thessalonica, at the head of the Sinus Thermaicus. It was to the Christians of that city that St. Paul addressed his two epistles to the Thessalonians. Near the mouth of the Strymon we find Stageirus ur Stageira, the birthplace of Aristotle. In the country between the rivers Strymon and Nestus, at some distance from the sea, was the battle-field of Philippi.

On crossing the Nestus, we find ourselves in Thracia, a country the coast of which extended from the Nestus along the shores of the Aegean, the Hellespont, the Propontis, the Thracian Bospưrus, and the Euxine sea, as far north as Mt. Haemus, which was its northern boundary.

Along the seaboard, from the Nestus eastward, we come upon Abdèra, the inhabitants of which formed, on account of their alleged stupidity, the laughing stock of antiquity ; it was the rerthplace of Demo. critus.

Farther east, we reach the mouth of Hebrus, connected with the myth of Orpheus.

Next comes the Thracian peninsnla called Chersonessus, on the eastern side of which is the strait named Hellespontus. The Hellespont widens into the sea. lake called Propontis, and at the side of Byzartium, it contracts again into that which was callea
the Thracian Bospürus, (Strait of Constantinople, Map 26,) which, after keeping the two continents narrowly asunder, opens out again into Pontus Euxinus (the Euxiue or Black sea). At the northern extremity of the strait are some rocky islets, known
under the name of the Sympleğ̆des. (Thracian Bosporus, Map 26.)

Among the Greek colonies on the shore of the Euxine, belonging to Thrace, we mention Salmy. dessus and Apollonia.

## GRAECIA.-(MAPS 15, 16. 17, 18, 19.)

The name Graecia was not used by the Greeks themselves. They called themselves, generally, Hellenes, and their country Hellas. From this generic name, the Macedonians and Epirotes were jealously excluded; it was with some hesitation that the Acarnanians, Aetolians, and Thessalians, were included under it, though among these last lay the original seat of the little tribe of Hellenes, from whom it was actually derived. Homer mentions the Hellenes once only, and then as a specific tribe of Greeks; when he speaks of the Greeks collectively, he calls them Achaei, (Lat. Achivi,) Danai, and Argaei, (Lat. Argivi,) names which also belong properly to particular tribes.

Taking Greece in its most extended sense, including all the northern semi-Greek conntries, we may compare it to a triangle, haring the mountain chain of Haemus for its base, the coast lines of the Aegean and Ionian seas for its sides, and Cape Taenärum, (Matapan,) the southern extremity of the Peloponnesus, for its apex. This triangular space is nearly bisected by the chain of Pindus and its adjuncts, which constitute the water-shed of the whole country, separating the rivers on the eastern side, which flow into the Aegean, from those on the western, which flow into the Ionian sea.

> PELOPONNESUS—MOREA.- (MAP 18.)

The leaf-shaped peninsula so called is almost entirely covered with mountainous elevations and the well-watered valleys between them. This is particularly the case with the central region, Arcadia, which, on this account, was assigned to the god of shepherds, and is identified in our language with images of pastoral life and rural simplicity.

Among the Mountains, the most noted were, 1. Cyllène, reputed by ancients and moderns to be the highest of them all, and fabled to have been the birthplace of Mercury: 2. Lycaeus, and, 3. Maenŭlus, both farorite haunts of Pan: 4. Tüygĕlus, the resort of Spartan maidens, a range of mountains now called, from its five peaks, Pcutedactylon, which
runs from N. to S., till it terminates at the bluff promontory of Taenărum, (Matapan,) the southern point of Greece, where Virgil places one of the approaches to the infernal regions: 5. Stymphälus, a mountain, town, and lake, where dwelt the roracious birds Stymphalides, that fed on human flesh, the destruction of which was one of the twelve labors of Hercules : 6. Erymanthus, the haunt of the boar, to destroy which was another of the prescribed tasks of Hercules.

The chief Rivers of Peloponnesus wee the two following: 1. Alpietus, by much the largest and longest. On its right bank, not a great way from the embouchure, was the town of Pisa, and near it, the plain of Olympia, where the most famous of the Greek games were celebrated the first month of every fifth year - a period of time which was called an Olympiad, and formed the basis of Greek chronology. Here also was the sacred grove Altis, planted by Hercules, and adorned with the renowned statue of Jupiter by Phidias. The Alpheius, in its course, disappears under ground for a time, which gave rise to the fiction of the river-god making his way under the sea to meet his Arethusa in the Sicilian island Ortygia. The Alpheius is joined, on the right side, by the Melisson, on which was Megalopölis, birthplace of the historian Polybius and of Philopoemen, 'the last of the Greeks;' and by the Ladon. Among the mountains where Alpheius rises, was Mrantineia, (Map 26,) the scene of the second great victory of the Theban Epaminondas over the Lacedaemonians, and of his death :
2. The other river of note was the Eurötas. It rises not far from the Alpheius, on the opposite slope of the water-shed, and flows through a basin bonnded on the W. by Tüygëtus, on the E. by Mts. Parnon and Zarax. On its banks was the city of Sparta v. Lacedaemon, the great rival of Athens, not in arts, but in arms.

The other localities in the Peloponnesns worth noting will be best learned in connection with the six little departments - five maritime and one inland
-into which it was divided, viz. : 1. Achara, bounded on the N. by Sinus Corinthiücus, (Gulf of Lepanto,) and including Corinthia and Sicyonia; 2. Elis; 3. Messenia; 4. Laconia; 5. Argölis; and, 6. Arcadia.
i. In Achaia, on the Isthmus, was Corinthus. It bad a port on each side of the Isthmus, Lechaeum oit the Corinthian gulf, and Cenchriae on the Saro-nic-hence the epithet bimaris. The Citadel was on the summit of a rock called Acrocorinthus, whence sprang the fountain Pirene.
2. In Elis, besides Pisa and Olympia, on the Alpheius, was Pylus, one of three towns of that name which claimed to be the city of Nestor, the sage of the Iliad.
3. In Messenia, in the basin of the stream Pamisus, was Messēne and its citadel Ithome, called by Philip of Macedon one of the 'horns of the Peloponnesus,' Acrocorinthus being the other.
4. On the Laconian coast were the two promontories, Taenürum, already mentioned, and Malēa, or Malēa, a cape dangerous to mariners.
5. In Argolis were Argos v. Argi, a favorite city of Juno, and Mycennae, the city of Agamemnon, Tiryns, the reputed birthplace of Hercules, Lerna nud its marsh, the abode of the many-headed Hydra, which it was one of the twelve labors of Hercules to destroy, and Neméa, the haunt of the Nemean lion, the killing of which was another of those labors.
6. In the inland Arcadia, besides the places mentioned above, was the town Tegëa. Cleitor with its fountain, said to render those who drank of it averse to wine.

## GRAECIA PROPRIA.-(MAP 16.)

The isthmus of Corinth connects Peloponnesus with Greece proper, the notable localities of which will be best indicated by referring each to the ancient division, as well as to the river, where there is one, on which it was situated. These divisions were Attica, Megaris, Boeotia, Phocis, Doris, Locris, Aetolia, and Acarnania.

1. In Attica stood Athenae, with her Acropúlis and its Parthěnon, and her triple harbor (Peiraeus, Munychia, and Phalirum) ; Eleusis; the plain of Marathon, memorable for the defeat of the Persians, B. c. 490 , (A. U. c. 263,) (Map. 26) ; Mt. Pentelĭcus, (Mendeli,) which furnished marble for the building of the Parthenon; the silver-mines of Laurium; and the southern promontory Sunium, crowned with the
temple of Minerra Sunias, the pillars of which still standing give name to the modern Cape Colonne.
2. In Boeotia the low country was proverbial for its thick atmosphere and the pingue ingenium of its inhabitants ; but the mountains Cithaeron and Helicon, with its fountain Hippocrene, and the hills which enclose the plain, were all of a character so opposite, that, under the general name of Aonia, they were celebrated by the poets as the favorite haunts of the Muses, who were hence called Aonides, Aoniae puellae, and Heliconĩdes v. Heliconiüdes. In Boeotia were the towns of Thebae, the capital, birthplace of Epaminondas and Pindar; south of it, Plataeae, (Map 26,) where the confederated Greeks defeated the Persians under Mardonins; and Leuctra, (Map 26,) where Epaminondas gained his first victory orer the Lacedaemonians, B. c. 371 , (A. U. c. 383). On the narrow strait called Euripus, which separates Boeotia from Euboea, was Aulis, where the Grecian fleet destined for Troy was detained by contrary winds, till Agamemnou consented to the required sacrifice of his daughter Iphigenīa.
3. Of Phocis, the remarkable features were, 1. The fountain-head and early course of the Cephissus, (major,) whose lower basin formed the northern portion of Boeotia: 2. Mt. Parnassus, sacred to Apollo. Between the two peaks was fons Castalius, and farther down, on the Pleistus, of which the Castalian spring is a feeder, stood the Temple of A pollo, and in it the Tripod of the Pythia, and the Delphic Uracle.
4. Aetolia was famous in early Greck story as the country ravaged by the Caledonian boar, which was slain at last by Meleager. Achelöus, the long. est and largest of Grecian rivers, and fabled by the poets to have been the first created, forms the boundary between Aetolia and
5. Acarvania, (Map 15,) a district which lees between Achclüus and the Ambracian gulf. At the entrance of this gulf, near the promontory Actium, the naval battle was fought between Augustus and Marc Antony, which secured to the former the undisputed sovereignty of the Roman world, в. с. 31.
6. Between the Ambracian gulf and the Acroceraunian promontory lay the extensive region oi Epirus, famed for its breed both of horses and of watch-dogs, - the latter called Molossian, from . Molossis, a district of Epirus, - and still more famous for the most ancient of all the Greek oracles, Dodina

Having now reached the western limits of Greece, we return eastward to the Aegean shore, and find (lying to the N. of Greece proper, and separated from it by Mt. Oela, which is an offset from the Pindus chain) the country called by the ancients

## thessalia. - (map 15.)

Physically considered, Thessalia is made up of the basin of the river Peneius. It is a territory containing 4000 square miles of surface, and is singular in being encompassed on all the four sides, even the side facing the sea, by ranges of mountains; on the west by Pindus; on the north by Montes Cambunii and M. Pierus; on the south by M. Othrys; and on the east and north-east by Pelion, Ossa, and Olympus, the three hills by the piling of which, one upon the other, the fabled giants attempted to scale the heavens. To the continuity of this mountain-chain there is but one interruption - a rent in the rocky barrier between Olympus and Ossa, and through it the single main river of Thessaly proper finds its way to the Aegean. This outlet of the Peneius bore the name of Tempe, a valley which in some places is so narrow as barely to allow the river to pass between the opposite cliffs.

On one of the tributaries of the Peneins called Apidünus, where it is joined by its fceder Enipeus, lies the field where the battle of Pharsalus was fought between Caesar and Pompey, B. c. 48 , (A. U. c. 705). Ou the Peneius itself, below the point where the Apidünus falls into it, stood Larissa, which some describe as the city of Achilles; but that honor belongs rather to another Larissa, not within the limits of the great basin, but in that south-eastern portion of Thessaly called Phthiötis, the country of the Dolüpes and the Myrmidünes.

Owing to the deep indentations, numerous projections, and great irregularity of the line of coast, the headlands and bays make an important feature of the geography of Greece.

Of the former, Taenŭrum, Malea, Sunium, and Caphüreus, have been already mentioned; to which may be added prom. Rhium (south) and Antirrhium (worth), which nearly block up the entrance of the Sinus Corinthicicus; Araxus, the north-west point of Peloponnesus ; Chelonates, the farthest west, and Acritas in Messenia.

The bays and gulfs connected with Pcloponnesus were Sinus Corinthirucus, Messeniacus, Laconicus, Argolicus, and Saronicus: in the last of these were the islands of Calauria, where Demosthenes
died ; Aegina, once the rival of Athens at sea; and in front of the harbor of Athens, Salimis, off tho east end of which the fleet of Xerxes was defeated by the Athenians, b.c. 480. In continental Grecce were the Sinus Maliücus, (Zeitoun) ; Pagasaeus, (Volo,) so called from the town Pagŭsae; and along the coast of Macedonia, Sinus Thermaicus, (Salonichi,) Toronaicus, Singiticus, and Strymoniccus.

The most noted islands pertaining to Greece are :
I. In the Ionian sea-1. Corcyra, (Corfu,) thought to be the Homeric Scheria, the island of the Phaeacians, where lived the suitors of Penelope : 2. Ithüca, the home of Ulysses : 3. Zacynthus, (Zante,) a colony from which is said to have peopled and given name to Saguntum : 4. Off the west coast of Peloponnesus the rocks called Strophüdes, (Strivali,) the hannts of the harpies. To the south of the Laconian promontory Malea, was Cythëra, an island sacred to Venus: still farther south is Creta, with the cities of Cnossus, the capital of King Minos, Gortyna, and Cydonia, all three famed for arehery. Of its mountains, Ida was the loftiest, and on Dicte Jupiter was said to have been reared, and fcd upon honey and the milk of the goat Amalthēa. The sea around the island was called Creticum.
II. Of the islands lying to the east of Greece and in the Aegean sea, we shall name first those worthy of mention which are situated to the north of the 38th parallel of latitude. They are,

1. Euboea, an island stretching 150 miles along the coast of Boeotia and Attica, and approaching so near the continent in the channel called Euripus, that a bridge is said to have been at one time thrown across. On this channel was the chief city of the island, Chalcis, opposite to Autis in Boeotia. In doubling Capheireus, a promontory at the south-east extremity of Euboea, the Grecian fleet on its return from Troy was overtaken by a storm, which partly destroyed and partly dispersed it:
2. Samothrüce, where the Corybantes practised the rites and mysteries of Cyběle :
3. Lemnos, an island sacred to Vulcan:
4. Tenědos, an island in sight of Troy:
5. Directly south is Lesbos, birthplace of Alcaeus and Sappho, the two great lyric pocts of Grcece :
6. Chios, (Scio,) one of the seren places whict contended for the honor of giving birth to Homer. Chios was also noted for its wines.

The numerous islets in the Acgean, in latitudes lower than $38^{\circ}$, are generally classed under two denominations, Cyclüdes and Sporüdes.

1. The Cyclades, a group which cluster round Delos-that floating island which Neptune fixed with his trident as a resting-place for Latona to give birth to Apollo and his twin-sister Diana.

Of this group the most noted, after Delos, were,

1. Paros, famed for its statuary marble, and the birthplace of Phidias, the sculptor who made the noblest use of it:
2. Ceos, off the promontory of Sunium, birthplace of the elegiac poet Simonides:
3. South of Delos, Naxos, an island that figures in the history of Bacchus and Ariadue :
II. The scattered islets to the east and south-east of the Cyclădes were called from that circumstance Sporades. They extended as far E. as Icaria, which took its name, as did the sea around it, from the fabled fate of Icarus, the son of Daedalus, and as far S. E. as Carpäthos, (Scarpanto,) which in like manner gave to the waters round it the name of Carpathium Pelagus. Between Icaria and the continent was Samos, birthplace of Pythagoras, and a favorite island of Juno.

General observations on greece.
The chain of Pindus, of which we have already spoken as dividing the waters that fall into the Aegean from those that fall into the Ionian sea, has numerous lateral branches, which on the east side go off nearly at right angles, like ribs from the spine: such are the mountains of Argolis, of Attica, and those which form the northern and southern boundaries of Thessaly; while on the west side these offsets are disposed in ridges nearly parallel to Pindus itself.

The lateral branches which are on the east side of Pindus inclose a great number of basins, the most remarkable of which are as follows, beginning from the north :

1. The Basin of the Strymon, including the Macedonian plain of Serres, distinguished by the fertility of its soil and the abundance of its products, particularly of cotton :
2. The Basin of the Pcneius, forming the country of Thessaly. Being nearly circular, and not opening wide to the sea, like most other basins, it has every appcarance of having once been a great lake, whose waters were at last discharged, either by the sudden disruption, or by the gradual wearing down, of the narrow ravine called the Vale of Tcmpe:
3. The ralley of the Sperchius, inclosed by the mountain ranges of Othrys and Oeta :
4. The Basin of the northern Cephissus, which
includes a great part of Doris and Boeotia. The river, arriving at low and spongy ground, spreads out into the lake Copiiis, now Topolias, whose waters find their way to the Aegean sea by subterranean passages :
5. The Basiin of the Alpheius, in the Peloponnesus, though the course of the river is westward, may be enumerated as a fifth. The Alpheius, rising on the confines of Laconia, collects in its course all the streams produced on the interior summits and sides of the mountain chain that encircles Arcadia.

The basins on the west side of Pindus are longer and narrower, and, owing to the position of the mountain ridges, extend generally in a north-east and southwest direction. In Greece proper are the Basins of the Achelōus and Evēnus: those farther to the north are less memorable.

The Mountains of Greece are almost entirely lime• stone, which assumes the shape, in some places, of long, sharp, continnous ridges ; in others, of round craggy summits, with strata highly inclined. It is to this physical conformation of the soil and surface of Greece that she owes many of her natural features and peculiarities - such as, the numerous caverns, fountains, katabothra, or under-ground river coursse, hot spriugs, stalactitic incrustations, and gascous exhalations, which, among a people of lively fancy and abounding with traditionary story, served to nourish, if they did not give birth to, much of the popular superstition and beautiful mythology of the Greeks.

The height of the principal mountains has not been accurately ascertaincd. Orbēlus, now Argentaro, is covered with perpetual snow, and must therefore, being in the latitude of $42^{\circ}$, have at least 8000 iect of perpendicular elevation. The range of Pindus is considerably lower, probably from five to six thousand feet at the highest. Mount Athos rises to the height of 4350 English feet.

The Rivers of Greece, with the exception of those that form the basins enumerated, and some of their tributaries, are of short course, and often little more
 dry in summer. Such, for example, is the famed Ilissus at Athens.

A distinguishing feature of Graecia Propria and Peloponnesus, and one which bad a considerable influence in the first moulding of its political coudition, is the frequent occurrence of rich plains, overlooked and commanded by abrupt insulated rocks rising in the middle or at one end of them, and bounded at no great distance by mountains. These plains and
natural fortresses, presenting facilities for subsistence, defence, and retreat, attracted population, and encouraged the forming of small independent communities. Such were Thebes, Argos, Messene, and Corinth.

Antiquities. - Some curious specimens of the colossal architecture called Cyclopean, much more ancient than the classical times of Greece, still remain at Mycēnae, Argos, Tiryns, etc.: it is rude in its form and gigantic in its dimensions, and probably the work of the same people, who have left still more numerous and striking examples of it in Italy. Of the classical age, the remains are principally temples, and the most remarkable of these are in and abont Atheus. On the Acropolis are still to be found the ruins of the Propylaea, the Parthĕnon, or Temple of Minerva, that of Victory, the nuited Temples of Neptune, Erechtheus, and Minerva Polias, built on
the spot where the contest between Minerva and Neptane was supposed to have taken place, the Pandroseion, in honor of Pandrossos, danghter of Cecrops On the plain below the Acropolis, the Temple ot Theseus, Theseion; and near it, the comparatively modern arch of Hadrian, and the Temple of Jupiter Olympius, Olympieion, begun by Pisistratus, and dedicated 700 years after by the Emperor Hadrian.

In the city of Athens and its suburbs, (Map 17,) the most remarkable points were - the Areopügus, the Pnyx, where the assemblies of the people were held, the theatre of Bacchus, the Ceramicus, including the Agŏra or Forum, Prytanēum, the Schools, viz., the Lycèum of Aristotle, the Academia of Plato, the portico called $\Sigma \tau o a$ Пoıxi $\lambda \eta$, in Latin, Poecile, where Zeno the Stoic taught, and Cynosarges, frequented by Antisthěnes and the Cynics.

## ASIA MINOR.-(MAP 20.)

The country which we call Asia Minor was called by the ancients Asia simply, and has now the name of Anatolia. Surrounded on three sides by the sea, it has something of the character of a peninsula. It is bounded on the north by the Pontus Euxinus (Enxine or Black Sea) and the Propontis; on the west by the Aegean; and on the south by the Me diterranean. On the east, it is separated from the main continent of Asia by the river Euphrates and the range of the Taurus.

Commencing in the north-east, we find the following towns and localities of interest :

The town Trapĕzūs -untis, a Greek settlement of great antiquity, which, under the modern form of Trebizond, was a place of considerable note during the Eastern Empire ;

Cerüsūs, whence Lucullus trausplanted the tree which bears its name in Latin (cherry);

The mouth of the river Thermōdon, whose basin and town, Themiscy̆ra, were assigned as the dwellingplace of the fabled race of female warriors called Amazons;

The river Halys, eastern bonndary of the Lydian kingdom of Croesus, the crossing of which proved fatal to him in his contest with Cyrus, king of Persia;

Sinope, on a peninsula that juts into the sea, said to have been as old as the Argonautic expedition, at one time capital of the kingdom of Pontus, till
taken by Lucullus, and birthplace of Diogenes the Cynic ;

Carambis, a promontory opposite to another in the Crimea called Criumetopon, (ram's forehead,) at the distance of 150 miles across the Euxine;
Heraclēa, - surnamed Pontica to distinguish it from numerous cities of similar name in the ancient world - chief town of the Mariandjni, and said, like the others, to have been founded by Hercules;

The mouth of the Sangarius v. Sagüris, which rises in Mt. Dindy̆mon;

All these localities are in the provinces of AsIA Minor called Pontus, Paphlagonia, and Bithynia. The other maritime provinces of the peninsula are six in number. Of these, three are on the Asiatic shore of the Acgean, viz. : 1. Mysia, including Phrygia Minor and the Troad (Map 26); 2. Lydia $\nabla$. Maeonia, including Ionia, which was the seaboard of Lydia, and thickly planted with Greek colonies ; and, 3. Caria, including the district of Doris. The other three are on the Mediterranean. 1. Lycia; 2 Pamphylia, including Pisidia and Isauria; and, 3. Cilicia. In all these six provinces, there are lo alities with whose names and positions every student ought to be made familiar. For example :

1. In Mysia, it is sufficient to name Trusa or Ilion, situated on an eminence between the simois and Scamander. The city was overlooked hy Mt. Ida, and itself overlooked the plain of Trov. Here
also was the river Granicus, on whose banks Alexander the Great gained his first victory over Darius, B. c. 324, (Map 26).
2. In Lidia flowed the river Hermus, famed for the gold found in the saud of its channel : near it was the site of Sardis, at the foot of Mt. Tmolus, the capital of Croesus, king of Lydia. A little way S. of the Hermus was Smyrna, on the Meles, one of the cities which contended for being the birthplace of Homer. Among the twelve cities that formed the Ionian league, besides Smyrna, were Teos, birthplace of Anacreon, and Ephĕsus, birthplace of the weeping philosopher Heraclitus, and of the painter Parrhasius. It was situated at the mouth of the Caijstrus, famed among the poets for its swans. Farther south is Mt. Mycüle, off which the Greeks gained a signal victory over the Persians, the same day, it is said, on which Mardonius was defeated at Plataeae. We next cross the Maeander, a river of great length, and so remarkable for its windings as to have furnished an English word descriptive of a similar character in other streams. South of the Macander, but still to be reckoned an Ionian city, was Milectus, from which went most of the Greek colonies that fringed the border of the Euxine Sea. It was noted also for its wool, and was the birthplace of Thales, the earliest of the Greek philosophers.
3. On the coast of Caria stood Halicarnassus, a city memorable as the birthplace of the great historians Herodotus and Dionysius, and for the sepulchral monument of Mausōlus, reared by his queen Artemisia. On the opposite side of the bay stood Cnidus, where was a statue of Venus, reckoned the master-work of Praxiteles ; and at the entrance of this bay, mid-way between Halicarnassus and Cnidus, lay the island Cōs, birthplace of the famous physician and medical writer Hippocrates, and of Apelles, the most celebrated of Grecian painters. Cos was noted also for its wines, and for the manufacture of fine cloth. Off the coast of Caria is another island much larger and more noted than Cos, viz., Rhodos, Rhodes, in the capital of which, of the same name, was the brazen statue of the sun, called Colossus, 70 cubits high, which bestrode the entrance of the harbor.
4. Moving eastward, along the Carian shore, we enter Lycia, and pass under the wooded Cragus, one of the extremities of Mt. Taurus, and a favorite resort of Diana. Having crossed the Xanthus, we arrive at Patura, the winter residence, according to the poets, of Apollo, as Delos was his farorite dwelling-place in summer. Farther east, after
rounding the Prom. Sacrum, we find Mons Chimaera.
5. In Pamphylia, the only point of interest is the town Phasēlis.
6. Cilicia extends from the eastern limit of Pam. phylia to the Sinus Issïcus and Mt. Amānus, and has the mountain chain of Taurus for its northern boundary. The western portion of Cilicia is rough and hilly, and was thence called Tracheia: the eastern, being more level and fertile, was called Pedias. On the coast of the latter, as we approach the river Cydnus, we pass through Soli. We then come to the Cydnus, by ascending which we arrive at Tarsus, the capital of the province, and the birthplace of St. Paul. The last town in Cilicia, situated at the head of the Sinus Issicus, was Issus, (Mar 26 ,) where Alexander gained his second great victory over the Persians, and made prisoners of war the wife, mother, and infant son of Darius. In this neighborhood were also the Pylae Amanicae and Pylae Syriae, narrow passes or gorges in Amānus, the mountain range which runs north-east from the bay of Issus till it joins Mct. Taurus. Fronting the bay of Issus is Cyprus, the favorite island of Venus, and hence the numerous epithets applied to the goddess which are derived from towns and temples therein -such, for example, are Cypria, Paphia, Idalia, Amathuntia v. -thusia, and Salaminia.

The inland provinces of Asia Minor were:

1. Phrygia, in the centre of which was Synnăda, noted for its quarries of variegated marble, which was a costly article of ornamental architecture at Rome. In this province, on the confines of Caria, and not far from the sources of Maeander, were also the cities of Laodiceia and Colossae, the seats of early Christian churches, and Celaenae, where mythological history places the scene of the flaying of Marsyas by Apollo:
2. Galatia v. Gallograecia, (both terms alluding to the fact of the invasion and settling there of a body of Gallic emigrants, ) comprehended the upper portions of the river-basins of Halys and Sangarius, and the cities of Pessinū̄s, Ancÿra, (Angora,) and Gordium. 1. The first of these towns, situated at the foot of Mt. Dindymon, was noted for the worship of Cyběle. 2. At Ancy̆ra, a temple was erected to Augustus during his lifetime. 3. Gordium, before the invasion of the Gauls, was the capital of Phry-gia,- -the city of Gordius, the father of Midas,-and famous for the story of the Gordian knot:
3. In Cappadocia, the point of grealest interest
is Mt. Argaeus, with Mazäca, the capital of the province, at the foot of it:
4. West of Cappadocia was the province of Lycaonla, with its capital Iconium, the scene of the labors of St. Paul and Barnabas, as recorded in the Acts of the Apostles:
5. To the N.E. of Cappadocia lay Armenia minor, in which Pompey founded a city which he called Nicopulis, in memory of a decisive victory he gained there in the Mithridatic war.

Physical Aspects. - The mountain range called Aminnus forms the S.E. boundary of Asia Minor, separating it from Syria, in like manner as the Euphrites and part of Mt. Taurus separate it on the N. E. from Armenia major. The Asiatic peninsulaof which we have done little more than trace the seaboard of low rich land that skirts the shores of the Euxine, Propontis, Aegean, and Mediterranean seas - exhibits a central belt of elevated land, abutting on mountain ranges, which slope downward to the respective seas that form its northern and southern boundary. The southern chain is so marked and nninterrupted, that it was early designated by a general name. All ancient geographers agree in calling it Taurus; but some trace it eastward from Cape Trogilium and Mt. Mycŭle on the Aegean; while Strabo, whose authority is high in what concerns this peninsula, of which he was himself a native, makes it commence from a precipitous and lofty ridge which runs northward from Prom. Sacrum and Mt. Climax in Lycia. Thence making a sweep to the E., and taking, in one part of its course, the name of Antitaurus, it proceeds in a N. E. direction until, as it approaches the Euphrates, it sends off the
branch called $A$ minnus to the south west, and skirts the course of that river, of which it alters the direction. Another branch of Taurus runs more directly E., bounding to the N. the maritime provinces of Pamphylia and Cilicia. The northern chain connected with Antitaurus, and running W. parallel with the Black Sea, is more broken and seattered than Taurus, and has not therefore been distinguished by a general appellation, but it may be traced westward in the successive ranges of Paryadres, Olgassys, the two Olympi and lda. The central plateau, comprehending the four inland provinces already mentioned, is distinguished by a number of lakes without issue, most of them salt, and of rivulets that never reach the sea-facts which attest the general levelness of the surface. That part of Phrygia called anciently Katakecaumĕne, (i. e. combusta,) abounds in appearances of scorching and sterility, which Strabo considers as indications of frequent earthquakes and volcanic eruptions.

Antiquities.-Although Asia Minor, especially the coast of the Aegean, was in ancient times the seat of many noble cities, adorned with splendid monuments of art, time and barbarism have either entirely destroyed even the ruins, or left them in such shapeless, scattered, and mutilated masses, as to convey but little information. Not only are there no remains of the famous Temple of Diana at Ephesus, but the very site of the town is disputed. The exist. ence of former civilization is attested by fragments, curious and interesting indeed, but not singly of importance enough to be enumerated in so general an outline as this.

## PALAESTINA.-(MAP 21.)

Palafstina, Phoenicia, and Judaea, were parts of what was, in classical times, called Syria, the tract of land which forms the eastern boundary of the Mediterranean, between Asia Minor and Aegypt.

The physical characteristic of this country is an almost continuous range of mountains, stretching from north to south in a direction parallel to the eastern shore of the Mediterranean, and nowhere far distant from it. Though it assumes different local appellations, the chain may be called by the general name of Lib nus, (the Lebanon of Scripture,) and the highest part of the range is where it diverges into two branches, Libïnus and Antilibanus. To that
point, the Mermon of Holy Writ, and the high ground adjoining, may be traced the sources of the three principal, and indecd only rivers, the Orontes, Leontes, and Jordūnes.

1. The Orontes, (see Map 20,) after flowing northwards during the greater portion of its course, makes a bend to the west, traversing a wide valley between Mons Pierius on the north (the termination of Amãnus) and Mons Cassius on the south (the commencement of Libennus). On the left bank, twenty miles from the month, stood Antiocheia, long the capital of Syria, and celebrated for the luxury of ita inhabitants.
2. The Leontes, rising at the point of divergence of Libănus and Antilibanus, flows south through a widening basin, enclosed between these two ranges, which, from its physical aspect, was called Coele-Syria.
3. Jordūnes, the Jordan, springing from Mt. Hermon, near Panвas, afterwards Caesarēa Philippi, flows almost due south, forming in its course successively, 1. the Lake Samochonitis; 2. the Lake Tiberias, known also in the New Testament as 'the Sea of Tiberias,' 'Galilee,' or 'Gennesaret,' on which was situated the city of Tiberias .(now Tabarieh), so named by Herod Antipas in honor of Tiberius Caesar; and, 3. the Lacus Asphaltites, or Dead Sea, a bituminous lake without issue, in which the Jordan is lost. The banks of this lake are the lowest inhabited land known, being 1312 feet below the level of the Mediterranean.

About half-way between the head of the Dead Sea and the Mediterranean, on the brook Kedron, stood Hierosoly̆ma, Jerusalem, (see plan Map 21,) the metropolis of Palestine, northeast of which is Je richo. To the east of the Jordan, in the valley of the Jabbok, were Gerasa and Philadelphīa.

Proceeding from the north along the coast, and passing Berÿtus, (Beirūt,) - a Roman colony in the reign of Augustus, - we find ourselves, as we ap-

## ASSYRIA.-(MAP 22.)

With regard to the vast continent of Asia, which stretches eastward beyond that peninsular portion of it that we have been examining, it was so imperfectly known to the ancients in the brighter periods of their literary history, that but few notices of it are requisite. The great basins of the Euphrätes and Tigris, embracing part of Armenia and of Media, and the whole of Mesopotamia, Assyria, Susiana, and Babylonia, are important in themselves, and contain points of considerable interest. Both these rivers rise in Armenia, the Euphrates in Abus, and the Tigris in Niphites, the two eastern terminations of the range of Taurus and Antitaurus; and after a course, the Euphrates of 1530 miles, the Tigris of 1000, having run nearly parallel to each other, they unite their waters and fall into the Sinus Persirus.

1. Armenia major was chiefly composed of the Basin of the Araxes, a river which rises in Antitaurus, a ferv miles from one of the sources of the Euphrates, and after joining the Cyrus, which is the northern boundary of Armenia, they flow with united stream into the Mare Caspium v. Hyrcänum. On
proach the mouth of the Leontes, in Sidon, and soon after crossing it, in Tyros, both of which cities are in Phoenicia. They were the earlicst, most enterprising, and wealthiest of all ancient states. Nearly on the same parallel of latitude as Sidon, but considerably tc the east beyond the chain of Antilibŭnus, was $D a$ mascus. Farther south, on the coast, was the town called Accho in Scripture, afterwards Ptolemais, and the modern St. Jean d'Acre.

The last memorable point in Phoenicia is Carmelus M., soon after passing which we enter Palaestina, and reach the town and port of Caesarea, so named in honor of Augustus, more anciently Turris Stratonis, the capital of Samaria under the Romans: south-eastward we find Sebaste, the old Samaria; and returning to the coast, we pass successively Joppa and Ascalon, places of note during the Crusades. The last point of classical interest near the coast was Gaza, which had a port on the sea.

The connection of Palestine with Sacted History not coming within the scope of the present sketch, no allusion has been made to the innumerable points of interest which it presents in relation to the Serip-tures-a subject too important to be treated in so limited a space.
the left side of the Araxes, and orcrlooked by Mt. Ararat on the right, was the capital Artaxuta.
2. In Mesopotamia, whose name indicates the nature of a country formed by the alluvial deposits of the two large rivers that enclose it on either side, were Carrhae, memorable for the defeat and death of Crassus, and Nisibis, on the tributary Mygdonius, a frontier city of Imperial Rome.
3. Assyria is the left side of the Basin of the Tigris during the latter part of its course. On the river itself stood Ninus, Nineveh, the metropolis of the Assyrian Empire. The site and vicinity of this ancient city have been the scene of recent excava. tions and discoveries, which promise to throw light upon the early records of our race. A little eastward were Gaugamèla and Arbēla, the scene of the battle with Alexander which sealed the fate of Darius and of the Persian monarchy.
4. Babylonia and Chaldaea occupied the lower part of the Basin of the Euphrates down to its junction with the Tigris, and onward to its mouth in the Sinus Persicus. The most noted localities were the following : on the Euphrates, and bisected by it.

Babylon, one of the most renowned among the cities of remote antiquity. In the latest period of its annals, it was the scene of the death of Alexander the Great. Farther up the river was the plain of Cunaxa, where the younger Cyrus was defeated and slain by his brother Artaxerxes; and whence, in consequence of

## AFRICA.-(MAP 23.)

The northern coast of Africa extends westward about 2000 miles, from the frontiers of Egypt to the lillars of Hercules, that is, from long. $25^{\circ}$ east, to $6^{\circ}$ west : bounded on the north by the Mediterranean; on the south by the deserts of Libya and Sahăra, and by the mountain range of Atlas. Mauritania Tingitana stretches further to the southwest, beyond the Pillars of Hercules, to where the Atlas M. approaches the Atlantic Ocean.

As we advance westward from Alexandria, we arrive at Paraetonium, the frontier town of Egypt, iwo degrees south of which is the most famed of the oases which rise like islands, at rare intervals, out of the ocean of arid sand that stretches across the continent of Africa. In this oasis was the Temple of Jupiter Ammon, which Alexander the Great went tn consult. Returning to the coast, we meet with nothing of classical interest except the Catabathmus, or great declivity, which Sallust improperly describes as the boundary between Egypt and Africa, till we reach Cyrene. In the latter days of Greece, Cyrène was a flourishing colony, where art and philosophy were cultivated; but at the present day not a vestige of it remains. Farther along, Berenice is mentioned ns a town near which were the Gardens of the Hesperides; but Virgil places them in Mauritania. This brings us successively to the shallows and whirlpools called Syrtes, major and minor. Near the Syrtis minor was the Lake Tritōnis, obscurely connected with the mythological history of Minerva, who is often called Tritonia Virgo.

From this point commences a region of great natural fertility, which was long the 'granary' of Rome, and rich in historical recollections. First, we have $\mathbb{A}^{\text {frica }}$ propria, the proper domain of Cartinago, (Carchedon,) the great rival of Rome; and twentyseveu miles west, on the Bagrŭdas, was Uticca, where the second Cato, rather than submit to Caesar, put a period to his life, and hence he is distinguished from Cato Major by the epithet Uticencis. In the interior is Zama, where the elder Scipio dcfeated Hannibal. We then enter Numidia, the country of Jugurtha, and the scene of the first exploits of Metellus Numi-
that defeat, began the retreat of the Ten Thousand Greeks, described by Xenophon. (Map 26.)

The Basin of the Choaspes, a tributary of the Euphrates, was the country called Susiana, from its capital Susa, on the river itself.

East of Assyria is Media.
dicus, which prepared the way for Marius to finish the war and carry Jugurtha prisoner to Rome. The last western division of this African coast was Muuritania, the kingdom of Bocchus and of Juba; bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean, on the W. by the Atlantic, and on the S . by the lofty range of Mit. Allas, which protects it from the encroachments of the ocean of sand that lies beyond. As we approach the Atlantic, we come in sight of $A b y / l a$ (Rock of Ccuta) and Calpe (Rock of Gibraltar), the two Pillars of Hercules, on opposite sides of the Fretum Herculeum.

## GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON NORTHERN AFRICA.

The two most remarkable features of this country are, the Great Desert, and the mountain range of Atlas. The former, the largest continuity of barrer surface in the known world, extends, under different names, from the shores of the Atlantic to the banks of the Nile, interrupted only by a few oases.

The mountain range of Atlas, which is the northern boundary of the desert called Sahăra or Zaara, stretches from Fezzan to the Atlantic. It rises in successive terraces from the most northern, which does not exceed 580 or 600 yards in height, to the farthest south, which, if it be covered with perpetual snow in lat. $32^{\circ}$, as some travellers affirm, cannot bo less than 11,000 feet high. The lower elevations are calcareous; and among them was found the Numidian or Gaetulian marble, an article of luxury in great request among the Romans. The successive gradations are connected by transverse branches running north and south, among which are plains and valleys, watered by streams without issue, and constituting the 'Country of Dates.' Atlas extends eastward from the Atlantic to the Regio Syrtica, forming a bulwark against the moving sands of the southern desert.

The streams that desecnd from the northern side of Atlas water that belt of land, from 60 to 160 miles broad, which was long the granary of the Roman empire, and is now the country of Tunis, Algiers, and Morocco.

## AEGYPTUS.-(MAP 24.)

Eayp is the north-east portion of the great peninsular continent of Afric.A, situated between the Tropic of Cancer ( $23^{\circ} 30^{\prime}$ ) and $31^{\circ} 30^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$. latitude, and between $30^{\circ}$ and $35^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$. longitude.

There is perhaps no part of the world, out of Italy and Greece, to which allusion is more frequently made by the poets and orators of antiquity than to Lgypt ; but no ancient writer who is not a professed geographer goes much into detail, or mentions more than one or two of its towns and localities. The singular nature of the country, the immemorial existence of the pyramids, the dim traditions of a very remote antiquity, the absence of rain, the mighty cataracts and periodical inundations of the river, and, above all, the unexplored and, as the ancients thought, inexplorable fountain-head of the Nile-all combined to throw a charm of sublimity and interest over the whole.

Of the towns so thickly planted on the banks of the Nile, we only mention Memphis, on the left bank of the Nile, with the pyramids in its immediate neighborhood. Fifteen miles farther down, the Nile sepa-
rated into different channels, by all of which its waters found their way to the sea. Of these channels the ancients enumerated seven : the most noted are the two extreme ones, the Ostium Canopicum W. and Pelusiăcum E. These two diverging branches, with the sea-coast line between them, form the sides and base of the triangular space Delta, so called from its resemblance to the capital form of that letter in the Greek alphabet; and by these two channels alone the water of the Nile is now discharged. Twelve miles west from the Canopic embouchure was Alexandria, so named after Alexander the Great, who founded it on his way back from the Oasis and Temple of Jupiter Ammon - a great city in ancieut times, as it is now under the same name. (Map 26.)

The annual overflow of the Nile, and the deposit by this of a rich stratum of earthy matter, was the chief cause of the great fertility of Egypt. There were artificial canals, sluices, and a large receptacle called Lake Moeris, for the distribution of the water. Arsinoe was the capital of the richest portion of Egypt, and near it was the celebrated Labyrinth.

## GERMANIA.-(MAP 25.)

Germanta, in the most extended sense of the term, reached from the Alps to the North and Baltic Seas, and from the Rhine to the Vistula. Viewed physically, this vast parallelogram may be divided into two nearly equal portions - of which the southernmost comprises the great valley of the Danube, and the other is watered by the rivers which flow into the northern seas. We have spoken already of the tribes between the Danube and the Alps, and consider here only the other part.

Of mountains, we find, besides the Alps, the Jura, Mit. Alnŏba, or the Black Forest, the Montes Sudeti, or Riesengebirge, and the Carpates M. From the Jura to the Carpathians, that is, from the Rhine to the sources of the Vistula, this northern range was covered in ancient times by a rast forest, under the general name of the Silva Hercynia, which, according to Caesar, extended sixty days' journey in length. Its breadth was, in some parts, nine days' journey. From its northern flanks issued the waters of the Moenus (Main) and Nicer (Neckar), which fall into the Rhine-of the Amisia,
(Ems,) Visurgis, (Weser,) Viadrus, (Oder,) and Vistula, (Weichsel). The Albis, (Elbe,) rising in the Sudeti Montes, and receiving the Sala or Saale on the left, divided ancient Germany north of tha Danube into two nearly equal portions, east aad west.
The chief political divisions of Germania norl\% of the Danube were these: of the tribes adjacent to the Danube, the principal were the Quadi, the Marcomanni, and the Hermunduri. All these, together with the Suevi, (who formerly lived in the eastern parts of Germany-in later times, in the south-western,) are comprised under the general name of Hermiones. The Istaevones inhabited the western regions bordering on the Rhine, and the Ingaevones occupied the low countries from the mouth of that river to the Cimbric Chersonesus. The Lygii seem to have been a considerable people, between the Viadrus and the Vistula.

Between the Rhine and the North Sea we find the Frisii: their country was iniersected by a canal made by Drusus, which carried a portion of the waters
of the Rhine into the Lacus Flevo (now Zuyder Zee). The chanuel of Drusus is now the Yssel. North-west of the Frisii were the Chauci: beyond the mouth of the Elbe were the Angli, Saxones, and Cimbri- the two first of whom crossed over in a later time into Britain. South of the Chauci were the Angrivarii and Cherusci, who, under Arminius, overthrew Varus and his three legions in the Silva Teutobergiensis, near the sources of the Lippe and Ems.

Ascending the Rhine from the coast of the Frisii, we arrive at the Bructeri, on the Yssel, and the Marsi, on the Lippe. The Usipetes and Tenctheri were driven across the Rhine by more powerful neighbors. On the Luppia, (Lippe,) the Rura, (Ruhr,) and Sigus, (Sieg,) lived the Sicambri. The Mattiaci lay between the Sieg and the Moenus, (Main,) and occupied the Mons Taunus. Southward from hence, the district between the Rhine, the Main, and the Upper Danube, was called by the Romans Agri Decumites, from the tithe which they had to pay to the Romans. In this region we find afterward the Alemanni, which was probably only a new league of
the old tribes of these regions. Behind the Sicambrt, about the sources of the Visurgis, lay the C'hatti, (Hessians,) a tribe of the Hermiones.

