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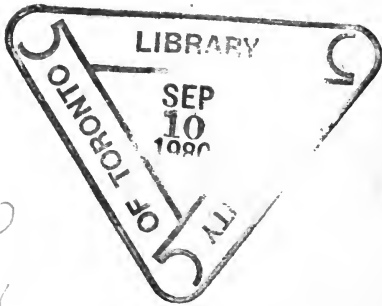
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SCHMITZ & ZUMPT'S
CLASSICAL SERIES FOR SCHOOLS.

BLANCHARD AND LEA,
Philadelphia,

ARE PUBLISHING UNDER THE ABOVE TITLE,

A SERIES OF CLASSICAL SCHOOL BOOKS,

EDITED BY THOSE DISTINGUISHED SCHOLARS AND CRITICS,

LEONHARD SCHMITZ AND C. G. ZUMPT.

THE object of this publication is to present a series of elementary works suited to the wants of the beginner, as well as accurate texts of the more prominent ancient writers, revised in accordance with the latest investigations and MSS., and the most approved principles of modern criticism.—These are accompanied with notes and illustrations introduced sparingly avoiding on the one hand the error of overburdening the work with commentary, and on the other that of leaving the student entirely to his own resources. The main object has been to awaken the scholar's mind to a sense of the beauties and peculiarities of his author, to assist him where assistance is necessary, and to lead him to think and to investigate for himself. For this purpose maps and other engravings are given wherever useful, and each author is accompanied with a biographical and critical sketch. The form in which the volumes are printed is neat and convenient, while it admits of their being sold at prices unprecedentedly low, thus placing them within the reach of many to whom the cost of classical works has hitherto proved a bar to this department of study. It will be seen, therefore, that the series combines the following advantages:

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6. The respective volumes will be issued at a price considerably less than that usually charged; and as the texts are from the most eminent sources, and the whole series constructed upon a determinate plan, the practice of issuing new and altered editions, which is complained of alike by teachers and pupils, will be altogether avoided.

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The numerous advantages which this series possesses have secured for it the unqualified approbation of almost every one to whom it has been submitted. From among several hundred recommendations, with which they have been favored, the publishers present a few from the following eminent scholars and practical teachers.

Schmitz and Zumpt's Classical Series—Continued.

From PROF. J. F. RICHARDSON, *Madison University, Oct. 27, 1849.*

I gave the Grammar at once a very careful examination, and have no hesitation in saying that, for the use of school and college classes, I consider the work superior to any other Latin Grammar in our language with which I am acquainted. I have already directed one of my classes to purchase copies of it. I shall also introduce in the course of the year your edition of Virgil and probably also that of Cæsar, both of which I prefer to any others as text books for our classes.

From PROF. J. J. OWEN, *Free Academy, New York, Aug. 31, 1849.*

I am highly pleased with your excellent publications of the above series, and as an evidence of the estimation in which I hold them, on my recommendation, your Virgil has been adopted as a text-book in the Free Academy in this city. I shall be happy to commend your series to all with whom I may have any influence.

From PROF. J. B. HUDSON, *Oberlin College, O., Oct. 12, 1850.*

I have examined the series of Elementary Classics published by Lea & Blanchard, and take great pleasure in saying that I regard them as admirably adapted to secure the object proposed. The text is a highly approved one and the typography has been rarely excelled in works of this sort for clearness and beauty. I have detected fewer mistakes in the printing and punctuation of these books than in almost any works of a similar character that I have seen. The maps too are a great help—an indispensable one indeed to the great majority of students who have no ancient atlas—in understanding the geographical allusions contained in the text. The selection of notes is judicious; and the whole design and execution of the series commend it to the notice of those who wish to become independent and self-relying scholars.

From PROF. J. PACKARD, *Theological Seminary, Fairfax county, Virginia, March 22, 1850.*

The size of the volume, the beauty and correctness of the text, and the judicious notes, not so copious to supersede the industry of the pupil, seem to me to leave nothing to be desired. I doubt not your enterprise will be rewarded by your editions taking the place of others now in use, to which there are many objections, and I will do what in me lies to promote their circulation.

From PROF. J. S. BONSALL, *Frederick College, Md., March 18, 1850.*

Having used the first three volumes of the series for more than a year, I am free to say, that I prefer them to any school editions of the same authors with which I am acquainted.

From PROF. J. FORSYTH, *College of New Jersey, March 19, 1850.*

I am happy in being able to say that every successive volume has confirmed me in the judgment formed on those first issued, and renews my delight that you have resolved to place the whole of this admirable series of classical authors within the reach of American students. The Grammar is already in use in this college; and I shall cordially recommend our students to procure your editions of such authors as we read.

From T. J. SAWYER, Esq., *Clinton Liberal Institute, March 28, 1850.*

We have paid them the compliment of making them our text-books and introducing them at once into this institute. In size and price, in design and execution, they seem to me better fitted for schools of this class than any others that have fallen under my observation. A neat and accurate text, and brief, but explicit notes, constitute the principal characteristics of a good classical school book. These distinguish your series, and give them a claim to general diffusion.

From the REV. J. J. SMYTH, A. M., *Sussex Court House, Va., April 6, 1850.*

While at the head of the Petersburg Classical Institute, I introduced your Cæsar, Virgil and Sallust, as being in my judgment the best school editions of these works that I have seen. Since I have been in my present pastoral charge, I have been the means of having the Cæsar and Sallust introduced into two schools in this county. These works are a happy medium between the mere text and the overloaded annotations which render some editions but the clandestine refuge of idle school-boys.

From PRESIDENT MANLY, *University of Alabama, March 29, 1850.*

So far as I may be consulted, or have influence, I shall seek to recommend the use of this well edited and cheap series, in all the preparatory schools of our region.

Schmitz and Zumpt's Classical Series—Continued.

From A. W. PIKE, Esq., Kennebunk, Me., December 14, 1849.

I have examined with much care and high satisfaction, the first five volumes of your edition of Drs. Schmitz and Zumpt's classical series. The plan and execution of the series are excellent. The notes appended to the several authors evince fully the sound judgment and accurate criticism of the learned editors. They are sufficiently copious to meet the wants of the student, without, at the same time, by their fulness, encouraging habits of indolence. I have, for more than thirty years, been constantly engaged in teaching the classics, and I have not seen any edition of the Latin authors, usually read in our academies, which I could commend so confidently, as the one you are publishing.

From E. EVERETT, Esq., New Orleans, December 14, 1849.

All these publications are valuable acquisitions to our classical and school libraries. I am particularly pleased with the Virgil; the notes are a store of learning; they furnish the student with such hints on the manners and customs of the Romans as cannot fail to serve as important aids to the study of Roman history, at the same time that they throw new light on the text of the great poet. They seem to me to be model notes: they are neither so copious as to enable the student to dispense with the exercise of judgment and taste, nor so meagre as to leave difficult passages unexplained.

From THOMAS CHASE, Esq., Cambridge, Mass., September 28, 1849.

I take great pleasure in recommending the various volumes of Schmitz and Zumpt's Classical Series, which have appeared in this country, as admirably adapted for the use of schools. The character of the editors is a guarantee of the accuracy of the text and the correctness of the annotations. The notes are prepared with careful scholarship and nice discrimination, and the amount of information given on historical and grammatical points is sufficient to satisfy the wants of the learner, while it is not so great as to be prejudicial to his habits of study. We have introduced the editions of Cæsar and of Virgil, comprised in this series, into the High School in this city.

From R. B. TSCHUDI, Esq., Norfolk Academy, May 31, 1849.

I received the fourth volume of your classical series and take great pleasure in informing you they have been the text-books recommended in this school since their first appearance. I have found the text and typographical execution equal, and in many respects superior to any other editions that I have seen. But their cheapness is destined to make them take the place of all other school editions. Of course it will take time to assume the place of works already in use, but I believe fully, at no distant day these will be the sole editions in general use.

From A. MORSE, Esq., Nantucket High School, July 20, 1849.

After a somewhat minute examination of the same, in which I have compared them, line by line, with other editions, edited by different gentlemen, which my classes are now reading, I have no hesitation in giving to the series, edited by Drs. Schmitz and Zumpt, a decided preference to any with which I am acquainted.

From R. H. BALL, Esq., Northumberland Academy, November 28, 1849.

This edition of the classics, so far, I greatly prefer to any other I have seen, for the use of schools. It combines the advantages of textual correctness, cheapness, and pre-eminence ability in the annotations, three things especially desirable in school books. I have adopted this series, as far as issued, to the exclusion of all others.

From the REV. E. A. DALRYMPLE, Episcopal High School of Virginia, November 27, 1849.

I have examined them with some care, and have pleasure in stating that they are judiciously and carefully prepared for the use of schools and colleges. The notes are to the point, and what notes to classical authors should be, not so full as to amount to a translation of the text, or so meagre as to give no satisfactory information to the student. As the best evidence of my approval, I would state that it is my purpose to introduce them, as occasion may arise, into the institution under my direction.

From Z. D. T. KINGSLEY, Esq., West Point, N. Y., November 6, 1848.

I am very much pleased with the Cæsar and Virgil, and presume I shall be equally so with the Sallust. I shall adopt these Latin books for my school.

From PROF. A. F. ROSS, Bethany College, Virginia, December 7, 1848.

My opinion of the Cæsar you have already had expressed, and I will only add that my interest in the completion of the series has been enhanced by the volumes which you have forwarded me. I shall recommend them for adoption as the standard course in this institution.

Schmitz and Zumpt's Classical Series--Continued.

From J. S. BONSALE, Esq., Frederick College, Md., Feb. 5, 1849.

I have examined them, and find them on all points what the reputation of the eminent editors led me to expect from them, and what they design the books to be.

I know not that I can give you a better proof of the estimation in which I hold them, than by simply saying that I am already using Cæsar and Virgil of the series in my class, and expect very soon to introduce Sallust.

From PROF. N. L. LINDSLEY, Cumberland University, Tenn., Nov. 22, 1848.

I am very favourably impressed with the merits of Schmitz and Zumpt's classical series. So far as my engagements have permitted me to examine the "Virgil" and "Sallust," I am induced to believe that they are superior to the other editions in common use.

I shall take pleasure in recommending them to teachers and students in this vicinity

From PROF. GESSNER HARRISON, University of Virginia, Nov. 3, 1848.

I very decidedly approve of the plan of publishing cheap editions of the classics, with brief notes, for the use of schools, and shall recommend this edition to my friends, as suitable for this object.

From PROF. W. S. TYLER, Amherst College, Mass., Dec. 25, 1848.

The notes are pertinent and pithy, as well as accurate and learned, and contrast to great advantage with some whose chief recommendation is, that they are designed to atone for the indolence of the student by the supererogatory works of the editor.

From JOHN S. HART, LL.D., Central High School, Philadelphia, Dec. 14, 1848.

I have examined, with much satisfaction, your editions of Virgil and Sallust, being continuations of your reprint of Schmitz and Zumpt's classical series, and take pleasure in renewing the recommendation which I gave to the plan of the series on the appearance of Cæsar. The notes are admirably adapted to the precise wants of the learner, giving in small space all the necessary facilities, without superseding the necessity of diligent and accurate study.

From C. W. EVEREST, Esq., Rectory School, Hamden, Ct., Dec. 7, 1848.

From the brief examination I have been able to give them, I feel very much pleased with them, both as regards the execution of your own part of the plan, and also that of your able editors. Such text-books are much needed. Instead of them, we have been inundated with editions, too often wretchedly printed, and more frequently ruined by a multiplicity of notes. Accept my thanks for your kindness in sending me the works, and be sure I shall be happy to adopt them as text-books in my school.

From WM. B. POTTS, Orwigsburg, Pa., Nov. 28, 1848.

I have devoted sufficient time to the examination of your editions of Cæsar, Virgil, and Sallust, to enable me to form an estimate of their respective merits. I do not hesitate to say that the uniformity and cheapness of the works, with the notes of the learned editors, sufficiently illustrative of the style and sentiments of the authors, and yet not so voluminous as to obviate the necessity of careful study on the part of the student, must recommend them to the favourable consideration of those engaged in teaching this interesting branch of literature. We shall certainly adopt this series in the academy.

From WM. GARNETT, Esq., Norfolk, Va., Nov. 20, 1848.

I return you my thanks for the copies of Virgil and Sallust sent to me. The professor of languages in the Norfolk academy has introduced them in this school, and we think they will be used in all schools, as soon as known to them. I shall recommend them to all the teachers of my acquaintance.

From WM. DENNIS, Esq., Wilmington, Del., Nov. 11, 1848.

I have received the Cæsar and Virgil of the classical series now in course of publication by you and have for some time been using the Cæsar with a class. I am satisfied that these are better school editions of those authors than any others that I have ever seen.

From G. W. MEEKER, Esq., Chicago, Ill., Jan. 17, 1849.

I shall be happy to recommend them as the best and most accurate editions of the works I have ever seen.

Schmitz and Zumpt's Classical Series—Continued.

From PROF. A. S. PACKARD, Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me., March 8, 1849.

I cannot refrain longer from communicating to you the highly favourable impression which they have made upon me. I see nothing to desire in the general style of the editions. I know of no others, which for neatness and cheapness, and sufficient helps for the student, surpass them. I am exceedingly pleased with the good taste, clear and precise statements, and sound scholarship, which distinguish the notes. As school classics, I regard them as models.

From PROF. J. FORSYTH, Jr. College of N. J., Princeton, Feb. 7, 1849.

I am happy to say that in my judgment the testimonials to the excellence of the series which you have already received are fully deserved. The cheapness and convenient form of these volumes, and especially the character of the notes, make them precisely the kind of text book which I should put into the hand of the young classical student. I shall commend the students of this college to procure your edition of such of the Latin authors as we are accustomed to read. You have my best wishes for your success in your present worthy enterprise.

From FRÖE-M. L. STOEVER, Penn. College, Gettysburg, Pa., Jan. , 1849.

The accuracy of the text, and the judiciousness of the notes, as well as the cheapness of the volumes, render this edition of the classics most deserving of public attention.

From N. BISHOP, Esq., Supt. of Public Schools, and Principal of High School, Providence, R. I., Nov. 29, 1848.

I have had the honour of receiving the three first volumes of your "Classical Series." I am much pleased with the size of the books, and their cheapness; the correctness of the text, and the character of the notes. I mean, of course, the comparative correctness of the text, as perfect accuracy is rarely attained among us, even in our own language, much less in that of others. I shall take pleasure in recommending your "Classical Series" to all the schools in the vicinity of this city, and shall introduce them into the Classical Departments of our High School at the earliest opportunity for changes in text-books.

From PROF. JOHN WHEELER, Asbury University, Greencastle, Ia., Dec. 8, 1848.

As far as I have examined, I am well pleased with them. The notes appear to be what they ought, explanations of difficult passages, and not extended translations, so common and so detrimental to classical attainment. The modest remarks of the editors on disputed passages are worthy of notice and imitation. In these remarks, I refer principally to the edition of Virgil, which I have examined more than the others, and which I consider far superior to any other edition extant in our country. The cheapness of the series is a valuable consideration; and the publishers deserve and doubtless will receive a harvest of thanks from many a student whose intellect and desire of knowledge are superior to his purse.

From A. CAMPBELL, President of Bethany College, Va., Nov. 22, 1848.

I have just glanced, with much pleasure, over your edition of Virgil, being the second volume of Schmitz and Zumpt's Classical Series.

This is just the thing I have long desired to see—a neat, handsome, correct, and cheap edition of the Latin Classics, relieved from the extraneous and unwieldy lore of printing doctors. The addenda or notes in the margin of this handsome volume are just such as the student needs. The series will doubtless meet with very general favour from all teachers and learners, because of its clear, accurate, and beautiful typography, its general good taste, its cheapness, and its judicious adaptation to the genius and wants of the age.

From CHARLES WHEELER, Pres. of Rector College, Taylor C'y., Va., Dec. 1, 1848.

The neatness and beauty, and, as far as I have examined, the correctness of execution, together with the lucid arrangement of the notes, must, I think, commend your editions to public patronage. I am delighted to see *Virgil*, my favourite poet, so handsomely executed. I have recommended your series to our students, as I esteem them worthy of a decided preference.

From CHRISTOPHER MORGAN, Esq. Sup. Com. Schools, Albany, N. Y., July 27, 1849.

The high character of the gentlemen who superintend the publication, for deep and varied erudition, is a sufficient guarantee for the correctness of the text. The brief notes are suggestive, rather than translative, and much better than the labored expositions which carry the student along, instead of pointing out the way. The cheapness and convenient size of the books, to say nothing of their literary merit, cannot fail to bring them into general use.

Schmitz and Zumpt's Classical Series—Continued.

From PROF. JOHN WILSON, *Prep. Dep. Dickinson College, Carlisle, Dec. 8, 1848.*

I have examined the three volumes with considerable care, and can give them my unqualified approbation. The plan is judicious, and the execution worthy of all praise. The notes comprise all that a student needs, and all that he should have; and their position at the foot of the page is just what it should be.

From PROF. E. E. WILEY, *Emory and Henry College, Va., Nov. 30, 1848.*

From the cursory examination given them, I must say that I have been highly gratified. Such a series as you propose giving to the public, is certainly a great desideratum. Our classical text-books have heretofore been rendered entirely too expensive, by the costly dresses in which they have appeared, and by the extensive display of notes appended; many of which, though learned, are of little worth to the student in elucidating the text. It will afford me pleasure to introduce into my department such books of your series as may be in our course.

From S. H. TAYLOR, Esq., *Andover, Mass., Oct. 30, 1848.*

The notes seem to me very accurate, and are not so numerous as to do for the student what he ought to do for himself. I can with safety, therefore, recommend it to my pupils.

From PROF. M. M. CAMPBELL, *Principal of the Grammar School, Indiana University, Nov. 6, 1848.*

I like the plan of your series. I feel sure it will succeed, and thus displace some of the learned lumber of our schools. The notes, short, plain, and apposite, are placed where they ought to be, and furnish the learner just about help enough.

From PHILIP LINDSLEY, D. D., *Pres. of the University of Nashville, Nov. 27, 1848.*

The classical series, edited by Drs. Schmitz and Zumpt, has already acquired a high and well-merited reputation on both sides of the Atlantic. I have carefully examined your editions of Cæsar and Virgil. I think them admirable text-books for schools, and preferable to all others. I shall avail myself of every suitable occasion to recommend them.

From B. SANFORD, Esq., *Bridgewater, Mass, Jan. 17, 1849.*

I have examined, with considerable care, both the Cæsar and the Virgil, and am much pleased with the plan and execution of the series thus far. I am particularly gratified with the propriety and judgment displayed by the editors in the preparation of the notes; avoiding, as I think, the prolixity and profuseness of some of our classical works, and, at the same time, the barrenness and deficiency of others; giving a body of annotations better suited to aid the teacher in imparting a knowledge of the language, than is to be found in any edition heretofore in use.

From PROF. STURGESS, *Hanover College. Indiana, Dec. 30, 1848.*

The mere name of the editors is a sufficient and most ample guarantee of the accuracy of the text, the judicious choice of various readings, and the conformity of those adopted to the latest investigations of MSS., and the results of the most enlightened criticism. The notes I have not examined very carefully, except those of the Virgil. They are admirable, extremely condensed, and conveying a great deal of most valuable criticism in the briefest possible way. They are particularly valuable for their æsthetical remarks, and the frequent references to parallel passages in the same author. The preliminary life is excellent, and of great value to the student. The Sallust appears to be of the same general character, and the notes to furnish just such help as the diligent student really needs. I think that in bringing out such a course at a cheap rate you are conferring a great boon on the country, and additional honour on your press, already so distinguished for the value of its issues.

From REV. ROBT. ALLYN, *Providence Conference Seminary, R. I., Dec. 25, 1848.*

I am much pleased with the general character of these works. The text in its general character is highly satisfactory, the notes are really illustrative, and admirably calculated to assist the student in acquiring a knowledge of the matter in the text, the manners and customs of the times, and the history and characters of the actors in the scenes. The typography and external appearance of the works are such as please the eye and improve the taste. You certainly deserve encouragement, and we shall do what lies in our power to extend the circulation of the works.

Schmitz and Zumpt's Classical Series—Continued.

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A SCHOOL DICTIONARY OF THE LATIN LANGUAGE,
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Part II. English-Latin, nearly 400 pages, bound to match.—Price, 75 cts.

While several valuable and copious Latin Lexicons have within a few years been published in this country, a want has long been felt and acknowledged of a good SCHOOL DICTIONARY, which within reasonable compass and at a moderate price should present to the student all the information requisite for his purposes, as elucidated by the most recent investigations, and at the same time unincumbered with erudition useful only to the advanced scholar, and increasing the size and cost of the work beyond the reach of a large portion of the community. It is with this view especially that the present work has been prepared, and the names of its distinguished authors are a sufficient guarantee that this intention has been skilfully and accurately carried out.

The present volume has been compiled by Dr. Kaltschmidt, the well-known German Lexicographer, from the best Latin Dictionaries now in use throughout Europe, and has been carefully revised by Dr. Leonhard Schmitz. Learned discussions and disquisitions could not be introduced, as incompatible with the objects for which the Dictionary is intended, and because they would have swelled considerably the bulk of the volume. On the other hand, it has been thought advisable to give, as far as possible, the etymology of each word, not only tracing it to its Latin or Greek root, but to roots or kindred forms of words occurring in the cognate languages of the great Indo-Germanic family. This feature, which distinguishes the present Dictionary from all others, cannot fail to awaken the learner to the interesting fact of the radical identity of many apparently heterogeneous languages, and prepare him at an early stage for the delightful study of comparative philology.

The aim of the publishers has been to carry out the author's views as far as possible by the form and arrangement of the volume. The type, though clear and well printed, is small, and the size of the page such as to present an immense amount of matter in the compass of a single handsome 18mo. volume, furnished at a price far below what is usual with such works, and thus placing within the reach of the poorest student a neat, convenient, and complete Lexicon, embodying the investigations of the most distinguished scholars of the age.

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The want has long been felt and acknowledged of an epitome, presenting in a moderate space and at a low price, such information as is necessary for the proper comprehension and appreciation of the classical authors most commonly read in our schools. The object of the present volume is to supply this want, by affording in the most condensed form, and in such a manner as to admit of its being thoroughly mastered and retained, all the information respecting classical antiquity which is requisite for the earlier stages of study.

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CLASSICAL MANUAL:

AN EPITOME OF

ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY,
GREEK AND ROMAN MYTHOLOGY,
ANTIQUITIES,
AND CHRONOLOGY.

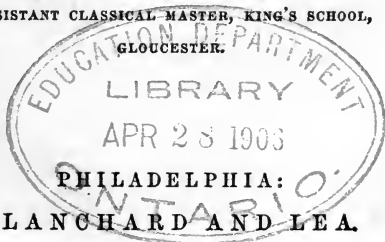
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COMPILED BY

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TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN,

ASSISTANT CLASSICAL MASTER, KING'S SCHOOL,
GLOUCESTER.



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TO THE
REV. THOMAS EVANS, D.D.

HEAD MASTER OF KING'S SCHOOL, GLOUCESTER,

THIS LITTLE WORK

IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED,

BY

HIS OBLIGED AND FAITHFUL SERVANT,

JAMES S. S. BAIRD.

1875

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

PHYSICAL LABORATORY

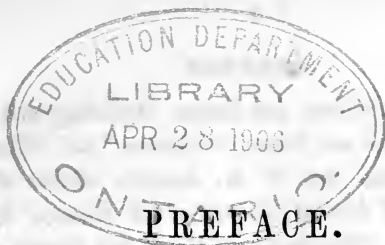
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PREFACE.

MANY excellent works have recently issued from the press, which, either separately or in the form of dictionaries, treat of the subjects of the following pages: and yet the want of an Epitome has been recognized, which would contain, in the compass of a single volume, of small size and moderate price, as much information upon such points as is calculated to elucidate the Greek and Roman authors usually read in the junior forms of our schools. It has been the object of the compiler of the present manual to supply this deficiency by introducing into it such details as are most likely to be useful (indeed much of which is absolutely necessary to the classical student) in so small a space as to admit of its being thoroughly *mastered* and *retained*. Although at first the requirements of junior forms were chiefly contemplated, yet in the progress of the work so much additional matter has been supplied as, it is hoped, will render it not unacceptable to more advanced students.

In the compilation, the best and most recent authorities have been consulted, but particular obligations must be acknowledged to the following works: Dr. William Smith's

Dictionaries of "Greek and Roman Mythology and Biography," "Greek and Roman Antiquities," and "Classical Dictionary;" the Rev. T. K. Arnold's editions of the "Handbook of Ancient Geography and History," by W. Pütz, and the "Handbooks of Greek and Roman Antiquities," by Dr. Bojesen. The editor's best thanks are also due to the Rev. H. Haines, M. A., Second Master of the King's School, Gloucester, for his kind supervision of these pages while passing through the press, and also for the valuable assistance he has afforded in several parts of the work.

J. S. S. B.

GLoucester, January, 1852.

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ABBREVIATIONS.

- Cap. = Capital.
L. = Lacus, Lake.
Mts. = Mountains.
Prom. = Promontorium.
R. = River.
G. = Gulf.
O. T. = Old Testament.

GEOGRAPHY.

EUROPE.

COUNTRIES.—Hispānia, *Spain*; Lusitānia, *Portugal*; Gallia, *France and West of Switzerland*; Germānia, *Germany*; Cimbrica Chersonesus, *Denmark*; Scandinavia, *Norway and Sweden*; Sarmātia Europæa, *Russia and Poland*; Rhætia, *East part of Switzerland and the Tyrol*; Vindēlicia, *Bavaria S. of Danube*; Pannōnia, *Hungary*; Illȳricum, *Illȳris, Illȳrica, Croatia, Dalmatia, and part of Turkey*; Italia, *Italy*; Græcia, *Greece, and part of Albania and Roumelia in Turkey*; Macēdōnia, *Western part of Roumelia*; Thrācia, *Eastern part of Roumelia*; Mœsia, *Servia and Bulgaria*; Dācia, *Transylvania, Wallachia, and Moldavia*.

SEAS.—N.: Mare Pigrum, vel Cronium, *Frozen Ocean*; Oceanus Germanicus, *North Sea*. W.: Atlanticum Mare, *Atlantic*. E.: Palus Mæōtis, *Sea of Azov*; Pontus Euxīnus, *Black Sea*; Propontis, *Sea of Marmora*; Ægeum Mare, *Archipelago*. S.: Mare Internum, *Mediterranean*; Mare Ionium, W. of Greece; Mare Infērum, Tyrrhēnum, vel Tuscum, *Tuscan Sea*, W. of Italy; Mare Hadriaticum, vel Superum, *Gulf of Venice*.

GULFS, STRAITS, &c.—Sinus Codānus, vel Mare Suevicum, *Baltic*; Fretum Britannicum, vel Gallicum, *Straits of Dover*; Oceanus Cantabricus, *Bay of Biscay*; Fretum Gaditanum, *Straits of Gibraltar*; Gallicus Sinus, *Gulf of Lyons*; Sinus Ligusticus, *Gulf of*

Genoa; Tergestinus Sinus, *Gulf of Trieste*; Fossa, *Straits of Bonifacio*; Fretum Siculum, *Straits of Messina*; Hellespontus, *Straits of the Dardanelles*; Bosphorus Thracius, vel Thracicus, *Straits of Constantinople*; Bosphorus Cimmerius, *Straits of Kassa*.

RIVERS.—Flowing into the Baltic: Vistula, *Vistula*; Viadus, *Oder*. Flowing into the North Sea: Albis, *Elbe*; Visurgis, *Weser*; Scaldis, *Scheldt*; Rhēnus, *Rhine*; Tamēsis, *Thames*. Flowing into the Atlantic: Sequāna, *Seine*; Liger, *Loire*; Garumna, *Garonne*; Durius, *Douro*; Tagus, *Tago*; Anas, *Guadiana*; Bætis, *Guadquivir*. Flowing into the Mediterranean: Ibērus, *Ebro*; Rhodānus, *Rhone*; Arar, *Saone*; Arnus, *Arno*; Tibēris, *Tiber*; Athēsis, *Adige*; Padus, *Po*. Flowing into the Black Sea: Ister, *Danube*; Tyras, *Dniester*; Borysthēnes, *Dnieper*; Tanāis, *Don*. Falling into the Caspian Sea: Rha, *Volga*.

MOUNTAINS.—Sevo Mons, *Dofrefield Mts.*; Pyrenæi Montes, *Pyrenees*; Alpes, *The Alps*; Apenninus Mons, *Apennines*; Carpates vel Bastarnicæ Montes, *Carpathian Mts.*; Hæmus Mons, *Hæmus*, or the *Balkan*; Hyperborei vel Rhipæi Montes, *Ural Mts.*

LAKES.—Lacus Lemānus, *L. of Geneva*; L. Brigantinus, *Boden See*, or *L. of Constance*; L. Verbānus, *Lago Maggiore*; L. Larius, *Lago di Como*; L. Benācus, *Lago di Garda*; L. Copais, *L. Topolias*.

ISLANDS.—In the Atlantic: Britannia vel Albion, *Britain*; Hibernia, *Ireland*; Hebūdes vel Ebūdes, *Hebrides*; Orcādes, *Orkneys*; Thule, *Iceland* (?). In the Mediterranean: Pityusæ Insulæ; among these Ebusus, *Ivica*; Baleāres Insulæ (vel Gymnesiæ), *Baleāris Major*, *Majorca*; *Baleāris Minor*, *Minorca*; Sardinia vel Sardo, *Sardinia*; Corsica vel Cynos, *Corsica*; Æthālia vel Ilva, *Elba*; Trinacrīa vel Sicilia, *Sicily*; Melīta, *Malta*. In the Ionian Sea: Corocyra, *Corfu*;

Leucădia vel Leucas, *Santa Maura*; Ithăca, *Thiaki*; Cephallēnia, *Cephalonia*; Zacynthus, *Zante*; Cythēra, *Cerigo*. In the Ægean Sea: Creta, *Candia*; Cyclădes, *Cyclades*; Eubœa, *Negropont*.

HISPANIA.

Spain and Portugal.

BOUNDARIES.—N., Oceănus Cantabrīcus, *Bay of Biscay*, and Pyrenæi Montes; E. and S.E., Mare Internum, *Mediterranean*; W., Mare Atlantīcum, *Atlantic*.

MOUNTAINS.—N., Pyrenæi Montes, *Pyrenees*; Mons Idubēda, *Sierra D' Oca* and *Sierra Molina*; Mons Herminius, *Sierra d' Estrella*; Marianus Mons, *Sierra Morena*; Orospeđa Mons, *Sierra Segura*.

RIVERS.—Falling into the Atlantic: Minius, *Minho*; Durius, *Douro*; Tagus, *Tagus*; Anas, *Guadiana*; Bætis, *Guadalquivir*. Falling into the Mediterranean: Ibērus, *Ebro* (which receives from the N. Cinga, *Cinca*, and Sicōris, *Segre*, and from the S. Salo, *Xalon*); Turia, *Guadalaviar*; Sucro, *Xucar*; Tader, *Segura*.

PROMONTORIES.—Artabrum Prom., *Cape Finisterre*; Magnum Prom., *Cape La Roca*; Sacrum Prom., *C. St. Vincent*; Junōnis Prom., *C. Trafalgar*; Calpe, *Rock of Gibraltar* (which, with Abŷla on the African coast, formed the Pillars of Hercules); Scombraria Prom., *C. de Palos*; Dianium Prom., *C. La Nao*; Prom. Pyrenæum, *Cape Creux*.

DIVISIONS.—Hispania Citerior or *Hither*, afterwards called *Tarraconensis*; and Hispania Ulterior or *Further*, divided into *Lusitania*, *Portugal*, in the West, and *Bætica*, *Andalusia*, in the South.

TRIBES.—In *Tarraconensis*: Callaīci, *Astures*, *Cantabri*, *Vaccæi*, *Vascones*, *Arevāci*, *Jacetāni*, *Vescitani*, *Lacetani*,

Ilergētes, Cosetāni, Arevāci, Carpētāni, Celtibēri, Ede-
tāni, Ilercaōnes, Oretāni, Contestāni, Bastitāni. In Lusi-
tania: Lusitāni, Vettōnes, Celtīci. In Bætica: Turdūli,
Turdetāni, Bastuli, Pœni.

TARRACONENSIS. — *Cities.* — On the Ebro: Cæsar Au-
gusta, *Saragossa*. On the Salo: Bilbilis (the birth-place
of Martial). On the E. coast: Tarrāco, *Tarragona*, the
Capital; Saguntum, *Murviedro* (its destruction by Han-
nibal, B.C. 219, gave rise to the second Punic war); Va-
lencia, *Valencia*. Near Scrombraria Prom., *Cape Palos*:
Carthāgo Nova, *Carthagena* (taken by Scipio Africanus
B.C. 210). On the Tagus: Toletum, *Toledo*. Near the
source of the Douro: Numantia (destroyed by Scipio the
Younger, B.C. 133). At the mouth of the Douro: Calle,
Oporto.

LUSITANIA. — *Cities.* — Salamantīca, *Salamanca*, on a
tributary of the Douro; Norba Cæsarea, *Alcantara*, on
the Tagus; Olisīpo, *Lisbon*, near the mouth of the river;
Emerīta Augusta, *Merida*, on the Anas, *Guadiana*
(colonized by Augustus with the veterans (*Emeriti*) of the
fifth and tenth legions).

BÆTICA. — *Cities.* — Illiturgi, on the Bætis (destroyed by
Scipio, B.C. 210); below it, Cordūba, *Cordova*, surnamed
Patricia (the birth-place of the two Senecas and Lucan);
Italīca, *Sevilla la Vieja* (the birth-place of the Emperors
Trajan and Hadrian); Hispālis, *Seville*; Tartessus, on
the coast; Gades, *Cadiz*, on a small island, one of the
chief seats of commerce of the Phœnicians; Munda,
Monda, on the South coast (battle B.C. 45, Cæsar defeated
the sons of Pompey).

ISLANDS. — In the Mediterranean: Pityusæ Insulæ,
comprising Ebusus, *Iviça*, and Ophiūsa; Baleāres (or
Gymnesiæ) Insulæ, *Balearic Isles*, comprising Major
Insula or *Majorca* (Cap. Palma, *Palma*), and Minor In-
sula, *Minorca*, Cap. Mago, *Port Mahon*.

GALLIA.

France, Belgium, and West of Switzerland.

BOUNDARIES.—N.: Oceānus Britannicus, *English Channel*; Fretum Gallicum, *Straits of Dover*; and Oceānus Germanicus, *German Ocean*. E.: Rhēnus, *Rhine*, and Alpes, *The Alps*. S.: Mare Internum, *Mediterranean*, and Pyrenæi Montes, *Pyrenees*. W.: Atlanticum Mare, *Atlantic*.

MOUNTAINS.—Pyrenæi Montes, *Pyrenees*; Alpes, *Alps*.

RIVERS.—Falling into the North Sea and English Channel: Rhēnus, *Rhine* (with its tributaries, Mosella, *Moselle*, and Mosa, *Meuse*); Scaldis, *Scheldt*; Samāra, *Somme*; Sequāna, *Seine* (with its tributaries, Matrōna, *Marne*, and Axōna, *Aisne*, Isāra, *Oise*). Falling into the Bay of Biscay: Liger, *Loire* (and its tributary, Elāver, *Allier*); Garumna, *Garonne*, with Durānīus, *Dordogne*, and Aturus, *Adour*. Falling into the Mediterranean: Rhodānus, *Rhone* (with its tributaries, Arar, *Saone*, Isāra, *Isere*, and Druentia, *Durance*).

LAKE.—L. Lemānus, *Lake of Geneva*.

DIVISIONS.—Gaul was originally divided among the BELGÆ (between the Rhine and Seine); CELTÆ (between the Seine and Garonne); and AQUITANI (between the Garonne and the Pyrenees). About B.C. 120, Gaul was divided by the Romans into Provincia, or Gallia Braccata, and Gallia Comata; and again, B.C. 27, into, I. Provincia, or Gallia Narbonensis, in the S.E.; II. Aquitania, in the S.W.; III. Gallia Celtica, or Lugdunensis, in the N.W.; IV. Gallia Belgica, in the N.E.

NARBONENSIS, divided into *Narbonensis Prima*, *Narbonensis Secunda*, *Viennensis*, *Alpes Maritimæ*, and *Alpes*

Graiae et Penninae.—*Towns*.—In *Narbonensis Secunda* and *Viennensis*: *Massilia*, *Marseilles*, on the coast (founded about B.C. 600, famous for its literature and commerce); *Aquæ Sextiæ*, *Aix* (Marius defeated the Teutoni, B.C. 102); *Telo Martius*, *Toulon*, on the coast; E. of which *Forum Julii*, *Frejus* (the birth-place of Agricola); *Genēva*, *Geneva*, on L. Lemānus; *Vienna*, *Vienne*, on the Rhone (the chief town of the Allobroges); *Cularo*, *Grenoble*; *Valentia*, *Valence*; *Dea*, *Die*; *Arausio*, *Orange* (a Roman colony); *Avenio*, *Avignon*; *Arelāte*, *Arles* (a Roman colony, founded by the soldiers of the sixth Legion). In *Narbonensis Prima*: *Nemausus*, *Nismes*; on the coast, *Agātha*, *Agde*; *Narbo Martius*, *Narbonne*, the Capital of Gallia *Narbonensis*. On the Garonne: *Tolōsa*, *Toulouse* (surnamed *Palladia*, a large and wealthy city). On the coast: *Ruscino*, near *Perpignan*.

AQUITANIA, divided into *Novempopulana*, S.; *Aquitania Prima*, E.; *Aquitania Secunda*, W.

Towns.—In *Novempopulana*: *Climberris*, *Auch*. In *Aquitania Prima*: *Albīga*, *Albi*; on the Dordogne, *Uxellodūnum*, *Puech d'Issola*; near the Elaver, *Allier*, *Gergōvia*; West of this, *Augustoritum*, *Limoges*; in the N., *Avaricum*, *Bourges*. In *Aquitania Secunda*: on the Garonne, *Burdigāla*, *Bordeaux* (the birth-place of Ausonius); in the N., *Limōnum*, or *Pictavi*, *Poitiers*: *Mediolānum*, or *Santones*, *Saintes*.

LUGDUNENSIS, divided into *Lugdunensis Prima*, *Secunda*, *Tertia*, and *Quarta*.

Towns.—In *Lugdunensis Prima*: *Lugdūnum*, *Lyons*, the capital, at the junction of the *Rhodānus* and *Arar*, *Saone* (the birth-place of the Emperor Claudius); N. of this, *Bibracte*, or *Augustodūnum*, *Autun*, and *Alēsīa*, *Alise* (destroyed by Cæsar, B.C. 52). In *Lugdunensis Quarta*: on the *Sequana*, *Seine*, *Augustobōna*, or *Tricasses*, *Troyes*; *Agendicum*, *Sens*, the Capital of the *Senones*; and *Lutetia*, or *Parisii*, *Paris*; *Genābum*, *Cenābum*, or *Aureliani*, *Orleans*, on the *Liger*, the Cap. of the

Carnutes. In *Lugdunensis Secunda*: Rotomāgus, *Rouen*. In *Lugdunensis Tertia*: on the Loire, Cæsarodūnum, *Tours*, Cap. of the Turones; in the N.W., Brivātes Portus, *Brest*.

GALLIA BELGICA, divided into 1. *Belgica Prima*; 2. *Belgica Secunda*; 3. *Germania Prima*; 4. *Germania Secunda*; 5. *Maxima Sequanorum*.

Towns.—On the Mosella: Tullum, *Toul*; Divodūrum, *Metz*; Augusta Treverōrum, *Treves*. On the Matrona, *Marne*: Duocatalaunum, *Chalons*; N. of this Durocortōrum, *Rheims*, the Cap. of the Remi. On the Axona, *Aisne*: Augusta Suessionum, *Soissons*. On the Samara, *Somme*: Samarobrīva or Ambiāni, *Amiens*. On the coast: Gesoriācum or Bonōnia, *Boulogne*, and Itius Portus (from which Cæsar set sail for Britain). On the Scaldis: Turnācum, *Tournay*. On the Rhine: Argentorātum, *Strasburg* (Julian defeated the Alemanni, A.D. 357); Borbetomāgus, *Worms*; and Mogontiācum, *Alentz*; at the junction of the Rhēnus and Mosella, Confluentes, *Coblentz*. On the Rhēnus: Colōniā Agrippīna, *Cologne*; Noviomāgus, *Nimeguen*; Lugdūnum Batavōrum, *Leyden*. On the Dubis, *Doubs*: Vesontio, *Besançon*; S.E. of this Aventicum, *Avenche*.

TRIBES.—In Narbonensis: Salŷes or Saluvīi, Allobroges, Volcæ Arecomīci, Volcæ Tectosāges. In Aquitania: Biturīges Cubi, Lemovices, Arverni, Pictones, Santones, Biturīges Vivisci. In Gallia Lugdunensis: Ambarri, Ædui, Lingones, Senones, Carnutes, Veneti, Osismii. In Gallia Belgica: Trevēri, Mediomatrīci, Leuci, Remi, Suessiones, Bellovīci, Atrebātes, Nervii, Morini, Helvetii (people of Switzerland), Sequāni, Rauraci, Ubii, Tungri, Menapii, Batavi.

ISLANDS.—On the W. Vindīlis, *Belleisle*; Uxantis, *Ushant*; Cæsarēa, *Jersey*; Sarnia, *Guernsey*; Ridūna, *Alderney*.

GERMANIA.

Germany and Prussia.

BOUNDARIES.—N., Codānus Sinus and Mare Suevicum, *Baltic*, and Oceānus Germanicus; E., Vistula, *R. Vistula*, and Carpātes Montes, *Carpathian Mountains*; S., Danubius, *R. Danube*; W., Rhenus, *R. Rhine*.

MOUNTAINS.—Hercynīi Montes, *all the mountains in the south and centre of Germany*. In the centre: Hercynīa Silva, an immense forest which took Cæsar nine days to cross.

RIVERS.—Falling into the Baltic: Vistula, *Vistula*; and Viādrus, *Oder* (with its tributary Varta, *Wartha*). Falling into the German Ocean: Albis, *Elbe* (and its tributary Sala, *Saale*); Visurgis, *Weser*; Amāsia, *Ems*; Rhēnus, *Rhine* (with its tributaries Nicer, *Neckar*; Mœnus, *Main*; Lupīa or Luppia, *Lippe*); Ister or Danubius, *Danube*.

DIVISIONS.—1. Vindeli or Suevi, N. of the Elbe to the Baltic; 2. Hermiones, N. of the Danube; 3. Istævōnes, E. of the Rhine.

TRIBES, &c.—Among the Vindeli or Suevi: Lemovii, Longobardi, Burgundiōnes, Gothones, Semnōnes. Among the Hermiones: Cherusci, Catti, Hermunduri, Boii, Marcomanni. Among the Istævones: Frisii, Chauci (divided into Minores and Majores), Bructēri, Marsii, Sicambri, Tenctēri, Mattiāci, Sedusii, Marcomanni, Alemanni, in the S. Decumates Agri, whose inhabitants paid a tithe of their produce to the Romans.

N. of Germany: Saxones, Angli and Cimbri, inhabiting Cimbrica Chersonesus, *Jutland*; Hilleviōnes, Suiōnes, and Sitōnes, inhabiting Scandinavia or Scandia, *Norway and Sweden*.

N. B. The Teutones, probably dwelt in the N. of Germany, on the coast of the Baltic.

VINDELICIA, RHÆTIA, NORICUM, PANNONIA, ILLYRICUM.

Bavaria; East of Switzerland, Tyrol; Austria, South of the Danube; Hungary; Illyria, Croatia, Dalmatia, and part of Turkey.

VINDELICIA.

Bavaria.

BOUNDARIES.—N. and W., Danubius, *R. Danube*; E., *R. Ænus, Inn*; S., Ænus, Fl. Rhætia, and Brigantinus Lacus, *Lake of Constance*.

RIVERS.—Isärus, *Iser*; Licus, *Lech*.

TRIBES.—Brigantii, Genauni, Estiōnes.

TOWNS.—Augusta Vindelicōrum, *Augsburg*; Brigantia, *Bregentz*; Regīnum, *Ratisbon*.

RHÆTIA.

East of Switzerland and the Tyrol.

BOUNDARIES.—N., Brigantinus Lacus, *R. Ænus*, and Vindelicia; E., Noricum; S., Gallia Cisalpina; W., the Helvetii.

