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STUDENT'S
Classical Dictionary

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THE
STUDENT'S CLASSICAL DICTIONARY

OF
MYTHOLOGY, BIOGRAPHY, &c.

WITH
AN OUTLINE OF CLASSICAL GEOGRAPHY, AND ABSTRACTS
OF GRECIAN AND ROMAN HISTORY,

BY
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RECEIVED 1898

Madras:
V. J. MANICKAVALOO MOODELLIAR & Co.

1898.

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[Price Re. 1-4-0.

PRINTED BY V. J. MANICKAVALOO MOODELLIAR & CO.,
at the "Irish Press", 163, Broadway, Madras.

PREFACE.

The main object in compiling this volume is to furnish students, in particular, and the public in general, with as much information as possible in a small compass and at a moderate cost.

The events recorded in Classical History and the names associated with them are so constantly referred to in text-books, newspapers, &c., that a *cheap* and *convenient* reference book, such as this aims to be, seems to be a desideratum.

THE COMPILER.

THE STUDENT'S

CLASSICAL DICTIONARY

OF

BIOGRAPHY, MYTHOLOGY, GEOGRAPHY, &c.

A

- Aba (Abae)**—A town of Phocis, famous for an oracle of Apollo.
- Abalus**—An island in the German Ocean, where, as the ancients supposed, amber dropped from the trees.
- Abarbarea**—One of the Naiades.
- Abarimon**—A country of Scythia; the people of which were said to have their toes behind their heels, and to breathe no air but that of their native country.
- Abaris***—A Scythian priest, endued by Apollo with the gift of prophecy, and who had also an arrow on which he rode through the air.
- Abas**—A king of Argos, changed into a lizard by Ceres for ridiculing her and her sacrifices.
- Abas**—A companion of Æneas.
- Abatos**—One of the horses of Pluto. (See *Aeton*).
- Abdera**—A maritime city of Thrace, built by Hercules in memory of Abderus, one of his favourites. The air was so unwholesome, and the inhabitants of such a sluggish disposition, that stupidity was commonly called *Abderitica mens*. It gave birth, however, to Democritus, Protagoras, Anaxarchus, and Hecataeus.
- Abedna**—Goddess of voyages, &c.
- Aborigines**—The original inhabitants of Italy.†
- Abrax**—One of the horses of Aurora.
- Abseus**—A giant son of Tartarus and Terra.
- Absyrius**—The son of Æetes, King of Colchis, torn to pieces by his sister, Medea, in order to retard her father's pursuit, when she eloped with Jason.
- Abydos**—A town of Egypt, in which was the famous temple of Osiris.
- Abydos**—A town of Asia opposite Sestos in Europe. It is famous for the loves of Hero and Leander, and for the bridge of boats which Xerxes built there across the Hellespont.

* Abaris is said to have given this golden arrow to Pythagoras.

† Or, as others have it, the nation conducted by Saturn into Latium, founded by Janus, B.C. 1450.

Acacallis—A nymph, mother of Philander and Phylaxis by Apollo. They were exposed to the wild beasts in Crete, but a goat suckled them and preserved their lives.

Academia—A place surrounded with trees near Athens, belonging to Academos. Here Plato opened his school of philosophy.

Acætes—Pilot of the ship the crew of which found Bacchus asleep, and carried him away. They were changed into sea-monsters, but Acætes was preserved.

Acantha—A nymph beloved by Apollo, and afterwards changed by him into the herb *bearsfoot*.

Acarnas and Amphoterus—Sons of Alemæon and Callirhæ; changed from infants into men by Jupiter, at their mother's request.

Acca Laurentia—Wife of Faustulus, who brought up Romulus and Remus.

Accius Navius—The augur who cut the whetstone with a razor in the presence of Tarquin the Elder.

Acca—An old woman remarkable for talking to herself at the glass, and refusing what she most wished for.

Acestes—The Sicilian who, in a trial of skill, discharged his arrow with such force that it took fire.

Achates—A friend and companion of Æneas. His fidelity was so exemplary that *Fidus Achates** has become a proverb.

Achelous—The son of Oceanus and Terra or Tethys, god of the river of the same name in Epirus. As one of the numerous suitors of Dejanira, he entered the lists against Hercules, and being inferior, changed himself into a serpent and afterwards into an ox. Hercules defeated and slew him, after which, according to some, he was changed into a river.

Acheron—The son of Sol and Terra, turned into a river of hell by Jupiter, for assisting the Titans with water in their rebellion against him.

Acherusia—A cavern on the borders of Pontus, said to lead down to the infernal regions. It was through this cavern that Hercules dragged Cerberus to earth.

Achillas—A general of Ptolemy, King of Egypt, who murdered Pompey the Great.

Achilles—The son of Peleus, King of Thrace; he signalized himself in the Trojan war. During his infancy his mother, Thetis, plunged him in the river Styx, thus making every part of his body invulnerable except the heel by which she held him. To prevent him from going to the Trojan war, his mother sent him privately to the court of Lycomedes, where he was disguised in female dress. As Troy could not be taken without his aid, Ulysses went to the court of Lycomedes in the habit of a merchant, and exposed jewels and arms for sale. Achilles choosing the arms, discovered his sex, and had to go to the war. He was deprived by Agamemnon of his favourite Briseis, and for this affront he would not appear on the field till the death of Patroclus, impelled him to vengeance. He slew Hector, who had killed Patroclus, and tying his corpse to his war-chariot, dragged it three times round Troy. He is said to have been killed by Paris with an arrow, which struck the only vulnerable spot about him.

* A faithful companion, a bosom friend.

Acidalia and **Armata**—Names of Venus.

Acidalus—A mountain of Bœotia.

Acis—A Sicilian shepherd, son of Faunus, in love with Galatea. Polyphemus, his rival, crushed him under a huge rock. The gods changed Acis into a stream rising in Mount Ætna.

Acmon—A king of the Titans.

Aconteus—A famous hunter, changed into a stone by the head of Medusa.

Acra—A mountain in Peloponnesus.

Acratus—The genius of drunkards.

Acridophagi—An Ethiopian nation, who fed upon locusts, and lived not beyond their fortieth year.

Acrisius—The son of Abas, and King of Argos; killed ignorantly by his grandson Perseus.

Acroamatics—The lectures of Aristotle, which none but his chosen disciples were allowed to attend.

Acron—A King of Cenina in Italy, killed by Romulus in single combat after the rape of the Sabines.

Acron—A famous physician of Agrigentum.

Acropolis—The citadel of Athens.

Actæon—A famous hunter, son of Aristæus and Autone daughter of Cadmus. He surprised Diana bathing, was changed by her into a stag, and torn to pieces by his own hounds.

Actæus—A powerful man who made himself master of a part of Greece, which he called Attica.

Actiaca—Games in honour of Apollo Actius, celebrated every three years.