Passing eastward from the valley of the Upper Rhine, we come to the Hermunduri : east of them, on the bank of the Danube, were the Narisci, about Ratisbon : north-east of these, the Boii, or Boiohemi, in Bohemia, whose country was seized by the Marcomanni. North-east of them were the Osi, Gothini, and Buri, in Silesia : north-west of whom were the Marsigni, and farther to the north-west, the Semnones.

Among the Lygian tribes between the Viadras and Vistula, we mention the Arii, Helvecones, Manimi, Elisii, and Naharvali.

On the shores of the Baltic, and to the south of it, we find Vandal tribes-as the Varini, Rugii, Lemovii, Reudigni, and the Langobardi.

The Baltic Sca was known to the Romans as Sinus Codinus, or Mare Suevicum. Tacitus mentions the Suiones and Sitones (in Sweden and Norway). All the country east of the Vistula was comprised under the name of Sarmatia.

## I N DEX.

The abbreviation F. is used for Fluvius-I. or Ins. for Insula-M. for Mons-P. for Portus-Pr. or Prom. for Promontoriana W. for Sinus - $n$. for Near-r. for Ruins - G. for Gulf-B. for Bay - for. for Formerly.

Names of Countries, Districts, etc., are distinguished by Capitals - Names of Tribes or People by an Asterisk prefixed. The Modern Numes are in Italics. The note of interrogation attached to a name signifies that the site is uncertain.

The latitudes are in all eases North, unless otherwise distinguished: the longitudes, East of the meridian of Greenvich, excepting where the letter W. (West) is attached. In the case of Rivers, the latitude and longitude given is that of the place where the nams. happens to be written on the Map.




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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Amphiareium, Mavro- |  |  |  | ae, |  |  |  | Anxānum 'Frentano- |  |  |  |
| Dhilissi...... | $38^{\circ} .1$ | $23^{\circ} .50^{\prime}$ | 16 | Angites F., Any | 40.50 | 24.0 | 19 | um), Lanciano Vec- |  |  |  |
| mphieleia, or |  |  |  | Angitŭla F ., | 38.10 | 16.16 | 9 |  |  |  |  |
| caea, | 38.38 | 22.35 | 16 | * Anglii, or | 54. 20 | 10.0 | 25 | , |  | 15.54 |  |
| Amprilo | 39.4 | 21.15 | 15 | *Angrivar | 52.15 | 9, | 25 | Anxur, or Tarracina, |  |  |  |
| Amphima | 35.21 | 24.18 | 19 | Angnlaria | 42.7 | 12.14 | 11 | Terracina | 41.16 | 13.15 |  |
| Amphiphigns |  |  |  | Angŭlus, S. Ange | 42.3 | 12.8 | 8 | Aurnos | 4.2 | 73.0 | 3 |
| Biane | 39.2 | 20.7 | 15 | Anigrus F., Mavr |  |  |  | Aornos (Bactriana)?. | 36.40 | 8.3 |  |
| Amphiporlis, | 40.48 | 23.51 | 15 |  | . 30 | 21.38 | 18 | Aoūs, or Aeas F., Vo- |  |  |  |
| A mphissa, | 38.32 | 22.22 | 16 | Anio F., Tever | 41.56 | 12.40 | 11 | y $11889 .$. | 40.37 | 19.25 |  |
| Amphitröpe, Metro | 37.47 | 24.0 | 18 | Annamatia, Adon | 47.7 | 18.54 | 14 | A pamēa | 37.17 | 37.53 | 20 |
| Amphitus F , | 37.16 | 22.0 | 18 | Anneianum, Legnago... | . 11 | 11.20 | 8 | A pamẽa, for. Pella, |  |  |  |
| Amphryssus F | 39.10 | 22.47 | 15 |  | 38.44 | 22.28 | 16 | Fumi | 35.2 | 36.2 |  |
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| * Ananes. | . 50 | 10.0 | 8 | Anticy̆ra (Phocis), As- |  |  |  | Aphrodisins (Cilicia | 6.10 | 33.41 | 20 |
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| Anastatiopölis, Dura... | 37.10 | 40.57 | 22 | Antīum, Civita d'An- |  |  |  | Apila, or Apilas, F., $R$. |  |  |  |
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| Andania, |  | $22.1$ | 18 |  |  |  | 18 | Apollunia (Ac Apollonia (C |  | 24.2 |  |
| Andecavi, Ange | 4.28 | 0.33 | 1 | Antissa, |  |  |  | Polighero. | 40.2 | 23.2 |  |
| Andematūnuin, Lergran | 47.51 | 5.21 | 6 | nas, n. Sig | 39.13 | 25.52 | 19 | Apollonia, Eleuthĕrae, |  |  |  |
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|  | 37.58 | 23.53 | 16 | Torve di Rivoli | 41.29 | 15.56 | $9$ | A pollōn | 38.46 | 27.37 | 19 |



| names. | lat. | Lo | MAP. | names. | Lat. | LONG. |  | names. |  |  |  |
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| A | 39 | $27^{\circ} .32^{\prime}$ | 19 | tium, Arez |  | $11^{\circ} .56^{\prime}$ | 8 | mum? |  | $2{ }^{\prime}$ | 4 |
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| Argob (Gauloni |  |  |  | Castiglion | 43.22 | 12.0 | 8 | L. of Chardal, or |  |  |  |
| Jtulan ........... | 32.54 | 35.45 | 21 | Arrhène (A | 38.20 | 41.0 | 22 | Hadji Taus Glienl... | 37.53 | 30.0 | 20 |
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| Argyra. | . 18 | 21.47 | 18 | Arsen F | 37.43 | 22.3 | 18 | Asěa, u. F'rango V | 37.25 | 22.17 | 18 |
| * Argy | . 7 | 21.10 | 15 | Arsēnc, Ar |  |  |  |  | 2.2 | 35.21 | 21 |
| Argyripp | 41.31 | 15.33 | 9 | pitis L.? L. of | 38.40 | 42.4 | 22 | Ashdod (Azōtus), E8- |  |  |  |
| Amía | 35.0 | 62.0 | 3 | Arsia F., Ar | 45. | 14.2 |  | doo | 31.45 | 34.41 | 21 |
| Arinca, | 18.0 | 73.20 | 2 | Arsinari | 35.50 | 0.15 w | 23 | Ashtaroth, Tell Ashte- |  |  |  |
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| Ariaspae | 31.0 | 63.30 | 3 | Arsinŏe (Acthiopia)?... | 12.50 | 42.57 | 3 | Asido (Cacsariāna)? |  |  |  |
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| Nuagh | 34.4 | 71.16 | 3 | Arsinŏe, for |  |  |  | Noto, ar Faleonara... | 36.55 | 15.0 | 2 |
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| Arimazes (Rock of)? |  |  |  | polis.. | 29. | 31.4 | 24 | Asines, Acesines, or |  |  |  |
| Kohectun, n. Derb | 38.59 | 67.40 | 3 | Arsinŏe, or Cleapătris.. | 30.3 | 32.34 | 24 | Onobǎlas F., Cantara | 37.50 | 15.1 | 2 |
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| Ariolica, betive |  |  |  | Artăce |  | 27.4 | 19 | Vurien | 38.1 | 23.35 |  |
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| Aristonsutae, n. K ( | . 5 | 22.36 | 18 | Artanissa? Thelan | 41.54 | 45.29 | 22 | * Aspaciacae |  | 60.0 |  |
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| Moelk... | 48.13 | 15.22 | 14 | Ȧtemisium. | 9.0 | 23.15 | 15 | Sca), Dead Ser, ar |  |  |  |
| Armauria, Tapadevi, ar |  |  |  | Ȧtemisium, |  |  |  | Buhr Lât............... | 1.3 | 35.30 | 1 |
| Ama | 40.6 | 44.1 | 22 | lium Pr., C. S |  | 28.53 | 19 | Aspithra F |  |  |  |
| rmaxa, | 1. | 35.48 | 20 | Artemisium, or Dia |  |  |  | Aspis, Aspe | 38.22 | 0.49 |  |
| mé ne, | . 12 | 41.0 |  | Pr., C. St. Murtin | 38.46 | 0.14 |  | Aspis, Mursa Zriff | 31.14 | 16.43 | 23 |
| Armenia |  | 44.0 | 22 | Artemisius M., Malero.. | 37.37 | 22.32 | 18 | Aspis, or Clypéa, त̃aï- |  |  |  |
| Ausienta Mivor. | . 0 | 39.30 | 20 | Artemisius M., Monte |  |  |  |  | 36.50 | 11.8 | 23 |
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| Arnon (River), Wady |  |  |  | Artigi, Custueru | 38.40 | 5.34 \% | 7 | Assos, Beirrm | 39.29 | 26.22 | 19 |
| Mojib | 31.29 | 35.45 | 21 | Artiscus F., Trund | 20 | 26.20 | 14 | Assurac, Žuffor | 35.39 | 8.51 | 23 |
| Arnus F., Ar | 43.40 | 10.40 | 8 | Artolica, La Tuill | 5.42 | 6.56 | 8 | Assus F., K'̈ne | 38.34 | 22.50 | 16 |
| Aro F., Arone. | 42.0 | 12.16 | 11 | Aruci? Mour | 35.7 | 7.18 w | 7 | Assyr | 36.0 | 44.0 |  |
| Aroanius M., Khelmas.. | 37.58 | 22.13 | 18 | Arunda, hondra | 36.50 | 5.5 | 7 | Asta, | 44.53 | 8.11 |  |
| Aroanius, or Olbius, F.. | 37.57 | 22.20 | 18 | Arupium? Jose? | 45.12 | 15.17 | 14 | Asta, aft. Asta Regia? |  |  |  |
| Aroanius F............... | 37.54 | 21.56 | 18 | Arutela.... | 44.58 | 24.15 | 14 | Teres de la Frontera | 36.40 | 6.7 |  |
| Aroanius F., Kíl | 37.52 | 22.9 | 18 | Arva, Alcole | 37.53 | 4.39 W | 7 | Astabŏras F., Teelizze, |  |  |  |
| Arocha F., Croe |  | 16.45 | 9 | Arvad ( Arădus), RınadI. | 34.50 | 35.52 | 20 | or Atlara.... | 17.0 | 35.0 |  |
| Aroer, Ararah | 31.13 | 35.3 | 21 | \%Arverni | 45.40 | 3.30 | 6 | Astacēnus S., G. of $1 z$ - |  |  |  |
| Aroer, Ara'ir | 31.29 | 35.50 | 21 | Arverni ( |  |  |  | mid. | 40.45 | 29.40 | 20 |
| Aroer, Aireh. | 32.1 | 35.44 | 21 | Clermont.. | 45.47 | 3.4 | 6 | Astăcus | 40.45 | 29.58 | 20 |
| Aromăta Prom. (Notu |  |  |  | *Arvii.. | 48.0 | 0.30 | 6 | Astăcus, on Port Platic | 38.29 | 21.7 | 5 |
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| (Guardafui)....... | 1.41 | 51.12 | 2 | Arx, Arce | 41.36 | 13.37 | 11 | Astapus F., Abai. | 15.0 | 33.5 |  |
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|  |  | 43.52 | 22 | J/assin | 41.41 | 12.58 | 11 | Asterris I., Daskragtin... | 38.26 | 20.36 | 18 |
| Apior Argyrippa | 11.31 | 15.33 | 9 | Arycanda, | 36.31 | 30.9 | 20 | Asterusin, Astrizzi | 34.57 | 25.2 | 9 |
| rpinum, Arpino |  | 13.38 | 11 | Alzantene (Arrite | 38.20 | 41.0 | 22 | Astibon, Isti? | 41.47 | 22.10 | 14 |
| Arrabo F., Raab | 47.18 | 16.38 | 14 | Arzes, Ardjish. | 39. | 43.15 | 22 | As | 41.20 | 28.10 | 4 |
| Arrabous, Laab. | . 41 | 17.38 | 14 | Wady Ten | 32.0 | 0.0 | 23 | Astigi vetus, Al | $37.16$ | 4.43 w | \% |


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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Torre di Astura <br> F. Conca......... | 41.30 | 12.46 | 11 |  | $36^{\circ} .14^{\prime}$ | $4^{\circ} .0^{\prime}$ | 23 | Anabucis?)........ | $30^{\circ} .16^{\prime}$ | $19^{\circ} .14{ }^{\prime}$ | 23 |
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| * Astŭres ... | 43.0 | 5.50 W | 7 | Aufĭdus F., Ofanto | 41.11 | 16.0 |  | Chartre | 48.26 | 1.29 | 6 |
| Asturíca Augusta, As. |  |  |  | Aufina, Ofena... | 42.14 | 13.49 | 8 | *Autrigŏn | 43.0 | 3.20 w | 7 |
| torga | 42.28 | 6.10 w | 7 | Augīla, Aujelah | 29.15 | 21.54 | 2 | Auxacii M. |  |  | 1 |
| Astycus F., Vravnitza... | 41.40 | 22.10 | 14 | Augusta?........ | 44.36 | 12.3 | 8 | Auximum, Osim | 43.3 | 13.28 | 8 |
| Astypalaea I., Astropalaea, or Stampalia.... | 36.35 | 26.25 | 19 | Augusta Felix (Oea), Tripoli. | 32.5 | 13.11 | 23 | Auzia, Sour el-Rezlan, <br> n. Hamza ................ | 36.9 | 3.22 | 23 |
| Astypalaea Pr.. | 37.43 | 23.55 | 18 | Augusta Fossa.... | 44.28 | 12.13 | 8 | Avalītes, Zeilah. | 11.22 | 43.31 | 2 |
| Asty | 40.1 | 26.38 | 19 | Augusta, for. Londi- |  |  |  | Avalìtes S., G. of Aden | 12.0 | 45.0 | 2 |
| Asty̆ra? | 39.36 | 26.53 | 19 | nium, London. | 51.31 | 0.6 W | 5 | Avara F., Eure. | 47.5 | 2.20 | 6 |
| Ataby̆ris M., Atairo, or Attayard. | 36.12 | 27.54 | 19 | Augusta Praetoria, Aosta...................... | 45 | 7.18 | 8 | Avaricum, aft. Bituriges, | 47.5 | 2.25 | 6 |
| Atabyrium, or Itabyrium (Mt. Tabor), |  |  |  | Augusta Rauracōrum, Augst...................... | 47.32 | 7.44 | 6 | A varum Pr.?.. | 41.28 46.2 | 8.40 W 0.20 W | 7 |
| Jcbel et-Toor........... | 32.42 | 35.25 | 21 | Augnsta Suessionum, |  |  |  | A veia, Acra | 42.14 | 18.30 | 9 |
| * A tacini | 43.0 | 2.30 | 6 | Soissons... | 49.2 | 3.20 | 6 | A vendo, Jczer | 45.4 | 15.14 | 14 |
| Atagis F., Eiste | 46.47 | 11.50 | 8 | Augusta Taurinōrum, |  |  |  | Avenio, Avignon | 43.56 | 4.49 | 6 |
| Atalante I., Talan | 38.39 | 23.6 | 16 | Turin. | 6.4 | 7.40 | 8 | Aventia F., Laven | 44.2 | 10.5 | 8 |
| A tarbēchis?... | 30.21 | 31.4 | 24 | Augusta Trevirōrum, |  |  |  | Avernus L., Lago Averno | 40.51 | 14.5 | 13 |
| Atarneus, Dikil | 39.4 | 26.54 | 19 | Treves. | 49.4 | 6.40 | 6 | Avesica? n. Senoretsch.. | 45.44 | 13.59 | 14 |
| Ataroth, Atar | 32.1 | 35.11 | 21 | Augusta Tricastinōrum, |  |  |  | * A viones. | 53.25 | 11.0 | 25 |
| Atax F., Aude | 43.14 | 2.30 | 6 | Aouste-en-Diois.. ...... | 44.44 | 5.4 | 6 | Avisio Portus? Eza. | 43.43 | 7.23 | 8 |
| Atella, S. Mur Atella ........... |  |  | 13 | Augusta Vagiennorum, |  | 7.51 | 8 | Avus, or Avo F., Ay | 41.24 | 8.30 W | 7 |
| Aternum, Pescar | 42.27 | 14.15 | 8 | ugusta Verumanduō- |  |  |  | the-Sands | 54.55 | 3.3 W | 5 |
| Aternus F., Pes | 42.14 | 14.0 | 8 | rum, St. Qu | 49.5 | 3.17 | ¢ | Axima, Aime | 45.33 | 6.38 | 8 |
| Ateste, Este | 45.13 | 11.39 | 8 | Augusta Vindelicórum, |  |  |  | Axiopollis, Rass | 44.16 | 27.58 | 14 |
| Athamania. | 39.2 t | 21.20 | 15 | Augsburg. | 48.22 | 10.56 | 25 | Axius F.: Vard | 41.5 | 22.30 | 14 |
| Athanagia? Agramunt.. | $41 . \pm 7$ | 0.58 | 7 | Augnstana, Straubi | 48.53 | 12.36 | 25 | Axŏna F., Aisn | 49.25 | 3.30 | B |
| Athēnae, Athens <br> (Athina). $\qquad$ |  | 23.44 | 16 | Augustobǒna, aft. Tricasses, Troyes.......... |  | 4.6 | 6 | Axuenna | 49.24 49.18 | 3.55 4.50 | 6 |
| Athēnac(Pontus), Atina | 41.9 | 40.55 | 20 | Augustobriga, Puente |  |  |  | Axumis, or Auxume, |  |  |  |
| Athenaeum, $n$. Apano |  |  |  | del Arzobispo... |  | 5.8 W | 7 | Axoum. | 14.8 | 38.52 | 19 |
| Porta | 39.27 | 21.35 | 15 | Augustobriga, Agreda.. | 41.50 | 1.56 W | 7 | Axus, or Oaxus | 35.16 | 24.50 | 19 |
| Athenaeum? | 36.31 | 22.59 | 18 | Augustobriga, Ciuded |  |  |  | Axylis. | 32.40 | 23.0 | 23 |
| Athēnas Teichos, |  |  |  | Rodrigo | . 57 | . 26 W | 7 | AXY̌̌0 | 39.20 | 31.30 | 20 |
| tha Pyrgo | 38.19 | 21.53 | 18 | Augustodīnum, Autun.. | 46.57 | 4.18 | 6 | Aza, Kalkit Chif | 40.7 | 39.40 | 20 |
| A thenopŏlis? Napoule.. | 43.32 | 6.56 | 8 | Augustodūrus, Bayeux.. | 49.17 | 0.42 w | 6 | Azãni, TchavdourHissar | 39.16 | 29.43 | 20 |
| Athĕsis F., Adige....... | 45.15 | 11.17 | - | Augustomăgus, aft. Sil- |  |  |  | Azania, or Barbaria, |  |  |  |
| Athmŏnum, Marusi. | 38.4 | 23.49 | 16 | vanectes, Senlis | 49.12 | 2.35 | 6 |  | 5.0 | 47.0 | 2 |
| Athos M., Agion Oros, or Monte Santo......... | 40.10 | 21.20 | 15 | Augustomăgus ?.......... Augustonemĕtum, Cler- | 46.10 | 1.22 | 6 | Azanītis $\qquad$ Azanium Mare, or | 39.16 | 30.0 | 20 |
| Athribis, Tell Atrib | 30.30 | 31.11 | 24 |  | 45.47 | 3.4 | 6 | Barbaricus... | 0.0 | 50.0 | 2 |
| Athyras F........ | 11.0 | 28.35 | 14 | Augustoritum, aft. Le- |  |  |  | Azenia | 37.40 | $2 \pm .0$ | 13 |
| Atiliāna, Calz | 42.22 | 2.57 W | 7 | movices, Limog | 45.50 | 1.16 | 6 | Azetium, Rut | 41.0 | 17.2 | 9 |
| Atinna, Atene | 40.27 | 15.34 | 9 | Augustum, Aoste | 45.37 | 5.33 | 6 | Aziris? Erzing | 39.32 | 39.46 | 22 |
| Atintania.. | 40.15 | 20.15 | 15 | Aulaei Teichos, Kuru- |  |  |  | Azochis, Zakhr | 7.13 | 42.37 | 22 |
| Atlantǐcum, Externum, |  |  |  | dereh... | 42.2 | 27.58 | 14 | Azōrus, Vurala. | 40.0 | 22.1 | 15 |
| or Magnum Mare, or |  |  |  | *Aulerci-Cenom | 48.10 | 0.40 | 6 | Azōtus (Ashdod) |  |  |  |
| Oceănus Hesperius, |  |  |  | * Aulerci-Diablinte | 48.25 | 0.40 W | 6 | dood. | 1.4 | 34.41 | 21 |
| Atlantic Oceu | 40.0 | 20.0 W | 2 | *Aulerci-Eburovices | 49.9 | 1.0 | 6 |  |  |  |  |
| Atlas Minor? C. Blanco |  |  |  | Aulis, $n$. Vathy..... | 39.24 | 23.37 | 16 |  |  |  |  |
| (North). | 33.9 | 8.34 W | 23 | Aulon M. | 40.31 | 17.12 | 9 | aalah, or Kir |  |  |  |
| Atlas Mons, or Dyrin, |  |  |  | Aulon (Cret?), Auli..... | 35.6 | 25.17 | 19 | rim, Kuryct el-Enab.. | 31.49 | 35.7 | 21 |
| Mt. Atlas...... | 31.20 | 7.0 W | 23 | Aulon (Illyricum), $A v$ - |  |  |  | Baal-meon, Ma'in. | 31.45 | 35.51 | 21 |
| Atrax, Sidh | 39.39 | 22.12 | 15 | Iona, or Valo | 40.28 | 19.26 | 15 | Bial-zephon (Sera- |  |  |  |
| *Atrebate | 50.20 | 2.40 | 6 | Aulon (Mygdonia)... | 40.39 | 23.35 | 15 | peum?) $R$. belo |  |  |  |
| * Atrebatii | 51.30 | 1.20 w | 5 | Aulon, or Magnus Cam- |  |  |  | Birket Temseh..... | 30.24 | 32.10 | 24 |
| Atria, or Hadria, Adria | 45.3 | 12.3 | 8 | lain of Jordan), |  |  |  | Babba (Babba. Julia |  |  |  |
| Atropatene, or Media |  |  |  | el-Ghor.................. | 32.20 | 35.35 | 21 | Campestris)? Naranja | 34.49 | 5.12 w | 23 |
| Mino | 37.0 | 47.0 | 22 | Aunos I., Ons. | 42.21 | 8.55 W | 7 | Babylon, Hillah ......... | 32.30 | 44.30 | 22 |
| \%.Attaceni. |  |  | 1 | Auranitis, Haurân. | 32.50 | 36.20 | 21 | Baby̆lon (4egyptus), |  |  |  |
| * Attacotti. | 56.10. | 4.40 w | 5 | Aurasius Mons, Jebel |  |  |  | Babool, n. Fostat | 30.0 | 31.14 | 24 |
| Attacum, Ate | 41.24 | 1.44 w | 7 | Auress. | 35.15 | 6.0 | 23 | Babylonia. | 32.30 | 45.0 | 23 |
| Attaleia, Aderl | 38.36 | 28.20 | 19 | Aurea Cbersonēsus, |  |  |  | Baccānae, or Ad |  |  |  |
| Attaleia, Adal | 31.53 | 30.44 | 20 | Malay peninsula...... | 8.0 | 100.0 | 2 | nas, Baccano. | 42.8 | 12.21 | 11 |
| Attea, Ayasm | 39.13 | 26.48 | 19 | Aureliāni, Orleans ...... | 47.54 | 1.55 | 6 | Bactra, or Zariaspa, |  |  |  |
| Attegua, Teba... | 37.6 | 4.53 w | 7 | Aurens Mons?........... | 45.54 | 18.33 | 14 | Balkh | 36.45 | 67.0 | 3 |
| Attelebūsa I., Ruschat |  |  |  | Aureus Mons, Stolnatz, |  |  |  | Bactriana | 36.0 | 68.0 | 3 |
| Ada... | 36.47 | 30.39 | 20 | or Grotz | 44.40 | 20.51 | 14 | Bactrus F., Del | 36.0 | 67.10 | 3 |
| Attene | 25.0 | 50.30 | 3 | Aureus Mo | 42.15 | 9.0 | 9 | * Bacuatae... | 34.5 | 5.0 W | 24 |
| Atteva, or Attoba, Osbe, |  |  |  | \%Aurunci. | 41.20 | 14.0 | 9 | Badaca? Pata | 32.7 | 48.3 | 42 |
| or Doshi................ | 20.30 | 30.16 | 3 | Ausa, Vich | 41.55 | 2.17 | 7 | Badia? Badaj | 38.52 | 6.48 W | 7 |
| Attica. | 38.0 | 23.50 | 18 | Ausara? Ras-al-Sair, |  |  |  | Badis, C. Jask | 25.40 | 57.50 | 3 |
| Attobi, or Atteva, Osbe, |  |  |  | or Ras Seger......... | 16.45 | 53.43 | 3 | Baecŭla, Baylen......... | 38.7 | 3.44 W | 7 |
| or Dosh | 20.30 | 30.16 | 3 | * Ausci. | 43.39 | 0.35 | 6 | Baenis, or Minius F., |  |  |  |
| Aturia. | 36.30 | 43.10 | 22 | Auser | 43.50 | 10.26 | 8 | Minho................ | 42.0 | 8.36 W | 7 |
| Aturia F.? Or | 43.10 | 2.0 w | 7 | \% A | 41.55 | 2.30 | 7 | Baesippo, or Besippo, |  |  |  |
| Atŭris F., Adour. | 43.4 t | 1.0 w | 6 | *Ausŏn | 41.18 | 12.35 | 9 | r. n. Porto Barbato. | 36.11 | 5.55 w | 8 |
| -uduos Pr.? C. Carbon, |  |  |  | *Autariātac | 42.20 | 20.0 | 14 | Baterrae, Béziera | 43.20 | 3.12 | 1 |
| or Ras Jetzukoub.... | 36.46 | 5.10 | 23 | Autesiodūrum, Auxerre | 47.48 | 3.34 |  | Baetica .... |  | 5.0 |  |


|  | lat. | losg. | AP. | NAMES. | Lat. | LoNg |  | NA |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Baetis F., Guadalqui | $33^{\circ}$ | $4^{\circ} .0^{\prime}$ | 7 | Basante, or |  |  |  | erenice Panchrȳsos? |  |  |  |
| Eaetūlo, Castle of Mon- |  |  |  | 2. Debrin | $44^{\circ} .45^{\prime}$ | $20^{\circ} \cdot 0^{\prime}$ | 14 | Souakin................. | ‥6' | $37^{\circ} .20^{\prime}$ | 3 |
|  | 41.30 | 2.16 | 7 | Basilia, Bâle, or Bas | 47.35 | 7.36 | 6 | Bergìdum, Pere | 42.48 | 6.58 w | 7 |
| Baetălo | 41.30 | 2.12 | 7 | Basilippo | 37.25 | 5.30 w |  | Bergintrum, St. Mau- |  |  |  |
| Bar | 38.40 | 6.0 W | 7 | Bassae | 37.26 | 21.54 | 18 |  | 45.37 | 6.46 |  |
| gi | 50.18 | 3.47 | ${ }^{6}$ | Bassiana, Ivany Egers- |  |  |  | Bergŏmum, Bergamo... | 45.42 | 9.41 |  |
| Bagis, or Bage, St | 39.34 | 29.5 | 20 |  | 47.19 | 15.58 | 14 | Bergon, or Bergos, |  |  |  |
| Bayisara? Ras Arubah | 25.14 | . 31 | 3 | Bassianae, or Basante, |  |  |  |  | 60.21 | 5.19 |  |
| Bagıšīna, Baghistan, or Bcsitun............... | 34.1 | 47.33 | 22 | r. $n$. | 44.45 | $\begin{aligned} & 20.0 \\ & 18.21 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 14 \\ 9 \end{array}$ | Bergŭlae, Tchatal Bur- | 41.25 | 27.18 | 14 |
| Bagtada, or Bagradas |  |  |  | * Bastarnae, | 48.30 | 21.0 | 25 | Bergu | 5.3 | 5.16 |  |
| F |  |  |  | Basti, Buza. | 37.29 | 2.53 W | 7 | Bermius M. (or Bora), |  |  |  |
| dah..................... |  |  | 23 |  | 38.0 | 2.0 | 7 |  | 0.26 | 22.0 |  |
| Bagradis | 45 | 53.0 | 3 | *Bas | . 50 | 4.30 W | 7 | oea |  |  |  |
| Bagrauas | 9.45 | 42.40 | 22 | atăna? | 6.30 | 48.35 | 22 |  | 36.1 | 37. | 20 |
| Baiac, Liaia | . 49 | 14.4 | 13 | Batanaea | 2.30 | 36.15 | 21 | Beroea, aft. Irenopŏlis? |  |  |  |
| Kaiae, Baya | 45 | 36.12 | 20 | Batăva Cast | 48.34 | 13.27 | 14 | E8ki Sayra............ | 42.30 | 25.44 |  |
| Baiocasses | 49.10 | 0.40 W | 6 | *Batãv | 51.55 | 5.0 | 6 | Beroea, or Berrboea, |  |  |  |
| alanea, B | 35.11 | 36.0 | 20 | Bathy-Col | . 12 | 29.10 | 26 | Verria | 40.29 | 22.8 | 15 |
| Balbūra, Rictara | 36.56 | 29.34 | 20 | Bathys F. | 39.40 | 31.11 | 20 | *Berōnes. | 42.20 | 2.30 |  |
| Baleärcs Insulae, or Gymnesiae, Majorca, |  |  |  | Bathys F.? Fiati, or Iati. $\qquad$ |  | 13.5 | 12 | Berrhoea, or Beroea, Verria .. $\qquad$ | 40.29 | 22.8 |  |
|  | 37.3 | 3.0 | 7 | Bathys Porte | 41.37 | 41.38 | 20 | Bersovia, | 45.29 | 21.16 | 14 |
| Balearĭcum Mare | 40.0 | 2.0 | 7 | Batinus F., |  |  |  | Bery tus, $B$ | 33.50 | 35.28 | 21 |
| Baleäris Major, or Co- |  |  |  | or Tordi | 2.4 | 14.0 | 8 | Berziminiu | 42.26 | 19.19 | 14 |
| lumba, Majorca | 39 | 3.0 | 7 | Batnae (Sariju | . 5 | 38.25 | 22 | Besa, or Antinŏe, Sheikh |  |  |  |
| aleãris Minor, or Nura, |  |  |  | Bauli.. | 40.48 | 14.5 | 13 | Abadeh | 27.48 | 30.54 |  |
| Minorce |  | 4.0 | 7 | Bautae, V'ie | 45.55 | 6.7 | 6 | Besbĭcus İ, Kalol | 40.31 | 28.21 | 20 |
| Baletium, or Valet | 40.33 | 18.5 | 9 | Bautisus F. |  |  |  | Besidiae, Bisignano | 9.30 | 16.17 |  |
| Balōmus, Ras Shemaul Bunder |  |  | 3 | Bazira? Buljour........... Beheracus l., L. of Ka- |  | 71.25 | 3 | Besippo, or Baesippo, | 36.11 |  |  |
| Balsa, Tavira | 37.7 | 7.31 w | 7 |  |  |  | 22 | Besor, Br |  |  |  |
| Balsio, Borje | 41.55 | 1.31 w | 7 | Bebiān |  |  |  | Sheriah.. | 31.2 | 34.30 | 21 |
| Balyra F., I | 37.15 | 21.54 | 18 |  | 41.5 | 12.12 | 11 | Bessapara, Tatar Ba- |  |  |  |
| alzānum, Botz | 46.31 | 11.18 | 8 | Bebii M | 42.30 | 2 C .0 | 14 | ard | 42.5 | 24.30 |  |
| mbyce, |  |  |  | Bebriacum, or Bedria- |  |  |  | *Bessi | 42.0 | 24.40 | 14 |
| lis, 1 |  |  |  | ? | 45.3 | 10.3 |  | Beste, Bost | 1.29 | 64.10 |  |
| bouj | 36.32 | 37.57 | 20 | *Becheire | . 5 | 40.45 | 20 | Besunga? Bass | 6.35 | 94.52 |  |
| anasa (Valentia)? Ma- |  |  | 23 | Bedesis F., Ponco....... | . 2 | 12.0 | 8 | Besunga F., Iravo | 20.0 31.49 | $95.0$ |  |
| andusiae Fons, Fon- |  |  |  | Bedriacum, or Bebriacum? Cividale......... |  | 10.3 | 8 | Betb | 31.49 | 35.3 |  |
| tunn Gra | 40.52 | 40.58 | 9 | Beer, Bireh. | 1.55 | 35.12 | 21 | Jemal | 32.2 | 36.26 |  |
| antia, $B$ | . 50 | 16.0 |  | Beer-sheba, |  |  |  | Beth-haran (Livias), |  |  |  |
| uphyras | . 8 | 22.31 | 15 | Seba | .16 | 34.21 | 21 | Er-Ra | 31.49 | 35.39 |  |
| arace I., Pem Cutch......... |  | . | 3 | Begorritis L., L. of Ki- trini....................... |  |  | 15 | Beth-horon, Upper, Beitoor el-Fokra. $\qquad$ | 31.5 | 35. |  |
| Barbalissus, Kalaat Balis..................... |  |  | 20 | Belbīna | 37.28 | 23.55 | 18 | Beth-horon, Lower, Bei- | 31.5 | 5.5 |  |
| Barbana F., | 42 | 19. | 14 | on Mt. Khelmos. |  | 2.16 | 18 | Beth-nim | 31.5 | ${ }_{35.36}$ |  |
| arbaria |  |  |  | Belca | 47.48 | 2.25 | 6 | Beth-shittah | 2.3 | 35.29 | , |
| Ajan................... | 5.0 | 47.0 | 2 | Beleia, or Velcia | 42.49 | 2.50 W | 7 | Beth-tappuah, Teffuh | 31.33 | 35.5 | 21 |
| arbariāna, S. Mhrtin de Berberant............ | 42.12 | $2.26$ | 7 | Belemina, or Belbina, $r$. on Mt. Khelmos....... | 37.16 | 22.16 | 18 | Beth-zachariah, Tell Zakariyeh............... | 1.43 |  |  |
| Barbaricus S., or Mare |  |  |  | Belerides |  |  |  | Bethagla, $A$ | . 48 | 35.34 | 21 |
| Azanium........... | 0.0 | 50.0 | 2 | ria | 39 | 9.37 | 9 | Bethany, El-Aziriy | 1.46 | 35.16 | 21 |
| arbărium Pron., C. Espichel.................. |  |  | $7$ | Belerinm, Bolerium, or |  |  |  | Bethar? Bare | 32.19 | 35.0 |  |
| Barbesüla F., Gutadiaro | 30 | . 2. | 7 | Land's | 50.4 |  | 5 |  | 31. | 35.7 |  |
| arbesulin, $r$. on $R$. |  |  |  | * Bclgae ( | 51.0 | 2.0 W | 5 | Betharamathum, or |  |  |  |
| Guadiaro. |  | 5.18 w |  | *Belgae (Gal | 49.55 | 4.0 | 6 | Amăthus, Amatch..... | 32.19 | 35.40 |  |
| Barbosthencs | .2 | 22.30 | 18 | Belgica.. | 50.0 | 4.0 | 4 | Bethel, Beiteen. | 31.55 | 35.15 |  |
| Barbyses F. | 41.10 | 28.56 | 26 | Belisama Aest.? Mouth |  |  |  | Bethlehem, Beitlahm. | 1.43 | 35.13 |  |
| Barca, El-Meãi | 32.31 | 21.0 | 23 | of Ribble | 53.43 | 3.0 W | 5 | Bethsaida (of Galilee)? | 22.53 | 35.31 |  |
| Barcino, Barcelo | 41.22 | 2.10 | 7 | * Bellovaci | 49.30 | 2.0 | 6 | Bethsaida (Julias), Et- |  |  |  |
| Barilerāte, Bra | 44.42 | 7.52 | 8 | Bellovaci (Caesaroma- |  |  |  | Tcll........... | 32.58 | 35.40 | 21 |
| ardŭli, Barle | 1.19 | 16.18 | 9 | gus), Beauvais | 49.27 | 2.4 | 6 | Bethshcinesh, Ain Shems | 31.45 | 34.58 |  |
| arca, Vera... | 13 | 1.53 W |  | Belon, Tower of Bolo- |  |  |  | Bethshemesh, or Rame- |  |  |  |
| Bargă*a ? Port ú | 37.3 | 23.23 | 19 | nia... | 36.5 | 5.48 W | 7 | ses (Heliopolis), Ma- |  |  |  |
| Bargylia...... | 37 | 27.37 | 19 | Belsinum, Masse | 43.24 | 0.35 | 6 | tarieh.... | 0.8 | 31.20 | 24 |
| Bargyliētes S., ur Insius, |  |  |  | Belunum, Bell | 46.7 | 12.14 | 8 | Bethulia, Beit Ilfah. | 32.31 | 35.28 | 21 |
| G. of Mendelyak..... | 37.15 | 27.25 | 19 | Belus F., Nahr Neaman | 32.55 | 35.10 | 21 | Bethzur? Ed-Dirweh. | 31.36 | 35.9 | 21 |
| argy̆lus Mons, Jebel Nusairiyeh.............. | 35.1 | 30.15 | 20 | Benācus L., Lago di Garda. | 45.35 | 10.40 | 8 | Betogabris (Eleutheropolis), Beit Jibreen... | 31.36 | 34.55 | 21 |
| Earis? Isbarta | 37.46 | 30.39 | 20 | enaventa, or Isanna- |  |  |  | Betonim? Be | 32.2 | 35.45 | 21 |
| Baris, or Verētum, $S$. |  |  |  | vatia, Burrowo Hill, |  |  |  | Betunia, Cebrone | 42.15 | 5.53 |  |
| Maria di Ve | 39.52 | 18.21 | 9 | 1. Daventry........... | 52.16 | 1.8 W | 5 | Bezabde, or Sapphe, |  |  |  |
| Barium, Bari... | 41.8 | 16.52 | 9 | Beneharnum, Castelnon | 43.27 | 0.40 w | 6 | Jezireh Ibn Omar... | 37.17 | 41.59 | 22 |
| Barna? Gioadel. | 25.10 | 62.14 | 3 | Beneventum, Benevento | 41.8 | 14.45 | 9 | Bezer ?.............. | 31.36 | 35.56 | 21 |
| Barygaza, Baroche | 21.42 | 73.3 | 2 | Berenīce............ | 23.55 | 35.28 | 3 | Bias F., | 36.59 | 21.50 | 18 |
| arygazēnus S., G. of |  |  |  | Berenice Epidires | 12.20 | 43.20 | 3 | Biatia, Be | 37.58 | 3.29 w |  |
| Cambay | 1.0 | 72.30 |  | Berenīce (Ezion-geber) | 29.33 | 31.58 | 24 | Bihium | 45.20 | 15.30 | 14 |
| ara, Beroze | 36.1 | 46.7 | 22 | Berenīee, for. Hesperĭ- |  |  |  | Bibracte. aft. Augusto- |  |  |  |
| rzalo, Gery | 37 | 9.7 | 20 | des, Benghazi.... | 32.7 | 20.3 | 23 | dūnum, Autun.. | 8.57 | 4.18 |  |