RIVERS.—Rhēnus, *Rhine*; Ænus, *Inn*; Addua, *Adda*; Ticīnus, *Ticino*; Athōsis, *Adige* (all these rise in Rhætia).

TRIBES.—Lepontii, Cap. Oscela; Sarunētes, Cap. Curia, *Coire*; Brenni, Vennonnes, Tridentini.

NORICUM.

Austria, South of the Danube.

BOUNDARIES.—N., Danubius; E., Mons Cetius and Pannonia; S., Illyricum, *R. Savus, Save*. and Alpes Carnicæ; W., Rhætia and *R. Ænus*.

RIVERS.—Juvāvus, *Salza*; Anīsus, *Enns*; Murus, *Muhr*; Dravus, *Drave* (all these rise in Noricum).

TOWNS.—Juvāvum, *Saltzburg*; Boiodurum, near *Passau*, on the Danube, and Lauriācum, the station of a Roman fleet; Norēia, *Neumarkt*, near the centre (battle B.C. 113, the Consul Carbo defeated by the Cimbri); S.E. Celēia, *Cilly*.

PANNONIA.

Hungary, Slavonia, and part of Croatia and Turkey.

BOUNDARIES.—N. and E., Danubius Fl.; S., Illyricum; W., Noricum.

RIVERS.—Arābon, *Raab*; Dravus, *Drave*; Savus, *Save*.

LAKES.—Volčea Palus, *Platten See*; Peiso L., *Neusiedler See*.

DIVISIONS.—Pannonia Superior and Inferior.

TOWNS.—On the Danube: Vindobona, *Vienna*; Carnuntum (E. of Vienna); Acincum or Aquincum, *Buda*; Contra Acincum, *Pesth*; Pætovia, near *Pettau*, on the Drave; Mursa, *Esseck*, near the junction of the Drave and Danube. On the Save: Siscia, *Sissek*; and Sirmium.

ILLYRICUM.

Illyria, Dalmatia, Croatia, and part of Turkey.

BOUNDARIES.—N., Noricum; E., Pannonia and Moesia; S.W., Mare Hadriaticum and Histria.

MOUNTAIN.—Albius Mons.

DIVISIONS.—N. 1. Liburnia (inhabited by the Liburni and Japȳdes); 2. Dalmatia. The Liburni were famed as bold and skilful sailors, their vessels were remarkable for their swiftness; hence, vessels after their models were termed *Liburnicæ Naves*.

TOWNS.—Æmōna, *Laybach*; Scardōna, *Scardona*, the Cap. of Liburnia; Salōna, *Spalatro* (the birth-place of Diocletian); Narōna, on the Naro, *Narenta*; S. of which Epidaurus, *Old Ragusa*; Scodra, *Skutari*, on Labeātis Palus, *Lake of Skutari*; S. of this, Lissus, *Alessio*.

ISLANDS.—W. of Illyricum: Scardona, *Isola Grossa*; Pharus, *Lesina*; Coreÿra Nigra, *Curzola*; Melita, *Melida*.

ITALIA.

HESPERIA, CENOTRIA, AUSONIA, SATURNIA.

Italy.

BOUNDARIES.—N. and N.W., Alpes, *The Alps*; E., Adriaticum Mare vel Superum, *Adriatic Sea*, or *Gulf of Venice*; S., Mare Internum, *Mediterranean*; W., Mare Tyrrhenum, Tuscum, vel Inferum, *Tuscan Sea*.

GULFS.—E., Tergestinus Sinus, *Gulf of Trieste*: S., Tarentinus Sinus, *Gulf of Taranto*; Scylacius Sinus, *Gulf of Squillace*: W., Terinæus Sinus, *Gulf of St. Eufemia*; Lāus Sinus, *Gulf of Policastro*; Pæstānus Sinus, *Gulf of Salerno*; Cumānus vel Putëdlānus Sinus, *Bay of Naples*; Cajetanus Sinus, *Gulf of Gaeta*: S. of Liguria, Ligusticus Sinus, *Gulf of Genoa*.

STRAIT.—Fretum Siculum, *Straits of Messina*.

MOUNTAINS.—Alpes, *The Alps*, in the North, divided into three principal chains.

I. THE WESTERN: Alpes Maritimæ, *Maritime Alps*; Alpes Cotticæ, *Mt. Cenis*, and *Mt. Genève*; Alpes Graiæ, *Alps of Savoy*, including *Little St. Bernard* and *Mt. Blanc*. II. THE CENTRAL ALPS: Alpes Penninæ, *Alps of Valais*, including *Great St. Bernard*, *Mt. Rosa*, and *St. Gothard*; Alpes Leponticæ, *Alps of the Grisons*; Alpes Rhæticiæ, *Alps of Tyrol*. III. THE EASTERN ALPS: Alpes Noricæ, *Alps of Styria*; Alpes Carnicæ, *Carnic Alps*; Alpes Juliæ, *Julian Alps*.

Appenninus Mons, *The Apennines*, running the whole length of Italy. *Principal Elevations*: Mons Soracte, *S. Oreste*, in Etruria; Mons Sacer, in Sabinum; Mons Albānus, in Latium (on which the *Feriæ Latinæ* were celebrated); Algīdus Mons, in Latium; Mons Massīcus, in Campania, near the coast (famous for its wines); Vesuvius, the celebrated volcanic mountain (the first eruption occurred Aug. 24, A.D. 79, which destroyed Pompeii and Herculaneum); Gargānus, *Mte. Gargano*, in Apulia; and Mons Vultur.

RIVERS.—In Gallia Cisalpina: Pādus, or Eriḏānus, *Po*; it rises in Mons Vesūlus, *Monte Viso*, flows east, and falls into the Adriatic. Chief tributary streams from the N.: Duria Major, *Dora Baltea*; Ticīnus, *Ticino* (Hannibal defeated P. C. Scipio, B.C. 218), from L. Verbanus, *Lago Maggiore*; Addua, *Adda*, from L. Larius, *Lago di Garda*; and Mincius, *Mincio*, from L. Benācus, *Lago di Garda*. From the S.: Tanārus, *Tanaro*; Trebia, *Trebia* (Hannibal defeated the Romans, B.C. 218). Athēsis, *Adige*, N. of the Po; Rubicōn, *Fiumicino*, between Cisalpine Gaul and Umbria; Metaurus, *Metauro*, in Umbria (Hasdrubal defeated, B.C. 207); and Aufīdus, *Ofanto*, in Apulia, all fall into the Adriatic. Running into the Tuscan Sea: Arnus, *Arno*, in Etruria; Tibēris, *Tevere*—it receives, on the left, Clanis, *Chiano*, and Cremēra (300 Fabii destroyed, B.C. 477); on the right, Tinia, *Tinia*, and its tributary Clitumnus, *Clitumno*; Nar, *Nera*, and Velīnus, *Velino*, its tributary; Allia (Gauls overcome the Romans, B.C. 390); and Anio, *Teverone*. In the S. of Latium: Liris, *Garigliano*. In Campania: Vulturnus, *Volturno*; Silārus, *Silaro* (victory of Crassus, B.C. 71).

LAKES.—In Cisalpine Gaul: L. Verbānus, *Lago Maggiore*; L. Larius, *Lago di Como*; L. Benācus, *Lago di Garda*. In Etruria: L. Trasimēnus, *Lago di Perugia* (Hannibal's third victory, B.C. 217); L. Vulsiniensis, *L. Bolsena*. In Sabini: L. Fucīnus, *Lago di Celano*.

In Latium: L. Regillus, *Lago di Regillo?* (battle B.C. 498); L. Albānus, *Lago di Albano*. In Campania: L. Avernus, *Lago Averno*, and L. Lucrinus, famed for its oysters.

CAPIES.—In Etruria: Populonium Prom. In Latium: Circēium Prom., *Monte Circello*. In Campania: Misēnum Prom., *Cape Miseno*, and Minervæ Prom., *Cape Campanella*. In Lucania: Palinūrum Prom., *Cape Palinuro*. In Apulia: Gargānum Prom., *Cape Gargano*; Iapygium vel Salentinum Prom., *Cape Leuca*. In Bruttii: Lacinium Prom., *Cape Colonne*; Herculeum Prom., *Cape Spartivento*; Leucopëtra Prom., *Cape Armi*.

DIVISIONS.—NORTH: I. Liguria; II. Gallia Cisalpina, vel Togāta; III. Venetia, Carni, and Histria. MIDDLE: IV. Etruria, vel Tuscia; V. Umbria; VI. Picenum; VII. Sabinum; VIII. Latium; IX. Samnium; X. Campania. SOUTH: XI. Apulia; XII. Lucania; XIII. Bruttii.

LIGURIA.—*Nice, Genoa, and part of Piedmont.*—*Boundaries:* N., R. Padus, *Po*, and Gallia Cisalpina; E., Gallia Cisalpina; S., Sinus Ligusticus, *Gulf of Genoa*; W., Alpes Maritimæ and Gallia.

Cities.—Genua, *Genoa*, at the N. of the Gulf of Genoa; Pollentia, *Polenza*, on the Tanārus.

Tribes.—N. of Apennines: Vagienni, Statielli, Friates, Montani, Ligures. South: Intemelii, Ingauni, Apuani.

GALLIA CISALPINA, VEL TOGATA.—Part of the kingdom of *Sardinia, Lombardy, Parma, Modena*, and part of *States of the Church*.

Divisions.—I. GALLIA CISPADANA, inhabited by the Boii and Lingones.

Cities: Placentia, *Placenza*, near the junction of the *Po* and Trebia, (founded by Romans, 219 B.C.); Mutina, *Modena* (M. Antony defeated, B.C. 43); Ravenna, *Ravenna*; Bononia, *Bologna*.

II. GALLIA TRANSPADANA, inhabited by the Taurini, Salassi, Insübres, Cenomani.

Cities: Augusta Taurinorum, *Turin*, on the Padus; Vercella, *Vercelli*, near which Raudi Campi, (where Marius defeated the Cimbri, B.C. 101); Ticinum, *Pavia*, on the Ticinus; Mediolanum, *Milan*, the capital of the Insübres; Comum, *Como*, on L. Larius; Cremöna, *Cremona*, on the Po, (founded by Romans, B.C. 219); Mantua, *Mantua*, on the Mincius, (near which Virgil was born, B.C. 70).

VENETIA, CARNI, ET HISTRIA. — Eastern part of *Venetian Lombardy* and *Istria*.

Boundaries. — N. and N.E., Alpes Carnicæ, vel Juliæ, and Rhætia; E., Liburnia; S., Mare Hadriaticum and R. Pädus; W., R. Athësis, *Adige*, and Gallia Transpadana.

Cities. — Veröna, *Verona*, on the Athësis; E. of Verona, Patävium, *Padua*, (Livy born, B.C. 59); Aquilëia, *Aquileia*, near the coast, (destroyed by Attila, king of the Huns, A.D. 452); E. of Aquileia, Tergeste, *Trieste*.

ETRURIA, TUSCIA, VEL TYRRHENIA. — *Tuscany*, and part of *States of the Church*.

Boundaries. — N., R. Macra, *Magra*, and Apenninus Mons; E. and S., R. Tiber; W., Tuscum Mare.

Cities. — Pisæ, *Pisa*, and Florentia, *Florence*, both on the Arnus. Luca, *Lucca*, on the Auser, *Serchio*. Fæsülæ, *Fiesole*; Pistoria, *Pistoia*, (Catiline defeated, B.C. 62); Portus Herculis, Labronis, vel Liburni, *Leghorn*; on the coast. Popülonium, or ia, the chief seaport of Etruria. Centum Cellæ, *Civita Vecchia*; on the coast, with a fine harbour.

The following were probably the twelve confederate cities of Etruria Proper.

Volaterræ, *Volterra*. Vetulönii, to the E. of Populonia. Rusellæ, on the Umbro. Tarquinii, *Corneto*. Agylla, or Cære, *Cerveteri*, (where the Vestal Virgins took refuge on the destruction of Rome by the Gauls, B.C. 390). Veii, *Isola*, on the Cremëra, twelve miles from

Rome, (the most powerful city of Etruria). Falērii, or Ium, (taken by Camillus, B.C. 394), near Mt. Soracte. Vulsinii, *Bolsena*, on L. Volsiniensis, (the birth-place of Sejanus, the favourite of Tiberius). Clusium, *Chiusi*, near the Clanis, (the residence of Porsena). Perugia, *Perugia*, E. of Clusium, on the Tiber. Cortōna, *Cortona*, N.W. of Trasimene Lake. Arretium, *Arezzo*, (the birth-place of Mæcenas).

UMBRIA. — *States of the Church.*

Boundaries. — N., Gallia Cispadāna; E., Mare Hadriaticum and Picenum; S., Sabini; W., R. Tiber. It was inhabited in the N. by Galli Senōnes.

Cities. — Arimīnum, *Rimini*; Sēna Gallica, *Senigaglia*, on the coast; in the interior, Sentinum, (battle, B.C. 294, Samnites defeated); Spolētium, or Spolētum, *Spoleto*, in the South.

PICENUM. — Part of *States of the Church.*

Boundaries. — N., R. Æsis, *Esino*; E., Mare Hadriaticum; S., Vestini, in Sabinum; W., Umbria and Sabini.

Cities. — Ancōna, *Ancona*, in the N.; Ascūlum Picēnum, *Ascoli*, (taken, B.C. 89, in the Marsic or Social War).

Tribe. — Prætutii, in the South.

SABINUM. — Part of *States of the Church*, and part of *Naples.*

Boundaries. — N., Umbria and R. Nar; E., Apenninus Mons and Hadriaticum Mare; S., Samnium; W., Latium and R. Tiber.

Cities. — Reāte, *Rieti*, in the W.; Cures, *Correse*, (the native city of Numa, and capital of the Sabines); Fidēnæ, *Castel Giubileo*, and Crustumērium, between the Anio and Tiber; Amīternum, in the E., on the borders of the Vestini, (Sallust born, B.C. 86); Alba Fucentia, *Alba*, N. of L. Fucinus; Marrūvium, chief city of the Marsi; Sulmo, *Sulmona*, in the country of the Peligni, (Ovid born, B.C. 43); Corfinium, the chief city of the Peligni.

Tribes.—Æqui, Marsi, Peligni, Marrucini, Vestini.

LATIUM.—*States of the Church.*

Boundaries.—N., R. Tiber and Anio; E., Samnium and Campania; S. and W., Mare Tuscum.

Cities.—Rōma, *Rome*, on the Tiber, (founded by Romulus, B.C. 753, on the Palatine Mount); built on seven hills, Palatinus, Capitolinus, Quirinalis, Viminalis, Esquilinus, Cælius, and Aventinus, to which were afterwards added Janiculum, Vaticanus, and Collis Hortulorum (Public Buildings, &c., vide Topography). Ostia, *Ostia*, at the mouth of the Tiber. Laurentum, on the coast. Lavinium, built by Æneas. Ardea, the city of Turnus. Antium, *Porto d'Anzo*, on the coast. Tibur, *Tivoli*, on the Anio, (a favourite residence of the Roman nobles). S. of this Gabii. Tusculum, near *Frascati*, surrounded by numerous villas. Alba Longa, on the border of L. Albanus, founded by Ascanius (a legend). Præneste, *Palestrina*. Velitræ, *Velletri*, (the native city of the Octavian family). Coriōli, (which gave to C. Marcius the surname Coriolānus). Aquinum, *Aquino*, (birth-place of Juvenal). Anagnia, *Anagni*, the capital of the Hernici. Eastward: Arpinum, *Arpino*, (birth-place of Cicero and Marius); Anxur, or Terracīna, *Terracina*; Suessa Pometia, (stormed by Tarq. Superbus). Cajēta, *Gaeta*; Formiæ, *Mola*, (famous for its wine); and Minturnæ; on the coast.

Tribes.—Latīni, Æqui, Hernīci, Rutūli, Volsci.

SAMNIUM.—*Part of Naples.*

Boundaries.—N., Sabinum and Mare Hadriaticum; E., Apulia; S., Campania and Lucania; W., Campania and Sabinum.

Cities.—Beneventum, *Benevento*, (Pyrrhus defeated, B.C. 275). S.W. of Beneventum: Caudium, near which the pass called Furculæ Caudinæ, or Caudine Forks (where the Roman army, overcome by the Samnites,

passed under the yoke, B.C. 321); *Bovīnum*, *Bojano*, (chief city of the Pentri).

Tribes.—N., *Frentāni*; Middle, *Pentri*; S., *Hirpīni*.

CAMPANIA.—Part of *Naples*.

Boundaries.—N., *Latium* and R. *Līris*; E., *Samnium*; S., R. *Silārus*; W., *Tyrrhenum Mare*.

Cities.—On the coast: *Cumæ*, the most ancient Greek colony in Italy; *Baiæ*, (famed for its baths); *Misēnum*, the principal station of the Roman fleet in the *Tyrrhene Sea*; *Pūtēōli*, or *Dicæarchīa*, *Pozzuoli*; *Neāpōlis*, *Naples*, founded on the site of the ancient *Parthēnōpe*; *Herculanĕum* (over which stand *Portici* and *Resina*), *Pompēii*, and *Stabiæ*, (destroyed, A.D. 79, by an eruption of *Vesuvius*); *Salernum*, *Salerno*. In the Interior: *Venāfrum*, *Venafro*, (noted for its olives); *Capua*, *Capua*, (which espoused the cause of *Hannibal*, and, when taken by the Romans, B.C. 211, suffered the vengeance of the conquerors); *Nola*, *Nola*, (here *Augustus* died, A.D. 14). In the N.: *Mons Massicus* and *Falernus Ager*, both noted for wine (*Massic* and *Falernian*).

Tribes.—N., *Aurunci*; S., *Picentīni*.

APULIA.—Part of *Naples*.

Boundaries.—N. and E., *Mare Hadriaticum*; S., *Tarentinus Sinus*; W., R. *Bradanus*, *Brandano*, and *Samnium*.

Divisions.—*Daunia*, *Peucētīa*, *Messāpia* or *Iapygīa*, *Calabria*.

Cities.—*Lucĕria*, *Lucera*, (noted in the *Samnite wars*); *Argyriā* or *Arpi*, *Arpi*. On the *Aufīdus*: *Canūsium*, *Cansa*, and *Cannæ*, *Canne*, (battle, B.C. 216, Romans defeated by *Hannibal*); *Ascūlum Apūlum* (Romans defeated by *Pyrrhus*, B.C. 279); *Venūsīa*, *Venosa*, (the birth-place of *Horace*, B.C. 65). In *Calabria*: *Brundūsium*, *Brindisi*, (the usual port of embarkation for *Greece*); *Hydruntum* or *Hydrus*, *Otranto*; *Tarentum* or *Taras*, *Taranto*, (a flourishing and opulent city).

Tribes.—*Pediculi*, *Salentini*.

LUCANIA. — Part of *Naples*.

Boundaries. — N., Campania, Samnium and Apulia; E., Tarentinus Sinus; S., Bruttii and R. Lāus; W., Tyrrhenum Mare.

Cities. — In the E.: Metapontum; Hēraclēa, on the Aciris; Sybāris (proverbial for the luxury of its inhabitants); Thurii, (founded by the Athenians, B.C. 443, with whom were Herodotus, and Lysias the orator). In the W., also on the coast: Pæstum, vel Posīdōnia, (noted for its roses); Elēa, Helīa, or Velīa, (the birth-place of Zeno and Parmēnīdes, the founders of the Eleatic School of Philosophy). In the Interior: to the E., Pandōsia; Potentia, *Potenza*.

BRUTTIUM. — Part of *Naples*.

Boundaries. — N., Lucania; E., Ionium Mare; S., Mare Siculum; W., Tyrrhenum Mare.

Cities. — On the East: Croton, *Cotrone*, (the residence of Pythāgōras, who here founded his school, and of Milo, the most famous athlete of antiquity); Scylacium, *Squillace*; Locri Epizephyrii, (the city of Zaleucus, the law-giver). On the West: Consentia, *Cosenza*, the Capital; Temesa or Tempsa. On the coast further South: Rhēgium, *Reggio*, N. of Rhegium, the Rock Scylla, opposite to Charybdis on the Sicilian coast.

ISLANDS.

SICILIA OR TRINACRIA, *Sicily*, (inhabitants the Sicani).

Mountain. — Ætna, *Monte Gibello*. *Rivers.* — Symæthus, *Giaretta*, in the E.; Himēra, *Salso*, in the S. *Capes.* — Pelōrum Prom., *Cape Faro*; Pachynum Prom., *Cape Passaro*; Lilībæum Prom., *Cape Boeo*. *Cities.* — E. Messāna, *Messina*; Tauromēnium, *Taormina*; Catāna, *Catania*; Syracūsæ, *Syracuse* or *Siragossa*, consisting of five towns, 1. Ortŷgia, (or Nasos, the Island), 2. Achradīna, 3. Tyche, 4. Neapōlis, and 5. the superb Epipōlæ: in the S. Agrigentum, *Girgenti*, (famed for its temple of Zeus Olympius); Selīnus, *ruins*: in the W. Lilybæum,

Marsala; *Drepänum*, *Trapani*: in the N. *Segeste* or *Ægesta*, near *Alcamo*; *Panormus*, *Palermo*. *Himëra*, (battle, B.C. 480): in the centre *Henna* or *Enna*, *Castro Giovanni*, (from which Pluto carried off Proserpine).

North from Sicily, *Æöliæ* vel *Vulcāniæ* *Insulæ*, *Lipari Islands*, the largest of which *Lipära*; *Strongyle*, *Stromboli*: W. *Ægätes* *Insulæ*, (battle, B.C. 241, Carthaginians defeated): S. *Cossýra*, *Pantelearia*; *Melita*, *Malta*; *Gaulus*, *Gozzo*. W. of Etruria: *Ilva* vel *Æthälia*, *Elba*, (famed for its iron-mines); *Corsica*, *Corsica*. *Chief Towns*. — *Mariana*, and *Alalia* or *Alëria*, a Roman colony. S. of Corsica: *Sardinia* vel *Sardo*, *Sardinia*, *Cap. Carälis*, *Cagliari*, in the S.

MÆSIA.

Servia and Bulgaria.

BOUNDARIES.—N., R. *Danubius* or *Ister*; E., *Pontus Euxinus*, *Black Sea*; S., *Hæmus Mons*; W., *Illyricum* and R. *Drinus*, *Drino*.

DIVISIONS.—W., *Mœsia Superior*, including *Dacia Aureliani*; E., *Mœsia Inferior*, including *Scythia Parva*.

TRIBES.—*Mœsi*, *Scordisci*, *Dardäni*, *Triballi*.

RIVERS.—*Drinus*, *Drino*; *Margus*, *Morava*; *Æscus*, *Isker*; *Iatrus*, *Iantro*; all tributaries of the Danube.

TOWNS.—In *Mœsia Superior*: *Singidünunum*, *Belgrade*; *Margus*, near the *Margus*; *Naissus*, *Nissa*, on the *Margus*. In *Mœsia Inferior*: *Sardica* on the *Æscus*, S.E. of which *Tauresium*, (the birth-place of Justinian). On the Danube: *Nicopolis*, *Nicopoli*, built by Trajan. On the borders of the *Pontus Euxinus*, *Black Sea*: *Tomi*, (to which Ovid was banished by Augustus), to the South of this *Odessus*, *Odessa*, W. of which *Marcianopolis*, founded by Trajan.

D A C I A.

Transylvania, Wallachia, Moldavia, Bessarabia.

BOUNDARIES.—N., Mons Carpătes vel Bastarnicæ, and R. Tyras, *Dniester*; E., Pontus Euxinus, *Black Sea*, and Sarmatia; S., R. Danubius; W., R. Tibiscus, *Theiss*.

RIVERS.—Tibiscus, *Theiss*; Aluta, *Aluta*; Ardiseus, *Argish*; Ararus, *Sereth*; Porata or Hierasus, *Pruth*; all falling into the Danube.

TRIBES.—Getæ vel Daci, (chief city Sarmizegethusa or Ulpia Trajāna); Jāz ŷges, in the West.

S A R M A T I A.

Part of European Russia.

BOUNDARIES.—E., R. Tanāis, *Don*; S., Palus Mæotis, *Sea of Azov*, and Pontus Euxinus; W., R. Tyras, *Dniester*.

TRIBES.—Bastarnæ, Jaz ŷges, Roxolāni, Hamaxobii, Alāni, Venēdi, &c. &c.

TOWNS, &c.—Olbia, near the junction of the Borysthenes, *Dnieper*, and Hypānis. S. of Sarmatia: Chersonēsus Taurica, *Crimea*; on the W. coast of which, Chersonēsus; on Bosphorus Cimmerius, *Straits of Kaffa*, Panticapæum, *Kertsch*, the residence of the Greek kings of the Bosphorus.

M A C E D O N I A.

Part of the Roumelia in Turkey.

BOUNDARIES.—N., Mœsia; E., Thracia; S., Mare Ægeum and Thessalia; W., Illyris Græca, included in Macedonia under the Romans.

GULFS.—S. Thermaicus Sinus, *Gulf of Saloniki*; Torōnāicus Sinus, *Gulf of Cassandra*; Singiticus Sinus, *Gulf of Monte Santo*; Strýmonicus Sinus, *Gulf of Contessa*.

MOUNTAINS.—N., Mons Orbēlus, Scardus Mons, separating Macedonia from Mœsia; S.W. of the Peninsula Acte, Mons Athos, *Monte Santo*.

RIVERS.—Strýmon, *Struma* or *Carassou*, flowing into Strymonic Gulf; Axius, *Vardari* (with its tributary Erigon), and Hāliacmon, *Vistriza*, flowing into the Thermaic Gulf.

DIVISIONS.—S., Piēria, Elymiōtis, Æmathia, Chalcidice, with the Peninsulas Pallēne, Sithōnia, and Acte; E., Mygdonia and Sintica. In the centre: Pelagonia; N., Pæōnia; W., Lyncestæ and Eordæa.

CITIES.—Pydna, *Kitron*, near the Haliacmon, (battle, B.C. 168; Æmilius Paulus routs Perseus, the last king of Macedonia); Pella, *Alaklisi*, the Capital; Thessalonica or Thermia, *Saloniki*, on the Thermaic Gulf; Potidæa, *Pinaka*, on the Isthmus of Pallēne; Olynthus, *ruins*, on the Toronaic Gulf, (destroyed by Philip II., B.C. 347); Amphipolis, at the mouth of the Strymon, (taken from the Athenians in the Peloponnesian War by Brasidas, B.C. 424); Eastward Philippi, *Philippi*, (battle, B.C. 42; Brutus and Cassius defeated and slain by Antony and Octavianus).

The tract of country called ILLYRIS GRÆCA (bounded N. by Drinus, R. *Drino*; E., Macedonia; S., Epirus; W., Hadriaticum Mare); inhabited by various tribes of Illyrian origin, was incorporated with the Roman province of Macedonia. *Chief Towns.*—On the coast: Epidamnus vel Dyrrachium, *Durazzo*, (the usual landing-place for persons who crossed over from Brundisium, in Italy). Inland: Apollōnia, (celebrated as a place of commerce and learning; here Augustus for some time studied literature and philosophy).

THRACIA.

Roumelia.

BOUNDARIES.—N., Hæmus Mons and Mœsia; E., Pontus Euxinus and Bosphorus Thraciæ; S., Propontis, Hellespontus and Ægeum Mare; W., Macedonia.

WATERS OF THRACE.—Hellespontus, *Dardanelles*; Propontis, *Sea of Marmora*; Pontus Euxinus, *Black Sea*; Bosphorus Thraciæ, *Straits of Constantinople*; Melas or Melænes Sinus, *Gulf of Saros*.

MOUNTAINS.—N., Hæmus, *Balkan*; W., Pangæus, *Pangea*, east of which Rhödöpe, sacred to Bacchus.

RIVERS.—In the W. Nestus, *Nesto*, rising in the N.W. and flowing S. into the Ægean Sea; Hebrus, *Maritza*.

CITIES.—Abdëra, at the mouth of the Nestus, (the birth-place of Democritus); Adrianopolis, *Adrianople*, on the Hebrus; Chersonësus, in the S. between the Gulf of Saros and the Hellespont, (colonized by Athenians under Miltiades); Lysimachia, *Eksemil*, at the Isthmus; S. of this Sestos, (between which and Abydos, Xerxes formed a bridge of boats); Ægos Potamos, (near which Lysander defeated the Athenian fleet, B.C. 405); Byzantium, *Constantinople*, on the Thracian Bosphorus, (made the Capital of the Roman empire under Constantine, A.D. 330).

GRÆCIA—HELLAS.

Greece.

BOUNDARIES.—N., Macedonia and Illyria; E., Ægeum Mare, *Archipelago*, and Myrtōum Mare; S., Mare Internum, *Mediterranean*; W., Ionium Mare, *Ionian Sea*.

GULFS.—E., Thermaicus Sinus, *Gulf of Saloniki*; Pagasæus Sinus, *Gulf of Volo*; Maliæus Sinus, *Gulf of Zeitoun*; Sarōnicus Sinus, *Gulf of Ægina*; Argolicus Sinus, *Gulf of Napoli*. S., Laconicus Sinus, *Gulf of Colokythia*; Messēniæus Sinus, *Gulf of Koron*. W., Cyparissius Sinus, *Gulf of Arcadia*; N. of Achaia and Corinthia, Sinus Corinthiæus, *Gulf of Lepanto*; S. of Locris, Crissæus Sinus, *Bay of Salona*; S. of Epīrus, Ambracius Sinus, *Gulf of Arta*.

STRAIT.—Eurīpus, *Channel of Negropont*, between Bœotia and Eubœa.

MOUNTAINS.—In THESSALIA: N., Cambūnii Montes, *Bolutza Mts.*; W., Olympus, *Elymbo*; Ossa, *Kissovo*; Pēlion, *Plesnia*; S., Othrys, *Othrys*; W., Pindus, *Pindus*.

In EPIRUS: N.W., Acroceraunii vel Ceraunii Montes, *Chimera*.

In PHOCIS: N., Ceta Mons, *Katavothra*; W., Parnassus, *Lyakouri*.

In BŒOTIA: S.W., Helicon, *Zagora*, (a haunt of the Muses). On the borders of Attica and Megāris, Cithæron, *Cithæron*.

In ATTICA: N., Parnēs Montes, *Nozia*; N.E., Pentēlicus, *Pentele*, (celebrated for its marble); S.E. of Athens, Hymettus, *Telovuni*; at the S. extremity of Attica, Laurium, (famed for its silver-mines).

On the Borders of ACHAIA: Cyllēne, *Zyria*, (Mercury born).

In LACONIA: Tāyġētus, West of the Eurōtas.

In ARCADIA: in the S.W., Lycæus Mons; in N.W., Erÿmanthus, (here Hercules slew the wild boar); towards the S., Mænālus, *Roino*; Parnōn, *Malevo*.

RIVERS.—In THESSALIA: 1. Penēus, *Salambria*, from Mt. Pindus, flowing through the lovely vale of *Tempe*, falls into the Thermaicus Sinus, *Gulf of Saloniki*; it receives on the

North the Titarēsīus, on the South the Enipeus and Apidānus. 2. Sperchēus, *Ellada*, from the West, falls into Sinus Maliācus, *Bay of Zeitoun*.

In EPIRUS: 1. Aractus, *Arta*, from the N., falls into Sinus Ambraciūs, *Gulf of Arta*. 2. Achēron, and its tributary Cocŷtus, fall into the Glykys Portus or Harbour. Northward, Thyāmis, *Kalamas*, falls into the Ionian Sea, opposite to Coreyra, *Corfu*.

In ACARNANIA: Achēlōus, *Aspro Potamo*, from Mt. Pindus, flows southward, divides Ætolia from Acarnania, and falls into the Gulf of Patras.

In ÆTOLIA: Evēnus, *Fidhari*, from Mt. Cēta, falls into the Gulf of Patras.

In DORIS: Cephīsus Major, *Mavronero*, flows through Phocis and Bœotia, and falls into Copais L., *Lake Topolias*.

In BŒOTIA: Asōpus, *Asopo*, falls into the sea opposite to Eubœa, the island *Negropont*. Ismēnus, into which the brook Dīrce flows, falls into L. Hylīca. Permessus and Hippocrēne, or "fountain of the horse," falls into Copais L.

In ATTICA: Cephīsus Minor, from Mons Pentēlicus, and Ilissus, from Mons Hymettus, flow South into Saronīcus Sinus.

In ACHAIA: Crathis, *Crata*, (into which the Styx flows), and Selīnus, *Vostitza*, fall into the Corinthian Gulf. Pīrus, *Kamenitza*, falls into the Gulf of Patras.

In ELIS: Penēus, *Iliaco*, from Mons Erymanthus, falls into Ionium Mare. Alpheus, *Rouphia*, rising in *Arcadia*, and receiving from the North the Ladon and Helisson, falls into the Ionian Sea.

In MESSE니아: Pamīsus, *Pirnatza*, from Mt. Lycæus, and Nēda, *Buzi*, between Elis and Messenia, fall into the Ionian Sea.

In LACONIA: Eurōtas, *Basilipotamo*, from the N., falls into Laconicus Sinus, *Gulf of Kolokythia*.

In ARGOLIS: Ināchus, *Banitza*, falls into Argolicus Sinus, *Gulf of Napoli*.

LAKES. — Copāis L., *Lake Topolias*, in Bœotia, (famed for its eels, and subterranean communication with the Eubœan Sea); Acherūsia L., in the S.W. of Epīrus; L. Trichōnis, in Ætolia; L. Bæbēis, in the East of Thessaly; L. Stymphalis, in the North of Arcadia.

PROMONTORIES. — S.E. of Thessalia, Magnēsīæ Prom., *Cape St. George*; S.E. of Attica, Sūnium Prom., *Cape Colonna*; S.E. of Argolis, Scyllæum Prom., *Cape Skillo*; S.E. of Laconia, Malēa Prom., *Cape Maleo* or *St. Angelo*; S.W. of Laconia, Tænārum Prom., *Cape Mutapan*; S.W. of Messenia, Acritas Prom., *Cape Gallo*; N.W. of Elis, Chelonātas Prom., *Cape Tornese*; N.W. of Achaia, Araxus Prom., *Cape Kologria*; N. of Achaia, Chium Prom., *Castello di Morea*, opposite to this in the S. of Ætolia, Anti-Rhium Prom., *Castello Rumeli*; N.W. of Acarnania, at the entrance of the Ambracian Gulf, Actium Prom., *La Punta*, (battle, B.C. 31, Augustus defeats Antony and Cleopatra.)

DIVISIONS. — NORTHERN GREECE. — 1. Thessālia; 2. Epīrus. CENTRAL GREECE. — 1. Acarnānia; 2. Ætōlia; 3. Doris; 4. Locris; 5. Phocis; 6. Bœōtia; 7. Attica; 8. Mēgāris. SOUTHERN GREECE OR PELOPONNESUS, *Morea*. — 1. Achaia; 2. Elis; 3. Messenia; 4. Lacōnia; 5. Argōlis; 6. Arcadia; 7. Sicyōnia; 8. Corinthia.

THESSALIA. — *Boundaries*. — N., Macedonia; E., Ægeum Mare; S., Phocis, Doris, Ætolia; W., Epīrus.

Divisions. — N., Pelasgiōtis; E., Magnēsīa; S.E., Phthiōtis; S., Æniānes; S.W., Dōlōpia; N.W., Hestīæōtis; in the Centre, Thessaliōtis.

Cities. — Larissa, *Larza*, the Capital, on the Penēus. Pharsālus, *Pharsa*, (battle, B.C. 48, Cæsar defeated Pompey). Cynocēphālæ, (battle, B.C. 197, Philip defeated by Cons. Flaminius). Anticŷra, at the mouth of the Sperchēus. Phēræ, *Valestino*; noted for its tyrants. Lamia, *Zeitoun*; near the mouth of the Sperchēus, (war between Antipāter and the Athenians, B.C. 323). Ioleos,

N. of the Pagasæus Sinus, (the city of Pelias and Jason, from which the Argonauts sailed in quest of the Golden Fleece).

EPIRUS.—*Boundaries.*—N., Illyria; E., Macedonia and Thessalia; S., Acarnania; W., Ionium Mare.

Divisions.—N.W., Chaonia; S.E., Molossis; S.W., Thesprōtia.

Cities.—Ambracia, *Arta*, (the residence of Pyrrhus), on the Arachus. Nicōpōlis (built by Augustus, in memory of his victory at Actium). Dōdōna, on the borders of Molossis and Thesprōtia, (famed for its oracle of Zeus, the most ancient in Greece).

ACARNANIA.—*Boundaries.*—N., Ambracius Sinus and Epirus; E., River Achēlōus; W., Ionium Mare.

Cities.—Stratus, on the Achēlōus, the Capital. Actium, on a promontory of the same name, (near which Augustus defeated Antony and Cleopatra in a naval engagement, B. C. 31).

ÆTOLIA.—*Boundaries.*—N., Thessalia and Epirus; E., Doris and Locris; S., Sinus Corinthiæus; W., R. Achēlōus.

Cities.—Therma vel Thermum, the place of meeting of the Ætolian league. Cālŷdon, the city of Tydeus and Diomēdes, (in the vicinity of this city the celebrated Calydonian hunt took place).

DORIS.—*Boundaries.*—N., Thessalia; E., Phocis; S., Locris; W., Ætolia.

Cities.—Four small cities which gave the name of Tetrapolis to the country, Erīnēus, Boium, Pindus, Cytinium.

LOCRI was divided into two districts, inhabited by three tribes.

DISTRICT I.—*Boundaries.*—N., Doris; E., Phocis; S., Sinus Corinthiæus; W., Ætolia. Inhabited by **OZOLIAN LOCRIANS.** *Chief Cities.*—Amphissa, *Salona*; *Naupactus*, *Lepanto*.

DISTRICT II.—*Boundaries*.—N., Thessaly; E., Eubœan Sea and Malian Gulf; S., Phocis; W., Doris and Phocis. Inhabited S. by OPUNTIAN LOCRIANS. *City*: Opus, *Talanda*. Inhabited N. by EPICNEMIDIAN LOCRIANS as far as Thermōpŷlæ, (a celebrated pass, where Leonidas and 300 Spartans fell, after a gallant defence against the mighty army of Xerxes, B.C. 480). *Cities*: Phrōnium, *Romani*, Nicæa, and Scarphïa.

PHOCIS.—*Boundaries*.—N., Locri Epicnēmīdii and Doris; E., Bœotia; S., Sinus Corinthiæcus; W., Locris.

Cities.—Delphi, or Pytho, *Castri*, on the western declivity of Mt. Parnassus, between its two peaks, (famed for the “infallible” oracle of Apollo, and celebrated as the place of meeting of the Amphictyons, and of the celebration of the Pythian games); Crissa, or Crisa, S.W. of Delphi; Elatæa, *Elephta*, N. of the Cephissus; Antīcŷra, *Aspra Spītia*, in the South, on the coast, (famed for its hellebore, the cure for madness among the ancients).

BCEOTIA.—*Boundaries*.—N. and E., Euboicum Mare; S., Mountain-chain of Parnes and Cithæron, separating Bœotia from Attica; W., Phocis.

Cities.—Thebæ, *Thībai* (founded by the Phœnicians under Cadmus, thence called Cadmea; it was destroyed by Alexander, B.C. 335). Orchōmēnus, *Scripu*, near the Lake Copais, with a temple of the Graces, (victory of Sulla, B.C. 86). Platææ, or Platæa, *Kokla*, near Mt. Cithæron, (battle, B.C. 479, Mardonius defeated). Thespiæ, at the foot of Mt. Helicon, sacred to the Muses. Leuctra, *Lefka*, S.E. of Thespiæ, (battle, B.C. 371, Thebans overcame the Spartans). Tanăgra, *Grimada*, E. of Thebæ, (battle, B.C. 457, Athenians defeated). Dēlium, *Dilessī*, on the E. coast, (battle, B.C. 424). Haliartus, *Mazi*, on Lake Copais, (battle, B.C. 395; destroyed by the Romans, B.C. 171). Corōnēa, S.W. of Lake Copais (Bœotians overcame Athenians, B.C. 447; Agesilaus defeated allied Græeks, B.C. 394). Chæronēa, *Capurna*, on the Cēphissus,

(battles, B.C. 447; Philip conquers the Greeks, B.C. 338; Sulla's victory, B.C. 86). Ascra, near Mt. Helicon, the birth-place of Hesiod.

ATTICA. — *Boundaries.* — N., Bœotia; E., Ægeum Mare, S., Sarōnicus Sinus; W., Megāris.

Cities. — Athēnæ, *Athens*, between the rivers Cēphissus and Ilissus, the most celebrated city of antiquity for learning and the liberal arts; it consisted of two parts, viz.: — 1. The City; 2. Its three ports, Piræus, *Piræus*, Phalērum, and Mūnychia, united to the city by two long walls, called "Longi Muri," sixty feet in height (vide "Topography" for an account of Public Buildings, &c.). Eleusis, *Lepsina*, N.W. of Athens, famous for its temple and mysteries of Dēmēter or Cēres. Marāthon, *Marathon*, N.E. of Athens, (celebrated battle, Athenians and Plataeans, under Miltiades, routed the Persians, B.C. 490). Phyle, *Fili*, N.W. of Athens, (here Thrasybulus assembled the Patriots opposed to the thirty Tyrants, B.C. 404). Sūnium, *Colonna*, on a prom. of the same name in the extreme S. of Attica.

MEGARIS. — *Boundaries.* — N., Bœotia; E., Attica and Sarōnicus Sinus; S., Corinthia; W., Sinus Corinthiæcus.

Cities. — Megara, *Megara*; Nisæa, on the coast.

PELOPONNESUS.

ACHAIA. — *Boundaries.* — N., Sinus Corinthiæcus; E., Corinthia; S., Arcadia and Elis.

Cities. — Hēlice, on the north coast, the ancient Capital, (engulfed by an earthquake, B.C. 373); Ægium, *Vostitza*, (here the meetings of the Achæan league were held); Patræ, *Patras*, a sea-port.

ELIS. — *Boundaries.* — N., Achaia; E., Arcadia; S., Messēnia; W., Ionium Mare.

Divisions. — 1. Elis Proper, N.; 2. Pisātis with Olympia, Middle; 3. Triphylia, South.

Cities. — Elis, on the Penēus. N.W., Cyllēne, on the coast. Pisa, on the Alphēus, (near this the plain of OLYMPIA, where the Olympian games were celebrated. Here was the sacred grove "Altis," which, with the neighbourhood, were adorned with temples, statues, &c. The "Altis" was inclosed by a wall; it contained the following temples: I. The Olympiēum, in which was the famous statue of Zeus, by Phidias, made of ivory and gold; II. The Heræum, or Temple of Juno; III. The Metrōum. Public buildings: The Thesauri of the states; The Prytaneum, in which the Olympic victors dined; The Bouleuterion, or council-hall, in which all the regulations were made. The chief buildings without the Altis were the Stadium, for gymnastic exercises, and the Hippōdrōmus, for racing). Pylos, in Triphylia.

MESSENIAN. — *Boundaries.* — N., Triphylia and Arcadia; E., Laconia; S., Messēniacus Sinus; W., Mare Ionium.

Cities. — Pylōs, Navarino, in the S.W., (the city of Nestor); Ithōme, in the centre, on a hill of the same name; near which was Messēne, ruins, the Capital, built by Epaminondas; Ira, in the N., (which Aristōmēnes defended against the Spartans for eleven years).

LACONIA. — *Boundaries.* — N., Arcadia and Argolis; E., Myrtoum Mare; S., Lacōnicus Sinus; W., Messēnia.

Cities. — Lacedæmon, or Sparta, Sparta, on the Eurōtas, the Capital of the most powerful state in Greece, (the city of Lycurgus, the lawgiver); S. of Lacedæmon, Amyclæ, with a temple to Apollo; Hēlos, near the mouth of the Eurōtas, (its inhabitants, the Helots, were reduced to slavery by the Spartans); Sellasia, (battle, B. C. 222, Athenians, under Antigonus Doson, defeated Cleomēnes, king of Sparta).

ARGOLIS. — *Boundaries.* — N., Corinthia and Sarōnicus Sinus; E., Myrtoum Mare; S., Argolicus Sinus and Lacōnia; W., Arcadia.