Actium—A town and promontory of Epirus, famous for the naval victory which Augustus obtained over Antony and Cleopatra (B.C. 31).*

Actius—A surname of Apollo, from Actium, where he had a temple.

Adamantæa—Jupiter's nurse; she suspended him in his cradle to a tree that he might not be found in the earth, the sea, or in heaven.

Adepagia also **Adephagia**—The goddess of gluttony. (She had a temple in Sicily).

Ades or **Hades**—The god of hell among the Greeks; the same as the Pluto of the Latins. The word is frequently used for hell itself.

Adherbal—Son of Micipsa and grandson of Masinissa, was besieged at Cirta, and put to death by Jugurtha, B.C. 112.

Admetus—Son of Pheres, King of Pheræ in Thessaly, remarkable for his misfortunes and piety. Apollo, when banished from heaven, is said to have tended his flocks for nine years.

Adonis—A beautiful youth beloved by Venus and Proserpine. He was killed by a boar while hunting. Venus changed him into the flower *anemone*. Proserpine is said to have restored him to life on condition that he should spend six months of the year with her, and the other six months with Venus.

Adrana—A river in Germany.

Adrastea—A name of the goddesses Nemesis and Fortuna.

* Hence *Action years*, years in which the *Action Games* were celebrated. Augustus instituted games at Actium to celebrate his naval victory over Antony. They were held every five years.

Adrastus—Son of Talans and Lysimache, was King of Argos. Polynices being banished from Thebes by his brother Eteocles fled to Argos where he married Argia, daughter of Adrastus. The king assisted his son-in-law and marched against Thebes with an army, but was defeated and fled to Athens, where Theseus gave him assistance, and he was able to capture and sack Thebes. Adrastus died of grief at the death of his son Ægialeus.

Adrianus—A famous emperor of Rome (A.D. 117—138). He came to Britain where he built a wall between the Tyne and the Solway Frith to protect the Britons from the incursions of the Caledonians (A.D. 121).

Adsidelta—The table at which the flamens sat during sacrifice.

Æa—A nymph, who, beseeching the gods to save her from the pursuit of the river Phasis, was changed by them into an island.

Æacus—One of the infernal judges.

Ææa—A name of Circe, who was born there.

Ædesia—An Egyptian lady remarkable for her chastity.

Ædiles—Magistrates of Rome.* There were three degrees of these officers, and the functions of the principal were similar to our justices of the peace. The plebeian ædiles presided over all matters regarding buildings, baths, aqueducts, and examined weights and measures. They procured all the provisions of the city, and executed the decrees of the people.

Ædon—A daughter of Pandarus, and wife of Zethus by whom she had only one son; and, being envious of the numerous family of her sister-in-law, Niobe, she resolved to destroy the eldest of her nephews; but, by mistake, she slew her own son.

Æga—Jupiter's nurse, daughter of Olenus.

Ægæon—A monstrous giant who had 150 arms. At the time of the war of the gods, Juno, Pallas, and Neptune resolved to put Jupiter in chains; but Thetis brought over Ægæon to the side of Jupiter and frustrated their purpose.

Ægeria—A very beautiful nymph, worshipped by the Romans, particularly by the ladies.

Ægeus—King of Attica. Being desirous of having children, he went to consult the oracle, and on his return stopped at the Court of Pitheus, King of Træzene, who gave him his daughter Æthra in marriage. He directed her, if she had a son to send him to Athens as soon as he could lift a stone under which he had concealed his sword. Æthra became mother of Theseus, whom she sent to Athens with his father's sword, Ægeus being at that time living with Medea, the divorced wife of Jason. When Theseus came to Athens, Ægeus, by seeing the sword, knew him to be his son. When Theseus returned from Crete, after the death of the Minotaur, he forgot to hoist white sails as a signal of success, and at the sight of black sails, Ægeus, concluding that his son was dead, threw himself into the sea, which, as some suppose, has been since called the Ægean Sea.

Ægiale—Daughter of Adrastus, and wife of Diomedes. She wounded Venus at the siege of Troy, and was punished for it.

Ægimius—An old man who lived 200 years.

Ægina—The daughter of Asopus, and a particular favourite of Jupiter.

* First created, B.C. 492.

Ægiochus—A title of Jupiter.

Ægipan—A name given to Pan on account of his having goats' feet.

Ægipanes—People who always went naked, and had goats' feet and long whisking tails.

Ægira—A town near Peloponnesus.

Ægis—The shield of Jupiter; it was covered with the skin of the goat Amalthæa. Jupiter gave this shield to Pallas, who placed upon it Medusa's head, which turned into stones all those who gazed at it.

Ægium—A town on the Corinthian Isthmus, where Jupiter is said to have been fed by a goat.

Ægle—One of the three Hesperides.

Ægles—A Samian wrestler, born dumb; who, seeing some unlawful tricks in a contest, broke the string that held his tongue, through the desire of speaking and exposing the tricks practised.

Ægyptus—Son of Belus and brother of Danaus, gave his fifty sons in marriage to the fifty daughters of his brother. Danaus, being jealous of his brother, caused all his daughters to murder their husbands on the first night of their nuptials. This was done, Hypermnestra alone sparing her husband Lynceus.

Ællanus Claudius—A Roman sophist in the reign of Adrian. He taught rhetoric at Rome. He wrote treatises on animals in seventeen books, and on various other subjects in fourteen books.

Ællo—One of the three Harpies.

Æmathion—A famous robber, son of Tithonus, killed by Hercules.

Æmonia—A country of Greece,* and the birth-place of Achilles.

Æmus or **Hæmus**—A lofty mountain which separates Thrace from Thessaly. It receives its name from Hæmus, son of Boreas, who was changed into this mountain for aspiring to divine honours.

Æneas—A famous Trojan prince, son of Anchises and Venus. He married a daughter of Priam, and had a son by her, named Ascanius. When Troy was in flames, he carried his father Anchises on his shoulders, leading his son Ascanius by the hand, Creusa his wife following behind. After roaming about for many years, he came to Italy, where he founded a colony which the Romans claim as their origin.

Æneis—The *Æneid*,† the grand epic poem of Virgil.

Æolus—King of Æolia, the son of Jupiter, and god of the winds.

Æous—One of the four horses of the sun.

Ærea—A surname of the goddess Diana.

Æsacus—The son of Priam and Alexirhoe; who attempting to drown himself for the death of his sweetheart, the nymph Hesperia, was changed by Thetis into a cormorant.

Æschines—An Athenian orator who lived about B.C. 342, and distinguished himself by his rivalry with Demosthenes.

Æschylus—A brave soldier and excellent poet of Athens. He was in the Athenian army at the battles of Marathon, Salamis, and Plataea. He wrote ninety tragedies. Died about B.C. 456.

Æsculapius—The son of Apollo and Coronis,‡ god of physic. He was

* Some writers have applied the name to all Greece.