| FAMES. Bièvre.. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Lat. } \\ 49^{\circ} .32^{\prime} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LoNG } \\ & 3^{2} .37^{\prime} \end{aligned}$ |  | kAMEs. <br> Bolhitine Mouth (of |  |  |  | NAMES. <br> Brigantinus L., L. of |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| * Bibroci... | 51.20 | 1.0 w | 6 | Nilc) .................... | $31^{\circ} .32^{\prime}$ | $30^{\circ} .45^{\prime}$ | 24 | Constance ........... | $47^{\circ} .40^{\prime}$ | $20^{\prime}$ | 6 |
| liila, Blid | 36.29 | 2.49 | 23 | Bolerium, Belerium, or |  |  |  | Brigantio, Brianç | 44.55 | 6.36 | 6 |
| Bidaiuu, | 48.0 | 12.32 | 14 | Antivestaeum Prom., |  |  |  | Brigantium? Betanzos.. | 43.18 | 8.12 w |  |
| lidis? S. Giovann |  |  |  | Land's | 50.4 | 5.42 w | 5 | Brige, Broughton....... | 51.6 | 1.33 w | 5 |
| Bibino | 7.5 | 15.2 | 12 | Bolinaeus F | 35.18 | 21.52 | 18 | Brigetium, Benavente.. | 42.0 | 5.40 w | 7 |
| Pienua, or Biennus, |  |  |  | Bolissus, | 35.29 | 25.56 | 19 | Brigiosum, Briou | 46.10 | 0.9 w | 6 |
| Viano | 35.3 | 25.28 | 19 | *Bomiense | 38.43 | 22.0 | 15 | Brilessus, or Pentelĭcus |  |  |  |
| Bienum | 35.16 | 23.31 | 19 | Bomium, Eicen | 51.29 | 3.34 w | 5 | M., Penteli, or Men- |  |  |  |
| * Bigerrion | 4.3 .10 | 0.10 w | 6 | Bonconica, Oppe | 49.51 | 8.23 | 6 |  | 38.7 | 23.53 | 6 |
| Jiigestae, Gabella | 43.5 | 17.40 | 14 | Bonna, Bonn. | 50.44 | 7.4 | 6 | * Briniate | . 24 | 9.40 | $8$ |
| Bilbilis, Culatayud Vieja | 41.25 | 1.35 w |  | Bononia, Ulok | 45.13 | 19.27 | 14 | Britanyia, England.... |  | 2.0 W | 2 |
| Bilēcha F., Belik......... | 36.20 | 39.0 | 22 | Bononia, Bregovn | 44 | 22.38 | 14 | Britannǐcae Ins., Bri- |  |  |  |
| Bilitio, Bellinzona | 46.13 | 8.58 | 8 | Bononia, for. Felsina, |  |  |  | tish 18lands... | 55.0 | 2.0 | 2 |
| Billaeus F., Filiyas | 41.7 | 32.0 | 20 | Bologna.. | 44.30 | 11.22 |  | Briva Isărae, Pontoise.. | 49.3 | 2.5 | 6 |
| Bingium, Bingen. | 49.57 | 7.55 | 6 | Boon, Vona Liman..... | 41.4 | 37.47 | 20 | Brivates Portus? Bri- |  |  |  |
| Bioia? Porto Pino | 38.57 | 8.35 | 9 | Boon, or Genetaea Pr., |  |  |  | rain, n. Crnisic... | 47.20 | 2.30 | 6 |
| Biroe.. | 44.52 | 28.3 | 24 | C. Vona.... | 41.5 | 37.48 | 20 | Brivates Portus, or Ge- |  |  |  |
| Birtha, Birehj | 37.2 | 38.0 | 20 | Bora, or Bermius M., |  |  |  | socribate? Bres | 8.24 | 4.29 | 6 |
| Birtha? Tekre | 34.36 | 43.40 | 22 | Verria | 40.2 | 22.0 | 15 | Brivodūrum, Villenewe, |  |  |  |
| Bisatia. | 40.50 | 23.30 | 15 | Borbetomagus, Worms. | 49.3 S | 8.23 |  | ท. Bonny | 47.35 | 2.52 | 8 |
| Bisanthe, aft. Phaedes- |  |  |  | Borcovicus, Housesteads | 55.1 | 2.19 w | 5 | Brixellum, | 4.54 | 10.30 | 8 |
| tus, Rodosto.. | 40.59 | 27.31 | 14 | Boreium M., Kravari... | 37.26 | 22.20 | 18 | *Brixent | 40 | 11.30 | 8 |
| Biscargis, Berrus. | 41.18 | 0.26 | 7 | Boreum Prom., Malin |  |  |  | Brixia, Brescia. | . 33 | 10.13 | 8 |
| Bistönis Lacus, L. Bourou. $\qquad$ |  | 25.8 | 19 | Head. $\qquad$ Borsippa? Birs Nim- | 55.2 | 7.23 | 2 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Brizana F., Bunder } \\ \text { Dilem } . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~ \end{gathered}$ |  | 50.20 | 3 |
| Bithysia. | 41.20 | 33.0 | 20 | roud. | 32.21 | 44.26 | 22 | Brocavium, Brougham.. | 4.39 | 2.41 W | 5 |
| Bithynium, aft. Claudio- |  |  |  | Bortina, | 42.0 | 0.30 w | 7 | Brocomagus, Brumath.. | 44 | 7.42 | 6 |
| pölis? Bol | 40.42 | 31.47 | 20 | Borysthĕnes F., Dnie- |  |  |  | Bromagus, Promas | 46.36 | 6.50 | 5 |
| Bitter Lake. | 30.17 | 32.20 | 24 | per | 53.0 | 30.10 |  | Bromiscus? Stav | 40.35 | 23.41 | 5 |
| Biturgia, on River Ambra.. | 48.32 | 11.39 | 8 | Bosa, Bosa................. | 40.18 | 8.30 | 9 | Brovnnacae, Kirkby Thure.................... | 54.37 | 2.32 W | 5 |
| Bituriges, $B$ | 47.5 | 2.25 | 6 | Strait of K |  |  |  | *Bruch | 42.21 | 44.15 | 22 |
| * 1ituriges | . 0 | 1.40 | 6 | Jenikaleh | 45.1 | 36.30 | 3 | Brucla | 46.16 | 23.41 | 14 |
| * Bituriges-Vivi | 45.0 | 0.50 w | 6 | Bospŏrus Thracius, |  |  |  | *Bructer | 52.0 | 7.0 | 25 |
| Bizya, Tiza...... | 41.36 | 27.44 | 14 | Channel of Constan- |  |  |  | Brundusium, | 40.38 | 18.0 | 9 |
| Black Mountains, Jebel |  |  |  | timple | 41.5 | 29.4 | 14 | *Brutii | 38.37 | 16.20 | 9 |
| Sonden | 29.0 | 15.0 | 2 | Bostra (Bozrah). Boszra | 32.27 | 36.38 | 21 | Brygias, Pres] | 41.5 | 21.4 | 14 |
| Black Mou | 29.0 | 34.40 | 24 | Bostrēnus F., Ǎhr el- |  |  |  | Bryseae, Sinambey | 37.1 | 22.26 | 18 |
| Blaene? | 41.20 | 33.40 | 20 | Amly. | 33.35 | 35.30 | 21 | Brystacia, Umbriatico... | 39.22 | 16.56 | 9 |
| Blanda, $B$ | 41.40 | 2.50 | 7 | Bottiaea | 40.35 | 20.25 | 15 | Buana, Van | 38.29 | 43.10 | 22 |
| Blanda, Mur | 39.56 | 15.44 | 9 | Boviānum, $D$ | 41.30 | 14.28 | 9 | Bubacene? | 37.3 | 71.0 | 3 |
| Blandiana | 45.56 | 23.25 | 14 | Bovillae, n, Palaverde.. | 41.46 | 12.38 | 1 | Bubassus, Dulopŏlis, or |  |  |  |
| Blandōna? | 43.58 | 15.31 | 14 | Bovium, Bangor.. | 53.0 | 2.54 W |  | Acanthus | 36.46 | 28.11 | 19 |
| Blandus.. | 39.24 | 37.8 | 20 | Bozrah ? El-Busaireh... | 30.52 | 35.43 | 21 | Bubastis, Tel Bas | 30.34 | 31.26 | 24 |
| Blariacum, Blerick | 51.21 | 6.7 | 6 | Bozrah (Eostra), Bob- |  |  |  | Bubon.. | 36.59 | 29.26 | 20 |
| Blatum Bulgium, Middleby................. .... |  | 3.13 w | 5 | Bracăra Augusta, Braga | 32.27 41.34 | $\begin{gathered} 36.38 \\ 8.23 \mathrm{~W} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 21 \\ r \end{array}$ | Buca? Punta della Pcnna. ................. | 42.11 | 14.42 | 9 |
| Blaudus? Bolit.. | 39.33 | 28.36 | 20 | Brachōdes Prom. (or |  |  |  | Bucephăla? Jelo | 32.55 | 73.37 | 3 |
| Blauudus, Sulei | 38.24 | 29.22 | 20 | Caput Vada), C. Ka- |  |  |  | Bucephăla Prom., C. |  |  |  |
| Blavia, Blaye. | 45.7 | 0.39 w | 6 | poucliah | 35.10 | 11.10 | 23 | Skyl; | 37.26 | 23.31 | 18 |
| Blendium? Santander.. | 43.10 | 3.43 w | 7 | Bradanus F., Bradrno.. | 40.40 | 16.20 | 9 | Bucephălus Prom. | 37.51 | 23.' | 8 |
| Blera, Bicda.. | 42.18 | 12.1 | 11 | Branchildae, or Didymi | 37.21 | 27.18 | 19 | Buchetium? Port St. |  |  |  |
| Blestium. Monmout | 51.49 | 2.42 w | 5 | Brannogenium (or Bra- |  |  |  | John. | 39.16 | 20.31 | 5 |
| Bletisa, Ledesm | 41.17 | 6.2 w | 7 | vinnium?) Leintrar- |  |  |  | Bucina I., Tae | 38.56 | 8.25 | 9 |
| Boactes F., Vid | 44.12 | 9.48 | 8 | dine. | 52.22 | 2.52 W | 5 | Bucinna, or Phorbantia |  |  |  |
| Boagrius F | 38.45 | 22.41 | 16 | *Brannor | 46.10 | 4.20 | 6 | I., Levanzo. | 35.3 | 12.19 | 12 |
| Buaria, Toro | 38.52 | 8.23 |  | Branodūnum, Brancar- |  |  |  | Bucra Pr., C. Sca | 36.46 | 14.31 | 12 |
| Bocanum? Morocco.. | 31.40 | 7.37 w | 23 |  | 52.58 | 0.39 | 5 | *Budīni? | 53.0 | 40.0 | 2 |
| Buteria (or Borlotria), |  |  |  | Brasiae, or Prasiae? St. |  |  |  | Budorrum | 37.57 | 23.25 | 16 |
| Aestuarium, Firth of |  |  |  | Audren | 37.22 | 22.47 | 18 | Budōrus F.. | 3846 | 23.25 | 15 |
| Forth .................... | 56.0 | 3.0 w | 5 | Brattia I., Brazza.. | 43.20 | 16.40 | 14 | Budua? Campo May | 39.2 | 6.54 w |  |
| * Bordiontici.. | 44.10 | 6.10 | 6 | Bratuspantium? Bre- |  |  |  | Bulis.. | 39.17 | 22.50 | 16 |
| Bulutria (or Boderia), |  |  |  | teril......... | 49.38 | 2.17 | 6 | Bulla Regia, Boul | 30.25 | 8.44 | 23 |
| Aest., Firth of Forth | 56.0 | . 0 | 5 | Brauron, Trann | 37.56 | 23.57 | 16 | Bullaeum (or Bur- |  |  |  |
| Boeae?... | 36.31 | 23.2 | 18 | Bravinnium (Brannoge- |  |  |  | rium? ), l'sk... | 51.42 | 2.53 r | 4 |
| Boeatice.. | 36.30 | 23.5 | 18 | nium?) Leinticardine | 52.22 | 2.52 w | 5 | Bumãdus F., Khazeir. | 36.30 | 43.25 | 22 |
| Bueatīcus S., Vatika |  |  |  | Bregetio, or Bregen- |  |  |  | Buphagium, Papadha.. | 37.37 | 21.56 | 18 |
| Buy.. | 36.30 | 23.2 | 18 | tium, r, n. Szomy..... | 47.45 | 18.9 | 14 | Buphăgus F., River of |  |  |  |
| Boebe.. | 39.29 | 22.50 | 15 | Bremenium, Riechester | 55.17 | 2.15 W | 5 | Papadha............... | 37.36 | 21.55 | 18 |
| Boebēis | 39.30 | 22.41 | 15 | Bremetonacae, Overbo- |  |  |  | Buporthmus Prom., C. |  |  |  |
| Boeot | 38.20 | 23.15 | 16 | rough | 54.11 | 2.35 w | 5 | Mluzaki. | 37.21 | 23.16 | 18 |
| * Boii. | 44.20 | 11.6 | 8 | Brendice | 40.57 | 25.45 | 14 | Buprasium | 38.5 | 21.24 | 18 |
| *Boii. | 46.40 | 3.30 | ${ }^{6}$ | Brenthe, Karytena | 37.29 | 22.4 | 18 | Bura..... | 38.10 | 22.10 | 18 |
| * Buii, aft. Marcomanni | 49.30 | 14.30 | 25 | Brentonicum, Brento- |  |  |  | Bura̧cus F., Kalavryta | 38.3 | 22.8 | 18 |
| Boii, Pougès. | 44.35 | 0.46 W | 6 | nico | 45.51 | 10.56 | 8 | Burbǐda? Parada...... | 42.7 | 8.47 W | 7 |
| Boiortirrum, Inmstorlt.... | 18.34 | 13.29 | 14 | * Breuni. | 46.52 | 11.30 | 8 | Burburaca? n. Yeni- |  |  |  |
| Bojonemum, Bohemia... | 49.40 | 14.30 | 25 | Breviodūrum, Pont Au- |  |  |  | klren | 42.30 | 23.45 | 14 |
| Boium, r. n. N |  |  |  | thon.. | 49.20 | 0.36 |  | Burdigǎla, Borderıux... | 44.51 | 0.33 W | 6 |
| lates..... | 38.39 | 22.29 | 16 | Brevis, | 42.49 | 8.10 w | 7 | Burginatium, Schenken- |  |  |  |
| Bola, Poli.... | 41.53 | 12.55 | 11 | * Brigantes.. | 54.0 | 2.0 | 5 | sch | 51.50 | 6.8 | 05 |
| Molax, Volrantza | 37.35 | 21.33 | 118 | Brigantia, or Brigan- |  |  |  | *Buri. | 50.30 | 19.0 | 25 |
| Bclee L., Besikia. $6$ | 40.40 | 23.25 | 15 | tium, Breyenz. | 47.30 | 9.45 | 25 | Eurnum? | $44.5$ | 16.0 | 14 |


| Names． | lat | Losa． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Barrium（Bullaeum ？）， Ush ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  | $2^{\circ} .53^{\prime}$ w |
| Burtudizus？Ekki Buba | 41.30 | 27.1 |
| Bu－iris，Alonsir | 29.5 | 31.10 |
| Busiris（Delta），Abou－ sir $\qquad$ | 30.56 | 31.11 |
| Buthrōtum，n，Butrinto | 40．14 | 20.2 |
| Buthrūtus F．，Novito ．．． | 38.18 | 16.17 |
| Buto？ | 30.54 | 30.50 |
| Butrium？ | 44.29 | 12.12 |
| Butua，Bulua | 42.14 | 18.51 |
| Butuntum，Litonto | 41.7 | 16.41 |
| Buxentum，or Pyxus， Polienstro．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 40.1 | 15.32 |
| Buzaras M．． | 35.30 | 5.0 |
| Bylazōra，V＇clesa，or Velusso ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 41.35 | 21.50 |
| Byllis？Grudista，or Graditzu．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 40.33 | 19.36 |
| Byrsa．．． | 36.52 | 10.18 |
| Bythias | 41.5 | 29.1 |
| Byzaciex | 35.30 | 10.20 |
| Byzantium，aft．Con－ stantinopölis，Strm－ bonl，or Constemtino ple． | 41.1 | 28.58 |
| C． |  |  |
| Cabalia | 37.0 | 29.40 |
| Cabellio，Cavaillon | 43.50 | 5.3 |
| Cabillōnum，Chalons－ sur－Stone．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 46.47 | 4.51 |
| Cabris？ | 25.25 | 63.35 |
| Caburro，Cuvor | 44.47 | 7.23 |
| Cabūsa？． | 30.40 | 30.57 |
| Cabyle，or Calybe？Kar－ nabat． $\qquad$ | 42.40 | 26.52 |
| Cachales F | 38.35 | 22.40 |
| Cacypăris F．，Carsibili．． | 36.58 | 15.5 |
| Cacyrum，Cassaro | 37.5 | 14.57 |
| Carli，Ghediz． | 39.5 | 29.35 |
| Cadmus M．，Baba Dath.....................$~$ | $3.40$ | 29.0 |
| ＊Cadurei | 44.27 | 1.28 |
| ＊Cadusii． | 37.10 | 49.0 |
| Cadyanda | 36.43 | 29.17 |
| Caecina F．，Ceein | 43.22 | 10.40 |
| Caecinum，Satriumo． | 38.43 | 16.30 |
| Caecinus F．，Ancinale．．． | 38.44 | 16.30 |
| Cacna？Munte Allegro．． | 37.22 | 13．20 |
| Caenae？．． | 35.25 | 43.16 |
| Catenepōlis，or Taenă－ rum，К＇／pprriso ．．．．．．．．． | 36.27 | 22.27 |
| Cacnīna，C＇irno．． | 42.2 | 12.48 |
| Caenopölis，Berteyhtem．． | 32.41 | 21.25 |
| Catenys Prom．，Punta del Pezzo ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 38.41 | 15.40 |
| Caepionis Turris，Chi－ pionce．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 36.10 | 6.25 w |
| Caere，for．Agylla， Cervetri．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 42.1 | 12.3 |
| Cacretīnus，Vaccina | 42.2 | 12.4 |
| Caesar＇s Bringe．．．．．．．．．． | 50.25 | 7.30 |
| Cacsar＇s Wall． | 46.10 | 6.0 |
| C＇aesaraugusta，for．Sal－ dŭba，Saragossa．．．．．．． | 41.46 | 0.54 w |
| Cacsarc̄a I．，Jersey．．．．．． | 49.14 | 2.10 w |
| Cacsarēa，for．Iol，Sher－ shell． $\qquad$ | 36.37 | 2.12 |
| Caesarēa，for．Mazăca， Krisariyeh． | 38.43 | 39.15 |
| Caesarēa－Pliilippi， Paneas，Banias． | 33.16 | 35.42 |
| Caesarēa，or Tingis， Tengier． | 35.47 | 5.48 w |
| Capsarēa（for．Turris Stratonis），Kaisari yeh．．． $\qquad$ | 32.32 | 37.54 |
| Caesariana，Nugy V＇ur－ sony！．．． $\qquad$ | 46.59 | 17. |
| Cacsariãua，Čusalnara． | 40.12 | 15.35 |
| Gaesarodӣnum，aft．Tu． rones，Tours．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 47.23 | 0.42 |


| ｜｜Caesaromagns，aft．Bol－ lovaci，Renzraic．．．．．． | $49^{\circ} .27$ | 20. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Caesaromăgus，n．Wid－ |  |  |
| aesēna，Cesen | ． 10 | 2.15 |
| Caete I．，S．${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 35.32 | 23.56 |
| Caetŏbrix，or Catobriga， |  |  |
| aieinus F．，Ame |  | 15.54 |
| Caīcus F．，Bakhir |  |  |
| Teh | 39. | 27 |
| Caièta，Gíae | 41.12 | 13 |
| Caictīnus S．，G．of |  |  |
| Ca | 40.3 | 18. |
| Calacte，or Cale Acte， |  |  |
| alalinnum | 41.10 | $7.14 \pi$ |
| Calagum，Comlommi | 48.48 | 3.5 |
| Calagurris，St．Marto | 43.9 | 0.57 |
| Calagurris Fibularin？ <br> Lorerre．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 42.20 | 0.30 w |
| Calagurris Nassica，Ca－ |  |  |
| ¢lăma？ | 25.20 | 64.0 |
| alama，Ǩulat el | 34.57 | 2.18 w |
| alămac，Kalrmi | 37.3 | 22.6 |
| alamon，Kalan | 32.47 | 34.57 |
| alamyde． | 35.15 | 23.34 |
| Calanthea， | 6． 3 | 34.21 |
| Calasarna，Comp | 39. | 16.51 |
| Calatia（Campana），Ga－ |  |  |
| Calatia（Samnii），Cai－ |  |  |
| Calauri ${ }^{\text {² }}$ I．，$P$ | 37.3 | 23.30 |
| Calbis F．？Duloman |  |  |
| T＇chai． | 36. | 28.55 |
| alcaria， | 53．53 | 1.15 w |
| Calcaria． | 43.29 | 5.16 |
| Cale，Oporto | 1.9 | $8.3 \pm$ w |
| Cale Acte，or Calacte， |  |  |
| ale Acte | 38.23 | 24.0 |
| aledonia， | 57.0 | 3.0 |
| Calentes Aquae，Chaudes |  |  |
| Aigues．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 44.5 | 3.0 |
| ders | 39.10 | $3 \mathrm{S}$. |
| Cales，Culvi | 41.12 | 14.7 |
| Cales，or Calex | 41.8 | 31.20 |
| Calētes，or Cale | 49.40 | 0.30 |
| Calingae ． | 19.0 | 84.0 |
| Calingon Prom．？Ca－ |  |  |
| allas F．．．．． | 38.5 | 23． |
| Callatis，or Callatia， |  |  |
| Callēva Atrebatum，Sil－ |  |  |
| alliărus，Plain of． | 38.39 | 23.3 |
| Callichŏrus，Sungmldaik | 41.28 | 31.50 |
| allidrŏmum | 38.45 | 22.29 |
| allidrŏmus | 38.45 | 22.30 |
| Calliène，Kalli | 19.1 | 73.11 |
| Callifac，Calu | 41.1 | 14.25 |
| Calliga？Céulloo，n． 20.2685 .52 |  |  |
| Calliniecum，or Nice－ |  |  |
| Callinüsa Pr．，P．Pomo | 35.11 | 32.33 |
| Callipŏlis，Gallipoli． | 40.2 | 17.58 |
| Callipŏlis，Gallipoli． | 40.24 | 26.39 |
| Callipolis？n．Muscali．． | 37.42 | 15.11 |
| Callĭpus F．，Sado．． | 38.20 | 0 |
| Callirhöe（Hot Springs）， |  |  |
| Callirhöe，or Edessa |  |  |
| Ur of the Chalde |  |  |
| Urjah．．． | 37.10 | 38.50 |
| Callis，Cayli | 43.32 | 12.39 |
| al＇iste I．，or The S＇rantorin．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | ． 25 | 25.2 |
| Callistratia，Merset | 42.0 | 33.19 |

sames． | LAT．リンvG．MAP． |
| :--- |
| $38^{\circ} .40^{\prime} 22^{\circ} .14^{\prime}$ |

$\square$
6
$\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Calliuta．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．} \\ & \text { Calor F．（Lucania），} \\ & \text { Calore．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．}\end{aligned}\right.$
Calor F．（Lucania），
Calore．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
Calor F．（Samnium），
$40.30 \quad 15.10$
9
Calor F．（Samnium），
Culore．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． $41.0 \quad 14.57$
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Calpe，Kirpeh Liman．．．} & 41.10 & 30.14 & 20\end{array}$
Calpe，or Carteia，El－
Rocatillo，n．San
Roqne．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
Calpe M．，Roek of Gib－ Calpurniāna，Bujalunce $37.53 \quad 4.22 \mathrm{~W}$
Calybe，or Cabyle？

| Ḱarnabat $\ldots . . . . . . . . .$. | 42.40 | 26.52 | 14 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Calycadnus Prom．？．．．．． | 36.19 | 34.8 | 20 |

Calycadnus F．，Ghieuk

| Caly̆don， Kut－aga．．．．．．$_{3}$ | 38.24 | 33.0 | 20 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 21.34 | 18 |  |  |

$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Calymna I．，Kulimno．．．} & 37.0 & 27.0 & 19 \\ \text { Calynda？．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．} & 36.50 & 28.55 & 20\end{array}$
Camala？Custromudarra $42.35 \quad 4.55 \mathrm{w}$ ！
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { Camaracum，Crimbray．．．} 50.10 & 3.14 \\ \text { Camarima，Cumara }\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Cambes，Gros Kembs．．．．} & 47.42 & 7.30 \\ \text { Cambodūnum？Slaełi．．．} & 53.39 & 1.51 \mathrm{w}\end{array}$
Camboricum？Cam－
bridye．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 52.12 0．8
Cambunii M．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． $40.0 \quad 21.50$
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Cambysene ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．} & 41.20 & 46.0 \\ \text { Cambyses F．，Jora．．．．．．} & 41.26 & 45.40\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{llr}\text { Cameliomǎgus，Cigomol } 45.4 & 9.21 \\ \text { Cameria，n．Moricone．．．} 42.8 & 12.47\end{array}$
Canerīnum，Ctmerino．． $43.6 \quad 13.7$
Camicus？n．Siculiona．． $37.1913 .2 \frac{1}{4}$
Camicus F．，Fiume delle
Caние ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 37.20 13．24
Camīrus？Kumera．．．．．．． $36.10 \quad 27.46$
CAMSẼ，Ke．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 39.50 37． 37.30
Campania．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
Campānus，Puteolānus，
or Cumānus s．，B．of
Nitiples ．．
$40.40 \quad 14.10$
13
Campi Filisci．．．．．．．．．．．．． $42.20 \quad 12.16$
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Campi Vetěres，Vietri．．} 40.35 & 15.30\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Campodīnum，Kempten } & 47.43 & 10.20 \\ \text { Campus Naerae．．．．．．．．．．} & 37.34 & 22.27\end{array}$
18
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Canıpy̌lus F．，Med－} & & \\ \text { ghova．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．} 38.53 & 21.35 & 15\end{array}$
Camulodinum，or Colo
nia，Culcheater ．．．．．．．．． 5
$\begin{array}{lll}\text {＊Camuni．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．} 46.6 & 10.18 \\ \text { Cana，hana el－Jeleel．．．} 32.19 & 35.18\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lllr}\text { Cana？Ilisu Ghoraub．．．．} 14.0 & 45.24 \\ \text { Canāles，Le Pilelle．．．．．．} 40.34 & 16.53 \\ \text { Canulicum，Curearo．．．．} & 44.22 & 8.17\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Canalicum，C＇arearo．．．．．} 44.22 & 8.17 & 8\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { 渿Canarii．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．} & 27.0 & 12.0 \text { w } \\ \text { Canasida？Ras Tamlia．．} & 25.22 & 59.54\end{array}$
Canastracuen Prom．，C．
Paliouri
39.552

Canate？Kungoon．．．．．．．． $25.30 \quad 59.13$
Canatha，Kunuzut．．．．．． $32.48 \quad 36.45$
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { Candalicae？．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．} & 46.55 & 14.26 \\ \text { Candavia．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．} & 41.16 & 20.20\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { Candavia M．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．} 41.20 & 20.34 \\ \text { Candidiana，Saorsanlar } 44.4 & 26.45\end{array}$
Candĭdum Prom．，C．
$\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Bianeo．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．} & 37.20 & 9.47 & 23 \\ \text { Candy̆ba，Gendevar．．．．．} & 36.19 & 29.40 & 20\end{array}$
Cane，or Canae，Aja－
Cancthus？IIill of Kera－
baba．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 38.26 23．37 16
Canganōrum Prom．，
Braich－y－Putl．．．．．．．． $52.48 \quad 4.47 \mathrm{~W}$
$\begin{array}{cll}\text { Canine I．，Astola，or } & \\ \text { §nngadeep．．．．．．．．．．．．．．} 25.6 & 63.50 \\ \text { Cannae，Canne．．．．．．．．．．} 41.18 & 16.9\end{array}$
Cannarum Pr．，C．Qui－
lates，or Ras Kirat．．． 35.20
＊Canninefates

| Navg\%. | lat. | Lese. | $\triangle$ | names. | LAT. | Lusa. |  | Names. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| nōbus, ¢r Canōpus? <br> r. n. Aloukir. <br> ........... | $31^{\circ} .22$ r | $30^{\circ} .5^{\prime}$ | 24 | Carantŏnus F., Cha- rente..................... |  |  | 6 | Caryae, Khan of Krevata.. |  | $22^{\circ} .25^{\prime}$ | 13 |
| Canonium, M. Kelvedon | 51.50 | 0.42 | , | Carasa, | 43.20 | 1.2 w | 6 | Caryanda? | 37.8 | 27.37 | 19 |
| Јannpic. Mouth (of Nile), |  |  |  | Caravi, Mallen | 41.59 | 1.25 w | 7 | Carystus, Kary | $3 \mathrm{S}$. | 24.26 | 15 |
| Madich Mouth | 31.21 | 30.7 | 24 | Carbantia (Ad Medias)? |  |  |  | Carystus (Laconia), |  |  |  |
| *Cantābri ...... | 43.15 | 4.30 w | 7 | Calienor | 45.6 | 8.25 | S | Kiulyvia of Geor- |  |  |  |
| Cantanus, r. n. Khadros........................ | 35.15 | 23.40 | 19 | Carhantorigum, Kirkcurlbright................ | 54.50 | 4.1 w | 5 | gitzi. Casae, Zuaroh, or Es- | 37.13 | 22.19 | 18 |
| Cantharium Prom., C. |  |  |  | Carbia, Alyhero...... | 40.33 | 8.16 | 9 | warah.. | 32.54 | 12.4 | 23 |
| Kıutnbasis.. | 37.44 | 26.36 | 19 | Carcaso. Carcass | 43.13 | 2.21 | 6 | Casae Caesariānae, S. |  |  |  |
| Canthi S., G. of Cutch.. | 22.30 | 70.0 | 3 | Carcathiocerta, Khar- |  |  |  | Givranni............... | 43.36 | 11.34 | 8 |
| *Cantii | 51.10 | 0.45 | 5 | poot........ | 38.42 | 39.18 | 22 | Casae Calventi, Ain |  |  |  |
| Cantilia, | 46.15 | 3.10 | 6 | Careavinm, Almodovar |  |  |  | Fouka | 36.38 | 2.42 | 23 |
| Castius, Ke | 51.10 | 0.40 | 6 | del Comp | 38.48 | 4.30 w | 7 | Cascantum, Cascante. | 42.2 | 1.40 W |  |
| Cantium Prom., North Foreland. |  | 1.26 | 5 | Carchēdon, or Carthāgo, r. n. El-1lersf....... | 36.52 | 10.18 | 23 | Casia Regio |  | 14.12 | 13 |
| Canusium, | 41.12 | 16.4 | 9 | Cardamy̆le, Kar | 38.32 | 26.5 | 19 | Casīnum, San G | 41.30 | 13.50 |  |
| Capara, Ventas |  |  |  | Cardany̆le, Skardha- |  |  |  | Casiōtis. | 35.30 | 36.0 | 20 |
| pma | 4 | 6.5 W | 7 |  | 36.54 | 22.15 | 18 | Casium? | 31.4 | 32.54 | 24 |
| parcoti | 32.27 | 35.14 | 21 | Cardia, Carid | 40.32 | 26.45 | 19 | Casius, or Caesius F., |  |  |  |
| Capēna, S. Wrertin | 42.12 | 12.32 | 11 | *Carlūchi, or Cor | 37.15 | 43.0 | 22 | Koi-801\% | 43.0 | 46.52 | 22 |
| Carēnas F.? Grammi- |  |  |  | Careiae, Gale | 42.3 | 12.16 | 11 | Casius Mons, Jebel |  |  |  |
| chia....... .... | 42.13 | 12.32 | 11 | Carevitis. | 39.43 | 41.0 | 22 | Okrah. | 35.55 | 36.0 | 20 |
| Capernaur? ? Khan Jinyeh......................... | 32.54 | 35.33 | 21 | Carentomagus? Villefranche.. | 44 | 2.2 | 6 | Casius Mons, C. Kazeroon, or El-Katieh.... | 31.8 | 32.51 | 24 |
| Caphar-dıgon, Beit- |  |  |  | Car | 40.0 | 27.10 | 19 | Casměnae? Scicli. | 36.47 | 14.43 | 12 |
| dejar |  | 34.51 | 21 | Carēsus | 39.55 | 27.15 | 19 | Casos I., Cux | 35.23 | 26.55 | 9 |
| phāreas |  |  |  | Cari | 7.15 | 28.30 | 20 | Casos, Polin | 35.25 | 26.56 | 9 |
| Dorn, or Xylofngo.... | 38.9 | 24.35 | 15 | Carine, | . 1 | 46.28 | 22 | Caspatyrus? | 34.40 | 73.15 |  |
| apharsaba (Antipă- |  |  |  | Carissa | . 24 | 35.30 | 20 | Caspeira, Cashme | 34.7 | 74.43 |  |
| (ris), $K$ | 32.13 | 34.59 | 21 | Caristum, Carosio | 44.39 | 8.46 | S | Casperia, or Capraria |  |  |  |
| aphyae | 39.45 | 22.17 | 15 | Carmălas F., Churma |  |  |  | I.? Fortaventura...... | 28.30 | 14.0 W |  |
| Capidava? | 44.24 | 28.3 | 14 | Su | 38.15 | 36.40 | 20 | Casperia, Aspr | 42.23 | 12.43 | 1 |
| Capitium, | 37.49 | 14.28 | 12 | Carmāna, | 29.50 | 56.28 | 3 | Caspia, Kasspi.. | 41.57 | 44.28 | 22 |
| Capitolias? | 32.44 | 35.59 | 21 | Carman | 30.0 | 58.0 |  | Caspia, Kridun Ser | 37.33 | 32.44 | 20 |
| Capituniãna? Chiesa di Capella.. |  |  | 12 | Carmel, Kurmul.......... Carinēlus M., Jebel Mar | 31.27 | 35.10 | 21 | Caspiae, or Albaniae Pylae, Pass of Der- |  |  |  |
| Capitŭlum, | 41.49 | 13.7 | 11 | Elias. | 32.50 | 35.0 | 21 | bend | 42.0 | 48.16 |  |
| Cappadocia | 38.20 | 36.0 | 20 | Carmo, | 28 | 5.33 |  | Caspiae Pylae, Pass of |  |  |  |
| Cappădox F.? |  |  |  | Carnasium, | 16 | 22.2 | 18 | Gaduk | 5.5 | 52.56 |  |
| su....... | 39.20 | 34.0 | 20 | * Carni | .12 | 14.0 | 8 | Caspiēne | 39.0 | 47.30 | 22 |
| apraria (or Casperia) <br> I.? Fortaventura. | 28 | 14.0 W | 2 | Carnion Carnuntu | F-17 | 22.8 | 18 | Caspium, or 1 yrreānum, Mare, Caspian Sea... | 40.0 | 52.0 |  |
| Capraria I.? Gomer | 28.10 | 17.50 | 2 | berg | . 9 | 16.58 | 14 | Cassandria (Potidaea), |  |  |  |
| Capraria, or Aegǐlon I., |  |  |  | Carnūt | . 26 | 1.29 | 6 | Pinaka.. | 40.11 | 23.20 | 15 |
| Cupraja | 43 | 9.50 | 8 | Carnāte | 48.0 | 1.30 | 6 | * Cassi | 51.45 | 0.30 |  |
| Capraria I., | 39.5 | 2.55 | 7 | Carocotinum, | . 30 | 0.11 | 6 | Cassinomāgus, Chasse- |  |  |  |
| Caprasia, Tars | . 35 | 16.16 | 9 | Carpasia, Carp | 35.39 | 34.29 | 20 | non ........... ........... | 45.51 | 0.46 |  |
| Capreac. Cupri. | 40.33 | 14.13 | 13 | Carpātes Mons, Curpa- |  |  |  | *Cassiopa | 39.7 | 20.40 | 5 |
| Caprus F., Little Zab.... | 35.30 | 43.48 | 22 | thion J/.. | 48.0 | 24.36 | 14 | Cassiŏpe (Chaonia) | 39.51 | 20.2 | 15 |
| Caprus I., Kafkana, or Libiadre ................. |  | 23.49 | 15 | Carpathium Mare........ Carpăthos I., Scar- | 6.0 | 27.0 | 19 | Cassiöpe(Corcyra), Kassopo | 39. | 19.55 | 15 |
| Capsa, Ghuf | 34.15 | S. 54 | 23 | prit | 35.40 | 27.10 | 19 | Cassiterìdes Ius., Scilly |  |  |  |
| Capua, Santa 1 |  |  |  | *Carpe | 40.0 | 3.30 | 7 | Islands. | 49.55 | 6.20 |  |
| Cupua | 41.6 | 14.14 | 13 | * Carpi. | 40 | 23.0 | 25 | Cassōpe, n. Kama- |  |  |  |
| Caput Anac, |  |  |  | Carpis, | . 45 | 10.33 | 23 | rina.... | 39.9 | 20.40 | 15 |
| Montiel......... | 39.0 | 2.50 w | 7 | Carrea Poten | 45.1 | 7.49 | 8 | Castabăla? r. n. Demir |  |  |  |
| Caput Thyrsi, Ornne... | 40.19 | 9.22 | 9 | Carrbae (Haran? ), Har- |  |  |  | Кари. | 36.54 | 35.58 | 20 |
| put Vada (or Bra- |  |  |  | ran ...................... | 36.52 | 39.2 | 22 | Castămon, Kıastamuni.. | 41.20 | 33.54 | 20 |
| chōdes Pr.), C. Ka- |  |  |  | Carruca | . 5.5 | 4.54 w | 7 | Castellum | 4.7 | 11.38 |  |
| pondiah | 35.10 | 11.10 | 23 | Carsagis, $D$ | 39.58 | 39.21 | 20 | Castellum Amerīnum. | 42.28 | 12.22 | 11 |
| aput Vada, r. on C. Kapouliah | 35.10 | 11.10 | 23 | Carseõli, Civita, n. Carsoli $\qquad$ | 2.6 | 13.1 | 11 | Castellum Firmanörum, Porto di Fermo........ | 43.11 | 13.47 |  |
| Caracates. | 49.45 | 8.0 | 6 | Carsūlae, | 42.40 | 12.32 | 8 | Castellum Menapiōrum, |  |  |  |
| Caracē | 41.45 | 14.10 | 9 | Carsum?.. | 44.31 | 28.5 | 14 | Kessel.. | 51.19 | 6.3 |  |
| Carae, Cariz | 41.25 | 1.8 w | 7 | Cartēia, or Calpe, El- |  |  |  | Castellum Morinōrum, |  |  |  |
| Carălis, Ouglin | 39.13 | 9.7 | 9 | Rocadillo, n. Sun |  |  |  | Carsel.. | 50.48 | 2.29 |  |
| Caralitānum $\operatorname{Pr}$ |  |  |  | Roque | 36.13 | 5.23 | 7 | Castellum Tingitii? | 35.50 | 1.25 | 23 |
| C. Carbenar | 39.6 | 9.31 | 9 | Cartenna, Tennez. | 36.30 | 1.20 | 23 | Castellum Trajãni, Cas- |  |  |  |
| Caralitānum Pr. (Pto- |  |  |  | Cartennus F., Hady |  |  |  | tel. | 50.0 | 8.18 |  |
| lemy), C. S. Elius.... | 39.11 | 9.9 | 9 | Temrez ... | 6.23 | 1.20 | 23 | Casthanaea | 39.22 | 23.11 | 5 |
| aralitanus S., G. of |  |  |  | Carthaea, Port Poluis... | 37.33 | 24.21 | 19 | Castorum | 45.5 | 10.19 |  |
| Cagliari............ | 39.5 | 9.15 | 9 | Cartlaginiensis S., $G$. |  |  |  | Castra Caecilia, Cuceres | . 26 | 6.14 |  |
| ralitis L., L. of Beyshehr $\qquad$ | 37.45 | 31.45 | 20 | of Tumis. <br> Carthāgo (or Carchē- | 37.0 | 10.30 | 23 | Castra Constantia, Coutances..................... | 49.4 | 1.26 w | 6 |
| aralītis L., S'urt |  | 29.55 | 20 | don), r. n. El-NIersa Carthäro Nova, Carta- | 6.52 | 10.18 | 23 | Castra Cornelia, Ghellak | 37. | 10.4 | 23 |
| Carallia, Kereli. | 37.55 | 31.45 | 20 | gena. | 37.36 | 0.56 | 7 | Castra Exploratōrum, |  |  |  |
| Carambis Prom |  |  |  | Cartilis? Dahn | 36.34 | 1.47 | 23 | Netherby. | 55.2 | 2.54 v |  |
| Kerembeh. | 12.1 | 33.14 | 20 | Carula | 37.32 | 5.20 W | T | Castra Hannibăli | 38.53 | 16.34 | 9 |
| arama, |  |  |  | Carīsa, $G$ | 41.48 | 35.15 | 20 | Castra Julia, Truxillo. | 39.24 | 5.48 w |  |
| polis, Erzerorm | 39.55 | 41.19 | 22 | Carvanc | 46.25 | 15.0 | 14 | Castra Nova? El-Kalah | 35.32 | 0.21 | 23 |
| aranicum, Guiterli.... | 43.10 | 7.51 w | 7 | Caryae | 37.50 | 22.20 | 18 | Castra Puerōrum? | 35.34 | 1.11 w | 28 |


| names. | Lat. | LeNG. |  | N¢, | lat. | Invg. |  | ayes. |  | Levg. M |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ra Pyrrhi? Osta- |  |  |  | Celaenae, r. n. Dineir... |  | $30^{\circ} .14^{\prime}$ | 20 | Ce |  | - | 21 |
| niji...................... | $40^{\circ} .10^{\prime}$ | $20^{\circ} .51^{\prime}$ | 15 | Celeia, | 5 | 15.18 | 14 | Cervaria, | 42.26 | 3.11 | 6 |
| Castr | 48 | 2.4. 14 | 14 | Celenderris, | 6.9 | 33.22 | 20 | Cerycium | 38.19 | 23.32 | 16 |
| Castrimoniu | 47 | 12.41 | 11 | Cele trum, | 40.38 | 21.23 | 15 | Ceryni ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 38.11 | 22.8 | 19 |
| Castrum Cepha? Hosn |  |  |  | Celina? n. S. Luci | 46.1 | 12.32 | S | Cerynites | 38.8 | 22.6 | 18 |
| Kait |  | 41.6 | 22 | Celins Mons, Kellm | 18.6 | 10.10 | 25 | Cesada? Brih | 40.44 | 2.50 w | 7 |
| Castrum Inui | 41.32 | 12:32 | 11 | Celōnae? Siruan | 33.30 | 40.37 | 22 | Cessero, St. Til | 43.27 | 3.26 | 6 |
| Castrum Minervae, Castro. $\qquad$ |  | 18.26 | 9 | Celsa (Colonia Vietrix Julia), Xclsa............ | 41.26 | 0.28 w | 7 | Cestine, Cizzengo......... Cestria(Ilium, orTroja), | 45.7 | 8.8 | 8 |
| Castrum |  |  |  | *Celtae... | 7.30 | 2.0 | 6 | Palea Venc | 39.34 | 20.23 | 15 |
|  |  | 11.48 | 11 | Celti? | 37.45 | 5.30 w | 7 | Cestbis | 39.40 | 20.30 | 15 |
| Castrum |  |  |  | *Cel | 41.0 | 1.35 w | 7 | Cestrus F., Ak | 37.15 | 30.45 | 20 |
| nova. | 42.45 | 13.58 | 8 | * Celticici. | 37.45 | 6.0 w | 7 | Cetaria? Torre di Sco- |  |  |  |
| Castrum Truentinum, |  | 13.53 | 8 | Celtǐcum Prom.? C. | 42. | 9.15 w | 7 | Cetin | 38.5 48.19 | 12.49 16.10 | 12 |
| Castūlo, Čuzlo |  | 3.45 | 7 | Cenaenm |  |  |  | Cetius F., Bergamo |  |  |  |
| Casuar | 47 | 14 | 6 | Lithudu | 38.49 | 22.49 | 15 | Tehai .. | 39.15 | 27.20 | 19 |
| Casuentus F., Busi | 40.34 | 16.20 | 9 | Cenchre |  |  |  | Cetius Mons, Wiener |  |  |  |
| Casystes? Port Lutzota, or Eyrylar.............. |  | 26.25 | 19 | lea Sli". | 37.34 | 22.36 | 18 | Wald................... Cevenna M., Cevenues.. | 44.20 | $\begin{array}{r} 15.52 \\ 3.30 \end{array}$ | 14 |
| Catahathmus |  |  |  |  | 37.52 | 23.0 | 18 | Chabōras (Chebar) F., |  |  |  |
| Akubuh el-K |  |  | 23 | neta, | . 5 | 12.20 | 8 | K'habour | 36. | 40.30 | 2 |
| Catabathmus |  |  |  |  | 52.18 | 1.0 | 6 | Chaereum? El- | 31.5 | 30.21 | 24 |
| Akribuh es-Soug |  |  | 23 | Cenion F.? |  |  |  | Chaeroneia, K(1) | 38.2 | 22.50 | 16 |
| Catacecaumén | . 35 | . 50 | 20 | Bay | 50.10 | 5.3 W | 5 | Chala (IIalah?), Sur |  |  |  |
| Cataca I., Keish, or |  |  |  | Ceno, | 41.26 | 12.41 | 11 | Puli Zoha | 4.3 | 46.8 | 2 |
| Kern... | 32 | 54.0 | 3 | Cenomani | 48.0 | 0.11 | 6 | Chalacum, Larnak | 38.2 | 22.26 | 16 |
| Catala | . 50 | 4.30 | 6 | *Cenomani | 45.25 | 10.20 | 8 | Chalasar, or Artemĭta, |  |  |  |
| Cataonia |  | 36.30 | 20 | Centrītes F., Bohtun |  |  |  | Sheriban. | 33.58 | 44.56 | 2 |
| Cataract (of Nile), |  |  |  | T'chai. | 38.0 | 41.35 | 22 | Chalastra.. | 40.33 | 22.41 | 15 |
| Greater, W'arly Halfa |  | 31.10 | 3 | Centrōne | 45.24 | 6.30 | 6 | Chalcēdon, | 40.59 | 29.2 | 20 |
| Cararact (of Nile), Little..................... |  | 32 | 3 | Centum-cellae |  | 11. | 9 | Chalcerìtis I . (Aretias), | 40.56 | 38.27 | 20 |
| Cataractonium, Catterick Britlye............ |  | 1.38 | 5 | Centurip rǐpa), |  | 14. | 12 | Chalcia, or Chalce I., Karki. | 6. |  | 9 |
| Cuturrbactes |  |  |  | Ceos, or | 37.35 | 24 | 19 | $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{H}}$ | 40.21 | 23.20 | 15 |
| , |  | 25. | 19 | Cepasiae, | . 46 | 12.16 | ¢ | Cilale | 35.5 | 37.0 | 20 |
| *Cathaei. | 30.30 | 4.0 | 3 | Ceperaria, Kefr Urieh.. | 31.46 | 34.59 | 21 | Chaleis?.. | 37.57 | 22.49 | 18 |
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| Colonia Agrippinensis, |  |  |  | Conopium, Koum | 41.29 | 36.8 | 20 | Cornieulari | 4.53 | 12.6 |  |
| or Agripuina, Culogue | 50 | 6.57 | 6 | Conovium, |  |  |  | Cornicŭlum, $S$. | 42.3 | 12.44 | 11 |
| Colonia Equestris, or |  |  |  | n. Conway | 53.13 | 3.50 W | 5 | Cornus? Sindin | 40.18 | 8.39 |  |
| Noviodinnm, Nyon. |  | 15 | 8 | Consabrum, | 39.29 | 3.40 W | 7 | Corobiliam, Cor | 48.37 | 4.31 |  |
| Colonia Trajiana, Kelln | 51.48 | 6.10 | 6 | Consentia, | 39.1 | 16.15 | 9 | Coromanis | 29.32 | 48.0 |  |
| Colunilles? Kirsteliru. | 36.50 | 21.50 | 18 | Consorani | 42.48 | 1.20 | 6 | Corōne (Aepea ?), Peta- |  |  |  |
| Colōnis I.? Spezzia |  |  |  | Constantīna, |  |  |  | lidhi.. | 36.5 | 21.56 | 18 |
| Pulo. | 37.13 | 23.10 | 18 | Comstontiueh | 3 | 6.35 | 23 | Coroneia | 38.22 | 22.57 |  |
| Plōr | 38.0 | 23.43 | 16 | Constantinopoclis, for. |  |  |  | Coronta, n. Prodliromo | 38.36 | 21.10 | 1 |
| OLore | 39.46 | 36.50 | 20 | Byzantium, Constan- |  |  |  | Corōmus M.? Dema- |  |  |  |
| Colopho | 38.2 | 27.14 | 19 | timople or | 41.1 | 28.58 | 14 | vend | 35.52 | 52.2 |  |
| Colossae, | 27.50 | 29.19 | 20 | *Contestāni... | 38.30 | 0.40 w | 7 | Coropissus? | 38.15 | 33.52 | 20 |
| Colta?.. | 25.13 | 64.30 | 3 | Conthyle? r. n. Agjos |  |  |  | Corscia, Prosta | 38.35 | 23.10 | 16 |
| Colubraria, or Ophiüsa |  |  |  | Trioda | 38.5 | 23.24 | 16 | Corsĭca, or Cyrnos, I., |  |  |  |
| I.. Columbret |  | 0.45 | 7 | Contusolia, | 38.47 | 5.37 w | 7 | Corsica | 42.0 | 9.0 |  |
| Coluhraria I. (Ophiūsa |  |  |  | Contra Acincuin (Pes- |  |  |  | Corsōte, Irza | 34.25 | 41.5 | 22 |
| of Strabo), Formen- |  |  |  | sium), Pesth. |  | 9.6 | 14 | Corstopitum, | 54.59 | 2.0 w |  |
| tera. | 38.4 | 1.25 | 7 | Contra Pselcis, for. Ta- |  |  |  | Corte, Korti | 23.8 | 32.45 |  |
| Columba I., or Batcaris |  |  |  | chompso, $K$ | 23.11 | 32.48 | 3 | Corterite, Cout | 45.2 | 0.7 w |  |
| M:ıjor, Majorer. | 39.30 | 3.0 | 7 | Contrebia, Canta | 42.21 | 2.25 | 7 | Cartōna, Cortom | 3.20 | 12. ${ }^{\text {E }}$ |  |
| Columbaria I., Palma- |  |  |  | Contrihinta? | 38.15 | 6.19 w | 7 | Cortoriacum, Com | 0.49 | 3.16 |  |
|  |  | 10.29 | 8 | Convŏnae, |  |  |  | Cortovallnm, Curten | 50.53 | 5.58 |  |
| 兄umbarium Prom., |  |  |  | num, St. Bertrand de |  |  |  | Coru, or Trileucum |  |  |  |
| Capo Figreri........... | 4.59 | 9.39 | , | Commin | 43.0 | 0.38 | 6 | C. Oritegirl. | 43.46 | 7.52 w |  |
| Columna, La Cutona.... | 38.11 | 15.40 | 9 | *Conver | 43.0 | 0.30 | 6 | Coryca I., Grab | 35.38 | 23.3 ! |  |
| Calyersia Prom.?.. | 37.24 | 22.25 | 18 | Cupate, I'opntr | 38.29 | 23.10 | 16 | Curycian Cav | 38.31 | 22.32 |  |
| Comāna (Cappadocia)? <br> Al-Bostan............... |  | 36.50 | 20 | Copāis, or Cephissis L., | 38.2 | 23.5 | 16 | Corycium Prom., Koralia. $\qquad$ |  |  |  |
| Comiana Pontǐca, |  |  |  | Coph | 25.8 | 61.45 | 1 |  | 35.36 | 23.45 |  |
| menek................... |  | 36.44 | 20 | Cophen F. |  |  |  | Corỹos ( Cilicia) |  |  |  |
| Comaria (Town and |  |  |  | River | 34.3 | 70.0 | 3 | hos Kalaler... | 36.27 | 34.10 |  |
| Prom.), C. Comorin... |  | 77.37 | 2 | Copiace, for. Thu | 39.40 | 16.23 | 9 | Coryens M., Koralia. | 38.15 | 26.37 |  |
| omărus Portus, |  |  |  | Coprātes E., Hizfı | 32.0 | 48.32 | 22 | Corycus Pr. (or Cim |  |  |  |
| maro.................. |  | 20.42 | 15 | Coptus, | 6.0 | 32.47 | 3 | rus), C. Burn.. | 35.37 | 23.35 |  |
| Comharistum, Combré... | . 47.46 | 1.0 W |  | Cora, Cor | 41.38 | 12.58 | 11 | Corydalins, Hadjivells | 36.20 | 30.21 |  |
| Combrein................ | 40.16 | 23.9 | 15 | Corac | 39.17 | 23.11 | 15 | Corydallus, $r$. on M |  |  |  |
| Combretonium, Burgh.. | . 52.8 | 1.14 | 5 | Coracesium | 36.83 | 32.3 | 20 | Sliarmartga .. | 37.55 | 23.36 |  |
| Comidava? n. Nyamtz. |  | 26.15 | 24 | Coracium. | 41.15 | 29.10 | 26 | Coryuhacus M | 37.35 | 23.5 |  |
| Cominium Cerituin, Cer- |  |  |  | Coracode | . 5 | 8.25 | , | Coryplanntis.... | 39.23 | 26.49 |  |
| reto........ | 41.16 | 14.33 | , | Coralius F. | 38.23 | 22.59 | 16 | Coryphasium |  |  |  |
| Commagene... | 37.45 | 38.30 |  | Coralla Pr., C. Kereli | 41.5 | 39.10 | 20 | Olil Navarino. | 36.57 | 21.40 |  |
| Compĭtum Anacnīnum, Oaterin dello Fontuna |  | 1.3 | 11 | Corassiae I., or Corseac, Fonrui, de |  |  |  | Cos, Strurhio. or Kos, Cos E., Stanchio, or K | 36.53 36.50 | 27.20 27.10 |  |
| Complutǐca? Triuidade | 41.19 | 18.56 w | 17 | Corax F., Kodor | 43.0 | 41.18 | 19 | Cos E., Stanchio, or K |  | 27.10 |  |
| Complītım. Alcala de |  |  |  | Corax M., Kisil | 8.15 | 27.2 | 19 | Cosa, or |  |  |  |
| Henares............... | 40.27 | 3.25 w | 7 | Corax M., Vordhnsi. | 38.40 | 22.10 | 15 | clowitt......... |  | 11.19 |  |
| Sompsa, Conzu........... | . 40.52 | 15.19 | 9 | Corhia, Rocert Priore. | 41.48 | 12.48 | 11 | Cosas F., Cosut | 41.13 | 13.24 |  |
| Comum, or Novim Co- |  |  |  | Cobblãa | 33.0 | 48.0 | 22 | * Cosctāni | 41.20 | 1.20 |  |
| num, Como. | 45.4 | 9.6 |  | Curbuslo, Fos | 52.10 | 4.25 |  | Cosily | 40.2 | 15.39 |  |