Cities.—Argos, *Argos*, on the Inachus, one of the most ancient cities in Greece; S.E. of Argos, Nauplia, *Napoli di Romania*, the port of Argos; N. of Argos, Mycēnæ, *ruins*, (the city of Agamemnon, noted for its Cyclopean walls; destroyed by Argives, B.C. 468); Tiryns, *ruins*, S.E. of Argos, (Hercules educated here, hence called Tirynthius); Nēmēa, *ruins*, N.W. of Mycēnæ, (Hercules killed the lion, vide first labour; triennial games celebrated in consequence); Epidaurus, *Epidawro*, in the district of Epidauria, on the Saronic Gulf, (famed for a temple of Æsculapius); Trœzēne, *Demala*, in the district Trœzēnia, in the S.E. of Argolis; Hermiōne, *Kastri*, in the district Hermiōnis, in the South.

ARCADIA.—*Boundaries.*—N., Achaia; E., Corinthia and Argolis; S., Lacōnia and Messēnia; W., Tryphylia and Elis.

Cities.—Mantinēa, *Paleopoli*, in the East, (battle, B.C. 418, Athenians defeated; battle, B.C. 362, Epaminondas slain); Tēgēa, *Piali*, S.E. of Mantinēa; Mēgalōpōlis, *ruins*, on the Helisson, founded, by the advice of Epaminondas, B.C. 371, (the birth-place of Polybius).

CORINTHIA.—*Boundaries.*—N., Mēgāris and Sinus Corinthiæus; E., Sarōnicus Sinus; S., Argolis; W., Achaia.

Cities.—Corinthus, *Corinth*, the Capital, built at the foot of a steep mountain, on which stood the Acro-Corinthus, the strongest citadel in Greece, the key of the Peloponnesus; (destroyed by Mummius, the Roman Consul, B.C. 146). At the narrowest part of the Isthmus stood Fānum Neptūni, a temple of Neptune, near which the Isthmian games were celebrated (vide Antiq.). On the Asōpus: Phlius, the Capital of the independent state, Phliasia.

SICYONIA.—*Boundaries.*—N., Sinus Corinthiæus; E., Corinthia; S., Arcadia; W., Achaia.

City.—Sicyon, *ruins*, on the north coast, at the mouth of the Asōpus.

THE GREEK ISLANDS.

IN THE IONIAN SEA.—Corcýra, *Corfu*; Cap., Corcýra. Leucadia, *Santa Maura*; Cap., Leucas. Ithäca, *Theaki*; Cap., Ithaca. Cephallēnia, *Cephalonia*. *Cities*.—Cephalenia and Same. Zacynthus, *Zante*; Cap., Zacynthus. Teleboides Insulæ, between Leucadia and Epirus. Cythëra, *Cerigo*, (sacred to Venus).

IN THE ÆGEAN SEA.—I. In the *Western part*. Hydrëa, *Hydra*. Calauria, *Calauria*, (Demosthenes poisoned himself, B.C. 322). Ægīna, *Egina*. Salamis, *Colouri*, (battle, B.C. 480, Persian fleet defeated by Athenians, under Themistocles). Eubœa, *Negropont*, Artemisium Prom., in the N., (battle, B.C. 480); *Cities*: 1. Chalcis, *Negroponte*, the Capital; 2. Eretriä. Scyros, *Skyro*.

II. In the *Northern part*. Lemnos, *Lemno*, (sacred to Vulcan, who is said to have fallen on this island, when hurled from heaven by Zeus). Imbros, *Imbro*. Samothræce, *Samothraki*. Thasos, *Thaso*, anciently famous for its gold-mines. Tēnēdos, *Tēnēdos*, near the coast of Troas.

III. In the *Eastern part*. Lesbos, *Mytilene*, (noted for its wine); *Cities*: 1. Mitýlēne (the birth-place of Sappho, Alcæus, Pittacus, &c.); 2. Methymna. Chios, *Skio*, (famed for its wine). Samos, *Samo*; Cap., Samos; (sacred to Juno, the native city of Pythagoras). Icäros, or -ia, *Nikaria*, which, with the adjoining sea, derived its name from Icärus, the son of Dædalus (vide Mythol.). Patmos, *Patino* or *Patmos*, (to which St. John was banished). Leros, *Lero*. Cos, *Kos*, (the birth-place of Hippocrätes the physician, and Apelles the painter). Rhödus, *Rhodes*; Cap., Rhodes, in the port of which stood the Colossus. Carpathus, *Scarpanto*, whence Carpathium Mare.

IV. In the *Southern part*, THE CYCLADES. Delos, *Delo*, in the Centre, with Mt. Cynthus, (the birth-place of Apollo and Diana); Naxos, *Naxo* or *Naxia*; (sacred to

Bacchus); Paros, *Paro*, (famed for its white marble). N.: Andros, *Andro*; Tenos, *Teno*; Ceos, *Zea*; Cythnos, *Thermia*; Syros, *Syra*; Myconos, *Myconi*; Seriphus, *Serpho*. S.: Melos, *Milo*; Siphnus, *Siphno*; Ios, *Nio*; Amorgus, *Amorgo*; Thera, *Santorin*; Astypalæa, *Stampalia*. The name SPORADES was applied to those islands not lying round Delos, but scattered apart.

V. *South of the Cyclades*. Creta, *Candia*; Cap., Gnosus, (the residence of Minos); N.W., Cydōnia, *Khania*, (famed for its archers); S.W. of Cnossus, Gortýna. Mons Ida in the centre of the island; E., Mons Dicte, in a cave of which Jupiter was brought up.

BRITANNIA OR ALBION.

Great Britain.

BOUNDARIES.—N., Mare Pigrum, *North Sea*; E., Germanicus Oceanus, *German Ocean*; S., Fretum Gallicum, *Straits of Dover*, and Oceanus Britannicus, *English Channel*; W., Oceanus Hibernicus, *Irish Sea*, and Verginium Mare, *St. George's Channel*.

RIVERS, &c.—Tamēsis, *Thames*; Sabrīna, *Severn*; Antona, *Nen*; Trivona, *Trent*; Abus, *Humber*; Tina, *Tyne*; Itūna, *Eden*; Deva, *Dee*. In Scotland: Bodotria, *Forth*; Glotta, *Clyde*; Tavus, *Tay*; Metaris Æstuarium, *The Wash*; Bodotriæ Æst., *Firth of Forth*; Glottæ Æst., *Firth of Clyde*; Itunæ Æst., *Solway Firth*.

PROMONTORIES.—Ocellum Prom., *Spurn Head*; Cantium Prom., *North Foreland*; Ocrinum Prom., *Lizard Point*; Bolerium Prom., *Land's End*.

DIVISIONS.—S., Britannia Prima; Centre, Flavia Cæsariensis; W., Britannia Secunda, *Wales*; N.,

Maxima Cæsariensis; N. of the Wall of Severus, *Valentia*, *South part of Scotland*; N. of the Wall of Antoninus, *Caledonia*, *North part of Scotland*.

TRIBES.—S. of the Thames: *Cantii*, *Kent*; *Regni*, *Surrey* and *Sussex*; *Belgæ*, *Hants*, *Wilts*, and *Somerset*; *Atrebatii*, *Berks*; *Durotriges*, *Dorset*; *Dumnonii*, *Devon* and *Cornwall*. N. of the Thames: *Trinobantes*, *Middlesex* and *Essex*; *Simœni*, vel *Icœni*, *Suffolk* and *Norfolk*; *Cattieuchlāni*, *Herts*, *Bucks*, &c.; *Dobuni*, *Oxon* and *Gloucester*; *Silūres*, *South Wales*; *Ordovices*, *North Wales*; *Cornavii*, *Cheshire*, *Salop*, *Stafford*, *Worcester*, *Notts*, &c.; *Coritāni*, *Lincoln* and *Leicester*; *Brigantes*, *York*, *Durham*, *Cumberland*, and *Westmoreland*.

TOWNS.—S. of the Thames: *Durovernum*, *Canterbury*; *Rutupiæ*, *Richborough*; *Venta Belgarum*, *Winchester*; *Regnum*, *Chichester*; *Aquæ Solis*, *Bath*; *Uxela*, *Exeter*. N. of the Thames: *Londinium*, *London*; *Verulamium*, *St. Alban's*; *Glevum*, *Gloucester*; *Corinium*, *Cirencester*; *Isca Silūrum*, *Caerleon*; *Lindum*, *Lincoln*; *Deva* or *Deona*, *Chester*; *Eborācum*, *York*.

Hadrian's Wall, between the mouth of the *Tyne* and the *Solway Frith*; erected A. D. 121. *Wall of Severus*; erected A. D. 209. *Rampart of Antoninus*, between the *Friths of Forth* and *Solway*; erected A. D. 140.

ISLANDS.—*Orcædes*, *Orkneys*; *Ebūdes*, *Hebrides*; *Thule*, *Shetland Isles* (?); *Mona* (of *Cæsar*), *Man*; *Mona* (of *Tacitus*), *Anglesey*; *Cassiterides*, *Scilly Isles*, (famous for their tin); *Vectis*, *Isle of Wight*; *Hibernia*, *Ireland*; *Cap.*, *Eblana*, *Dublin*.

ASIA.

COUNTRIES.—Asia Minor, *Anatolia*, *Roum*, and *Karamania*; Syria, *Syria* and *Palestine*; Arabia, *Arabia*; Sarmatia Asiatica, *S.E. part of Russia in Europe*; Colchis, *Guriel*, *Mingrelia*, and *Imeritia*; Ibēria, *Georgia*; Albānia, *Shirvan* and *part of Daghistan*; Armenia, *Armenia* and *part of Georgia*; Mesopotamia, *Algesira*; Chaldæa, *Irak Arabi*; Assyria, *Kurdistan*; Mēdia, *N.W. part of Persia*; Susiana, *Khuzistan*; Persia, *S.W. part of Persia*; Hyrcānia and Parthia, *part of Turkistan*; Aria, *E. part of Khorassan* and *N. part of Afghanistan*; Bactriāna, *Bokhara*; Carmānia, *Kirman*; Gedrōsia, *S. part of Beloochistan*; Sogdiāna, *part of Turkistan* and *Bokhara*; India, *Hindustan*, &c.; Scythia, *Tartary*.

MOUNTAINS.—Caucasus, (between Pontus Euxinus and Caspium Mare); Taurus Mons, in Asia Minor; Emōdi Montes, *Himalayah Mountains* in the N. of India.

SEAS, GULFS, &c.—Mare Hyrcanum vel Caspium, *Caspian Sea* and *Sea of Aral*(?); Sinus Arabicus, *Red Sea*; Erythræum Mare, *Arabian Sea*; Sinus Persicus, *Persian Gulf*; Gangeticus, *Bay of Bengal*; Indicus Ocēanus, *Indian Ocean*.

RIVERS.—1. Rha, *Volga* (flowing into the Caspian Sea); 2. Euphrates and Tigris, falling into the Persian Gulf; 3. Oxus, *Jihon*; 4. Jaxartes, *Sihon*, falling into the Sea

of Aral, (but supposed by the ancients to fall into Mare Caspium); 5. Indus, *Indus*, with its five tributaries; 6. Ganges, *Ganges*.

ISLANDS.—Cyprus, *Cyprus*, in the Mediterranean; T^aprob^äna, *Ceylon*, S. of Hindostan.

ASIA MINOR.

Anatolia, Roum, and Karamania.

BOUNDARIES.—N., Pontus Euxinus, *Black Sea*; E., Euphrates and Syria; S., Mare Internum, *Mediterranean*; W., Ægeum Mare, and Propontis, *Sea of Marmora*.

GULFS.—N., Amisēnus Sinus. W., Adramyttēnus Sinus, *Gulf of Adrymitti*; Smyrnæus Sinus, *Gulf of Smyrna*; S., Glaucus Sinus, *Gulf of Macri*; Issicus Sinus, *Gulf of Scanderoon*.

MOUNTAINS.—Olympus, a chain extending from N.W. to N.E., passing through Galatia, Bithynia, and Paphlagonia; Ida in Troas; Dindÿmus in Phrygia, sacred to Cybēle, (hence called Dindÿmēne); Tmōlus in Lydia (famed for its saffron and wine); S.W. of this Mycæle, (near which the Persian fleet was defeated by the Greek, b.c. 479); Crægus in Lycia; Taurus, extending through Asia Minor, from W. to E., to the countries beyond the Euphrates; Mons Argæus, *Erdgish Dagħ*, in Cappadocia.

RIVERS.—Flowing into Pontus Euxinus: 1. Thermōdon, *Thermeh*; 2. Iris, *Teshel Irmak*; 3. Halys, *Kisil Irmak*; 4. Parthenius; 5. Sangarius, *Sakariyeh*. Flowing into the Propontis: 1. Rhyndæcus, *Edrenos*; 2. Granicus, (battle, b.c. 334, Alexander defeated the Persian Satraps). Flowing into the Ægean Sea: 1. Scamander or Xan-

thus, *Mindereh*, (joined by the Simōis); 2. *Hermus*, *Ghiediz-Chai*, (with its tributary Pactōlus, famed for its golden sands); 3. *Caÿstrus*, (abounding in swans); 4. *Mæander*, *Mendereh*, (proverbial for its windings). Flowing into the Mediterranean: 1. *Xanthus*, *Echen-Chai*; 2. *Cestrus*, *Ak-Su*; 3. *Eurymædon*, *Kapri-Su*, (battle, B.C. 469, Cimon defeated the Persians); 4. *Calycadnus*, *Giuk-Sooyoo*; 5. *Cydnus*, *Tersus-Chai*, (famed for the clearness and coolness of its water); 5. *Sarus*, *Sihan*; 6. *Pyræmus*, *Jihan*.

LAKE.—Tatta Palus, *Tuz Göl*, in Phrygia, a great salt lake.

PROMONTORIES.—N., Carambis Prom., *Cape Karempé*. At the entrance of the Hellespont: Rhœtēum and Sigēum Prom. W., Trogīlium Prom., *C. St. Mary*, near which was the PANIONIUM, or place of assembly for the twelve Ionian states; Triopium Prom., *C. Krio*, with a temple of Apollo, (surnamed Triopius), the place of meeting for the six Dorian states, or "Hexapolis," afterwards reduced to five, "Pentapolis." S., Sacrum Prom., and Anemurium Prom., *C. Anamur*.

DIVISIONS.—N., Bithynia, Paphlagonia, Pontus; W., Mysia, Lydia, Caria; S., Lycia, Pamphylia, Cilicia; Central, Phrygia, Galatia, Cappadocia.

BITHYNIA.—*Cities*.—Heraclēa Pontica, *Harakli*, near which Acherusia Chersonesus, (with a cave through which Hercules is said to have descended to the infernal regions to drag up Cerebus). On the Thracian Bosphorus: 1. Chrÿsōpōlis, *Scutari*; 2. Chalcēdon, (or the city of the blind, so called from its founders having overlooked the more delightful situation of Byzantium). On the Propontis: 1. Libyssa, *Geibuzeh*, (where was the tomb of Hannibal); 2. Nicomēdia, *Izmid*, the Capital of the kings of Bithynia, (here Hannibal died, B.C. 183). On L. Ascanius, *L. of Iznik*: Nicæa, *Iznik*, (first Christian œcumenical council held, A.D. 325).

PAPHLAGONIA.—*Cities.*—On the N. coast: Sinōpe, *Sinoub* or *Sinope*, (the birth-place of Diogenes, the Cynic philosopher); Cýtōrus, *Kydros*, famous for its box-wood.

PONTUS.—*Cities.*—On the coast: 1. Trapēzus, *Trebizond*; 2. Cerāsus, *Kheresoun*, (from which the cherry-tree was first introduced into Italy, by Lucullus); 3. Polemonium, *Polemon*; 4. Themiscÿra, *Thermeh* (?) (founded by the Amazons); 5. Amīsus, *Samsun*, (the residence of Mithridātes). Inland: Zēla, *Zilleh*, (battle, B.C. 47, Cæsar conquered Pharnāces; an account of this battle Cæsar sent to the Senate in three words, viz., Veni, Vidi, Vici); Amāsia, *Amasiah*, (the birth-place of Mithridātes and Strabo the geographer); Magnopōlis, (built by Mithridātes and Pompey).

MYSIA, with **TROAS** and **ÆOLIS** or **IA.**—*Cities.*—In the N.: Cÿzīcus, *Bal Kiz*, (on an island of the same name, unsuccessfully besieged by Mithridātes, B.C. 75). On the Hellespont: 1. Lampsācus, *Lapsaki*, (celebrated for its wine, and one of the cities assigned to Themistocles for his maintenance); 2. Abÿdos, *Nagara*; 3. Dardānus, from which arose the modern name Dardanelles. At the foot of Mt. Ida, Troja or Ilium, *Troy*, with its citadel Pergāma; at the head of a bay of the same name, Adramyttium or ēum, *Adramytti*. Inland, on the Cāicus: Pergamus (on or os), *Bergama*, (celebrated for its library, where parchment (Pergamenæ chartæ) was first used in writing; the library was afterwards added to that at Alexandria).

LYDIA or **MÆONIA** with **IONIA.**—*Cities.*—On the coast: 1. Phocæa, a colony from which was founded Massilia, *Marseilles*; 2. Smyrna, *Smyrna*, (one of the seven cities which claimed the honour of being the birth-place of Homer); 3. Tēos, (the birth-place of Anacreon); 4. Colōphon, (famed for its cavalry); 5. Ephēsus, *Ayasaluk*, at the mouth of the Caÿster, (famous for its temple to Diana,

one of the seven wonders). Inland: Magnēsīa, (battle, B.C. 190, Scipio defeated Antiochus); Sardes, *Sart*, on the Pactōlus, (the Capital of Croesus, king of Lydia, taken by Cyrus, B.C. 546).

CARIA with DORIS. — *Cities*. — On the Mæander: Myus. On the coast: 1. Milētus, (one of the chief cities of Asia Minor, the birth-place of Thales, Anaximander, and other great men); 2. Hālīcarnassus, *Budrum*, (the birth-place of Herodotus the historian, and Dionysius the rhetorician, and celebrated for the tomb of Mausolus. Opposite to the island Cos: Cnīdus), (battle, B.C. 394, Pisander, the Spartan admiral, defeated by Conon, the Athenian).

LYCIA. — *Cities*. — On the coast: Telmessus, *Mācri*, (inhabitants famed for augury). On the Xanthus: Xanthus, *Gunik*. Near the mouth of the river: Patāra, *Patara*, (with a famous temple and oracle of Apollo). On the East: Phasēlis, (the head-quarters of the pirates before its destruction by P. Servilius Isauricus).

PAMPHYLIA with PISIDIA and ISAURIA. — *Cities*. — On the S. coast: Attalīa. Inland: Perga, (the birth-place of Apollonius the mathematician); Selga, the chief city in Pisidia; Isaura, chief city in Isauria, (taken, B.C. 75, by P. Servilius, who thence received the surname Isauricus).

CILICIA. — Divided into Cilīcia Trachēa or Aspera and Cilīcia Campestris. *Cities*. — In C. Aspera. — On the coast: 1. Selīnus, *Selenti*, (where the Emperor Trajan died, A.D. 117); 2. Seleucia, *Selefkeh*; 3. Corȳcus (famed for its excellent saffron). In C. Campestris: 1. Soli, also called Pompeiopōlis; 2. Tarsus, *Tersus*, on the Cydnus, the Capital of Cilicia, (the birth-place of the Apostle Paul and many distinguished philosophers, celebrated for the study of philosophy and the liberal arts); 3. Issus, *ruins*, on the Issic Gulf, (battle, B.C. 333, Alexander defeated Darīus).

PHRYGIA with LYCAONIA. — *Cities.* — In the S.W. — On the Lycus: 1. Cölössæ, (to the inhabitants of which St. Paul addressed an epistle); 2. Laodicæa; 3. Apamæa Cibōtus. Near the centre: 1. Ipsus (battle, B.C. 301, Antigonus and Demetrius defeated by Lysimachus and Seleucus, the two other generals of Alexander); 2. Synnāda (famed for its marble). In Lycaonia: 1. Iconium; 2. Lystra; 3. Derbe (vide Acts xiv.).

GALATIA. — *Cities.* — On the Sangarius: 1. Gordium (the ancient Capital of Phrygia, where Alexander cut the famous "Gordian knot," on which its destinies were supposed to depend); 2. Pessīnus (the chief seat of the worship of Cybele, whose image was removed to Rome to satisfy an oracle in the Sibylline books). Near the centre: Ancēra, *Angora*, (the Capital of the province in the time of Augustus).

CAPPADOCIA with ARMENIA MINOR. — *Cities.* — Near the centre, at the foot of Mons Argæus: Cæsaræa or Mazāca, *Kesariéh*, the chief city; S.W. of this, Tyāna, in the district Tyanītis, (the city of Apollonius the impostor). In Armenia Minor: 1. Nicopolis, *Devriki*; 2. Cabīra or Sebaste, *Sivas*.

THE SIX DORIAN STATES ("Hexapolis"), which met at the temple of Apollo at Triopium Prom., in Doris (vide Caria), were, 1. Lyndus; 2. Ialyssus; 3. Camīrus (in Rhodes); 4. Cos (in the island of Cos); 5. Cnidus; 6. Halicarnassus (in Caria); the last city was afterwards excluded from the number, the remaining five being termed "Pentapolis."

THE TWELVE IONIAN STATES, which held their meetings at the Panionium, near Mt. Mycæle, in Ionia (vide Lydia), were, 1. Miletus; 2. Myus; 3. Priēne (in Caria); 4. Ephesus; 5. Colophon; 6. Lēbēdos; 7. Teos; 8. Erythræ; 9. Clazōmēne; 10. Phocæa (in Lydia); 11. Chios; and 12. Samos; Smyrna from the Æolian colony increased the number to thirteen.

THE ÆOLIAN LEAGUE ("Panæolizm") possessed twelve cities, which met at Smyrna: 1. Cÿme; 2. Larissæ; 3. Neontichos; 4. Temnus; 5. Cilla; 6. Notium; 7. Ægirÿssa; 8. Pitane; 9. Ægææ; 10. Myrina; 11. Grynæa; 12. Smyrna (which subsequently became an Ionian colony).

THE "SEVEN CHURCHES OF ASIA."—1. Ephesus; 2. Smyrna; 3. Pergamos; 4. Thyatira; 5. Sardis; 6. Philadelphia; 7. Laodicea.

ISLAND.

CYPRUS (sacred to Venus), separated from Asia Minor by Aulon Cilicius. *Towns*.—On the W. coast: 1. Paphos, *Baffa*; Amäthus, *Limasol*; 2. Citium (the birth-place of Zeno the Stoic philosopher); E., Salämis, (said to have been founded by Teucer); N., Lapëthus and Soli. Inland: 1. Tamäsus (famed for its copper-mines); 2. Idälium (sacred to Venus). *Mountain*.—Olympus.

SYRIA—PALÆSTINA.

BOUNDARIES.—N., Amänus Mons, and Taurus Mons; E., R. Euphrates and Arabia; S., Arabia; W., Mare Internum, *Mediterranean*.

MOUNTAINS.—Casius Mons, *Jebel Okrah*; Lebänon (famed for its snowy summits and its cedars), divided into Libänus on the W. and Antilibänus on the E., to the E. Mt. Hermon. On the sea-coast: Carmel. Inland, in Galilee: Mt. Tabor, Mt. Hermon, and Mt. Gilboa. In Samaria: Mt. Ebal and Mt. Gerizim; (on the latter the Samaritans erected a temple to rival that at Jerusalem.) In Peræa: Mt. Nebo and Mt. Abarim.

RIVERS.—Falling into the Mediterranean: 1. Orontes, *El Asy*, from the S.; 2. Leontes. *Jordänes*, *Jordan*, from Hermon, flowing S., through, 1. Semechönitis Lacus,

Waters of Meron; 2. L. Tiberias vel L. Gennesăret, *Lake Chinnereth* or *Sea of Galilee*, falls into 3. Lacus Asphaltites vel Mare Mortuum vel Salsum, *Dead Sea* or *Salt Sea*.

DIVISIONS. — 1. Syria; 2. Phœnicia; 3. Palæstina.

SYRIA.—*Cities*.—On the coast: Seleucĭa Pieria, Capital of the district; Laodicĕa, *Ladikeyeh*. Inland, on the Orontes: 1. Antiochĭa, *Antioch*, the Capital, (where the disciples were first called *Christians*); 2. Epiphaneā, (O. T. Hamath), *Hamah*; Heliopŏlis or Balbec, near the source of the Leontes; (with a magnificent temple of the sun); to the S.E., Damascus, one of the most ancient cities in the world; E. of Antioch, Chalŷbon or Berœa, *Aleppo*. In the Desert: Palmŷra or Tadmor, (the city of Zĕnŏbĭa, with whom Longinus the philosopher resided, destroyed A.D. 273). On the Euphrates: 1. Samosŭta, *Someisat*, (the birth-place of Lucian); 2. Zeugma; 3. Thapsăcus, (famed for its ford, by which Cyrus in his expedition, Darius in his retreat, and Alexander previous to the battle of Arbela, crossed the Euphrates).

PHŒNICIA.—*Cities*.—On the coast: 1. Tripŏlis, *Tarabulus* or *Tripoli*; 2. Byblus, *Jebeil*; 3. Berytus, *Beirout*; 4. Sidon, *Saida*, (famed for its commerce and manufactures of glass); 5. Sarepta, for some time the residence of Elijah; 6. Tyrus, *Tyre* or *Sur*, (celebrated for its maritime wealth, enterprise, commerce, and colonizing activity: taken, B.C. 332, after a siege of seven months, by Alexander); 7. Ptolemais, *Acre*, one of the oldest Phœnician cities.

PALÆSTINA vel JUDÆA.—In Scripture called *Canaan*, *The Land of Promise*, *The Land of Israel*, and *The Holy Land*.

TRIBES.—W. of the Jordan: 1. Asher; 2. Naphthali; 3. Zebulon; 4. Issachar; 5. a half tribe of Manasseh;

6. Ephraim; 7. Dan; 8. Simeon; 9. Benjamin; 10. Judah; E. of the Jordan: a half tribe of Manasseh; 11. Gad; 12. Reuben. After the death of Solomon the land was divided into the kingdoms of Israel and Judah.

DIVISIONS.—1. N., Galilæa (divided into Galilæa Superior, *Galilee* of the *Gentiles*, and Galilæa Inferior, *Lower Galilee*). 2. Centre: Samaria. 3. S.: Judæa. 4. Batanæa; 5. Peræa, both beyond the Jordan.

GALILEE.—*Cities.*—In the N.: Dan; E. of this, Cæsaræa Philippi vel Panëas, *Banias*. On the borders of the Sea of Galilee: 1. Capernaum (our Saviour's usual place of residence); 2. Bethsaida (the city of Peter, Andrew, and Philip); 3. Tiberias (built by Herod Antipas, in honour of Augustus Cæsar). W. of the Lake: Dio Cæsarea vel Sepphōris, *Sefurieh*; 2. Cana (where our Lord wrought his first miracle at the marriage-feast). S. of Cana: 1. Nazareth (the residence of Joseph and Mary); 2. Nain, where the widow's son was restored to life.

SAMARIA.—*Cities.*—Near the centre: Samaria, aft. Sebaste, (founded by Omri, king of Israel; it was the Capital of the ten tribes until taken by Shalmaneser, king of Assyria, B.C. 721). S. of this, 1. Shechem or Sychar, afterwards Neapōlis, *Nablous*; 2. Shiloh, (where Joshua erected the tabernacle); S.E., Archëlāis, founded by Archelaus, son of Herod. On the coast: Cæsaræa, or Turris Stratonis, *Kaisariyeh*, (the residence of the Roman Procurators).

JUDÆA.—*Cities.*—On the coast: Joppa, *Jaffa*, a very ancient maritime city; in the N., Bethel, S.E. of this Jericho or Hierichus, (taken and destroyed by Joshua); S. of Bethel, Emmaus, afterwards Nicopōlis. W. of the northern extremity of the Dead Sea: Jerusālem vel Hiërsōlÿma (originally Jebus, the city of the Jebusites), the Capital of the Jewish nation from the time of

David, B. C. 1048; destroyed by Titus, A. D. 70; the city was situated on four hills, 1. Zion (or the Upper City), on which a fortress was erected by David; 2. Acra (or the Lower City); 3. Moriah, on which the temple was built; 4. Bezetha; at the foot of Mt. Moriah was the brook Kedron, which flowed into the Dead Sea; N.E. of Jerusalem, Bethany and the Mt. of Olives; S. from Jerusalem, 1. Bethlehem, the birth-place of David and of Our Blessed Saviour; 2. Hebron, the burial-place of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob.

Five principal cities of the Philistines: 1. Gath; 2. Ekron or Accaron; 3. Azotus or Ashdod, famed for its temple to Dagon; 4. Ascalon; 5. Gaza.

PERÆA and BATANÆA.—In Peræa: 1. Heshbon; 2. Ramoth Gilead; 3. Bethabara, on the Jordan. In Batanæa and N. of Peræa: DECAPOLIS, comprising, 1. Canatha; 2. Hippus; 3. Gadara; 4. Capitolias; 5. Abila; 6. Scythopolis; 7. Pella; 8. Gerasa; 9. Dium; 10. Philadelphia.

THE CITIES OF REFUGE.—W. of the Jordan: 1. Kedesh; 2. Shechem; 3. Hebron. E. of the Jordan: 4. Golan; 5. Ramoth Gilead; 6. Bezer.

SEVEN HEATHEN NATIONS.—1. The Hittites; 2. Girgashites; 3. Amorites; 4. Canaanites; 5. Perizzites; 6. Hivites; 7. Jebusites.

ARABIA.

Arabia.

BOUNDARIES.—N., Syria and Chaldæa; E., Sinus Persicus; S., Erythræum Mare, *Arabian Sea*; W., Ægyptus, *Egypt*; Sinus Arabicus, *Red Sea* or *Arabian Gulf*; Diræ, *Straits of Babel Mandel*.

MOUNTAINS.—In the N., between the two branches of the Red Sea: Mt. Sinai and Mt. Horeb; Mt. Hor, near Petra.

DIVISIONS.—N.W., ARABIA PETRÆA; W. and S., ARABIA FELIX; E. and in the interior, ARABIA DESERTA.

TRIBES, &c.—N., Idumæa; W., Nabathæi; S., Sabæi, Cap. Saba or Mariaba, O. T. Sheba. In Arabia Petræa: Petra. O. T. Tribes bordering on Palestine: Ammonites, Moabites, Midianites, Edomites, Amalekites.

COUNTRIES BETWEEN PONTUS EUXINUS, *Black Sea*, AND HYRCANUM MARE, *Caspian Sea*.

I. SARMATIA ASIATICA, *Circassia*, and S. E. part of *Russia* in *Europe*.—*Boundaries.*—N. E., R. Rha, *Volga*; S. E., Caspium Mare, *Caspian Sea*; S., Caucasus Mons; W., Pontus Euxinus, *Black Sea*, and R. Tanais, *Don*.

II. COLCHIS or ÆA, *Guriel*, *Imeritia*, and *Mingrelia*.—*Boundaries.*—N., Mons Caucasus; E., Iberia; S. Armenia; W., Pontus Euxinus.

Chief River.—Phâsis, *Faz* (which has given its name to the pheasant, said to have been first brought to Greece from its banks).

Towns.—On the Phasis: Cyta, (where Medæa was said to have been born). On the N. W. coast: Dioscūrias, *Iskuria*, (a considerable trading city).

III. IBERIA, *Georgia*.—*Boundaries.*—N., Caucasus; E., Albania; S., Armenia; W., Colchis (*inhabitants*, Ibères or Ibēri).

Chief River.—Cyrus, *Kour*, (tributaries, Cambyses and Alason).

Tribe.—W., Moschi.

IV. ALBANIA, *Shirvan* and part of *Daghistan*.—*Boundaries*.—N., Sarmatia Asiatica; E., Hyrcānum Mare; S., R. Cyrus, *Kour*; W., Iberia.
Mountain.—Caucasus Mons.

ARMENIA PROPRIA, VEL MAJOR.

Armenia and part of Georgia.

BOUNDARIES.—N., Colchis, Iberia, and Albania; E., a point at the junction of the Araxes and Cyrus; S., Mēdia, Assyria, and Mesopotamia; W., R. Euphrates.

MOUNTAINS.—Mons Arārat, Imbarus Mons, Niphātes Montes.

RIVERS.—1. Araxes, *Aras* (rising in the country of the Chalŷbes), with its tributary, Harpāsus, falls into the Caspian; 2. Euphrātes, formed by two branches from the N. and E., and flow S., into Sinus Persicus, *The Persian Gulf*; 3. Tigris, with its tributaries, Nymphæus and Nicēphōrius.

LAKE.—Arsissa Palus, *Lake Van*.

TOWNS.—On the Araxes: Artaxāta. On the Tigris: Amīda. On the Nicephorius: Tigranocerta (founded by Tigranes, son-in-law of Mithridātes, king of Pontus).

MESOPOTAMIA.

Algesira.

MESOPOTAMIA, so named from its position between the rivers Euphrates (W.) and Tigris (E.), was bounded on the N. by Masius Mons, Armenia, and Taurus Mons; S., by Babylonia.

RIVER.—Chabōras or Aborrhās, *Khabour* (a branch of the Euphrates).

DIVISIONS.—N.W., Osroēne; N.E., Mygdōnīa.

TOWNS.—On the Euphrates: 1. Nīcēphōrium, *Rakkah* (built by order of Alexander); 2. Cunaxa (battle, B. C. 401, Cyrus the Younger defeated and slain by Artaxerxes his brother. The Greek auxiliaries of Cyrus commence their return to Greece, usually called the retreat of the Ten Thousand). Between the two rivers: 1. Edessa, (O. T. Ur), *Urfah*, the Capital of Osroēne; 2. Charræ, the Haran of the O. T., (death of Crassus, and defeat by the Parthians, B. C. 53); 3. Nisībis, Cap. of Mygdonia, and a very important place as a military post.

BABYLONIA AND CHALDÆA.

Irak Arabi.

BOUNDARIES.—N., Mesopotamia; E., R. Tigris; S., Persicus Sinus; W., Arabia.

Cities.—Bāb ŷlon, *ruins*, on the Euphrates, founded by Nimrod, about B. C. 2000, and taken by Cyrus, B. C. 538; it was built in the form of a quadrangle, on both sides of the Euphrates, and was distinguished for its extent and magnificence. Its chief buildings were: 1. The Tower of Belus; 2. The Old Royal Palace; 3. The New Palace, with the hanging gardens (*i. e.* gardens laid out in the form of terraces over arches). S. of Babylon: Borsippa (the chief residence of the Chaldæan astrologers), and Seleucia, on the Tigris, for a long time the Capital of W. Asia.

COUNTRIES EAST OF THE EUPHRATES AND TIGRIS.

I. ASSYRIA, *Koordistan*. — *Boundaries*. — N., Armenia; E., Media; S., Susiana; W., R. Tigris.

Rivers.—Flowing into the Tigris: Zabätus vel Lycus, *Zab*; Delas or Silla, *Diala*.

Divisions.—N., Aturia; Centre, Adiabēne; S., Sitacēne.

Cities.—On the Tigris: 1. Ninus or Nineveh, near *Mosul*, (the Capital of the great Assyrian monarchy, destroyed by the Medes and Babylonians, B.C. 606); 2. Ctesiphon (the usual winter residence of the Parthian monarchs). E. of the Tigris: Gaugamēla, (the scene of the last and decisive battle between Alexander and Darius, B.C. 331, usually called the battle of Arbēla, from its proximity to that town).

II. MEDIA, *North-west part of modern Persia, Irak*. — *Boundaries*. — N., Armenia, R. Araxes, and Caspium Mare; E., Hyrcānia and Aria; S., Persia and Susiana; W., Assyria.

Divisions.—N., Atropatēne; *Chief Town*, Gaza. S., Media Magna.

Chief Towns.—Ecbätāna, *Humadan*, (near Mt. Orontes, the residence of the Median, and latterly of the Persian kings. The city was built without walls, on the slope of a hill, on the summit of which stood the royal castle, surrounded by seven walls, with battlements). N.E. of Ecbätāna: *Κάσσιαι πύλαι*, a mountain-pass; near this the Nicæan plains, famed for the breed of white horses.

III. SUSIANA or SUSIS, *Khuzistan*. — *Boundaries*. — N., Assyria; E., Persia; S., Sinus Persicus; W., R. Tigris.

Rivers.—Chōaspes, *Kerah*; Coprātes, *Abzal*; and Pasi-Tigris, *Karoon* (?), fall into the Tigris.

Tribes.—Cossæ, Elamitæ.

Capital.—Susa (O. T. Shushan), on the Chōaspes (the winter residence of the Persian monarchs).

IV. PERSIA or PERSIS, *Persia.*—*Boundaries.*—N., Media; E., Carmania; S., Sinus Persicus; W., Susiāna.

Cities.—Persepōlis (the burial-place of the Persian kings); Pasargāda (founded by Cyrus the Great, in memory of his victory over Astyāges, the last king of Media, B. C. 559).

COUNTRIES SOUTH OF THE R. OXUS, *Jihon.*

I. HYRCANIA, *Astrabad.*—*Boundaries.*—N. and E., Parthia; S., Media; W., Caspium Mare.

II. PARTHIA, *Khorassan* (inhabited by a very warlike people).—*Boundaries.*—N., Scythia; E., Aria; S. and S.W., Media; W., Hyrcania.

Capital.—Hecatompylus (founded by Arsaces).

III. ARIA or ARIANUS, East part of *Khorassan* and N. of *Afghanistan.*—*Boundaries.*—N., Parthia; E., Bactriana and Indo-Scythia; S., Gedrosia; W., Carmania and Media.

Divisions.—N., Margiana (famed for its wine); Centre, Drangiana (*River*: Etymandrus, flowing into Aria Palus, *Lake Zurrah*); S., Arachosia.

Tribe.—Paropamisādæ (at the foot of Paropamisus Mons vel Caucasus, *Hindoo-Koosh.*

Capital.—Aria vel Artacoana, *Herat.*

IV. BACTRIANA or BACTRIA, *Bokhara.*—*Boundaries.*—N., Oxus, *R. Jihon*; E. and S., Paropamisus Mons, *Hindoo-Koosh*; W., Aria.

Capital.—Backtra, *Balk* (the winter-quarters of Alexander, B.C. 329).

V. CARMANIA, *Kirman*.—*Boundaries.*—E., Aria and Gedrosia; S., Sinus Persicus; W. and N.W., Persia.

Divisions.—Carmania Propria and Carmania Deserta.

Capital.—Caramāna, *Kirman*.

VI. GEDROSIA, *Beloohistan*.—*Boundaries.*—N., Aria; E., Paropamisus Mons, *Hala Mts.*; S., Erythræum Mare, *Arabian Sea*; W., Carmania.

Mountains.—Parsici Montes, near the centre.

Tribes.—Ichthyophagi, Oritæ, and Arabitæ, on the coast.

Capital.—Pūra.

COUNTRIES NORTH OF THE OXUS.

I. SOGDIANA, part of *Turkestan* and *Bokhara*.—*Boundaries.*—N., R. Jaxartes, *Sihon* or *Sirr*; E., Imaus Mons; S., R. Oxus, *Jihon* or *Amou*; W., Sea of Aral (unknown to the ancients.)

Cities.—Maracanda, *Samarkand* (the Capital); Cyropolis, on the Jaxartes (founded by Cyrus).

II. SCYTHIA (*Independent Tartary* and *Mongolia*), the name given to the large tract of country N. of the Caspian Sea, R. Jaxartes, and Emōdi Montes, *Himalaya Mts.*, and E. of Sogdiana and Bactriāna. Scythia was divided by Imaus Mons, *Altai Mts.*, into Scythia intra Imaum, on the N.W., and Scythia extra Imaum, on the S.E.

Tribes, &c.—Săcæ and Massăgētæ; E. of Scythia extra Imaum, Serīca, *N.W. part of China*, inhabitants the Sĕres, famous for their manufactures of silk (the country was regarded as the native region of the silk-worm.)

INDIA.

Hindustan, Birmah, Siam, Cochin China, and Malaya.

BOUNDARIES.—N., Emōdi Montes, *Himalaya Mts.*, and Scythia; S., Gangeticus Sinus, *Bay of Bengal*, and Indicus Oceanus, *Indian Ocean*; W., Erythræum Mare, *Arabian Sea*, and Paropamisus Mons, *Hala and Soliman Mts.*

RIVERS.—I. N.W., Indus, *Indus*, with its five tributary streams: 1. Hydaspes, *Jelum*; 2. Acēsines, *Chenaub*; 3. Hydraōtes, *Ravee*; 4. Hyphāsis, *Gharra* or *Beas*; 5. Zaradrus, *Sutlej*. II. Ganges, *Ganges*. III. Dyardanes or Œdones, *Burrampooter*.

DIVISIONS.—W. of the Ganges, India intra Gangem; E. of the Ganges, India extra Gangem.

TOWNS, &c.—On the Indus: Taxīla, *Attock* (near which Alexander crossed the river). On the Hydaspes: Bucephāla, *Jelum* (built by Alexander, in memory of his favourite horse Bucēphālus, which died and was buried here, B.C. 327). Malli, a tribe on each side of the Acēsines, *Chenaub*; their Capital is supposed to have been on the site of the fortress of Moultan. On the Ganges: Palibōthra, *Patna*, the Capital of the Prasii.

ISLANDS, &c.—Taprobāne vel Salice, *Ceylon*; Jabadii Ins., *Sumatra*; Aurea Chersonōsus *Malaya*; E. of which, Magnus Sinus, *Gulf of Siam*.

AFRICA.

BOUNDARIES.—N., Mare Internum, *Mediterranean*; E., Arabia, Sinus Arabicus, *Red Sea*, and Erythræum Mare, *Arabian Sea*; W., Mare Atlanticum, *Atlantic Ocean*.

BAYS.—Syrtis Major, *Gulf of Sidra*; Syrtis Minor, *Gulf of Cabes*.

STRAIT.—Fretum Herculeum vel Gaditānum, *Straits of Gibraltar*.

RIVERS.—Nilus, *Nile*, remarkable for its periodical inundations; some few miles below Memphis the river divided into three branches, but now into two, E., Ostium Phatniticum, at *Damietta*, W., Ostium Bolbitinum, at *Rosetta*, which flows through a low land, called from its shape (resembling the fourth letter of the Greek language) “Delta,” and fell into the Mediterranean. The seven ancient mouths, from E. to W., were: 1. Pelusiatic; 2. Saitic; 3. Mendesian; 4. Phatnitic, or Bucolic; 5. Sebennytic; 6. Bolbitic; 7. Canopic. Of these the fourth and sixth were artificial.

LAKES.—Near the western mouth of the Nile, L. Mærotis; S. of this, L. Mœris. E. of the Nile, L. Sirbōnis.

ÆGYPTUS.

Egypt.

BOUNDARIES. — N., Mediterranean; E., Arabia and Sinus Arabicus, *Red Sea*; S., Æthiopia; W., Libya.

DIVISIONS. — 1. N., Ægyptus Inferior or Delta; 2. Middle: Heptanōmis; 3. S., Ægyptus Superior vel Thebāis.

ÆGYPTUS INFERIOR vel DELTA.—*Cities.*—Between L. Mareotis and the Sea, Alexandria, with two harbours (the Capital of Egypt under the Ptolemies, founded by Alexander, B.C. 332, and famous for its learning and commerce; the library is said to have contained 400,000 volumes). Opposite to Alexandria: the island Pharos, with a famous light-house, built by Ptolemy Philadelphus, B.C. 283. E. of Alexandria: Canōpus, near *Aboukir* (its inhabitants were proverbial for their luxury). In the Delta: 1. Naucratis, founded by the Milesians, the only place in Egypt where Greeks were permitted to settle and trade; 2. Sais (the ancient Capital of Lower Egypt—it contained the palace and burial-place of the Pharaohs); 3. Busīris, with the temple of Isis; 4. Būto (with an oracle of the Egyptian goddess Buto). E. of the Delta: 1. Pelūsium (surrounded by swamps, and called, from its situation, the Key of Egypt); E. of this, Casius Mons, with a temple of Jupiter; here also was the grave of Pompey; 2. Heliōpōlis, or On, O.T. (with a celebrated temple, the chief seat of the worship of the Sun); 3. Bubastis (where the great annual festival to the goddess Bubastis, or the Moon, was held).