† So called from *Æneus aïdo*, to sing *Æneas*.

‡ Or as some say of Apollo and Larissa, daughter of Phlegias.

killed by Jupiter with a thunderbolt on account of his skill, and particularly for having restored Hippolytus to life.

Æson—The son of Cretheus, and King of Thessaly. At an extreme old age, he was made young again by Medea, at the request of her husband Jason.

Æsopus (Æsop)—A Phrygian philosopher; who, although originally a slave, procured his freedom by the sallies of his genius. He was a great traveller, and the author of many fables; though the well-known series which we now have under his name is, no doubt, a compilation of all the fables and apologues of wits before and after the age of Æsop, conjointly with his own.*

Æstria—An island in the Adriatic.

Æta—King of Colchis, and father of Medea.

Æthon—One of the four horses of the sun.

Ætna—The well-known volcano of Sicily, which for 3,000 years has, at intervals, thrown out fire. The ancient poets supposed that Jupiter had confined the giants under this mountain; and it was represented as the forge of Vulcan, where his servants, the Cyclops, fabricated thunderbolts, &c.

Ætnæus—A title of Vulcan.

Æx—a rocky island between Tenedos and Chios. Also the name of a city of Marsi.

Agamedes and Trophonius—Two famous architects who built the Temple of Apollo at Delphos, for which they demanded of the god whatever gift it was most advantageous for mortals to receive. Eight days afterwards, they were found dead in their bed.

Ægamemnon—King of Mycenæ and Argos and the brother of Menelaus, King of Sparta. He was the generalissimo of the Greek forces invading Troy. On his return home he was murdered by his wife Clytemnestra.

Aganice—A famous sorceress; she pretended that she could draw down the moon by her enchantments.

Aganippe—Daughter of the river Permessus which flows from Mount Helicon; she was changed into a fountain, which was dedicated to Apollo and the Muses.

Agelasta—The stone on which Ceres rested when fatigued in searching for her daughter.

Agelastus—A surname of Crassus, who is said to have laughed but once in his life, and that was occasioned by seeing an ass eat thistles.

Agelastus—A name of Pluto.

Agenor—First king of Argos.

Agenoria—The goddess of industry.

Agésilas—Son of Archidamus, King of Sparta, whom he succeeded. He made war against Artaxerxes, King of Persia, with success, but in the midst of his conquests he was called home to oppose the Athenians and Bœotians. He defeated his enemies at Coronea, but sickness interfered with his conquests, and the Spartans were beaten in every engagement till he again appeared at their head. He died B.C. 362.

Agis—King of Sparta, who tried to deliver Greece from the Macedonian yoke, but was slain in the attempt.

* According to some Æsop's Fables were compiled by Babrios, a Greek who lived in the Alexandrian age.

Aglaia—One of the three Graces.

Agrippa—*M. Vespasianus*, a celebrated Roman who obtained a victory over S. Pompey, and favoured the cause of Augustus at the battles of Actium and Philippi. In his expedition to Gaul and Germany he obtained several victories, but refused the honour of a triumph. He turned his attention to the embellishment of Rome and the raising of magnificent buildings, amongst them the Pantheon. He married Julia, the daughter of Augustus. Died universally lamented, B.C. 12.

Agrippa—Grandson of Herod the Great. He was popular with the Jews. It is said that while they were flattering him with the appellation of god, he was struck dead. A.D. 43.

Agrippa—Son of the above; was with Titus at the siege of Jerusalem, and died A.D. 94. It was before him that St. Paul pleaded.

Ajax (*The Greater*)—King of Salamis, a man of giant stature, daring and self-confidence. Generally called Telamon Ajax, because he was the son of Telamon. After the death of Achilles, Ajax and Ulysses both claimed the arms of the dead hero, and on their being adjudged to Ulysses, Ajax turned mad from vexation, and stabbed himself.* He, it is said, was changed into the violet.

Ajax (*The Less*)—Son of Oileus, King of Locris, in Greece. The night Troy was taken, he offered violence to Cassandra, the prophetic daughter of Priam, in consequence of which his ship was driven on a rock, and he perished at sea.

Alaricus—A famous king of the Goths who plundered Rome in the reign of Honorius. He was greatly respected for his valour. He died after a reign of twelve years, A.D. 410; and was buried in the bed of a river which had been turned from its course for the reception of his corpse, in order that it might be said that no one should tread on the earth where he reposed.

Alata—Goddess of war; sister of Mars.

Albion—Son of Neptune and Amphitrite; he came into Britain where he established a kingdom, and introduced astrology and the art of building ships. He was killed at the mouth of the Rhone with stones thrown by Jupiter.

Albion—Now known as Great Britain.

Alcaeus—A celebrated lyric poet of Mitylene in Lesbos; he lived about B.C. 600. It is said that he fled from a battle, and that the armour in which he left the field was hung up in the temple of Minerva as a memorial of his disgrace. He was enamoured of Sappho.

Alcesta (also *Alceste* and *Alcestis*)—Daughter of Pellas and wife of Admetus. She with her sisters put her father to death that he might be restored to youth and vigour by Medea, who had promised to effect this by her enchantments; she, however, subsequently refused to fulfil her promise.

Alcibiades—An Athenian general, famous for his enterprise, versatile genius, and natural foibles. He was a disciple of Socrates, whose lessons and example checked for a while the vicious propensities of Alcibiades. He died B.C. 404.

Alcides—A title of Hercules.

According to another account, he was killed by Paris in battle.

Alcippe—The daughter of Mars and Aglaura, and one of Neptune's favourite mistresses.

Alcithœ—The daughter of Minyeis, the Theban, turned into a bat for ridiculing the feasts of Bacchus.

Alcmena—Daughter of Electrion, King of Argos; she was the mother of Hercules by Jupiter, and of Iphiclus by Amphitryon.

Alcetryon—A favourite of Mars, but afterwards changed into a cock for suffering him to be surprised with Venus by Vulcan.

Alcyone (also **Halcyone**)—Daughter of Æolus and wife of Ceyx, who, upon hearing of her husband's death, cast herself into the sea, and was changed into a king-fisher.

Alecto—One of the three Furies. She is represented with her head covered with snakes, and breathing vengeance and pestilence.

Alexander I.—Son of Amyntas, tenth King of Macedonia. He killed the Persian ambassadors for their immodest behaviour to the women of his father's court.

Alexander II.—Son of Amyntas II., he was treacherously murdered by his youngest brother Ptolemy.

Alexander III.—Surnamed the Great, son of Philip and Olympias. He was born on the night during which the famous temple of Diana was burnt at Ephesus. During her pregnancy, his mother declared that she was with child by a dragon; and on the day he was born two eagles perched on his father's house, as if foretelling that the child would become master of Europe and Asia. Alexander conquered Thrace and Illyricum, destroyed Thebes, and defeated the Persians under Darius. He also made himself master of Egypt, Media, Syria, and Persia; and, after invading Scythia and extending his conquests over India, he retired to Babylon, where he died in his thirty-second year, after a reign of 12 years and 8 months. B.C. 323.