| (khts. | AT. | LoxG. | MAP | NA | LAY. | nONG. N | MAP. | NAMES. | LAT. | LONG. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C Cosa (Etru- |  |  |  | Crocodilos? Lahm-el- |  |  |  | Cybate, | $32^{\circ} .2^{\prime}$ | $46^{\circ} .21^{\prime}$ | 2 |
| ), Ansedonir..... | $42^{\circ} .13^{\prime}$ | '11 ${ }^{\circ} .19^{\prime}$ | 8 | Himar.. | $30^{\circ} .35^{\prime}$ | $19^{\circ} .54^{\prime}$ | 23 | Cybistra? | 37.30 | 34.7 | 9 |
| Cossr (Lucania), Civita |  |  |  | Crocolanum, |  |  |  | Cy clădes $\mathrm{I}^{\text {ae }}$. | 37.0 | 25.0 | 19 |
| n. Cassun | 39.46 | 16.18 | 9 | Nere | 53.7 | 0.45 W | 5 | Cyclops, Rocks of the.. | 37.32 | 15.8 | 12 |
| * Cossaci. | 33.30 | 49.20 | 22 | Crocyl | 38.33 | 20.13 | 15 | Cydnus F., Terso08 |  |  |  |
| Cossio, $B$ | $4+27$ | 0.12 w | 6 | Cromi, Samara | 37.19 | 22.8 | 18 | Tchn | 36.55 | 34.58 | 9 |
| Cossȳra I., Pantellaria. $\qquad$ | 3 | 12.0 | 23 | Crommyon, St. Theodoro $\qquad$ | 37.55 | 23.9 | 18 | Cydonia, Canea........... Cyiza (Coidza), Chou- | 35.30 | 24.1 | 19 |
| Cotes, or Ampelusia Pr., |  |  |  | Crommyon Prom., $C$. |  |  |  | bar.. | 25.16 | 60.40 | 3 |
|  | 35.47 | 5.56 w | 23 | Korm | 35.25 | 32.56 | 20 | Cyllēne, Glaren | 56 | 21.9 | 8 |
| tho | 36.51 | 10.18 | 23 | Cromin | 41.50 | 32.42 | 20 | Cyllēne M., Zyria. | 37.55 | 22.25 | 18 |
| Cotilius | 37.28 | 21.54 | 18 | Crotălus F | 39.0 | 16.30 | 9 | Cyme? Koumi | 38.38 | 24.7 | 15 |
| Cuttiae, Coz | 45.12 | 8.36 | 8 | Croton, Cotron | 39.8 | 17.10 | 9 | Cynaetha, Kolavry | 8.2 | 22.7 | 8 |
| Cottiăra, Cachi | 9.58 | 76.19 | 2 | Cruni, or Dionysopülis, |  |  |  | Cynia Lacus, Anatolico | 38.22 | 21.20 | 18 |
| Cottiăris F.? Si-Kiang | 24.0 | 110.0 | 2 | Baljik.. | 43.25 | 28.11 | 14 | Cynon-poolis, or Cyno- |  |  |  |
| Cotyacum, Kutayah.... | 39.24 | 30.14 | 20 | Crustumerium, Monte |  |  |  | pŏlis | 28.33 | 30.54 | 24 |
| Cotylaeum M., Ko |  |  |  | Rotondo | 42.5 | 12.37 | 11 | Cynortius M., Velanid- |  |  |  |
| laio |  | 23.50 | 15 | Crustum | 44.0 | 12.43 |  | hi | 37.37 | 23.8 | 19 |
| Cotyōra, | 40.56 | 37.52 | 20 | Crya | 36.42 | 28.55 | 20 | Cynosce | 9.25 | 22.31 | 5 |
| Cragus M. (Cilicia) | 36.10 | 32.30 | 20 | Ctesĭplın, Tuи⿸丆 Kes- |  |  |  | Cynosporlis. | 30.53 | 31.22 | 24 |
| Cragus M. (Lycia) | 36.23 | 29.12 | 20 | rah | 33.4 | 44.40 | 22 | Cynossēma P |  |  |  |
| Craunbūsa I. (Cilicia)? |  |  |  | Ctimĕne? | 9.6 | 22.4 | 15 | Alep | 36. | 28.2 |  |
| Prpadoula.............. | 36 | 33.35 | 20 | Cunrius F., Kholo. | 39.15 | 22.45 | 15 | Cynosūra |  |  |  |
| Crambusa I. (Lycia), Garrbuse ............... |  | 30 | 20 | Cuarius F., Sofadhitiko $\qquad$ | 39.1 | 22.2 | 15 | Marathon Cynuria.... | 38.7 37.2 | $\begin{aligned} & 24.4 \\ & 22.40 \end{aligned}$ | 18 |
| Cranăe I., Murathonisi......................... |  | 22.35 | 18 | Cuccium, Seharengrad.. Cucūlum, Cucullo...... | 45.15 42.3 | $\begin{aligned} & 19.15 \\ & 13.44 \end{aligned}$ | 14 9 | Cynus, Paleopyrgo, $n$. Livanati ................. | 38.42 | 23.3 |  |
| Cranae, Macris, or lēne I., Malironisi | $37.41$ | 4.7 | 19 | Cucusus, or Cocussus, Gogsyn. |  | 36.15 | 20 | Cyparisseis F., Arkad- <br> hia. $\qquad$ | 37.15 | 21.46 |  |
| Craneia. | 39.17 | 21.10 | 15 | Cularo, aft. Grat |  |  |  | Cyparissia, Arkadhia, |  |  |  |
| Cranii, Kral gostoli ..... |  | 20.30 | 18 | pǒlis, * Culicon | 46.10 | $\begin{aligned} & 5.43 \\ & 9.30 \end{aligned}$ | 8 | or Cyparissia......... | 37. | 21.40 |  |
| Cranon, or Crannon, Palea Laris8a, $n$. |  |  |  | Cullu, or Collops Magnus, Collo $\qquad$ |  | 6.34 | 23 | Cyparissia Prom........ | 36.4 | 22.51 | 18 |
| Hadjilar.......... |  | 22.1 | 15 | Cumae, Cum | 0.51 | 14.3 | 13 | Arleadhia | 37.13 | 21.36 | 18 |
| Crassum Prom.? Capo di Pecora $\qquad$ |  | 8.21 | 9 | Cumaeus S., B. of Foggia Novr. $\qquad$ |  | 26.53 | 19 | Cyparissius S., G. of Arkadhin. | 37.2 | 21.30 | 8 |
| Crastus?.. | 37.40 | 13.21 | 12 | Cumānus, Campänus, or |  |  |  | Cyparissus? | 38.27 | 22.36 | 16 |
| Cratas Mon | 37.45 | 13.15 | 12 | Puteolānus S., B. of |  |  |  | Cyphanta? Purt of Le- |  |  |  |
| Crater, or Campānus S., |  |  |  | Nrples....... | 18 | 14.10 | 13 | nilhi. | 37.8 | 22.53 | 18 |
| B. of Nap | 40.40 | 14.10 | 13 | Cume. | 38.45 | 26.57 | 19 | Cyphus M. | 39.48 | 31.50 | 15 |
| Crathis F., Alra | 38.4 | 22.15 | 18 | Cumerium Pr., Monte |  |  |  | Cypriae Iac., Trian | 36.27 | 30.35 | 20 |
| Crathis F., Crati | 39.30 | 16.14 | 9 | Com | 3.38 | 13.31 | 8 | Cyprus I., Cyprus. | 5.0 | 33.0 | 20 |
| Crathis M.... | 37.57 | 22.15 | 18 | Cunāxa? | 3.22 | 43.48 | 22 | Cypsĕla, Ipsala.... | 40.49 | 26.19 | 19 |
| Cratia, aft. Flaviopolis, |  |  |  | Cunetio, Nil | . 26 | 1.41 W | 5 | Cyptasia, Erem Boghozi | 41.56 | 35.9 | 20 |
| Kererli ..... | 40.43 | 32.20 | 20 | Cuneus, Algarv | . 15 | 8.30 W | 7 | Cyraunis I. (Cercina)? |  |  |  |
| Crauni Prom. | 36.7 | 33.36 | 20 | Cuneus Aureus, Splu- |  |  |  | Ramlah | 34.45 | 11.15 | 23 |
| Cremèra F., Forniel | 42.5 | 12.21 | 11 |  | . | 9.17 | 7 | Crrenatca. | 0 | 21.30 | 23 |
| Creunna, Girmeh. | 37.32 | 30.48 | 20 | Cuneus Prom., C. St. |  |  |  | Cyrēne, Grennah......... | 32.50 | 21.49 | 23 |
| Crewiōna, Crem | 45.8 | 10.2 | S |  | . 5 | 7.50 w | 7 | Cyreschăta, or Cyropó- |  |  |  |
| Crenre, Armyr | 38.54 | 21.10 | 15 | Cunici? Alcudia | 39.50 | 3.9 | 7 | lis?... | 41.12 | 68.15 |  |
| Crenides, aft. Philippi, |  |  |  | Cuniculariae I ${ }^{\text {ae }}$, Srenta |  |  |  | Cyretiae, Dheminiko... | 39.48 | 22.7 |  |
| Filibi.. | 41.4 | 24.22 | 19 | Maria, Rassoli, |  | 9.22 | 9 | Cyrnos, or Corsica, |  |  |  |
| Crepsa? Chers | 4.58 | 14.24 | 8 | Cunicularium Pr., Capo |  |  |  | Corsica | 42.0 | 9.0 |  |
| Creta I., Cand | 35.15 | 25.0 | 19 | di Pula.. | 38.5 | 9.3 | 9 | Cyropǒlis? Enzeli....... | 37.30 | 49.19 | , |
| Creticum Mar | 36.0 | 25.0 | 19 | Cunistorgis, or Conis- |  |  |  | Cyropŏlis, or Cyres- |  |  |  |
| Cretopölis?. | 37.13 | 30.31 | 20 | torsis? Silves | 37.15 | 8.19 W | 7 | shăta | 41.12 | 88.15 |  |
| Creusa, or C |  |  |  | Cuppae, Colu | 44.37 | 21.41 | 14 | Crrriest | 3.45 | 37.0 | 20 |
| on Port Livado |  | 23.7 | 16 | Cupra Maritǐna, Grot- |  |  |  | Cyrrbus, Kho | 6.48 | 36.59 |  |
| Crimina, | 39.23 | 17.5 | 9 | tamare | 43.0 | 13.50 | 8 | Cyrtōne | 8.32 | 23.6 |  |
| Crimisa F., Fiumen | 39.26 | 17.0 | 9 | Cupra Montāna? Ma- |  |  |  | Cyrus, Trikala... | 37.59 | 22.28 | 18 |
| Crimisa Prom., Cropo |  |  |  | saccio. | 43.2 | 13.9 | 8 | Cyrus F.? Preshta | $2 \mathrm{S.0}$ | 53.0 |  |
| dell' Alice ......... | 39 | 17.10 | 9 | Cures, Corres | 42.13 | 12.43 | 11 | Cyrus F., Kour: | 1.10 | 45.30 | 2 |
| Crimisus F.? Bellici |  |  |  | Curia, Borthwich | 55.49 | 3.0 W | 5 | Cytaea, Koutai | 42.16 | 42.41 | 22 |
| destro... | 37.50 | 13.5 | 12 | Curia, Clur, or Coire... | 46.51 | 9.31 | 25 | Cytaeum. | 35.25 | 25.4 | 9 |
| Mrissa, Krisso. | 38.28 | 22.25 | 16 | Curianum Pr., Pointe |  |  |  | Cythēra I., Cerigo....... | 36.15 | 23.0 | 15 |
| Crissaeus S., B. of Sor- |  |  |  | d'Areachon ...... | 44.40 | 1.14 w | 6 | Cythēra (Upper), Pa- |  |  |  |
| toma..... | 39.23 | 22.27 | 16 | Curias Prom., C. | 34.34 | 33.2 | 20 | leopoli..... | 36.15 | 23.5 | 15 |
| Crithōte Prom | 38.32 | 21.1 | 15 | Curica? Cula. | 37.59 | 6.10 W | 7 | Cytherius F | 31.42 | 21.33 | 18 |
| Criu-Metopon |  |  |  | Curicta I., V | 5.5 | 14.35 | 14 | Cythnos, Hebraeokastro | 37.26 | 24.26 | 19 |
| C. Krio..... | 35 | 23.34 | 19 | * Curiosolitae.. | 48.20 | 2.30 W | 6 | Cythnos I., Thermia. | 37.25 | 24.25 | 19 |
| Criu-Metōpon Prom., |  |  |  | Curiun, r. n. | 34.40 | 32.54 | 20 | Cytinium, Gravia. | 35.44 | 22.26 | 16 |
| C. Aia....... | 44.25 | 33.39 | 3 | Curium M....... | 38.29 | 21.36 | 15 | Cytis I., Perim... | 12.39 | 43.28 | ${ }^{3}$ |
| Crius F., Vlogokitilia.... | 38.5 | 22.21 | 18 | Curubis, Kurlah | 36.35 | 10.55 | 23 | Cytōrus, Kidlros.......... | 41.54 | 32.54 | 20 |
| Croceae, n. Levetzova... | 36.52 | 22.35 | 18 | Cusun, Peterwardein... | 45.16 | 19.57 | 14 | Cytōrus M., Kidros |  |  |  |
| Srocěla?. | 21.50 | 66.57 | 3 | Cutiliae, Cicità Ducale.. | 42.23 | 12.59 | 8 | Drgh........... | 41.49 | 33.0 | 20 |
| Crociatornum? Caren- |  |  |  | Cutina, Aquena.......... | 42.17 | 13.57 | 19 | Cyzĭcus, Bal Kiz........ | 40.22 | 37.51 | 19 |
| tal.................. | 19 | 1.15 w | 6 | Cyămon Pr., C. Melek.. | 35.35 | 24.7 | 19 |  |  |  |  |
| Crocodile Lakes, Birket |  |  |  | Cyamosōrus F., Sulso... | 37.39 | 14.35 | 12 |  |  |  |  |
| Temseh ................. | 30.33 | 32.8 | 24 | Cyăne Fons, La Pisma | 37.2 | 15.10 | 12 | *Daaẹ...................... |  | 56.0 | 3 |
| Crocodilopolis, or Arsi- |  |  |  | Cyяneae .................. | 36.16 | 29.53 | 20 | Dabanas, Dahabaniyeh | 36.34 | 39.2 | 22 |
| nōe. $r$. in Valley of |  |  |  | Cyaneae $\mathrm{I}^{\text {se }}$ | 41.14 | 29.9 | 14 | Daborath, Deburich.. | 32.42 | 35.23 | 21 |
| Fxiorm.................. | 29.25 | 31.4 | 24 | Cyaneus | 42.35 | 41.26 | 22 | Dables, Tereklu |  | 30.40 |  |


| NAMES. |  |  |  |  | Lat |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| abades, The |  |  |  | iga | $42^{\circ}$ | $4^{0} .22^{\prime}$ | 7\| | Dioscuri |  |  |  |
| Deccen................. | $20^{\circ} .0^{\prime}$ | $78^{\circ} .0^{\prime}$ | 2 | Deobriga? Miran | 42.44 | 3.0 w | 7 | $g^{\text {hios }}$ | $37^{\circ} .4$ | $22^{\circ} .40^{\prime}$ | 18 |
| Dacta | 46.0 | 24.0 | 14 | Deobrigŭla, Santa Cruz | 42.35 | 3.55 w | 7 | (Bithynia), |  |  |  |
| 1): ${ }^{\text {dastan }}$ | 40.14 | 31.15 | 20 | Deōrum Currus? Snn- |  |  |  | Alicheh | 41.6 | 31.9 | 0 |
| Dades Prom., Point |  |  |  | garee or Strgres M.... | 9.35 | 13.30 w | 2 | iospōlis, or Lydıla, |  |  |  |
| Darles, | 52 | 33.39 | 20 | Derbe? Devl | 37.19 | 3.5 | 20 |  | 31.56 | 34.55 |  |
| Inaed | . 45 | 29.2 | 20 | Derbentio, Little Ches- |  |  |  | Diospőlis | 26.10 | 32.20 |  |
| 1)agaseira? | 25.37 | 58.14 | 3 |  | 52.56 | 1.27 w | 5 | Dipaea | 37.33 | 22.17 |  |
| Digduana, $T$ | 38.32 | 42.10 | 22 | Derrhis Prom., C. Dre- |  |  |  | Dipo? | 38.56 | 6.39 w |  |
| Daix F., Jaik, or Ural | 51.40 | 55.0 | 2 | pano | 39.56 | 23.57 | 15 | Dirce | 38.18 | 23.18 | 16 |
| Dalluntum, or Diluntum? $\qquad$ | 42.49 | 17.46 | 14 | Derrhis, or Deris,Prom., Ras el-Hrif............ | 31.9 | 28.24 | 23 | Diridōtis, or Terēdon, Jebel Siurm............ | 30.15 | 47.45 | 22 |
| Dalmatia | 43.30 | 17.0 | 14 | Dertōna, Tort | 44.53 | 8.52 | 8 | Dirphe, or Dirphys, M., |  |  |  |
| Dalminiu |  |  |  | Dertōsa, Tortor | 40.49 | 0.32 | 7 | Dhelf | 38.36 | 23.52 | 15 |
| nium? Al | 43 | 16.43 | 14 | Derventio? Papea | 54.40 | 3.23 | 5 | Dium (Euboea | 38.50 | 22.57 | 15 |
| Itamascus, Esh-s | . 33 | 36.22 | 21 | Derventio, Stam |  |  |  | Dium (Macedonia), Ma- |  |  |  |
| * Damuii. | 56.0 | 3.43 w |  | Brid | 3.5 | 0.54 w | 5 | lathric | 40.8 | 22.29 | 5 |
| * Damnonii | 50.45 | 4.0 w | 20 | Deva, Ch | .12 | 2.53 w | 5 | Dium Pr., | 35.26 | 25.0 | 19 |
| Dannonium, or Oerì- |  |  |  | Deva F., | . 10 | 2.25 w | 7 | Divitia, Deutz | 50.56 | 7.0 | 25 |
| num Prom., The |  |  |  | Deva F., | . 54 | 4.0 w | 5 | Divodūrum, aft. Mettis, |  |  |  |
| Lizard...... |  | 11 v | 5 | Dia I., Sta | 27 | 25.14 | 19 |  | 49. | 6.10 |  |
| amur |  |  |  | Diablintes, | . 17 | 0.25 | 6 | Divŏna, aft. Cadurci, |  |  |  |
| F., N(th) |  | 35.30 | 21 |  | . 30 | 35.0 | 20 | Caho | 44.27 | 1.28 |  |
| an, or Laish, Fell el- |  |  |  | Dia | 38.11 | 23.55 | 18 | Dizalab, | 28.29 | 34.31 | 24 |
| Kady ... | 33.17 | 35.38 | 21 | Diānae S |  |  |  | Doanas F.? | 18.0 | 100.0 |  |
| Danastris, or Tyras, F., |  |  |  | Dianc | 42.8 | 9.32 | 9 | *Dobūni | 51.50 | 2.0 w |  |
| Daie | 48.0 | 28.40 | 14 | Dianium, $D$ | . 51 | 0.8 | 7 | Docea, Ti | 40.57 | 34.6 | 20 |
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| Tara |  | 32 | 8 |  | 35.3 | 23.46 | 19 | Dor, or Dor | 32.40 | 34.56 | 1 |
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| dooz. | 36.0 | 68.55 | 3 | Didy̆mi, or Branchìdae | 37.21 | 27.18 | 19 | S., G. of Kos | 36.55 | 27.45 | - |
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| Van |  | 2.45 | 6 |  | 35.5 | 25.4 | 19 | Doriu | 17 | 21.49 |  |
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| Deeetia, Dée | 46.50 | 3.25 | 6 | Dagh | 40.2 | 27.51 | 14 |  | 8.3 | 12.31 |  |
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| Kastri.. | 38.28 | 22.31 | 18 | Dionysiă ${ }^{\text {Pes }} \mathrm{I}^{\text {se. }}$, Jumis |  |  |  | Drilo F. | 42.0 | 20.5 | 14 |
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| Forum Novum, S. $\mathrm{M}^{\text {la- }}$ |  |  |  | Galata I., | 37.31 | 8.55 | 23 | Gěla, Terror | 37.3 | 14.15 | 12 |
| ria di Vercovin....... | 42.22 | 12.36 | 11 | Galatia. | 40.0 | 34.0 | 20 | Gělas, or Gĕla, F., F. |  |  |  |
| Forum Popilii, Forlim- |  |  |  | Galava, Kesz | 54.36 | 3.9 w | 5 | di T'erranos | 37.6 | 14.20 | 12 |
| popoli ................. | 13 | 12.8 | 8 | Galepsus? | 40.5 | 23.48 | 15 | Geldŭ ha, Gellep, or Gelb | 51.16 | 6.41 |  |
| Forum Segusianōrum, |  |  |  | Galēsus F., | 40.32 | 17.15 |  | Gelōi Campi. | 37.5 | 14.15 | 2 |
|  | . 28 | 4.33 | 6 | Galilaea | 33.0 | 32.20 | 21 | Gemellae, Jije | . 47 | 5.30 | 23 |
| cram Sempronii, Fossombrone ................ |  | 12. | 8 | Galilee, Sea of (Tiberias L., or Gennesa- |  |  |  | Gemellae, Lugo Sarlo... Gemestarium....... . ... | $1.3$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.12 \\ & 7.4 \mathrm{w} \end{aligned}$ | 9 7 |
| Forum Trajãni, Furdon- |  |  |  | ret), Bahr Tubarigeh | 32.50 | 35.36 | 21 | Geminae? | 2.20 | 8.6 W |  |
| gianns. | 39.59 | 8.49 | 9 | \%Gallaeci Bracarii | 41.40 | 8.0 w | 7 | Gemiñe? Mens. | 44.49 | 5.45 |  |
| Forum Vibii? Custcl |  |  |  | *Gallaeci Lucens | 42.45 | 7.30 w | 7 | Gcminiacum? Vienville | 50.26 | 4.20 | 6 |
| Fiori ............. | 44.41 | 17 | S | gallia, Fra | 6.0 | 2.0 | 2 | Genăhum, aft. Aure. |  |  |  |
| Forum Voconii? |  |  |  | gallia Cisa | . 0 | 10.0 | 8 | liāni. Orleans......... | 7.54 | 1.55 |  |
| Canet | 43.25 | 6.19 | ${ }^{6}$ | Gallia Transai | 45.0 | 6.0 | 8 | *Genauni. | 6.4 | 9.0 | 8 |
| *Fosi | 52.15 | 10.30 | 25 | Gallica Flavia, Fraga.. | 41.35 | 0.18 | 7 | Genesium? Palenkiveri | 37.32 | 22.43 | 18 |
| Fossa I., Madelal | 41.14 | 9.24 | 9 | Gallictum, Zuera.. | 41.56 | 0.48 w | 7 | Genēra, or Genua, |  |  |  |
| Fossa of Corbülo........ | 52 | 4.25 | 6 | Gallǐcus F., Gallego..... | 42.0 | 0.46 w | 7 | Genera... | 46.12 | 6.11 | 8 |
| Fossa, or Taphros, Strait |  |  |  | Gallǐcus S., G. of Lyons | 43.0 | , | 6 | Gennesaret L. (Sea of |  |  |  |
| of Bonifacio. | 41.20 | 9.10 | 9 | Gallinaria I., Greli- |  |  |  | Galilee, or Tiberias |  |  |  |
| Fossae Cluiliae.. | 41.51 | 12.34 | 11 |  | 44.2 | 8.12 | 8 | L.), Buhr Tubariyeh | 32.50 | 35.36 | 21 |
| Fossae Marianae, Foz |  |  |  | Gallinaria | 40.0 | 14.2 | 13 | Genua, Genod | 44.25 | 8.55 | 8 |
| lcs Murtignes.......... | 43.26 | 4.57 | 6 | Gallus F. | 40.8 | 30.0 | 20 | Genua, or Geneva, |  |  |  |
| Fossae Papiriānae, |  |  |  | Gămala? El-Hus! | 32.48 | 35.41 | 21 | Geneva. | 46.12 | 6.11 | 8 |
| reggin | 43.51 | 10.15 | 8 | Gamarga, Marayhuh... | 37.19 | 46.14 | 22 | Genusium, Genosa. | 40. | 16.45 | 9 |
| Fossae Philistio | 45.2 | 12.8 | 8 | Gandaritis | 34.0 | 72.0 | 3 | Gcnusus F., Scom | 41.9 | 20.0 | 14 |
| Fosse Way. | 51.30 | 2.14 w | 5 | Gandhara, Candahar... | 31.38 | 65.30 | 3 | Gephy̌ra | 40.39 | 22.40 | 15 |
| Fraxīnus. | 37.59 | 3.2 w | 7 | Gangara? Ganja, or |  |  |  | Ger? Wady | 32.30 | 2.40 w | 23 |
| Fraxinus, Villa V'elha.. | 39.40 | 7.37 w | 7 | Elizavetpol ............ | 40.36 | 46.21 | 22 | Geraestus Prom., C. |  |  |  |
| Fregellae, r. n. Ceperano. | 41.34 | 13.35 | 11 | Gangara, or Gaetara? Batu. | 40.25 | 49.53 | 22 | Mandili............... Geraneia M., Marip. | 37.57 | 24.30 | 15 |
|  | 41.52 | 12.11 | 11 | * G |  | 88.0 | 2 | Geraneia M., Matrip- |  |  |  |
| *rentā | 42.0 | 14.40 | 9 | Gange Regia? Rajma- |  |  |  | Gerar, Khirle | 31.22 | 34.3.3 | 21 |
| Frento F., Fortor | 41.40 | 15.4 | 9 | hal..... | 25.1 | 87.51 | 2 | Geraritica . | 3120 | 34.35 | 21 |
| Frigidae, Oll Mumora.. | 35.56 | 6.18 w | 23 | Ganges F., Ganges | 27.0 | 80.0 | 2 | Gerasa, Jerash | 32.19 | 36.0 | 21 |
| Frigilus F.. | 45.50 | 13.50 | 8 | Ganges F. (Ceylon), |  |  |  | Gerasus, or Grissia, F., |  |  |  |
| Frinitites? | 44.35 | 9.18 | 8 | Gunga ........... | 8.0 | 81.15 | 2 | Korob..... | 46.52 | 21.0 | 14 |
| \%Frisii | 53.0 | 6.0 | 25 | Gangeticus S., Bay of |  |  |  | Gerenia, Kitrie | 36.46 | 22.9 | 18 |
| Frusino, Frosi | 41.39 | 13.23 | 11 | Bengal ................. | 20.0 | 90.0 | 2 | Gergithus, or Gergitha | 40.1 | 27.0 | 19 |
| Frustemat... | 42.16 | 13.29 | 9 | Gangra, or Gerwanico- |  |  |  | Gergovia, Gergn | 45.43 | 3.10 | ${ }^{6}$ |
| Fucĩnus L., Lagn di |  |  |  | pôlis, Kankari | 40.35 | 33.40 | 20 | Gerizim, M1. | 32.14 | 35.14 | 21 |
| Celaun, or Fucino.... | 42.0 | 13.30 | 11 | Garăma, Germa. | 26.34 | 13.57 | 2 | Germa, Ger | 39.19 | 32.0 | 0 |
| Fulginium, Folign ..... | 42.58 | 12.45 | 8 | * Garamantes | 26.0 | 12.0 |  | Germania (Magna). | 52.0 | 15.0 | 1 |


| Names. | Lat. | long. |  | NAMES. |  | 1,ONG. |  | Names. |  | Long. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| mania Inferior, or |  |  |  | irum. Muros... | $5^{\prime}$ | ${ }^{\prime}$ |  | , or IIalieis, $r$. |  |  |  |
| Ecunda | $51^{\circ} .0^{\prime}$ | $0^{\prime}$ | 25 | Graniacum Pro, Pw |  |  |  | on I'ort K"heli, |  |  |  |
| ermantas |  |  |  | Chispe | 41.36 | 9.22 | 9 | bizut |  | $23^{\circ} \cdot 9^{\prime}$ |  |
| Prim | 49.0 | 7.30 | 25 | Granicus F., Kodscha |  |  |  | Ifalicyac, S | 37.49 | 12.46 | 12 |
| Germanicia, Marash | 37.36 | 36.56 | 20 | Tehar | 40.15 | 27.12 | 19 | Ifalicy | 35.23 | 21.31 | 15 |
| Germanicopollis, Erme- |  |  |  | Granis F. | 29.30 | 51.12 | 3 | Halimus, on C. Kıulli- |  |  |  |
| k...................... | 36.41 | 32.51 | 20 | Granua F., $G$ | 48.15 | 19.0 | 25 | makhi, or Kisme | 37.53 | 23.43 | 6 |
| Germanicopōtis, or Gan- | 40.35 | 33.40 | 20 | Gratianopölis, orCularo, |  | 5.4 | 6 | Halisarna (Aeolis). Halisarna (Cus)... | 39.2 | 27.2 27.0 | 19 |
|  | 39.6 | 27.35 | 19 | Graviscae? Torre di |  |  |  | Italiussa | 37.26 | 23.33 |  |
| Geronthrae | 36.59 | 22.43 | 18 | Carneto... | 42.11 | 11.41 | 9 | Halny̆rae? | 30.50 | 29.25 | 24 |
| Gerontia I.? Ioure | 39.23 | 24.10 | 19 | Grissia, or Gerasus, F., |  |  |  | Ifalmy̆ris, or Salmoru- |  |  |  |
| Gerrha, El-Kutiff | 26.33 | 50.3 |  | Koros | 46.52 | 21.0 | 14 | dis?.. | 44.50 | 28.49 |  |
| Gerrhaei. | 27.30 | 48.30 | 3 | Grius M | 37.25 | 27.30 | 19 | Halmy̆ris L., L. of |  |  |  |
|  | 30.57 | 32.34 | 24 | * Grudii | 51.18 | 3.30 | 6 | Raselm ................. | 44.45 | 29.0 |  |
| runda, | . | 2.49 | 7 | Grumentum, \%. Sapo- |  |  |  | Halōne 1., Limmen Prashia | 40.25 | 27.36 | 19 |
| Gerunium, | 41.45 | 14.54 | 9 |  | 40.7 | 15.53 | 9 | Halonnésus I.? Ǩheli- |  |  |  |
| Gesdae. Sezanne. | 44.58 | 6.45 | 8 | Gruminm, | 41.0 | 16.42 | 9 | drom | 39.12 | 23.55 |  |
| Gesoriacum, aft. Benonia, Boulogne.......... | 50.44 |  | 6 | Gryncinm Gulgodah | 38.51 | 27.3 | 19 | Halonnēsus I., Tarates Halos, or Alos, Kefa- | 38.12 | 26.27 |  |
| *Getae. | 45.40 | 28.0 | 14 | dhya | 29.51 | 35.5 | 24 | losi | 9.9 | 22.47 |  |
| Gibeon, El-Jeeb. | 31.51 | 35.11 | 21 | *Guger | 51.40 | 6.10 |  | Halus, or Oryx? n. Po- |  |  |  |
| Giehthis, or Githis, |  |  |  | Guntia, | . 27 | 10.20 | 25 | dhoyora................. | 7.46 | 22. |  |
| Jer | 33.30 | 10.44 | 23 | Guraeus F.? | 5.0 | 71.52 |  | Ifalyattis Tumŭlus, Bin |  |  |  |
| Gigōnus. | . 22 | 22.56 | 15 | Gyăros I.. Jura | 37.37 | 24.43 | 19 | Tepeh | 38.35 | 28.3 | 19 |
| Gigōnus Pr., Panomi, or Apanomi Point... |  | 22.55 | 15 | Gygaea Palus, Lake of Mermereh |  | 28.5 | 19 | Inaly̆cus Halys $\mathbf{F}$. | $\begin{aligned} & 37.25 \\ & 40.30 \end{aligned}$ | $13.20$ | 12 |
| Nilhoa, Mount, Jelel |  |  |  | Gymnesi |  |  |  | Ilamath (Epiphania), |  |  |  |
| F'unum. |  | 35.26 | 21 | res I ${ }^{\text {aec., }}$, | 30 | 3.0 | 7 | Hamah | 35.1 | 36.38 | 0 |
| Gileal? | 31.50 | 35.30 | 21 | Gymnias? Gumish Kha- |  |  |  | Ifa | 36.35 | 31.58 | 2 C |
| Gilva? Taliun | 35.19 | 1.29 w | 23 | neh ....... | 40.24 | 39.28 | 20 | Hamaxito | 39.32 | 26.6 | 19 |
| Ginaea (En-gannim), <br> Jencen.. ................... |  | 35.20 | 21 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Gyndes } F \\ & \text { Silla)? } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 22 | Hanes, or Tahpanes (Daphne), T'ell De- |  |  |  |
| Gindărus, J | . 36.23 | 36.40 | 20 | Gyrton, Tatari |  | 22 | 15 |  | 30.5 | 32.3 |  |
| Gir F. |  |  | 1 | Gythium, n. Maratho- |  |  |  | Hannibălis Portus, Por- |  |  |  |
| Girba I. (Lotophagitis, or Meninx ), Jerbuh... |  | 11.0 | 23 |  | 36.46 | 22.34 | 18 | timan. <br> IIara? | $\begin{aligned} & 37.11 \\ & 33.54 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8.27 \mathrm{w} \\ 46.5^{-} \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{2}^{3}$ |
| Girgiri M., Jomtains of Tarkournah. |  |  | 23 |  |  |  | 5 | Harae? Erek, or Ya- |  | 38.35 | 20 |
| Gischăla. El-Jish | 2 | 35.26 | 21 | Hac | . 38 |  |  | Haran |  | 3.35 |  |
| Gitanae? Margurit | 39.25 | 20.25 | 15 | Haditha? | 32.11 | 35.16 | 21 |  | 36.52 | 39.2 | 22 |
| Glanoventa, Ellentoro' | 54.43 | 3.28 w | 5 | Hadranum, orAdranum, |  |  |  | * Harii, or Arii | 51.0 | 20.30 | 25 |
| Glaucus F., Laftir | 38.12 | 21.45 | 18 | Ader | 37.38 | 14.49 | 12 | Harma L., Paralimni, |  |  |  |
| Glancus F.? Olti- | 4030 | 41.45 | 20 | Hadria, or Atria, Adria | 45.3 | 12.3 |  | or Mur | 38.26 | 23.22 | 16 |
| Glaucus F., Rion. | 32 | 43.0 | 22 | Hadria, or Adria, Atri.. | 42.34 | 14.1 |  | Harma (Attiea), r. $n$. |  |  |  |
| Glaucus S.. G. of Makri | 36.40 | 29.0 | 20 | Hadriāni, r. \%. Edranos | 39.52 | 29.1 | 20 | Phyle................... | 38.9 | 23.37 | 16 |
| Glemona, Gemona. | 46.16 | 13.9 | 8 | Hadrianopolis (Bithy- |  |  |  | Harma | 38.22 | 23.31 | 6 |
| Glevum, Gloncenter...... | 51.52 | 2.14 w | 5 | nia)? Viran Sheh | . 8 | 32.27 | 20 | Ilarmẽne (or Armène), |  |  | $2 \theta$ |
| Glisas, $r$, at foot of |  |  |  | Hadriamoōlis (Epirus), |  |  |  | Ali Limer | 42.3 | 35.5 |  |
| Mount Sirmuta....... | 38.22 | 23.25 | 16 | Lilukhorn. | 40.1 | 20.24 | 15 | ilarmozeia. | 27.0 | 57.10 |  |
| Glyeys Portus, Porto Funari................... |  |  | 15 | Hadrianopolis (Thra- |  |  |  | Ifarmoziea? | 41.49 | 44.39 | 22 |
| Glympia, or Glyppia, |  |  |  | adriã | 57 | 12.6 | , | Bombureek |  |  |  |
| Knstro Lymbiadr..... | 37.11 | 22.42 | 18 | Hadriãnus, or Tartărus, |  |  |  | el-K7hore. | 25.47 | 57.20 |  |
| Gobaeum Pr., Pointe |  |  |  | F., Tartar | 45.5 | 11.20 | 8 | Harpagiv | 40.20 | 27.22 | 9 |
| St. Matthieu | 48.20 | . 46 w | 6 | Hadriaticum ( |  |  |  | Harpăsa, Aขpur $K$ | 37.47 | 35.21 | 9 |
| Gobannium, $A b$ venny.. |  |  | 5 | rum) Mare, |  |  |  | Harpăsus F.. Arpa | 37.45 | 28.21 | 19 |
| Gogana, | 27.48 | 52.10 | 3 |  |  |  | 14 | Harpa |  |  | 0 |
| giogares | 41.0 | 43.0 | 22 | Ilafa, Budd | 40.35 | 9.15 | 9 | Harpessus | 41.30 | 25.30 | 14 |
| Golan? | 32.55 | 35.50 | 21 | IIa-hiroth(IIeronpolis)? |  |  |  | Harpinna, Mi | 37.39 | 21.39 | 18 |
| Gomphi, Epriskopi. | 39.26 | 21.43 | 15 | $r$. in Trallry of the |  |  |  | Hasta, Toller | 44.16 | 8. 43 | S |
| Gonnus, or Gonni, |  |  |  | Scren Wells (Seba |  |  |  | Hatera, Kıteri | 40.1.4 | 22.30 | 15 |
| linstomo.... | 29.48 | 22.27 | 15 | Biyar). | 30.33 | 31.53 | 24 | Ilatra, Al-Ihudh. | 35.33 | 42.49 | 22 |
| Gophna, Juf | 31.57 | 35.12 | 21 | Halae | 38.39 | 23.11 | 16 | Hazeroth? Ain el-Hu- |  |  |  |
| Gophiitica ... | 32.0 | 35.15 | 21 | Halac Acxonilles, Aliki | 51 | 23.45 | 16 | dherah....... | 28.51 | $3+.27$ | 24 |
| Gorditānum Falconc....... | 40.59 | 8.10 | 9 | Halae Araphenídes, by C. Velani................. |  |  | 16 | Ilebron (or Kirjatharba), El-Khulecl..... | 1.33 | 35.9 | 21 |
| Gordium, aft. Julioporlis | 40.4 | 31.35 | 20 | Halah, or Chala? Sar |  |  |  | Hehrus F., Marit | , | 26.30 | 14 |
| Gordyaci M., Jebel Judi, |  |  |  | Puli Zohab............ | 34.32 | 46.8 | 22 | Helūdes, or Ebūdac, |  |  |  |
| Cic..................... | 37.40 | 42.0 | 22 | Hales, Heles, or Elees, |  |  |  | $\mathrm{I}^{\text {ace., }}$ Helrides. | 57.0 | 7.30 n | 2 |
| Gorgon, or Urgo I., Gorgonn ................ |  | 9. | 8 | F., Alento, or Yenere | 40.10 | 15.7 | 9 | Hecăle? | 38.12 | 23.59 | 16 |
| Gorneas, Karhui | 40.7 | 44.45 | 22 | Tuвa ....... .......... | 37.57 | 14.14 | 12 | Hec | 40.15 | 20.9 | 15 |
| Gortỹa.. | 35.5 | 24.56 | 19 | Halēsus (or Alacsus) F., |  |  |  | Heeatompylos? Jah |  |  |  |
| Gortynius F., River of Dhimitzann......... |  |  |  | Pettineo....... | 37.55 | 14.16 | 12 | Jerm ................... | 36.50 | 56.34 | 3 |
| Dhimitzann....... |  | 22.3 | 18 | Halex F., Alice. | 37.58 | 15.50 | 9 | Hecatonnēsi İe., Mosko, |  |  |  |
| Gortys, ${ }^{\text {n }}$. Alzikat \%Gothini.... | 37.32 | 22.3 | 18.1 | Haliaemon F., Indjeh |  |  |  | de. | 39.20 | 26.40 | 19 |
| * Gothini | 50.0 | 18.0 | 25 | Kara-84........ | 40.24 | 22.8 | 15 | Ifedylium M. | 38.33 | 22.52 | 16 |
| ${ }^{\text {a Gothōne }}$ | 54.0 | 150 | 25 | Haliartus, r. n. Mız | 38.21 | 23.6 | 16 | Herly | 31.0 | 49.20 | 23 |
| AR | 38.0 | 22.0 | I | ilalitas. | 37.22 | 23.10 | 18 | Heldua, Khan K7hldra.. | 33.45 | 35.28 | 21 |
| 'iraceñis, *iraiuedli. | 42.7 | 1.54 w | I | Ifalicarnassus, Bhoo- |  |  |  | Helc̆na (or Jllihĕris), |  |  |  |
| *Graiuesti. | 45.14 | 6.30 | 6 | droom. | 37.2 | 27.28 | 19 | Elue..... | 42.36 | 2.58 | 0 |