HEPTANOMIS.—*Cities.*—On the W. side of the Nile: 1. Memphis or Moph, the Capital (near which were the celebrated Pyramids): of its splendid buildings the chief were, the Palace of the Pharaohs and the temples of Apis and Serapis; 2. Crocōdīlōpōlis or Arsīnōē

(the chief seat of the worship of the Crocodile): near this, the famous Labyrinth, containing 3000 apartments, in which the kings and sacred crocodiles were buried; 3. Oxyrhyncus, *Behnesch*, so called from the fish of that name there worshipped.

ÆGYPTUS SUPERIOR vel **THEBAIS**. — *Cities*. — On the W. side of the Nile: 1. Ptolemāis, *Menshiēh* (an important city under the Ptolemies); 2. Ab̄ȳdos, with a Memnonium, (i. e. a building erected by, or in honour of Memnon), and a temple of Osiris; 3. Thebæ vel Diospōlis, on both sides of the Nile, Capital of Thebāis, and the most ancient residence of the Egyptian kings: this city, called the hundred-gated (*ἑκατόμυλλοι*), possessed many magnificent buildings, the ruins of which now enclose a space two miles in length; 4. Elephantīne, and 5. Philæ, on two small islands, with many architectural remains. On the E. side of the Nile: 1. Syēne, *Assouan*, the S. frontier city of Egypt; 2. Coptos, *Koft*, (the central point of commerce between India and Arabia, by way of Berenice, on the Arabian Gulf).

At the N. of the Red Sea: Cleopātris vel Arsīnōē, *Suez*.

South of Egypt: Æthiopia, *Nubia*, *Senaar*, *Kordofan*, and *Abyssinia*.

Rivers. — Astāpus and Astabōras, flowing into the Nile.

City. — Mērōē (the Capital of the powerful kingdom of Meroe), with a famous oracle of Ammon.

NORTHERN COASTS OF AFRICA.

DIVISIONS.—I. Libya, *Barca*, with the provinces; 1. *Marīca*; 2. *Cyrenaica*. II. *Tripolitana* vel *Regio Syrtica*, *Tripoli*. III. *Africa Propria*, *Tunis*, with *Zeugitāna* and *Byzacium* vel *Emporia*. IV. *Numidia*,

Algiers. V. Mauritania, *Morocco* and *Fez*, divided into Mauritania Cæsariensis, E., and Mauritania Tingitana, W.

LIBYA, Barca. — *Towns.* — In Marmarica. — On the coast: Parætonium, *El-Bareton*; S. of this, Oāsis of Ammon, famous for its temple, visited by Alexander; W. of Parætonium, Catabathmos, generally considered the boundary between Egypt and Cyrenaica. In Cyrenaica: Cyrēnē, the chief city (founded by Battus, B.C. 631), the birth-place of Aristippus, the philosopher, and Callimachus, the poet; S.W. of Cyrēne, Barce, *Barca*, chief town of the Barcitæ. On the coast: 1. Ptolemais; 2. Berenice, the fabled site of the Gardens of the Hesperides.

TRIPOLITANI, Tripoli. — *Towns.* — On the coast: 1. Leptis Magna vel Neapolis; 2. Oea, *Tripoli*; 3. Sabrāta (these three cities formed the African Tripolis).

Tribe. — On the coast: Lotophagi or Eaters of the Lotus, the taste of which was so delicious, that those who eat of the fruit lost all desire to return to their native country.

AFRICA PROPRIA, Tunis, divided into Byzacium and Zeugitana. — *Towns.* — In Byzacium. — On the coast: 1. Tacāpe, *Cabes*; 2. Thapsus, *Demas* (battle, B.C. 46, Cæsar defeated the Pompeian army); 3. Leptis Minor, *Lamta*; 4. Hadrumētum (the Capital of Byzacium under the Romans). Inland: Tritōnis Palus, *El Sibkah* (in which Minerva is said to have been born, and hence called "Tritonia"). In Zeugitana. — On the coast: 1. Tunes, *Tunis*; 2. Carthāgo, the Capital of Africa, situated at the head of a bay, formed by two promontories, Hermæum Prom., *C. Bon*, and Apollinis Prom., *C. Farina*. The Tyrian colony of Carthage was said to have been founded by Dido, about B.C. 853 — its citadel was termed Byrsa (*Βίρσα*, "a hide"), in reference to the manner in which the portion of land for building the first city was

obtained by Dido (destroyed, B.C. 146, by Scipio Africanus the Younger); 2. Utica, near the mouth of the Bagradas, the second city in Africa, and even more ancient than Carthage (the birth-place of Cato, whence he received the surname of Uticensis). Inland: Zama (battle, B.C. 202, Hannibal defeated by Scipio, and the Second Punic war ended).

NUMIDIA, E. part of *Algiers*. — *Town*. — Cirta, the Capital, the city of Syphax and Masinissa.

Tribe. — Massyli.

MAURITANIA, *Morocco, Fez, and part of Algiers*. — *Towns*. — On the coast: 1. Cartenna, *Tenez*; 2. Siga; 3. Tingis, *Tangier*; 4. Sala, *Sallee*. S. of Mauritania: Atlas Mons, *Mt. Atlas*. *Tribes*. — S. of Atlas Mons, Numidia and Africa Propria, Gætuli, E. of which Garamantes, dwelling in the region Phazania, *Fezzan*, Cap. Garäma, *Mourzouk*.

ISLANDS. — In the Atlantic: Insulæ Purpurariæ, probably the *Madeira*, S. of which Insulæ Fortunatæ, Canary islands, in which the ancients supposed the Elysian fields to be situated; Hesperidum Insulæ, *Cape Verde Islands*, or the *Bissagos* group.

MYTHOLOGY.

THE TWELVE OLYMPIAN OR NATIONAL DEITIES OF THE GREEKS AND ROMANS.

JUPITER (*Ζεύς*), son of Saturn and Ops, king of gods and men, and the most powerful of all the deities. He was educated in a cave on Mount Ida. When a year old he made war against the Titans, in the cause of his father Saturn, and liberated him. He is usually represented as sitting on an ivory or golden throne, holding in his hand thunderbolts. He bore a shield or goat-skin called *Ægis*.

NEPTUNE (*Ποσειδών*), son of Saturn and Ops, and chief deity of the sea; he was on this account entitled to more power than any other god except Jupiter. He is represented as carrying the trident, or three-pronged spear, attended by dolphins. *Amphitrite* was his queen.

VULCAN (*Ἥφαιστος*), son of Juno; the god of fire, and patron of all workers in iron and metals: his palace, which was in Olympus, contained his workshop, in which he made many ingenious and marvellous works, both for gods and men. His abode is said by some to have been in a volcanic island. The Cyclops were his workmen.

MARS (*Ἄρης*), the god of war; son of Jupiter and Juno. He presided over gladiators, and was the patron of manly and warlike exercises. He is generally represented as riding in a chariot, drawn by furious horses, called *Flight* and *Terror*. In the Trojan war he is said to have taken the part of the Trojans. In Rome he received the most unbounded honours.

MERCURIUS (Ἑρμῆς), son of Jupiter and Maia; messenger of the gods, and deity of eloquence, commerce, and the arts. He conducted the souls of the dead into the lower world, and is usually represented with a winged hat and sandals, bearing the *caduceus* in his hand. Hermēs was born on Mount Cyllēne, in Arcadia.

APOLLO, son of Jupiter and Latona; god of music, medicine, augury, painting, poetry, and all the fine arts. He was born, with his sister Diana, near Mount Cynthus, in Delos, an island in the Ægean Sea. When he grew up he slew the serpent Python, which infested the country near Delphi, and established the famous oracle. He received the surname of Phœbus from his connexion with the Sun (Φοῖβος, the bright).

JUNO (Ἥρα or Ἥρη), the daughter of Saturn and Ops, sister and wife of Jupiter, and queen of all the gods. She was born at Argos (some say Samos), and is noted for her jealousy and severity to the illegitimate children of Jupiter.

MINERVA or **ATHENA** (Ἀθήνη or Ἀθηνᾶ, Πάλλας), daughter of Jupiter, said to have sprung from his forehead completely armed. She was goddess of wisdom, war, and the liberal arts, the guardian and aider of heroes, and presiding goddess of Athens. She is always represented with a helmet, breast-plate (or Ægis), and shield; on the latter was the Gorgon's head. Her favourite bird was the owl, which was sacred to her.

VESTA (Ἑστία), the goddess of the hearth, and also of fire. Her worship was introduced into Italy by Æneas. The fire on the altar in her temple was never allowed to go out; but, when such was the case, it was kindled again by the rays of the sun. The priestesses dedicated to her service were called *Vestals*.

CERES (Δημήτηρ), daughter of Saturn and Rhea (or Ops); goddess of corn and plenty, the same as Isis of the Egyptians. She was mother of Proserpine, and is represented holding a sceptre or torch, and a garland of ears of corn round her head.

VENUS (*Ἀφροδίτη*), daughter of Jupiter and Diōne and wife of Vulcan, the goddess of love and beauty, queen of laughter, and mistress of the graces and pleasures. Venus is supposed to have sprung from the foam of the sea near the island of Cyprus or Cythera. In the contest for the golden apple of beauty, Paris awarded it to Venus, in preference to Pallas and Juno. Her favourite birds were swans and doves, her sacred flowers the rose and myrtle.

DIANA (*Ἄρτεμις*), daughter of Jupiter and Latona, and sister of Apollo; the goddess of woods and hunting. On earth she was called Diana, in heaven Luna, in the lower world Proserpina or Hęcäte.

Note. — The deities of the Romans were adapted to those of the Greeks, with which they do not entirely correspond.

MINOR DEITIES.

ÆOLUS, a king of the Æolian Islands. He is fabled to be the god of the winds, from his foretelling the changes of the winds and weather.

ÆSCULAPIUS (*Ἄσκληπιος*), the god of medicine, instructed in this science by Chiron. He was worshipped throughout Greece; and his temples, which were built in healthy places, on hills, or near wells, were not only places of worship, but frequented by sick persons.

AMMON, a surname of Jupiter, worshipped in Libya, and afterwards in Egypt.

AMPHITRITE, a NEREID or OCEANID, wife of Neptune, and goddess of the sea.

APIS, the bull of Memphis, worshipped by the Egyptians. He was allowed to live but about twenty-five years, and was then slain and secretly buried; but if he died a natural death, he was buried publicly, with great solemnity.

ASTRÆA, daughter of Zeus and Thēm̄is; goddess of justice. She lived on earth during the golden age; but the wickedness of mankind drove her to heaven during the brazen

- and iron ages. She was placed among the constellations, under the name of Virgo, and is represented holding a pair of scales in one hand, and a sword in the other.
- AURORA** (*Eōs*, Ἔως), the goddess of the morning, daughter of Hyperion, and wife of Tithonus son of Laomedon. She is represented as setting out before Helios her brother, drawn in a chariot by four white steeds, and dispelling darkness and sleep.
- BACCHUS** (*Dionysus*, Διόνυσος), the god of wine, son of Jupiter and Sēmēle the daughter of Cadmus of Thebes. He is usually represented as an effeminate youth, crowned with ivy and vine leaves.
- BELLONA**, the Roman goddess of war, and companion of Mars. She is usually described as his wife, and represented armed with a scourge, to animate the combatants.
- CUPIDO** or **AMOR** (Ἔρως), the god of love; the son of Venus and Zeus (some relate of Mars and Mercury). He is usually represented as carrying a bow and arrows, which he darts into the bosoms of gods and men.
- FAUNI**, rural deities, represented as half men and half goats.
- FLORA**, the goddess of flowers among the Romans.
- FORTUNA** (Τύχη), daughter of Oceanus; the goddess of fortune. From her were derived riches and poverty, pleasures and misfortunes. The Romans paid great attention to this goddess, and had eight temples dedicated to her at Rome.
- FURIÆ** or **DIRÆ**, called by the Greeks *Erīnyes* (Ἐρινύες) or *Eumēnides* (Εὐμενίδες), three goddesses sprung from Gē and the blood of Urānus, namely, *Tisiphōne*, *Alecto*, and *Megæra*. They haunted the impious with remorse for their crimes.
- GE** or **GÆA** (Γῆ or Γαῖα), also called by the Romans **TELLUS** and **TERRA**, was the personification of the earth, and as such was worshipped by the ancients as a deity.
- GENIUS**, the guardian or protecting spirit of each man's life. Such spirits were called by the Greeks *δαίμονες*, by the Romans *Genii*, and were regarded as the ministers of Zeus, and guardians of men and justice. Hesiod numbers the *Dæmones* at 30,000.

GRATIÆ, the three goddesses presiding over all elegant arts and social enjoyments. They are generally represented dancing. Their names were *Aglaiā* (splendour), *Euphrōsýne* (joy), *Thalía* (pleasure).

HADES or **PLUTO** (*'Αΐδης*), god of the (*unseen* or) nether world. He is also known as *Orcus*, *Tartarus*, and *Dis*. The word Hades is also frequently used to designate the infernal regions.

HEBE vel **JUVENTAS**, daughter of Jupiter and Juno; the goddess of youth. She was for some time cup-bearer to the gods, to which office Ganymēde succeeded; she was also employed by Juno in preparing her chariot, &c. She was supposed to have the power of making aged persons young again.

HECATE, a Titan goddess, whose power extended over heaven, earth, and sea. Also a name for Diana or Proserpina.

HELIOS, called **SOL** by the Romans, god of the sun; brother of Aurora.

HORÆ, daughters of Zeus and Thēmis. Originally the goddesses of the seasons, but in later times of order and justice. They were three in number, *Eunōmia* (good order), *Dikē* (justice), *Irēne* (peace).

HYGIEA or **HYGEA**, the goddess of health; daughter of Æsculapius. She is represented as a virgin, draped in a long robe, and feeding a serpent from a cup.

HYMEN vel **HYMENÆUS**, the god of marriage; described by some as the son of Bacchus and Venus, by others as the son of Apollo and one of the Muses.

IRIS, the goddess of the rainbow, and the messenger of the deities, particularly of Juno.

ISIS, a celebrated deity of the Egyptians, described as the wife of Osiris; goddess of the earth, and deity of the moon; inventor of the cultivation of wheat and barley.

JANUS, a Roman deity; god of the temple of war. He is represented with two faces, sometimes with four heads. Numa dedicated a temple to Janus, open in times of war, and closed in times of peace.

LARES, inferior gods at Rome, who presided over houses and families, and were divided into *Lares publici* and *Lares domestici*; all the latter were headed by the *Lar familiaris*, regarded as the founder of the family. Their images stood on the hearth, and offerings were made to them daily.

LUNA or **SELENE**, daughter of Hypērion; the goddess of the moon, identified afterwards with Diana.

MANES, the general name for the souls of the departed. They were regarded as gods, and received divine honours.

MOMUS, the god of pleasantry, wit, and satire; driven from heaven by the gods for turning all their actions into ridicule.

MORPHEUS, son of the deity Somnus, and god of dreams.

MUSÆ, goddesses who presided over poetry, &c. They were the daughters of Jupiter and Mnēmōsŷne (Memory), and nine in number: 1. *Clio*, the muse of History; 2. *Euterpe*, of Lyric Poetry; 3. *Thālia*, of Comedy; 4. *Melpōmēne*, of Tragedy; 5. *Terpsichōre*, of Choral Dance; 6. *Erāto*, of Amatory Poetry; 7. *Pōlyhymnia*, of Rhetoric and Eloquence; 8. *Urānia*, of Astronomy; 9. *Calliōpe*, Epic Poetry. At the Olympian banquets they sang to Apollo's lyre. Their favourite haunts were the hills Pindus, Helicon, and Parnassus.

NEMESIS, daughter of Nox, goddess of vengeance, and always prepared to punish the wicked and reward the good.

NEREUS, a deity of the sea, and father of the fifty Nerēides. He is represented as an old man, and described as the wise old man of the sea, at the bottom of which he dwelt.

NYMPHÆ, a numerous class of female deities, generally divided into two classes, viz. *land* and *water nymphs*. The chief land nymphs were: 1st, Orēādes, of the mountains and grottoes; 2d, Nūpææ, of the forests, glens, and groves; 3d, Drŷādes and Hamadryades, of the woods and trees. The chief water nymphs were: 1st, Oceānides, or ocean nymphs, three thousand in number; 2d, Nerēides, or sea nymphs, fifty in number (among them we find Amphitrite, Thētis, and Galatea); 3d, Nāiādes, a general name for those nymphs presiding over either rivers, lakes, brooks, or springs; 4th, Potamēides, or river nymphs.

- OCEANUS**, the god of water; son of Urānus and Gē; represented as an old man, sitting on the waves of the sea.
- OSIRIS**, a great Egyptian divinity, husband of Isis, and god of the Nile. He taught the use of the plough, and is sometimes represented as the deity of the sun.
- PALES**, the divinity of sheep-folds and pastures among the Romans.
- PAN**, the god of shepherds; son of Hermēs. He was usually represented as a monster with two small horns on his head, ruddy complexion, flat nose, and with the legs, tail, and feet of a goat. He resided chiefly in Arcadia, and is said to have invented the pipe with seven reeds, called Sýrinx, from a nymph of that name whom he loved.
- PAX**, the Roman goddess of peace; daughter of Zeus and Thēmis.
- PENATES**, the household gods of the Romans, called *Penates* from being placed in the innermost part (*in penitissima parte*) of the house; they were generally made of wax, ivory, silver, or clay.
- PHŒBE**, a name given to Diana as goddess of the moon (Luna); Apollo, her brother, being surnamed Phœbus, god of the sun.
- PHŒBUS**, expressive of brightness, a surname given to Apollo as god of the sun.
- PLUTO**, the son of Saturn and Rhea; god of the infernal regions. He is described as gloomy and inexorable; on which account, as none of the goddesses would marry him, he bore off Proserpine by force. He is also known as Orcus, Hades, Dis, &c.
- PLUTUS**, son of Ceres and Iasion; the god of wealth. Jupiter is said to have deprived him of sight, that he might not bestow his gifts on the righteous alone.
- POMONA**, the goddess of fruits among the Romans.
- PRIAPUS**, a deity who presided over gardens, and was worshipped as a protector of flocks, goats, bees, and fishing.
- PROSERPINA** vel **PERSEPHONE**, daughter of Jupiter and Ceres, and wife of Pluto as queen of the lower world. She presided over the death of mankind.

PROTEUS, a sea deity (the prophetic old man of the sea), remarkable for his custom of assuming different forms when consulted. He is described as a subject of Neptune, whose flocks (the seals) he tended.

PARCÆ vel **MOIRÆ**, the Fates, powerful goddesses, who presided over the life and death of mankind. They were three in number, viz.: *Clotho*, or the *spinning* fate, who presided at the birth; *Lachesis*, who spun out all the events of each man's life, and assigned his *lot* or fate; *Atröpos*, the *inflexible* fate that cannot be avoided, who cut the thread of life.

SATURNUS (Κρόνος), a son of Coelus and Uranus, and the father of Jupiter. As the god of time he is represented as an old man, holding a scythe in his right hand.

SILENUS, a rural deity; an attendant on Bacchus. Usually represented in a state of intoxication, and never seen without his wine-bag.

SILVANUS, a Roman deity, who presided over the woods and forests.

THEMIS, daughter of Uranus and Ge; the mother of Astræa, Irene, the Parcæ, &c., &c. She is the personification of Law and Equity.

THETIS, one of the sea deities or Nereides (daughters of Nereus), and the mother of Achilles.

URANUS, **CÆLUS**, or **HEAVEN**, a Titan; the most ancient of all the gods; father of Saturn, Oceanus, &c.

VERTUMNUS, the Roman deity who presided over plants and flowers.

HEROES, MYTHICAL PERSONS, &c.

ACHERON, a river of the lower world, over which the dead were first conveyed: the word is sometimes used to designate the whole of the infernal regions.

ADMETUS, son of Pheres and Periclymene, king of Phæræ, in Thessaly, husband of Alcestis, and one of the Argonauts.

ADONIS, a beautiful youth, the favourite of Venus; at his death she transformed him into the flower called Anemone.

ÆACUS, son of Zeus and Ægina: he was so famed throughout Greece for his justice and piety, that he was called upon to settle the disputes not only of men, but sometimes of the gods; on his death he became one of the three judges in Hades.

ÆGÆON (vide Briareus).

ALCESTIS, daughter of Pelias, and wife of Admetus, who, having on the day of his marriage neglected to sacrifice to Artemis, Apollo reconciled the offended goddess, and induced the Fates to deliver Admetus from death, if his father, mother, or wife, would die for him; Alcestis died in his stead, but was brought back from the lower world by Hercules.

AMAZONES, a nation of female warriors, said to have come from the Caucasus, and settled near the river Thermōdon, in Pontus; Hippōlyte was their queen.

ARIADNE, daughter of Minos and Creta; she fell in love with Theseus, who married her, but afterwards forsook her.

ATLAS, one of the Titans, who is generally represented as supporting the world on his shoulders; which task was allotted him in consequence of his having, with the other Titans, made war upon Zeus (vide Titānes).

BELLEROPHON, son of Glaucus a Corinthian king. To be purified from the murder of his brother Bellerus, he fled to Prætus, king of Argos, by whom he was sent to Iobātes, king of Lycia, his father-in-law, who ordered him to slay the monster Chimæra, thinking he would perish in the contest; but Bellērōphon, having obtained the aid of Pegāsus, the winged horse, conquered the Chimæra: he was also sent against the Amazons, and encountered the bravest of the Lycians, always returning victorious. Iobātes, seeing it was hopeless to kill the hero, made him his successor, and gave him his daughter in marriage. Some relate that Bellērōphon attempted to fly to heaven on Pegāsus, but Zeus sent a gad-fly to sting the horse, which threw off the

rider, who became lame or blind, and wandered about the earth till the day of his death.

BRIAREUS vel **ÆGEON**, a famous giant, who had 100 hands and fifty heads, called by men *Ægæon*, and only by the gods *Briareus*. He is said to have conquered the Titans, when they made war on the gods.

CALYPSO, one of the ocean nymphs who dwelt in the mythical island of *Ogÿgia*, on which Ulysses was shipwrecked.

CASTOR, son of Jupiter and brother of Pollux, distinguished for his skill and management of horses. Castor and his brother enjoyed immortality, and were called the *Dioscūri*.

CENTAURI, a race inhabiting Mount Pelion, in Thessaly, represented as half men and half horses; Chiron was the most celebrated of the Centaurs (vide *Pīrithōus*).

CERBERUS, the dog of Pluto: he guarded the entrance to Hades, and is said by some to have had fifty heads, by others only three; his den was near the spot where Charon landed the dead.

CHARON, a son of *Erēbus* (darkness): he conducted the souls of the departed in a boat over the rivers *Achëron* and *Styx* to the lower regions, for an obolus (about $1\frac{1}{2}d.$); as all the dead were obliged to pay, a small coin was usually placed in the mouth of the deceased.

CHIRON, the most celebrated of the Centaurs: he lived on Mt. Pelion, and was famed for his knowledge of hunting, medicine, music, and prophecy; he instructed the chief heroes of his age, namely, Hercules, Jason, Achilles, Peleus, &c., and was wounded accidentally in the knee by a poisoned arrow shot by Hercules in his contest with the Centaurs. After his death, Chiron was placed among the constellations by Zeus.

CIRCE, a mythical sorceress, daughter of Sol and Perseus, celebrated for her knowledge of magic and venomous herbs.

COCYTUS, a river in Epirus, and tributary of the *Achëron*; it was supposed to be connected with the lower world, and hence was described as one of the five rivers of hell.

CYCLOPES, a race of men of gigantic stature; they had but one *circu'ar* eye in the centre of their forehead, whence the name *Κύκλωπες*; they were three in number according to Hesiod, and called *Arges*, *Brontes*, and *Stērōpes*; but this number was afterwards increased.

DÆDALUS, the most ingenious artist of his time: he invented sails for ships, and made wings with wax and feathers for himself and son Icārus; with these they took flight from Crete: but the heat of the sun melted the wax on the wings of Icārus, and he fell into the part of the ocean called after him the Icarian Sea.

DAPHNE, daughter of the river-god Penēus in Thessaly, or Ladon in Arcadia: she was much beloved by Apollo, and fearful of being caught by him, was changed into a laurel tree, which thence became the favourite tree of Apollo.

DEUCALION, son of Prometheus, and king of Phthia in Thessaly, saved with his wife Pyrrha, on account of their piety, when Zeus destroyed by a flood the race of men. On the waters subsiding, Deucalion and Pyrrha offered a sacrifice, and consulted the oracle of Themis how the human race might be restored; the oracle ordered them to cast behind them the bones of their mother, which they interpreting to be the Earth, threw stones behind their backs, when those thrown by Deucalion turned into men, and those by Pyrrha into women.

ELYSIUM, a place in the lower world, the abode of the virtuous after death: the Elysian regions are placed by some in the middle region of the air or ocean; by others in the moon and sun; and by others in the centre of the earth, near *Tartārus*.

ENDYMION, a youth celebrated for his beauty and perpetual sleep.

EREBUS (signifying darkness), a deity of hell; the word is applied to the gloomy regions, the abode of the wicked as well as of the good, and is distinguished both from *Tartārus* and *Elÿsium*.

EUROPA, daughter of Agenor, king of Phœnicia: her beauty captivated Zeus, who, taking the form of a bull, mingled

with the herd of Agenor; when Europa, encouraged by the tameness of the animal, mounted his back, whereupon Zeus rushed into the sea and swam with her in safety to Crete, where she became the mother of Minos, Rhadamanthus, and Sarpēdon.

GIGANTES, the giants, sons of heaven and earth, a savage race, destroyed on account of their insolence to the gods.

GORGONES, three celebrated sisters, daughters of Phorcys the sea deity; their names were *Stheno*, *Eurȳale*, and *Medūsa*; they were frightful creatures, and instead of hair their heads were covered with serpents; they had wings, brazen claws, and enormous teeth. Perseus slew Medūsa, whose head was placed in the centre of Minerva's shield, and had the power of turning all that looked at it into stone.

HARPYLÆ, winged monsters, with the face of a woman and body of a vulture; they were three in number, *Aello*, *Celæno*, and *Ocȳpēte*.

HERACLYDÆ, a name given to the descendants of Hercules, who, with the Dorians, conquered the Peloponnesus (B. C. 1104).

HERCULES, the most celebrated hero of antiquity: he was the son of Jupiter and Alcmēna, and born at Thebes. Juno early plotted his destruction, and her cruelty rendered him subject to the will of Eurystheus, king of Mycenæ, who imposed on him twelve labours (vide infra). His first exploit previous to entering the service of Eurystheus, was killing the enormous lion which destroyed the flocks of Amphitryon and of Thespius, king of Thespiæ: the gods, charmed with the bravery of Hercules, presented him with a complete suit of armour; Jupiter gave a shield, Apollo a bow and arrows, Mercury a sword, Vulcan a golden cuirass and a club of brass, and Minerva a coat of mail.

HESPERIDES, the celebrated guardians of the golden apples, which Ge gave to Juno on the day of her marriage with Jupiter: they were called the daughters of Atlas and Hesperis, whence their name; they resided near Mount Atlas, in Africa.

- HIPPOLYTE**, daughter of Mars, queen of the Amazones; she wore a girdle given her by her father, which was taken from her by Hercules (vide 9th labour).
- HYPERION**, a Titan, son of Urānus (heaven) and Gē (earth), (father of Hēlios) the sun.
- HYADES** (i. e. the rainy), a name given to seven nymphs, who formed, with the Plēiādes, the constellation known by that name.
- IAPETUS**, one of the Titans; being the father of Prometheus, he was regarded by the Greeks as the father of all mankind.
- IO**, the daughter of Inachus, king of Argos. Hera being jealous of her, Zeus changed her into a white heifer: Hera then sent the hundred-eyed *Argus* to watch her; but he being slain by Hermes, the goddess persecuted her with a gad-fly; she swam across the Thracian Bosphorus (hence its name *Ox-ford*), and, after wandering over the earth, gave birth to Epaphus, on the banks of the Nile.
- IXION**, king of the Lapithæ, and father of Pirithous. He treacherously murdered his father-in-law, Deioneus, and having proved ungrateful to Zeus, who had purified him, the god condemned him to be tied to a wheel which perpetually revolved in Hades.
- JASON**, the celebrated leader of the Argonautæ, in the expedition to Colchis; he was the son of Æson and Alcimēde, and brought up by the Centaur Chiron (vide Argonautic Expedition).
- LAPITHÆ**, a savage race inhabiting the mountains of Thesaly; Pirithous was their king (vide Pirithous).
- LATONA** (Λητώ), a Titaness, the mother of Apollo and Diana.
- LEDA**, daughter of Thestius, and wife of Tyndarus, king of Sparta; she was the mother of Helena by Zeus, who visited her in the form of a swan.
- LETHE**, a river in the lower world, whose waters, if the souls of the dead drank, had the power of making them forget all they had done before (derivation λήθη, oblivion).
- MAIA**, daughter of Atlas, and one of the Pleiades, the most luminous of the seven sisters.

- MEDEA**, daughter of Æetes, king of Colchis, celebrated for her skill in music; she fell in love with Jason, and assisted him in obtaining the golden fleece (vide Argonautic Expedition).
- MINOS**, son of Zeus and Europa, brother of Rhadamantus, and the king and legislator of Crete. On his death, Minos became one of the judges of the lower world.
- NARCISSUS**, a beautiful youth, changed into the flower which bears his name.
- NIOBE**, daughter of Tantalus, sister of Pelops, and wife of Amphion: being the mother of seven sons and daughters, she considered herself superior to Latona, who had borne only two; for this conduct, her children were slain by Apollo and Diana, she herself being turned into stone.
- ORION**, a celebrated giant, sprung from Jupiter, Neptune, and Mercury; after his death, Orion was placed among the constellations.
- ORPHEUS**, one of the Argonauts, supposed to be a son of Apollo, and regarded by the Greeks as the most celebrated of the early poets. His skill on the lyre was such that he charmed even Cerberus and the inhabitants of Hades, when he went thither to recover his wife Eurydice, whom he lost by looking back upon before they had regained the earth.
- PANDORA** (*πανδώρα*), a woman so named from having received every necessary gift: from Venus, beauty; from Mercury, eloquence; and from Minerva, splendid ornaments. Pandōra was the first woman on earth, and made by Vulcan from clay, by order of Jupiter, who might, by her charms, bring woes upon the earth, because Prometheus had stolen fire from heaven. She was married to Epimētheus, brother of Prometheus: in his house was a jar or box, which he had been forbidden to open; but Pandōra's curiosity could not resist the temptation, and as soon as it was opened all the evils incident to man escaped, Hope alone being left. Others relate that it was a jar, not a box, which Pandōra brought from heaven.
- PEGASUS**, a celebrated winged horse (sprung from the blood of Medūsa, one of the Gorgons, when Perseus cut off her

- head): he is described as the thunder-bearer of Jupiter; but by later writers as the horse of Aurora.
- PERSEUS, a famous hero, son of Jupiter and Danaë, and husband of Andromeda; he is said to have founded Mycenæ (vide Gorgones).
- PIAETHON (i. e. the shining), a surname of Sol, commonly known as a son of Sol by one of the Oceänides: he was killed by Zeus with lightning, for his attempt to drive the chariot of the sun across the heavens.
- PHLEGETHON, a river of hell, in which fire flowed instead of water.
- PIERIDES, a name given to the Muses, derived from Pieria, in Thessaly, where they were first worshipped.
- PIRITHOUS, a hero worshipped at Athens, and king of the Lapithæ, in Thessaly: at his marriage with Hippödämia the Centaur Eurÿtion carried her off; which occasioned the war between the Lapithæ and Centaurs, in which the latter were defeated.
- PLEIADES, a name given to the seven daughters of Atlas—*Electra, Maia, Täygëte, Alcÿone, Celæno, Steröpe, Meröpe.*
- POLLUX, son of Jupiter and Leda, and brother of Castor, famed for his skill in boxing (vide Castor).
- POLYPHEMUS, son of Neptune, a celebrated Cyclops, who fed on human flesh, and kept his flocks on the coast of Sicily.
- PROMETHEUS (the Forethinker), the son of Iapetus, one of the Titans. Jupiter, to punish him and the rest of mankind, deprived the earth of fire; but Prometheus stole it from heaven, for which Zeus chained him on Mount Caucasus, where an eagle preyed on his liver for ages: it was ultimately slain by Hercules.
- PSYCHE (*Ψυχή*), signifying "the soul," a nymph whom Cupid married: Venus for a time imposed on her the most unpleasant labours, which well-nigh killed her: but Jupiter, at Cupid's request, conferred on her immortality.
- PYTHON, a celebrated serpent, lived in the caves of Mount Parnassus, and was slain by Apollo, who, in commemoration of his victory, founded the Pythian games.

RHADAMANTHUS, son of Zeus and Europa, and brother of Minos, king of Crete, from whom he fled to Bœotia, and married Alcmena. From his justice throughout life, he became after death one of the judges of hell.

RHEA, **OPS** or **CYBELE**, daughter of Cœlus and Terra, wife of Saturn, and mother of Jupiter and the gods.

SATYRI, the name of a class of demigods, attendants on Bacchus, represented with the legs and feet of a goat, short horns, bristly hair, and pointed ears; the elder Satyrs were called Sileni.

SIRENES, sea nymphs, who had the power of charming by their songs all who heard them: they are usually stated to have been three in number, the daughters of Phorcys, a sea deity. Ulysses, when sailing near their abode, stopped the ears of his companions with wax, and tied himself to the mast, to avoid being charmed by their songs, and thus delayed.

SPHYNX, a monster who had the head and breasts of a woman, body of a dog, tail of a serpent, wings of a bird, paws of a lion, and a human voice.

STYX, one of the rivers of hell, round which it was said to flow nine times: it was held in such veneration by the gods, that they took oaths by it; and Zeus caused those who swore falsely to drink of it, which had the effect of stupefying them for a year.

TARTARUS, one of the regions of Hades or hell, where the most impious of men were punished. The principal criminals were, 1. Tityus, slain by Apollo and Diana for his conduct to their mother, Latona; in Tartarus his body covered nine acres of land, and a vulture preyed, without ceasing, on his liver. 2. Ixion, fixed by Zeus on a revolving wheel for having aspired to the love of Juno. 3. Tantalus, who, for having, at an entertainment given by him to the gods, served up the flesh of his son Pelops, was punished with insatiable thirst; he is represented as placed up to the chin in a pool of water, which flowed away whenever he attempted to taste it. 4. Sisyphus, a son of Æolus, and king of Corinth; he is said to have greatly

promoted navigation and commerce; but his wickedness was great, and as a punishment for his crimes, he was condemned in hell to roll to the top of a hill a large stone, which no sooner reached the summit than it rolled down again into the plain. 5. The Danaïdes, forty-nine maidens, who, for stabbing their husbands, the sons of Ægyptus, on their wedding-night, were sentenced to fill a perforated tub with water. Hypermnestra, the fiftieth, spared the life of her husband, Lynceus.

TITANES, children of Uranus and Ge: they were twelve in number, six sons and six daughters, viz. Oceanus, Ceus, Crius, Hyperion, Iapetus, Cronus: Thea, Rhea, Themis, Mnemosyne, Phoebe, Tethys. Zeus and his brothers rebelled and waged war against Saturn and the Titans: this contest was carried on for ten years, Saturn's party fighting from Mount Othrys, Jupiter's from Mount Olympus; at length Jupiter released the Hecaton-Cheires (the hundred-handed), the Titans were defeated and confined in Tartarus. The name Titānes is also given to the descendants of the Titans.

TRITON, a son of Neptune and Amphitrite: he is represented riding over the sea on horses or sea-monsters, holding a trumpet made out of a shell (concha).

TYPHON, a monstrous giant, described as having a hundred heads, and vomiting flame. He was no sooner born, than he made war against the gods, who were so terrified that they assumed different shapes, Jupiter a ram, &c.; eventually, Typhon was crushed by a thunderbolt from Jupiter, and placed under Mount Ætna.

EARLY GRECIAN LEGENDS.

THE ARGONAUTIC EXPEDITION.

ATHAMAS, a king of Bœotia, married Nēphēle, by whom he had two children, Phrixus and Helle. On the death of his wife, Athamas married Ino, whose jealousy of her step-children induced her to destroy them; they, however, contrived to escape, and attempted to cross the sea to Colchis, on the back of a golden-fleeced ram, given by Hermes. Helle, being unable to keep her seat, was drowned in the strait called from her the Hellespont. Phrixus, having reached Colchis in safety, offered up the ram to Zeus, and presented the fleece to King Æētes, who had received him kindly; the fleece was nailed to an oak in the sacred grove of Mars, and guarded by a dragon.

Jason, son of Æson, king of Iolcos, in Thessaly, undertook to recover this fleece. He gave orders to Argus, a son of Phrixus (who was assisted by Minerva), to build a vessel of fifty oars; the ship was named "Argo," from the builder, and those who went on the expedition "Argonautæ" (i. e. "sailors of the Argo"). Jason was accompanied by the most renowned heroes of the time, to the number of fifty; among whom were Hercules, Theseus, Pīrithous, Castor and Pollux, Telāmon, Peleus, Admētus, Oileus, Neleus, Laertes, Menœtius, Orpheus the minstrel, Mopsus the seer, Æsculapius the physician, Tiphys the pilot. After various adventures, the Argo entered the river Phasis, in Colchis, the heroes landed, and Jason immediately informed the king of his mission; the monarch consented to his taking the fleece, provided he performed the necessary conditions,

viz., ploughing a piece of land with the brazen-footed bulls of Vulcan, sowing it with the teeth of the dragon slain by Cadmus, and destroying the armed crop which would spring up. Medēa, the king's daughter, fell in love with Jason, and with her assistance he obtained the golden fleece, and left the country, accompanied by Medea. Æētes, finding that Jason had departed, and taken his daughter, got on shipboard, and pursued; but, to detain him, Medea murdered her brother Absyrtus, and cut him in pieces, so that, while her father was collecting the scattered limbs, the Argo escaped, and eventually arrived in safety at Iolcos.

EARLY LEGENDS RELATING TO THEBES.

Thebes, the Capital of Bœotia, is said to have been founded (c. B. C. 1500) by CADMUS, son of Agenor, king of Phœnicia. According to the legend, Cadmus, failing to find his sister Europa, who had been carried off by Zeus, settled in Thrace, and being ordered by the Delphic Oracle to build a town where a cow, which he was to follow, should sink down with fatigue, he founded Cadmea, the citadel of Thebes. He also there killed a dragon which guarded a well of Ares, and, by the instruction of Athena, sowed its teeth, from which armed men, called Sparti (i. e. *sown*), sprung up and slew each other, except five, who became the ancestors of the Thebans.

Cadmus was succeeded by his son Polydōrus, who was in turn succeeded by his son Labdæus. He was the father of Laius, the next king, who had a son, Œdipus, by Jocasta, the daughter of Menœceus and sister of Creon.

STORY OF ŒDIPUS, AND OF THE WAR OF THE SEVEN AGAINST THEBES.

An Oracle having foretold that Laius should be slain by his son, Œdipus was exposed at his birth on Mt. Cithæron,

but was found by a shepherd, who (from his feet being pierced through) gave him the name of *Οἰδίπους* (i. e. *swollen-footed*), and brought him to his master, Polybus, king of Corinth, and husband of Merope or Peribœa, and by whom Œdipus was brought up. On attaining manhood, his birthright being called in question, Œdipus consulted the Delphic Oracle, which replied that he was destined to slay his father and marry his mother. Soon afterwards, near Daulis, he met his father in a chariot, and, refusing to make way for him, was struck by Laius, whom he killed, together with the slight escort which attended the chariot. Purposely avoiding Corinth, he arrived at Thebes, where he foiled the Sphynx, a monster who used to murder all those who were unable to solve the riddles which she put to them. Œdipus having explained the riddle of the being with *four, two, and three feet*, to mean *man crawling in infancy, walking in manhood, and leaning on a staff in old age*, the monster was so enraged at the solution, that she threw herself down from the rock on which she was seated. The Thebans, according to their promise, rewarded Œdipus with the hand of their queen, Jocasta, by whom he became the father as well as brother of Eteocles, Polynices, Antigone, and Ismène. In consequence of his marriage a plague was sent, and Creon brought back word from Delphi that the murderer of Laius must be banished. Tiresias, the blind seer, forced by Œdipus, revealed to him his crimes; whereupon Jocasta hung herself, and Œdipus put out his own eyes, was expelled by his sons, and wandered an outcast, under the guidance of his daughter Antigone, to Colonos, in Attica, where he died. Eteocles having violated the agreement with Polynices to reign in turns, the latter fled to Adrastus, king of Argos, married his daughter Argia, and persuaded her father to assist him against Eteocles. Polynices, accompanied by Adrastus, Tydeus, Amphiaraus, Capaneus, Hippomedon, and Parthenopæus, advanced against Thebes, and each assailed one of its seven gates; but were all slain except Adrastus; Eteocles and Polynices falling by each other's hands. Antigone performed the rites of burial over

Polynices, in defiance of the orders of Creon (who was regent for Laōdāmas, son of Eteocles), and was buried alive by her uncle's command; whereupon Hæmon, her lover, son of Creon, slew himself in despair. Ten years after the war of the "*Seven against Thebes*," the descendants ('Επίγονοι) of the heroes stormed Thebes, and razed it to the ground.

EARLY KINGS OF TROY.

1. TEUCER (c. B. C. 1400?), hence the Trojans were called Teuceri. His daughter Batea married—2. DARDANUS, who came from Arcadia and Samothrace, and built Dardania, hence the name Dardanelles. 3. ERICTHONIUS, his son, was the wealthiest of mortals, and was succeeded by his son—4. TROS, hence Troja, *Troy*; he was the father, by Calirhoë, of—5. ILUS, after whom Troy was called Ilium. The brothers of Ilus were Assaracus (grandfather of Æneas) and Ganÿmēdes, who was carried off by Zeus to be his cup-bearer, in place of Hebe. Tros was compensated for his loss by a present of horses. Zeus also gave Ilus the Palladium, or image of Pallas, with the promise that, as long as it remained in Troy, the city should be safe. 6. LAOMEDON, son of Ilus, and husband of Strymo. Jupiter condemned Neptune and Apollo to serve him for a year; the former built the walls of his city, the latter became his shepherd. Upon his insolently refusing them their wages, Neptune sent a sea-monster to ravage the country. Hesiōne, the daughter of Laomedon, was chosen by lot as a sacrifice to appease this scourge; but Hercules came to her assistance, and offered to save her if the king would give him the horses of Zeus. After Hercules had slain the monster, Laomedon refused to fulfil the conditions he had agreed to; the hero therefore slew him and all his sons, except Priam, whom Hesiōne ransomed with her veil. 7. PRIAM (i. e. *ransomed*, *πρίαμαι*), originally called Podarces, married Hecuba, by whom he had Hector, Paris, Hēlēnus, Deiphōbus,

Polydōrus, Trōilus, also Creusa, Laōdice, Polyxēna, Cassandra, and other children. At the taking of Troy, he was slain by Pyrrhus at the altar of Zeus, before which his son Pūlites had just fallen by the same hand.

LEGEND OF THE TROJAN WAR.

B. C. 1194—B. C. 1184.

To the marriage of Peleus, king of the Myrmidons, in Thessaly, and Thetis, parents of Achilles, all the deities were invited, except the Goddess of Discord (*Ἐρις*), who, in revenge, threw among the guests a golden apple, inscribed "*To the fairest.*" Juno, Venus, and Minerva each claiming it, Jupiter referred the decision to Paris, also called Alexander, a son of Priam, and at that time a shepherd on Mt. Gargarus (a part of Mt. Ida), on which he had been exposed at his birth, owing to his mother Hecuba having dreamed that she had brought forth a firebrand, which should devastate Troy. Paris, at the risk of drawing down on himself and on his country the resentment of the two other goddesses, awarded the apple to Venus, who had promised him the most beautiful woman for his wife. This was Helen, daughter of Jupiter and Leda, and wife of Menelaus, king of Sparta, whence Paris carried her off, together with the treasures of her husband. Upon the commission of this outrage, the various Grecian chieftains, who had been suitors of Helen, collected at Aulis, in Bœotia, an army of about 100,000 men, and a fleet of 1186 ships, and placed them under the command of Agamemnon, king of Mycenæ, brother to Menelaus, and the most powerful of the Greeks. Before, however, the expedition started, Menelaus and Ulysses attempted a fruitless negotiation at Troy. Agamemnon having, at Aulis, killed a stag sacred to Diana, a pestilence was sent on his followers, and a calm detained their vessels. Calchas (the son of Thestor) the Grecian soothsayer, ordered him to appease the anger of the goddess by sacrificing his

daughter Iphigenia. Diana, however, substituted a stag as a victim, and carried off Iphigenia to be her priestess at Tauris, where she subsequently delivered her brother Orestes, when he was on the point of being sacrificed to Diana.