Alitæus—A surname of Jupiter.

Alloprosallös—A name of Mars.

Almus and **Alumnus**—Titles of Jupiter.

Aloa—Festivals of Bacchus and Ceres.

Aloeus—A giant who warred with Jupiter.

Alpheus—A famous hunter; turned by Diana into a river of Peloponnesus for attempting Arethusa's chastity.

Althæa—Daughter of Thestius and wife of Ceneus, King of Calydon, by whom she had many children, amongst them being Meleager. When he was born, the Parcæ put a log of wood on the fire, saying that as long as it was preserved the life of Meleager would be prolonged. The mother took the log from the flames and preserved it, but when Meleager killed his two uncles, Althæa, to revenge the death of her brothers, threw the log in the fire, and when it was burnt, Meleager expired. Althæa then killed herself.

Amalthæa—The goat that suckled Jupiter.

Amaryllis—A country woman in Virgil's Eclogues. Some suppose that the poet spoke of Rome under this fictitious name.

Amazones (also **Amazonides**)—A nation of warlike women of Cappadocia. They destroyed their right breasts in order to shoot the better, and admitted men amongst them only once a year. They founded an extensive empire in Asia Minor.

Ambracia—A city of Epirus, the residence of King Pyrrhus; Augustus called it Nicopolis.

Ambrosia—The food of the gods.

Amethea—One of the horses of Pluto.

Amilcar—See *Hamilcar*.

Ammon (also **Hammon**)—A title of Jupiter among the Lybians.

Ammon and Brothas—Two brothers famous for their skill in boxing, &c.

Amor—Son of Venus, and god of love.

Ampetus—A famous promontory of the Isle of Samos. Also a city of Crete.

Amphiaræus—Son of Apollo, a noted augur.

Amphictyon—Son of Deucalion and Pyrrha, reigned at Athens after Cranaus. The deluge is said to have happened in his age.

Amphictyon—Son of Helenus; he established the celebrated Amphictyonic Council, composed of the wisest and most virtuous men of some cities of Greece.*

Amphion—Son of Jupiter and Antiope; he is said to have built Thebes by the music of his lute, which was so melodious that the stones danced into walls and houses of their own accord. He and his brother, Zethus, are said to have invented music.

Amphitheatrum—A large building at Rome, used for the combats of gladiators, wild beasts, and other exhibitions.

Amphitrite—Daughter of Oceanus and Tethys. She is the wife of Neptune and goddess of the sea. Neptune carried her off by means of two dolphins. She is sometimes called Salatia.

Amphitrite—One of the Nereides.

Amphitryon—A Theban prince, son of Alcæus and Hipponome. His sister, Anaxa, married Electryon, King of Mycenæ. Amphitryon was promised the crown, and of Alcmena, his daughter, by Electryon, if he would revenge the death of the sons of the latter, killed in battle with the Teleboans. During Amphitryon's absence, Jupiter assumed his form, and introduced himself to Alcmena as her husband returned home victorious; and Alcmena became pregnant of Hercules by Jupiter (See *Alcmena*).

Amphrysos—A river of Thessaly; near which Apollo, when banished from heaven, fed the flocks of King Admetus.

Amyclæ—The town where Castor and Pollus were born.†

Amymone—The daughter of Danus, violated by a satyr, and turned into a fountain by Neptune.

Anacharsis‡—A Scythian philosopher; one of the seven wise men, B.C.592.

* This council met twice a year—in the Spring at Delphi, and in the Autumn at Thermopylæ.

† The inhabitants of Amyclæ were so often alarmed by false rumours of the approach of the Spartans, that they made a decree that no one should ever again mention the subject. When the Spartans actually came against the town, no one durst mention it, and the town was taken. Hence the expression *Amyclæ au silence*.

‡ Hence the saying "Anacharsis among the Scythians", i.e., a wise man among fools; "a Sir Sidney Smith on Salisbury Plain." The opposite proverb is "Saul among the Prophets", i.e., a fool amongst wise men. The Scythians were proverbial for their uncultured state and great ignorance.

Anaclethra—The stone on which Ceres rested after searching in vain for her daughter. It was kept as a sacred deposit in the Prytaneum of Athens.

Anacreon—A famous lyric poet of Teos in Ionia. He wrote chiefly in praise of love and wine (B.C. 563—478).

Anactes—Feasts in honour of Castor and Pollux.

Anadyomene—A famous painting by Apelles of Venus rising from the sea.

Anagnos—A domestic servant employed by the wealthy Romans to read to them at meals.

Anatis—The goddess of prostitutes.

Anaxagoras—A Clazomenian philosopher. He applied himself to astronomy and obtained a knowledge of eclipses. He was accused of impiety, and condemned to death, but he ridiculed the sentence, which he said had already been pronounced on him by nature. He died at the age of 72, B.C. 428.

Anaxarete—A beautiful girl of Salamis, who so arrogantly rejected the addresses of Iphis, a youth of ignoble birth, that he hanged himself at her door. She saw the spectacle without emotion, and was changed into stone.

Ancæos—Helmsman of the ship *Argos* after the death of Tiphys. He was told by a seer that he would never live to taste the wine of his vineyards. When a bottle of wine made from his own grapes was set before him, he sent for the seer to laugh at his prognostications; but the seer made answer, "there's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip." At this instant a messenger came in, and told Ancæos that a wild boar was laying his vineyard waste, whereupon he set down his cup, went out against the boar, and was killed in the encounter.

Anchises—Son of Capys and father of Æneas. He was so beautiful that Venus came down from heaven on Mount Ida to enjoy his company. Æneas was his son by Venus. When Troy was taken Æneas carried his infirm father on his shoulders through the flames and thus saved his life.

Ancile—The Palladium of Rome. It was the sacred shield which Numa said fell from heaven. To prevent its being stolen, he caused eleven others to be made precisely like it, and confided them to twelve priests called Salii, who bore them in procession through the city every year at the beginning of March.

Androclea—Daughter of Antipœnus of Thebes, who with her sister Alcida, sacrificed her life for the good of her country.

Andromache—Wife of Hector of Troy. She was so fond of her husband, that she fed his horses with her own hands. Her parting with Hector, who was going to battle in which he perished, has always been considered the most tender and pathetic of all the passages in Homer's *Iliad*.

Andromeda—Daughter of Cepheus, King of Æthiopia, and Cassiope. She was promised in marriage to Phineus when Neptune drowned the kingdom and sent a sea-monster to ravage the country, because Cassiope had boasted that she was fairer than Juno and the Nereides. Nothing but the exposure of Andromeda to the sea-monster being able to appease Neptune, she was tied to a rock, but at the moment the monster was about to devour her, Perseus, returning from the conquest of the Gorgons

saw and fell in love with her. He changed the monster into a rock by shewing it Medusa's head; and releasing Andromeda, married her.