| names. | Lat. | Loxg. | Map | yames. | lat. | LONG. | Map | A) | lat. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ěne. Macris, or Cra- |  |  |  | Herbǐta ? Citadella.... | $35^{\circ}$ | 140. $29^{\prime}$ | 12 | Hieron | $11^{\circ} .7^{\prime}$ | $29^{\circ} .7^{\prime}$ | 8 |
| nae I., Makronisi..... | $37^{\circ} .41$ | $24^{\circ} .7^{\prime}$ | 19 | Herculanĕum, n. Rexina | 40.49 | 14.21 | 13 | Hiĕron Pr., C. Yorns. |  | 39.24 | 0 |
| Helenŏpolis, fur. Drepănc.. |  | 29.33 | 20 | Herculeum, or Gaditānum, Fretum, Strait |  |  |  | Hierosoly̆ma (Jerusalem), El-Koods........ | 31.47 | 35.14 | 21 |
| Heles, Hales, or Elees, |  |  |  | of Gibraltar........... | 35.57 | 5.30 W | 7 | Hiērnm | 37.36 | 23.5 | 18 |
| F., Alento, | 40.10 | 15.7 | 9 | Hercūlis Arēnae | 31.0 | 20.20 | 23 | Himella F., L'Ai | 42.22 | 12.30 | 11 |
| Ie |  |  |  | Hereŭlis Castra? Gran | 47.48 | 18.45 | 14 | ilimèra .... | 37.58 | 13.38 | 12 |
| cones.................... | 51.45 | 20.30 | 25 | Hercŭlis Fanum, Mas- |  |  |  | Hiunčra F., S. Leonardo | 37.55 | 13.36 | 12 |
| Helĭce | 38.13 | 22.9 | 18 | arosa | 43.52 | 10.20 | S | Himecra F., Sals | 3 3.10 | 14.0 | 12 |
| Helǐce, | 42.19 | 24.0 | 14 | Hercŭlis I., or Scom- |  |  |  | Hippăris F., Fiume di |  |  |  |
| Helicon F., Oliver | 38.2 | 15.0 | 12 | braria, Escombrera... | 37.34 | 0.55 w | 7 | Camaran | 36.54 | 14.31 |  |
| Helícon M., Paleovouni | 35.15 | 22.54 | 16 | Hercūlis I ${ }^{\text {aee., }}$ Asinara... | 41.5 | 8.15 | 9 | Hippi Pr., Ras el-Ham- |  |  |  |
| H licranum, Delvino.... | 39.56 | 20.13 | 15 | Herculis Portus | 35.41 | 20.58 | 15 | , or C. Maverah... | 36.5 S | 7.48 | 23 |
| Il liopōliss (Baalath), |  |  |  | Hercŭlis Prom., Capo |  |  |  | Hippo Diarrhy̆tus (or |  |  |  |
| Bralluek | 33.57 | 36.1 | 21 | Spartivento | 37.56 | 16.3 | 9 | Zaritus), Benzert. | 3 3. | . 19 | 23 |
| II-lioporlis ( |  |  |  | Ifercŭlis Prom., Hart- |  |  |  | Hippo Regius, Bona | 36.5 | . 4 | 23 |
| Beth-sl |  |  |  | nd Poin |  | 4.32 w | 20 | Hippo Zaritus (or Diar- |  |  |  |
| turieh |  | 31.20 | 24 | Hercǔlis Templum? $n$. |  |  |  | rhy̌tus), Benzer | 37.17 | 9.49 | 23 |
| - Helisii, or Elisil | 51.30 | 17.0 | 25 | C. Roche................ | 36.19 | 6.5 w | 7 | Hippoi I., Goni. | 35.27 | 26.22 | 19 |
| 1lelisson F | 37.58 | 22.40 | 18 | Hercỹna Fon | 38.26 | 22.52 | 16 | Hippöla, Kipula | 36.31 | 22.21 | 18 |
| Helisson F., Davi | 37.27 | 22.13 | 18 | Hereynia Silva | 50.40 | 15.0 | 25 | Hipponensis S., G. of |  |  |  |
| Helium Ostium, Mouth of Mense, or Mars... |  |  |  | Herdonia, Ordona...... | 41.18 | 15.37 | 9 | Bonak................. | 37.10 | 8.30 |  |
| of Meuse, or Mfars.... | 51.57 | 4.10 | 25 | Hermaeum Prom., Capo |  |  |  | Ifipponiātes, Terinaeus, |  |  |  |
| Hellana, Agliana. | 43.55 | 11.2 | 8 | della Caeria. | 40.34 | S. 5 | 9 | or Vibonensis |  |  |  |
| Hellespontus, Dardanelles.... |  | 26.30 | 19 | Hermaeum Prom., Point Placo |  | 23.57 | 19 | of S. Eufemiu......... ipponitis Palus, Lake | 8.55 | 16.0 |  |
| Helōrus, or Helōr | 36.51 | 15.5 | 12 | Hermaeus S. |  |  |  | of Benzert | 37.1 | 9.50 |  |
| Helōrus F., Abis | 36.52 | 15.0 | 12 | Stinyrua. |  | 26.40 | 19 | Hipponium (aft. Vibo, |  |  |  |
| Ilelos?. | 36.49 | 22.46 | 18 | flerminius Mons, Sierra |  |  |  | or V'ibo Valentia), |  |  |  |
| *Ifelvecones, or Heleve- |  |  |  | d' Extrell | 10 | 8.0 W | 7 | Monteleone. | 35.42 | 16.10 |  |
| tones .: | 51.45 | 20.30 | 25 | rumione, |  |  |  | Hipponon? Sheith |  |  |  |
| *Helretii. | 47.0 | 7.40 | 6 | Kastri. | 31.2 | 23.15 | 15 |  | 28. | 30.58 |  |
| *Helvii., | 44.38 | 4.30 | 6 | Hermionicu | 37.23 | 23.25 | 19 | Hippos, Khurlet es- |  |  |  |
| Helvillum, or Suillum, |  |  |  | Hermiŏnis | 37.26 | 23.12 | 18 | Sumrah | 32.46 | 35.39 | 21 |
| Sigillo | 43.20 | 12.45 | § | Ifermon, Mount, Jcbel- |  |  |  | Hippòtae | 38.20 | 22.59 | 16 |
| Helvinus F., Salinello... | 42.47 | 13.55 | 8 | esh-Sheil:h | 33.23 | 35.29 | 21 | Hippurius F., Banas |  |  |  |
| Henna, or Euna, Castro |  |  |  | Hermonassa, | 41.2 | 39.34 | 20 | Tchai. | 38.20 | 29.30 | 0 |
| Giorami. | 37.33 | 14.17 | 12 | Hermopŏlis, $E_{8}$ hmonnein | 27.45 | 30.50 | 3 | Hippus F., Galisg | 42.4 | 41.25 |  |
| Ifeninaestia (Lemnos)... | 39.54 | 25.2 I | 19 | Hermopŏlis Parva? |  |  |  | Hippus Pr.. Point Ali | 30.32 | 18.39 | 23 |
| Hephaestiădae, Arakili. | 38.4 | 23.46 | 16 | Rhamanieh | 31.6 | 30.39 | 24 | Hira, or Alexandria. | 32.0 | 44.30 | 22 |
| limptasomis, Toste |  |  |  | *Hermundur | 50.0 | 11.20 | 25 | Hirminius F.? Rag | 36.50 | 14.41 | 12 |
| or Middle Egypt | 29.0 | 31.0 | 24 | Hermus, r. $n$. Kha | 38.1 | 23.40 | 16 | *Hirpini. | 41.7 | 15.0 |  |
| Mrraclèa ( Aeolis). | 39.17 | 26.42 | 19 | Hermus F., Gediz Tchai | 35.32 | 28.0 | 20 | Hispălis, Se | 37.25 | 5.49 w |  |
| Ileraclēa (Athamania).. | 39.16 | 21.10 | 15 | *Hernici | 41.50 | 13.10 | 11 | Hispania, Spa | 40.0 | 5.0 |  |
| Heraclēa (Cephallenia)? |  |  |  | Herodium, Frank Jfoun- |  |  |  | Hispania Citerior, or |  |  |  |
|  | . 10 | 20.42 | 18 | , | 31.40 | 35.16 | 21 | Tarracon | 42.0 | . 0 |  |
| Haraclèa (Chalcidice)... | 40.35 | 23.19 | 15 | Heroopôlis |  |  |  | Hispania Ulterior, or |  |  |  |
| Heraclèa (Ionia). | 37.31 | 27.33 | 19 | $r_{\text {r }}$ in Valley of the |  |  |  | Baf | 37.0 | 5.0 W |  |
| Heraclēa (Lucania), |  |  |  | Seren Wells (Seba |  |  |  | Hispellum, | 43.0 | 12.42 |  |
| Policora................ | 40.12 | 16.39 | 9 | Biyar)............ | . 33 | 31.53 | 24 | Histinea (Oreus), Oreos | 38.57 | 23.6 | 15 |
| Ileraclēa-Lyncestis, $n$. Filarina, or Florina | 40.50 | 21.27 | 15 | Heroopulites S., G. of Suez. |  | 32.50 | 24 | Histiaeötis, or HestiaEñtis. | 39.3 | 21.40 | 5 |
| Meraclēa Minn̄a.. | 37.22 | 13.16 | 12 | Heshbon, $H$ | 31.46 | 35.52 | 21 | Ilistoniun, |  |  |  |
| Heraclear (Pieria), |  |  |  | IIesperǐdes, |  |  |  | mone. | 42.7 | 14.43 |  |
| tamoma. | 39.38 | 22.36 | 15 | nice, Bengh | 32.7 | 20.3 | 23 | histria, or | 45.15 | 14.0 |  |
| Heraclēa (Pisatis), Strefi | 37.40 | 21.34 | 18 | * Hesperii Aethióp | 8.0 | 5.0 | 2 | *Homerita | 14.0 | 46.0 |  |
| Iferaclēa-Pontǐca, Erelli |  |  | 20 | Hestiaeotis, or His- |  | 21. | 15 | IIomole M................... | 39.50 | 22.42 |  |
| Heractēa-S |  |  |  | IIesudr |  |  |  | Homŏle, or Homolium, <br> St. Demetrius........... | 39.52 | 22.40 | 15 |
| rokhort. | 40.54 | 23.30 | 14 | F., Sutlej. | 31.0 | 76.0 | 3 | Ifoplias, or Isomantus.F. | . 22 | 22.54 | 16 |
| Heraclēa (Syria) | 35.36 | 35.45 | 20 | Hetricŭlum, Lattarico... | 39.28 | 16.8 |  | Hor, Mount, Jelel Neby |  |  |  |
| Heraclēa (Trachi | 35.47 | 22.23 | 16 | Hibernia, I'eland. | 53.0 | 8.0 w |  | Haro | 30.25 | 35.37 | $2 \pm$ |
| Il eracleius F.. | 33.16 | 22.52 | 16 | Hicesia I., Busiluzzo?.. | 38.39 | 15.8 | 9 | Horeb | 28.40 | 34.0 | 24 |
| Heracleopǒlis Magna, r. <br> n. Anusieh............... |  | 31.8 | 24 | Hiěra, Therasia, or Vulcāni I., V̌ulcano....... |  | 14.56 | 9 | Hormah, or Zephath? | 30 | 35.1. | 21 |
| Heracleopơlis Parva, or |  |  |  | Hięra, or Maritịma, I., |  |  |  | Horrea Caelia, Herklak | 35.59 | 10.30 | 23 |
| Heracleum? ... | 30 | 32.2 | 24 | Naret | 38.0 | 12.1 | 12 | Horreum Margi, Devi- |  |  |  |
| Ilracleotic Mouth (of |  |  |  | Hiěra Sycaminos, |  |  |  | bagherdan.. | 43.5 | 21.9 | 14 |
| Nile), Rosetta Mouth | 31.29 | 30.27 | 24 | Maharralich | 23.4 | 32.43 | 3 | Horta, or Hortanum, |  |  |  |
| Heraclēum.. | 35.21 | 25.13 | 19 | Hierācon | 27.16 | 31.9 | 3 | Orte... | 42.25 | 12.23 | 11 |
| Heraclèum, or Heracleonölis Parva |  | 32.2 | 24 | Hierapŏlis, Pamboul:- |  |  |  | Hostilia, Ostiglia | 45.3 | 11.8 | 8 |
| Heraclēum Prom. | 41.18 | 36.58 | 20 | Hieranot |  | 29. | 20 |  | 55.1 | 2.0 |  |
| Heraeal. | 37.36 | 21.52 | 18 | Membidj, or Bumbonj | 36.32 | 37.57 | 20 | Hyaea? | 35.31 | 22.12 | 15 |
| Heraei | 37.10 | 15.35 | 12 | Hierapytna, IVierapetra | 35.3 | 25.44 | 19 | Hyamia. | 36.55 | 21.55 | 18 |
| Ilerajum... | 37.42 | 22.47 | 18 | Hierăsus, or Porata, F., |  |  |  | Hyampolis, r. n . Vog- |  |  |  |
| Ileraeum P |  |  |  | Pruth. | 47.0 | 28.0 | 14 | dheni | 38.35 | 20.54 | 16 |
| Iangavi. | 35.2 | 22.51 | 18 | Ilieratis? | 28.48 | 51.0 | 3 | Hybla Heraea? | 37.1 | 14.39 | 12 |
| Herbānuın, Orrieto. | 42.44 | 12.9 | 8 | Hieriens (Jericho), $n$. |  |  |  | Hyhla Major, Puternò.. | 37.32 | 14.53 | 12 |
| Herhessus, or Erhessus? |  |  |  | Er-Rihn........ | 31.51 | 35.28 | 21 | Hybla Megaren | 37.8 | 15.9 | 13 |
| frotte.................... | 37.14 | 13.41 | 12 | Hieromiax F., Yrrmonk, |  |  |  | Hy ycăra? Graz | 38.11 | 13.9 | 12 |
| 7erhessus, or Erbessus? |  |  |  | or Sheriat el-Mand. |  |  |  | Hy da, or Hyla. | 36.43 | 28.11 | 19 |
| $\nu_{\text {autali }}$ | 37.8 | 15.0 | 12 | hour | 32.46 | 35.50 | 21 | Hydaspes F., Jelo |  | 72.10 | 3 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | (53) |  |  |

Hydra Prom., UtehKencheh.................. Ifyilramum, Dhramia..
Hydraōtes F., Ravee... R10.20 $37.20 \quad 23.30$ Hydrus F., lilro.......... $40.8 \quad 18.26$ Hydrus, or Ilydruntum, Otrauto ......... ......... Hydrussa I., Pros8o.....
Hyéle, Elc̆a, or Velia, Crstelimare della Bruca..................... Hyettus ....................
II yetussa I., Gaidaro... Ifyla, or Hyda............ Hylaethus F., Morno...Ityle? Puleokastro......IIylias F.?.................Hylǐea L., Senzina, orLicadhi ..................IIfllaĭcus Portus.........IIylli .....................bioncello.................

IIymettus Mons, Telo-
ยuni........................
Hураіра, Tсрауп......... 38.1327 .54
Mypănis F., Bong....
Hypănis F., Kouban..
IIyparodes. $\qquad$ 18.29 $37.50 \quad 23.45$

IIyparta, Nén $40.8 \quad 15.8$ $35.31 \quad 23.5$ $37.28 \quad 27.0$ 36.43 28.11 $38.30 \quad 22.10$ $38.25 \quad 23.15$ $39.34 \quad 16.42$ $\begin{array}{ll}38.23 & 23.15\end{array}$ $39.35 \quad 19.55$ $44.0 \quad 15.35$ $42.53 \quad 17.30$
$38.52 \quad 22.12$
Hypars M., Samata.... $38.23 \quad 23.25$
Hyperborei (or Ripbaei) Montes, S. part of Ural
IIypertcleātum....
$58.0 \quad 60.0$
$36.39 \quad 22.54$
IIyphăsis F., Garra, or Sutle ... ................ $\begin{array}{ll}30.0 & 73.0\end{array}$
Hypia M., Tsehila Dagh 4 I. $0 \quad 31.30$
Hypius F., Milan Su.... $41.0 \quad 31.0$
Hypucremnos............. $38.19 \quad 26.40$
Ilypsas F., Bellici....... $37.40 \quad 12.52$
IIyp:as F., Drago........ $37.16 \quad 13.34$
Hypisi?
Hypsirismar I., Kappari
Ilypsus, Stemmitza.......
Hyrcania.................
M., Cuspiun Sea.......

Hyria, Conōpe, or Lysimachia, L., Zyy's, or Angelokinstro...
$38.34 \quad 21.23$
Hyria, or Uria, Oria.... $40.29 \quad 17.38$
Hyrmīna, Kخlemutza,
or K'ustro (Castel
Tornese)
$37.53 \quad 21.9$
Hysaees F .
Hysiae (Argolis)......... $37.31 \quad 22.35$
Hysiae (Bocotia). $35.13 \quad 23.22$
Mivspriātis
Hyssus Portus, Surmeneh........................ $40.20 \quad 41.0$
$40.57 \quad 40.5$

## I.

ralera. Zara.............. 44.6 15.13
I:aly̆sus, Pulen-Rhados.. $36.24 \quad 25.11$
Iambo, Yembo........... 24.5-38.5
Iamniun Pr., St. John's

$\begin{array}{cccc}\text { Puint..................... } & 54.14 & 5.40 \mathrm{w} \\ \text { Iapis F................. } & 38.3 & 23.26 \\ \text { Fin } \\ \text { Findes................ } & 45.0 & 15.20\end{array}$
$41 \quad 22.29$
$36.56 \quad 27.10$
$36.20 \quad 56$
$40.0 \quad 52.0$

Itpygia, or Messapia $40.30 \quad 17.40$
lapygium, or Salentīnum, Prom., Capa di Lencul.....................
Lanyrum tria Prom., $C$.
Cistella, C. Rizzuto, c. della Nince..........

Larlănus F.
Jasius, or Burgyliètes S., G. of $M$ mendelyah...... $37.15 \quad 27.25$

## LAT. LONG. MAP

|  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Yassiorum Mlunici |  |  |
| 19 | Jtrssy | $47^{\circ} .5^{\prime}$ | $27^{\circ} .24^{\prime}$ |
| 19 | Iasus, or Tassus | 37.17 | 27.36 |
| 3 | Iatinum, Meanx. | 48.58 | 2.53 |
| 18 | Iatrippa, Yathrib, or |  |  |
| 9 | Medina .... | 25.0 | 39.58 |
|  | Iatrus F., Juntran | 43.12 | 25.20 |
| 9 | Tazy̆ges Metanastae... | 47.30 | 20.0 |
| 16 | *Iberi |  |  |
|  | Iberia. | 42.10 | 44.0 |
| 9 | Iberiae Pylae? n. Ms scheta, N. of Tillis.. | 41.50 | 44.45 |
| 16 | Iheerus F., Ebro.......... | 41.18 | 0.0 |
| 19 | Ibes, lli. | 38.36 | 0.35 w |
| 19 | Ibiun? | 28.15 | 30.44 |
| 18 | Ibliodūrum, Ilamon- |  |  |
| 16 | ville an Passage. | 49.17 | 5.48 |
| 9 | Ibora. | 39.53 | 35.45 |
|  | Icaria I., Niku | 37.35 | 26.10 |
| 16 | Ictrium Mare | 37.12 | 26.30 |
| 15 | Icarthon M. | 38.7 | 23.58 |
| 14 | Icauna F., Yomue | 47.50 | 3.30 |
|  | *ICēni, or Siméni, | 52.25 | 1.0 |
| 14 | Ichana? Ichana, or Scibino | 36.45 | 15.6 |
| 16 | Ichnae. | 40.41 | 22.33 |
| 8 | Ichnae, Konais... $^{\text {a }}$ | 36.10 | 39.1 |
| 19 | TIehthyophagi. | 25.45 | 60.0 |
| 2 | *Ichthyophăgi Ae- |  |  |
| 3 | thiŏpes. | 8.0 | 10.0 w |
| 26 | Iehthys Prom., C. Kata- |  |  |
| 15 | volo | 37.38 | 21.19 |
| 16 | Icilmagus, Jxsingeaux | 45.9 | 4.7 |
|  | Iconiutu, Aoniyelh...... | 37.53 | 32.49 |
|  | Icos I., Peristeri. | 39.10 | 23.58 |
| 2 | Ieosium, Algicrs | 36.48 | 3.4 |
| 18 | Ictis I. (of Diodōrus), |  |  |
| 16 | St. Michnel's Mromut... | 50.7 | 5.28 w |
|  | Ictumulorum Vicus?... | 45.46 | 8.4 |
| 3 | Iculisma, Angoul̂̀me.... | 45.38 | 0.10 |
| 20 | Ida Mons (Creta), Psi- |  |  |
| 20 | loriti. | 35.13 | 24.50 |
| 19 | Ida Mons (Troas). | 40.0 | 26.45 |
| 12 | Idex F., Idice. | 44.27 | 11.30 |
| 12 | Idimum, Hassan Pasha |  |  |
| 18 | Pulanku | 44.16 | 20.55 |
| 19 | Idomĕne, Paleolinlia... | 39.3 | 21.7 |
| 18 | Idrias, aft. Stratonicēa, |  |  |
| 3 | Eski-hissar............ | 37.17 | 28.11 |
| 3 | Idubčla Mons, Sierra |  |  |
|  | IdUMAEA ...... | 41.0 31.0 | 1.40 35.17 |
|  | Ityros, Eyder. | 36.36 | 30.36 |
| 15 | Iena Aesto, Wrigton Bay | 54.50 | 4.20 |
| 9 | Ierabriga, or Arabrica, Alcnquer.. $\qquad$ | 39.2 | 8.56 w |
| 15 | Imbne, or Ivernia...... |  |  |
| 1 | Igilgilis, Jiljul. or........ Jijeli | 36.50 | ${ }_{5}^{13.75}$ |
| 18 | Igiliun I., (figlio....... | 42.20 | 10.58 |
| 16 | Iguvium, Gublio ......... | 43.21 | 12.34 |
| 22 | Ila? Jilla Abred. ........ | 26.46 | 53.57 |
|  | Ildum, Torve Blanca.... | 40.16 | 0.14 |
| 20 | Ilei | 37.25 | 23.19 |
|  | *Ilercaŏnes | 40.40 | 0.10 |
|  | Ilerda, Lerida. | 41.40 | 0.30 |
| 14 | \%Ilergētes... | 41.40 | 0.30 |
| 19 | Ilici, Elche. | 38.18 | 0.39 w |
| 3 | Ilicitānus S. | 38.0 | 0.20 w |
|  | Ilipa | 37.40 | 5.18 w |
| 5 | llipa, Niclla. | 37.24 | 6.30 w |
| 16 | Ilipüla M., Sierra Ne- |  |  |
| 14 | verta.... | 37.8 | 4.0 w |
| 9 | [lissus F.. | 37.58 | 23.44 |
|  | Ilinm, or Troja(Cestria), Paler Venctin.......... | 39.34 | 20.23 |
| 9 | Ilimm-novum, Hissur.ejik | 39.57 | 26.15 |
|  | Illibĕris, $n$. Grunala... | 37.18 | 3.51 w |
| 9 | Illihĕris, aft. Lelěma, | 42.36 | 2.58 |
| 19 | Illihěris, or Tichis, F., |  |  |
|  | Teeh ................... | 42.35 | 2.50 |
| 19 |  |  | 4.3 w |


|  | nam | At | NG. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Ildyricum... | $41^{\circ} .40^{\prime}$ | $15^{\circ} .0^{\prime}$ |  |
| 14 | Ilorci, Lorca | 37.42 | 1.54 w |  |
| 19 | Ilure, Alora | 36.53 | 4.44 w |  |
| 6 | Ituro, Mfat | 41.33 | 2.28 |  |
|  | Iluro, Olér | 43.11 | 0.37 w |  |
| 3 | Ilva, or Aetha |  |  |  |
| 14 | Elba | 42.47 | 10.15 |  |
| 14 | Imachăra, Ccrem | 37.46 | 14.32 |  |
| 22 | Imāus M., Beluortogh, |  |  |  |
|  | Imbarus |  |  |  |
| 22 | Dagh | 36.25 | 32.50 |  |
| 7 | In brăsus F | 37.43 | 26.55 |  |
| 7 | Imbros, Кав | 40.14 | 23.54 |  |
| 24 | Imbros I., Im | 40.10 | 25.50 |  |
| 6 | Imus Pyrenateus,St.Jean | 43.9 | 1.13 |  |
| 20 | Inachorium | 35.19 | 23.31 |  |
| 19 | Inăehus F., Ban | 37.43 | 22.37 |  |
| 19 | Inăchus F., River of |  |  |  |
| 26 | Ariadha. | 38.55 | 21.11 |  |
| 6 | In Apennino, Ilatarana | 44.16 | 9.38 |  |
| 5 | Inarime, Aenaria, or Pithecūsa I., Ischia.. | 40. | 13.54 |  |
| 12 |  | 35.4 | 25.20 |  |
| 15 | Indenea. | 44.21 | 16.25 |  |
| $22$ | India extra Gangem, Indo-Chincse Peninsula. |  | 100.0 |  |
| 2 | India intra Gangem, Hindoostan. | 25. | 78.0 |  |
| 18 | Indicus Oceănus, Indian |  |  |  |
| 6 | Ocert | . 0 | 70.0 |  |
| 20 | *Indirētes | 42.15 | 2.50 |  |
| 19 | Indus F., Indus | 31.0 | 70.54 |  |
| 23 | Indus F.? Diloman Tchai..................... |  | 29.10 |  |
| 5 | Industria, | 45.10 | 7.59 |  |
| 8 | *Ingauni | 4.0 | 8.5 |  |
| 6 | Ingena, Av | 8.42 | 1.20 w |  |
|  | Inicerum, P | 45.21 | 17.43 |  |
| 19 | In Monte Haemo | 42.44 | 25.24 |  |
| 19 | Insāni Montes, Momi |  |  |  |
| 8 | di Limbar | 40.54 | 9.12 |  |
|  | *Insubres. | 45.30 | 4.15 |  |
| 14 | *Insŭbr | 45.35 | 9.0 |  |
| 15 | Insularrim | 37.0 | 26.0 |  |
|  | * Intemelii | 43.50 | 7.45 |  |
| 19 | Interamna, | 42.41 | 13.42 |  |
|  | Interamma (ad Lirim).. | 41.15 | 13.41 |  |
| 7 | Interamna(Uinbrorum), |  |  |  |
| 21 | Terni | 42.35 | 12.41 |  |
| 20 | Interan | 39.40 | 16.18 |  |
| 5 | Interamnium, Villa- roane..................... | 42.2 | 5.30 w |  |
| 7 | Interamnium Flavium? |  |  |  |
| 1 | Bembibr | 42.36 | 6.35 w |  |
| 12 | Intereatia? | 42.1 | 5.20 w |  |
| 23 | Interocrea, Interdocn, or |  |  |  |
| 8 | Autrodoco | 42.25 | 13.6 |  |
| 8 | Interpromium, $S$. Valen: |  |  |  |
| 3 | \%in | 42.11 | 14.2 |  |
|  | Intihili. Torre del Sol... | 40.31 | 0.30 |  |
| 18 | Iol, aft. Caesarēa, Sher- |  |  |  |
|  | shell. | 36.37 | 2.12 |  |
| 7 | Iolcus, Yolis. | 39.24 | 22.57 |  |
| 7 | Iomnium? Murral Fuhm | 36.54 | 4.20 |  |
| 7 | Ion, or Ios, Kolines... | 37.17 | 2.22 |  |
| 7 | Iovia. | 38.0 | 27.0 |  |
| 7 | Iunoporlis, for. Ahoni- teichos, |  |  |  |
| 7 | teichos, Incbuli....... | 41.57 | 33.46 |  |
| 7 | Ios, Nio..... | 36.4 .3 36.43 | 25.17 25.20 |  |
| 16 | Ios, or Ion. | 37.17 | 22.22 |  |
|  | Ipagrum, Bu | 37.41 | 4.25 |  |
| 15 | Ipnoi? | 39.29 | $2: 3.5$ |  |
| 19 | Ipsus | 33.41 | 30.52 |  |
| 7 | Irenoporlis, for. Beroea? |  |  |  |
|  | Exhi Sury | 42.30 | 25.44 |  |
| 6 | Iria, Tughera | 41.59 | 9.1 |  |
|  | Iria F., Stufforc.......... | 45.0 | 9.2 |  |
| 6 | Iria Flaria, or Pria, El Pudron. |  |  |  |


| Names. <br> I., Ypaili.. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LAT. } \\ & 37^{\circ} .26 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LONG. } \\ & 6^{\prime} \quad 23^{\circ} .0^{\prime} \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Iris F., Yeskil Irmak... | 41.0 | 36.38 |
| Irrhesia I.? Psathoura | 39.29 | 24.10 |
| Is, or Aeopolis, Hit...... | 33.36 | 42.52 |
| Isăca F., Exe....... | 50.38 | 3.27 w |
| Isannavatia, or Benaventa, Burrow Hill, |  |  |
| n. Daventry........... İăra F., Isère......... | 45.5 | 1.3.10 ${ }^{\text {W }}$ |
| Isăra F., Oise. | 49.30 | 2.50 |
| *lsarci. | 45.46 | 8.45 |
| Isarus F., Isa | 48.30 | 12.0 |
| Lsauria ... .. | 37.30 | 32.30 |
| Ieaurus, or Pisaurus, F., Foglia........... ......... | 43.47 | 12.30 |
| Isca Damnoniorum, Eseter.................... | 50.43 | 3.32 W |
| Isca (Silurum), Caerleon........................ | 51.37 | 2.57 w |
| Ischãlis, Ilchester... | 51.0 | 2.40 w |
| Iscina, r. at Ras Denjurad. $\qquad$ | 30.50 | 18.10 |
| Isinisea, Aschbach | 48.5 | 11.55 |
| Isionda | 36.57 | 30.22 |
| Isis F., Tscholok | 41.54 | 41.50 |
| Isīum | 29.23 | 31.15 |
| Isium 11. | 21.10 | 36.30 |
| Ismarus... |  |  |
| Ismēnus F. | 38.20 | 23.19 |
| Isomantus, or Ilop- lias, F.................... | 35.22 | 22.54 |
| Issa, Lissa. | 43.4 | 16.10 |
| Issǐcus S., G. of Screnderoon. | 36.40 | 35.50 |
| Issus ?.. | 36.56 | 36.8 |
| Ister (or Danuhius) F., Donax, or Danube.... | 44.0 | 26.20 |
| Isthmus, Isthmus of $\mathrm{Co}-$ rinth. | 37.57 | 23.0 |
| Isthmus (Doris) | 36.47 | 28.5 |
| Istōne M.?. | 39.44 | 19.50 |
| Istria, or Histria, Istria. | 45.15 | 14.0 |
| Istron .. | 35.5 | 25.44 |
| Istropŏlis, Kırgaliuk... | 44.25 | 28.48 |
| Istros I., Yali. | 36.40 | 27.10 |
| Isurium, Aldborong | 54.6 | 1.22 W |
| Isus?. | 38.27 | 23.28 |
| Itabyrium, or Atabyrium (Mt. Tabor), Jebel et-Toor........... | 32.42 | 35.25 |
| Italia, Italy............. | 43.0 | 12.0 |
| Italĭca, Santiponce | 37.29 | 5.51 W |
| Itănum Pr.? C. Salamon, or Sulmone....... | 35.10 | 26.19 |
| Itănus, Itagnia............ | 35.8 | 26.16 |
| Ithăca I., Ithaeca ......... | 38.25 | 20.40 |
| Ithōme, Frenari.. | 39.24 | 21.27 |
| Ithoria, St. Elics | 38.30 | 21.16 |
| Itiun Prom., C. Gris |  |  |
| Nez............. | 50.52 | 1.35 |
| Jtius Portns, Wissa | 50.53 | 1.40 |
| Iton, or Itōnis | 39.8 | 22.41 |
| Itŭce, or Utǐca, Borshater...................... | 37.9 | 10.2 |
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| Kudurah．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 36.9 | 2.9 | 23 | cinjot．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 44.13 | 0.0 | 6 | Paliīrus．． | 32.19 | 23.10 | 29 |
| Oppidum Novum，Naye | 43.11 | 0.16 w | ， |  | 49.80 | 19.0 | 25 | Palla，Bonifu | 41．23 | 9.9 | 9 |
| Optatiana，Szamosujecer， |  |  |  | ＊Osismii．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 4 | 48.20 | 3.40 w | 6 | Pallacópas．．．． | 30.10 | 46.40 | 22 |
| or Armenienstralt．．．．．． | \＄7．1 | 23.50 | 1.1 | Osmus F．，Ormin．．．．．．．．．． | 43.0 | 24.45 | 14 | Pallantia？Reliej | 42.23 | 5.17 w | 7 |
| Opuntii Ms．，J／t．Khlomo， |  |  |  | Osopum，Osopo．．．．．．．．．． | 46.15 | 13.6 | ， | Pallantias F．，P＇rlı | 39.53 | 0.30 W | 7 |
| \＆ee．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 33.35 | 23.0 | 16 | Osroñe ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 37.20 | 39.0 | 22 | Pallantiu | 37.27 | 22.20 | 18 |
| Opus（Elis），n．Sliciadha | 37.52 | 21.41 | 1 S | Ossa M．，Kissoro ．．．．．．．．． | 29.48 | 22.42 | 15 | Pallãnum，Prilluno | 42.10 | 14.30 | 9 |
| －）pus（Locris），Kiardhe－ |  |  |  | Osset ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 37.25 | 5.51 W | 15 | Pallēne．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 38.2 | 23.51 | 16 |
| nitza，．．．．．．．． | 38.36 | 23.4 | 16 | Ossonǒba，Fic | 36.59 | 7.54 w |  |  | 40.0 | 23.30 |  |


| NAMES. <br> Palma, Palme. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LAT. } \\ & 39^{\circ} .35^{\prime} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LONG. } \\ & 2^{\circ} .39^{\prime} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { MAP. } \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | names. <br> Pardna, Slamo | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LAT. } \\ & 42^{\circ} .48^{\prime} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { RoNG. } \\ & 17^{\circ} .52^{\prime} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { MAP. } \\ & \|14\| \end{aligned}$ | Names. <br> Pegella |  | LONG. <br> $33^{\circ} .10^{\prime}$ |  |
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| Paluaria I., Palmarola | 40.56 | 12.52 | 9 | Parembŏle, Debod | 23.55 | 32.52 | 3 | Peiraeum, Perakho | 38.2 | 22.57 | 16 |
| Paluyra(Tadmor), Tud- |  |  |  | Parentium, Paren | 45.14 | 13.35 | 8 | Pei | 37.56 | 23.39 |  |
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| alus Maeōtis, Sea of |  |  |  | Parietini? | 39.2 | 2.31 W | 7 | - |  |  |  |
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| alus Stentōris, |  |  |  | * | 48.42 | 2.15 | 6 | Peirus F., Kamenitza | 38.8 | 21.37 |  |
| Enos. |  | 26.5 | 19 | Parium M | . 5 | 35.40 | 26 | Peiso L.? Balaton, or |  |  |  |
| alus Tritō |  |  |  | Parium, | 40.25 | 27.4 | 19 | Platten See. | 46.53 | 18.0 |  |
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| Ianina... |  | 21.0 | 15 | Parnassus? Koj Hissar | 3 S. 52 | 33.34 | 20 | Monast | 40.58 | 21.15 |  |
| misus F. |  |  |  | Parnassus M., Range of |  |  |  | Pelasgiō | 0 | 22.25 | 15 |
|  |  | 22.0 | 18 | Linkhour | 38.3 | 22.30 | 16 | *Pelendorn | 41.50 | . 40 |  |
| mīsu |  |  |  | Parnes M. ${ }^{\text {M }}$, | 38.1 | 23.43 | 16 | Pelendova, | 4.2 | 23.44 | 14 |
| li |  | 21 | 15 | Parnon M., |  |  |  | *Peligni | 41.58 | 14.0 | 9 |
| ampa | 37 | 31.0 | 20 | Kani | 37.1 | 22.37 | 18 | Pelinnaenm, or Pelinna, |  |  |  |
| nachaicc |  |  |  | Paropamisus M., Seffeid |  |  |  | Kardhik | 39.35 | 21.54 | 15 |
| diu | 38.12 | 21.52 | 18 | Ko | 34. | 70.0 | 2 | Pelion M., Zngn | 39.26 | 23.3 | 15 |
| amactun | . 11 | 23.35 | 16 | Parōpus, | . 5 | 13.55 | 12 | Pella, aft. Apımēa, Fa. |  |  |  |
| anactolium M | 38.40 | 21.30 | 15 | Parur | 9.45 | 21.17 | 15 |  | 35.29 | 36.24 |  |
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| n. Mcudocino.......... | 39 | 16.11 | 9 | Paros I., Pa | 37.5 | 25.12 | 19 | Beel | 32.35 | 35.44 | 21 |
| andosia (Epira) |  |  |  | Parthanum, |  |  |  | Pellana | 7.10 | 22.22 | 18 |
| ri | 39.18 | 20.36 | 15 | kirch.. |  | 11.8 | 25 | Pellène ................... | 38 | 22.32 | 18 |
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| aneas, |  |  |  | Parthenius |  | 32 | 20 | Pelōrum, Pelōrus, or Pelorios, Pr Capo |  |  |  |
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| nhormus, |  |  |  | Nipple | 40.51 | 14.15 | 13 | Peltre? | 38.12 | 29. |  |
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| nioniu | 4 | 27.17 | 19 | *Parthi | 41.45 | 20.30 | 14 | Tineh Mouth | 31. | 32.25 |  |
| 1 | 3.17 | 35.41 | 21 | Paryadre | 40.4 | 39.0 | 20 | Pelusium (Sin?), Tinch | 31.2 | 32.21 | 24 |
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| P'anŏpcus | 38.29 | 22.48 | 16 |  | 28.31 | 53.20 | 3 | Peneins F., | 7.53 | 21.20 | 15 |
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| mus), Pulermo. | 38.7 | 13.21 | 12 | Pasitīgris, or Eulaeus, |  |  |  | Penni-lucus ............. | . 2 | 6.5 |  |
| Panormus (Achaia) | 38.19 | 21.49 | 18 |  | 31.0 | , | 22 | Pennocrucium, Strettor, |  |  |  |
| Panormus(Cephal |  |  |  | Passaro | 39.40 | 20.57 |  | n. Penlirit | 52.42 | 2.9 |  |
| Port Viskurdho | 38.27 | 20.34 | 15 | Patăra | 36.15 | 29.22 | 20 | Pentapŏ | 32.40 | 21.0 |  |
| Panormus (Creta | 35.25 | 24.29 | 19 | Patavium, | 45.24 | 11.51 | 8 | Pentaschoeno | 1.1 | 32.37 |  |
| Panormus (Ionia).. | 37.56 | 27.18 | 19 | Patavinae Aquae, or |  |  |  | Pentěle, Jfendel | 38.4 | 23.54 | 16 |
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| Sollom.. |  | 25.11 | 23 | , | 46.3 | 23.45 | 14 | *Pentri... | 41.27 | 14.25 |  |
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| Paphos, | 34.45 | 32.25 | 20 | P'ans. | 37.51 | 21.57 | 18 | Perge.. | 37.1 | 30.55 |  |
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| of El-Burz, or Cas- |  |  |  | Paxus I., Paxo.......... | 39.11 | 20.10 | 15 | of Malacea. |  | 100.0 |  |
| pian $/^{\prime \prime}$..... | 36.0 | 52.0 | 3 | Pedalium Pr., C. Grego | 34.57 | 34.6 | 20 | Perinthus, aft.Heraclea, |  |  |  |
| Parabtacene | 38.30 | 70.0 | 3 | Pedalium Pr., or Arte- |  |  |  | Erekli. | 40.59 | 27.58 |  |
| *Paraetacèni.. | 33.0 | 51.0 | 3 | misium, C. Suvela | 36.35 | 28.53 | 19 | Peripolium? | 37.59 | 15.50 |  |
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| Parat | 40.26 | 21.40 | 15 | Pëdum. Gullia | 41.53 | 12.51 | 11 | Persǐcus S., Persian |  |  |  |
| Par | 39.50 | 35.21 | 20 | Pegat, Kapsomat | 37.22 | 22.11 | 18 | Gulf. | 28. | 50.0 |  |