The Greeks, on their arrival at Troy, drew their ships on shore, and surrounded them with a fortification; but being unable to take the city, they blockaded it, and ravaged the neighbouring country. Among the spoils of Chrysa (one of the captured cities) was Chryseis, who fell to the lot of Agamemnon. On his refusing to release her, Chryses, her father, obtained from Apollo, whose priest he was, the infliction of a pestilence on the Greeks. Calchas having declared the cause of the plague, Chryseis was released, and Agamemnon consoled himself by taking away Briseis from Achilles, into whose hands she had fallen at the capture of Lyrnessus. Achilles, being deeply enraged, refused to take any further part in the war; at last, finding that the Greeks, from being deprived of his aid, were worsted, and even their ships assailed with fire, he permitted his friend Patroclus to put on his armour, and lead his Myrmidons to the fight. Patroclus was slain by Hector; and Achilles, in consequence, roused by grief and resentment, and being furnished by his mother with fresh armour, forged by Vulcan, rescued his friend's dead body, and burnt it. He then pursued Hector thrice round the walls of Troy, slew him, tied him to his chariot, and dragged him to the ships.

The aged Priam ransomed in person his son's corpse, and buried it: with this event, the subject of the Iliad of Homer closes. The same poem also relates several single combats between the various heroes, in which the gods and goddesses often take part; Juno, Minerva, Neptune, Mercury, and Vulcan, espousing the side of the Greeks, while Mars, Phœbus, Diana, Venus, and Latona, aid the Trojans. Homer also gives an account of the slaughter, by Ulysses and Diomedes, of Rhesus, king of Thrace, and the carrying off his snow-white horses before they drank of the Xanthus, and fed on the Trojan plains; which had they done, Troy, according to a prediction of an oracle, could not have been taken.

Helenus (son of Priam), who had deserted from the Trojans, having foretold that the presence of Pyrrhus or Neoptölēmus (son of Achilles and Deidamia) and Philoctētes was necessary for the success of the Greeks, the former was brought by Ulysses from the court of his grandfather, Lycomēdes, king of Scyros; and afterwards either he or Diomedes aided Ulysses in bringing Philoctētes, who had been bitten by a serpent nine years previously, and left behind at Lemnos by the Greeks, on their way to Troy. Philoctētes, being cured on his arrival, employed against the Trojans the arrows Hercules had given him, and mortally wounded Paris. The carrying off the Palladium from Troy is ascribed to Diomedes and Ulysses; and the latter hero has also the credit of contriving the huge wooden horse (constructed by Epēus, with the aid of Minerva), which Sinon, a pretended deserter, persuaded the Trojans had been left by the Greeks, on their departure for the Peloponnesus, as an atonement for carrying off the Palladium, and made of a large size, in order that it might not be drawn into the city. Notwithstanding the opposition of Laōcōon (who, with his two sons, was killed by serpents sent by Pallas), the infatuated Trojans drag the horse within their walls, and Sinon by night releases the Greeks who had been concealed in it. Meanwhile the Grecian army, which had retired only to Tenedos, arrives, and the ill-fated city is sacked and burnt. Æneas, however, escapes, with his father, son, and household gods (his wife, Creusa, being parted from him in the confusion); and, after many adventures, he reaches Italy, and founds Lavinium.

GRECIAN HEROES, &c., CONNECTED WITH THE TROJAN WAR.

ACHILLES, son of Peleus and Thetis; leader of the Myrmidons from Phthiotis, in Thessaly. His mother gave him the choice between a long but inglorious life, and one of

renown and short duration; the latter of which he chose. Thetis, knowing his fate, concealed him, when a child, among the daughters of Lycomedes, king of Scyros; but Ulysses discovered his place of concealment. He was reluctantly led to the Trojan war, of which he was the chief hero, and, after exhibiting deeds of great prowess, he was slain in battle, at the Scæan Gate, before the capture of Troy; but some say he was shot by Paris in the heel, the only part of his body which was vulnerable, Thetis having held him there when she dipped him in the Styx.

AGAMEMNON, son of Atreus and grandson of Pelops, and commander-in-chief in the Trojan war. On his return to Mycenæ, he was slain by his wife, Clytemnestra, daughter of Tyndarus, who had married Ægisthus in her husband's absence. Orestes, aided by his friend Pylædes, avenged his father's death.

AJAX, son of Oileus, king of the Locrians. On his return from the war, he was drowned by Neptune, for setting at nought the god's assistance during a shipwreck, in which his companions perished. Virgil relates that he was dashed on a rock by Minerva, in whose temple he had insulted Cassandra, at the capture of Troy.

AJAX, son of Tēlāmon, king of Salamis, and inferior only to Achilles in bravery. Ulysses having defeated him in the contest for the armour of Achilles, he became mad, and slaughtered a flock of sheep, imagining them to be the Greeks; on discovering his mistake, he committed suicide. By Tecmessa he had a son, Eurÿsāces, named after his father's *broad shield*.

ANTILCHUS, son of Nestor; slain at Troy by Memnon, after many deeds of bravery.

AUTOMEDON, charioteer and companion of Achilles, and afterwards of Pyrrhus.

CALCHIAS, the soothsayer who foretold the length of the Trojan war, and died of grief because Mopsus excelled him in his art.

DIOMEDES or **TYDIDES**, son of Tydeus and Deipÿle; king of Argos. On his return from the war, finding his wife,

Ægĩalea, married to Hippolytus, he went to Ætolia. As he was returning, a storm cast him on the coast of Daunia, in Apulia, where he is said to have founded several towns, Arpi, Beneventum, Brundisium, Venusia, &c

HELENA, daughter of Zeus and Leda. On the death of Paris, she married his brother, Dēiphōbus, but afterwards became reconciled to her former husband, Menelaus.

IDOMENEUS, son of the Cretan Deucalion, king of Crete; one of the bravest warriors on the side of the Greeks. It is said that he sacrificed his son (who first met him on his return) to Neptune, owing to a rash vow he had made in a storm.

LAODICE or ELECTRA. After the murder of her father, Agamemnon, she sent her brother, Orestes, to King Strophius, in Phocis, where he became intimate with Pylādes, whom Electra married, after she had incited Orestes to avenge his father's death.

MACHAON, son of Æsculapius, and surgeon of the Greeks.

MENELAUS, son of Atreus, and husband of Helen, by whom he had Hermiōne, wife of Neoptōlēm̄us.

MERIONES, a brave warrior, who came with Idomeneus from Crete.

NEOPTOLEMUS or PYRRHUS, son of Achilles; called Neoptōlemus (νέος, π(τ)όλεμος), because he came *late* to the Trojan war, and Pyrrhus (πυρρός), from the *bright red* colour of his hair. He was slain at Delphi.

NESTOR, son of Neleus, king of Pylos, in Elis, and the most venerable of the Greeks, by whom he was greatly respected for his wisdom, oratory, and skill in war.

PATROCLUS, the intimate friend of Achilles. He was son of Menœtius, the brother of Æacus, who was grandfather to Achilles.

PHILOCTETES, the best archer in the Trojan war. He was the friend of Hercules, who gave him his poisoned arrows, as a reward for setting fire to the pile on Mt. Ceta, on which Hercules burnt himself.

PHENIX, son of Amyntor. He fled to Peleus, king of

Thessaly, who made him ruler of the Dolopes, and tutor of Achilles, whom he accompanied to the Trojan war.

PYRRIUS. See Neoptolemus.

STHENELUS, son of Capaneus, and friend of Diomedes.

TALTHYBIUS, herald of Agamemnon.

TEUCER, son of Telamon, king of Salamis, who refused to receive him on his return from Troy, because he had not avenged his half-brother Ajax's death. Teucer sailed to Cyprus, and there founded a second Salamis.

ULYSSES (Ὀδυσσεύς), son of Anticlēa and Laertes, king of Ithaca. To avoid going to the Trojan war, he feigned madness, by yoking an ox and an ass together, and ploughing the sea-shore, which he sowed with salt. Palamēdes detected him, by placing his infant son, Telemachus, before the plough, which the father stopped. After he left Troy, he underwent a variety of adventures, which are related in Homer's "Odyssey." He blinded the Cyclops Polyphemus, who had devoured six of his companions. After encountering various dangers from the Sirens (vide Mythol.), from shipwreck, and at the islands of Æolus, Æea (inhabited by the sorceress Circe, who changed his associates into swine), Sicily, Ogýgia (where he was detained by Calypso, vide Mythol.), and Scheria, he reached Ithaca. In the meantime, the hand of his wife, Penelope, had been sought by numerous suitors, whom she had declined answering till she should have finished a web or robe for Laertes; this she contrived to delay, by undoing by night her day's work. At last Ulysses, after an absence of twenty years, arrived in the disguise of a beggar; and, after vanquishing the suitors in drawing the bow of Eurytus, he slew them, by the aid of Telemachus and Minerva, and was recognized by his wife and aged father.

TROJAN HEROES, &c.

ACESTES, son of the Sicilian river-god Crimīsus, and the Trojan Egesta or Segesta. He aided Priam in the Trojan war, and afterwards, together with Elymus (son of Anchises), hospitably received Æneas, who built the towns of Ægesta and Elyme, in Sicily.

ÆNEAS, son of Anchises and Venus, and one of the bravest of the Trojans. By his wife, Creusa (who was parted from him in the confusion at the taking of Troy), he had a son, Ascanius or Iulus. After escaping from Troy, he wandered over the Ægean and Ionian Seas to Sicily, and Latium, in Italy, where he married Lavinia, daughter of the king Latinus, and built Lavinium. Latinus and Turnus, king of the Rutuli, having fallen in battle, Æneas succeeded to their power, but was slain by Mezentius, king of the Rutuli. Virgil, by an anachronism, represents Æneas as visiting Dido, queen of Carthage, who fell in love with him, and burnt herself alive on his leaving her.

ALEXANDER. See Paris, page 89.

ANCHISES, father of Æneas by Venus. Having accompanied his son after the fall of Troy, he died in Sicily, and was buried on Mt. Eryx.

ANDROMACHE, daughter of Eëtion (king of Thebes, in Cilicia), and wife of Hector, by whom she had Scamandrius or Astyanax. At the capture of Troy, her son was thrown from the walls, and she became the prize of Pyrrhus, but afterwards married Helēnus, king of Chaonia, in Epirus.

ANTENOR, one of the wisest of the Trojans. He advised the surrender of Helen before the war began. After it was over, he is said to have founded Patavium (*Padua*), in Italy.

CASSANDRA, daughter of Priam; loved by Apollo, who gave her the gift of prophecy; but, on her offending the god, he caused her prophecies to be discredited. At the taking of Troy, she was insulted by Ajax, son of Oīleus,

in the temple of Minerva. She afterwards became the prize of Agamemnon, and was murdered, at Mycenæ, by Clytemnestra.

CORCÆBUS, a Phrygian; son of Mygdon. He fought at Troy with the hope of marrying Cassandra, but was killed by Penēlēus or by Pyrrhus.

DEIPHOBUS, son of Priam, and, next to Hector, the bravest among the Trojans. On the death of Paris, he married Helen, and was slain by Menelaus at the capture of Troy.

GLAUCUS, grandson of Bellerophon, a Lycian ally of the Trojans, slain by Ajax.

HECTOR, eldest son of Priam, the bravest of the Trojans, and husband of Andromāche. He slew Patroclus, and he himself fell by the hand of Achilles.

HECUBA, daughter of Dymas, or of Cisseus, king of Thrace, and wife of Priam. After the fall of Troy, she was taken by the Greeks to the Thracian Chersonesus, where, according to Euripides, her daughter, Polyxēna, who had been beloved by Achilles, was taken from her by Ulysses, and sacrificed by Pyrrhus. On the same day, Hecuba also beheld the murdered corpse of her son, Polydōrus, cast on the shore. He had been entrusted to the care of Polymnestor, king of the Chersonese, by whom he was murdered, for the sake of the riches he had brought with him. Hecuba, in revenge, enticed Polymnestor to come to her, under pretence of revealing some Trojan treasure, when she blinded him and slew his sons.

HELENUS, son of Priam, gifted with prophecy; he fell to the lot of Pyrrhus, after whose death he married Andromache. When Æneas came to Epirus, Helenus foretold his destinies.

MEMNON, son of Tithonus and Aurora, an Ethiopian prince, who came to the assistance of his paternal uncle, Priam, and was slain by Achilles.

PANDARUS, a Lycian archer; slain by Sthenelus or Diomedes.

PARIS or **ALEXANDER**, son of Priam, vide page 89.

PRIAM, vide page 88.

SARPEDON, son of Zeus and Laodamia, a Lycian prince; renowned for his valour. He was slain by Patroclus. Apollo, by order of Zeus, cleansed Sarpedon's body from blood and dust, covered it with ambrosia, and entrusted it to Death and Sleep to carry into Lycia to be buried.

TROILUS, son of Priam and Hecuba, or of Apollo; slain by Achilles.

Note.— After their death, many of the Grecian and Trojan warriors were worshipped as heroes, and had various temples erected to them.

GREEK ANTIQUITIES.

THE INHABITANTS OF ATTICA were divided into *three classes*: I. Πολῖται, or freemen; II. Μέτοικοι, or foreigners settled in the country; III. Δοῦλοι, or slaves.

THE INHABITANTS OF SPARTA were divided into *two classes*: I. Σπαρτιάται and Περίοικοι, town and provincial freemen; II. Εἰλωτες, slaves.

MAGISTRATES.

The form of government at Athens was, as in many states, frequently changed: it began with Monarchy, and, having passed through a Dynasty (in which the power was confined to one family) and Aristocracy, ended in Democracy. Theseus may be called the first king, and Codrus the last, after whom (B.C. 1045) the Athenians elected the

ARCHONS,

who were the chief magistrates at Athens, nine in number; their power was originally for life, but was afterwards limited to ten years, and latterly to one. The names and offices of these magistrates were distinct: the President was styled ὁ Ἄρχων or ἐπιώνυμος, from the year being called after, and registered in, his name; the second was called βασιλεύς; the third, πολέμαρχος, or commander-in-chief; and the remaining six, θεσμοθέται, or legislators.

The functions of the Ἄρχων were: 1. To provide for the celebration of the feasts, as the Dionysia, &c.; 2. To settle disputes arising between neighbours and citizens, and to determine all causes between married people; 3. To take

care of orphans, provide them tutors, and superintend their estates.

The duties of the *Βασιλεύς* were: 1. To superintend the festivals, and especially the Eleusinia; 2. To settle all disputes respecting the priesthood, and judge those accused of impiety.

The duties of the *Πολέμαρχος* were: 1. To celebrate rites in honour of Mars and Diana; 2. To have under his care all foreigners and strangers, and settle actions brought against them; 3. To superintend the wars, over which he had the chief command, and thence received his name.

The functions of the *Θεσμοθέται* were connected with the administration of justice, such as, 1. Receiving indictments, bringing cases to trial, and appointing the day of sitting; 2. Annually revising the code of laws; 3. Drawing up agreements with foreign states, &c.; 4. Examining the magistrates, and taking the votes in the assemblies.

THE ARCHONS were elected by lot, and, before they were admitted to office, passed an examination as to their family, age, past conduct, &c., and took oath that they would observe the laws, administer justice, and accept of no presents.

Inferior Magistrates. — 1. *Οἱ ἕνδεκα*, the eleven, elected one from each of the ten tribes; and, to complete the number, there was added a *Γραμματεὺς*, or registrar. 2. *Φύλαρχοι*, who presided over the tribes. 3. *Δήμαρχοι*, the chief magistrates of the *Δήμοι*, or boroughs in Attica. 4. *Ληξίαρχοι*, six in number, assisted by thirty inferiors; they fined those absent from the Assembly, took the votes of those present, and kept the public registers. 5. *Νομοθέται*, 1000 in number; they inspected old laws, and, if found useless, caused them to be abolished by an act of the people.

THE EPHORI.

The *Ἐφοροί*, or “overseers,” were the chief magistrates at Sparta; they were five in number, and elected annually, from and by the people, without any qualification of age or property. Though at first only judicial officers, in time their authority became so great, that even the two hereditary kings of Sparta, as well as the magistrates, were prosecuted or sus-

pended at their discretion. They had the superintendence of the public morals, convened the public assembly, levied troops, &c., &c., and had great influence in the most important matters. Every month they exchanged an oath with the kings, promising to defend the royal authority, provided it did not violate the laws. The tribunal of the Ephori was the ἀρχεῖον or ἐφορεῖον, a Council Hall in the Forum.

ASSEMBLIES.

Ἐκκλησία, THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the citizens at Athens, in which they met to discuss matters of public interest. This assembly had the power of making laws, electing magistrates, proclaiming war, &c.; the place of meeting was either the Agora (ἀγορά) or Pnyx (πνύξ), in later times, the theatre of Bacchus. The magistrates who presided in the Assembly were: 1. Prytanes (πρυτάνεις), who summoned the people, and announced the subject for decision; 2. Proëdri (πρόεδροι), who occupied the front seats; 3. ἐπιστάτης, or President, chosen by lot from the Proëdri. The usual manner of giving votes was by holding up the hand, called χειροτονία, and as soon as the voting was ended, the Proëdri examined the suffrages, and pronounced the decree, ψήφισμα, so called from the ψῆφοι, pebbles, which, together with beans (κίβανοι), were sometimes used in voting.

Ἡ βουλὴ ἢ τῶν πεντακοσίων, THE SENATE OF THE FIVE HUNDRED. The institution of this body is attributed to Solon, in whose time the Council consisted of only 400 members; but, on the tribes being remodelled by Cleisthenes, B.C. 510, the Council was increased to 500, and the members were divided into ten sections of fifty each, and were called Prytanes (πρυτάνεις): they presided in the Council, as well as the Assembly, during thirty-five or thirty-six days, so as to complete the lunar year of 354 days. Each tribe presided in turn, and the period of office was called a Prytany (πρυτανεία). The members of the Council remained in office for a year, at

the end of which they were obliged to give an account of their conduct (εἰθύνη); and previous to entering office, they submitted to the δοκιμασία, or scrutiny into their private character.

Γερουσία was the name given to the Council of Elders, γέροντες, or Senate at Sparta; it was composed of the two Kings and twenty-eight citizens, who had reached at least their sixtieth year. They were elected by the people, and were irresponsible. The functions of this Council were: 1. To propose measures to be laid before the Popular Assembly; 2. To discharge the highest offices of government; 3. To sit as the supreme criminal tribunal; and, 4. To watch over the public morals.

JUDGES AND COURTS OF JUSTICE.

THE COURT OF AREOPAGUS.—This was the most ancient and venerable seat of justice in Athens; it derived its name from δ' Ἄρειος πάγος (the hill of Mars), because, it is said, Mars was the first criminal tried. The court was composed of ex-archons who had discharged their office unblamably, and of the most distinguished citizens: the number of judges varied at different times. They were termed ἀρειοπαγῖται, and took cognizance of all crimes, vices, and abuses, such as robbery, murder, poisoning, arson, &c.; they overlooked religious matters, and punished severely for impiety and contempt of holy mysteries. So great was their power, that they sometimes even annulled the decrees of the Popular Assembly.

THE HELIASTS, so named from their court, ἡλιαία, were a body of Judges chosen by lot, and varied in number; sometimes the ἡλιασταί were 6000 in number. They took cognizance of affairs of the greatest importance, but were not permitted to pass sentence until they had taken oath to decide according to the decrees of the people.

THE DIÆTETÆ. THE FORTY.—The διαητῆται were inferior judges who settled private disputes, subject to an appeal before the Heliasts. They were chosen yearly from

the *φιλαι*, or tribes, and were required to be fifty or sixty years of age. The Forty, *οι τεσσαράκοντα*, were also inferior judges, who annually took a circuit through the *Dēmi*, and decided causes where the matter in dispute did not exceed 10 drachmæ.

COURT OF THE EPHETÆ.—The *ἐφέται* were judges, fifty-one in number, selected from noble families, and required to be more than fifty years of age. Their jurisdiction extended to cases of justifiable and unintentional murder; when judging of the former, they sat at the Delphinium—when of the latter, at the Palladium.

AMPHICTYONES were members of the *ἀμφικτυονία*, which was a confederation formed for mutual security, and for the protection of a temple at which the members assembled to transact business and celebrate their festivals. The most celebrated was the Delphic Amphictyonia, originally composed of twelve tribes, whose deputies met annually at Delphi in the spring, and at Thermopylæ in the autumn. The Council itself was called *Pylæa*, *πυλαία*.

PUNISHMENTS.

OSTRACISM (*ὄστρακισμός*) was a political plan for removing from the country for ten years those who had either power or popularity enough to attempt any thing against the State. The word is derived from *ὄστρακον*, a tile, as it was on this each individual wrote the name of the person he wished to be ostracised. The assembly was held in the *Agora*, where each voter deposited his tile; but no decision was valid unless the number of votes exceeded 6000. If this number were obtained, the ostracised was obliged to leave the city within ten days; but in his absence no injury was done to the house or property of the banished, nor was any disgrace attached to ostracism. As by the votes of the tribes a man was ostracised, so was it in their power to recall him before ten years had elapsed, if they chose.

'Ατιμία was a public disgrace, by which the person on whom it was inflicted was deprived, either partially or totally, of his political privileges.

Δουλεία (servitude), by which a criminal was reduced to the condition of a slave.

Στίγματα, marks impressed with a hot iron on the foreheads or hands of slaves who had fled from their masters, or of criminals convicted of grievous offences.

Στήλη, a pillar, on which was engraven the crimes of an offender.

Δεσμός, the punishment of imprisonment or chains. The instruments used were: 1. κίφων, the collar; 2. χοῦνιξ, the stocks; 3. σανίς, a piece of wood to which criminals were fastened; 4. τροχός, a wheel to which slaves were bound, and beaten with stripes.

Φυγή, banishment. Persons condemned to this punishment lost their estates, and had no hope of returning to their country, unless recalled by those who banished them.

Θάνατος, capital punishment. This was performed in various ways: 1. By the sword (ξίφος); 2. By a rope (βρόχος); 3. By poison (φάρμακον); 4. By stoning (λιθοβολία); 5. By fire (πῦρ); 6. By the cross (σταυρός), &c., &c.

TEMPLES, PRIESTS, AND SACRIFICES.

The objects employed in the worship of the gods were either temples (ναός, δόμος), consecrated groves or enclosures (τέμενος), or altars (βωμός). The temples were generally built in an oblong or round form, and adorned with columns. The larger temples were divided into *three parts*: 1. πρόναος or πρόδομος, the vestibule; 2. ναός, σηκός, or ἄδυτον, the temple or habitation of the deity whose statue it contained; 3. ὀπισθόδομος or θησαυρός, the chamber in which the treasures of the temple were kept.

The priests, set apart for the service of certain gods or temples, were called ἱερεῖς, ἀρητῆρες, θουοσκόοι: divines and

wizards, *μάντιες* or *θεοπόροι*. They foretold events from signs (*τέρατα, σήματα*), such as thunder and lightning; from the song and flight of birds, especially of prey (*οἰωνοπόλοι, οἰωνισταί, δεξιὸς ὄρνις*); or from dreams, *ὄνειροπόλοι*.

The sacrifices were of *three kinds*. I. Occasionally human. II. Animal, called *ἱερεῖον, victima, hostia*. The victim was in early times burnt whole, and termed holocaust; but in Homer's time the thighs (*μηροί, μῆρα*) were inclosed in fat and consumed, from which omens were often taken. As the gods were supposed to delight in a number of victims, a hundred bulls (*ἑκατόμβη*) were often sacrificed. The word hecatomb is also used to signify any large sacrifice. The animals sacrificed were usually oxen, sheep, and goats, without blemish (*τέλειος*). Previous to being slain, the head of the victim was strewed with barley and salt (*οὐλοχύται, mola salsa*), adorned with garlands, and a tuft of hair was cut off from the forehead as a beginning (*ἀπαρχή, primitiæ*) of the sacrifices; the animal was then killed by drawing back the head (*ἀναβρύω*) and cutting the throat. III. Unbloody sacrifices. These were: 1. Libations (*λοιβαί, σπονδαί, or χοαί*) of wine, milk, and honey, &c.; 2. Cakes (*πίλανοι*), dishes of fruit (*πέρνα*), &c., &c.

ORACLES.

The word *oraculum* was used by the ancients to describe the revelations of the deities to men. The responses were sometimes given in verse, or written on tablets; and their meaning was always ambiguous and obscure. The most celebrated oracles were: I. ORACLE OF ZEUS, at DODONA, the most ancient in Greece, founded by Pelasgians. The oracle was given from lofty oaks, which were said to have human voices and the spirit of divination, and were hence called the "prophesying or speaking oaks." With regard to this fable, the fact appears to be, that those who gave the oracles were men, and when consulted mounted an oak, and

there gave the replies. The decisions of the oracle were afterwards given by two or three old women (called *πελειίδες*). As this word also signifies *doves*, the fable originated respecting the oracles being delivered by doves. The usual form in which the oracles were given at Dodona was in hexameter verse. II. ORACLE OF APOLLO, at DELPHI. This oracle, the most celebrated of antiquity, was situated on Mt. Parnassus, in Phocis, supposed by the ancients to be the centre of the world. The oracle was at first called Pytho; the priestess was named Pythia. In the innermost sanctuary the statue of Apollo was placed, and on an altar before it burnt an eternal fire; in the centre of the temple was a small opening in the ground, from which the most intoxicating vapours arose; over this chasm the Pythia took her seat on a high tripod when the oracle was to be consulted, and the suffocating fumes caused her to utter sounds which were taken down by the Prophetes, and were believed to contain the revelations of Apollo. The Pythia was always a native of Delphi, not allowed to marry; and bound, after once entering, never to leave the service of the god. The times for consultation, as well as the number of priestesses, were from time to time changed, to meet the wants of those who flocked to the oracle. Valuable presents were required to be made, and hence this temple exceeded all others in splendour, riches, and magnificence. It must, however, be borne in mind, that many of these valuables were only deposited in the temple for the sake of safety.

The replies were always returned in the Greek tongue, and usually in hexameter verse, in the Ionic dialect. They had at all times a leaning in favour of Doric Greeks.

The chief of the remaining oracles were—I. Of Zeus: 1. The oracle at Olympia, in Elis; 2. Zeus Ammon, in Libya, N. W. of Egypt. II. Of Apollo: 1. At Abæ, in Phocis; 2. At Delos, in the Ægean Sea; 3. Of the Branchidæ, at Didyma, in the territory of Miletus; 4. At Claros, near Colophon, in Ionia. III. Of Heroes: 1. Oracle of Trophonius, at Lebadæa, in Bœotia; 2. Of Amphiaraus, near Thebes, and at Oropus, between Bœotia and Attica.

FESTIVALS.

Festivals were instituted—1. In honour of the gods, for benefits received from them; 2. In order to procure some favour; 3. In memory of deceased friends, who had done good service for their country; 4. As a season of rest to labourers, that, as a recompense, some days of ease and refreshment might be obtained. The chief festivals among the Greeks were:—

'Αδώνια, in honour of Venus and Adonis. The solemnity lasted two days; the first was given up to mourning and lamentation, the second to mirth and joy.

'Αθησετήρια, the chief of the Dionysian festivals, celebrated, in honour of Bacchus, for three days; the first called Πιθογία, second, Χόες, third, Χύτροι.

'Απατούρια, celebrated at Athens, and lasted three days. The first called Δόρπεια, because each tribe assembled at an entertainment; second, 'Ανάβρυσς, because victims were offered to Jupiter; third, Κουρεῶτες, because the young children born that year were then taken to have their names enrolled in the public register.

Δαφνηφόρια, celebrated every ninth year by the Bœotians, in honour of Apollo; when an olive bough, adorned with garlands, was carried in procession; on the top of the bough was a globe, the emblem of the sun or Apollo.

Διονύσια, four festivals celebrated in honour of Dionysus or Bacchus, and observed at Athens with great splendour. The wildest mirth abounded at the various Dionysiac festivals; some wore the dress of satyrs, others comic dresses, others, dancing ridiculously, personated madmen, and shouted Εὐοὶ Βάκχε, ὦ Ίακχε, Ἴω Βάκχε. Choruses were sung at these festivals, called Dithyramb, and theatrical representations were also given.

'Ελευσίνια, the most celebrated and mysterious solemnity in Greece (sometimes called, by way of eminence, Μυστήρια), was observed every fourth year at Eleusis, in Attica. The mysteries were divided into μικρά, in honour of Proserpine,

and *μεγάλα*, in honour of Ceres; they lasted nine days: on the first day the worshippers first met together; second day, they purified themselves by washing in the sea; third day, they sacrificed; fourth day, they made a solemn procession, in which the *καλάθιον*, or holy basket of Ceres, was carried; fifth, the women ran about with torches; sixth, the statue of *Ἴακχος*, crowned with myrtle and bearing a torch, was carried from Ceramæus to Eleusis in procession; seventh, there were sports; eighth, the lesser mysteries were repeated, and those were initiated who did not enjoy that privilege; on the ninth, and last day, two earthen vessels filled with wine were thrown down, and the wine spilt was offered as a libation.

Θεσμοφόρια ("the lawgiver"), in honour of Ceres; celebrated by the Athenians with great pomp and devotion; the worshippers were free-born women, assisted by a priest and by certain virgins, kept at the public charge. The women were dressed in white for four or five days before the festival, and on the 11th of the month Pyanepsion, they carried the books of the law to Eleusis, where the festival commenced, and lasted three days.

Παναθήρεια, an Athenian festival in honour of Minerva, the protectress of Athens; it was instituted by Erichthonius, who called it *Ἀθήρεια*; but afterwards revised by Theseus, who, having united all the Athenians into *one* body, called the festival *Παναθήρεια*. There were two solemnities called *Παναθήρεια*; *μεγάλα*, the greater, celebrated once in five years, and *μικρά*, the lesser, celebrated once every year. The chief difference between the two festivals was, that at the greater one, which was attended with more solemnity, the *Peplus*, or garment of Minerva, was carried in procession to her temple on the Acropolis. The solemnities, games, and amusements of the Panathenæa were: rich sacrifices, foot, horse, and chariot-races, gymnastic and musical contests, and the *lampadephorìa*, or race with torches; at these festivals the works of Homer and other Epic poets were recited, philosophers disputed, and the people indulged in a variety of amusements; the chief solemnity, however, was the procession in which the greater part of the Attic population took part.

These festivals were at first celebrated for one day, but were afterwards prolonged for several. The prizes awarded were vases, containing oil from the sacred olive-tree of Athena, on the Acropolis.

PUBLIC GAMES.

These were instituted in honour of the gods or of deified heroes, and the victors, especially in the Olympian games, received the highest honours. On their return home they rode in a triumphal chariot into the city, a portion of the wall being thrown down to give them admittance; they were honoured with the first places at all shows and games, were maintained at the public charge, and great honour descended to their relations.

The games were called Ἀγῶνες, and the principal exercises used in them were: I. Δρόμος, *Cursus*, running; II. Δίσκος, throwing the discus; III. Ἄλμα, *Saltus*, leaping; IV. Πυγμή, *Pugilatus*, boxing; V. Πάλη, *Lucta*, wrestling. These five exercises were called by the Greeks πένταθλον, *Pentathlon*, by the Romans, *Quinquetium*. Some, however, instead of πυγμή, place ἀκόντιον, *jaculum*, throwing the spear.

I. Δρόμος, *running*; this game was performed in a space of ground called στάδιον vel αἶλος, containing 125 paces. There were four kinds of races: 1. στάδιον; 2. δίαιλος, running twice over the stadium; 3. δόλιχος, running seven times; 4. ὀπλίτης, running armed.

II. Δίσκος, the discus, was a round quoit of stone, brass, or iron; sometimes a heavy mass called σόλος was used instead of the discus, which was thrown by the help of a thong.

III. Ἄλμα, *leaping*; this exercise was sometimes performed with empty hands, and sometimes with weights of lead or stone, called ἀλτηῆρες, which were carried in their hands or upon the head and shoulders.

IV. Πυγμή, *boxing*; in this exercise balls of stone or lead were sometimes held in the hand, and the cestus was used,

which was the name given to the bands of leather, sometimes loaded with iron and lead, and tied round the hands to harden the blows.

V. Πάλη, *wrestling*; this was the most ancient of the exercises, and was performed in the Xystus, a covered portico; in which two naked men anointed with oil, and sprinkled with dust, folded themselves in one another's arms, and endeavoured to throw each other to the ground. There were two kinds of wrestling; one in which the wrestlers contended on their feet, and another in which they threw themselves down, and contended rolling on the ground. [The Pancratium, *παγκράτιον*, was an exercise which consisted of wrestling and boxing.]

The four solemn games in Greece, called ἀγῶνες ἱεροί, were: I. THE OLYMPIC; II. PYTHIAN; III. ISTHMIAN; and IV. NEMEAN.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES. — These were celebrated in honour of Zeus Olympius, and were held at Olympia, a town in Elis, whence they received the name Olympian. Their institution is assigned to Hercules by some, but it is impossible to say with any accuracy who was the real founder. They were for some period neglected, until the time of Iphitus, who re-instituted the solemnity; but it was not till B.C. 776, when Coroebus won the foot-race, that the Olympiads were employed as a chronological era. The games were celebrated every fifth year, in the Attic month Hecatombæon, and continued five days, from the 11th to the 15th inclusive, the interval of four years between each celebration of the festival being called an Olympiad. The Eleans had the management of the games, and appointed the judges, who were chosen by lot from their number. Women were not allowed to be present. Those who intended to contend were obliged to swear that they were freemen, not guilty of any sacrilegious act, and had spent the proper period (ten months) in preparatory exercises. The wrestlers were chosen by lot, and the exercises, in addition to those mentioned in the last section, were horse and chariot-races, in which, as in several of the other exercises, boys contended. There were also con-

tests in which musicians, poets, and artists, strove for the victory.

The victors in these games were rewarded with wreaths of wild olive, and statues in the grove of Altis; and still more substantially on their return to their own cities, as mentioned before.

THE PYTHIAN GAMES were celebrated in honour of Apollo, at Delphi, anciently called Pytho, whence the name Pythian. The common tradition is, that the games were instituted by Apollo himself, after he had overcome the serpent Python. They were at first celebrated every ninth year (*ἐνναετηρίς*); but afterwards at the end of every fourth year (*πενταετηρίς*), and comprehended the space of four years, commencing with the third year of each Olympiad. The games lasted several days, and the exercises were the same as those of the Olympic games. Some say that the solemnity was at first a musical contention, and that a song (to which a dance was performed) consisting of five parts was sung, in which Apollo's contest with the dragon was represented. The rewards, when there was only a musical performance, are said to have been gold and silver; but when gymnastic exercises were introduced, garlands of laurel, palm, or parsley, were presented to the victors.

THE NEMEAN GAMES were celebrated in honour of Zeus, at Nemea, near Cleonæ, in Argolis, every third year. The institution of these games is assigned both to the Seven against Thebes, as well as to Hercules, after he had slain the Nemean lion. The various exercises were chariot and horse-racing, and the pentathlon. The reward of the victors was at first a chaplet of olive-branches, but afterwards a garland of parsley was awarded.

THE ISTHMIAN GAMES were so called from the Corinthian Isthmus, where they were celebrated. At the narrowest part of the Isthmus stood a temple (Fanum Neptuni), near which was a theatre and stadium of white marble, where the games took place. Some say they were instituted in honour of Palæmon, or Melicertes, son of Athamas, king of Thebes; others, in honour of Neptune. The games took place every

third year, and the exercises were the same as those of the other sacred festivals; the rewards were chaplets of pine; at one time ivy was used.

The Isthmian games were held in great veneration, on account of the religion by which they were consecrated, as well as on account of their antiquity.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

DIVISIONS OF THE ARMY.

The Grecian armies consisted of free bodies of men, whom the laws of the country obliged, when arrived at a certain age, to appear in arms: at the age of eighteen, the Athenians were appointed to guard the city; at twenty, they were sent to foreign wars; at sixty, they were allowed to retire.

The army was composed of three classes of soldiers: 1. Infantry, *πεζοί*; 2. Charioteers, *ἡνίοχοι*; 3. Cavalry, *ἵππεις*.

The foot soldiers were divided into, 1. *Ὀπλίται*, who wore heavy armour, and fought with broad shields and long spears; 2. *Ψιλοί*, light-armed men, who engaged with darts, arrows, and slings; 3. *Πελασταί*, who were armed with a small shield called *πέλιτη*.

ARMS.

These were divided into *two classes*: 1. Arms for the protection of the body; and, 2. Those used to injure an enemy.

I. The defensive arms, which protected the body: 1. *κράνος*, *κόρυς*, *κυνέη*, or *περικεφαλαία*, helmet, made of brass or of the skins of animals, and surmounted by a crest (*λόφος*); 2. *θώραξ*, cuirass, made of hemp (twisted into cords, and woven close together), of brass, or of leather covered with brass; 3. *κνημίδες*, greaves, for the front of the legs, made of brass or other metal; 4. *ἀσπίς*, a round buckler, made either of osiers twisted together, or of wood covered with leather, and bound round the edge with metal; in the centre was a projection called *ὀμφαλός* or *μεσομφάλιον*, a boss, upon which a spike was

sometimes placed. The *θυρεός* was an oblong shield (corresponding to the Latin *scutum*), and the *πέλιτη* a small shield used in the Greek army, by a body of men named from using it *πελτασταί*.

II. The offensive arms: 1. *ἔγχος* and *δόρυ*, the spear and lance, usually made of ash; the point, *αἰχμή*, was of metal; 2. *ξίφος*, the sword, suspended by a belt (*τελαμών*) from the shoulder; 3. *ἀξίνη* et *πέλεκυς*, pole-axe; 4. *τόξον*, the bow, said to have been invented by Apollo, who communicated his invention to the Cretans, who became first-rate archers: the arrows, which were called *βέλη*, *ὑίστοί*, and *τοξείματα*, were made of light wood and pointed with metal; 5. *ἀκόντιον*, the javelin, of which there were various kinds; 6. *σφενδόνη*, the sling, which was commonly used by the light-armed soldiers.

THE CHIEF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY were, 1. *πολέμαρχος* or general (vide *Magistrates*); 2. *στρατηγοί*, ten in number, one elected from each tribe: they conducted all military affairs at home and abroad; 3. *ταξιαρχοί*, ten in number, elected by the tribes: they had the care of marshalling the army, directing the marches and encampments, and discharging the soldiers convicted of misdemeanours; 4. *ἵππαρχοί*, two in number: they commanded the cavalry; 5. *φύλαρχοί*, ten in number, elected by the tribes, subordinate to the *ἵππαρχοί*: the inferior officers received their names from the number of men they commanded. Among the Lacedæmonians, the supreme command was vested in one man (usually a king of Sparta), who was attended by a body-guard of horsemen, *ἱππεῖς*, 300 in number.

THE DIVISIONS OF THE ARMY.—The whole body was called *στρατιά*; the van, *μέτωπον* vel *πρῶτος ζυγός*; the wings, *κέρατα*; the rear, *οὐρά* vel *ἔσχατος ζυγός*. Minor divisions: *πεμπάς*, a party of five soldiers; *λόχος*, a party of twenty-four or twenty-five, sometimes of only sixteen; *τάξις* vel *ἑκατονταρχία*, a company of 100 or 120; *φάλαγξ*, a body of troops in close order, whose chief weapon was a long spear. The whole army of the Spartans was divided into *μόραι*, regiments, and *λόχοι*, companies, the number of men each contained is uncertain.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

The vessels of the Greeks may be divided into two classes :

I. *Naves Onerariæ*, ὑλαίδες, φορητοὶ, στρογγύλαι, πλοῖα, ships of burden, generally made of a bulky form, and chiefly propelled by sails.

II. *Naves Bellicæ*, τριήρεις, τετρήρεις, πεντήρεις (*triremes, quadriremes, quinqueremes*), war-galleys, propelled chiefly by oars, and distinguished from each other by the number of banks of oars. The most usual number of banks was three, four, or five, which gradually ascended in the manner of stairs. The most common ships of war in the earlier times were long vessels (*naves longæ*) called πεντηκόντοροι, with fifty rowers, twenty-five on each side.

The principal parts of the vessel were: 1. τρόπις or στείρη (*carina*), the keel; 2. πρῶρα or μέτωπον (*prora*), the prow; 3. μεσόκοιλα, or middle part of the ship; 4. πρύμνη (*purp̄is*), the stern; 5. πλευραὶ (*latera*), the sides of the ship; 6. καταστρώματα, the decks or hatches; 7. ἐδῶλια (*transtra*), the benches on which the rowers sat: the upper were called θρανῶνι (the rowers θρανῖται), the middle ζυγά (the men ζυγῖται), the lower θάλαμος (the rowers θαλαμῖται); 8. ἔμβολον (*rostrum*) or beak: this consisted of a beam pointed with brass, and was used for the purpose of sinking and disabling the enemy's vessels; 9. ἄντλος (*sentina*), the hold; 10. τράφηξ, the bulwark.

The tackling, &c., used in navigation were: 1. ἰστός (*malus*), the mast; 2. κέρατα, κεραιαὶ (*antennæ*), the yards; 3. ἰστῖον (*velum*), the sail; 4. τοπιεῖα, the cordage, comprising σχοινία (*funes*), the cables, πόδες (*pedes*), the ropes attached to the lower corners of the square sail, and ὑπέραι, the ropes fastened to the two ends of the yards; 5. πηδάλιον (*gubernaculum*), the rudder, usually two large oars, placed on each side of the stern; 6. οἶαξ, the tiller or handle of the oar; 7. ἄγκυρα, the anchor; 8. κῶπαι or ἔρετμοί (*remi*), the oars: their blades were called πλάται (*palmulæ*), and were fastened in their holes by leather thongs, τροποὶ (*strophî*); 9. κοντοὶ (*conti*), punting poles.

The δελφίν was a mass of metal suspended from the yards, which, being thrown into an enemy's ship, by its weight either shattered or sank it.

The two principal manœuvres in commencing an engagement were the διέκπλους, or breaking the line, and περιπλους, or outflanking the enemy.

The chief naval officers were: 1. στόλαρχος, ναύαρχος, or στρατῆγος, the *præfectus classis*, or admiral; 2. ἐπιστολεύς, the vice-admiral; 3. τριήραρχος, or captain of a trireme; the captains of other vessels receiving their titles from the number of ranks of rowers their vessels contained.

The common sailors were called ναῦται (*nautæ*), the rowers ἐρέται, the soldiers who served at sea ἐπιβάται (*classarii milites*), marines; κυβερνήτης (*gubernator*), the helmsman or pilot.

On landing, the ancients used to haul their vessels on shore (ἀνέλκειν, *subducere*) by means of (ὄλκοί, *pulvini*) rollers. To launch them, was termed καθέλκειν (*deducere*).

PRIVATE LIFE OF THE GREEKS.

MEALS.

There were four daily meals taken by the early Greeks: 1. ἄριστον or ἀκράτισμα, the morning meal or breakfast; 2. δεῖπνον, or dinner; 3. δειλιών, or afternoon meal; 4. δόρπον, supper. The Greeks of a later age partook of three meals: 1. ἀκράτισμα, 2. ἄριστον, 3. δεῖπνον: corresponding to breakfast, luncheon, and dinner. It was customary among the ancient Greeks to sit at meat; but after luxury prevailed they reclined on couches, κλίνας, that they might drink at greater ease. Two guests usually reclined on a couch, but sometimes a greater number, who were then placed according to rank.

DRESS.

The Greeks in ancient times used no covering for the head, but afterwards they wore hats called *πίλοι*. The general name for clothing was *ἰσθής*. The inner garment of men, as well as of women, was *χιτών*, a tunic; but women of wealth wore a robe called *ἔγκυκλον χιτώνιον*. The exterior garments were: 1. *ἰμάτιον* or *φάρος*, a cloak (Lat. *pallium*); 2. *χλαίνα*, a thicker garment for cold weather; 3. *φαινόλης* (Lat. *pænula*), a round garment without sleeves; 4. *ἔφεστρίς*, a great coat; 5. *τρίβων*, a threadbare coat worn by philosophers and the poor; 6. *στολή*, a long garment reaching to the heels; 7. *χλαμύς*, a military cloak. On the feet were worn: 1. *ὑποδήματα*, or shoes bound under with thongs; 2. *κρηπίδες*, slippers. *Κόθορνοι* were buskins, or boots worn by tragedians.