Angerona—The goddess of silence.

Annianus—A poet in the reign of Trajan.

Annibal—See *Hannibal*.

Antæus—The son of Neptune and Terra, a famous giant killed by Hercules.

Anteros—One of the names of Cupid.

Anteveta—Goddess of women in labour.

Anthia and **Argiva**—Titles of Juno.

Anthropophagi—A people of Scythia who fed on human flesh.

Antias—The goddess of fortune.

Antigone—Daughter of Œdipus, King of Thebes. She buried by night her brother Polynices, against the orders of Creon, who ordered her to be buried alive. She, on hearing the sentence, killed herself.

Antigone—Daughter of Laomedon, who was turned into a stork for preferring herself to Juno for beauty.

Antigonus—One of Alexander's generals, who, on the division of the provinces after the king's death, received Pamphylia, Lycia, and Phrygia.

Antinous—Page of Hadrian the Roman emperor; he was a model of manly beauty.

Antiochus—Surnamed *Soter*, son of Seleucus and King of Syria. He made a treaty with Ptolemy Philadelphus, King of Egypt.

Antiochus II.—Son of the preceding, who put an end to the war which had begun with Ptolemy.

Antiochus III.—Surnamed the Great, conquered the greater part of Greece, and Hannibal incited him to enter on a crusade against Rome.

Antiope—Daughter of Nycteus, King of Theses; she was debauched by Jupiter in the form of a satyr. Amphion, and Tethus were her offspring.

Antiope—A queen of the Amazons, taken by Hercules.

Antipater—A soldier under Philip of Macedonia, became a general under Alexander the Great. He was made supreme governor of Macedonia when Alexander set out on his Asiatic invasion.

Antisthenes—Founder of the Cynic School at Athens.

Antoninus—Surnamed *Pius*, was the adopted son of the Emperor Adrian, whom he succeeded. He was remarkable for all the virtues forming a perfect statesman, philosopher, and king. He treated his subjects with affability and humanity, and listened with patience to every complaint brought before him. He died in his seventy-fifth year, after a reign of twenty-three years. A.D. 160.

Antonius, Marcus, better known as Mark Antony, was a distant relation of the Great Cæsar under whom he served in several campaigns. After Cæsar was murdered, he became one of the Triumvirs, "or Three chief potentates of Rome for settling the affairs of the Commonwealth." He fell in love with Cleopatra, the Egyptian Queen, for whom he deserted his wife, the noble Octavia, sister of Octavius Cæsar, his brother Triumvir. In the company of Cleopatra, he indulged in every kind of luxury, and from being a brave and hardy soldier became an indolent voluptuary. Misunderstandings broke out between Octavius and Antony which eventually led to a war between them; and Antony

shamefully deserting his forces received a crushing defeat at Actium. He stabbed himself, and in a dying state ordered that he should be laid by the side of Cleopatra, who had shut herself up in a sort of mausoleum ; on Octavius entering Alexandria, Cleopatra also committed suicide, being unable to make any impression by her beauty on him and seeing but too clearly that she was reserved for the degradation of a Roman Triumph.

Antonius, Julius—Son of Mark Antony, the triumvir, by his first wife Fulvia, was consul with Paulus Fabius Maximus. He was surnamed Africanus. Supposed to have been murdered by order of Augustus.

Antonius, M. Guipho—A poet of Gaul who taught rhetoric at Rome. Cicero and other illustrious men frequented his school.

Anubis—In Egyptian mythology similar to the Hermes of Greece, whose office it was to take the souls of the dead before the judge of the infernal regions. Anubis is represented with a human body and jackal's head.

Aonides—The name of the Muses. The Muses, according to Grecian mythology, dwelt in Aonia—that part of Bœotia which contains Mount Helicon and the Muses Fountain.

Apelles—A celebrated painter of Cos, or, according to others, of Ephesus. He lived in the time of Alexander the Great. His most perfect picture was Venus Anadyomene: he also painted a picture in which a horse was a prominent feature, and so correctly was it delineated that a horse passing by it neighed, supposing it to be alive. He put his name only to three of his pictures—a sleeping Venus, Venus Anadyomene, and an Alexander.

Aphrodite—The Greek Venus; so called because she sprang from the foam of the sea. (Greek *aphros*, sea-foam; *diatithemi*, to constitute. Hence *Aphrodite* = made of sea-foam).

Apicius—A famous Roman gourmand. His income being reduced by his luxurious living to £80,000, he put an end to his life to avoid the misery of being obliged to live on plain diet.

Apis—Son of Jupiter and Niobe, and King of Argos,* who, according to Varro and others, went to Egypt with a colony of Greeks, and civilised the inhabitants for which they made him a god after death, and paid divine honours to him under the name of Serapis.

Apis—A god of the Egyptians worshipped under the form of an ox. According to some, Isis and Osiris are the deities worshipped under this name, because they taught the Egyptians agriculture.

Apollinares Ludi—Games celebrated at Rome in honour of Apollo.

Apollo—Son of Jupiter and Latona. He was the god of the fine arts and of the sciences. He received from Jupiter the power of knowing futurity; his most famous oracles were at Delphi, Delos, Claros, Tenedos, Cyrrha, and Platara. The celebrated Colossus at Rhodes was erected to his honour. Apollo received the surnames of Phœbus, Delius, Cynthius, Pæon, &c., (which see). In sculpture, he is generally represented as a handsome young man, with a bow in his hand, from which an arrow has just been discharged.

* Some say that Apollo was his father. He was, according to another account, King of Sicily.

Appiades—Five divinities whose temple stood near the fountains of Appius in Rome. Their names are Venus, Pallas, Concord, Peace, and Vesta. They were represented on horseback like Amazons.

Appianus—An historian of Alexandria, who flourished A.D. 123. His *Universal History*, which consisted of twenty-four books, was a history of all the nations conquered by the Romans.

Appius Claudius—A tyrannical decemvir of Rome, who attempted the virtue of Virginia; but her father, Verginius, to preserve her chastity, slew her. Appius afterwards destroyed himself. B.C. 306.

Appian Way—The oldest and best of all the Roman roads, leading from the *Porta Capena* of Rome to Capua. This "queen of roads" was commenced by Appius Claudius, the decemvir.

Arachne—A skilful needlewoman who challenged Minerva to a trial of skill, and hanged herself, because the goddess beat her. Minerva then changed her into a spider.

Aratos—Of Achæa in Greece, murdered Nicocles, the tyrant, in order to restore his country to liberty, and would not allow even a picture of a king to exist. He was poisoned at the instigation of Philip of Macedonia.