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| Peteon? | 38.24 | 23.21 | 16 | and | 31.12 | 29.55 | 24 | Phoenicum Oppidum, |  |  |  |
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| Petiliāna | 37.21 | 14.0 | 12 | Pharus, or Pharia, I., |  |  |  | Phoenicus (Cythera), |  |  |  |
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| C. Pali |  | 19.25 | 14 | Phasis F., $R$ | 42.10 | 41.50 | 22 | Phoenīcus Portus, Porto |  |  |  |
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| * Peucini | 15 | 29.15 | 14 | Phigalia, or Phigaleia, |  |  |  | or El-Raza | 32.56 | 21.38 |  |
| *Peucini, or | 48.30 | 21.0 | 25 | n. Pa | 37 | 21.5 | 18 | Pbylăce (Laconia), |  |  |  |
| Phacium? | 39.35 | 22.0 | 15 | Phigam |  |  |  | Ḱrya Vrysi | 37.2 | 22.2 |  |
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| Phalçrum Portus, Porto |  |  |  | \%Philisti | 31.35 | 34.40 | 21 | Picenver. | 42.0 | 13.35 |  |
| Fancivi. | 37.56 | 23.40 | 17 | Philocalia | 41.3 | 39.5 | 20 | Piciniāna | 37.24 | 13.35 | 12 |
| Phaloria | 39.36 | 21.38 | 15 | Philomelium, Ak Shehr | 35.23 | 31.36 | 20 | Pictaxvi, Poitier | 46.35 | 0.20 |  |
| Phamōthis, $E l-K h$ | 31.2 | 29.51 | 24 | Philotěra, Old Cos- |  |  |  | *Pictornes, or | 46.40 | 1.0 | 6 |
| hanac Prom., C. Mas- |  |  |  | seir.. | 26.13 | 34.14 | 3 | Pieria | 36.30 | 36.0 | 20 |
| tiko .........- |  | 26.1 | 19 | Philyreis | 40.59 | 38.36 | 20 | Pieria | 40.15 | 22.20 | 15 |
| Phañagoria, n. Taman.. | 45.15 | 36.45 | 3 | Phinca, or Phinopolis... | 41.10 | 29.4 | 26 | Piêrus M. | 40. | 22.5 | 15 |
| Puavar | 40.46 | 36.30 | 20 | Pbintias, Alicata, or |  |  |  | Piêtas Ju |  |  |  |
| Phara.. | 35.38 | 20.37 | 15 | Lieata. | 37.4 | 13.55 | 12 | Pola | 44.52 | 13.50 |  |
| Pharae. |  | 21.44 | 18 | Phintōnis I.? Caprera.. | 41.13 | 9.27 | 9 | Pinăra | 36.30 | 29.17 | 20 |
| Pharae, or Pherae, Ka- |  |  |  | Phliasia | 37.50 | 22.37 | 18 | Pinărus F., Deli Tcha | 36.50 | 36.10 | 20 |
| lax̃utr .... |  | 22.8 | 18 | Phlius, Polyf | 37.50 | 22.39 | 18 | Pindus M | 40.0 | 21.25 | 15 |
| Pharaga, Malicme | 31.8 | 66.8 | 3 | Phlya, Kurara. | . 49 | 23.58 | 18 | Pineptimi (False Mouth |  |  |  |
| Plaran, Feiran.......... | 28.42 | 33.38 | 24 | Phocae, Port |  |  |  | of Nile ................. | 31.34 | 31.10 | 24 |
| Pharan Prom. (or Posidium)? Ras Moham- |  |  |  | neri. $\qquad$ Phocaen | 38.29 | 23.20 | 16 | Pinētus? Pinhel | 40.46 42 | $\begin{aligned} & 7.1 \mathrm{~W} \\ & 13.59 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | 34.15 | 24 | Phoca |  | 26.46 | 19 | Pintia? | 11.45 | 4.20 w |  |
| P'ıaraspa, Gaza, e: |  |  |  | Piocis | . 30 | 22.40 | 16 | Piquen | 45.25 | 13.59 |  |
| a, Mithti-Sh- |  |  |  | Phocitsae Ise, Mfonlron |  |  |  | Pitale? n. $R$ | 38.7 | 21.36 | 13 |
| leimann................. | 36.28 | 47.8 |  | I | 1.25 | 27.6 |  | Piresiae, Vokho | 39.30 | 22.1 | 15 |


| Names. | lat. | long. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pi | $37^{\circ} .51{ }^{\prime}$ | $13^{\circ} .51^{\prime}$ |
| Pirun, Bulharest. | 44.28 | 26.8 |
| Pisa. | 37.40 | 21.39 |
| Pisae, Pigr. | 43.43 | 10.23 |
| Pisaea, or Pisãtis. | 37.43 | 21.38 |
| Pisaurum, Pesaro. | 43.55 | 12.55 |
| Pisavae, Pellisane. | 43.38 | 5.10 |
| Pisidia. | 37.30 | 31.0 |
| Pisaurus, or Isaurus, F., Foglia. | 43.47 | 12.30 |
| Pisoruca F., Pisuerga... | 41.50 | 4.30 w |
| Pistorium, or Pistoria, Pistoja................... | 43.58 | 10.56 |
| Pistyros. | 40.52 | 24.38 |
| Pităne, Sandarlik. | 38.56 | 26.27 |
| litch Springs (of Zaeynthus) | 37.41 | 20.50 |
| Pithecūsa, Aenaria, or Inarĭme, I., Isehia.... | 40.44 | 13.54 |
| Pithom, Thoum, or Etham, (Patūmos?) | 30.28 | 31.35 |
| Pitonius F., Giovenco.. | 41.59 | 13.40 |
| Pity̆a.. | 40.26 | 27.10 |
| Pityonnēsus İ, Angistri | 37.42 | 23.21 |
| Pityus, Pitzundr.. | 43.10 | 40.17 |
| Pityūsae Iace, Iviza and Formentera............. | 39.0 | 1.25 |
| Pityussa I. | 37.26 | 23.32 |
| Pityussa I., Dana Adabsi, or Provencal I......... | 36.11 | 33.48 |
| Placentia, Piaeenza.... | 45.3 | 9.43 |
| Plagiaria? El-Comandante...................... | 39.7 | 6.45 w |
| Planasia I., Pianora. | 42.33 | 10.8 |
| Planesia I., Pluna. | 38.10 | 0.27 w |
| Plataeae, Koklc.. | 38.12 | 23.16 |
| Platanōdes Prom | 37.9 | 21.34 |
| Pletanistus.. | 36.3 | 32.42 |
| Platanistus Prom., C. Spathi.................... | 36.23 | 22.57 |
| Platănum... | 33.41 | 35.28 |
| Platěa I., Bomba | 32.23 | 23.15 |
| Plateia, Platia.. | 36.4 | 26.26 |
| Plavis F., Piave.......... | 46.20 | 12.22 |
| Pleistus F., Xeroputamo | 38.28 | 22.30 |
| Plemmyrium | 37.1 | 15.17 |
| *Pleraei.. | 43.0 | 18.15 |
| Plera, Gravina | 40.46 | 16.24 |
| Plestinia? Peschio Asserolo. $\qquad$ | 41.49 | 13.44 |
| Pleursm, Castle of Irene | 38.25 | 21.26 |
| Plinii Villa, Pliniana.... | 45.52 | 9.10 |
| Plinthine?. | 30.54 | 29.28 |
| Plinthinētes S., Arabs |  |  |
| Gulf. | 31.0 | 29.20 |
| Plumbaria I. | 38.46 | 0.14 |
| Plumbaria (or Enosis?) |  |  |
| I., S. Antinco......... | 39.0 | 8.23 |
| Plumbinaria, Pimpinara | 41.44 | 13.2 |
| Pluvialia I.? Ferro, or Hierro .................... | 27.45 | 18.0 W |
| Porlalia . | 36.47 | 29.54 |
| Podandus. | 37.22 | 34.54 |
| Poeeilasium | 35.14 | 23.48 |
| Poeclle Pet | 36.24 | 34.2 |
| \%Puedicŭli | 41.10 | 16.30 |
| Poetovio, Petta | 46.25 | 15.51 |
| Pogla, Fullu | 37.16 | 30.19 |
| Pogon, Port Vidhi. | 37.31 | 23.25 |
| Poiessa ...... | 37.35 | 24.18 |
| Pola, aft. Piĕtas Julia, Pola ..................... | 44.52 | 13.50 |
| Pulatĩcum Pr., C. Promontoire................... | 44.46 | 13.54 |
| Polemonium, Puleman.. | 41.1 | 37.30 |
| Polichne, Reonda........ | 37.15 | 22.46 |
| Polichne | 37.17 | 21.54 |
| Polichne? Slerta. | 38.22 | 26.47 |
| Polimartium, Bomarzo.. | 42.30 | 12.14 |
| Politorium, La Giostra | 41.46 | 12.35 |
| Pollentia, Pollenza. | 44.41 | 7.55 |
| Pollentia, Polle | 39.52 | 3.5 |


| Map. | names. | Lat. |  |  | Names. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Pollentia (Picenum), |  |  |  | Portus Favonii, Porto |  |  |  |
| 14 | Monte Moline. |  |  | 8 |  |  | $9^{\circ} .23{ }^{\prime}$ | 8 |
| 18 | Polyaegos I., Polin | 36.45 | 24.39 | 19 | Portus Ga | 55 | 15.12 | 9 |
| 8 | Polyanthes F., River |  |  |  | Portus Hercŭlis, Labro- |  |  |  |
| 18 | of Livizza. | 40.16 | 19.43 | 15 | nis, or Liburni, Li- |  |  |  |
| 8 | Poly bōtus, Buluud | 38.43 | 31.7 | 20 | varno (Leghorn | 43.34 | 10.19 |  |
| 6 | Polyrrhenia. | 34.27 | 23.41 | 19 | Portus Hercŭlis Mo- |  |  |  |
| 20 | Polytimētus F., Zeraf. shan. | 40.0 | 66.0 | 3 | noeci, J/onaeo......... Portus Hercŭlis, or Cos- | 43.4 | 7.27 |  |
| $\delta$ | Pompeii. | 40.45 | 14.29 | 13 | sānus, Porto d'Ereole | 42.12 | 11.16 |  |
| 7 | Pompeiopollis, or Soli, Mezetli................... | 36.4 | 34.34 | 20 | PortusLemanis, Lympne, <br> n. Hythe.................. | $51.4$ | 1.1 |  |
| 19 | Pompeiopölis, Tash Kupri... | 41.28 | 34.23 | 20 | Portus Luguidonis, Posィda. | 40.38 | 9.44 |  |
| 19 | Pompělo, Pamplona, or Pampeluna. |  | 1.40 | 7 | Portus Magnus? Oral.. Portus Magnus, Por- | 35.41 | 0.40 w | 23 |
| 18 | Pomptinae Paludes, |  | 13. | 11 | chester Castlc........... <br> Portus Mauricii, Porto | 50.51 | 1.7 W | 5 |
| 13 | Pons Aelii, Neweastle on |  |  |  | Maurizio................ | 43.55 | 8.0 | 8 |
|  | Tyne | 54.58 | 1.36 | 5 | Portus Namnêtum (Con- |  |  |  |
|  | Pons Alutae, $S$ | 44.25 | 24.18 | 14 | ienum, aft. Nam- |  |  |  |
| 24 | Pons Aufĭdi, Ponte $S$. |  |  |  | hetes), Aantes......... | . 13 | . 32 w |  |
| 19 | Pons Augu: | 45.29 | 22.43 | 14 | Harbor ................ | 50 |  |  |
| 18 | Pons Aureoli, |  |  |  | Portus Parthen | 39.47 | 15.51 |  |
| 22 | ruoln. | 35 | 9.34 | 8 | Portus Pisănus, Mouth |  |  |  |
|  | Pons Dr | 46.31 | 11.21 |  | of Arno | 43.4 | 10.14 |  |
| 7 | Pons Duhis | 46.55 | 5.9 | 6 | Portus Rhusibis, Saffee | 32.20 | 9.14 w | 3 |
| 18 | Pons Liquentiae, La Motta. |  | 12.39 | S | Portus Romatīnus....... Portus Sasina, Porto | 45.41 | 12.50 |  |
| 20 | Pons Milvius, Ponte |  |  |  | Cesareo .. | 40.1 | 17.56 |  |
| 8 | Molle. | 4 | 12.27 | 11 | Portus Sulcitānus, $G$. |  |  |  |
|  | Pons Nartiae (Martia?), |  | . 46 | 7 | of Palmas............... <br> ortus Syracusānus, | 39.0 | 8.30 |  |
| 8 | Pon |  |  |  | Porto di S. Ma | 41.26 | 9.14 |  |
| 7 | Suarna. | 43.9 | 7.7 W | 7 | ortus Telamōnis, Tala- |  |  |  |
| 16 | Pons Oeni, | 48.4 | 12.15 | 14 | mor | 42.32 | 11.11 |  |
| 18 | Pons Saravi, |  |  |  | Portus Tiliānus, Porto |  |  |  |
| 20 | bourg | 48.44 | . 4 | 6 | Tizzo | 41.32 | 8.50 |  |
| 18 | or Sornio | 41.13 | 20.40 | 14 | di Croja | 42.48 | 10.15 |  |
| 21 | Pons Sociorl | 46.22 | 18.8 | 14 | Portus Veněris, Port |  |  |  |
| 23 | Pons Vetus, | 45.16 | 24.18 | 14 | Vendre.. | 42.3 | 3.7 |  |
| 19 | Pontes, Poneh | 50.20 | 1.51 | 6 | Portus Venĕris, Porto |  |  |  |
| 16 | Pontes, Staines | 51.26 | 0.30 w | 5 | Venere. | 44. | 9.51 |  |
| 16 | Pontes Tessenii, on |  |  |  | Portus Velīni.. | 40.8 | 15.6 |  |
| 13 | River Loisae | 47.43 | 11.23 | 25 | Poseidon, Temple | 37.55 | 23.1 | 13 |
| 14 | Pontia I., Ponz | 40.54 | 12.58 | 9 | Posidi ${ }^{\text {²un }}$ (Carpathos), |  |  |  |
| 9 | Pontīnus M. | 37.33 | 22.40 | 18 | Pigadin, ar Pos | 35.34 | 27.12 | 19 |
|  | Pontus... | 40.30 | 39.0 | 20 | Posidi ${ }^{\text {lum ( }}$ (Macedonia) | 40.38 | 23.45 | 15 |
| 11 | Pontus Euxin |  |  |  | Posidi ${ }^{\text {² }}$ um (Syria), Bos- |  |  |  |
| 18 | Sert. | 44.0 | 35.0 | 2 | sel | 5.5 | 35.51 | 20 |
| 8 | Pontus F., $R$ | 41.26 | 23.0 | 14 | Posidi ${ }^{2}$ um (or Enipium) |  |  |  |
| 24 | Pontus Polem | 41.0 | 38.0 | 4 | Prom., Punta di Li- |  |  |  |
|  | Populonium......... | 43.0 | 10.30 | 8 | сов.... | 40.14 | 14.53 |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} 24 \\ 7 \end{array}$ | Populonium Pr., Cipo di Campana............. | 42.57 | 10.30 | 8 | Posidi ${ }^{\text {um }}$, or Posidonium, Prom., C. Po- |  |  |  |
|  | Porata, or Hierasus, F., |  |  |  | sidhi, or Kıssandra.. | 39.57 | 23.21 | 1.5 |
| 9 | Pruth.. | 47.0 | 28.0 | 14 | Posidi ${ }^{2}$ um Prom., Boz |  |  |  |
| 11 | Porcifĕra F., | 44.26 | 8.53 | S | Burm.... | 40.3 | 28.47 | 20 |
|  | Porolissus, Bistritz | 47.8 | 24.26 | 14 | Posidi um Prom., $C$. |  |  |  |
| 20 | Porphyrion, Nebi Y | 33.37 | 35.26 | 21 | Skotr.... | 39.4 | 9.58 |  |
| 20 | Porsulae. | 40.58 | 25.20 | 19 | Posidi ${ }^{\text {u }}$ m Prom., $C$. |  |  |  |
| 20 | Porticens | 39.32 | 9.38 | 9 | Oatos................... Posidium Prom., | 37.4 | 27.6 |  |
| 20 | $\operatorname{ton} . . . . .$ | 50.50 | 0.12 | 5 | Helen | 38.2 | 26.11 | 10 |
| 9 | Portus Argo |  |  |  | Posidium Prom., $C$. |  |  |  |
| 14 | Ferrajo. | 42.48 | 10.20 | 8 | Kiz-liman | 36. | 33.8 | 20 |
| 20 | Portus Augusti, Porto.. | 41.46 | 12.15 | 11 | Posidi ${ }^{\text {² }}$ um Prom., $C$. |  |  |  |
| 18 | Portus Brundưlus, Bron- |  |  |  | Marmarice............. | 36.44 | 28.21 | 10 |
| 19 | doio......... | 45.10 | 12.16 | 8 | Posidi ${ }^{\text {²um }}$ Prom., C. |  |  |  |
|  | Portus Classis? | 44.22 | 12.17 | 8 | Mondendri........... | 37.21 | 27.13 | 19 |
| 8 | Portus Cossānus, orHercŭlis, Porto d'Ereole | 42 | 11.16 | 8 | Posidi ${ }^{2}$ um Prom. (or Pharan?), Ras Mo- |  |  |  |
|  | Portus Delphīni, Porto |  |  |  | hammed............. | 27.4 | 34.15 | 2 |
| 20 | Fino | 44.19 | 9.14 | 8 | Posidi ${ }^{\text {nm }}$ Prom., $C$. |  |  |  |
| 18 | Portus Divīnus? | 35.44 | 0.55 w | 23 | Stavros ................. | 39.1 | 23.4 | 15 |
| 18 | Portus Domitiānus, |  |  |  | Posidi ${ }^{\text {² }}$ um Prom., |  |  |  |
| 19 | Porto S. Stefano..... | 42.26 | 11.10 | 8 | Tehaush Aghizi.. ..... | 41.22 | 31.32 | 20 |
| 11 | Portus Dubris, Dover... | 51.8 | 1.18 | 5 | Posidonia, or Paestum.. | 40.23 | 15.0 |  |
| 11 | Portus Eirro............. | 45.15 | 12.9 | 8 | Posidoniãtes, or Paes- |  |  |  |
|  | Portus Faleria, Porto | 42.56 | $10.3 \pm$ | 8 | tānus, S., G. of Sc- | 40.2 | 4.40 |  |


| wa | Lat. | long. | map. |  |  | Lova. |  |  | 1.4t. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| nium, or Posi- |  |  |  | Psacon Pr., C. Spata... | $35^{\circ} .41^{1}$ | $123^{\circ} .44^{\prime}$ |  | rrha (Lesbos) | $39^{\circ} .9^{\prime}$ | $26^{\circ} .18^{\prime}$ | 19 |
| um Pr., C. Posidh, |  |  |  | amãthus Portus, Port |  |  |  | Pyrrla Prom., C. An- |  |  |  |
| or Kırssendra ......... |  | $3^{\circ} .21^{\prime}$ | 15 | Kıa | 36.2 | 22.3 | 18 |  | 39.19 | 22.57 | 15 |
| Posidonium, $P$ |  |  |  | Psaphăra, or A | 40.20 | 23. | 15 | Pyrrhăsus, | 18 | 22.50 | 15 |
| tern | 36.24 | 22.29 | 18 | Psaphis, Kal | 38.16 | 23.53 | 16 | Pyurhĭchus, n. Kívalo | 36.39 | 22.26 | 18 |
| Potămi | 41.58 | 31.50 | 20 | Pseleis, $D$ | 23.12 | 32.46 | 3 | Pythis Prom., Ras el- |  |  |  |
| Ta | 40.50 | 33.0 | 20 | Psilis | 36.42 | 28.44 | 19 | Hazeit | 31.23 | 27.24 | 23 |
| Potămos, Paleo Kustro | 37.47 | 2.4. 2 | 18 | Psilis | 41.5 | 30.0 | 20 | Pythium | 40.3 | 22.14 | 15 |
| Potentia, Potenza........ | 40.37 | 15.47 | 9 | Psophis, | 37.52 | 21.54 | 18 | Pytho (Delphi), Kastri | 38.28 | 22.31 | 18 |
| Potentia, S. Murie di Potenza |  | 13.39 |  | Psychium.. | 35.6 | 24.41 | 19 | Pyxītes F., Vitzeh Su... | 41.10 | 41.16 | 20 |
| Potentia F., $P$ | 43.25 | 13.39 | 8 | cr | 11.59 | 50.45 | 2 | Policast | 40.1 | 15.32 |  |
| Potidaea, a |  |  |  | Psylli. |  |  | 1 | Pyxus F., Bue | 40.5 | 15.31 |  |
| drīn, $P$ | 40.11 | 23.20 | 15 | Psyra I., | 38.35 | 25.36 | 19 | Pyxus Pr., Capo degl' |  |  |  |
| Potniae?. | 38.17 | 23.18 | 16 | Psytalein I., $L$ | 37.56 | 23.35 | 16 | Infreschi................ | 39.56 | 15.25 | 9 |
| Praeneste, $P$ | 41.51 | 12.55 | 11 | Pteleum? | 38.30 | 26.25 | 19 |  |  |  |  |
| Praesidium? | 41.58 | 9.24 | 9 | Pteleum, Ptel | 39.1 | 22.57 | 15 | Q. |  |  |  |
| Praesidium? | 41.8 | 7.45 w | 7 | Ptolemãis (Aceho), St. |  |  |  | *Quadi | 49.0 | 16.30 | 25 |
| Praesidium? S. Estevan | 42.26 | 7.48 w | 7 | Jean d'Acre | 32.56 | 35.5 | 21 | Quadrãta, Verginmost... | 45.21 | 15.53 |  |
| Pratesidium, S. Lucar de Guadiama. $\qquad$ | 37.20 | 7.1 | 7 | Ptolemāis (Cyrenniea), Tolmeita | 32.4 | 20.55 | 23 | Quatis F., Quict Querquetŭla? C | 45.20 | 13.40 |  |
| Praesidium Julium, or |  |  |  | Ptolemãis Hermii, El- |  |  |  | uello | 41 | 12.47 | 11 |
| Scalabis, Santarem... | 39.16 | 8.38 w | 7 | Menshieh | 26.28 | 31.48 | 3 | Quintiana, Lan | 48. | 12.44 | 5 |
| Praesidium Pompeii, Boulovan ............... |  | 21.32 | 14 | Ptolemāis Theron? Erih Island .................... |  | 38 |  | Quiza?. | 35.50 | 0.28 w | 23 |
| Praesns... | 35.7 | 26.7 | 19 | Ptoum M., | 38.27 | 23.17 | 16 | R. |  |  |  |
| Praetoria | 45.56 | 27.0 | 14 | Ptyehia I., Vivlo | 39.38 | 19.55 | 15 | abhah, or Rabbatn. |  |  |  |
| Praetoriun | 45.7 | 22.21 | 14 | Pucinum, Castel Dutino | 45.46 | 13.27 | S | ammon (Philadel- |  |  |  |
| Practorium | 46.4 | 1.35 |  | Pulchrum Prom.? C. |  |  |  | phîa), Ammân | 31.58 | 36.0 | 21 |
| Praetorium, Bossiglirna | 43.31 | 16.7 | 14 | $Z$ ebee .. | 37.17 | 10.1 | 23 | Rabbath-moab (Areo- |  |  |  |
| Praetorium, Granollers | 41.38 | 2.20 | 7 | Pullariae Le., Brioni, |  |  |  | porlis, or Ar of Moab), |  |  |  |
| Pratorium? n. Hun manby $\qquad$ | 11 | 0.18 w |  | $\begin{gathered} \delta^{6} c \\ \text { Pullo } \end{gathered}$ | 44.54 44.11 | $\begin{array}{r} 13.45 \\ 8.20 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & 8 \end{aligned}$ | Rabba.................... <br> Radis, or Ratis, I., I. | 31.2 | 35.45 | 21 |
| Praetorium, Riminik |  | 24.23 | 14 | Pulora I., $P$ | 26.17 | 54.38 | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | de Ré... | 46.10 | 1.25 w | 6 |
| Praetorium Agrippinae, <br> n. Zivieten............... |  | 4.32 | 6 | Pumentum, Pupulum, | 39.16 | 16.49 | 9 | Ragandum, Windiseh Feistriz................. |  | 15.35 | 4 |
| Praetorium Latovieō- |  |  |  | gia.... | 39.17 | 8.38 | 9 | Rama, Rerm | 4.45 | 6.32 |  |
| rum, Nenstad | 45.48 | 15.13 | 14 | Puteolãnus (or Cam- |  |  |  | Ramah, Er-R | 31.51 | 35.15 | 21 |
| *Praetutii | 42.35 | 13.35 |  | pānus) S., Bay of |  |  |  | Rambacı̆a? | 26.10 | 66.20 | 3 |
| Pramnos M., Melis | 37.33 | 26.5 | 19 | Naple | 40.40 | 14.10 | 13 | Ramĕses, or Beth-she- |  |  |  |
| Prasiae, $r$. on 1 |  |  |  | Putcöli, $P$ | 40.49 | 14.7 | 13 | mesh (Heliopoolis), |  |  |  |
| Rafti............... | 37.52 | 4.2 | 18 | Pyenus $F$ | 35.36 | 23.58 | 19 | Matarieh | 30.8 | 31.20 | 24 |
| Prasiae, or Brasiae? St. |  |  |  | Pydnn, $K$ | 40.22 | 22.33 | 15 | Ramidava? Rimm | 45.17 | 27.9 | 14 |
| Andreas...... | 37.22 | 22.47 | 18 | Pygěla. | 37.54 | 27.18 | 19 | Ramoth-gilead, Selaad | 32.10 | 35.48 | 21 |
| Prasias, or Cercinitis, |  |  |  | Pygmaei. |  |  | , | Raphia, Refoh | 31.17 | 34.14 | 24 |
| L., Tukhyno | 40.55 | 23.50 | 19 | Pylae Albaniae, or Cas- |  |  |  | Rarapia, F'errei | 38.6 | 8.0 w |  |
| *Prasii .................... | 26.0 | 83.0 | 2 | piae, Pass of Derbend | 42.0 | 48.16 | 22 | Ratae, Leicester | 52.38 | 1.8 W |  |
| Prasuin Prom., C. Delgado. $\qquad$ | $.20 \mathrm{~s}$ | 40.20 |  | Pylae Amanieae (of Arrian) |  | 36.23 | 20 | Rataneum $\qquad$ Ratiaria, or Rhatiaria, | 43.15 | 17.5 | 14 |
| Premnis, Ibrim....... | 22.40 | 32.0 | 3 | Pylae Caspiae, Pass |  |  |  | Widin. | 43.57 | 22.55 | 14 |
| Prepesinthos I., Despotiko ... $\qquad$ |  | 5.0 | 19 | Gaduk <br> Pylae Caueasiae, Puss | 35.50 | 52.56 | 3 | Ratiatum Rauda, | $\begin{aligned} & 47.0 \\ & 41.43 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.53 \mathrm{w} \\ & 3.58 \mathrm{w} \end{aligned}$ | 6 7 |
| Pria, or Iria Flavia, El- |  |  |  | of Dariel.......... ... | 42.44 | 44.41 | 22 | Randii Can | 45.27 |  | 3 |
| Padrom.... | 38 | 8.38 w | 7 | Pylae Ciliciae, Golek |  |  |  | *Rauraci. | 47.40 | 7.20 | 6 |
| Priansu | 35.1 | 25.18 | 19 | Boghaz. | 37.1 | 34.50 | 20 | Rauranum, | 46.17 | 0.5 |  |
| Prinipus | 25 | 27.20 | 19 | Pylae(of Mesopotamia)? |  |  |  | Ravenna, | 44.25 | 12.14 |  |
| l'riène, Srams | . 40 | 27.19 | 19 | Aubar | 33.30 | 42.59 | 22 | Reāte, | 42.24 | 12.53 |  |
| Priternum, Assergi | 42.23 | 13.32 | 8 | Pylae Persiene? Kaleh |  |  |  | *Redŏn | 48.0 | 1.40 W | 6 |
| l'riverumm, n. Pipe | 41.29 | 13.11 | 11 | Sefeed | 30.16 | 51.50 | 3 | Redloues, Renn | 48.7 | 1.40 w | 6 |
| Probalintl | 38.6 | 23.59 | 16 | Pylae (Pontus), Kıla- |  |  |  | Regama? Ras al- |  |  |  |
| Probatia F. | 38.26 | 22.51 | 16 | bat Boyhnz.... | 40.37 | 39.36 | 20 | Khai | 25.47 | 56.5 | 3 |
| Prochy̆ta I. | 40.45 | 14.1 | 13 | Pylae Syrine, Pasz of |  |  |  | Regeta... | 41.19 | 13.10 | 11 |
| Procolitia, Carruwburgh | 55.2 | 2.11 w | 5 | Beilan................ | 36.29 | 36.10 | 20 | Regia ? Armagh | 54.21 | 6.39 w | 2 |
| Proconuēsus I., Mar- mor'a..................... |  | 27.35 | 19 | Pylae Syrine-Ciliciae, Sukal Tutan............ | 36 | .11 | 20 | Regia Altecra, Limericke Regiāna, Reync........ | 52.41 38.11 | $\begin{aligned} & 8.38 \mathrm{w} \\ & 6.2 \mathrm{w} \end{aligned}$ | 2 |
| Proerna, Ghynekokustro | 39.13 | 22.16 | 15 | Fylae Zagri (or Mediae), |  |  |  | Regillus L., Carmifelle | 41.50 | 12.43 | 11 |
| Prolaqueum, Pioraceo.. | 43.8 | 13.1 | 8 | Tuk-i-C | 34.25 | 46.20 | 22 | Reginum, Regensiury, |  |  |  |
| Promōna. | 44.0 | 16.12 | 1.1 | Pylus. | 37.0 | 21.40 | 18 | Ratisbo | 49.1 | 12.6 | 25 |
| Proni, n. Limenia....... | 38 | 20.47 | 18 | Pylns, or Coryphasium, |  |  |  | Regium Lepidi, Reg- |  |  |  |
| Prophtbasia, Peshuwk- roon.................. |  |  |  | Palea Avar | 36.57 | 21.40 | 18 |  | 4.42 | 10.36 | 8 |
| roon..................... | 31.50 | 61.48 | 3 | Pylus (Elis), n. Krulugli | 37.50 | 21.33 | 18 | *Regni. | 51.0 | 0.0 | 5 |
| Propontis, Sea of Marmora $\qquad$ | 40.45 | 28.0 | 20 | Pylus (Tryphylia), Biskini....................... | 37.29 | 21.41 | 18 | Regnum, Chiehtes Regulbium, Recr | 51.50 51.23 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.46 \mathrm{~W} \\ & 1.11 \end{aligned}$ | 5 |
| Prosch | 38.28 | 21.22 | 18 | Pyra M. | 38.50 | 22.1 | 26 | Reii, Riez........ | 43.50 | 0.5 | 6 |
| Prosymna. | 37.35 | 22.57 | 18 | Pyramids (Great) | 29.58 | 31.5 | 24 | Remesiana, Mousa Pa- |  |  |  |
| Prote I., Porq | 43.0 | 6.13 | 8 | Pyrămus F., Juihân | 37.18 | 36.0 | 20 | sha Palanka | 43.12 | 22.26 | 14 |
| Prote I., Pruti | 37.3 | 21.34 | 18 | Pyranthus, Pyrathi..... | 35.6 | 25.11 | 19 | *Remi | 49.30 | 4.0 | 6 |
| Prusa, Brusc. | 40.10 | 29.8 | 20 | Pyrenaei Ms., Pyrenees | 42.40 | 0.0 | 6 | Remi, Rheims | 49.15 | 4.1 | 6 |
| Prısias, or Ciečrus, U8kub, or Ezki Bugh.... | 40.50 | 31.21 | 20 | Pyrenaeum Prom.,' $C$. Creuse................... | 42.19 | 3.20 | 7 | Rephidim? in Wady | 28.41 | 34.1 | 4 |
| Prymnessus? Seitl el- |  |  |  | Pyrgi | 37.24 | 21.42 | 18 | Rerigonium? Stranraer | 54.5 | 5.1 w | 5 |
| Ghazy.................. | 39.23 | 30.55 | 20 | Pyrgi, Sunta S | 42.1 | 11.55 | 11 | Rerigonius S., Loch |  |  |  |
| 'rytăuis F., Kıula Dere | 41.0 | 41.10 | 20 | Pyrrba (Ionia) | 37.30 | 27.22 | 19 | Rya | 55.0 | 5.4 | 1 |



| names. | Lat. | long. | MAP. | NAMES. | LA | Lnnc | Map. | Nas | LA | Lovg. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ( |  |  |  | arnade ? | $44^{\circ} .16^{\prime}$ | $17^{\circ} \cdot 19^{\prime}$ |  | Scillus, u. Jhukrysia.... | ${ }^{\circ} .36^{\text {. }}$ | $21^{\circ} \times 36^{\prime}$ |  |
| tǐca?), Salamane | $41^{\circ} .6^{\prime}$ | $5^{\circ} .42^{\prime}$ w | 7 | Sarnius F., At | 37.40 | 55.0 | 3 | Scingomăgus? Siguin... | 44.56 | 6.50 |  |
| Salmōne, K'reliuki. | 37.40 | 21.36 | 18 | Sarnus F., Sarn | 40.44 | 14.30 | 13 |  | 39.57 | 23.31 | 15 |
| Salmorudis, or IIalmy̆- |  |  |  | Saron Campus (Plain |  |  |  |  | 37.59 | 23.26 | 16 |
|  | 44.50 | 23.49 | 14 | Sharon) | 32.15 | 34.56 | 21 | Scin | 37.15 | 22.23 | 18 |
| Saluy ${ }^{\text {dessus, Midi }}$ | 41.40 | 28.6 | 14 | Saronǐcus S., G. of |  |  |  | Sciromides | 37.58 | 23.15 | 16 |
| Salu F., Xulon. | 41.30 | 1.30 W | 7 | Egina .... | 37.48 | 23.30 | 18 | Scodra, ". Stiut | 41.56 | 19.33 | 14 |
| alodūram, Solun | . 13 | 7.32 | 6 | Sarpēdon Prom., C. |  |  |  | Scoedises Mons, Kepan |  |  |  |
| A ${ }^{\prime}$ | 40.40 | 32.0 | 20 | Gremea. | 40.3 | 26.7 | 19 | Dugh ... | 39.50 | 39.45 | 20 |
| Saluna, $S$ | 43.32 | 16.28 | 14 | Sarpēdon Prom., Lissan |  |  |  | Scollis M., | 37.58 | 21.34 | 18 |
| Salsovia, Babe | 44.55 | 28.40 | 2.4 | el-K'arpeh | 36.1 | 33.59 | 20 | Sco | 38.15 | 23.25 | 16 |
| Salsulae, Sulcer.0 | 42.50 | 2.55 | 6 | Sarraca, Su | 46.5 | 10.55 | 8 | Scombraria (or Saturni) |  |  |  |
| Salsum Flunen. | 37.20 | 5.5 W | 7 | Sarrum, Hom | 45.34 | 0.14 | 6 | Prom., C. Palos. | 37.38 | 0.37 | 7 |
| Salt, Valley of, $E$ | 31.5 | 35.30 | 21 | Sarsina, Sarsi | 43.57 | 12.11 | 8 | Scombraria, or lercŭ- |  |  |  |
| Saltici, Sisante | 39.30 | 2.14 w | 7 | Sarus F., Sciho | 37.30 | 35.25 | 20 | lis I., Escombrerc | 37.34 | 0.55 w | 7 |
| Saltus Castulonc | 38.40 | 3.0 W | 7 | Sasima? | 38.2 | 34.36 | 20 | Scomius M., Argentaro | 42.15 | 22.40 | 14 |
| Salurnum, Salisr | 46.17 | 11.10 | 8 | Sason I., | 40.30 | 19.18 | 15 | Scopĕlos I., Sliopelo.. | 39.7 | 23.43 | 19 |
| *Salyes. | 43.30 | 5.40 | 6 | Satăla | 40.6 | 40.3 | 20 | Scopilus Rhossǐcus, Ras |  |  |  |
| Samitra F., | 50.0 | 2.0 | 6 | Saticŭla, S. Agata dei |  |  |  | el-Kha | 36.18 | 35.45 | 20 |
| Samatia | 32.10 | 35.15 | 21 | Goti | 41.6 | 14.30 | 13 | Scotane | 37.50 | 22.0 | 18 |
| Samaria, |  |  |  | Satniocis | 39.35 | 26.8 | 19 | Sc | 40.58 | 23.36 | 14 |
| Scbustich | 32.18 | 35.9 | 21 | Satricum, | 41.31 | 12.46 | 11 | Scotussa, r. $n$. | 39.21 | 22.32 | 15 |
| Samarobriva, a |  |  |  | Saturinm, Saturio | 40.21 | 17.19 | 9 | Scultenna F., Parara | 44.29 | 11.0 |  |
| biāni, Amiena | 49.54 | 2.17 | 6 | Saturui Prom., or Scom- |  |  |  | Senpi, Uskup, or Shopia | 41.55 | 21.43 | 14 |
| Sambina? Seimarrah... | 32.57 | 47.26 | 22 | braria, C. Palo | . 38 | 0.37 w | 7 | Scylax F., Tschoterle | 40.12 | 35.0 | 20 |
| Sambracitānus S., St. |  |  |  | Saturnia, Suturni | . 41 | 11.27 | 8 | Scylla, Rock of. | 38.14 | 15.44 |  |
| T'r,pez, or Grimaud B. | 43.17 | 6.40 | 8 | Sauconna, or Arar, F., |  |  |  | Scyllaeum, Scylla. | 38.14 | 15.4 |  |
| Sambulos M., Sunbulah | 34.15 | 46.5 | 22 | Suône. | 46.20 | 4.50 | 6 | Scyllaum Prom., C. |  |  |  |
| Sane, Sc | 38.14 | 20.37 | 18 | Saunium F.? | 43.20 | 4.0 w | 7 | Spadi. | 37.28 | 23.31 | 18 |
| Samrenm | 37.32 | 21.37 | 18 | Sauromatae |  |  |  | Scylletĭcus S., G. of |  |  |  |
| Saminthus? Kutzoporlhi | 37.41 | 22.43 | 18 | Savatra? | 38.11 | 33.21 | 20 | Squillace | 38.45 | 16.50 |  |
| Saminium. | 41.30 | 14.20 | 9 | Savo, S | 15 | 8.28 |  | Scylletium, Scylacium, |  |  |  |
| Samochonītis L |  |  |  | Savo F., | 10 | 140 | 1 | or Scylacaeum, Squil- |  |  |  |
| of Merom), |  |  |  | Savus F., | 45.48 | 16.0 | 14 |  | 38.50 | 16.30 | 9 |
| Houle.............. | 33.5 | 35.38 | 21 | Saxa Rub |  |  |  | Scyros | 38. | 24.32 | 19 |
| Samonium Prom., or Salmōne? C. Sidero.. |  |  |  | (Ad Gallinas), Prima |  |  |  | Scyros I., | 38.50 | 24.35 | 19 |
| Salmōne? | 35.20 | 26.19 | 19 | Porta .................. | 42.1 | 12.29 | 11 | Scyras F................. | 36.41 | 22.30 | 18 |
| Samos ........ Samos I., Sı, | 37.42 | 26.57 | 19 | Saxetānum, or Sex, $n$. |  |  |  | Scytinia (of Herodǒ- |  |  |  |
| Samos I., Sumo | 37.45 | 26.50 | 19 |  | 36.42 | 3.30 | 7 |  | 50.0 | 35.0 |  |
| Samos, or Cephallenia, |  |  |  | *Saxŏn | . 40 | 10.0 | 25 | Scytiota extra Imaum.. | 40.0 | 90.0 |  |
| I., Cephat | 39.15 | 20.30 | 15 | Si | . 59 | 12.56 | 11 | Scythia | 50.0 | 60.0 | 2 |
| Samosăta, Samo | . 32 | 38.36 | 20 | Scaidava | 43.39 | 25.13 | 14 | Scythia | 44.40 | 28.30 | 14 |
| Samotlirāce, Paleopoli.. | 40.30 | 25.32 | 19 | Scalăhis, or Praesidium |  |  |  | \% Scythini.. | 40.20 | 40.0 | 22 |
| Samothrāce I., Samothraki. $\qquad$ |  | 25.35 | 19 | Juliun, Suntarem..... Scaldis F., Schelde, or | . 16 | 8.38 w | 7 | Scythopǒlis (Bethshan), Bysân.................... | 32.3 | 5.32 |  |
| Sander | . 42 | 18.35 | 14 |  | 51.0 | 4.0 | 6 | Sebaste (Samaria), Se- |  |  |  |
| Sane. | 40.6 | 23.19 | 15 | Scamander F., Bunar- |  |  |  | lustieh | 32.1 | 35.9 | 21 |
| Sane (Ura | 40.22 | 23.56 | 15 | bershi Tchai | 39.54 | 26.14 | 19 | Selastia, Sivo | 39.40 | 37.3 | 20 |
| Sangăla? | 31.0 | 74.0 | 3 | Scamander F. (Sicilia) | 37.58 | 12.50 | 12 | Sebastopölis, for. Dios- |  |  |  |
| Stngarius | 40.0 | 30.54 | 20 | Scamnum, Latic | 40.33 | 17.43 | 9 | curias, Iskuria. | 42.48 | 41.17 | 22 |
| Simina, Moght | 39.38 | 49.0 | 22 | Scampae, El-bussin.... | 41.10 | 20.2 | 14 | Sebastopölis, Kisil | 3 ¢. 26 | 29.5 | 20 |
| Sanisera, Alajor | 39.53 | 4.10 | 7 | Scandaria Prom., Koum |  |  |  | Sebastopollis, Turlihul | 40.17 | 36.15 | 20 |
| Sanora, Schemkiu | 40.43 | 46.5 | 22 | Point. | 36.55 | 27.19 | 19 | Sebatum, Su | 6.47 | 11.40 |  |
| Sauticum, n. Villach | 46.38 | 13.51 | 1.4 | Scandeia? K゙ıp | 36.9 | 23.0 | 15 | Sebeunytic Mouth (of |  |  |  |
| * Santŭnes, or Santŏni.. | 45.45 | 0.36 w |  | Scandĭlc I., Slkanzoura | 39.4 | 24.6 | 19 | Nile), Eoorlos Mouth | 31.3 | 30.58 |  |
| Santŏnes, Sainter... | 45.45 | 0.36 W | 6 | Scandinavia, or Scan- |  |  |  | Sebenny̆tus? Semen- |  |  |  |
| Santonnum Portus, Rochelle........... |  |  |  | dia?. | 60.0 | 15.0 |  | houd .................. | 31.0 | 31.13 | 24 |
| Rochelle... | 46.10 | 1.9 W | 6 | Scaptia, Passerano | 41.54 | 12.47 | 11 | Sebētbus F., Madda- |  |  |  |
| Santơnum Prom. | 46.16 | 1.13 w | 6 | Scarabantia, Oedenburg | 47.42 | 16.36 | 14 | lona......... | 40.52 | 14.18 | 13 |
| Supianae, Fünf |  |  |  | Scarcopi | 39.20 | 9.33 | 9 | Sebinus L., Lago d' lseo | 45.45 | 10.5 | 8 |
| or Pecr. |  | 18.16 | 14 | Scarlōna, Sca | 13.50 | 15.55 | 14 | Secerrae, S. Celoni. | 41.44 | 2.31 |  |
| Sapis F., Suvio. | 43.54 | 12.5 | 8 | Scardōna I., Grossa, or |  |  |  | Secia, or Gabellus, F., |  |  |  |
| Sapphe, or Bezab Jezireh Ibn Omar | 37.17 | 41.59 | 22 | Lunga ................. Scarius |  | 15.1 | 14 | Secchin ................ Securisca, Tcherezelan.. | 44.30 43.39 | 10.42 24.39 | 14 |
| Saragana, Sinkur... | 36.54 | 45.5 | 22 | dugh, or Tehrerdagh.. | 42.0 | 21.0 | 14 | Sceusia, or Segusio, |  |  |  |
| ramene | 41.20 | 36.0 | 20 | Scarphe, or Eteōnus | . 14 | 23.34 | 16 | Susa | 45.7 | 7.1 | 8 |
| arang | 26.0 | 67.0 | 3. | Scarphei | 38.47 | 22.40 | 16 | *Sedū | 46.15 | 7.40 | S |
| Sarapana, | 42.6 | 43.6 | 22 | Scenae Mandrāru | 46 | 31.19 | 24 | Segantioruın (or Setan- |  |  |  |
| Sardica, Sop | 42.37 | 23.27 | 14 | Scenae (Succoth), r.n. |  |  |  | tiorum) Portus? Lan- |  |  |  |
| Sardis, Sart. | 38.28 | 28.5 | 19 | Shiblee | 3016 | 31.22 | 24 | caster $D$ | 54.0 | 3.0 w | 5 |
| Sardo, or Sar |  |  |  | Scepsis. | 39.48 | 27.17 | 19 | Segedūnum, Courens |  |  |  |
| Surdinia ...... | 40.0 | 9.0 | 9 | Sceti | . 19 | 30.15 | 24 | Ноиве... | 55.0 | 1.30 N | 5 |
| Sarepta (Zarep |  |  |  | Schinussa | . 52 | 25.31 | 19 | Segeia (or Seteia), |  |  |  |
| Surâfeud ... | 33.57 | 35.19 | 21 | Schiste. | 38.27 | 22.34 | 16 | Aest.?. | 53.25 | 3.10 w | 5 |
| Sargarausene Sarmatia..... | 39.23 | 36.0 | 20 | Schoenus, Kalamm | 37.55 | 23.1 | 18 | Segelncum, Littlebaro'.. | 53.20 | 0.46 | 5 |
| Sarmatia.. | 54.0 | 30.0 | 2 | Schoenus F.? Kanuviri | 38.17 | 23.13 | 16 | Segessera, Bar-sur-Anbe | 45.14 | 4.42 | 6 |
| Sarmatia Asia | 46.0 | 45.0 | 2 | Schoenus Portus, B. of |  |  |  | Segesta, or Egesta, ${ }^{\text {\% }}$. |  |  |  |
| Earmatǐci Ms.. | 49.0 | 20.0 | 14 | Kalamaki.. | 37.55 | 23.1 | 16 | Sogesta................ | 37.59 | 12.54 | 12 |
| Sarmatǐcus Oceănus, |  |  |  | Schoenus S., B. of Loxa | 36.4 | 28.7 | 19 | Segeste, Sestri Lerante | 4.17 | 9.26 | 8 |
| Mare Suevǐcum, $B$ |  |  |  | Sciãthis M., Saitu | 37.51 | 22.17 | 18 | Segixamo, Scramon. | 42.38 | 4.12 w | 7 |
| tic Sea ............. | 57.0 | 20.0 | 2 | Sciăthos I., | 39.10 | 23.28 | 15 | Segisamuncŭlum, Bal- |  |  |  |
| ermizegetīsa (Cul. |  |  |  | Scidrus, S | 40.1 | 15.49 | 23 | lu |  | 3.11 w | 7 |
| Tipid T | . 30 | 2.50 | 14 | Scillium, Kuzare | 34.57 | 8.47 |  | , | 50.1 |  |  |