FUNERALS.

The Greeks attached great importance to the burial of the dead, as they believed the souls could not enter the Elysian fields unless their bodies were buried; and it was therefore looked upon as a grave charge on the character of a man to have neglected the burial of his relations. The following customs were connected with the Greek funeral.

As soon as any one had expired: 1. the eyes were closed by the nearest relative; 2. the mouth was shut; 3. the face was covered; 4. all the members of the body were stretched out; 5. the body was washed and anointed with oil; 6. wrapped in a handsome garment, and decked with chaplets and flowers; 7. laid out (*πρόθεσις*) on a couch (*κλίνη*), with the feet towards the door; 8. a small coin (*ὀβολός*) was placed in the mouth, as Charon's fare for carrying the soul over the infernal river; and, 9. a small cake (*μελιτοῦττα*) was also placed by the side of the corpse, intended to appease the fury of Cerberus. Before the door a vessel of water (*ἄρδάνιον*) was placed, that those about the corpse might purify themselves by washing.

On the day after the *πρόθεσις*, or the third day after death, the corpse was carried out (*ἐκφορά*) for burial, attended by the

friends and neighbours of the deceased. It was either buried (*θάπτειν, κατορύττειν*) or burnt (*καίειν*) on piles of wood, called *πυράι*: when these were burnt down, the remains of the fire were quenched with wine, and the relatives and friends collected the bones, which were placed, together with the ashes, in urns, either made of gold, silver, wood, stone, or clay.

The corpses not burnt were buried in coffins, usually outside the city. It was usual after a funeral to partake of a feast at the house of the nearest relation of the departed, and on the third day to offer a sacrifice to the dead, called *τρίτα*. Libations (*χοαί*) were also made for the deceased; and the relatives expressed their sorrow in various ways, either by cutting off a portion of the hair, or shaving the head, sprinkling themselves with ashes, beating their breasts, and tearing their flesh, &c., &c.

The monuments erected over the graves were either *στήλαι*, pillars or stone tablets, *κίονες*, columns, *ναΐδια* or *ἱεῖρα*, small buildings in the shape of temples, and *τάπεζαι*, square stones; on these were inscribed the name of the deceased, and some account of his past life.

THE GREEK THEATRE (*θέατρον*).

The most ancient theatres were at first of wood, but afterwards built of stone, or cut in the rock. The form was semi-circular, and the rows of benches for the spectators, rising one above another, were arranged in front of the stage, which was divided into the *λογεῖον* (*pulpitum*) in front, where the actors spoke, and the *προσκήμιον* (*proscenium*) behind, at the back of which was a wall, *σκηνή* (*scena*), usually with three doors, for the entrance of the actors; in front of the *σκηνή* the back-ground scenes were placed, and concealed by a curtain, *αὐλαίαι* (*aulæa*), till the play commenced, when it was drawn down. The *ὄρχήστρα* (*orchestra*) or pit was the circular space in front of the rows of seats and the stage, and was occupied by the chorus; in the centre of this space stood the *θυμέλη*, or

altar of Dionysus (*Bacchus*), on the top of which the leader of the chorus, *χοραγός*, sometimes stood, and behind it the prompter, *ὑποβολεύς* (*monitor*), and flute-player were usually placed. The ancient theatres were of vast size, capable of containing in the *κοῖλον* (*cavea*) many thousand spectators, who sat according to their rank, the senators, priests, &c., occupying the front seats. The buildings were open to the sky [the Romans sometimes used an awning], and, owing to their vast size, the actors wore masks, *personæ* (adapted to their characters), with mouth-pieces to aid the voice; and tragic actors wore *cothurni*, or thick-soled buskins, to elevate the figure. The ancients used in their theatres various stage machinery to give effect to the representations.

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES.

DIVISIONS OF THE INHABITANTS OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE.

THE Roman people were divided by Romulus into three tribes (*tribus*), *Ramnes* or *Ramnenses*, *Titienses*, and *Lucères*: these tribes were again divided into thirty *curiæ*, each of which had its *curio*, or president, and the whole body had a *curio maximus*.

The inhabitants of Rome were at first divided into two ranks (*ordines*): I. *Patricii*, and II. *Plebei*—these were connected together as *Patroni* and *Cientes*; afterwards, the *Equites*, forming a kind of intermediate order, were added. The *Patricii* appear to have been the original citizens, and were divided into *curiæ* and *gentes*, or clans, united by religious ties or family connexion. They were entirely separated from the *Plebei*, no *connubium* or marriage being permitted between the orders, and were the only parties eligible to the senate, or the higher offices in the religious and political government of the state.

In time, however, the *Plebeians* increased in importance by the admission of conquered tribes into their order, so that, from the time of *Servius Tullius*, they took part in the *comilia* or legal assemblies, and ultimately obtained the *connubium* and equal rights with the *Patricians*. The *Equites* were at first only a military order, 300 in number (*celeræ*), and instituted by *Romulus*. This number was increased by the successive kings; the *Equites* had a horse at the public charge (*equus publicus*) and (*ææs equestre*) a sum for its support. Latterly, however, the name *Equites* was extended from those who had horses at the public charge to all those having

horses of their own, and qualified by their property to act as judges, and thus the military character of the original order disappeared, and all free-born citizens possessing 400,000 sesterii were Equites, or of the Equestrian order. The insignia of these Knights were the *annulus aureus*, gold ring, and the *angustus clavus*, a narrow band of purple wrought in the cloth, and extending from each shoulder to the bottom of the tunica. The Equites occupied the first fourteen benches at the theatres.

When the ancient difference between Patricians and Plebeians had disappeared, then arose a new classification, Nobiles and Ignobiles; the only privilege of the Nobiles was the *jus imaginum*, an ancient custom of setting up in the *atria* or courts of their houses waxen busts or effigies of their ancestors. These Nobiles were again divided into *Optimates* or Conservatives, and *Populares* or Radicals.

When the Roman empire enlarged its territories, there arose another division, Servi, or slaves, who became such either by being taken in war, by sale, by way of punishment, or by being born in a state of servitude. They received a monthly allowance, but could not obtain property without the consent of their masters. Slaves were sold at Rome by auction, and became either the property of private individuals or of the state.

The state of slavery was terminated by *Manumissio*, which was effected either by entering a slave's name on the Censor's books (*censu*), or by certain ceremonies with a rod (*vindicta*) before the Prætor, or by will (*testamento*).

THE SENATE (*Senatus*).

The Senate, according to tradition, was instituted by Romulus, and consisted at first of only 100 members (*senatores* or *patres*), chosen from the Patricians. This number was increased to 200 when the Sabine Tities became united to the Latin Ramnes, and another 100 were also added when

the Luceres, consisting chiefly of Etruscans, were incorporated in the time of Tarq. Priscus; these new Senators were called *Patres minorum gentium*, in distinction to the old Senators, *Patres majorum gentium*. The vacancies which occurred in the Senate after the abolition of the monarchy (b.c. 509) were filled up by Plebeians of Equestrian rank, who were designated *Conscripti*, and hence the Senate was addressed as *Patres* (sc. et) *Conscripti*. The number of 300 remained until the time of Sulla, when the Senate consisted of between five and six hundred. The Senate possessed the administrative authority, in such matters as religious worship, taxation, levying of troops, negotiations with foreign states, embassies, provincial government, &c., &c.

The sittings of the Senate were either regular (*senatus legitimus*) or extraordinary (*senatus indictus*), and were held between sunrise and sunset. When the members had assembled, the presiding magistrate announced the subject (*referre ad Senatum*), and called on each member to state his opinions (*rogare sententias, sententias dicere*); this he delivered either by a single word or in a speech; then followed the voting (*discessio, pedibus ire in sententiam alicujus*). The decree, when passed (*Senatus Consultum vel Decretum*), was written down and placed in the *cerarium* or treasury, under the care of the Prætor.

A certain number of Senators were required to be present to make a decree valid, and those absenting themselves without just cause were fined. For *Intercessio* vide *Tribuni*.

It was required in a candidate that he should be free-born, and possess a certain amount of property; latterly, 800,000 sestertii. The Senators were chosen (*legebantur*) by the Kings, by the Consuls, and, in later times, by the Censors; one of the qualifications necessary was, that the candidate should have fulfilled the duties of the magistracy, the first degree of which was the quæstorship. The insignia of the Senators were the *latus clavus*, a broad band of purple, extending from the neck down the centre of the tunica, and the *calceus lunatus*, a high shoe adorned with a small crescent. The Senators had also certain seats at the public shows.

ASSEMBLIES (*Comitia*).

The *Comitia* were the legal meetings of the Roman people, at which their votes were taken on matters connected with the government of the State. The *Comitia* could only be held on certain days (*dies comitiales*), never on festivals; and, previous to meeting, notice was given (*promulgari*) of the subject for decision. There were three kinds of *Comitia*: I. *Comitia Curiata*; II. *Comitia Centuriata*; III. *Comitia Tributa*.

I. *COMITIA CURIATA* were held, in a part of the Forum called *Comitium*, first by the Kings, and afterwards by the Consuls and *Prætors*. Though at first they were assemblies of the whole people, and possessed power in enacting laws and confirming the authority of the Kings, on the decline of the Patrician power they lost their importance. The *Comitia Calata* belonged to these *Comitia*, which were merely meetings for the purpose of sanctioning certain proceedings, inaugurating the *Flamines*, &c.

II. *COMITIA CENTURIATA* were held, *extra Pomærium*, in the *Campus Martius*, either by the Consul or *Prætor*. In these *Comitia* the Consuls, *Prætors*, and *Censors*, were elected, laws were passed, war declared, and capital offences were tried. The *Comitia Centuriata* were usually assembled by an edict, and summoned twenty-seven days before the period of meeting; this space of time was called *trinundinum*. All those who had the right of Roman citizens might be present, and voted according to their property. On the day of meeting, the auspices were consulted by the presiding magistrate and the augurs, and the *Comitia* were opened with sacrifice and prayer. After the debate, if no religious obstacle prevented, the people were called on to arrange themselves for voting. The *Equites* voted first, and the six classes in succession. The votes were at first *vivâ voce*, but were afterwards delivered in writing by means of a *tabella*. The centuries which were to vote passed over bridges into an inclosed space (*ovile*), where the *tabellæ* were supplied, and thrown by the voters into the *cistæ* or ballot-boxes, from

which they were taken and counted, and the result of the voting proclaimed with a loud voice.

III. *COMITIA TRIBUTA* were held both *intra* and *extra Pomœrium*, under the presidency of the Tribunes of the People. At these Comitia the inferior magistrates were chosen, as well as the *Ædiles Curules*, and the Tribunes of the People after B.C. 471; and after B.C. 104 the members of the Colleges of Priests. Laws were passed at these Comitia called *Plebiscita*, which at first only bound the Plebeians; but after B.C. 306 they concerned the whole people. The Patricians seldom attended, as the votes of all were of equal force.

MAGISTRATES AND CHIEF PUBLIC OFFICERS.

N. B. — *The dates affixed are those of the institution of the various offices.*

ÆDILES PLEBIS, B.C. 494, two functionaries elected from the Plebei, to take charge of the public buildings, to judge in inferior cases, inspect weights and measure, and prohibit unlawful games.

ÆDILES CURULES, B.C. 365, two in number, elected at first from the Patricii. They superintended the public games; took care of the buildings, repaired the temples, theatres, baths, &c., and were appointed judges in all cases relating to the buying and selling of estates.

ÆDILES CEREALES, B.C. 45, two in number, elected from the Plebei. They inspected the public stores of corn, all commodities exposed in the markets, and punished delinquents in all cases of buying and selling. The office was instituted by Julius Cæsar. The *Ædiles* had various officers under them, viz., *præcones* or “criers,” *scribæ* or “clerks,” and *viatores* or “attendants” and “messengers.”

APPARITORES, the general name given to the public officers who waited on the magistrates, such as the *Accensi*, *Lictores*, *Scribæ*, *Præcones*, *Viatores*, &c.

CENSORES, B.C. 443, two officers of high rank and authority, elected (at first from among the Patricians) for a lustrum, or space of five years; but latterly the period of office was only for eighteen months. The duties were of three kinds: I. To take an exact account of the property and estates of every person (*census*), and to divide the people into their proper classes or centuries; II. To superintend the administration of the finances of the State, and meet the expenses attendant on the erection or repairs of temples, public buildings &c.; III. To punish immorality in *any* person: the Senators they might expel from the Curia or Senate-house; the Knights they might punish by depriving them of the horse allowed them at the public charge; and the Commons they might remove from a high tribe to one less honourable, impose on them a fine, or disable them from voting in the Assemblies.

CONSULES, B.C. 509, the principal annual Roman magistrates, *two* in number. The office was established on the expulsion of Tarquinius, the last King of Rome. At the first institution, the Consuls were elected from the Patricians only; but afterwards, B.C. 366, the Plebeians obtained the right of electing one. The common age required in a candidate was forty-three years; the time of election was about the end of July or beginning of August, they were then called "*designati*" until entering on their office, the period of undertaking which varied at different times. At first their power was as great as that of the Kings, and their badges of office nearly the same, in public being always preceded by twelve lictors, with the fasces. They wore the *toga prætexta*, sat on the *curule chair*, and carried an *ivory sceptre*. Their chief duties were presiding in the Senate, administering justice, levying troops, commanding armies and provinces, conducting the Circensian games, &c., &c. The first Consuls elected were L. Junius Brutus and L. Tarquinius Collatinus.

CURATORES, public officers of various kinds, viz.: *Curatores Annonæ* (of corn), *Curatores Riparum* (of the navigation of the Tiber), *Curatores Kalendarii* (of books containing the names of persons who borrowed public money), *Curatores*

Ludorum (of the public games), *Curatores Operum Publicorum* (of public works), &c., &c.

DICTATOR, B. C. 501, a magistrate with supreme authority among the Romans; he was nominated by the Consuls, the auspices being taken at midnight. The Dictator was only elected at times when great danger threatened the State. His period of office was six months, sometimes even less. So great was the power of this officer, that he might proclaim war, levy forces, and lead them to battle, or disband them, without any consultation with the Senate. He could also punish as he pleased, and there was no appeal from him, at least until later times. The insignia of the office were the *sella curulis* and *toga prætexta*; the Dictator was also preceded by twenty-four lictors, and during his tenure of office all other magistrates resigned except the Tribuni Plebis. On his election, his first act was to choose a "Magister Equitum," or *Master of the Horse*, who always attended him. T. Lartius Flavius, or Rufus, was the first Dictator, and Sp. Cassius Viscellinus the first Magister Equitum.

PRÆFECTUS URBI (office instituted by Romulus), an officer who presided in the city during the absence of the Kings or Consuls. The office was latterly merged in that of *Prætor Urbānus*.

PRÆTOR, B. C. 366, one of the chief magistrates at Rome, next to the Consuls. In B. C. 246 a Prætor was appointed, called *Peregrinus*, whose duty it was to administer justice in matters of dispute between *peregrini* (foreigners) or *peregrini* and Roman citizens. The other Prætor was then called *Urbanus*. Sp. Furius Camillus was the first Prætor: the number varied at different times. The duty of the Prætor was, 1. to administer justice (his tribunal was called "Prætorium"), and, 2. to act as Consul in the absence of that officer. He was entitled to the *prætexta*, the *sella curulis*, two lictors when at Rome, and six when out. The exercise of the prætorian authority was signified by the words "*do*" (when they granted licence to institute a trial), "*dico*" (when they pronounced sentence), and "*addico*" (when they gave

the goods of a debtor to a creditor). Prætors were also sent to govern provinces subject to the Romans.

PRO-CONSUL, B. C. 327, a magistrate sent to govern a province with Consular power. It was usual for Consuls, on the expiration of their Consulship at Rome, formally to obtain leave of the people, and get a decree of the Senate for permission to govern a province. The command lasted one year, at the end of which the Pro-Consul made up his accounts, left them in writing in the two chief cities of the province, and returned to Rome. The insignia were the same as the Consuls, but only six lictors.

PROCURATOR, an officer of the Imperial provinces, who discharged the same duties as the Quæstors in other provinces.

PRO-PRÆTOR, an officer who had all the authority of a Prætor. The name was assumed by those who, as Prætors, had continued in power beyond the time fixed.

QUÆSTORES, magistrates, at first two in number; increased B. C. 421 to four, B. C. 265 to eight, by Sulla, B. C. 82, to twenty, by Cæsar to forty. They had the management of the public treasury. Two Quæstors accompanied the Consuls in all their expeditions; they received the name "Peregrini," the other two "Urbani." When the number was augmented, certain Quæstors were sent to collect the taxes in various provinces. No person was eligible to this office under the age of twenty-two years.

TRIBUNI PLEBIS, B. C. 494, certain Roman magistrates, elected from among the Commons to defend their liberties; they were at first only two in number, afterwards increased to five, and lastly to ten. Though at first only redressers of public wrongs, they afterwards assumed great power. They made decrees, and carried laws, which they executed on magistrates themselves, ordering even Consuls to prison; they possessed the right of "*intercessio*," and their persons were "*sacrosancti*." Nothing could be concluded without their consent, which was signified by affixing the letter T to the decree. They could prevent the passing of any measure by standing up, and pronouncing the simple word "*veto*" (called

intercessio). They kept open houses, and were never allowed to leave the city, except at the festival "Feriæ Latinæ," held on the Alban Mount.

TRIBUNI MILITUM, B.C. 445, elected with *Consular power*. They were three in number, but in B.C. 405 increased to six. For many years the number of these tribunes was very irregular. The office was abolished B.C. 367.

JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS, PUNISHMENTS, &c.

The judicial proceedings (*judicia*) of the Romans were either public or private. The *judicia privata*, or civil trials, had reference to the rights of private persons, &c., in which at first the Kings, and afterwards the Consuls and Prætors, decided. The *judicia publica*, or criminal trials, were originally conducted by *Quæsitores* (subject to the Kings), and after the expulsion of the kings by the Consuls and Prætors. Capital offenders were tried before the *Comitia Centuriata*, at which it was necessary that the accuser should be a magistrate.

The chief punishments among the Romans were: 1. *mulcta* or *damnum*, a fine; 2. *vincula*, bonds, imprisonment; 3. *verbera*, beating or scourging; 4. *talio*, retaliation, as an eye for an eye; 5. *ignominia* or *infamia*, disgrace inflicted by the Censors, or by edict of the Prætor; 6. *exilium*, banishment; 7. *servitus*, slavery; 8. *mors*, death, either by decapitation, hanging, throwing from the Tarpeian Rock, strangling, burning, crucifying, &c.

PRIESTS.

The ministers of religion among the Romans were divided into two orders: I. Those appointed to the common service of all the gods; and, II. Those devoted to the service of particular deities. Among the former were —

THE PONTIFICES, a college of priests, presided over by the *Pontifex Maximus*. They were first appointed by Numa. The Collegium consisted of four members, elected from the Patricians until B.C. 300, when an equal number of Plebeians were admitted. They administered the ecclesiastical laws, prescribed the ceremonial of any new public or private worship, prepared the forms for public prayers and vows, composed the annals, and regulated the fasti, interpreted prodigies, inaugurated magistrates, and punished persons guilty of offences against religion. The insignia of the Pontifices were the *toga prætexta* and a woollen cap, *pileus*. The Pontifex Maximus chiefly superintended the service of *Vesta*.

THE AUGURES or AUSPICES were originally three or four in number, Patricians, presided over by a *Magister Collegii*; but in B.C. 300 five Plebeians were added, and under Sulla the Augurs were increased to fifteen. The word Augur or Auspex at first meant a diviner by birds (*aves*); but in time the name was applied in a much wider sense. The art was called *Augurium* or *Auspicium*. In ancient times no transaction, either public or private, took place without consulting the auspices, which were divided into five kinds: 1. Those derived from the sky (*ex caelo*), particularly from lightning and thunder; 2. From birds (*ex avibus*), which were either *oscines*, which gave auguries by singing, or *alites*, by flying; 3. From the feeding of chickens (*ex tripudiis*), chiefly war auguries; 4. From four-footed animals (*ex quadrupedibus*); 5. *Ex diris signis*, which included every other kind of augury, as sneezing, stumbling, &c. The Augurs, when about taking the auspices, stationed themselves on some open ground, and, after offering sacrifices, proceeded, with veiled heads, to mark out with the *lituus*, or curved wand, a particular division, *templum*, in the heavens, in which they intended to make their observations. The *spectio*, or right of taking the auspices of the State, was conducted by a magistrate, assisted by an Augur, who interpreted the signs. The auspices taken by the magistrates were divided into *auspicia majora* and *minora*, the former being taken by the Consuls and superior magistrates, the

latter by the Quæstors and Curule Ædiles. The right of self-election, *co-õptatio*, was possessed by the Augurs until B.C. 103. The insignia of the order were the *trabea* and *lituus*.

THE FETIALES were a college of priests, instituted by Numa. They were twenty in number, and their president was styled *Pater Patratus*. The Fetiales acted as the guardians of the public faith, and it was their office, when disputes arose with foreign states, to demand restitution, conclude treaties, and perform the rites attendant on the declaration of war, &c.

THE HARUSPICES were soothsayers, who interpreted the will of the gods from the appearance of the entrails (*exta*), whence they are sometimes called *Extispices*. The art was called *Haruspicina*, and much taught in Etruria.

THE DECEMVIRI SACRIS FACIUNDIS or SACRORUM were the priests appointed to take charge of the three Sibylline Books (which Tarquin received from the Sibyl), and offer the sacrifices prescribed by them. At first they were two in number, then ten (five Patrician and five Plebeian), and afterwards fifteen. The term *Decemviri* was also applied to the ten officers who were appointed to draw up a code of laws, B.C. 451 (vide Chronology).

THE CURIONES were priests for the Curia, under a Curio Maximus.

THE REX SACRIFICULUS was a priest appointed after the expulsion of the Kings to superintend the religious rites formerly performed by them.

The priests for the services of particular deities.

THE FLAMINES were appointed to the temple-service of certain gods; they were fifteen in number, the chief of whom were *Flamen Dialis*, the priest of Jupiter; *Flamen Martialis*, the priest of Mars; *Flamen Quirinalis*, the priest of Romulus. They wore a purple robe, *læna*, and conical cap, *apex*.

THE VIRGINES VESTALES were appointed by Numa to feed the sacred fire, and guard the relics in the temple of Vesta; they were at first four in number, two more were subsequently added. They were originally chosen by the Kings, afterwards by the Pontifex Maximus, and were required not

to be under six nor above ten years of age, and free from bodily defects. The period of service lasted thirty years, at the end of which they were allowed to marry. While in the service of the goddess, they enjoyed many privileges, such as freedom from parental control, a particular seat at shows, the right of liberating any criminal whom they accidentally met, the attendance of a lictor, &c. They were subject to the Pontifex Maximus, who severely punished them for letting out the sacred fire, and for unchastity ordered them to be buried alive. The Vestals were clad in a white robe, and their heads were adorned with fillets (*infûlæ*).

THE SALII were priests of Mars Gradivus, twelve in number, Patricians, appointed by Numa to guard the *Ancile*, or sacred shield, which fell from heaven, and the eleven others of similar make which were kept in the temple of Mars, and carried in procession, with dancing and singing, by the Salii, annually on the first of March.

THE LUPERCI were priests of Pan; they went in procession, dressed in goat-skins, on the *Lupercalia* or festivals of Pan, to the Palatine, where they sacrificed to the god.

THE GALLI were the eunuch priests of Cybèle, whose worship was introduced at Rome from Phrygia, B. C. 204.

THE FRATRES ARVALES were twelve in number, who superintended the yearly rural sacrifice of purification.

PRAYERS, SACRIFICES, FESTIVALS, &c.

The worship of the gods consisted of prayers, vows, and sacrifices. Public prayers were offered by the chief magistrates after a form prepared and recited by the priests; these prayers were often accompanied by vows (*vota*). It was usual for persons who had been in great danger during a voyage, on landing, to hang up their clothes in the temple of Neptune, with a tablet (*votiva tabula*), on which was depicted a representation of the event.

Sacrifices (*sacrificia*) formed the chief part of the public

worship of the Romans, whose customs were in this matter much the same as those of the Greeks. The victim (*hostia*, *victima*), without blemish before being sacrificed, was decorated with garlands (*vittæ*, *infulæ*), and sometimes its horns were gilded; it was then led to the altar by the *popa*, or attendant, where the animal's head was sprinkled with roast barley meal, mixed with salt (*mola salsa*), and afterwards slaughtered, and its entrails (*exta*) inspected by the *haruspices*, the better parts strewed with meal, wine, and incense, and burnt on the altar, and a solemn banquet prepared. The *lustratio* was a purification in which the victim was lead round the object intended to be purified. (For *libatio*, vide page 104.) The most common sacrifices at Rome were the *suovetaurilia*, consisting of a pig, a sheep, and an ox.

The places dedicated to the worship of the Romans were either buildings, or sacred spots consecrated by the Augurs: e. g. *templa*, *ædes sacræ*, *fana*, *delubra*, *sacella*, *ædiculæ*; *luci*.

Days among the Romans were either devoted to religious observances, *dies festi*, or to business, *dies profesti*. The *feriæ* or festivals, in which the Romans ceased from political transactions, law-suits, &c., were divided into *publicæ* and *privatæ*; the former being again divided into *feriæ stativæ* or immoveable, *feriæ conceptivæ* or moveable, and *feriæ imperativæ*, fasts held by command of the magistrate: the *feriæ privatæ* were kept by families in commemoration of birth-days, &c.

The chief *feriæ stativæ* were the *Lupercalia* to Pan, 15th of February; *Matronalia*, celebrated by matrons for various causes, 1st of March; *Megalesia*, or feast of *Cybèle*, mother of the gods, 4th of April; *Parilia* or *Palilia*, in honour of Pales, deity of orchards, 21st of April; feast of the *Bona Dea*, attended by the vestal virgins and women only, 1st of May; feast of *Castor* and *Pollux*, with the *Transvectio Equitum*, an annual procession of the Equites or Knights, 15th of July; *Saturnalia*, feasts of Saturn, the most celebrated of the festivals, when all orders devoted themselves to mirth and reveling; the feast commenced on the 19th, afterwards 17th, of December, and lasted several days.

GAMES.

The games of the Romans were either stated (*stati*), and votive, or extraordinary, which were celebrated in consequence of vows, or at the funerals of private persons. The games were of three kinds: I. *Ludi Circenses*; II. *Gladiatorii*, shows of Gladiators; III. *Scenici*, dramatic entertainments.

The *Ludi Circenses*, so called from being celebrated in the *circus (maximus)*, were of Etruscan origin. They commenced with a procession, and consisted of: I. *Cursus*, chariot or horse-races; 2. *Ludus Trojæ*, a sham fight or tournament on horseback; 3. *Pugna equestris et pedestris*, a representation of a battle; 4. *Certamen gymnicum*, consisting of the *πένταθλον* of the Greeks (Lat. *quinquertium*); viz. *saltus*, leaping; *cursus*, running; *lucta*, wrestling; *pugilatus*, boxing; *discus*, throwing the quoit or discus; and the *pancratium*; 5. *Venatio*, hunting, i. e. the combats of wild beasts, either with one another or with men hired for the purpose, or with condemned criminals or captives; 6. *Naumachia*, a representation of a naval engagement; the *Naumachiæ* were either exhibited in the amphitheatres (sufficient water being brought in to float the ships), or in buildings erected for the purpose.

Gladiatorii. The shows of gladiators were also of Etruscan origin, and were first introduced at Rome in the Forum Boarium, B. C. 264, by order of M. and Decimus Brutus, at the funeral of their father. Though at first only confined to funerals, the shows of gladiators afterwards took place at public festivals, and combats were exhibited by the chief Roman magistrates and emperors till the time of Constantine, by whom they were abolished. The combatants were at first either slaves, captives, or condemned criminals, and sometimes free men, who hired themselves out; but during the empire, even Senators and Equites fought in the *arena*.

The gladiators were instructed by a *lanista* in the use of the various weapons, and previous to the actual combats a *prælusio* or sham battle took place, when the gladiators were matched by pairs, and used blunt wooden swords (*rudes*), which were also given them on their discharge.

The several kinds of gladiators were: 1. *Andabatae*, who wore helmets which covered the face, and consequently they fought blind-folded; 2. *Catervarii*, who fought in companies; 3. *Essedarii*, who fought from chariots; 4. *Mirmillones* (so named from having the image of a fish (*μορμύρος*) on their helmets), usually matched with *retiarii* or *Thracians*; 5. *Retiarii*, who fought with a "fuscina," or three-pointed lance (*tridens*), and a net (*rete*), with which they endeavoured to entangle their adversaries, and despatch them with the trident; 6. *Samnites*, who used the oblong shield (*scutum*) and the usual armour of the Samnites; 7. *Thracæ*, armed like the Thracians, with a round shield and short dagger (*sica*). When a gladiator was wounded, the people shouted *habet*, "he has got it," and the vanquished one lowered his arms in token of submission; but his fate depended on the people, who pressed down their thumbs (*pollicem premere*), if they wished his life to be spared, and turned them up (*vertere*) as a signal for death. The combats usually took place in the *Amphitheatrum*, a large building, in form a complete oval, the centre space of which was called the *arena*, from being sprinkled with sand; the most celebrated was the *Amph. Flavium* or *Coliseum*, built by *Vespasian* and *Titus*, which had raised seats, capable of containing 87,000 spectators.

The *Scenici*, or stage plays, were introduced from *Etruria*, about B.C. 364. They were performed in theatres (*theatra*), large semicircular buildings, fitted up with benches or seats (*cunei*), which rose one above another; the fourteen foremost rows next the stage being occupied by the *Equites*; the whole of the space for the public was called *cavea*. The *orchestra* was a semicircular space in front of the spectators, assigned to the *Senators*, foreign ambassadors, &c. The *Scenici* were of three kinds: *Comædia*, Comedy; *Tragædia*, Tragedy; *Mimus*, Pantomime. The dramatic pieces were purchased by the *Ædiles*, and the recitation was accompanied by flutes, and the actors usually wore masks, *personæ*. Vide *Greek Theatre* (page 116), to which, on the whole, the Roman corresponded.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

CONSCRIPTION AND PERIOD OF SERVICE, &c.

The Romans were a nation of warriors, and thus from the earliest period they had an organized military establishment. In the early times, the army consisted of 3000 infantry and three centuries of cavalry (*Equites*). When Servius Tullius divided the people, he formed the better class of citizens into eighteen centuries of *Equites*. The infantry then consisted of five classes, and were divided into *seniores*, for the defence of the city, and *juniores*, for service abroad.

Every citizen was compelled to enlist when the public service required: the age of enlisting was from *seventeen* to *forty-six*, and the time of service twenty campaigns of one year for the infantry, and ten for the cavalry; these services were looked upon as honourable, and ten years of either infantry or cavalry service was a qualification for the magistracy. At first, none of the poorest citizens (*proletarii*) or freedmen performed military service, except on urgent occasions. Marius, B. C. 107, first chose soldiers without reference to property, in still later times citizens were exempted from compulsory service, and under the Emperors the army consisted chiefly of foreigners. In the times of the Republic, four legions of soldiers were raised, two for each Consul; but this number gradually increased, and was greatly augmented by allies.

The Consuls, at the yearly conscription, required all those who had reached the military age to appear on the *Campus Martius*, or at the *Capitolium*, for the purpose of enrolling their names. The selection was made by the Military Tribunes, after which an oath (*sacramentum*) was administered. Persons suffering from bodily infirmity were exempted from service; but soldiers conscribed on a sudden emergency (*tumultuarii* or *subitarii*) were allowed no exemption. Soldiers who had served their time were called *emeriti*, and received a discharge, *missio*, but sometimes were again called out or

induced to re-enlist, and were then termed *evocati*. The pay of the common soldiers was $\frac{1}{3}$ denarius a day; the centurion received double this sum; the Equites were allowed a horse at the public expense, and an annual sum for its keep (Vide page 118).

DIVISIONS OF THE ARMY.

After the levy was completed, and the oath administered, the troops were formed into legions; each *legio* was divided into ten *cohortes*, each cohort into three *manipuli*, and each manipulus into two *centuriæ*. To each legion belonged a body of cavalry (300 in number), divided into ten *turmæ* or troops, each turma containing three *decuriæ*. The number of men in a legion varied at different times, generally from 4000 to 6000 infantry, and from 300 to 400 cavalry. The soldiers were divided into the *hastati* (forming the first line, so called from bearing the *hasta*, a long spear, which was afterwards laid aside, and the *pilum* used instead), the *principes* (men of middle age in the vigour of life, who formed the second line, originally the first), the *triarii*, old soldiers, who formed the third line; they were also called *pilani*, from the *pilum* or javelin they used. The other kinds of soldiers were: 1. *Velites*, swift and light-armed soldiers, employed in outpost duty when the Romans were encamped; 2. *Funditores*, slingers; 3. *Sagittarii*, archers; 4. *Ferentarii* and *Rorarii*, light-armed soldiers.

ARMS.

The defensive arms were: 1. *scutum*, an oblong shield, made of wicker-work or wood, joined together with iron and covered with hide, and having an iron boss in the centre; 2. *clipeus*, a large shield of a circular form; 3. *galea*, the helmet, made of brass or iron, and surmounted by a *crista* or crest; 4. *lorica*, a coat of mail or cuirass, generally made of leather, covered with plates of iron or of chain; 5. *thorax*, a breast-plate (more in use than the *lorica*); 6. *ocreae*, the greaves for the legs, made of metal lined with leather.

The offensive arms were: 1. *gladius* or *ensis*, a sword, generally straight, with a two-edged blade; 2. *pila*, javelins pointed with iron; 3. *hastæ*, long spears.

The light-armed soldiers, *velites*, mentioned above, used a small shield called *parma*.

OFFICERS.

The command (*imperium*) of the army was intrusted to the chief magistrates; first to the Kings, and afterwards to the Consuls, Prætors, and Dictators. The principal officers under these were: 1. *Legati*, nominated by the Consul or Dictator, and approved of by the Senate. 2. *Tribuni Militum*, elected by the Consul or Dictator; latterly, B. C. 362, partly by the people; to each *legio* there were at first three, but afterwards six Tribunes, who were relieved every two months. 3. *Centuriones*, chosen by the Tribunes according to merit from the common soldiers; each maniple had two, a *prior* and *posterior*. The Centurions had under them *Optiones*, or *Succenturiones*, and *Signiferi*, or standard-bearers.

The troops of allies (*auxilia*) were commanded by *Præfecti*.

The cavalry was commanded by a *Præfectus alæ*, and the *turmæ* had each three *Decuriones* (or officers of ten), who had under them *Optiones* or deputies.

The military cloak of the General was called *paludamentum* or *chlamys*, and was of a scarlet colour (the latter was also a travelling-dress). The *sagum* was the common military cloak of the soldiers.

The Romans, when on a march, every night constructed an encampment, which they fortified with a palisade (*vallum*), trench (*fossa*), and mound (*agger*). The camp was generally a parallelogram, and had four gates, *prætoria*, *decumana*, *principalis dextra*, and *sinistra*.

The signals were given by wind-instruments: *buccina* (a trumpet, bent almost round), *cornu* (a horn similar to the *buccina*), *tuba* (a straight trumpet) in the infantry, and *lituus* (the clarion) in the cavalry.

THE ORDER OF BATTLE.

The army was usually drawn up in three lines, *hastati*, *principes*, and *triarii*, placed at certain distances, and divided into maniples or cohorts, the open spaces being occupied by (*velites*) light troops. The legions were in the centre (*media acies*), and the cavalry and allies formed the wings (*cornua*). Sometimes a different order of battle was necessary, and the troops were formed into the *cuneus* or wedge, the *orbis* or *globus*, a round body, and the *testudo*, a compact body employed in sieges, the whole of the men being covered with their shields, as with a roof.

The standards, *signa*, gave the signals for the movements of the army; each maniple had one, the ancient signal of which was a handful of hay on a pole. The standard of the *legio* was a spear, *hasta*, with the figure of an animal upon it: from the consulship of Marius, B. C. 104, a silver eagle with extended wings became the standard of the *legio*.

The engines used in storming towns, &c., were: 1. *Aries*, a battering ram, consisting of a beam, to one end of which was fixed a mass of iron, in the form of a ram's head; 2. *Bal-lista*, an engine for projecting stones, &c.; 3. *Catapulta*, used for throwing darts; 4. *Vinea*, a shed (pushed forward on wheels), under which generally hung the aries; 5. *Turris*, a wooden tower, lofty enough to overtop the walls of the city, against which it was usually wheeled upon an artificial mound (*agger*). It was faced with iron or wet hides, to protect it from fire, and consisted of several stories (*tabulata*), on which slingers, catapults, &c., were placed.

MILITARY REWARDS AND PUNISHMENTS.
TRIUMPH. OVATION.

Besides a share in the booty taken from an enemy, the Roman soldiers received as rewards garlands of leaves or flowers. The principal were: 1. *Corona civica*, a crown of

oak-leaves, presented to one who saved the life of a citizen; 2. *Corona castrensis*, given to the soldier who first forced an entrance into an enemy's camp; 3. *Corona muralis*, for him who first scaled the walls of a besieged city; 4. *Corona obsidionalis* or *graminea* (grass), given to the commander who had relieved a besieged city, or an army surrounded by an enemy; 5. *Corona oleagina* (olive-leaves), presented by their commanders to soldiers who had distinguished themselves. The other rewards were weapons of honour, *hasta pura*; *vexilla*, standards; *phaleræ*, trappings; *aureæ torques*, gold chains; *armillæ*, bracelets, &c., &c. The military punishments were deprivation of pay, degradation of rank, to be beaten with rods, to be scourged and sold as a slave, to be stoned, to be beheaded, &c., &c.

The highest honour a general could obtain was a triumph, and to be saluted as *Imperator* by his army. To be honoured with a triumph, it was necessary that the general should in a just war have extended the bounds of the empire, and destroyed more than 5000 enemies in one battle. On a triumph being decreed, the procession proceeded from the Campus Martius to the Capitolium, and consisted of musicians, oxen for sacrifice, the spoils taken in war, models of the captured cities, the captives, the lictors (their fasces being wreathed with laurel), and the general (*dux*) dressed in purple embroidered with gold (*togâ pictâ et tunicâ palmatâ*), crowned with a laurel wreath, and in an ornamented chariot drawn by four white horses, followed by the victorious army. There was also an inferior sort of triumph, *ovatio*, in which the general entered the city on foot, crowned with a wreath of myrtle, and sacrificed a sheep.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

For the names of the various parts of a ship, tackling, &c., the reader is referred to Greek Antiq., "Naval Affairs," page

113, where the corresponding Latin names are given. The Roman navy consisted of *naves longæ*, *trirèmes*, *quadrirèmes*, *quinquerèmes*; lighter vessels, *actuariæ*, *liburnæ*, vide page 113; *onerariæ*, ships of burden or transports. The Romans in their engagements attempted to set fire to the enemy's ships, or seize and board them by means of *corvi*, *ferreæ manus*, and *harpagōnes*, grappling irons, &c. Sometimes towers or castles were built on their vessels, from which arrows and other missiles were discharged. The vessels were often manned by slaves, freedmen, and the lowest class of citizens. The admiral, *dux*, *præfectus classi*, was usually a Consul, and his ship was called *navis prætoria*.

PRIVATE LIFE OF THE ROMANS.

DRESS.

The dress of the Romans consisted of the *tunica*, a woollen garment, which was generally without sleeves, and reached a little below the knees. A long tunic with sleeves was considered effeminate. The tunic was fastened round the waist by a belt, *cingulum*. The Senators wore a *tunica laticlavia*, with a broad purple stripe wrought in the cloth; and the Equites or Knights a tunic with a narrow stripe, *tunica angusticlavia*. A dress called *subucula* was generally worn under the *tunica*. The *toga*, the distinguishing part of the Roman dress, was an outer gown or mantle, thrown round the body so as to cover the left arm, and leave the right partly exposed, and forming a fold, *sinus*, on the breast; these folds, when collected in a knot or centre, being called *umbo*. The colour of the *toga* was white (*alba*, *pura*). Candidates for office wore a *toga* whitened by the fuller (*toga candida*).

Magistrates wore the *toga prætexta*, bordered with purple; and generals in a triumph an embroidered *toga, picta* or *pal-mata*, having palm-leaves worked on it. The *toga prætexta* was worn by young women until they were married, and young men till they were seventeen years of age, when the latter assumed the *toga virilis*; this ceremony was performed with great solemnity in the *Forum*. The *pænula* was a garment used chiefly as a travelling-cloak. In later times, the *lacerna*, a kind of great-coat, was worn above the *toga*, with the *cucullus*, a cowl or hood; similar to the *lacerna* was the *læna*. The *stola* was a female dress worn over the *tunica*, and fastened by a girdle; over the *stola* was worn the *palla*, corresponding to the *toga* of the male sex.

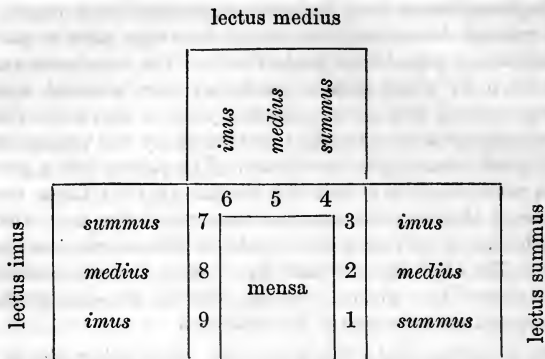
The coverings of the feet were *calcei*, shoes, when abroad, and *soleæ*, sandals, which only covered the sole of the foot. The shoes of the soldiers were called *caligæ*, of comedians, *socci*, and of tragedians, *cothurni*.

The head was uncovered, except in bad weather or when on a journey, when the *pileus*, hat, or *galërus*, cap, was worn.

Rings (*annuli*), set with precious stones, were very much worn by the Romans; the Senators and Equites used golden rings, the Plebeians iron ones.

MEALS.

The first meal taken was the *jentaculum*, or breakfast; to this followed the *prandium*, or luncheon, taken about noon: *cæna*, or dinner, was the next and the principal meal of the Romans; it was taken in the evening, and consisted of three courses, the first *gustatio*, *antecæna*, or *promulsis*, the second or principal course *caput cænæ*, and the dessert *mensæ secundæ* or *bellaria*. The guests reclined, according to their rank, on couches (*lecti*), generally three, *summus*, *medius*, *imus*, at each table, thus:—



A supper, *commissatio*, was sometimes taken after the *cæna*. Wine, though rarely drunk in early times, came afterwards into general use, but was sometimes mingled with water or cooled with snow. The best Italian wines were *vinum Cæcubum*, *Falernum*, *Massicum*, *Calënum*, *Albānum*, *Surrentinum*, *Selinum*, &c.; the foreign were *vinum Chium*, *Lesbium*, *Leucadium*, *Coum*, *Rhodium*, *Naxium*, *Mæonium*, &c. The wines were brought to table in jars, *amphoræ*, and mixed with water in a bowl, *crater*, whence it was poured into *pocula*, cups.

PRIVATE HOUSES. BATHS.

Though at first mere cottages, the houses of the Romans in after-times were built in a style of great elegance, and ornamented with marble pillars, elegant furniture, pictures, vases, candelabra, &c.

The principal parts of the Roman houses were: 1. *Vestibulum*, an open space before the doors, enclosed on three sides by the building; 2. *Ostium* or *janua*, the door or entrance, with the *limen*, threshold, *postes*, door-posts, *fores* or *valvæ*, the actual doors; 3. *Atrium* or *cavum ædium*, the principal apartment: in the centre of the roof was an opening, *compluvium*, from which the rain-water fell into a cistern

(*impluvium*) in the floor; this *impluvium*, which also denoted the aperture in the roof, was ornamented with statues, &c.; 4. *Alæ*, the wings or small apartments on each side of the *atrium*; 5. *Peristylum*, adjoining the *ædium*, a partially open court-yard surrounded by columns, and ornamented with shrubs and flowers; 6. *Cubicula* or *dormitoria*, bed-chambers; 7. *Triclinia*, dining-rooms; 8. *Æci* and *exedrae*, saloons; 9. *Pinacothæca*, or picture-gallery; 10. *Bibliothæca*, library; 11. *Cænacula*, rooms on the second story. The floors, *sola*, were frequently laid in mosaic, and the inner walls, *parietes*, lined with slabs of marble and pictures. The windows, *fenestræ*, were closed with wooden shutters; and in the time of the Emperors with transparent stone (*lapis specularis*, mica) and glass (*vitrum*). The ceilings were flat, and divided by the intersection of the beams and planks into hollows (*lacunaria*, *laquearia*), which were often carved and gilt.