Arcadia—A district of Peloponnesus, which has been much extolled by the poets. The inhabitants were, for the most part, shepherds. Pan lived chiefly among them.

Archilochus—A poet of Paros, a famous Grecian satirist. B.C. 714—676.

Archimedes—A famous geometrician of Syracuse who invented a machine to represent the motion of the heavenly bodies. When the Romans besieged Syracuse, Archimedes constructed mirrors which set fire to their ships. He discovered the principle of specific gravity. When Syracuse was captured by the Romans, a soldier, not knowing who Archimedes was, killed him. B.C. 212.

Areopagos (or *Mars Hill*)—The seat of a famous tribunal in Athens; so called for the first cause tried there was that of Mars or Ares accused by Neptune of the death of his son Alcyrothius.

Arethusa—Daughter of Oceanus and one of Diana's attendants. Returning one day from hunting, she bathed in the Alpheus stream. The god of the river becoming enamoured of her, pursued her over the mountains, till Arethusa, ready to sink from fatigue, implored Diana to change her into a fountain, which the goddess did.

Arge—A beautiful huntress changed into a stag by Apollo.

Arge—One of the Cyclops.

Argentinus, (and **Æsculanus**)—Gods of wealth.

Argiletum—A place for tradesmen in Rome.

Argo—The name of the famous ship which carried Jason and his companions to Colchis, when they went to recover the Golden Fleece.

Argonauts—The companions of Jason in his expedition to Colchis. (See *Jason*).

Argus—Son of Arestor,* he had a hundred eyes, of which only two were asleep at one time. Juno set him to watch Io, whom Jupiter had changed into a heifer, but Mercury, by order of Jupiter slew him, by lulling all his eyes to sleep with the notes of the lyre. Juno put the eyes of Argus in the tail of the peacock, a bird sacred to her.

* Hence he is sometimes called *Arestorides*.

Ariadne—Daughter of Minos, King of Crete; she fell in love with Theseus who was shut up in the labyrinth to be devoured by the Minotaur. She gave Theseus a clue of thread by which he extricated himself from the windings of the labyrinth. After conquering the Minotaur, Theseus married her; but after a time he forsook her. On this, some say she hanged herself, while others assert that Bacchus loved her, and gave her a crown of seven stars.

Aries—A ram, with a golden fleece, that carried Phryxus to Colchis; subsequently, Aries was made a constellation.

Arimaspians—A one-eyed people of Scythia, who adorned their hair with gold. They were constantly at war with the gryphons that guarded the gold mines.

Arion—A famous lyric poet and musician of Methymna in Lesbos. On his voyage from Italy the sailors resolved to kill him for the riches with which he was returning to his native land. Arion entreated the mariners to listen to his playing, and as soon as he had finished playing, he threw himself into the sea. One, of a number of dolphins which had been attracted by the sweetness of his music, carried him on its back to Tænaros.

Arion—The wonderful horse which Hercules gave to Adrastos. It sprang from Ceres and Neptune, had power of speech, and its feet on the right side were the feet of a man.

Aristæus—Son of Apollo and Cyrene; born in the deserts of Lybia, brought up by the Seasons, and fed upon nectar and ambrosia. He was a great hunter. He married Antiope, the daughter of Cadmus, Actæon being their son. After death, he was worshipped as a demigod.

Aristarchus—A celebrated grammarian of Samos, disciple of Aristophanes. He was famous for his critical powers, and wrote about 800 commentaries on different authors. He died in his seventy-second year, B.C. 157.

Aristides—A celebrated Athenian, son of Lysimachus; his great temperance and virtue procured for him the surname of *The Just*. He was the rival of Themistocles. He was at the battle of Salamis, and was one of the two chief commanders of the Greeks at the battle of Platæa.

Aristippus—The elder, a philosopher of Cyrene, and a disciple of Socrates. He founded the Cyrenaic sect.

Aristogiton and Harmodius—Two celebrated public-spirited men of Athens, who by their joint efforts delivered their country from the tyranny of the Pisistratidæ, B.C. 510.

Aristophanes—A celebrated comic poet of Athens. He wrote fifty-four comedies, of which eleven have come down to us. He lashed the vices of his age with a masterly hand.

Aristoteles—A famous philosopher, born at Stagira.* He went to Athens to hear Plato's lectures, where he soon signalised himself by his genius. He died in his sixty-third year, B.C. 322. Almost all his works are extant.

Arsinoë—Daughter of Nicocreon, changed by Venus into a flint for her hard-heartedness.

Artaxerxes I.—Succeeded his father Xerxes. He reconquered Egypt,

* Hence he is frequently called *The Stagirite*.

which had revolted, and invaded Bactria. He was remarkable for his equity and moderation.

Artaxerxes II.—Surnamed Mnemon, son of Darius II. His brother Cyrus endeavoured to depose him, and marched against him at the head of 100,000 Barbarians and 13,000 Greeks, but was defeated and slain in the sanguinary battle of Cunaxa. The Greeks who had assisted Cyrus against his brother made their way home through the enemy's country, and nothing in Grecian history is more famous than the "Retreat of the Ten-Thousand." (See *Xenophon*). After defeating Cyrus, Artaxerxes stirred up a war among the Greeks against Sparta.

Artaxerxes III.—Son of the preceding, recovered Egypt, which had revolted during his father's reign, destroyed Sidon and ravaged Syria. He was a very cruel tyrant; he was poisoned by his physician, and his flesh was cast to dogs.

Artemis—The Greek name of Diana.

Ascalaphus—Son of Acheron and Nox, turned into an owl by Ceres, for informing Pluto that Proserpine had eaten some grains of a pomegranate in hell.

Ascanius—The only son of Æneas; he founded the town of Alba in Italy.

Aspasia—Daughter of Axiochus, born at Miletus. She came to Athens, where she taught rhetoric. Socrates is said to have been one of her scholars. She so captivated Pericles that he attached himself to her. On the death of Pericles, she lived with a cattle-dealer named Lysicles.

Aspasia—A beautiful woman of Phocis; she was priestess of the Sun and became the mistress of Cyrus.

Astarte—A powerful divinity of Syria; the same as the Venus of the Greeks.

Astræa—Daughter of Jupiter and Themis,* goddess of justice. During the Golden Age this goddess dwelt on earth, but when sin began to prevail, she reluctantly left it, and was changed into the constellation *Virgo*.

Astyages—The last King of Media.

Atalanta—Daughter of Schœneus, King of Scyros,† determined to live in celibacy, but her beauty gained her many admirers, and to free herself from their importunity she proposed to run a race with them. As she was almost invincible in running, her suitors who entered the lists against her, were defeated, till Hippomenes, the son of Macareus, proposed himself as a suitor. Venus gave him three golden apples from the garden of the Hesperides, and with these concealed about him he entered the lists to race against Atalanta. As the race proceeded he dropped the apples, which she stopped to pick up, thus enabling Hippomenes to arrive first at the goal, and obtain her in marriage.