(68)

| NAMES. <br> Begobodium, Ser |  | wovg. | MAP. | names. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LAT. } \\ & 37^{\circ} .9^{\prime} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Love. } \\ & 24^{\circ} .31^{\prime} \end{aligned}$ | of Ar. | Name | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LAT. } \\ & 41^{\circ} .42^{\prime} \end{aligned}$ | Lovg. | HP 11 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Segobriga, Segorbe | 40.24 | 2.19 W | 7 |  | 37.10 | 24.30 | 19 | Sigra Pr., C. | II | 25.50 | 19 |
| Segodūnum, aft. Ru |  |  |  | Seriane, | 35.18 | 37.48 | 20 | Sigus? Summah... | 36.11 | 6.49 | 23 |
| Rho | 44.21 | 2.35 | 6 | Serǐca, Chio | 35.0 | 110.0 | 2 | Sihur (or Pir |  |  |  |
| Segont | 41.41 | 1.13 w | $\sim$ | Sermanicomagus, St. |  |  |  | Egypt)? W'ady el- |  |  |  |
| Segontia, | 41.4 | 2.41 W | 7 | Laurent de | 45.56 | 0.29 | 6 | Arish | 30.45 | 33.40 | 24 |
| * Segontiaci. | 51.6 | 1.30 W | 6 | Sermo, Mezaloc | 41.35 | 4.3 w | 7 | Sila Silv | 38.50 | 16.20 | 9 |
| Segontium, $C$ |  |  |  | Sermyle, n. Or | .15 | 23.34 | 15 | Silandus, Selen | S.43 | 2 S .59 | 20 |
| (Caernarr | . 9 | 4.15 W | 5 | Serota, | 45.52 | 17.26 | 14 | Silărus F., Sele | 40.30 | 15.0 | 9 |
| Segora, Segré | 47.42 | 0.52 w | 6 | Serpa, Ser | 37.59 | 7.24 w | 7 | Silărus F., Sila | 44.25 | 11.40 | $8$ |
| Segosa, E | 44.10 | 1.1 w |  | Serrhae, Kırra Brambonj | 36.22 | 35.11 | 20 | Sile. | 30.46 | 32.9 | 24 |
| *Segorell | 1.50 | 4.52 | 6 | Serus F.? Sang-k | 31.30 | 105.0 | 2 | Silis F., Sil | 45.40 | 12.15 | 8 |
| Segovia, Segov | . 1 | 4.8 W | 7 | Servittium? | 44.57 | 17.23 | 14 | Silla, or Delas, F., |  |  |  |
| ¢Segusiāni... | 45.40 | 4.30 | 6 | Sesămus, aft. Amastris, |  |  |  | (Gyndes?), Diyalah.. | 34.0 | 44.50 | 22 |
| Segusio, S | . 7 | 7.1 | S | Ama | . 45 | 32.24 | 20 | *Sil | 52.0 | 3.10 W |  |
| Fegustero, Sist | 44.12 | 5.55 | 6 | Sessites F. | 45.30 | S.20 | S | Silva Laurent | 41.42 | 12.25 | 1 |
| Seir Mt., Jebel |  |  |  | Sestioum, Ses | 43.44 | 12.16 | 8 | Silva Teutoberg | 51.50 | 9.0 | 5 |
| Sherah................... | 0.30 | 35.35 | 24 | Sestos | 40.13 | 26.25 | 19 | Silvarectes, Sen | 49.12 | 2.35 | 6 |
| Se:rae, | 7.52 | 21.55 | 1 S | *Sesurii | 48.40 | 0.10 w | 6 | Silvia? Kupr | 44.2 | 17.11 | 14 |
| Sela. | . 6 | 21.35 | 15 | Sctantiorum (or Segan- |  |  |  | Silvium, Garagr | 40.54 | 16.10 | $9$ |
| Sela F | . 6 | 21.38 | 15 | tiorum) Portus? Lan- |  |  |  | Simhriridi Mont | 2.0 | 13.5 | 11 |
| Selambina, S | 36.45 | 3.39 W | 7 | caster $B$. | 54.0 | 3.0 w | 5 | *Sineĕni, or Iceni | 52.25 | 1.0 | 5 |
| Selcmous F | 3 S. 16 | 21.50 | 18 | Seteia (or Segeia) |  |  |  | Simois F., Mendere |  |  |  |
| Seleucia | 33.4 | 44.39 | 22 | Aest.? | 2.25 | 3.10 W | 5 | Tekai. | 39.5 | 26.15 | 19 |
| Seleucia? | 33.3 | 35.40 | 21 | Sethrum | 0.55 | 32.3 | 24 | Simois F. (Sicilia), |  |  |  |
| Seleucia (C |  |  |  | Setia, | . 30 | 13.5 | 11 | Fred | 3 S .0 | 12.54 |  |
|  |  | 33.57 | 20 | Setius M., | 43.24 | 3.39 | 6 | Simy̌ra, Juh | 34.50 | 36.0 | 20 |
| Seleucia (Pamphylia) | 36.51 | 31.19 | 20 | Seumara? Gartiskalsk.. | 41.51 | 44.46 | 22 | Sin, Desert of, JVady |  |  |  |
| Seleucia in Pieria, $n$. |  |  |  | Sevo M., Mt. Sero, n. |  |  |  | Mokatt | 0 | 33.24 | 4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 | ${ }_{\text {\% }}$ S |  |  |  |
|  |  | 30.57 | 20 | C. Sacratif............ |  | 3.30 W | 7 | Sinai, Mt., Jebel Mousa, |  |  |  |
| Srle | 36.15 | 38.15 | 20 | Sex Insūlae? Hajarou |  |  |  | Jeb. Kırter | . 30 | 34.0 | 1 |
| Selge | 37.19 | 31.10 | 20 | en-Nekkor, | 35.16 | 3.48 w | 23 | Sinarum S. |  |  |  |
| *Selgo | 55.20 | 3.30 w | 5 | Sexantaprista, Birgos... | 43.41 | 25.44 | 14 | Sinda, Age | 37.18 | 29.36 | 20 |
| Seliniāna? | 41.50 | 8.23 w |  | Sextantio, r. n. Castel- |  |  |  | Sinda, Anapa. | 44.55 | 37.17 |  |
| Selinitis. | 36.20 | 32.30 | 20 | nan (on the |  | 3.53 | 6 | Sindocanda? C | 7.15 | S0.47 |  |
| Selinus, Kos | 37.5 | 22.45 | 18 | Shalem, Salim.. | 32.16 | 35.19 | 21 | Sindomana? Seh | 26.20 | 67.55 |  |
| Selinus, Piler | 37.36 | 12.48 | 12 | Shechem, or |  |  |  | Siadu | 0.37 | 22.50 | 15 |
| Selinus, or Tris |  |  |  | (Neaporlis), Nublous.. | 32. | 35.14 | 21 | Sinerva, | 39.45 | 39.19 | 20 |
| lis, Selinty. | 36.16 | 32. | 20 | Shiloh, Seiloun | 32.5 | 35.16 | 21 | Sing | 7.30 | 38.15 | 0 |
| Sclinus F., Ma | 37.36 | 12.46 | 12 | Shunem, Solâ | 32.37 | 35.21 | 21 | Singam | 42.26 | 41.32 | 22 |
| Selīnus F., Vosti | S. 5 | 22.1 | 1 S | Shur, Desert | 0.45 | 34.0 | 2.4 | Singǎra, Sinj | 36.17 | 41.51 | 22 |
| Selinus Portus, Esmm | 31.29 | 26.30 | 23 | Shushan (Susa) | 2.0 | 48.25 | 22 | Siugas F., Araban |  |  |  |
| Sellasia, St. Surand | 37.7 | 22.59 | 18 | Siagul, Kasr ez-Zeit | 6.26 | 10.38 | 23 | Tchai. | 37.38 | 3740 | 20 |
| Sellium, Seijo | 39.46 | 8.36 W | 7 | Siazūros, Shahrizoor | 5.20 | 45.49 | 22 | Singidūnum, Belgrade.. | 44.48 | 20.37 | 14 |
| Selymbria | 41.5 | 2S.16 | 14 | \%Sibae | 31.40 | 71.30 | 3 | Singitious S., $G$. of |  |  |  |
| Semirus F., S | 39.0 | 16.37 | 9 | Sibaria, Z | 1.26 | 6.45 W | 7 | Monte Santo... | 40.10 | 24.6 | 5 |
| * Semnöne | 52.10 | 13.0 | 25 | Siberena, | 9.12 | 16.53 | 9 | Singos | 40.11 | 23.48 | 15 |
| Sena F., Cesa | 43.39 | 13.0 | 8 | *Sibu | 3.35 | 1.15 w | 6 | Singǔlis | 37.32 | 5.0 W |  |
| Sena Gallǐca, |  |  |  | *Sibyl | .15 | 0.50 w | 6 | Sinna, Zabl | 42.14 | 19.10 | 14 |
|  | 43 | 13.13 | 8 | *Sicambri | 50.50 | 7.30 | 25 | Sinnus F., Ser | 44.15 | 11.40 |  |
| Sena $\mathrm{I}^{\text {ae }}$., | 48.4 | 4.50 w | 6 | Sicea Veneria, |  |  |  | Sinonia I., Zan | 40.5 S | 13.3 |  |
| Sena Julia, | . 22 | 11.21 |  | Jebir | 36.0 | 8.28 | 23 | Sinōpe, Sinoub | 2.2 | 35.11 | 20 |
| *Senŏnes | . | 2.45 | 6 | Sicinos I. and Town, |  |  |  | Sintha, Semmat | 35.20 | 47.20 | 22 |
| *Senŏnes | 43.50 | 12.40 | 8 | Sikino...... | 36.42 | 25.8 | 19 | Sinuessa, Mondr | 41.7 | 13.51 |  |
| Senŏnes, | 48.11 | 3.17 |  | Sicor Portus, Baie de |  |  |  | Sinus ad Gralu | 3.25 | 4.30 |  |
| Sentice, Car | 40.51 | 5.51 w | 7 | Bourgn | 47.0 | 2.5 W | 6 | Siphnos I., Sif | 7.0 | 24.42 | 19 |
| Sentīnum, Sentin | 43.26 | 12.50 | S | Sicorris F., Segre | 42.0 | 1.12 | 7 | Sipia, Visseiehe. | 7.58 | 1.20 W |  |
| Senus F., Sha | 53.15 | 8.0 W | 2 | Sicŭlum Fretum, Strait |  |  |  | Sipontum (or Sipus), |  |  |  |
| Sepelaci, Castellon de la |  |  |  | of Jessina....... | 3510 | 15.36 |  | Siponto.... | 41.37 | 15.53 |  |
| Plana. | 39.59 | 0.4 w | 7 | Sieyon, Vasil | $3 \% .5 \mathrm{~S}$ | 22.44 | 18 | Sipus (or Sipon |  |  |  |
| Sepia | 39.54 | 22.21 | 15 | Sicy | 37.57 | 22.42 | 15 | Siponte..... ...... | 41.37 | 15.53 |  |
| Sepias Prom | 39.10 | 23.21 | 15 | Side | 6.29 | 23.9 | 18 | Sipylus M., Jı |  |  |  |
| Sepinum, Sepin | 41.26 | 14.36 | 9 | Side? | 38.13 | 23.30 | 16 | Dagh, \& | 3 S .3 | 27.25 | 19 |
| Seporana, Omagn. | 45.25 | 13.31 | S | Side, E8ki | 36.47 | 31.24 | 20 | Sirenum I. |  |  |  |
| Sepphōris, aft. D |  |  |  | Side, or Sidu | 37.55 | 23.4 | 16 | Sirenūsae I ${ }^{\text {ace }}$. | 40.35 | 14.26 | 13 |
| sarēa, Sefurieh.... | 32.45 | 35.17 | 21 | Sidēna, Boghazs | 40.14 | 27.12 | 19 | Siricis? Si | 37.26 | 35.50 | 20 |
| Septem Maria. | 45.0 | 12.15 | S | Sidene | 40.55 | 37.30 | 20 | Sirio, Cer | 4.38 | 0.20 r |  |
| Septem Fratres, Jeb |  |  |  | Sidēnus F., Puleman |  |  |  | Siris ...... | 40.9 | 16.37 |  |
| Monsa | $35.54$ | 5.25 w | 23 | Tchai | 40.55 | 37.29 | 20 | Siris F., Sin | 0.14 | 15.30 |  |
| Septempĕda, S. Severino | 43.15 | 13.12 | S | Sidērus Pr., |  |  |  | Sirmio, Sermion | 5.29 | 10.37 |  |
| Septimanca, Simaneas.. | 41.35 | 4.50 W |  | scha | 36.20 | 30.35 | 20 | Sirmium, Mitrocitz | 45.0 | 19.36 | 14 |
| Sequăna F., Seine....... | 49.0 | 1.40 | 6 | *Sidicini | 41.14 | 14.10 | 9 | Sisapon, Almaden. | 38.40 | 4.48 , |  |
| Scq | 47.0 | 5.40 | 6 | Sidolocuin, | 47.16 | 4.14 | 1 | Sisar, or Usar F.? |  |  |  |
| Seran | 40.27 | 36.48 | 20 | Siton, Saida | 3.33 | 35.22 | 21 | Ajely.......... | 36.10 | 4.45 | 23 |
| Serapaeum. | 41.9 | 29.3 | 26 | Sidōne? Sher | 26.33 | 54.52 |  | Sisara Palus, L. of Jebel |  |  |  |
| Serapēum (B |  |  |  | Sidyına | 6.24 | 29.15 | 20 | Ishliel. | 37.10 | 9.35 | 23 |
| zephon?). $r$. |  |  |  | Siga, Ifonıin.. | 35.8 | 1.51 w | 23 | Siscia, Siszek. | 45.30 | 16.22 | 1. |
| Birket Temseh | 3024 | 32.10 | 24 | Sira F., Teico | 35.8 | 1.51 w | 23 | Sitacus F., Sita Rhe- |  |  |  |
| Serāpis I., M/usser | 20.30 | 58.50 | 3 | Siцēum.. | 39.59 | 26.12 | 19 | gran..... | $2 S 10$ | 5130 |  |
| Serlounis Lneus, subakut |  |  |  | Sigēum Prom | 40. | 26.12 | 26 | Sithonia. | 40.5 | 23.55 | 15 |
| Burduoul. | 31.5 | 33.0 | 24 | Signia, Segna | 44.59 | 14.53 | 14 | Sitifis, Set | 35.59 | 5.18 |  |



| mambs. | $38^{\circ} .45^{\prime}$ | LONG.$30^{\circ} .33^{\prime}$ | MAP. <br> 20 | NAMES. <br> Tanis (Zoan?), Stan...... | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LAT. } \\ & 30^{\circ} .59^{\prime} \end{aligned}$ | LONG.$31^{\circ} . \not 8^{\prime}$ | MAP. | names. | LAT. LONG. MAP. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Synnăda, Afioum Karaえ̄isant. $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Taurasium? Taurasi... | $40^{\circ} .59^{\prime}$ | $14^{\circ} .58^{\prime}$ | 9 |
|  |  |  |  | Tanitic Mouth (of Nile), |  |  |  | Taurica, Ćrimea........ | 45.0 | 34.0 | 3 |
| Syphaeuin, Montrilo. | 39.25 | 16.8 | 9 | Om Furadjeh........... | 31.10 | 32.20 | 24 | Tauroentum, Tarente. | 43.11 | 5.41 | 6 |
| Syracellae, Migalgara.. | 40.52 | 26.51 | 14 | Tannētum, or Tanētum, |  |  |  | Tauromenium, Taor- |  |  |  |
| Eyracūsae, Siracusa..... | 37.5 | 15.15 | 13 | Taneto.............. | 44.46 | 10.27 | 8 |  | 37.49 | 15.16 | 12 |
| Ěrastbene.... | 22.0 | 71.30 | 2 | Tanus (or Tanaus) F., |  |  |  | Tauriānn, Tre | 38.22 | 15.55 | 9 |
| Syrias, or Lepte, |  |  |  | River of Luku........ | 37.25 | 22.37 | 18 | *Taurin | 45.0 | 7.45 | S |
| C. Indjeh | 42.7 | 34.59 | 20 | *Taŏchi | 39.50 | 41.30 | 22 | Taurunum, Semlin. | 44.51 | 20.32 | 14 |
| Syrnae İ., Jocm | 36.20 | 26.41 | 19 | Taǒke, Khor Gassair | 29.13 | 50.40 | 3 | Taurus Mcas, Allah |  |  |  |
| Syros, S'yrm......... | 37.27 | 24.57 | 19 | Tape? Nonzerubad.. | 36.50 | 53.24 | 3 | Dagh, Bulghar Dagh, |  |  |  |
| Syros I., N゙yrut | 37.25 | 24.55 | 19 | Taphiae $\mathrm{I}^{\text {ae }}$., Telboides |  |  |  |  | 37.0 | 34.0 | 20 |
| Syrtis Major, G. of Sidru.. |  | 18.0 | 23 | Taphiassus M............... | 38.35 | 20.50 | 15 | Taurus M. (Sicilia), Mount Venerella...... | 37.51 | 15.14 | 12 |
| Syrtis Minwr, G. of |  |  |  | scala. | 38.25 | 21.44 | 18 | Taurus Prom., Capo S. |  |  |  |
| Labe | 15 | 11.0 | 23 | Taphis, | 23.37 | 32.30 | 3 | Croce.. | 37.15 | 15.15 | 12 |
| Sys, or Sytuis, F | 38.0 | 22.40 | 15 | Taphos I., Meganisi..... Taphros, or Fossa, Strait | 38.39 | 20.46 | 15 | Taus, or Tava, Aest., Firth of Tay. | 56.27 30.50 | $\begin{aligned} & 3.0 \mathrm{~W} \\ & 30.59 \end{aligned}$ | 5 24 |
| Taarach, Tra | 32.31 | 35.14 | 21 | Taptus, Tufio. | 38.13 | 20.23 | 18 | Tavae, Tavi, n. Leon- |  |  |  |
| Tabae, Dowres | 37.26 | 28.50 | 20 | Taphytis Prom. (Aspis, |  |  |  | fort | 37.37 | 14.22 | 12 |
| Tabae? Bramah | 11.11 | 51.5 | 2 | or Clypĕa), Ras el- |  |  |  | Taviu'm, Boghaz Keui... | 40.0 | 34.34 | 20 |
| Tabala, Dusulu | 38.34 | 28.57 | 20 | Melhr........... | 36.52 | 11.9 | 23 | Tavola F., Golo. | 42.30 | 9.10 | 9 |
| Tabellaria, Custellacrio | 42.16 | 11.38 | 8 | Taposiris (or Apis?), |  |  |  | Taxila, Maniky | 33.29 | 73.0 | 3 |
| Taberna Frigĭda, Frigido.. | $43.59$ | 10.9 | 8 | Arabs Tover... ........ Taprobane, or Salice I., | 30.47 | 29.34 | 24 | Taygětus M... Teānum, Teano | 36.57 41.15 | 22.22 14.3 | 18 9 |
| Tabiene.... | 35.0 | 51.0 | 3 | Ceylon | S. 0 | S1.0 | 2 | Teānum Apŭlum, Civi- |  |  |  |
| Tabor M. (Atabyrium |  |  |  | *Tapyri... | 36.20 | 53.0 | 3 | trate... | 41.46 | 15.14 | g |
| or Itabyrium), Jelel |  | 25 | 21 | Tarabenorum Vicus, |  |  | 9 | Teāte, Chieti | 42.20 41.50 | 14.11 15.10 | 9 |
| Tabrăca, Tuburkuh | 36.55 | 8.45 | 23 | Taras F., Tu | 40.35 | 17.10 | 9 | Tecmon? | 39.46 | 20.56 | 15 |
| Tahuda, or Tabulla, F.? |  |  |  | Taras, or Tarentum, |  |  |  | *Tectosăges | 39.50 | 32.40 | 20 |
| Ars ......... | 51.0 | 2.7 | 6 | Tarant | 40.28 | 17.14 | 9 | Tedanius F., Zermagna | 44.10 | 15.50 | 14 |
| Taburnus Mons, M |  |  |  | Tarasco, Ta | 43.48 | 4.39 | 6 | Tegěa, Paleo Episkopi.. | 37.28 | 22.26 | 18 |
| Tuburno | 41.8 | 14.30 | 13 | \%Tarbelli | 43.30 | 1.20 W | 6 | Tegiānum, Dian | 40.22 | 15.31 | 9 |
| Tacape, Ǩhubs, or Kıbes | 33.53 | 10.4 | 23 | Tarbellĭcae, or Aquae |  |  |  | Teglicium, Vetre | 44.7 | 26.59 | 14 |
| Tıcoua?.. | 28.54 | 31.3 | 24 | Augustae, Dax........ | 43.43 | 1.2 W | 6 | Tegŭla, Siliqua. | 39.18 | 8.49 | 9 |
| Tader F., Segmr | 38.15 | 1.40 W | 7 | Tarentinus S., G. of |  |  |  | Tegyra. | 38.32 | 22.58 | 15 |
| Tadinum, S. Maria Tadina, n. Guchlio........ |  | 12.48 | 8 | Taranto.................. Tarentum, or Taras, | 40.0 | 17.0 | 9 | Teichiussa. Teichos, Kastro Kalo- | 37.25 | 27.26 | 13 |
| Tadmor, or Palmyra |  |  |  | Taranto | 40.28 | 17.14 | 9 | gria | 38.9 | 21.54 | 18 |
| Tadmor | 34.18 | 38.14 | 20 | Targines F., Tacina | 39.6 | 16.50 | 9 | Tekoab, | 31.39 | 35.15 | 21 |
| Tadutti, Tuttubt. | 35.31 | 6.8 | 23 | Taricheae, El-Kerrk | 32.44 | 35.36 | 21 | Tela?.. | 41.57 | 4.50 T | 7 |
| Taenărum, or Taena- |  |  |  | Tarichiae $\mathrm{I}^{2 e}$., Alkuri- |  |  |  | Telebŏas F., Kara Su | 38.45 | 4140 | 22 |
| rium, Prou., C. M |  |  |  | yah. | 35.45 | 11.0 | 23 | Telesia, Telese. | 41.13 | 14.30 | 9 |
|  | 36.23 | 22.29 | 18 | Tarnadae, St. Jraurice.. | 46.12 | 7.0 | 8 | Telethrius M., Plo | 35.52 | 23.7 | 15 |
| Tacnărum, or Caenepŏ- |  |  |  | Tarnis F., Tarn......... | 43.50 | 1.40 | 6 | Tellēnae, Toretta. | 41.44 | 12.28 | 11 |
| lis. Kypariso........... | 36.27 | 22.27 | 15 | Tarphe. | 38.44 | 22.37 | 16 | Tellonum?.. | 44.18 | 0.51 W | 6 |
|  |  |  |  | Tarpodizus? | 42.1 | 26.58 | 14 | Telunissus, Mak | 36.36 | 29.10 | 20 |
| or T'agerah | 35.19 | 4.57 w | 23 | Tarquinii, Trachina.... | 42.16 | 11.46 | 8 | Telo Martius, Toulon | 43.8 | 5.54 | 6 |
| Tagaba, Tubukeh......... | 31.31 | 34.18 | 21 | Tarracīna, or Anxur, |  |  |  | Telonius F., Turano.. | 42.14 | 12.56 | 11 |
| Tagara, r. of Deoghir, |  |  |  | Terracina.............. | 41.16 | 13.15 | 11 | Telos I., Piskopi, or Tilo | 36.25 | 27.25 | 19 |
| n. Aurengerbad......... | 20.0 | 75.13 | 2 | Tarrăco, Tarragona | 41.7 | 1.16 | 7 | Telphūsa, n. V'ınena.... | 37.44 | 21.53 | 18 |
| Tagouius F., Tojima... | 40.15 | 3.20 W | 7 | Tarraconensis | 41.0 | 3.0 w | 7 | Temathia M. (or Ma- |  |  |  |
| Tagus F., Tinjo (or |  |  |  | Tarras, Trume | 40.0 | 8.39 | 9 | thia), Lykodkimo... | 36.55 | 21.51 | 18 |
| Tugus).................. | 39.28 | 8.20 W | 7 | Tarrba. | 35.14 | 23.52 | 19 | Temenium ....... | 37.35 | 22.45 | 18 |
|  |  |  |  | Tarsatica, Tarsutch | 45.19 | 14.27 | S | Tcmĕsa, or Tempsa? |  |  |  |
| or Hancs (Dipline), |  |  |  | Tarsaticum, u. Fiume... | 45.21 | 14.27 | 14 | Torre del Piano del |  |  |  |
| Tell Deferneh.......... | 30.52 | 32.3 | 24 | Tarsie Prom., Ras Djed | 26.38 | 54.30 |  | Cusale.. | 39.6 | 16.6 | 9 |
| Taizalum Proun., Kinuaird's Herd... ©....... | 57.42 | 2.0 W | 2 | Tarsius F., Kura Dere Su $\qquad$ | $40.0$ | 27.50 | 19 | Temnus, Menimen........ Tempe, Valley and Passo | $3 S .36$ | 27.5 | 19 |
| Talabriga ? S'rlten... | 40.43 | 8.34 w |  | Tarsus, Tersoos. | 36.56 | 34.58 | 20 | Talley of Lykostomo, |  |  |  |
| Talētum M., S't. Elices, or Muleryno. | 36.57 | 22.22 | 18 | Tartărus, or Hadriānus, F., Tartaro....... | $45.5$ | 11.20 | 8 | or Dereli...... ......... Temple of Apollo Co- | 39.50 | 22.35 | 15 |
| Taliata, Guyersinlik...... | 44.30 | 22.14 | 14 | Tartessus (Calpe ?), El |  |  |  | rynthus.... | 36.51 | 21.56 | 18 |
| Talmena? Rus Giotem.. | . 25.20 | 60.10 | 3 | Rocradillo, n. S. |  |  |  | Temple of Ceres........ | 37.35 | 22.87 | 18 |
| Tamăre? T'umerton...... | 50.25 | 4.11 W | 5 | Rıqque................. | 36.13 | 5.23 W | 7 | Temple of Jupiter |  |  |  |
| Tamaris F., Timbre..... | . 42.40 | 9.0 w | 7 | Taruenna, Terouenne... | 50.39 | 2.7 | 6 | (Aegina)?............ | 37.45 | 23.32 | 18 |
| Tamărus P., Tımın..... | . 50.26 | 4.12 w | 5 | Tarus F., Taro........... | 44.39 | 10.0 | 8 | Temple of Jupiter Pa- |  |  |  |
| Tamarus F., Tamaro... | . 41.17 | 14.45 | 9 | *Tarusātes.. | 44.0 | 0.20 W | 6 | lenius, Campo di |  |  |  |
| Tamassus .................. | 35.9 | 33.13 | 20 | Tarvĕdum, or Orcas, |  |  |  | Giove.. | 42.0 | 14.3 | 9 |
| Tamesis, or Tamēsa, F., |  |  |  | Prom., Dummet Head | 58.41 | 3.24 W | 2 | Temple of Poseidon..... | 37.55 | 23.1 | 18 |
| Thames........... | 51.30 | 1.3 W | 5 | Tarvesseduu, Madese... | 46.26 | 9.20 | 8 | Temple of Venus (Cy- |  |  |  |
| Tamissa Aest., Mouth |  |  |  | Tarvisetum, Turvis...... | 46.29 | 13.35 | 14 | prus).................... | 34.51 | 32.22 | 20 |
| of Thumes.............. | . 51.30 | 0.40 | 5 | Tarvisium, Treviso...... | 45.39 | 12.16 | 8 | Teinplum Circes.......... | 41.12 | 13.3 | 11 |
| Tamnum?.. | 45.27 | 0.47 W | 6 | Tasacarta?.. | 30.42 | 31.52 | 24 | Templum Feroniae...... | 41.17 | 13.13 | 11 |
| Tamy̆nae.................. | . 38.24 | 24.3 | 16 | Tasaccora? Mascara.... | 35.25 | 0.6 | 23 | Templum Hercŭlis? $n$. |  |  |  |
| Tamỹras, or Damūras, <br> F.. Nahr ed-Damour | $\text { r } 33.41$ | 35.30 | 21 | Tasciaca, Thesée, n. Montricherd. | $47.20$ | 1.19 | 6 | C. Roche............... | $\begin{aligned} & 36.19 \\ & 41.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6.8 \mathrm{~W} \\ 29.7 \end{array}$ | $2{ }^{7}$ |
| Tanăger F., Tungro, or Negra. |  |  | 9 | Tataium.......... | 40.32 | 30.23 | 20 | Templum Junōnis La ciniae. |  | 17.11 |  |
| Tanayra, Grimmelha..... | . 38.17 | 23.36 | 16 | Hissar, or Touz Ghienl | 38.40 | 33.30 | 20 | Tempsa, or Tem |  |  | $g$ |
| Tajăió F., Din............ | . 50.35 | 50.0 | 2 | \%Taulantii ................ | 41.0 | 19.35 | 14 | Torre dol Piuno d |  |  |  |
| Cldarus $\mathrm{F}_{\text {, }}$ Tunuro..... | . 44.50 | 8.10 |  | Taunus М., T'ииния..... | 50.10 | 8.20 | 25 | Casale.................. |  | 16.6 | - |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| nasres. <br> *Tenetheri | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LAT. } \\ & 51^{\circ} .10^{\prime} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LoNG. } \\ & 7^{\circ} .30^{\prime} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { MAP. } \\ 25 \end{gathered}$ | Thenae, NAMEs. In Wady | LAT. | LONG. |  | Thule, Shetland Istands | $60^{\circ} .3$ |  | MA |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Tcnĕa, Klemiu.. | 37.47 | 22.52 | 18 | Theny. | $34^{\circ} .40$ | $10^{\circ} .35^{\prime}$ | 23 | Thumăta? | 29.30 | 41.0 |  |
| Tenèlos | 39.50 | 26.5 | 19 | Theodosiopolis, for. Ca- |  |  |  | Thuria, u. Veise | 37.6 | 22.4 | 18 |
| Tenědss I., Tened | 39.50 | 26.0 | 19 | rana, Erzer | 39.55 | 41.19 | 22 | Thurii, aft. Copi | 39.40 | 16.23 |  |
| Teneric Plain. | 35.20 | 23.18 | 16 | Theorlosioporlis, for. Re- |  |  |  | Thurium, or Orthopă- |  |  |  |
| Tenos, Tino | 37.32 | 25.11 | 19 | saena, Rus el-Ain..... | 36.52 | 40.1 | 22 | gum, M | 38.28 | 22.52 | 16 |
| Tenos I., Tin | 37.35 | 25.10 | 19 | Thera? $r$. on Messa |  |  |  | Thyamia. | 37.54 | 22.41 | 18 |
| Tentyra, Dender | 26.9 | 32.41 | 3 | Vouno | 36.21 | 25.29 | 19 | Thyamis F., | 39.33 | 20.25 | 15 |
| Teos, r. n. Sighajik | 38.11 | 26.49 | 19 | Thera I. (Calliste), Sme |  |  |  | Thyămis Pr., Mt. Mav. |  |  |  |
| Tephrice, Divriki | 39.21 | 38.15 | 20 |  | 36.25 | 25.28 | 19 | ron | 39.34 | 20.11 |  |
| Terēdon, or Di |  |  |  | Theramb | 39.57 | 23.41 | 15 | Thyăınus M., Sparto- |  |  |  |
| Jebel Sinam | 30.15 | 47.45 | 22 | The | 42.0 | 20.46 | 14 | vяmi. | 38.47 | 20.15 |  |
| Tergedum? | 18.0 | 41.0 | 2 | Therapn | 7.3 | 22.28 | 18 | Thyatīa, | 38.53 | 27.53 | 18 |
| Tergeste, Triest | 45.39 | 13.47 | 8 | Therapne | 38.16 | 23.22 | 16 | Thyharna, Kussa | 38.31 | 27.45 | 18 |
| Tergestinus S., Trieste. | 45 | 13.40 | 8 | Therasia, Therasia...... | 36.26 | 25.21 | 19 | Thymbris F., Pursek Tehui. | 9.43 | 30.40 |  |
| Terias F., S. Leomardo | 37.17 | 15.0 | 12 | eāni I., Vulca | 38.23 | 14.56 | 9 | Thymbrium, | 38.28 | 31.29 | 2 |
| Terina? $n$. Nocer | 39.8 | 16.7 | 9 | Thermae, Lutraki | 37.59 | 22.59 | 16 | Thymena, or Teuthra- |  |  |  |
| Terinacus, Hipponiātes, or Vibonensis, S., $G$. |  |  | 9 | Thermae (Phazemonitis), Ка (ввя.............. | $\begin{aligned} & 40 \\ & 41 . \end{aligned}$ | 35.39 12.44 | $20$ | nia, Timteh. Thymnias S., G. of | 1.58 | 33.9 28.0 |  |
| Terioli, Tiro | 46.43 | 11.6 | 8 | T |  |  | 11 |  |  | 28.0 |  |
| Termerium Pr., Petra Termera. |  |  |  | Termini.. | 37.58 | 13.41 | 12 |  | 37.58 | 23.37 | 17 |
| Term | 41.31 | 2.24 w | 7 | Scin | 37.28 | 13.5 | 12 |  |  |  |  |
| Termessus | 36.55 | 30.26 | 20 | Therman̆ons |  |  |  | Adussi | 41.14 | 30.16 | 20 |
| Termus F., Fiume Temo, ar F. di Bosa.......... | 40.18 | 8.29 | 9 | Salonilit. $\qquad$ herine, aft. Thessalo- |  | 22.45 | 15 | Thynias Pr., C. Ainada, or Konri. $\qquad$ | 41.53 | 2 S .4 |  |
| Testrina, Tom | 42.21 | 13.18 | 8 | nica, Salonik | 40.38 | 22.58 | 15 | Thyrěa? $n$. | 37.24 | 22.45 | 18 |
| Tetis, or Ruscin Tet. $\qquad$ |  | 3.0 |  | Thermi, or Thermum, Vlokho. $\qquad$ | 38.4 | 21.34 | 15 | Thyrides Prom., Capo Grosso..................... | 36.29 | 22.21 |  |
| Tetraphylia? | 39.15 | 21.29 | 15 | Thermōdon F | 38.20 | 23.30 | 16 | Thyrinm | 38.52 | 20.58 | 15 |
| Tetrapolis | 38.8 | 23.57 | 26 | Thermōdon F., Termeh |  |  |  | Thyrsus F | 39.55 | 8.35 |  |
| Tenchcira, aft. Arsinoe, |  |  |  | Tehai... | 40.50 | 37.0 | 20 | Thysdrus, or Tusdra, |  |  |  |
| Tankra | 32.32 | 20.32 | 23 | Thermop | 38.47 | 22.29 | 16 | El-stem | 35.21 | 10.39 | 23 |
| Teudürum, | 51.3 | 5.55 | 0 | Thespiat (or Thespia), |  |  |  | Thyss | 40.16 | 24.10 | 15 |
| Teumessus | 38.21 | 23.24 | 16 | Lefla, n. Rimokastro | 38.16 | 23.9 | 16 | *Tibarèn | 40.50 | 38.15 | 20 |
| Teumessus M | 38.18 | 23.24 | 16 | Tues | 39.25 | 20.40 | 15 | Tiberias, Tubariy | 32.48 | 35.34 | 21 |
| Teuthea? Upper Al- |  |  |  | Tı | 9.30 | 22.20 | 15 | Tiherias L. (Sea of |  |  |  |
| haia | 38.6 | 21.34 | 18 | Thessaliòt | 39.18 | 22.0 | 15 | Galilee, or Lh. of Gren- |  |  |  |
| Teutheas F.? | 38.5 | 21.33 | 18 | Thessaloniea, Strlaniki.. | 40.38 | 22.58 | 15 | nesaret), Bahr Tuba- |  |  |  |
| Teuthis, Dhim | 37.36 | 22.4 | 18 | Theudoria, Thodho- |  |  |  | riy | 2.50 | 35.36 | 21 |
| Teithravia. | 39.10 | 27.30 | 20 | riana | 39.22 | 21.11 | 15 | Tiberris, or Tibris, F., |  |  |  |
| Teuthranis, or Thymena, Timteh.......... |  | 33.9 | 20 | Theveste, Tebesah, or Tipsa..................... |  | 8.8 | 23 | Tevere, or Tiber....... Tibiscum, or Tibiscas? | 2.12 | 12.40 | 11 |
| Teuthrōne, n. Kotornn.. | 36.37 | 22.30 | 18 | Thinae |  |  |  | Temesioar... | 45.43 | 21.20 | 14 |
| Teutlussa I., Limniona | 36.16 | 27.45 | 19 | Thiar | 37.58 | 0.48 w | 7 | Tibiscus F.? Theiss. | 46.0 | 20.6 | 14 |
| Teutoburgi | 45.32 | 19.0 | 14 | Thimone | 29.7 | 31.11 | 24 | Tibiscus F.? Teme | 45.21 | 21.0 | 14 |
| Teutria, Pirn | 42.14 | 15.45 | 9 | Thisbe, Ǩcko | 38.15 | 22.58 | 16 | Tibisis F.? Ale Lon | 43.38 | 26.0 | 14 |
| Thagura? Taje | 36.16 | 8.20 | 23 | Thisŏa, or Theisǒa | 37.38 | 22.5 | 18 | Tibŭla, Longo Sar | 41.14 | 9.11 | - |
| Thalănae? | 37.51 | 21.42 | 18 | Thisŏa, or Theisŏa, |  |  |  | Tibur, Tivoli. | 41.59 | 12.49 | 11 |
| Thalămae, Plutzo | 36.48 | 22.19 | 18 | Lardha.... | 37.31 | 21.58 | 18 | Tiburnia.. | 46.50 | 13.29 | 14 |
| Thamara (Tanar), Kur- |  |  |  | Thius F., | 37.18 | 22.12 | 18 | Ticarius F., V'ali | 41.39 | 9.0 |  |
| uиb .............. | . 8 | 35.6 | 21 | Thmuis? Tell Muit. | 30.59 | 31.30 | 24 | Tichis, or Illiběris, F., |  |  |  |
| Thimmath, El-I | 31.54 | 35.1 | 21 | Thoantium Prom.? |  |  |  | Tech | 42.35 | 2.50 |  |
| Thammitica | 31.55 | 35.0 | 21 | (Carpathos), C. Bo- |  |  |  | Tichins | 38.44 | 22.25 | 26 |
| Thantusida? Mehediah | 34.18 | 6.39 w | 23 | nandrea....... .......... | 35.51 | 27.11 | 19 | Ticīnum, Pavi | 5.11 | 9.10 | 8 |
| Thantia?.. | 32.16 | 39.22 | 21 | Thoantiuin Prom. (Rho- |  |  |  | Ticīnus F., Ticr | 45.30 | 8.46 | 8 |
| Thapsăıus (Tiphsah)? |  |  |  | dos), C. St. George.... | 36.7 | 27.45 | 19 | Tierna? Alt Orro | 44.43 | 22.26 | 14 |
| - El-Hamnvam........... | 35.55 | 38.54 | 20 | Thoaris F., T'ureh |  |  |  | Tifãta Mons, Monte |  |  |  |
| Thapsus, Baltr | 35.35 | 11.3 | 2.3 | Tchai.. | 1.8 | 37.11 | 20 | Mruddaloni........ | 41.5 | 14.20 | 13 |
| Thapsus, Mayu | 37.9 | 15.12 | 13 | * Thomani | 40.40 | 59.0 | 3 | Tifernum, n. Limosani | 41.37 | 14.39 | 9 |
| Thasos. | 40.46 | 24.45 | 19 | Thorae? Thinila. | 37.47 | 23.51 | 18 | Tifernum Metaurense, |  |  |  |
| Thasos I., Thus | 40.40 | 24.40 | 19 | Thorax M., Gumuseh |  |  |  | S. Angelo in Vado... | 43.40 | 12.24 | 8 |
| Thanmăci, Dho | 39.8 | 22.16 | 15 | Drgh | 37.48 | 27.25 | 19 | Tifernum Tiberinum, |  |  |  |
| Tharmacia? | 39.17 | 2.3 .14 | 15 | Thorĭcus, Ma | 37.44 | 24.3 | 18 | Citta di Curtello.. | 43.28 | 12.15 | 8 |
| Thaubasium?.. | 30.31 | 32.10 | 24 | Thornax M. | 37.21 | 23.13 | 18 | Tifernus F., Bifermo | 41.40 | 14.40 | 9 |
| Thehae (Aegyptus), |  |  |  | Thornax M............... | 37.8 | 22.26 | 18 | Tifernus Mons, Monte |  |  |  |
| Kırnak, de............ | 25.43 | 32.40 | $\stackrel{3}{ }$ | Thospitis L. (Arsissa, |  |  |  | Matese | 41.25 | 14.27 | 2 |
| Thehae (Boeotia), Thive | 38.18 | 23.19 | 16 | or Arsēne)? L. of |  |  |  | Tigauda? | 35.58 | 1.42 | 23 |
| Thebae (Thessalia), $r$. |  |  |  | Van............ | 38.40 | 42.40 | 22 | Tigava Castra | 36.10 | 2.10 | 23 |
| n. Ak-Kedjel............ | 39.17 | 22.45 | 15 | Thoum, Etham, or Pi- |  |  |  | Tigra, Ruschou | 43.50 | 26.1 | 14 |
| Thebe.. | 39.39 | 27.1 | 19 | thom (Patūmos?), $r$. |  |  |  | Tigrana?. | 38.27 | 47.25 | 22 |
| Theches Mons? Tekieh |  |  |  | n. Abrasieh | 30.28 | 31.35 | 24 | Tigranocerta? Ser | 38.1 | 41.36 | 28 |
| Dagh............. | 40.25 | 39.45 | 20 | Thracha | 41.40 | 26.0 | 14 | Tigris F., Dijel, or |  |  |  |
| Theganūsa I., Vene- |  |  |  | Thraustus | 37.50 | 21.49 | 18 | Tigris | 35.0 | 43.32 | 29 |
| tikn... | 36.42 | 21.54 | 18 T | Thria. | 38.4 | 23.33 | 16 | Tigulia, Tregosa. | 44.16 | 9.28 | 8 |
| Thelepte, Ferian | 34.41 | 8.40 | 23.1 | Throni Prow., C. Pila.. | 34.56 | 33.53 | 20 | Ttgurinus Pagub........ | 46.40 | 7.20 | 6 |
| Thamiser ${ }^{\text {ra }}$ a ... | 41.5 | 37.0 | 20 T | Thronium... | 38.46 | 22.41 | 16 | Tilaremptus F., Taglia- |  |  |  |
| Themisey ra, Thermek:. | 41.11 | 37.1 | 20 T | Thronium? Krisilio..... | 40.30 | 19.30 | 15 | mento.................. | 46.0 | 12.56 | 8 |
| Themisonium? Tefenis | 37.23 | 29.43 | 20 T | Thubactis, Marsa Zou- |  |  |  | Tilis, Thil le-Chatel..... | 47.31 | 5.10 | 6 |
| Thenae, Custel Temeн28. $\qquad$ | 35.13 | 25.7 | ${ }_{19} \\|_{\mathrm{T}}$ | rail.................. Thubuna, Tubnah.. | $\begin{aligned} & 32.27 \\ & 35.10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 14.51 \\ 4.49 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23 \\ & 23 \end{aligned}$ | Tillium, Porto S. Nicolo $\qquad$ | $40.44$ |  |  |