Baths, *balneæ*, *thermæ*. The Romans at first used baths but seldom, and only for health and cleanliness; but afterwards as a luxury. They were taken after exercise, and previous to the principal meal, *cæna*, and sometimes after eating, to promote digestion. The principal parts of the public *thermæ* were: 1. *Vestibulum*, in which the servants waited, and the *balneator*, or keeper, received the *quadrans* paid by each visitor; 2. *Apodyterium*, or undressing-room; 3. *Frigidarium*, the cold-bath; 4. *Tepidarium*, the tepid-bath, or a chamber heated with air; 5. *Caldarium*, the warm-bath, warmed by *hypocausta*, heating-apparatus. After bathing, the Romans made use of instruments called *strigiles*, or scrapers, for removing the oil with which they were anointed, and the impurities of the skin, and *lintea*, towels.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Romans before bathing took various kinds of exercise, one of which was tennis, played with a small ball, *pila*, or with the *follis*, an inflated ball of leather. During the intervals of drinking, they played at various games of chance, among which were *alea*, dice, played with *tali* (huckle-bones)

sometimes numbered on four sides (1, 3, 4, 6) and the ends left blank, or with *tesseræ*, dice made of ivory, bone, or wood, and numbered on six sides, as with us; at first three dice were used, but afterwards two. The dice-box was called *fritillus*. The board, *alveus*, *alveolus*, or *abacus*, was divided by twelve lines, and was frequently used for playing with two sets of *latrunculi* or draughtsmen, fifteen on each side; this game, *ludus duodecim scriptorum*, nearly agreed with our backgammon, and the *ludus calculorum* was similar to chess.

At drinking-bouts (*commissationes*) a president was chosen by throwing the dice, named *magister vel arbiter bibendi*, or *rex convivii*.

FUNERALS.

The Romans, like the Greeks, paid great attention to funeral rites, as they believed the souls of the unburied could not enter the abodes of the dead. On the death of a friend, the nearest relative closed the eyes and mouth of the deceased, and called on him by name (*conclamare*), exclaiming *hæve* or *vale*; the corpse was then washed and anointed with oil and perfumes by slaves, who belonged to the undertakers, *libitinarii*, and a small coin was placed in the mouth of the corpse to pay the ferryman of Hades (Charon); the body was then clothed in its shroud (the best toga the deceased had worn when alive; magistrates in the *prætecta*), and laid out in the vestibule, with feet towards the door, and a branch of cypress was placed in front of the house. The corpse was usually carried out for burial on the eighth day after death. The funeral procession was formed of musicians (*cornicines*, &c.), mourning women (*præficcæ*), who sang a dirge (*mimi* sometimes attended), slaves; and persons bearing the *imagines* (representing the ancestors of the deceased) preceded the corpse, which was carried on a couch (*lectica* or *feretrum*), followed by the relatives of the deceased. If the deceased were a noble, the procession stopped at the Forum, where a *laudatio* was delivered. The corpse was then carried off and buried (*humare*, *sepelire*), or burned (*cremare*) on a pile of wood (*pyra* or *rogus*), sprinkled, when burning, with in-

cense, &c. When burnt down, the embers were soaked with wine, and the bones and ashes of the deceased collected and placed in an urn (*urna*), which was deposited in a tomb (*sepulchrum*). The mourning and solemnities continued for nine days, at the end of which a sacrifice, *Novendiale*, took place, and games and shows of gladiators were sometimes held in honour of the deceased.

NAMES.

To mark the different gentes and familiae, and to distinguish individuals of the same family, the Roman citizens had three names: the first (*prænomen*), as Quintus, indicated the individual; the second (*nomen*), as Horatius, the gens or clan; the third (*cognomen*), as Flaccus, the *stirps* or *familia*, family. A fourth name (*agnomen*) was sometimes added, for some illustrious action or remarkable event, e. g. Scipio was called *Africanus*, from the conquest of Carthage and Africa. The daughters bore the name of the gens, Cornelia, Julia, Livia, Tullia, &c. The following are some of the contractions used for the prænomina: Ap., Appius; A., Aulus; C., Caius; Cn., Cneius; D., Decimus; K., Kæso; L., Lucius; M., Marcus; M', Manius; N., Numerius; P., Publius; Q., Quintus; Ser., Servius; Sex., Sextus; Sp., Spurius; T., Titus; Ti., Tiberius.

ANCIENT GREEK WRITERS.

POETS.

EPIC.

HOMER flourished about B.C. 900. Birth-place uncertain, seven cities contended for the honour.¹ Works: *Iliad*, twenty-four books; *Odyssey*, twenty-four books.

HESIOD, born at Ascra, in Bœotia. Flourished about B.C. 800. Works extant: *Θεογονία*, *Theogony*; *Ἄσπις Ἡρακλέους*, *Shield of Hercules*; and *Ἔργα καὶ Ἡμέραι*, *Works and Days*.

TRAGIC.²

ÆSCHYLUS, born at Eleusis, in Attica, B.C. 525; died at Gela, in Sicily, B.C. 456, aged sixty-nine. Works: seventy tragedies, of which only seven are extant, viz.: *Prometheus Chained*, *Seven Chiefs against Thebes*, *The Persians*, *The Suppliants*, *Agamemnon*, *The Choëphoræ*, *The Eumenides*.

SOPHOCLES, born at Athens, B.C. 495; died in his ninetyeth year, B.C. 406. Works: 130 plays, of which only seven are extant, viz.: *Antigone*, *Electra*, *Trachiniæ*, *Ajax*, *Philoctetes*, *Œdipus Tyrannus*, *Œdipus in Colonus*.

¹ "Septem urbes certant de stirpe insignis Homeri,
Smyrna, Chios, Colophon, Salamis, Rhodos, Argos, Athenæ."

² The Dithyramps, or choral hymns chanted at the Dionysia (vide Antiq.), first assumed the form of Tragedy, when Thespis, about B.C. 535, introduced between them the representation *δρᾶμα ἐπεισόδιον*, of a story or plot by a single actor (*ὑποκριτής*), who was separated from the chorus, and played many parts in succession. Æschylus added a *second* actor, and thus founded the dialogue. Sophocles introduced a *third* actor.

EURIPIDES, born at Salamis, B.C. 480; died at Macedonia, B.C. 406, in his seventy-fifth year. He is said to have written ninety-two plays, by some; by others, seventy-five, nineteen of which have reached us, viz.: *Medea*, *Electra*, *Orestes*, *Iphigenia in Aulis*, *Iphigenia in Tauris*, *Andromache*, *Trojan Captives*, *Hecuba*, *Ion*, *The Suppliants*, *Children of Hercules*, *Phœnician Damsels*, *Raging Hercules*, *Alcestis*, *Hippolytus*, *Rhesus*, *The Bacchanalians*, *Helen*, *The Cyclops*.

COMIC.

ARISTOPHANES, born at Athens, about B.C. 444; died about B.C. 380. Works: fifty-four plays, of which eleven remain perfect: *Acharnians*, *Knights*, *Clouds*, *Wasps*, *Peace*, *Birds*, *Thesmophoriazusæ*, or Feasts of Ceres, *Lysistrata*, *Frogs*, *Ecclesiazusæ*, or Female Orators, *Plutus*.

The other writers of the "Old Comedy of Greece" were Epicharmus, born B.C. 540; Phormus, about B.C. 480; Crates, B.C. 450; Cratinus, B.C. 445; Eupolis, B.C. 434.

The poets of the "Middle Comedy" were Antiphanes, B.C. 380; Eubulus, Alexis, Anaxandrides, and Araros, B.C. 375; Timocles, B.C. 336. Of the "New Comedy" were,

MENANDER, born at Athens, B.C. 342, educated under Theophrastus; died B.C. 291. Works: upwards of 100 comedies, of which only fragments remain.

PHILEMON, born at Soli or Syracuse, flourished about B.C. 330. Works: ninety-seven comedies, of which only fragments are extant; the other writers were Philippides, Diphilus, Apollodorus flourished B.C. 336 to 300; Posidippus, B.C. 289.

LYRIC.

ANACREON, born at Teos, in Ionia, about B.C. 563; died, aged eighty-five, about B.C. 478. Works: Of five books, sixty-eight poems and fragments are extant; many of the odes are considered spurious.

SAPPHO, born at Mitylene, in Lesbos, flourished about B.C. 610. Her poems formed nine books, of which only fragments are extant.

ALCÆUS, born at Mitylene, in Lesbos, flourished about B. C. 604. He is said to have been the inventor of the "barbiton," or harp. Of his works, only a few fragments of war-songs remain to us.

PINDAR, born at Thebes, in Bœotia, B. C. 522; died, probably in his eightieth year, B. C. 442. Works: *Epinicia*, or triumphal odes describing the four national games of the Greeks; four books entire, and numerous fragments, remain.

The other lyric poets, fragments of some of whose works we have, are Aleman, B. C. 670; Stesichorus, B. C. 612; Simonides, B. C. 540; Bacchylides, B. C. 452.

PASTORAL.

THEOCRITUS, born at Syracuse, flourished B. C. 284-280. Works: Thirty poems known as Idyls, twenty-two epigrams, and a few fragments, are extant, which may be divided into pastoral, lyric, epic, mimetic, and epigrammatic.

BION, born near Smyrna, flourished about B. C. 280. Of his works, fragments are alone extant.

MOSCHUS, born at Syracuse, flourished about B. C. 250. Of his works, only four of his Idyls, an epigram, and three small fragments, are extant.

PROSE WRITERS.

HISTORIANS.

HERODOTUS, born at Halicarnassus, in Caria, B. C. 484; died subsequent to B. C. 408, exact period unknown. His history, which embraces a period of about 240 years (from the time of Cyrus), is divided into nine books, called by the names of the Muses.

THUCYDIDES, born at Athens, B. C. 471; died in exile, probably at Scaptesytle, in Thrace, B. C. 391, aged eighty. Works: History of the Peloponnesian War, in eight books, which he brought down to the twenty-first year, and Xenophon concluded to the twenty-eighth.

XENOPHON, born about B.C. 445, educated in the school of Socrates; died about B.C. 359, beyond ninety years of age, probably at Corinth. Works: *Anabasis*, in seven books; *Hellenica* (the continuation of the history of Thucydides), in seven books; *Cyropædia* (memoirs of Cyrus), in eight books; *Memorabilia*, in four books; *Agesilaus*; *The Athenian Republic*; *The Lacedæmonian Republic*; *De re Equestri*; *Hipparchicus*; *Cynegeticus*; *Hiero*; *Apology of Socrates*; *Symposium*; *Æconomicus*.

POLYBIUS, born at Megalopolis, in Arcadia, about B.C. 203; died B.C. 121, in his eighty-second year. Work: *A Universal History*, in forty books (of which only five remain entire), commencing B.C. 220.

DIODORUS SICULUS, born at Agyrium, in Sicily, flourished B.C. 60–30. Work: *A History of Egypt, Persia, Syria, Media, Greece, Rome, and Carthage*, in forty books, of which fifteen and some fragments are extant.

DIONYSIUS OF HALICARNASSUS flourished B.C. 29–7: Work: *Antiquities of Rome*, in twenty-two books (of which eleven now remain), comprising the History of Rome for 312 years down to B.C. 264.

PLUTARCH, born at Chæronea, in Bœotia; died about A.D. 140. He was sent on an embassy to Rome, where he opened a school. He was honoured by Trajan with the appointment of governor of Illyricum. Works: *Lives of Illustrious Men*, *Moralia*.

ORATORS.

PERICLES, born at Athens, about B.C. 499; died B.C. 429. The first Greek orator, surnamed, from the grandeur of his style, the Olympian.

LYSIAS, born at Athens, B.C. 458; died B.C. 378, aged eighty. Of his orations, thirty-four are extant, remarkable for their purity of style.

ISOCRATES, born at Athens, B.C. 436; died B.C. 338, in his ninety-eighth year, being unable to survive the blow the liberty of his country received at the battle of Chæronea.

As Isocrates was prevented by timidity from addressing the national assemblies, he opened a school in Athens, where he distinguished himself by the number, character, and fame of his pupils. Only twenty-one of his orations have come down to us; he is said to have written sixty.

DEMOSTHENES; born at Athens, B.C. 382; died at Calauria, by poison, B.C. 322. Of his orations, which have been always celebrated as the most perfect models of eloquence, sixty-one are extant, viz.: seventeen political orations, forty-two judicial, and two show speeches.

ISÆUS flourished about B.C. 360. He was the instructor of Demosthenes. Works: sixty-four orations, of which eleven are now remaining.

ÆSCHINES, born B.C. 389; died at Samos or Rhodes, B.C. 314. Works: nine epistles and three orations, of which the orations alone are extant.

The other Greek orators are Demades and Hyperides; they flourished about B.C. 335.

MEDICAL WRITERS.

HIPPOCRATES, born in the island of Cos, about B.C. 460; died at Larissa, in Thessaly, B.C. 357, in his 104th year. Of his works, more than sixty in number, the majority being written by his disciples and followers, only a few are genuine: *Prænotiones*, or *Prognosticon*; *Aphorismi*; *De Morbis Popularibus*, or *Epidemiorum*; *De Ratione Victus in Morbis Acutis*, or *De Diæta Acutorum*; *De Aëre, Aquis, et Locis*; *De Capitis Vulneribus*.

GALEN, born at Pergamum, A.D. 130; died about A.D. 200. Works, under the name of Galen: eighty-three Treatises (*genuine*); nineteen, *genuineness doubted*; forty-five *spurious*; nineteen *Fragments*; fifteen Commentaries on the works of Hippocrates.

MATHEMATICIANS.

EUCLID flourished at Alexandria, in the time of the first Ptolemy, B.C. 323-283, and was the founder of the Alexandrine Mathematical School. Works extant: *The Elements*, in thirteen books, the fourteenth and fifteenth being added by Hypsicles; *The Data*, containing 100 propositions; *The Division of the Scale*; a Treatise on *Optics*, &c.

ARCHIMEDES, born at Syracuse, B.C. 287; slain at the taking of Syracuse, B.C. 212. Works extant: *On Equiponderants and Centres of Gravity*; *The Quadrature of the Parabola*; *On the Sphere and Cylinder*; *The Dimension of the Circle*; *Spirals*; *Conoids and Spheroids*; *The Arenarius*; *On Floating Bodies*; *Lemmata*. Archimedes is said to have constructed engines used for military and naval purposes, and many machines, among which was the water-screw; but his most famous invention was a kind of orrery, representing the movements of the heavenly bodies.

GEOGRAPHERS.

STRABO, born at Amasia, in Pontus, about B.C. 54; died about A.D. 24. Works: a work on *Geography*, in seventeen books; this is entire, with the exception of the seventh book. Strabo wrote a history, in forty-three books (in continuation of that of Polybius), which is lost.

PAUSANIAS, born in Lydia (?), flourished about A.D. 170. Works: *Periēgēsis*, or *Itinerary of Greece*, in ten books.

FABULIST.

ÆSOP flourished about B.C. 570. He was originally a slave, but received his freedom from Iadmon, his master. *The Fables* now extant in prose, attributed to Æsop, are said to be spurious.

SATIRIC WRITER.

LUCIAN, born at Samosata, in Syria, about A. D. 120; died about the end of the century. Works: *Dialogues*, comprising *The Dialogues of the Gods*, twenty-six in number; *Jupiter Convicted*; *Vitarum Auctio*, or *Sale of Philosophers*; *The Fishermen*, &c.; *The Dialogues of the Dead*, comprising *Icaro-Menippus*, *Charon*, &c.

CRITIC.

LONGINUS flourished about A. D. 250. He opened a school at Athens, in which he taught philosophy, criticism, rhetoric, and grammar; but afterwards went to the East, where he became the tutor of Zenobia, queen of Palmyra, on whose capture he was put to death, A. D. 273. Work: *On the Sublime*, Περὶ Ἱεροῦ, a great part of which is extant.

PHILOSOPHERS.

THALES, *the Ionic Philosopher*, born at Miletus, B. C. 636; died about B. C. 546. One of the founders in Greece of the study of philosophy. He maintained water was the first principle of all things.

PYTHAGORAS, born at Samos; flourished B. C. 540-510. He travelled in Egypt and the East, and finally settled at Crotona, in Italy, whence he is called *the Italic Philosopher*. The whole discipline of his sect is represented as tending to a lofty serenity and self-possession. They believed in the transmigration of souls; and it was one of their maxims, that "every thing should not be told to every body;" hence all that was done and taught by the members was kept a profound secret to all but themselves.

SOCRATES, born near Athens, B.C. 469; died B.C. 399. Socrates was the first who turned his thoughts to the subject of Ethics; in discussing which, he employed the *dialectic* or interrogative system, termed from him the Socratic. Notwithstanding his efforts to promote the welfare of mankind, he was accused of corrupting the Athenian youth, and was sentenced to drink poison.

PLATO, born at Athens, B.C. 429 or 428; died B.C. 347. He was the founder of the Academic School, and in his writings are preserved the doctrines of Socrates, whose disciple he was. The *writings* of Plato have come down to us complete; they are in the form of *dialogues*, which are closely connected with one another, and may be divided into three series.

ARISTOTLE, born at Stagīra, in Macedonia, B.C. 384; died B.C. 322, at Chalcis, in Eubœa. He was the founder of the Peripatetic School, so called, either from his delivering his lectures in the shady walks (*περίπατοι*) surrounding the Lycœum, or while walking up and down (*περίπατῶν*). His numerous writings comprise works on, 1. *Dialectics* and *Logic*; 2. *Theoretical Philosophy, Mathematics, Natural History, &c.*; 3. *Practical Philosophy* or *Politics, Ethics, &c.*; 4. *Works on Art.*

ZENO, the founder of Stoic Philosophy, born at Citium, in Cyprus. Birth and death uncertain. Flourished about B.C. 280. After many years' study, and having sufficiently developed his peculiar philosophical system, he opened his school in one of the Porticoes at Athens (*Stoa Pœcile*), and hence his disciples were called Stoics. The Stoic philosophy recognised real good only in virtue, and enjoined a life in accordance with nature.

EPICURUS, the founder of the Epicurean School, born in the island of Samos, B.C. 342; died B.C. 270. He is said to have written 300 volumes, of which the principal was a work on Nature, in thirty-seven books. The theory of the Epicureans represented pleasure as constituting the greatest happiness, and must therefore be the chief end of man.

ANCIENT ROMAN WRITERS.

POETS.

N. B.—The chief works of the writers are mentioned, though all may not come under the same *classified* heads.

EPIC.

ENNIUS (Quintus Ennius), born at Rudia, in Calabria, B.C. 239. He lived on intimate terms with Scipio Africanus, and died B.C. 169, aged seventy. The Romans regarded Ennius as the "father of their poetry." Work: Fragments only extant, though Ennius wrote *Annales* (i. e. a history of Rome, from its foundation to his own times), an epic poem, in eighteen books.

VIRGIL (Pub. Virgilius Maro), born 15th of Oct., B.C. 70, at Andes, a small village near Mantua; educated at Cremona and Mediolanum (*Milan*); died 22d of Sept., B.C. 19, in his fifty-first year, at Brundisium (*Brindisi*). Works: *Æneid*, in twelve books; *Bucolics*, ten short poems (Pastorals); *Georgics*, an agricultural poem, in four books.

SILIUS (C. S. Italicus), born about A.D. 25; died about his seventy-fifth year. Work: *Punica*, in seventeen books.

LUCAN (M. Annæus Lucanus), born at Corduba, in Spain, A.D. 39; died A.D. 65, in his twenty-sixth year. Work: *The Pharsalia*, in ten books, alone extant.

VALERIUS FLACCUS flourished in the reign of Vespasian; he was a native of Padua, and died A.D. 88. Work: *Argonautica*, an unfinished poem, in eight books.

STATIUS (P. Papinius), born at Neapolis, about A.D. 61; died about A.D. 96. Works: *Thebaid*, in twelve books; *Silva*, a collection of occasional poems, in five books.

ELEGIAC.

OID (P. Ovidius Naso), born at Sulmo, in the country of the Peligni, 20th of March, B.C. 43. He was descended from an ancient family, and enjoyed the favour of Augustus, by whose edict (A.D. 9) he was suddenly exiled, without even a trial, to Tomi, a town near the mouths of the Danube, where he died, in the sixtieth year of his age, A.D. 18. Works: *Amores*, three books; *Epistles*, twenty-one in number; *Ars Amatoria*; *Remedia Amoris*, one book; *Metamorphoses*, fifteen books; *Fasti* or *Roman Calendar*, twelve books, six only extant; *Tristia*, five books (written at Tomi); *Epistolæ ex Ponto*, four books; *Minor Poems*; *Nux*, or *The Complaint of the Nut-tree*; *Ibis*, a satire, &c.

TIBULLUS (Albius Tibullus), born about B.C. 54; died about B.C. 18; was of the Equestrian order: his patron was Messala. Work: *Elegies*, four books; the genuineness of several poems in the third and fourth books is doubted.

PROPERTIUS (Sex. Aurélius), born about B.C. 51; year of death unknown. He enjoyed the friendship of Mæcenas, Virgil, and Ovid. Work: *Elegies*, four books.

LYRIC.

HORACE (Q. Horatius Flaccus), born at Venusia, in Apulia, Dec. 8, B.C. 65. His father was a collector of taxes, and paid the greatest attention to his son's education, who frequented the best schools at Rome, and visited Athens to complete his education. He lived on most intimate terms with Mæcenas, a Roman knight, and obtained the patronage of Augustus. Horace died Nov. 17, B.C. 8, aged fifty-six. Works: *Odes*, five books; *Satires*, two books; *Epistles*, two books; a poem, *De Arte Poetica*.

CATULLUS (Valerius Catullus), born at Verona, B.C. 87; died about B.C. 47. Works extant: 116 poems, on various topics, composed in different styles and metres.

TRAGIC.

LIVIUS ANDRONICUS, the earliest Roman poet. Fragments of his work are extant.

SENECA (L. Annæus, vide infr.). Ten of his tragedies are extant; they are written in iambic senarii, interspersed with choral parts.

COMIC.

PLAUTUS (T. Accius Plautus), born at Sarsina, a village in Umbria, about B.C. 254; died B.C. 184, aged seventy. Works: twenty-one *Comedies*, of which twenty are extant.

TERENCE (P. Terentius Afer), born at Carthage, B.C. 195; died B.C. 159, in his thirty-sixth year. Works: six *Comedies*, viz.: 1. *Andria*; 2. *Hecyra*; 3. *Heauton-timoroumenos*, or "the Self-tormentor;" 4. *Eunuchus*; 5. *Phormio*; 6. *Adelphi*, i. e. "the Brothers." He is said to have translated 108 of Menander's *Comedies* when he went to Greece.

DIDACTIC.

LUCRETIUS (T. Lucretius Carus), born at Rome, B.C. 95; perished by his own hand, B.C. 51, in his forty-fourth year. Work: *De Rerum Naturâ*, in six books, containing upwards of 7400 lines.

SATIRISTS.

HORACE, vide supra.

PERSIUS (A. Persius Flaccus), born at Volaterræ, in Etruria, 4th of Dec., A.D. 34; died 24th of Nov., A.D. 62, aged twenty-seven. Work extant: six *Satires*.

JUVENAL (Decimus Junius Juvênâlis), born at Aquinum, in the reign of Claudius. Works extant: fifteen *Satires*.

EPIGRAMMATIST.

MARTIAL (Marcus Valerius Martialis), born at Bilbilis, in Spain, A.D. 43. He resided for thirty-five years at Rome, where he obtained the patronage of the Emperors Titus and Domitian. He died at Bilbilis, about A.D. 104. Work: *Epigrammata*, fourteen books.

FABULIST.

PHÆDRUS, originally a slave, brought from Thrace or Macedonia to Rome, but eventually became a freedman of Augustus. Work: *The Fables of Æsop*, translated, with some alterations, into Latin iambs.

HISTORIANS.

CÆSAR (Caius Julius Cæsar), born 12th of July, B.C. 100; murdered 15th of March, B.C. 44, being stabbed, in the Senate-house, with twenty-three wounds: among the conspirators was his intimate friend Brutus. Works: *Commentarii de Bello Gallico*, in seven books (an eighth is added by another hand); and *Commentarii de Bello Civili*, in three books. The books *De Bello Alexandrino*, *Africano*, and *Hispaniensi*, are spurious.

CORNELIUS NEPOS flourished in the time of Julius Cæsar. Work extant: *Vitæ Excellentium Imperatorum*, a short biography of twenty-two Grecian and two Carthaginian generals.

SALLUST (C. Sallustius Crispus), born B.C. 86, at Amiternum, in the Sabini; died B.C. 34. Works: *Catilina*, a history of Catiline's conspiracy; *Jugurtha*, a history of the wars of the King of Numidia; *Historiæ*, fragments alone extant.

LIVY (Titus Livius), born at Patavium, B.C. 59; died A.D. 17. Work: *History of Rome, from its foundation to the*

death of Drusus, B.C. 9, in 142 books, of which thirty-five are extant, viz., books 1-10, and 21-45, besides fragments and notices of contents (*Epitomæ*).

VALERIUS MAXIMUS flourished during the time of Tiberius. Work: *Factorum Dictorumque Memorabilium libri ix.*, a collection of facts and anecdotes, &c.

TACITUS (Caius Cornelius Tacitus), born A. D. 57, at Interamna (?). Works: *De Situ, Moribus, Populisque Germaniæ*; *Agricola*, a biography of his father-in-law; *Historiæ*; *Annales*, a history of Rome, from the death of Augustus to that of Nero; *Dialogus de Oratoribus* (?).

CURTIUS (Quintus Curtius Rufus) flourished in the reign of Vespasian (?). Work: *De Rebus Gestis Alexandri Magni*, in ten books, of which two books are wanting.

SUETONIUS (Caius Suetonius Tranquillus) flourished during the reigns of Trajan and Hadrian. Works extant: *Vitæ xii. Imperatorum*; *De Illustribus Grammaticis*; *De Claris Rhetoribus*.

FLORUS (Lucius Annæus Florus) flourished in the time of Trajan (?). Work: *Epitome de Rebus Gestis Romanorum*, four books.

JUSTIN (M. Junianus Justinus) flourished under the Antonines. Work: An abridgment of the *Historiæ Philippicæ* of Trogus Pompeius, in forty-four books.

EUTROPIUS flourished under Constantine and Valens. Work: *Breviarium Historiæ Romanæ*, in ten books.

ORATOR, &c.

CICERO (Marcus Tullius Cicero), born B.C. 106; murdered B.C. 43, at the instigation of the Triumviri. Works: of Oration, fifty-six are extant. Rhetorical works: *De Inventione*, or *Rhetorica*; *De Oratore*, three books; *Brutus*, or *De Claris Oratoribus*; *Orator ad Brutum*, or *De Optimo Genere Dicendi*; *Topica*, a work on evidence; *De Partione Oratoria*; *De Optimo Genere Oratorum*. Philosophical works: *De Republica*, in six

books, of which *Somnium Scipionis* has been preserved; *De Legibus*, three books; *Academica*, divided first into two, and afterwards into four books, one of which, and a fragment of the second, we possess; *De Finibus Bonorum et Malorum*, five books; *Disputationes Tusculanæ*, five books; *De Natura Deorum*, three books; *De Divinatione*, two books; *De Fato*, a fragment; *Cato Major sive de Senectute*; *Lælius sive de Amicitia*; *Paradoxa Stoicorum*; *De Officiis*, three books. Epistolary writings: *Epistolæ ad Diversos*, sixteen books; *Epistolæ ad T. Pomponium Atticum*, sixteen books; *Epistolæ ad Quintum Fratrem*, three books.

EPISTOLARY WRITERS.

ATTICUS (Titus Pomponius Atticus), born B.C. 109; died in his seventy-seventh year, B.C. 32. He corresponded with CICERO (vide supra).

PLINY (Caius Plinius Cæcilius Secundus, surnamed the Younger), born A.D. 61; died A.D. 114. Work: *Epistolæ*, in ten books. Of his Orations, the *Panegyricus* on Trajan is alone extant.

WRITERS ON PHILOSOPHICAL SUBJECTS, &c.

SENECA (Lucius Annæus Seneca), born about A.D. 1; died A.D. 65, in the reign of Nero. Works: 124 *Letters on Philosophical Subjects*; *Quæstiones Naturales*, seven books.

CICERO (vide supra).

Natural History.

PLINY (Caius Plinius Secundus Major, the Elder), born A.D. 23; died in the eruption of Vesuvius, A.D. 79, aged fifty-six. Work: *Historia Naturalis*, in thirty-seven books, alone remains of his numerous writings.

Agriculture.

CATO (Marcus Porcius Cato Censorius), born B.C. 234; died B.C. 149, aged eighty-five. Works: *A Treatise on Agriculture*, the most ancient Latin prose work extant; *Origines*, a history of Rome from B.C. 753-151.

VARRO (Marcus Terentius Varro), born B.C. 116; died B.C. 28. Works: *De Lingua Latina*, a fragment; *De Re Rustica*, a fragment alone extant.

COLUMELLA (Lucius Junius Moderatus Columella), contemporary of Seneca. Work: *De Re Rustica*.

Architecture.

VITRUVIUS (Marcus Vitruvius Pollio), born at Verona; flourished in the time of Cæsar and Augustus. Work: *De Architectura*, in ten books.

Medicine.

CELSUS (Aulus Cornelius Celsus) flourished in the reigns of Augustus and Tiberius. Work: *De Medicina*, in eight books.

Grammar and Criticism.

QUINTILIAN (Marcus Fabius Quintilianus), born A.D. 40; died about A.D. 118. Works: *Institutiones Oratoriæ*, in twelve books; a collection of *Declamations* is by some also ascribed to Quintilian.

AULUS GELLIUS flourished in the time of the Antonines. Work: *Noctes Atticæ*, in twenty books, of which the eighth is wanting.

SCHOOLS OF ANCIENT PHILOSOPHY.

I. THE IONIC SCHOOL, FOUNDED BY THALES, FROM WHICH SPRUNG :

1. THE SOCRATIC SCHOOL, founded by Socrates. Disciples: Xenophon, Æschines, Phædo, Euclid, Plato, Alcibiades, &c.

2. CYRENAIC SECT, founded by Aristippus. Flourished about B. C. 370.

3. MEGARIC or ERISTIC SCHOOL, founded by Euclid of Megara, B. C. 399.

4. ELIAC or ERETRIAC SCHOOL, founded about B. C. 395, by Phædo of Elis, whose doctrines were similar to those of Socrates.

5. THE ACADEMIC SECT, founded by Plato.

6. THE PERIPATETIC SECT, founded by Aristotle, succeeded by Theophrastus, Straton, Lycon, Ariston, &c.

7. THE CYNIC SECT, founded by Antisthenes. Disciples: Diogenes Crates, and Hipparchia, his wife.

8. THE STOIC SECT, founded by Zeno, succeeded by Cleanthes, Ariston, Antipater, &c.

II. THE ITALIC SCHOOL, FOUNDED BY PYTHAGORAS, FROM WHICH SPRUNG :

1. THE ELEATIC SCHOOL, founded by Xenophanes. Flourished B. C. 540-500. Disciples: Parmenides, Zeno, both of Elea, in Italy, Democritus, Protagoras, &c.

2. THE HERACLITEAN SECT, founded by Heraclitus. Flourished B. C. 513.

3. THE EPICUREAN SECT, founded by Epicurus.

4. THE SCEPTIC SECT, founded by Pyrrhon.

TOPOGRAPHY OF ATHENS.

ATHENÆ, the Capital of Attica, is said to have been founded by Cecrops, about B. C. 1556; it was called from its founder Cecropia, and afterwards Athenæ (αἱ Ἀθῆναι), in honour of Minerva (Ἀθῆνη), the protectress of the city. It was divided into two parts, 1. THE ACROPOLIS, or UPPER CITY (ἀκρόπολις, Κεχροπία, ἡ ἄνω πόλις), and THE LOWER CITY (ἡ κάτω πόλις). The Acropolis or Citadel was a steep rock, about 150 feet high, 1150 feet long, and 500 feet broad, surrounded by a wall, and approached from the W. by the Propylæa (προπύλαια), a colonnade of Pentelic marble. The summit was covered with temples, statues, &c. The most beautiful of the temples were, 1. the Parthēnon, sacred to Athēne, with a statue of the goddess by Phidias, thirty-seven feet high, and carved in gold and ivory. 2. Erechthēum, or temple of Neptune, with the temple of Athene Polias and the Pandroseum. Between the Parthenon and Erechtheum stood the colossal bronze statue of Athene Promāchos (seventy feet high, whose helmet and spear were first visible from the sea), cast by Phidias.

THE LOWER CITY was built in the plain round the Acropolis, and was surrounded by walls; the chief gates of which were: the Thriasian or Dipylon, leading from the inner to the outer Ceramicus and the Academia; and the Piræan gate, leading to the Piræus. The chief districts: Colyttus, on the N. of the Acropolis; Melite, on the E.; Limnæ, on the S.; Ceramicus (Κεραμεικός, or the "Potter's Quarter"), in the W.

HILLS: Areiopagus, W., and Pnyx, S.W., of the Acropolis.

The chief buildings of the Lower City were: 1. The Temple of Olympian Zeus (Ὀλυμπίειον), founded by Pisistratus; 2. The Temple of Theseus (Θησεῖον), erected by Conon, and was used as a sanctuary for slaves; 3. Πάνθεον, a temple dedicated to all the gods, a magnificent building, supported by 120 marble pillars; 4. The Temple of the Eight Winds (vide page 172), surmounted by a weathercock; 5. The Odēum (Ὀδεῖον), built by Pericles, and originally intended for musical festivals, but afterwards used as a court of justice; 6. The Bouleuterion, Βουλευτήριον, or Senate-house; 7. The Prytanēum, Πρυτανεῖον, or place of assembly of the Prytanes (vide Gr. Antiq.); 8. The Great Theatre of Dionysus, S.E. of the Acropolis; 9. Porticoes (Στοαί), or covered walks, in which seats (ἐξέδραι) were placed. The Porticoes were sometimes adorned with paintings by the best masters, as, 10. The Pœcile (στοὰ ποικίλη), N.W. of the Acropolis, adorned with frescoes of the battle of Marathon; 11. Ἀγοραί, corresponding to the Fora at Rome, places both for public assembly and all matters of traffic and public business; 12. The Pnyx (Πνύξ), W. of the Acropolis, the place in which the ancient assemblies were held.

WITHOUT THE CITY: The Academia, where Plato taught; The Cynosarges, where Antisthenes taught; The Lyceum, where Aristotle instructed his disciples, the Peripatetics; The Stadium, for public games.

TOPOGRAPHY OF ROME.

ROMA, the Capital of Italy, is said to have been a colony from Alba Longa, and to have been founded by Romulus, B. C. 753. The original city comprised only the Mons Palatinus; it was surrounded by walls, which followed the line of the Pomœrium, a kind of symbolical wall, the course of which was marked by stone pillars. On the increase of the inhabitants of the city, one hill after another was occupied, to the number of seven (vide pages 28, 168). Servius Tullius divided the city into four regiones or districts, which remained unchanged till the time of Augustus, who divided the city into fourteen regiones.

THE FORA AND CAMPI. The Forum was an open space of ground of an oblong form, in which the people met for the transaction of business, or used for markets. The principal Fora at Rome were: 1. Forum Romanum, or simply the Forum (the narrow or upper end of which was occupied by the Comitium); it was surrounded by public buildings, and adorned with statues of celebrated men, &c. 2. Forum Julii or Cæsaris. 3. Forum Augusti. 4. Forum Trajani. The CAMPI were large open spaces of ground, covered with grass, planted with trees, and adorned with works of art. The chief was the Campus Martius, or "Plain of Mars," where the Roman youth exercised.

There are said to have been 215 streets in Rome; Viæ and Vici were the broad streets, and Angiportus the narrow streets. The finest street was the Via Sacra, from the Colosseum to the Forum. The Suburra was a crowded district, between the Esquiline, Quirinal, and Viminal.

TEMPLES. Of these, there are said to have been 400 in Rome, the chief of which were: 1. *Templum Jovis*, or *Capitolium*, built on the *Capitoline Hill*. It was commenced by Tarq. Priscus, and dedicated B.C. 507. Three times was it burnt down, and as often rebuilt, but with far greater splendour than before, by Domitian, about A.D. 81. The building was in the form of a square, 200 feet each side; it was approached by 100 steps, and contained *three* temples (*cellæ*), consecrated to Juno, Jupiter, and Minerva. In the building were kept the Sibylline Books, and there the Consuls, upon entering office, sacrificed, and took their vows. **THE ARX**, or Citadel of Rome, was situated near the Capitol, on the N. summit of the Capitoline Hill. 2. The Pantheon, in the Campus Martius, built by Agrippa, B.C. 27; it is still extant, and used as a Christian church (*Santa Maria della Rotonda*). It is the largest circular building of antiquity, and in form resembles the Colosseum, Regent's Park. The numerous temples were dedicated chiefly to Jupiter, Juno, Mars, Janus, Saturn, Fortuna, &c.

The principal of the **CIRCI**, or places for chariot and horse-racing, was the *Circus Maximus*, between the Palatine and Aventine Hills; it is said to have contained seats for 385,000 persons.

Among the **THEATRES**, the chief were: 1. The *Theatrum Pompeii*, the first stone theatre built in Rome (B.C. 55); 2. Th. Marcelli. Of the **AMPHITHEATRES**, the *Amphitheatrum Flavium*, or Colosseum, was the most magnificent; it was commenced by Vespasian and completed by Titus, A.D. 80; it furnished seats capable of containing 87,000 persons.

THERMÆ. These buildings were distinct from the common *Balneæ* or baths, as, besides baths, they contained places for athletic games and sports, public halls, porticoes, libraries, &c.; the chief were: 1. *Thermæ Antonini*; 2. Th. *Dioeletiani*; 3. Th. *Constantini*; 4. Th. *Caracallæ*.

THE BASILICÆ were numerous at Rome; they were buildings which served as courts of law, or places of meeting for merchants and men of business. **THE PORTICOES**

were covered walks, supported by columns, used as places of recreation or of public business.

Of THE CURIÆ or Senate-houses, the chief was Curia Hostilia, in the Forum; it was used as the place of assembly for the senate until the time of Cæsar. The other chief buildings were the Palaces (e. g. *Palatium*, *Domus Aurea Neronis*); the Triumphal Arches (*Arcus Fabianus*, *Ar. Titi*, *Ar. Trajani*, *Ar. Constantini*); Aqueducts (*Aqua Appia*, *Aq. Marcia*, *Aq. Julia*, *Aq. Claudia*); Monuments (*Mausolæum Augusti*, *M. Hadriani*). Of the Columns were: Col. Rostrata, in the Forum, in honour of the naval victory of Duilius, B.C. 260; Col. Trajāni, 117 feet high, now surmounted by a statue of St. Peter.

Of THE ROADS leading out of Rome, the principal were:
1. Via Appia, from the *Porta Capena* to Brundisium;
2. Via Flaminia, or Great North Road from the *Porta Flaminia*; 3. Via Aurelia, the Great Coast Road through Etruria and Liguria from the *Porta Janiculensis*.

GREEK AND ROMAN DIVISION OF TIME.

GREEK.

IN early times, the Greeks divided their years by the recurrence of the seasons, the rising and setting of the constellations Orion, the Pleiades, &c. Afterwards, having adopted the lunar month of about twenty-nine days and thirteen hours as a division of time, they endeavoured to adjust this to the solar year of 365 days five hours and forty-nine minutes, so that the seasons should regularly occur at the same periods of the calendar year, and that the end of the year should not be in the middle of a month. As the twelve lunar months contain only 354 days, intercalary or additional months (*μῆνες ἐμβόλιμοι*) were inserted to make up the deficiency. The errors of the early calendars of Thales, Solon, and Cleostratus, were rectified by Meton, who, B.C. 432, introduced a cycle of nineteen years, at the end of which period the position of the earth, with reference to the sun and moon, became the same. Calippus, and after him the celebrated Hipparchus (c. B.C. 150), corrected the slight inaccuracies of Meton's system. The cycle of Hipparchus consisted of 304 years, with 112 intercalary months.

The twelve Attic months contained thirty and twenty-nine days, alternately; the former termed *full* (*πληρεῖς*), the latter *hollow* (*καῖλοι*), months. Their names, derived from the various festivals held in them, were, Ἐκατομβαιῶν, Μεταγειτινῶν, Βοηδρομιῶν, Μαιμακτηριῶν, Πυανεψιών, Ἀνθεστηριῶν, Ποσειδεῶν, Γαμηλιῶν, Ἐλαφηβολιών, Μουνυχιῶν, Θαργηλιῶν, Σκιρρόφοριῶν.¹

¹ The following rough memorial lines will aid the memory in remembering the Attic months:—

Ἐκ — Μέτᾱ — Γεῖτῆ — Βοῆ — Πῦᾱ — Μαιμακτῆρῆ — Ποσειδῶν
Γᾱμ — Ἀνθεστ — Ἐλάφῆ || Μονῆχι — Θᾱργ — Σκιρρόφορ.
(165)

The days of the month were divided into three decades or sets of ten days, numbered from one to ten: thus the first of each decade (i. e. our first, eleventh, and twenty-first) was termed respectively, *πρώτη* (sc. *ἡμέρα*), *ιστάμενου* or *ἀρχομένου* (*μηρός*)—*πρώτη ἐπὶ δέκα* or *μεσοῦντος*—*πρώτη ἐπ' εἰκάδι*, *φθίνοντος*, *λῆγοντος*, &c. But in the last decade the days were often reckoned backwards; thus the first was called *δεκάτη φθίνοντος*, &c. The first day of the month was also termed *Νουμηγία* (*new moon*), the last *ἐνθα καὶ νέα*, as belonging both to the *old* and the *new* month.

The three Homeric divisions of the day were: 1. *ἠώς* (*morning*), afterwards divided into *πρωί* and *πληθούσης τῆς ἀγορᾶς*; 2. *μέσον ἡμῶν* or *μεσημβρία* (*midday*); 3. *δελή* (*afternoon*), afterwards divided into *πρωία* and *ὀψία*.

At Athens the years were called after the chief Archon (*ἐπώνυμος*), at Sparta after the first Ephor, at Argos after the priestess of Juno. So at Carthage after the Suffetes, at Crete after the Proto-cosmus, and at Rome after the Consuls.

Timæus of Sicily (c. B. C. 260) introduced the calculation by Olympiads, or periods of four years, commencing from B. C. 776 (vide Chronology). Thus, B. C. 775 would be the second year of the first Olympiad, B. C. 772 the second Olympiad, &c. But as the Attic year began at the summer solstice, with the month Hecatombæon (June and July), the first half of the first Olympiad would be the latter half of B. C. 776, and the latter half of the Olympiad the first of B. C. 775.

ROMAN.

The Roman year was *probably* at first divided into ten months, beginning with March. To this division, which is ascribed to Romulus, Numa is said to have added the two months January and February, to have assigned 355 days to the year, and to have adopted a cycle similar to Meton's Julius Cæsar, B. C. 46, employed Sosigènes, of Alexandria,

and Flavius, a scribe, to revise the calendar. The intercalary months were set aside, the solar year was composed of 365 days, and a leap-year inserted every four years. But, as this did not provide for the accumulation of the excess of minutes and seconds, Pope Gregory, A. D. 1582, ordered ten days, between Oct. 4 and 15, in that year to be omitted. This "new style" was not recognized in England till A. D. 1752. The "old," or "Julian style," is still used in Russia.

The names of the Roman months are Januarius, Februarius, Martius, Aprilis, Maius, Julius, Quintilis and Sextilis (changed to Julius and Augustus, in honour of the two first Cæsars), September, October, November, December. The number of days in each month was the same as our own; but they were divided into Calends, Nones, and Ides. The Calends were the *first* of every month. In March, May, July, and October, the Nones fell on the 7th, in the other months on the 5th. The Ides were always *eight* days after the Nones, i. e. on the 13th or 15th. If the day of the month was not one of these three divisions, it was expressed by its distance from the *following* Calends, Nones, or Ides, as the case might be. Thus, the 31st of December was termed *pridie* (the day before) *Calendas Januarias*. But, as the Romans reckoned in *both* the days *to* and *from* which they calculated, Dec. 30 would be the *third* day before the Calends of January, usually expressed *ante diem tertium* (or a. d. iii.) *Kal. Jan.* The Romans (as well as the Greeks) used water-clocks (*clepsýdræ*) and sun-dials (*solaria*) to measure the divisions of the day.