Ate—Daughter of Jupiter, goddess of vengeance and of all evil. She was banished from heaven by Jupiter, who sent her to dwell on earth, where she incited mankind to all kinds of sin and wickedness.

Atellæ—Interludes in the Roman theatres, introduced from Atella in Campania.

* According to some she was daughter of Titan and Aurora; others make her the daughter of Austres, King of Arcadia.

† Some say Menalion was her father.

Athanasius—A bishop of Alexandria, celebrated for his determined opposition to Arius and his doctrines. He died A.D. 373.*

Athenæ—The Greek name for Minerva.

Athenæ (*Athens*)—A celebrated city of Attica.

Athensum—A place at Athens sacred to Minerva, where the poets and philosophers declaimed and repeated their compositions.

Atlantides—A people of Africa, near Mount Atlas.

Atlantides—The seven daughters of Atlas.

Atlantis—A mythical island west of the Pillars of Hercules in the ocean opposite Mount Atlas; it possessed a numerous population, and was adorned with every beauty. On its inhabitants becoming exceedingly wicked, the island was swallowed up by the ocean. Atlantis contained the Elysian Fields.

Atlas—Son of Jupiter and Clymene; he was King of Mauritania in Africa, and is said to have supported the heavens on his shoulders. Perseus turned him into a mountain on account of his inhospitality.

Atreus—Son of Pelops. He killed and set before his brother, Thyestes, the two children that Thyestes had by his sister-in-law (the wife of Atreus). The sun is said to have shrunk back with horror at the sight.

Atrium—The *atrium* of a Roman house was a large apartment roofed over with the exception of an opening in the centre, called *compluvium*, towards which the roof sloped so as to throw the rain-water into a cistern in the floor, termed *impluvium*, which was frequently surrounded with statues, columns, and other works of art.

Atropos—One of the three Fates.

Attica—A division of Greece, having the form of a triangle, two sides of which are washed by the *Ægean* Sea, while the third side is separated from *Bœotia* by the mountains *Cithæron* and *Parnes*.

Atticus—T. Pomponius, the most elegant and finished scholar of the Romans. His admirable taste and sound judgment were so highly thought of that even Cicero submitted to him several of his treatises. He retired to Athens where he endeared himself to the citizens, who erected statues to him in commemoration of his virtues. He died at the age of seventy-seven, B.C. 32.

Attila—A celebrated King of the Huns who invaded the Roman empire in the reign of Valentinian. He laid waste the provinces, and marched on Rome, but retreated on being paid a large sum of money. He called himself the "Scourge of God." On the night of his marriage he died of an effusion of blood, A.D. 453.

Atys—A celebrated shepherd of Phrygia. Cybele became enamoured of him, and entrusted him with the care of her temple, making him swear that he would always live in celibacy. He violated his oath, and was turned by her into a fir tree.

Augeas—King of Elis in Greece, whose stable of 3,000 oxen was not cleansed for thirty years, yet Hercules cleansed it in one day.

Augures—Certain officers in Rome who foretold future events by watching the flight of birds, &c.

Augusta—London; so called by the Romans.

Augustus—Octavianus Cæsar, Emperor of Rome, was the son of

* The famous creed that is named after him, is supposed to have been compiled in the fifth century by Hillary, Bishop of Arles.

Octavius, a senator, and Accia, sister of Julius Cæsar. He was associated in the triumvirate with Antony and Lepidus. He defeated the armies of Brutus and Cassius at Philippi, B.C. 42. After the battle of Actium, B.C. 31, he became the master of the world.*

Aurea—A name of Fortune.

Aurelianus—Emperor of Rome, was exceedingly courageous, and in the battles he fought, he is said to have killed 800 men with his own hand. His expedition against Zenobia, Queen of Palmyra, gained him great honours. He, however, was cruel and tyrannical to his soldiers, by whom, in his march against Persia, he was assassinated, A.D. 275.

Aurelius—Marcus Antoninus, surnamed the "philosopher", possessed all the virtues which should adorn the character of a prince. He professed the Stoic philosophy. After a reign of nineteen years, he died in his sixty-first year, A.D. 161.

Aurora—Daughter of Titan and Terra,† goddess of the morning, and mother of the stars and winds. She is generally represented by the poets as sitting in a chariot and opening with her fingers the gates of the east, pouring dew on the earth, and making the flowers grow. The Greeks call her *Eos*.

Ausonia—An ancient name of Italy; so called from Anson, son of Ulysses and father of the Ausones.

Auster—The south wind in Italy; its modern name is *Sirocco*.

Antolychius—Son of Mercury and Chione, the craftiest of thieves. He stole the flocks of his neighbours, and changed their marks. Sisyphus outwitted him by marking his sheep under their feet, a device which so tickled the rogue that he instantly "cottoned" to him.

Automatia—The goddess of chance.

Automedon—The charioteer of Achilles.

Autumna—The goddess of fruits.

Avernus†—A lake in Campania. It means "without birds"; this lake was so called from the belief that its sulphurous and mephitic vapours killed any bird that happened to inhale them. Poets call this lake the entrance to the infernal regions.

Avienus—A writer of fables in the decline of the Roman Empire. In the Middle Ages, a collection of fables used to be called *Avynet* or *Esopet*.

Avistuper—A title of Priapus.

Axius—A river of Macedonia.

Azan—A mountain of Arcadia.

Azoth—The panacea of Paracelsus, regarded by his followers as the "Tincture of Life."

B

Babilus—A Roman astrologer, who, on the appearance of a comet, advised the Emperor Nero to put all his leading men to death.

* The commencement of the Roman Empire is commonly dated from this year. In honour of his victory, Augustus built the city of Nicopolis, and instituted the Actian games.

† According to others, she was the daughter of Hyperion and Thea or Thia.

‡ Greek *a-ornos*, without birds.

Babylon—A celebrated city on the banks of the Euphrates, the capital of the Assyrian empire. It was anciently the most magnificent city in the world. It again became famous for the new empire which was established there by the Seleucids. At present its site is not definitely known. Its inhabitants were early acquainted with astrology.

Bacchanalia—Feasts in honour of Bacchus, distinguished for their licentiousness and debauchery.

Bacchantes—Priestesses of Bacchus.

Bacchius & Bithus—Two celebrated gladiators of equal age and strength.

Bacchus—Son of Jupiter and Semele, the daughter of Cadmus. He was the god of wine and of drunkards. Bacchus was nourished till the full time of birth in Jupiter's thigh; his mother, a mortal, having requested Jupiter to visit her in all his majesty, was unable to bear the presence of the god when he did so, and was consumed to ashes.

Balios—One of the horses given by Neptune to Peleus. It afterwards belonged to Achilles.

Bapta—The goddess of shame.