| names. | 1,AT | long | map. | NAMES. | lat. | long. |  | Names. |  | LONG. M |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Tilphossa Fons.. | $38^{\circ} .21^{1}$ | $2.3{ }^{2} .0^{\prime}$ | 16 | Trachir (or Stachir) F., |  |  |  | Trimoution. Eildan..... |  | $2^{\circ} .42^{\prime}$ w |  |
| Tilphossium. | 38.22 | 23.1 | 16 | Gambia | $13^{\circ} .30^{\prime}$ | $15^{\circ} .0^{\prime} \mathrm{w}$ | 2 | Trinemeia, linymit. | 38.5 | 23.54 | 16 |
| Tilphossium M., Petra.. | 38.21 | 23.2 | 16 | Trachis | 38.27 | 22.46 | 16 | Trinius F.. Trign | 41.50 | 14.35 | 9 |
| Tilurus F., Cettina...... | 43.34 | 17.0 | 14 | Trachis | 38.48 | 22.22 | 16 | *'Trinobanter.. | 51.45 | 0.40 | 5 |
| Timacus F., Timok. | 43.50 | 22.19 | 14 | Trachonitis, El-Lejah | 33.0 | 36.30 | 21 | Triocăla" Sun Carlo. | 37.37 | 13.15 | 12 |
| Timalinum, Fonta- |  |  |  | Trachys M.. | 37.43 | 22.22 | $15$ | Triopiam Prom., $c$. |  |  |  |
| neira | 43.5 | 7.17 w | 7 | Traens F., | 39.35 | 16.47 | $9$ | Krio .... | 36.41 | 27.24 | 19 |
| Timāvi Fons |  |  |  | Tragaea | 37.4 | 25.33 | 19 | Triphyl | 37.30 | 21.43 | 18 |
| Timao.. | 45.48 | 13.35 | 8 | Tragăsae, | 39.34 | 26.11 | 19 | Tripodi | 38.2 | 23.14 | 16 |
| Timēthus $\mathbf{F}$ | 38.5 | 14.46 | 12 | Tragia I., Samopulo.... | 37.38 | 26.49 | 19 | Trıotl | 40.0 | 22.0 | 15 |
| Timiscum | 45.27 | 22.20 | 14 | Tragilus.. | 40.54 | 24.14 | 19 | Tribŏlis, Kırsh Yenijeh | 38.0 | 9.0 | 20 |
| Timogitia, $\quad$ Troukli- mani.................... | 43.26 | 28.32 | 14 | Tragns F................. | 37.47 | 22.14 | 18 | Tripölis, Tirehboli....... Tripontium, Lilbourne, | 11.0 | 38.49 | 20 |
| Twositis | 40.40 | 32.15 | 20 | Torre Agnilar ........ | 40.51 | 0.47 | 7 | n. Rug | 52.24 | 1.11 w | 5 |
| Tina F.? Eden | 56.21 | 2.50 w | 5 | Trajan's Bridge. | 44.39 | 22.38 | 14 | Trisanton F., Aru | 50.48 | 0.32 w | 5 |
| ']'nconcium, Sancoins... | 46.50 | 2.55 | 6 | Trajan's Canal. | 30.15 | 31.21 | 24 | Trita | 38.27 | 22.21 | 16 |
| T.ngis, or Caesarea, |  |  |  | Trajanopŏlis, Ushak | 38.38 | 29.33 | 20 | Tritaea, | 38.2 | 21.55 | 18 |
| Tingier... | 35.47 | 5.48 w | 23 | Trajanopollis, Orichova | 41.5 | 26.13 | 14 | Tritiun, Monasterio de |  |  |  |
| l'aia F ., | 42.55 | 12.45 | 8 | Trajectum, Utrecht...... | 52.6 | 5.8 |  | Rodillo. | 42.34 | 3.36 w | 7 |
| rinna F., Tem | 43.14 | 13.45 | 8 | Trajectus. | 44.50 | 0.47 | 6 | Tritium Metallum, Tri- |  |  |  |
| linnetio, Tinzen. | 46.37 | 9.35 | 8 | Trajectus? Bitton....... | 51.25 | 2.27 w | 20 | cin .... | 42.25 | 2.43 W | 6 |
| Ciōra Matienna, Torreno | 42.8 | 13.15 | 11 | Tralles, Aidin Guzel- |  |  |  | Triton F. | 38.23 | 23.0 | 16 |
| Tipasa, Tefficad.. | 36.36 | 2.26 | 23 | Hi*ar. | 37.49 | 3750 | 19 | Triton F.? Wady Aka- |  |  |  |
| Tipasa, Tifjesh.. | 36.16 | 7.40 | 23 | Trampya? | 39.56 | 21.23 | 15 | reith | 34.5 | 9.55 | 23 |
| [iphae, or Siphae? r.n. |  |  |  | Transmarisea, Tourk- |  |  |  | Triton L | 32.7 | 20.4 | 23 |
| Khos:a ................. | 38 | 22.54 | 16 | Semil.. | 44.0 | 26.30 | 14 | Triumpilini | 45.40 | 10.13 | 8 |
| Kiphssh (Thapsăcus) ? |  |  |  | Trapezopölis, Makuf | 37.36 | 28.59 | 20 | Trivicum, ${ }^{\text {dr }}$ | 41.3 | 14 | 9 |
| El-hasmam........... | 35.55 | 38.54 | 20 | Trapezus, $K^{\prime}$ | 37.27 | 22.3 | 18 | Troas. | 40.0 | 26.30 | 19 |
| Siristria, ur Tiristris, |  |  |  | Trapĕzus, Treb | 41.1 | 39.45 | 20 | Trochu | 7.32 | 22.37 | 18 |
| Prom., C. Kaliakra, |  |  |  | Trapheia? | 38.25 | 23.19 | 16 | *Trocm | 40.0 | 34.0 | 20 |
| or Kalagria. | 43.22 | 28.30 | 14 | Trarium, Tusla. | 40.50 | 29.20 | 20 | Troca? | 5.38 | $5 . .38$ | 3 |
| T'ryns, Tiryns. | 37.36 | 22.48 | 18 | Trasimènus L., Lago. |  |  |  | Troezen | 30 | 23.22 | 18 |
| Tradh?....... | 32.20 | 35.18 | 21 | Trusinemo, or L. di |  |  |  | Two | 37.29 | 23.22 | 18 |
| Tıianns, or Tysia, F. (Tiniscus?), गl:eiss... | 46.40 | 20.10 | 14 | Perngia. $\qquad$ Tramrium, Tran. | $\begin{aligned} & 43.10 \\ & 43.32 \end{aligned}$ | $12.8$ |  | Tromiliorum Portus, Scete Grecr............ | 37.6 | 15.14 | 13 |
| Tissa, Randazze.......... | 37.50 | 14.55 | 12 | \%Trausi.. | 41.30 | 26.0 | 14 | Trogilium Prom.. $C$. |  |  |  |
| Titãne. | 37.55 | 22.39 | 18 | Treba, Trev | 41.53 | 13.14 | 11 | St. Mary, or Kına- |  |  |  |
| T'itaresios F., Xeraghi.. | 39.43 | 22.15 | 15 | Trebia, Trevi | 42.54 | 12.48 | 8 | pitza | 37.40 | 27.2 | 19 |
| Titaroz Mi.. | 39.47 | 22.15 | 15 | Trebia F., Trebbia. | 44.47 | 9.28 | 8 | Trogitis L., L. of |  |  |  |
| Tithores (Neon), Velitza |  | 22.41 | 16 | Treboniānum, Trevigпа"п. $\qquad$ | 42.11 | 12.12 | 11 | Singhte. | 37.15 20.0 | 32.15 37.0 | 20 |
| Tithronivx, |  |  |  | Trebŭla Mutusca, Monte |  |  |  | Troicus M | 29.53 | 31.25 | 4 |
| Verzan | 38.40 | 22.36 | 16 | Leone. | 42.16 | 12.52 | 11 | Troja. | 39.5 | 26.17 | 19 |
| Titius F., Ke | 44.0 | 16.0 | 14 | Trehŭla Suffenae? $n . L a$ |  |  |  | Truja (or Xypĕte)? $r$. |  |  |  |
| 'iit heius M. | 37.36 | 23.4 | 18 | Posta | 42.15 | 12.55 | 8 | 1. Pei | 37.58 | 23.39 | 17 |
| Titulcia, or Tituacia, |  |  |  | Treia, Trej | 43.18 | 13.19 | 8 | Tronis. | 38.32 | 22.44 | 16 |
| lietufe. | 40.7 | 3.38 w | 7 | Trepontium | 41.30 | 12.59 | 11 | Tropaea? | 37.45 | 22.4 | 18 |
| Tuus, Filiyas | 41.34 | 32.3 | 20 | Trerus F., Sacco | 41.43 | 13.6 | 11 | Trupaea, Troperr. | 35.40 | 15.55 | 9 |
| Tlos...... | 36.32 | 29.27 | 20 | Tres Tabernae. | 41.39 | 12.48 | 11 | Tropaea Augusti, Thr- |  |  |  |
| Tmolus M., Kisilja |  |  |  | Tretum Pr., C. Bujia- |  |  |  |  | 43.45 42.25 | 7.25 2.52 | 8 |
| Jhousa Dayh............ hius F., Iowy | 38.20 51.45 | 28.0 4.23 | 19 | romi, or Ras Selibra Rour (Seven Capes)... |  |  |  | Tropaea Trosmi, | 42.28 45.9 | 2.52 | 24 |
| Tobius F., Iozy......... Turisonus F.? Gorzone | , 51.45 | 4.23 w | 5 | Rous (Seven Capes)... | 37.45 | 22.45 | 123 | Trosini, Matclion......... | 45.9 | 25.4 | 24 |
| Cumil................ | 45.8 | 12.0 | 8 | Treventum, Tri | 41.45 | 14.33 | 9 | Bruer | 37.17 | 15.10 | 12 |
| Tuisölis F., Mouth of |  |  |  | *Treviri .... | 49.25 | 6.0 | 6 | Truentus F., | 42.54 | 13.50 | 8 |
| Convay.................. | 53.18 | 3.52 w | 5 | Tria (or Traja) Capita, |  |  |  | Tubautes | 52.20 | 6.40 | 25 |
| Toibiacum, Zuipich. | 50.44 | 6.38 | 6 | Tore Agnilar......... | 40.51 | 0.47 | 7 | Tuhucci. Abrante | 39.27 | 8.11 w | 7 |
| Tolētum, Í ledo | 39.56 | 4.0 w | 7 | *Triballi.. | 43.20 | 24.0 | 14 | Tuhur um Majus, Zugh- |  |  |  |
| \%Tolistohresii.. | 39.30 | 32.0 | 20 | Tribŏci | 48.30 | 7.30 | 6 |  | 36.2 | 10.10 | 23 |
| Tollegatse, Talgata. | -3 | 9.52 | 8 | Tricarāna, | 37.51 | 22.40 | 18 | Tuhurhum Minus, Tı- |  |  |  |
| T'ollentiaum, Tolen- |  |  |  | *Tricasses | 48.22 | 4.0 | 6 | burbo | 36.4 | 9.43 | 23 |
| tinn.............. | 43.12 | 13.18 | 8 | Tricasses, Troy | 48.17 | 4.6 | 6 | Turea Terebinthina. |  |  |  |
| Tolonbon, $r_{\text {c }}$ n. $K$ | 38.22 | 22.16 | 16 | *Tricastini.. | 44.55 | 5.20 | 6 | Thaleh.. | 35.31 | 8.41 | 23 |
| Tulōsa, Tonlouse.. | 43.37 | 1.28 | 6 | Tricea, Trikulo | 39.35 | 21.48 | 15 | Tueci, Custilleja |  |  |  |
| Tolous, Mfonzon. | 41.49 | 0.10 | 7 | Trichōnis L., Apoluro, |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Compo }}$ | 37.28 | 6.10 w | 7 |
| Tomărus M. ${ }^{\text {T. }}$ | 39.52 | 21.5 | 15 | or Vrakho | 38.33 | 21.35 | 15 | Tude, Tuy | 析 | ${ }_{12}^{8.35}$ W | 8 |
| Tomērus? | 25.20 | 65.30 | 3 | Trichonium? | 35.33 | 21.42 | 15 | Tuder, To | ${ }_{52.4}^{42.47}$ |  | 8 |
| meus M.... | 36.59 | 21.43 | 18 | Tricolōni, Karath | 37.28 | 22.10 | 18 20 | Tueröbis | 52.7 47.30 | 4.42 W 8.40 | 5 |
| Tomi? Karli | 48.3 38.29 | ${ }_{38.53}^{25.37}$ | 14 | Trienmin, Kaim | 39.26 44.55 | 31.25 5.50 | 20 | Tugia, Ti, | 37.51 | 3.5 w | 7 |
| Tonosà, Trums | 39.12 | 36.39 | 20 | Tricıry̆thus, r. n. Kııta |  |  |  | Tulcis F., Franc | 41.25 | 1.7 | 8 |
| Tophel, Tufileh | 30.57 | 35.44 | 21 | Souli | 38.10 | 24.1 | 16 | \%Tulingi...... | 0 | 8.10 | 6 |
| Topiun, Toppo | 46.11 | 12.51 | 8 | Trierāna I.? Trikeri... | 37.16 | 23.17 | 18 | Tullonia, or Tulonium? |  |  |  |
| 7 uronaicus S., G. of |  |  |  | *Tridentioi....... | 46.12 | 11.15 | 8 | Salvatierrn. | 42.50 48.40 | ${ }_{5.54}^{2.23 \mathrm{w}}$ | 7 |
| Kassandra............. 「urōe, Toron....... | 40.10 39.59 | 23.30 23.55 | 15 | Tridentum, Trent......... | 46.7 42.20 | 11.5 12.22 | 11 | Tullum, Tunes, | 48.40 36.47 | 5.51 10.11 | 23 |
| Torōne, Toron............ | 39.59 | 23.55 | 15 | Triera F., Treja......... Trimundum, Aranton... | 42.20 42.54 | 12.22 8.40 w | 11 | Tunes, Tu | 36.47 50.50 | 10.11 6.0 | 23 6 |
| Torōne, or Torȳne, P'arga ................... | , 39.17 | 20.23 | 15 | Trigundum, Aronton.... Trileucum Pr., or Coru, | 42.54 | 8.40 w | 7 | *Tungri ............ ..... | 50.50 <br> 54.57 | 6.0 3.13 w 2 | 6 |
| T'urnemeis.. | 38.10 | 28.0 | 19 | C. Ortegul.............. | 43.46 | 7.52 w | 7 | Turaniãna, Roquetrs.... | 36.46 | 2.41 w | 7 |
| Turȳne, or Torōne, l'argan................... |  | 20.23 | 15 | Trimamuium, Rouderrt.......... ........... | $43.39$ | 25.32 | 14 | Turha, Turjur... <br> *Turletīni ...... | 39.50 37.10 | 1.4 <br> 6.30 w | 7 7 |
| *Toxandri. | 51.11 | 4.30 | 15 | Trimĕrus I., S. Disme. |  |  |  | *Turdŭli.. | 38.0 | 4.30 w | 7 |
| Taxindria Locus 10 | 51.4 | 5.2 |  | nico | 42.7 | 15.29 | 9 | Turenum, | 41.17 | 16.25 | 9 |


| names. | LAT. | Long. | mA | NAMES. | LAT. | long. |  | fames. | 1 | G. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Furia, or Turinm, F., |  |  |  | Ulcaei Lacus? Balaton, |  |  | 14 | Uxii (City of the)? <br> Shikaftehi Suleiman | $32^{\circ} 2^{\prime}$ |  |  |
| a, or Guadala- |  | $10.11^{\prime}$ w | 7 | or Pluften See. <br> Ulia, Castro. |  | $18^{\circ} .0^{\prime}$ 4.32 v | 14 7 | Shikoftehi Suleimann <br> Uxisama I. | $32^{\circ} .2^{\prime}$ | $50^{\circ} \cdot 6^{\prime}$ | 2 |
| Turiasso, Treruzona. | 41.56 | 1.44 w | 7 | Uliarius, or |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tu | 47.22 | S. 32 | 6 |  | 55 | 1.15 W | 6 | . |  |  |  |
| Turissa. Ost | 42.55 | 1.20 w | 7 | Ulla F., | 42.42 | 8.30 w | 7 | Vaoca? | 36.12 | 9.3 | 3 |
| *Turmorligi (M | 42.40 | 4.0 w | 7 | Ulmi, St. Elias, $\quad$. |  |  |  | *Vaccae | 42.0 | 5.10 w |  |
| Turmŭli, Alcon | 39.40 | .17 w |  | Illincze.................. | 5. 9 | 19.15 | 14 | Vacua F., | 0.42 | 8.20 w |  |
| Turnacun, Tıu | 50.37 | 3.24 | 6 | Ulpiānum | 46.42 | 23.18 | 141 | Vada Sabăta, V'ado | 44.15 | 8.25 |  |
| *'Turŏ | 47.10 | 0.30 | 6 | Ulpiānum, | .14 | 22.57 | 14 | Vada Volaterrāna, V'ado | 43.22 | 10.27 |  |
| Turŏnes: | 23 | 0.42 | 6 | Ulŭbrae | 1.35 | 12.51 | 11 | Vedimōnis L., Lago di |  |  |  |
| Turuqua? | 42.18 | 8.31 w | 7 | Ulysses, Port | 37.33 | 15.7 | 12 | Bass | 42.29 | 12.19 |  |
| Turres. |  |  |  | Uinbennum, u. Bean- |  |  | 6 | Vagal ? Mer | 5.36 | 1.11 | 23 |
|  |  |  | 14 |  |  | 10.4 | 8 |  | 1.25 | 0.18 |  |
| liānn, Torr |  |  |  | Umi | . 0 | 12.40 | 8 | Vagorit | 7.56 | 0.15 W |  |
| nola ............ | 41.2 | 17.10 | 9 | Uimbro F | . 15 | 11.10 | 8 | Vahalis F., | 1.50 | 5.10 |  |
| uris Cac |  |  |  | * Unelli | .15 | 1.20 W |  | Valentia, Val | 4.57 | 4.53 |  |
| h.................... | 35. | 6.32 | 23 | Ur? Kalat Sherlat | 35.27 | 43.16 | 22 | Valentia, Valencia | 39.29 | 0.22 w |  |
| Turris luphranti, Ras el-Iıнеіј, .............. | 30 | 17.5 | 23 | Ur of the Chaldees <br> (Edessa)? Urfah...... |  | 38.50 | 22 | Valentinum, or Forum Fulvii, Valenza........ |  | 8.37 |  |
| furris Innnibălis, Burj |  |  |  | Uranopolis (Sane) | . 22 | 23.56 | 15 | Valeponga? Albarracin | 40.29 | 1.23 w |  |
| Salelotinh | 35.26 | 11.4 | 23 | Urba, Orbe. | . 44 | 6.32 | 6 | Valerin, Valera la |  |  |  |
| Iurris Juliā |  |  |  | Urbate? | . 56 | 17.50 | 14 | Vieja. | 9.46 | 2.12 w |  |
| Pelown |  | 17.0 | 9 | Urbiaca (Urbicna) | . 50 | 1.18 w | 7 | Valetium, or Baletium.. | 40.33 | 18.5 |  |
| Turris Libi |  |  |  | Urblens F.. Orvig | .18 | 6.0 w | 7 | Vallāta, S. Mfartin del |  |  |  |
| Turres |  | 8.22 | 9 | Urbinum llortensc, Ur- |  |  |  | Camino................. | .26 | 6 W |  |
| Turris Stratonis, |  |  |  | bino | 43.4 | 12.38 | 8 | Vallātum, Pärnbach | 48.37 | 11.30 | 25 |
| Caesarèa, К̆aisuriyeh | 32.32 | 34.54 | 21 | Urbīnum Metanrense, |  |  |  | Vallis Domitiana, Po- |  |  |  |
| Turrus F., Tor | 46.0 | 13.20 | 8 | Urbrni | 43.40 | 12.32 | 8 | lour | 4.4 | 28.39 |  |
| Turublum, Temp | . 54 | 9.6 | 9 | Urbs F., Orba | 44.48 | 8.38 | 8 | Vallis Esdraēlon, Merj |  |  |  |
| Turum, Amp! | 48.15 | 12.27 | 14 | Urbs Salvia, Urbisag- |  |  |  | $1 b_{n}$ Ami | 32.36 | 35.20 |  |
| Tusca F., Ez-Zı | 36.45 | 9.0 | 23 | lia | 43.12 | 13.23 | 8 | Valvāta, Fornasette...... | 43.40 | 10.34 |  |
| Tuscania. Toscomell | 42.24 | 11.52 | 8 | Ureao, Porcı | 7.53 | 4.10 | 7 | Vanduara, Paisley...... | 55.50 | 4.26 W |  |
| Tusculanuin, Tusco | 45.39 | 10.38 | 8 | Urci, Almeria | 36.50 | 2.31 w | 7 | * Yangiŏnes | 49.30 | 8.0 |  |
| Tuscǔlum.. | 41.48 | 12.44 | 11 | Urcinium, Custel Vec- |  |  |  | Vannia, Cicid | 5.58 | 10.18 |  |
| Tusilra. er |  |  |  | chia, n. Ajuccio. |  | 8.45 | 9 | Vannia, Fram | 6.7 | 12.48 |  |
| El-Jemm.. |  | 10.39 | 23 | Urcitānus S., B. of Al- |  |  |  | Vapincuın, $G$ | 4.34 | 6.4 |  |
| Tutatio? | . 54 | 14.9 | 14 | meria | 36.4 | 2.30 W | 7 | Varadetum, Varay | 44.22 | 1.43 |  |
| Tuthŏ: F | 40 | 21.55 | 18 | Ureinm, or Uria, Podi | 41.56 | 15.53 | 9 | Varae, Bodfari, n. St. |  |  |  |
| Tyăna, Kiz | . 44 | 34.41 | 20 | Urgia, or Ügia | 36.56 | 5.46 w | 7 | Asaph. | 53.14 | 3.22 w |  |
| Trsmiti | 40 | 34.40 | 20 | Urgo, or Gorgon, I., |  |  |  | Varamus F., Stell | 46.0 | 13.3 |  |
| Tylissus | 35.20 | 25.2 | 19 | Gorgona. | 43.26 | 9.55 | 8 | Vardo F., Gur | 4.5 | 4.6 |  |
| Tylas, or |  |  |  | Uria, or Hyria, | 40.29 | 17.38 | 9 | *Varduli | 3.0 | 2.40 W |  |
| rein ................ | 26.0 | 50.34 | 3 | Uria, or Orra (Locrob- |  |  |  | Vareda, Plumpton | 54.45 | 2.48 w |  |
| - Tymphaei | 39.56 | 21.30 | 15 | rum)? Palazzi......... | 38.8 | 16.10 | 9 | Varia, Vicovara., | 2.1 | 12.55 |  |
| Tymphrestus |  |  |  | Uria L., L. of Meso- |  |  |  | Varia, or Verela, | 42.22 | 2.26 W |  |
|  |  | 21.50 | 15 | longhi........ |  | 21.26 | 18 | Variana, Rah | .42 | 23.57 |  |
| Tyndarii Scopurli, 7 |  |  |  | Uriānns L., Lago |  |  |  | Varianae, Kıult | 45.31 | 16.48 |  |
| Roch... . |  | 26.18 | 23 | ramo... | . | 15.45 | 9 | *Varini.. | 53.45 | 12.0 | 25 |
| Tyudaris, $n$. |  |  |  | Urias S.? | 1.36 | 16.0 | , | Varus F., Var | 43.56 | 7.0 |  |
| duro | 38.6 | 15.2 | 12 | Uriun F.. Tint | 7.20 | 6.36 w | 7 | *Vasates, or Voc | 4.30 | 0.15 w |  |
| Trphaneae, | 37.32 | 21.45 | 15 | Uroconium, Wro | 52.40 | 2.38 w | 5 | *Vascŏnes | 42.40 | 2.0 W |  |
| Tyracinae, | 37.45 | 14.35 | 12 | Ursaria, Orsera........... | 45.9 | 13.36 | 8 | Vasio, Vuisan | 44.15 | 5.4 |  |
| Tyras... | 4 | 30.17 | 14 | Ursi Prom., Capo dell' |  |  |  | Vastauna, Vastan | 33.19 | 42.59 | 22 |
| Tyras, |  |  |  | Urso. | 41.11 | 9.24 |  | Vaticānuın Prom., Capo |  |  |  |
| Inicst | 48.0 | 28.40 | 14 | Urso, Osuna ............... | 37.17 | 5.9 W | 7 | V'rtica | 38.37 | 15.51 |  |
| Tyriacum, Jly | 38.19 | 32.11 | 20 | Usalis? r. on L. Ben- |  |  |  | Vatrēni Portus? | , | 12.13 |  |
| Tyrus, or Tylos |  |  |  | zert | 37.9 | 9.44 | 23 | Vatrēnus F., Santerno | 4.15 | 11.35 |  |
|  | 26.0 | 50.34 | 3 | Usar, or Sisar, F.? |  |  |  | Vectis I., Isle of Wigh | 50.40 | 1.20 w |  |
| Tyrrha, | 33.4 | 27.42 | 19 | Ajeby | 36.10 | 4.45 | 23 | * Vediantii | 43.50 | 7.20 |  |
| Tyrramenla. |  |  |  | Usellis, Usellus............ | 39.48 | 8.51 | 9 | Vedinum, Udi | 46.4 | 13.25 |  |
| Tyrrhēmun (or Infĕ- |  |  |  | Usilla, Inshila............. | 34.56 | 10.49 | 23 | Vedra F., We | 54.55 | 1.25 w |  |
| ruu) Mare.............. | 40.0 | 14.0 | 9 | * Usipetes | 51.20 | 7.0 | 25 | Veii | 42.2 | 12.23 |  |
| Tyrus, Suor (or Tyre)... | 33.18 | 35.13 | 21 | Usuerbae, Lesignan...... | 3.14 | 2.45 | 6 | Velatodurrum, |  |  |  |
| Tyrus (Laconia), n. C. |  |  |  | Utǐca, or Itŭce, Bou- |  |  |  | les Vercel..... | 47.14 | 6.26 |  |
| Tyro.......... ........ |  | 22.52 | 18 | shater | 7.9 | 10.2 | 23 | Veldidena, Wilder, $n$. |  |  |  |
| Tysia, or Tisianus, F |  |  |  | * Utii? | 26.45 | 60.0 | 3 | Innsbruck. | 47.16 | 11.24 | 25 |
| Theiss.. | 47.0 | 2.10 | 14 | Utis F., | 44.13 | 12.0 | 8 | Veleis, Livei | 44.45 | 9.39 |  |
|  |  |  |  | Uttaris. | 2.51 | 7.0 W | 7 | Veleia, or Belei | 42.49 | 2.50 w |  |
| U. |  |  |  | Utus, Rao | 43.26 | 24.25 | 14 | *Velciātes | 44.36 | 9.30 |  |
| - Uhii (of Caesar). | 50.40 | 7.40 | 6 | Utus F., Vid. | 2.50 | 24.30 | 14 | Velia, Hyěle, or Elĕa, |  |  |  |
| * Uhii (of Tacitus). | 51.0 | 6.35 | 6 | Uxacona, Ocon | 52.42 | 2.26 w | 5 | Castellamare della |  |  |  |
| Ubus, or Rubricatus F., |  |  |  | Uxama, or Vasama, |  |  |  | $\xrightarrow{\text { Vruca.......... }}$ | 40.8 42.26 | 15.8 12.50 |  |
| Seibons | 36.27 | 7.30 | 23 | Osma. | 41.30 | 3.5 W | 7 | Velinnus F., Veli | 42.26 | 12.50 |  |
| Udon F., Kouma... | 44.46 | 45.0 | 3 | Uxantis I., Ouessant, or |  |  |  | Velisei, Velizei. | 36.17 | 2.30 | 23 |
| Ullubit F., Villahermosa | 40.0 | 0.15 w | 7 | Ushant. | 48.28 | 5.5 W | 6 | Yelītrae, Velletri | 41.41 | 12.50 | 11 |
| Ufens F., liferte........ | 41.27 | 13.7 | 11 | Uxella, Bridgewater..... | 51.8 | 3.0 W | 5 | Vellaunodūnum? Be | 48.5 | 2.25 |  |
| Ulfugum, Farnueno | 39.31 | 16.2 | , | Uxellodūnum? Capde- |  |  |  | *Vellãvi. | 45.0 | 4.0 |  |
| Ufrenus F., Afrin.. | 36.20 | 36.35 | 20 |  | 44.35 | 2.5 | 6 | *Velocass | 49.20 | 1.30 |  |
| Usia, or Urgia............ | 36.56 | 5.46 W | , | Uxellum? Castle Over.. | 55.13 | 3.13 W | 5 | Velpi M.. | 30.30 | 20.0 | 23 |
| Ulai, River of(Euiaeus), Shahpoor. | 31.40 | S. 40 | 22 | Uxentum, Ugenta.. * Uxii................ | 39.54 31.45 | 18.10 49.50 | 9 22 | Venania, Wang Venāfrun, Fenaf | 47.40 41.29 | 9.52 14.2 | 25 |


| Names. |  |  |  | Names. | lat. | Lova. M |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Venedĭcus S., O. of |  |  |  | hī | $41^{\circ} .54^{\prime}$ | $12^{\circ} .40^{\prime}$ |  | Vindomis |  |  |  |
| D | $54^{\circ} .30^{\prime}$ | $19^{\circ} .0^{\prime}$ | 2 | Via Lit | 41.52 | 12.40 | 11 | , |  | -. 23 W | 5 |
| *Ven | 47.45 | 2.40 w | 6 | Via La | 41.45 | 12.38 | 11 | Yind | 54.53 | 0 w |  |
| Vexe | 45.40 | 12.0 | 8 | Y ${ }^{\text {ra }}$ | 1.47 | 12.28 | 11 |  | . 30 | 10 |  |
| Venětus, or Acronius, |  |  |  | Via Nor | 1.58 | 12.36 | 11 | Vincas? | 41.54 | . 9 | 1 |
| , | 40 | , | 6 | Ylat Ostie | 41.45 | 12.25 | 11 | Vinioula | 37.58 | 2.57 | 7 |
| Veniat | 41.53 | 6.56 | 7 | Via Portu | 41.4 | 12.22 | 11 | Viniolae, Torre di Vig- |  |  |  |
| -Vennŏn | 46.14 | 10.0 | S | Via Postu | 45.4 | 10.30 | 8 |  | 41.1 | 9.3 | 9 |
| Yenonac, $H$ | 52.30 | 1.18 w | 5 | Via Pracne | 41.53 | 12.47 | 11 | Vinnius Mons (or Vin- |  |  |  |
| - Venoste | 46.41 | 10.45 | 8 | Via Sala | 42.10 | 12.45 | 11 | dius), Mowntains of |  |  |  |
| Venta Bely |  |  |  | Via Seve | 41.40 | 12.23 | 11 |  | 43.0 | w | \% |
| ester. | 51.4 | 1.19 w | 5 | Via | . 0 | 13. | 11 | Vinovia, | 54.41 | . 39 w |  |
| Venta Icenōrum, Cais- |  |  |  | Yia | 42.4 | 12.32 | 11 | Vipitenum, | 46.54 | 11.25 | 5 |
|  | 52.35 | 1.17 | 5 | Via Tibu | 42.57 | 12.40 | 11 | Viracelum, | 44.8 | 10.22 | 8 |
| Venta Silurum |  |  |  | Via Valeria | 42.0 | 12.52 | 11 | Viriballum Pr., Punta |  |  |  |
| went... .................. | 51.37 | 2.45 | 5 | Via | 2.0 | 12.26 | 11 | di Garga | 42.22 | 8.33 |  |
| Ventispont | 37.24 | 4.47 | 7 | Via Vitellia | 41.52 | 12.24 | 11 | Virodu | 49.10 | 5.15 |  |
| Ventiuor, | 43.43 | 7.7 | 8 | Viadrus F., | 51.20 | 16.30 | 25 | Virodūnum, | 49.10 | 5.24 |  |
| Venus, Temple of (Cyprus) |  | . 22 | 20 | *Tiberi | 46.25 | 8.0 | 8 | Virovesen; | $2.33$ | $3.23$ |  |
| Venusia, Veno | 40.57 | 15.50 | 9 | ( Hipp |  |  |  | Yirunum, n. K | 46.42 | 14.22 | 14 |
| *Veragri | 46.0 | 7.10 |  |  | 38.42 | 16.10 | 9 | Virus F.. | 43.11 | 8.42 | 7 |
| Veratinum, Warrington | 53.24 | 2.35 w | 5 | Vibonens |  |  |  | Vistula F., |  |  |  |
| erhānus L., Lago Maggiore. |  |  | 8 | or Ter |  | 6.0 | 9 | Visurgis | 52.30 | 21.10 9.10 | $\stackrel{45}{25}$ |
| Verbigenus Pagu |  |  | 6 | Viceatia. or |  |  |  | Vitellia, Vulmont | 41.47 | 12.57 | 11 |
| Vercellae, Borgo Ver- |  |  |  | Vicenza | 45.3 | 11.3 | 8 | *Vithones, or Nit | 52.50 | 13.0 | 25 |
| celli .... |  | 8.27 | 8 | Vicinianum, | 42.2 | 21.12 | 14 | Yitudūrum, Wint | 7. | 8.42 |  |
| Vereae, Sohazc-Miho- |  |  |  | Vicinium, | 42.2 | 18.50 | 14 | Vitricium, Verre | 45.41 | 7.41 |  |
| lucz .... ............... | 45.44 | 18.20 | 14 | Victoria, Dealgi | . 2 | 3.57 w | 5 | Viviscus, | 28 | 6.50 |  |
| Vereasu | 43.27 | 3.53 w |  | Victoriae Portus? San- |  |  |  | Yobarna, Vobar | 5.39 | 10.30 |  |
| Verela, or Varia. | 42.22 | 2.26 W | 7 | der. | 43.10 | 3.43 w | 7 | *Vocates, or Vas | . 30 | 0.15 |  |
| Verētum, or B |  |  |  | Victrix Julia |  |  |  | *Vocontii. | 44.30 | 5.15 |  |
| Maria di Ver |  | 18. | 9 | Xelsa. | 41.2 | 28 | 7 | Volana F | 4.50 | 11.50 |  |
| Vergae, Ruggian | 39.34 | 16.15 | 9 | Vicumniae, | 45.2 | 9.15 | 8 | Volaterrae, Volte | 24 | 10.51 |  |
| Vergilia, Murcia | 38.0 | 1.15 w |  | Vicus Alexandrinus | 41.51 | 12.29 | 11 | *Volcae-Arecomĭc | 3.50 | 4.0 |  |
| Verisa... | 40.6 | 36.40 | 20 | Vicus Aquarius? Belver | 41.47 | 5.26 w | 7 | *Volcae-Tectosăg | 0 | 2.0 |  |
| Verlucio? Sundy Yiane, |  |  |  | Vicus Aurelii, Vicarello |  | 12.10 | 11 | Volci, Piano di l | 2.23 | 11.39 |  |
| n. Devize |  | 2.1 W | 5 | Vicus Cuminarius, |  |  |  | Yolenes, | 5.32 | 10.51 |  |
| Vernosol, Ver | 0.0 | 0 | 6 | Ocan | 39.5 | 31 w |  | Yologesia | 32.3 | 44.41 | 22 |
| *Veromandui... | 49.55 | 3.30 | 6 | Vicus Judaeōrum, On, |  |  |  | *Vols | 41.31 | 13.0 | 11 |
| Verometum, n. Willoughby $\qquad$ |  |  |  | or Onion? Tell elYehud.. |  | 31.28 | 24 | Volsinien Bolsenc | 42.35 |  |  |
| Verōna, | 45.26 | 11.1 | 8 |  |  |  |  | Volsinii, | 2.39 | 11.58 |  |
| Verterae, | 31 | 2.19 | 5 |  |  | 2. | 11 | Voluba? | . 24 | 4.3 |  |
| Vertinae, | 18 | 16.46 | 9 | Vicus M |  |  |  | Volubilis? | 3.58 | 5.32 W | 23 |
| Verŭlac, Veroli. | 41.43 | 13.28 | 11 | Negro |  | 15.45 | 9 | Voluce, Valech | 1.36 | 2.38 w |  |
| Verulaminm, St, Albans | 51.45 | 0.21 | 1 | Vicus |  |  |  | Vomanus F., Von | 2.38 | 14.0 |  |
| Vervedrum Pr., Duncansby Head. $\qquad$ |  |  | 2 | Nrova Vicus Sn | $42.1$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12.49 \\ 8.44 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ 7 \end{array}$ | Vorganium, neau? |  |  |  |
| Vesca, or Osca, Huesca | 42 | 0.20 | 7 | Vicus |  |  |  | Vosalia, Ober il | 50.6 | 7.43 |  |
| Vescitania?.. | 42.15 | 0.0 | 7 | riano.. |  | 11.1 | 8 | Vosĕgus (or Vogẽsus) |  |  |  |
| Vesontio, $B$ | 14 | 6.2 | 6 | Vicus |  |  |  | M., Tosge | 48. | 7.0 |  |
| Vesperies, | 25 | 2.48 | 7 |  | 44.2 | 33 | 8 | Vulcāni I. (Hiĕra, or |  |  |  |
| *Vestini.. | 42.20 | 13.50 | 9 | Vidutara |  |  |  | Therasia), Vulcuno... | 38.2 | 14.56 |  |
| Vesulus Mons, Monte |  |  |  | gara) S | 55 | 45 |  | Vulcaniae, Aeoliae, or |  |  |  |
| Viso................... |  | 7.5 | 8 | Vidrus F.? | 52.35 | 6.20 | 25 | Liparaeae, $\mathrm{I}^{\text {aee. }}$, Li |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Viducasses, |  |  |  | pari Islands... | . 30 | 5.0 |  |
| rii, Periguenx. ........ | 45.11 | 0.44 | 6 | Caen | 49.5 | 0.27 | 6 | Vulceium, Buccia | . 37 | 5.21 |  |
| Vesuvius M., Mount |  |  |  | Vienna, V | 45.31 | 4.53 | 6 | *Vulgientes... | 44.0 | 5.30 |  |
| Veяuvirs. | 40.49 | 14.26 | 13 | Villa Had |  |  |  | Vultur Mons, |  |  |  |
| Vetěra, Xant | 51.39 | 6.29 | , | Stef | 41.5 | 12.48 | 11 | Vulture. | 40.4 | 15. |  |
| Vettoua, Betto | 43.0 | 12.30 | 8 | Villa Hora | 42.5 | 12.54 | 11 | Volturnum, Castel Vol- |  |  |  |
| Vettōues | 40.30 | 6.30 W | 7 | Villa Rostrāta, Rig | 42.14 | 12.27 | 11 | turno. | 41.2 | 13.56 | 13 |
| Vetulonii? | 43.5 | 10.41 | 8 | Viminacium, Kleisevatz | 44.43 | 21.22 | 14 | Vulturnus F., Volt | 41.7 | 14.10 |  |
| Vetussalina? Hanselbek |  | 18.59 | 14 | Viminiacum, Beceril.... | 42.25 | 4.46 W | 7 |  |  |  |  |
| Vexalla Aest., Bridge- |  |  |  | inceia, Semend |  | 21.1 | 14 |  |  |  |  |
| vater Bay.... | . 15 | 3.5 W | 5 | Vindalum, |  | 4.52 | 6 | Wall of Agricola and |  |  |  |
| ia Aemilia. | 4.55 | 10.0 | 8 | Vindeleia, | 42.40 | 3.10 | 7 |  |  |  |  |
| ia Amerina | 42.26 | 12.21 | 11 | Vindelicia | 48.15 | 11.0 | 25 | Dyk | 56.0 | 3.51 w |  |
| ia Appi | 41.33 | 12.57 | 11 | Vinderius F.? Lough |  |  |  | Wall of Hadrian and |  |  |  |
| a A | . 30 | 15.30 | 9 | Strangford. | 54.20 | 5.31 w | 5 | Severus | 55.0 | 2.30 T |  |
| Via Ardeatī | 41.42 | 12.32 | 11 | Vindilis, Belle Isle...... | 47.20 | 3.10 w | 6 | Watling Stre | 52.10 | 1.0 |  |
| Via Aurelia. | 41.53 | 12.20 | 11 | Vindius M., Vindhya |  |  |  | Western Horn (of |  |  |  |
| Via Casperia | 42.46 | 12.40 | 11 | Nts.... | 22.3 | 76.0 | 2 | Hanno)? Bissagos $B$. | 11.15 | 16.0 |  |
| ia Ciminia | 42.24 | 12.8 | 11 | Viudobula, Rutchester, |  |  |  | White Mountains(Creta) | 35.1 | 24.0 | 19 |
| ia Claudia (or Clodia) | 42.15 | 12.4 | 11 | or Rud-chester.... | 55.0 | 1.49 W | 5 |  |  |  |  |
| Via Collatina. | 42.55 | 12.40 | 11 | Vindobona, Vienna...... | 48.13 | 16.17 | 14 |  |  |  |  |
| a | 41.55 | 12 | 11 | Vindogara (or Vido- |  |  |  | Xanthus, Gunik.......... | 36.20 | 39.23 | 20 |
| Via Dom |  | 13.58 | 113 | (1) |  | 4.45 w | 5 | Xanthus F., Kodsha Tchai...... | 36.20 | 29.23 | 20 |
| Yia Egna | 40.36 | 23.25 | 15 | Vindolana, Little Ches- |  |  |  | Xenippa? | 41.0 | 65.0 |  |
| Via Flam | 42.5 | 12.28 | 11 |  | 55.0 | 2.21 |  | Xerxes, Canal of......... | 40.2 | 26.56 |  |














$14$






$21$




$$
24
$$