The Consular æra was used in public affairs. In the time of the Cæsars, the æra "*ab urbe conditâ*" (A. U. C.), from the founding of Rome, dated by Varro B. C. 753 (by Cato, B. C. 752), was employed by historians and others.

MISCELLANEA.

HILLS OF ROME.

1. Palatinus, first occupied by the Latins.
 2. Capitolinus, occupied by the Sabines, afterwards united to the Latins.
 3. Cœlius, occupied by the Etruscans.
 4. Quirinalis, occupied by the Sabines, afterwards united to the Latins.
 5. Aventinus, added by Ancus Martius, who also erected a fort on *Janiculum*, on the right bank of the Tiber.
 6. Esquilinus, added by Servius Tullius.
 7. Viminalis, added by Servius Tullius.
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KINGS OF ROME.

	B.C.	B.C.	
1. Romulus,	reigned	753—716,	37 years.
2. Numa Pompilius,	“	715—672,	43 “
3. Tullus Hostilius,	“	672—640,	32 “
4. Ancus Marcius,	“	640—616,	24 “
5. L. Tarquinius Priscus,	“	616—578,	38 “
6. Servius Tullius,	“	578—534,	44 “
7. L. Tarquinius Superbus,	“	534—510,	25 “

TWELVE CÆSARS.

1. Julius,	B. C. 45—	B. C. 44.
2. Augustus,	“ 30—	A. D. 14.
3. Tiberius,	A. D. 14—	“ 37.
4. Caligula,	“ 37—	“ 41.
5. Claudius,	“ 41—	“ 54.
6. Nero,	“ 54—	“ 68.
7. Galba,	“ 68—	“ 69.
8. Otho,	Jan. 15, “ 69—	Apr. 16, “ 69.
9. Vitellius,	Jan. 2, “ 69—	Dec. 22, “ 69.
10. Vespasian,	Dec. 22, “ 69—	“ 79.
11. Titus,	“ 79—	“ 81.
12. Domitian,	“ 81—	“ 96.

SEVEN WONDERS OF THE WORLD.

1. The Colossus of Rhodes.
 2. The Sepulchre of Mausölus, king of Caria.
 3. The Palace of Cyrus.
 4. The Pyramids of Egypt.
 5. The Statue of Jupiter at Olympia.
 6. The Temple of Diana at Ephesus.
 7. The Walls and Hanging Gardens of Babylon.
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SEVEN SAGES OF GREECE.

1. Thales, of Miletus.
2. Pittacus, of Mitylene.
3. Bias, of Priene.
4. Solon, legislator of Athens.
5. Cleobülus, of Rhodes.
6. Periander of Corinth (some say Myson), of Laconia.
7. Chilon, of Sparta.

THE TWELVE LABOURS OF HERCULES.

1. The Fight with the Nemean Lion.
2. The Fight with the Hydra of Lerna, near Argos.
3. The Capture of the Brazen-footed Stag of Arcadia.
4. The Destruction of the Erymanthian Wild Boar.
5. Cleansing the Stables of Augeas, king of Elis.
6. The Destruction of the Stymphalian Birds.
7. The Capture of the Cretan Bull.
8. The Capture of the Mares of Diomēdes, king of Thrace.
9. The Seizure of the Girdle of Hippolyte, queen of the Amazons.
10. The Capture of the Oxen of Gerjōn.
11. Obtaining the Golden Apples of the Hesperides.
12. Bringing the Three-headed Dog Cerberus from the lower regions.

THE NINE MUSES.

1. Clio, muse of History.
2. Euterpe, Lyric Poetry.
3. Thālia, Comedy.
4. Melpōmēne, Tragedy.
5. Terpsichōre, Choral Dance.
6. Erāto, Erōtic, or Amorous Poetry.
7. Pōlyhymnia, Rhetoric, Eloquence.
8. Urānia, Astronomy.
9. Calliōpe, Epic Poetry.

THE THREE GRACES.

- Aglaia (Splendour).
 Euphrosyne (Joy).
 Thalīa (Pleasure).

THE THREE HORÆ, OR GODDESSES OF THE ORDER OF NATURE, &c. (Hesiod).

Eunōmīa (Good Order).

Dikē (Justice).

Irēnē (Peace).

THE THREE FATES.

Clotho, }
 Lachēsis, } for attributes, vide Parcæ.
 Atrōpos, }

THE THREE FURIES.

Alecto.

Megæra.

Tisiphōne.

THE THREE JUDGES OF HELL.

Minos, formerly king of Crete.

Rhadamanthus, son of Zeus and brother of Minos.

Æacus, son of Zeus, famed for his Justice and Piety.

THE FIVE RIVERS OF HELL.

Styx.

Achēron.

Cocytus.

Phlegethon.

Lēthē.

THE WINDS.

N., Ἀπαρχτίας, *Septentrio*.

N.E., Καυκίας, Βορέας (usually N. wind), *Aquilo*.

E., Ἀπηνιώτης, *Subsolanus*.

S.E., Εὐρος, *Eurus, Vulturnus*.

S., Νότος (prop. S.W.), *Auster*.

S.W., Δίψ, *Africus*.

W., Ζέφυρος (prop. N.W.), *Zephyrus, Favonius*.

N.W., Ἀργεστής, Σκίρων, *Corus or Caurus*.

Ἐτησίαι, northerly winds which blew in the summer.

Ιαπύχ, W. or N.W. wind, which blew from Apulia.

Atābūlus (Hor.) a scorching wind of Apulia.

 THE ROMAN CALENDAR.

For the purposes of administering justice and holding the assemblies, all the days of the year were divided by the Romans into *dies fasti* and *nefasti*. The former (*dies fasti*) were the days on which the prætor was allowed to administer justice; they were marked in the calendar by the letter F.; the latter (*dies nefasti*) were days on which neither the courts of justice nor comitia were allowed to be held. Some days, however, might be partly *fasti* as well as *nefasti*, in which case they were marked in the calendar thus, Fp. (i. e. *fastus primo*), or Np. (i. e. *nefastus primo*).

The *Nundinæ* (ninth days) were originally market-days, on which the country-people came to Rome to sell the produce of their labour. The *nundinæ* were *feriæ* or sacred days for the *populus*, while they were real business days for the

plebeians (*dies fasti*), for many years, until the *dies fasti* and *nundinæ* coincided.

Days of the month.	Mar., May, July, Oct., 31 days.	Jan., Aug., Dec., 31 days.	Apr., June, Sep., Nov., 30 days.	Feb. 28 days, in Leap-year 29.
1	Kalendis	Kalendis	Kalendis	Kalendis
2	6	4 } Ante	4 } Ante	4 } Ante
3	5 } Ante	3 } Nonas	3 } Nonas	3 } Nonas
4	4 } Nonas	Pridie Nonas	Pridie Nonas	Pridie Nonas
5	3	Nonis	Nonis	Nonis
6	Pridie Nonas	8	8	8
7	Nonis	7	7	7
8	8	6 } Ante	6 } Ante	6 } Ante
9	7 } Idus	5 } Idus	5 } Idus	5 } Idus
10	6 } Ante	4	4	4
11	5 } Idus	3	3	3
12	4	Pridie Idus	Pridie Idus	Pridie Idus
13	3	Idibus	Idibus	Idibus
14	Pridie Idus	19	18	16
15	Idibus	18	17	15
16	17	17	16	14
17	16	16	15	13
18	15	15	14	12
19	14 } Ante Kalendas (of the month following).	14	13	11
20	13	13	12	10
21	12	12	11	9
22	11	11	10	8
23	10	10	9	7
24	9	9	8	6
25	8	8	7	5
26	7	7	6	4
27	6	6	5	3
28	5	5	4	
29	4	4	3	Pridie Kalendas Martias.
30	3	3		
31	Pridie Kalendas (of the month following).	Pridie Kalendas (of the month following).	Pridie Kalendas (of the month following).	

GREEK CHRONOLOGY.

B.C.

1856. Foundation of Argos: of Athens, 1556.
1194. Trojan War commences.
1124. Æolic migration: Ionic migration, 1044.
1104. Return of the Heraclidæ.
1045. Death of CODRUS, last king of Athens. MEDON, first Archon.
884. Legislation of LYCURGUS.
776.*Corcebus gains the victory in the foot-race at the Olympian games.
743. First war between the Messenians and Lacedæmonians commences: ends with the defeat of the Messenians, 723.
734. Syracuse founded by Archias of Corinth.
683. Creon, first annual Archon elected at Athens.
668. End of second *Messenian War*; begun 685.
664. *Sea-fight between Corinthians and Corcyræans*, most ancient recorded.
624. Dracon legislates at Athens.
595. CRÆSUS, king of Lydia, born; *Cirrhæan* or *Sacred War* commenced.
594.*Solon legislates at Athens as Archon.
586. *Cirrhæans vanquished* and Pythian games celebrated. The Seven sages flourished about this time.
585. Death of PERIANDER.
572. *War between Pisa and Elis*, ended by subjection of Pisæans.
560.*PISISTRATUS usurps the government of Athens.
559. CYRUS begins to reign in Persia, and the Median empire ends; it had existed 149 years. Death of Solon.
546. Sardis taken by Cyrus.
548. Temple of Apollo at Delphi burnt.
538. *Babylon taken* by Cyrus.
535. Thespis first exhibits tragedy.
531. Pythagoras, the philosopher, flourished.
527. Death of PISISTRATUS.
521. Death of CAMBYSES, and accession of DARIUS to the throne of Persia.

B.C.

514. HIPPARCHUS, tyrant of Athens, slain.
- 510.*HIPPIAS flees from Athens. Ten tribes instituted by CLEISTHENES.
499. *Ionians revolt*, and, assisted by the Athenians, burn Sardis.
494. Sixth and last year of the *Ionian revolt*. *Ionians defeated* in a naval engagement near Miletus.
493. Persians take the islands Chios, Lesbos, and Tenedos. MILTIADES comes from the Chersonesus to Athens.
492. MARDONIUS, the Persian general, invades Europe and unites Macedonia to the Persian empire.
491. DARIUS sends heralds to Greece.
- 490.*DATIS and ARTAPHERNES, the Persian generals, invade Europe, take Eretria in Eubœa, and land in Attica, but are defeated at *Marathon* by the Athenians, under Miltiades.
489. MILTIADES endeavours to conquer Paros, but is repulsed. He is accused, and being unable to pay the fine is thrown into prison, where he dies.
485. XERXES, king of Persia, succeeds DARIUS.
483. ARISTIDES ostracised.
481. THEMISTOCLES (the chief man at Athens) persuades the Athenians to build a fleet of 200 ships to resist the Persians.
480. XERXES invades Greece. Battles of *Thermopylæ* and *Artemisium*; *Athens taken* by Xerxes; battle of *Salamis*; Xerxes' fleet destroyed.
479. MARDONIUS, the Persian general, winters in Thessaly, in the spring occupies Athens, and is defeated by the Greeks under PAUSANIAS at the *battle of Plataea*, in Sept.; Persian fleet defeated off *Mycale* on the same day.
478. Sestos taken by the Greeks. History of Herodotus terminates. THEMISTOCLES fortifies Athens.
- 477.*Commencement of the Athenian ascendancy.
471. THEMISTOCLES banished by Ostracism for ten years, and goes to Argos. PAUSANIAS convicted of treason and put to death.
468. Mycenæ destroyed. ARISTIDES dies.
466. CIMON overcomes the Persians at the river *Eurymedon*, in Pamphylia. THEMISTOCLES flies to Persia.
465. Death of Xerxes, who is succeeded by ARTAXERXES. Thasos revolts; subdued by Cimon, 463.
464. Earthquake at Sparta. Helots and Messenians revolt.
461. Cimon marches to assist the Lacedæmonians; his offer of assistance declined; the Athenian troops sent back, and CIMON ostracised, but recalled, 456. PERICLES chief man at Athens.
460. First year of *Egyptian war*, which lasts six years, till 455.
457. *Battles between Athenians and Corinthians*; Athenians defeated by Lacedæmonians at *Tanagra*. Longi Muri com-

B.C.

- menced by the Athenians completed, 456, in which year battle of *Cænophyta*.
455. Messenians overcome by the Lacedæmonians. Tolmides, the Athenian general, settles the Messenians at Naupactus, and sails round the Peloponnesus, inflicting much injury.
450. Five years' truce between Athenians and Peloponnesians.
449. *War with Persia* renewed. CIMON dies. Athenians victorious at Salamis in Cyprus.
448. *Sacred War* between the *Delphians* and *Phocians* for possession of the oracle and temple. The Lacedæmonians assist the Delphians, the Athenians the Phocians.
447. The Athenians defeated at *Coronea* by the Bœotians.
445. Megara and Eubœa revolt from Athens. Lacedæmonians invade Attica. PERICLES recovers Eubœa. Thirty years' truce between Athens and Sparta.
440. Samos revolts from Athens, but is subdued by Pericles.
- 439.*ATHENS AT THE HEIGHT OF ITS GLORY.
435. Corinthians and Corcyræans carry on war; *Corinthians defeated* in a sea-fight.
432. Corcyræans, assisted by the Athenians, repulse the Corinthians. Potidæa revolts from Athens.
- 431.**First year of the Peloponnesian War*. The Thebans make an attempt upon Plataea.—430. Plague rages at Athens.—429. Potidæa surrenders to the Athenians. Plataea besieged. PERICLES dies.—428. Fourth year of the war—Mitylene besieged.—427. Mitylene taken by the Athenians, and Lesbos recovered, which had revolted the year before. Plataea surrendered to the Peloponnesians.—425. Spartans in the island Sphacteria surrendered to Cleon. Demosthenes takes *Pylos*.—424. NICIAS ravages the coast of Laconia, and captures Cythera. BRASIDAS marches into Thrace. *Athenians defeated* by the Thebans at *Delium*, at which SOCRATES and XENOPHON fought.—423. Ninth year of the war—Truce for one year. THUCYDIDES banished in consequence of the loss of Amphipolis.—422. BRASIDAS and CLEON fall in battle.—421. Truce for fifty years between the Athenians and Lacedæmonians.—419. ALCIBIADES marches into the Peloponnesus.—418. Athenians send an army into the Peloponnesus, which is defeated at the battle of *Mantineia*.—415. The Athenians send an expedition against Syracuse, commanded by NICIAS, ALCIBIADES, and LAMACHUS. ALCIBIADES is recalled, but escapes and takes refuge with the Lacedæmonians.—414. Second campaign in Sicily; the Athenians invest Syracuse, to the assistance of which GYLIPPUS, the Lacedæmonian, is sent.—413. Attica invaded and Decelea fortified by the advice of ALCIBIADES. Third

B.C

- campaign in Sicily — DEMOSTHENES, the Athenian general, sent to the assistance of the Athenians. *The Athenian army and fleet destroyed.* NICIAS and DEMOSTHENES surrender and are put to death. — 412. Lesbians and Chians revolt from Athens. ALCIBIADES sent to Persia to form a treaty. A treaty is formed with TISSAPHERNES. The Athenians use the 1000 talents deposited in the temple for emergencies. — 411. Twenty-first year of the war. Democracy abolished at Athens, and the council of the Four Hundred appointed. ALCIBIADES recalled from exile by the army and by the vote of the Athenian people. MINDARUS, the Lacedæmonian admiral, defeated at Cynossema.—407. ALCIBIADES returns to Athens. LYSANDER, the Lacedæmonian general, defeats ANTIOCHUS, the lieutenant of Alcibiades, by sea at *Notium*. ALCIBIADES banished. — 406. CALLICRATIDAS succeeds LYSANDER, and is defeated by the Athenian fleet off the *Arginussæ islands*. — 405. Lysander defeats the Athenians off *Ægospotami*, and takes or destroys nearly the whole fleet.
- 404.* *Twenty-eighth and last year of the Peloponnesian War.* Athens taken by Lysander, and the government intrusted to the "THIRTY TYRANTS," who held their power for eight months. Death of ALCIBIADES.
403. THRASYBŪLUS and his party obtain the Piræus, whence they carry on war against the "TEN," the successors of the "THIRTY," and obtain possession of Athens in July; though the contest was not ended till Boëdromion (September). THUCYDIDES returns to Athens, having been exiled twenty years.
401. Expedition of CYRUS against his brother ARTAXERXES II.: CYRUS is slain in the battle of *Cunaxa*. The Greek allies commence their return home, usually called the "RETURN OF THE TEN THOUSAND." First year of the *war of Lacedæmon and Elis*, which lasted three years.
- 399 The Lacedæmonians send THIMBRON to assist the Greek cities in Asia. THIMBRON superseded by DERCYLLIDAS in the autumn.
396. AGESILAUS supersedes Dercyllidas. He winters at Ephesus.
395. Second campaign of AGESILAUS. He defeats TISSAPHERNES.
394. AGESILAUS recalled from Asia, to march against the Greek states who had declared war against Lacedæmon. He defeats the allied forces at *Coronea*. Conon, the Athenian admiral, gained a victory over PISANDER, the Spartan, off Cnidus. XENOPHON fights against his country at *Coronea*, and is banished from Athens.
393. Sedition at Corinth. PHARNABAZUS and CONON ravage the coasts of the Peloponnesus.

B.C.

392. The Lacedæmonians, under AGESILAUS, lay waste the Corinthian territory.
390. The Persians side with the Lacedæmonians. CONON is imprisoned. THRASYBŪLUS, the Athenian commander, is defeated and slain at Aspendus. Long walls at Athens rebuilt.
387. The peace of ANTALCIDAS.
386. Plataea restored.
385. *Mantinæa* destroyed by AGESIPOLIS.
382. First year of the *Olynthian War*: the Lacedæmonians commanded by TELEUTIAS. PHŒBIDAS, the Spartan general, seizes Cadmea, the citadel of Thebes.
379. Fourth and last year of the *Olynthian War*. The Cadmea recovered.
378. The Athenians form an alliance with Thebes against Sparta. First Expedition of AGESILAUS into Bœotia.
376. The Lacedæmonian fleet overcome off Naxos.
374. The Athenians, jealous of the Thebans, conclude a peace with the Spartans. TIMOTHEUS, the Athenian, takes Corcyra. War with Lacedæmon renewed.
373. Lacedæmonians attempt to take Corcyra, but are defeated.
371. Congress at Sparta, and a general peace concluded, from which the Thebans were excluded. Spartans invade Bœotia, but are defeated by the Thebans under EPAMINONDAS, at the battle of *Leuctra*.
369. First invasion of the Peloponnesus by Thebans. Second invasion, 368. Third invasion, 366.
365. War between Arcadia and Elis. *Battle of Olympia*, 364.
362. Fourth invasion of Peloponnesus by Thebans. *Battle of Mantinæa*. EPAMINONDAS slain.
361. A general peace with all except the Spartans. AGESILAUS goes to Egypt, but dies in the winter while preparing to return home.
360. WAR between the *Olynthians* and *Athenians*, for the possession of Amphipolis.
359. Accession of PHILIP to the throne of Macedonia (æt. twenty-three).
357. Chios, Rhodes, and Byzantium revolt from Athens. First year of the *Social War*. The Phocians seize Delphi. Commencement of the *Sacred War*.
356. Birth of ALEXANDER. Potidæa taken by PHILIP.
355. Third and last year of the *Social War*.
352. PHILIP enters Thessaly, expels the *tyrants* from *Pheræ*, and makes himself master of Thessaly. Attempts to pass *Thermopylæ*, but is prevented by the Athenians.
348. *Olynthian War* continued.
347. *Olynthus* taken, and destroyed by PHILIP.

B.C.

346. PHILIP brings the Sacred War to a close, after it had lasted ten years.
343. TIMOLEON completes the conquest of Syracuse, and expels *Dionysius*, having sailed from Corinth for this purpose in 344.
342. PHILIP's expedition to Thrace. DEMOSTHENES' Orations.
339. War renewed between PHILIP and the Athenians.
338. PHILIP defeats the Athenians and Thebans at the *battle of Chæroneā*, and becomes master of Greece.
- 336.* Murder of PHILIP, and accession of ALEXANDER (æ. twenty).
335. *Thebes* revolts, and is *destroyed* by ALEXANDER.
334. War commenced against *Persia*. ALEXANDER defeats the Persian Satraps at the *Granicus*.
333. ALEXANDER subdues *Lycia*, collects his forces at *Gordium* in the spring, and defeats DARIUS at *Issus* in the autumn.
332. ALEXANDER takes *Tyre* and *Gaza*, and marches into Egypt, and orders Alexandria to be founded.—331. Marches through Phœnicia and Syria, crosses the Euphrates, and defeats DARIUS at *Arbēla* or *Gaugamēla*.
330. DARIUS slain by BESSUS.
329. ALEXANDER crosses the Oxus and Jaxartes, *defeats* the *Scythians*, and winters at Bactra.
327. ALEXANDER conquers Sogdiana; marries ROXANA, a Bactrian princess; returns to Bactria, and *invades India*.
326. ALEXANDER returns to Persia, and sends NEARCHUS with a fleet to sail from the mouths of the INDUS to the Persian Gulf.
325. ALEXANDER reaches Susa; and Babylon, 324.
- 323.* ALEXANDER dies at Babylon in June, after a reign of twelve years and eight months. The Greek states wage war against Macedonia (*Lamian War*).
322. *Battle of Cranon*, and end of the Lamian War.
316. ANTIGONUS becomes master of Asia.
315. SELEUCUS, PTOLEMY, CASSANDER, and LYSIMACHUS wage war against Antigonus.
312. Fourth year of the war.—311. A general peace. Roxana murdered. Seleucus recovers Babylon. *Æra* of the Seleucidæ begins.
308. PTOLEMY's expedition to Greece.
306. PTOLEMY defeated by DEMETRIUS, son of Antigonus, in a *sea-fight*, off *Salamis* in Cyprus.
303. War in Greece carried on by Demetrius against Cassander.
301. *Battle of Ipsus* in Phrygia: Lysimachus and Seleucus defeat Antigonus and Demetrius.

B.C.

295. DEMETRIUS takes Athens, and, 294, makes an expedition into Peloponnesus. Becomes king of Macedonia.
294. *Civil War* in Macedonia, between ANTIPATER and ALEXANDER.
290. DEMETRIUS takes Thebes, and, 289, carries on war against PYRRHUS.
287. DEMETRIUS driven from Macedonia, and his kingdom divided.
281. LYSIMACHUS defeated and slain at the battle of *Corupedion*.
- 280.*SELEUCUS murdered. Rise of the Achæan league. PYRRHUS crosses into Italy.
279. The Gauls, under BRENNUS, invade Greece.
278. PYRRHUS invades Macedonia, and expels Antigonus.
272. PYRRHUS dies. ANTIGONUS regains Macedonia.
227. CLEOMENES, king of Sparta, wages war against the Achæan League.
221. ANTIGONUS obtains possession of Sparta.
220. Social War commences. — 217. Third and last year of the war.
211. Treaty between Rome and the Ætolians. — 208. PHILIP marches into the Peloponnesus to assist the Achæans.
200. War between PHILIP and Rome. Philip defeated at the battle of *Cynoscephalæ*, 197.
192. ANTIOCHUS affords assistance to the Ætolians.
167. *One thousand of the principal Achæans sent to Rome*. Romans victorious.
147. *Macedonia becomes a Roman province*.
- 146.**Corinth destroyed by MUMMIUS*. *Greece becomes a Roman province*.

ROMAN CHRONOLOGY.

B. C.

- 753.*Foundation of Rome on the Palatine Mount, 21st of April, according to the era of Varro. Cato gives B. C. 752; Polybius, B. C. 750; Fabius Pictor, B. C. 747.
- 753-716. ROMULUS, the first Roman King, reigned thirty-seven years. Senate consists of 100 "Senatores." Wars with *Fidenæ* and *Veii*.
- 715-672. NUMA POMPILIUS, the second King, reigned forty-three years. Institution of religious ceremonies, and regulation of the year.
- 672-640. TULLUS HOSTILIUS, third King of Rome, reigned thirty-two years. *Destruction of Alba*, and removal of inhabitants to Rome.
- 640-616. ANCUS MARTIUS, fourth King of Rome, reigned twenty-four years. Origin of Plebeians, consisting of conquered Latins settled on the Aventine. Ostia founded.
- 616-578. LUCIUS TARQUINIUS PRISCUS, fifth King, reigned thirty-eight years. Great public works undertaken. The Senate increased to 300.
- 578-534. SERVIUS TULLIUS, sixth Roman King, reigned forty-four years. Rome surrounded by a stone wall. Institution of thirty Plebeian tribes.
- 534-510. TARQUINIUS SUPERBUS, seventh and last Roman King. Expulsion of the Tarquins, and establishment of a republic.
- 509.*Consuls elected. Death of Brutus. First treaty with Carthage.
508. War with *Porsena*, king of Clusium.
501. Institution of Dictatorship and Magister Equitum.
498. *Battle of Lake Regillus*: Latins defeated.
494. Secession of the Plebs to Mons Sacer.
493. War with the Volscians, and *capture of Corioli*.—491. CORIOLANUS goes into exile.
483. War with *Veii*.
477. *Slaughter of the 300 Fabii at the Cremera*.
471. Lex *Pubilia* passed.
465. War with the *Æquians*.

B. C.

458. Dictatorship of CINCINNATUS, who relieves the Roman army shut in by the Volscians and Æquians.
454. Three Commissioners sent to Greece, to prepare a code of laws.
- 451.* DECENVIRI appointed. Laws of ten tables promulgated; increased by two, 450.
449. Death of Virginia. Decemvirs deposed.
445. Lex Canuleia passed, and *connubium* between Patricians and Plebeians permitted.
444. Tribuni Militum with Consular power.
443. Institution of Censorship.
440. Famine at Rome. Præfectus Annonaë appointed.
438. Inhabitants of *Fidenæ* revolt.
426. War with *Veii*. *Fidenæ* destroyed.
421. Number of Quæstors increased from two to four.
407. Truce with *Veii* (made 425) expires.
406. Pay decreed to the soldiers by the Senate for the first time.
405. *Siege of Veii*. It lasts ten years; ends 396, *Veii* being taken by CAMILLUS.
399. A pestilence at Rome.—398. An embassy sent to consult the Oracle at Delphi.
391. CAMILLUS banished. Gauls enter Etruria.
390. *Rome taken by the Gauls*. Romans defeated at the *battle of Allia*. CAMILLUS recalled, and appointed Dictator.
367. Licinian laws passed. One of the Consuls to be chosen from the Plebeians. CAMILLUS conquers the Gauls.
365. Death of CAMILLUS.
361. *Invasion of the Gauls*. T. MANLIUS kills a Gaul in single combat, and is surnamed *Torquatus*.
356. First Plebeian Dictator elected.—351. First Plebeian Censor.
348. Treaty with Carthage renewed.
343. *First Samnite War*. VALERIUS defeats the Samnites.
340. *Latin War*.
337. First Plebeian Prætor.
326. *Second Samnite War*.
321. *Roman army surrendered to the Samnites at the Caudine Forks*, and sent under the yoke.
300. Lex Ogulnia passed, increasing the number of Pontiffs and Augurs.
298. *Third Samnite War*. Samnites defeated at *Bovianum* and at *Volaterræ*, by the *Etruscans*.
295. *Battle of Sentinum*; Samnites, Umbrians, Etruscans, and Gauls defeated.
290. *Conclusion of the Samnite War*, which had lasted fifty-three years.

B.C.

281. PYRRHUS arrives in Italy to assist the Tarentines against the Romans.
280. Romans defeated by PYRRHUS near *Heracleia*; and, 279, near *Asculum*.
278. PYRRHUS in Sicily. Romans successful in Southern Italy.
275. PYRRHUS *totally defeated* near *Beneventum*.
272. War in Southern Italy concluded.
- 264.* *The First Punic War*. Cons. CLAUDIUS crosses over into Sicily and defeats the Carthaginians and Syracusans.
262. *Agrigentum* taken after a siege of seven months.
260. Fifth year of the First Punic War. DUILIUS, the Consul, gains a *naval victory* over the *Carthaginians*.
256. The Romans victorious in Africa.
255. REGULUS, in Africa, takes Tunis and overcomes the Carthaginians, but is afterwards defeated and taken prisoner.
250. Fifteenth year of the war. — Great *victory* of METELLUS at *Panormus*. Regulus sent to Rome to solicit peace.
247. HAMILCAR appointed to the command of the Carthaginians. HANNIBAL born.
241. *Twenty-fourth and last year of the First Punic War*. — Naval victory of C. Lutatius, off the *Ægates*. Peace made with the Carthaginians. Sicily becomes a Roman province.
229. Death of HAMILCAR in Spain. He is succeeded by HASDRUBAL.
225. *War with the Gauls*. Fourth and last year of the war, 222.
219. HANNIBAL takes *Saguntum*, and winters at Carthago Nova.
- 218.* *Second Punic War*. — HANNIBAL reaches Italy from Spain in five months. He defeats the Romans at the *battles* of the *Ticinus* and the *Trebia*. SCIPIO carries on the war in Spain.
217. HANNIBAL defeats FLAMINIUS at the battle of the *Trasymene Lake*, and marches into Apulia.
216. Romans defeated at the *battle of Cannæ*.
215. MARCELLUS overcomes HANNIBAL near Nola. The SCIPIOS successful in Spain.
212. Seventh year of the war. — HANNIBAL takes *Tarentum*, and MARCELLUS takes Syracuse. The two SCIPIOS *defeated* in Spain.
208. The two consuls are defeated by HANNIBAL near *Venusia*. HASDRUBAL crosses the Pyrenees and winters in Gaul.
207. HASDRUBAL marches into Italy, is *defeated* on the *Metaurus*, and *slain*.
206. SCIPIO becomes master of Spain. — 204. HANNIBAL worsted near *Croton*. SCIPIO crosses over into Africa.
203. Carthaginians defeated, SYPHAX taken prisoner. HANNIBAL leaves Italy for Africa.
202. SCIPIO defeats HANNIBAL at the decisive *battle of Zama*.

B C.

- 201.* *Eighteenth and last year of the Second Punic War.* Peace with Carthage.
200. War renewed with PHILIP of Macedon.
197. PHILIP defeated by FLAMINIUS at the battle of *Cynoscephalæ*; and peace concluded.
196. Flaminius proclaims the independence of Greece.
191. War with ANTIOCHUS, who is defeated at *Thermopylæ*.
190. L. Scipio, the consul, crosses into Asia and defeats ANTIOCHUS at the *battle of Magnesia*.
183. Death of HANNIBAL and of SCIPIO AFRICANUS (exact date not settled).
171. War with PERSEUS.
168. Fourth and last year of the war. PERSEUS defeated by ÆMILIUS PAULUS at the *battle of Pydna*.
149. *Third Punic War.* — The Consuls land in Africa.
- 146.* *Fourth and last year of the Third Punic War.* — *Carthage destroyed* by SCIPIO.
143. *Numantine War commenced.*—140, 138 and 137. Numantines successful.
133. *Numantia taken and destroyed* by SCIPIO.
129. Death of SCIPIO AFRICANUS (æ. 56). Death of C. GRACCHUS, 121.
111. Jugurthine War. — 106. Sixth and last year, Jugurtha captured, MARIUS commander.
102. *Battle of Aquæ Sextiæ.*—MARIUS defeats the *Teutones*. *Servile War* arises in Sicily.
101. MARIUS and CATULUS, Pro-con., *defeat the Cimbri at Campi Raudii*.
90. *Marsic or Social War.* — 89. Romans successful, Asculum taken.
- 88.* *End of the Marsic War.* SULLA appointed to command the army against MITHRIDATES, which occasions the civil war of MARIUS and SULLA. Sulla marches upon Rome, proscribes Marius and his party.
87. SULLA crosses into Greece to conduct the war. MARIUS and CINNA, the Consul, enter Rome and murder their opponents.
86. MARIUS dies (æ. seventy). War continued against MITHRIDATES. ARCHELAUS defeated in Bœotia.
84. Mithridates and Sulla conclude a peace.
83. SULLA returns to Italy and continues the civil war against the party of MARIUS. The Capitol burnt.
82. SULLA, victorious, is appointed Dictator. Præneste captured.
78. Death of SULLA (æ. sixty).
75. P. SERVILIUS VATA, the Pro-consul (sent against the *Pirates* on the S. coast of Asia Minor, 78), conquers the Isaurians.

B.C.

74. *War with Mithridates* renewed. Lucullus appointed general.
73. MITHRIDATES defeated by LUCULLUS, near *Cyzicus*. Commencement of the *war* in Italy against the *Gladiators* under SPARTACUS.
71. *Mithridatic War* continued. MITHRIDATES flees into Armenia, to Tigranes. SPARTACUS, the leader of the *Gladiators*, *defeated*.
69. LUCULLUS invades Armenia, and defeats TIGRANES.
66. *Mithridatic War* intrusted to CN. POMPEIUS.
65. CATILINE's first *conspiracy*.
63. Death of MITHRIDATES. CATILINE's second *conspiracy* discovered and crushed by CICERO the Consul.
62. CATILINE defeated and slain.
61. POMPEIUS, having returned to Italy, triumphs.
60. C. J. CÆSAR victorious in Spain. CÆSAR, POMPEIUS, and CRASSUS establish the FIRST TRIUMVIRATE.
58. CÆSAR undertakes his first campaign in Gaul. Defeats the Belgæ, 57; *crosses the Rhine*, and *invades Britain*, 55; *second expedition into Britain*, 54.
54. CRASSUS marches against the Parthians. — 53. *Defeat and death of CRASSUS*.
51. CÆSAR subjugates Gaul, his ninth campaign.
49. Commencement of the *Civil War* between POMPEIUS and CÆSAR.
48. CÆSAR lands in Greece, and defeats POMPEIUS at the *battle of Pharsalus*. POMPEIUS murdered before Alexandria (æt. 58). *Alexandrine War*.
47. CÆSAR, Dictator, concludes the *Alexandrine War*; marches into Pontus, and *conquers PHARNACES*.
46. CÆSAR defeats the partisans of POMPEIUS at the *battle of Thapsus*. He reforms the Calendar.
45. *Battle of Munda* in Spain. CÆSAR defeats the sons of POMPEIUS, and is made Consul for ten years, and Dictator for life.
44. CÆSAR ASSASSINATED, on the 15th of March (æt. fifty-six). *Civil War of Mutina* against ANTONY.
43. SECOND TRIUMVIRATE formed by OCTAVIANUS, ANTONIUS, and LEPIDUS.
42. *War in Greece*. *Battle of Philippi*, and death of CASSIUS. *Second battle of Philippi*, and death of BRUTUS.
36. Defeat of SEX. POMPEIUS. LEPIDUS ceases to be a Triumvir.
34. Dalmatians defeated.
33. A rupture takes place between OCTAVIANUS and ANTONIUS, and both prepare for war.
31. ANTONIUS defeated at the *battle of Actium*, 2d of Sept.
- 30.*Death of ANTONIUS (æt. fifty-one) and Cleopatra. *Egypt becomes a Roman province*. OCTAVIANUS SOLE RULER OF THE

B.C.

- ROMAN EMPIRE. He returns to Rome from the East, and celebrates three triumphs, *Dalmatian, Actian, Alexandrine*.
27. OCTAVIANUS takes the title of AUGUSTUS, and accepts the government for ten years.
 25. The Temple of Janus shut a second time.
 23. Death of MARCELLUS.
 20. Ambassadors sent to Rome from India.
 12. Death of AGRIPPA.
 10. AUGUSTUS returns to Rome from Gaul, with DRUSUS and TIBERIUS.
 9. DRUSUS sent against the Germans. Dies.

A.D.

4. TIBERIUS adopted by Augustus, and sent to carry on war against the *Germans*.
12. TIBERIUS returns to Rome from Germany, and triumphs.
14. Census taken, the citizens are 4,197,000. AUGUSTUS dies at *Nola* in *Campania* (æt. seventy-six), and is succeeded by TIBERIUS (æt. fifty-six).
16. GERMANICUS continues the war in *Germany*, and triumphs, 17. Returns to Rome.
19. *Germanicus* visits Egypt, and returns to Syria. Dies (æt. thirty-four). The Jews are banished from Italy.
23. Death of DRUSUS, poisoned by Sejanus.
31. Fall and execution of SEJANUS.
33. AGRIPPINA and her son DRUSUS are put to death.
37. Death of TIBERIUS (æt. seventy-eight), having reigned twenty-three years. CALIGULA succeeds (æt. twenty-five).
39. HEROD ANTIPAS, tetrarch of Galilee, deposed, and succeeded by AGRIPPA.
40. CALIGULA in Gaul. His expedition to the ocean. He returns to Rome.
41. CALIGULA slain (æt. twenty-nine). CLAUDIUS succeeds (æt. fifty). Germans defeated by GALBA.
43. Expedition of CLAUDIUS into *Britain*. Returns to Rome, and triumphs, 44.
49. CLAUDIUS (his wife Messalina having been put to death in 48) marries AGRIPPINA.
54. CLAUDIUS poisoned (æt. sixty-three); reigned fourteen years. NERO succeeds (æt. seventeen).
59. AGRIPPINA, the mother of Nero, is murdered by his order.
61. Insurrection in *Britain* under *Boadicea*.
62. NERO divorces OCTAVIA, and marries POPPÆA SABINA, the wife of Otho.
64. Great fire at Rome. *First persecution of the Christians*.
65. Piso's conspiracy discovered and suppressed.
66. NERO goes to Greece. The Jewish war begins.
67. NERO in Greece. VESPASIAN conducts the Jewish War.

A.D.

68. NERO kills himself (æt. thirty). GALBA succeeds.
69. GALBA slain, Jan. 15 (æt. seventy-three). OTHO succeeds, Jan. 15, and died April 16 (æt. thirty-six). VITELLIUS proclaimed at Cologne, Jan. 2; reigned till his death, Dec. 22 (æt. fifty-four). VESPASIAN (æt. sixty) proclaimed at Alexandria, July 1. On the death of Galba, the Civil War between Otho and Vitellius commenced. The troops of Otho defeated at the *battle of Bedriacum*; the generals of Vespasian meanwhile invade Italy, take Cremona, and march upon Rome. The Capitol burnt. Vitellius slain, 22d of Dec.
- 70.* VESPASIAN proceeds to Italy, leaving TITUS his son to carry on the Jewish war. *Jerusalem taken*, after a siege of five months.
71. Triumph of VESPASIAN and TITUS. Temple of Janus closed.
78. AGRICOLA in Britain.
79. Death of VESPASIAN, June 23 (æt. sixty-nine). TITUS succeeds (æt. thirty-eight). Second campaign of Agricola in Britain. Eruption of Vesuvius.
80. Great fire at Rome. Colossæum completed. Third campaign of AGRICOLA.
81. Death of TITUS, Sept. 13 (æt. forty). DOMITIAN succeeds (æt. thirty). Fourth campaign of AGRICOLA in Britain. Fifth campaign, 82; sixth, 83; seventh, 84. Agricola recalled to Rome, 85.
96. DOMITIAN slain, Sept. 18 (æt. forty-four). NERVA Emperor (æt. sixty-three); died Jan. 25, 98 (æt. sixty-five).
98. TRAJAN (æt. forty-one); died Aug. 8, 117 (æt. sixty), having reigned nineteen years.
117. HADRIAN (æt. forty-two; died July 10, 138 (æt. sixty-two), having reigned twenty-one years.
138. ANTONIUS PIUS (æt. fifty-one); died Mar. 7, 161 (æt. seventy-four), having reigned twenty-three years.
161. M. AURELIUS (æt. thirty-nine); died Mar. 17, 180 (æt. fifty-eight), having reigned nineteen years.
180. COMMODUS (æt. nineteen); slain Dec. 31, 193 (æt. thirty-one), having reigned thirteen years.
193. PERTINAX (æt. sixty-six); slain Mar. 28, 193, having reigned three months. JULIANUS (æt. fifty-six); reigned from Mar. 28 to June 1. SEPTIMUS SEVERUS (æt. forty-six); died Feb. 4, 211, at Eboracum, *York*, (æt. sixty-four), having reigned eighteen years.

The following table shows the results of the experiments conducted on the effect of various factors on the rate of respiration in the rat. The rate of respiration was measured by the volume of oxygen consumed per unit of time.

Factor	Rate of Respiration (ml O ₂ /min)
Rest	1.5
Exercise	3.5
Stress	2.5
Temperature (25°C)	1.8
Temperature (30°C)	2.2
Temperature (35°C)	3.0
Temperature (40°C)	4.5
Temperature (45°C)	6.0
Temperature (50°C)	8.0
Temperature (55°C)	10.0
Temperature (60°C)	12.0
Temperature (65°C)	15.0
Temperature (70°C)	18.0
Temperature (75°C)	22.0
Temperature (80°C)	28.0
Temperature (85°C)	35.0
Temperature (90°C)	45.0
Temperature (95°C)	55.0
Temperature (100°C)	65.0

It is evident from the above table that the rate of respiration increases with increasing temperature. This is due to the fact that the metabolic rate of the rat increases with increasing temperature. The rate of respiration is also affected by exercise and stress, which both increase the metabolic rate and therefore the rate of respiration. The rate of respiration is also affected by the concentration of oxygen in the atmosphere, which is a constant factor in these experiments.

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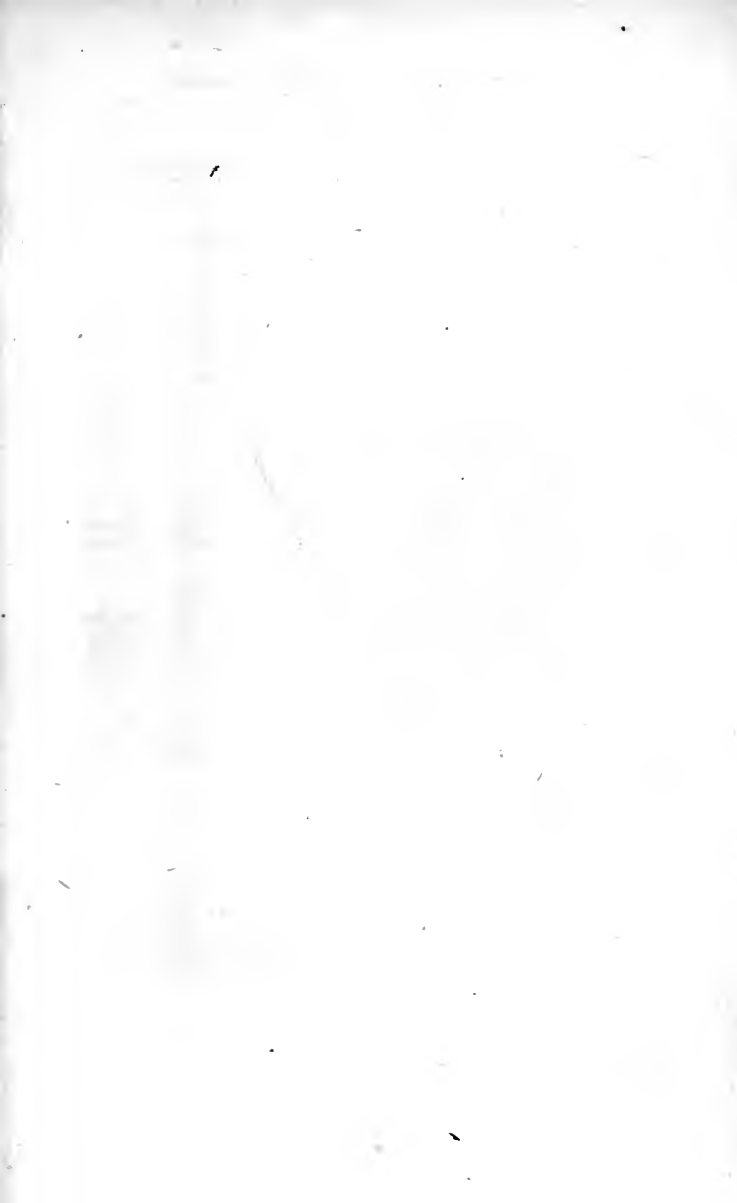
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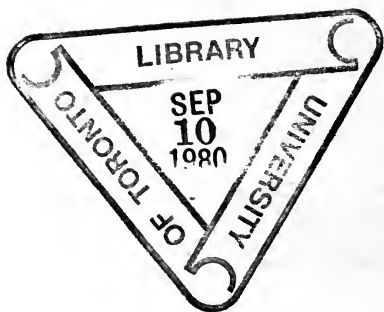
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