Baptēs—Priests of the goddess Cotytto, the goddess of debauchery.

Barbato—A title of Venus and Fortune.

Basilea—Daughter of Cœlus and Terra, and mother of all the gods.

Bassareus—A title of Bacchus.

Batrachomyomachia—A poem written by Homer, describing the fight between the frogs and the mice.

Baucis—A poor old woman of Phrygia, who with her husband, Philemon, lived in a penurious manner in a small cottage, and entertained Jupiter and Mercury when they travelled in disguise over Asia. The gods were so pleased with their hospitality that they metamorphosed their dwelling into a magnificent temple, of which Baucis and her husband were made priests. They both died at the same hour in extreme old age, and were changed into trees before the doors of the temple.

Belisarius—A celebrated general who in the reign of Justinian, Emperor of Constantinople, renewed the victories which had rendered the first Romans so distinguished. He died A.D. 565.

Bellerophon—Son of Glaucus, king of Ephyre. He was sent by Iobates, King of Lycia, to conquer the monster chimæra. Minerva assisted him, and by the aid of the winged horse Pegasus he conquered the monster, and returned victorious. After sending him on other dangerous adventures, Iobates gave him his daughter in marriage, and made him successor to his throne.

Bellona—The goddess of war.

Belus—One of the most ancient Kings of Babylon. He was made a god and worshipped by the Assyrians and Babylonians. He was supposed to be the son of Osiris of the Egyptians. The temple of Belus, the most ancient and magnificent in the world, was said to have been originally the Tower of Babel.

Berenice—A Grecian lady; the only one of her sex that was permitted to see the Olympic games.

Biceps and **Bifrons**—Names of Janus.

Bion—A philosopher of Scythia, famous also as a poet.

Bion—A Greek pastoral poet, native of Smyrna.

Bithyæ—A race of women in Scythia, whose eyes killed those who gazed upon them.

Blemmyes—A people of Africa, who, it is said, had no heads, but had their eyes and mouth placed in the breast.

Bœotia—A country of Central Greece, the inhabitants of which were proverbial for their phlegmatic temperament, dull intellect, and rude manners.

Bœthius—Last of the Latin authors, properly so called.

Bona Dea—A title of Cybele and Fauna.

Bonus Dæmon—A title of Priapus.

Boreas—The north wind. According to mythology, he was the son of Astræus and Aurora, and lived in a cave of Mount Hæmus in Thrace.

Brennus—A general of the Galli Senones, who entered Italy, defeated the Romans, and marched into the city. The Romans fled into the Capitol, leaving the city in the possession of the enemy. The Gauls climbed the Tarpeian rock in the night, and would have taken the Capitol had not the Romans been awakened by the cackling of some geese, on which they roared themselves and repelled the enemy.

Brevis—A title of Fortuna.

Briareus—A famous giant that warred against heaven; he was the son of Cœlus and Terra, and had a hundred hands and fifty heads. He was called *Ægeon* by men, and *Briareus* by gods.

Brimo and Bubactis—Names of Hecate.

Brizo—The goddess of dreams.

Brontes—One of the Cyclops, maker of Jupiter's thunderbolts.

Brotheus—Son of Vulcan who threw himself into the crater of Etna on account of his deformity.

Brumalia—Feasts of Bacchus.

Brutus—L. Junius, a celebrated Roman, the first consul of Rome. He was the son of M. Junius and Tarquinia; on the murder of his father and brother by Tarquin the Proud, he, being unable to revenge their death, pretended insanity, which artifice saved his life. He was called Brutus for his stupidity, which, however, he soon afterwards shewed to be feigned. When Lucretia killed herself (B.C. 509) in consequence of the brutality of Sextus, son of Tarquin, Brutus snatched the dagger from the wound, and swore upon the reeking blade immortal hatred to the Tarquin family, and made the people swear that they would never again submit to kingly authority. His sons were the first to violate their oaths; they were tried and condemned before their father, who himself attended their execution. Brutus was killed in a battle with Aruns.

Brutus—Marcus Junius, father of Cæsar's murderer, was a partisan of Marius, and was conquered by Pompey who ordered him to be put to death.

Brutus—Marcus Junius, belonged to the party of Pompey. At the battle of Pharsalia Cæsar saved his life, and subsequently reposed the greatest trust and confidence in him. He, however, proved both ungrateful and treacherous, and joined the conspiracy against Cæsar's life. He was one of the dastards that stabbed Cæsar in Pompey's Basilica. Antony obtaining the popular ear, the conspirators had to flee from Rome. Brutus retired into Greece, but was soon pursued by Antony and defeated in the famous battle of Philippi (B.C. 42). Brutus committed suicide by falling on his sword.

Bubona—The goddess of oxen.

Bucephalus—A charger of Alexander the Great. Alexander was the only person that could mount him.

Busiris—The son of Neptune and Lybia; a tyrant of Egypt and a monstrous giant, who fed his horses with human flesh. He was killed by Hercules.

Byblis—A daughter of Miletus who wept herself into a fountain from love of her brother, Cænnus.

Byzantium—Modern Constantinople.

C

Cabarni—Priests of Ceres.

Cabiri—Priests of Cybele.

Cabiri—Mystic divinities worshipped in ancient Egypt, Phœnicia, Asia Minor, and Greece. They were inferior to the supreme gods.

Cacus—Son of Vulcan and Medusa, a famous robber. He is represented as a three-headed monster vomiting flames; slain by Hercules for stealing his oxen.

Cadmus—Son of Agenor, King of Phœnicia, was ordered by his father to go in quest of his sister Europa, whom Jupiter had carried off. His search proving fruitless, he consulted the oracle of Apollo, and was told to build a city where he saw a heifer stop in the grass, and call the country round Boeotia. He found the heifer as indicated by the oracle. Requiring water, he sent some of his companions to fetch a little from a neighbouring grove. The dragon which guarded the water devoured them, and Cadmus, going to see what had become of them, was attacked by the dragon which he slew; and sowing its teeth, a number of armed men sprang up and surrounded him with the intent to kill him. By the counsel of Minerva, he threw a precious stone among them, and they striving for it, killed one another. Cadmus built Thebes, and invented sixteen letters of the Greek alphabet.

Caduceus—A rod entwined at one end with two serpents. It was the attribute of Mercury, and was given to him by Apollo in exchange for the lyre. Mythology apart, the caduceus was a white wand carried by Roman officers when they went to treat of peace. The Egyptians adorned the rod with a male and a female serpent twisted about it, and kissing each other.

Cæca and Conservatrix—Titles of Fortuna.

Cæculus—Son of Vulcan, a notorious robber who was conceived when a spark of fire fell into his mother's bosom.

Cænis—A Thessalian virgin, made invulnerable by Neptune, and received from him the power of changing her sex.

Cænius—A title of Jupiter.

Cæsar—A surname given to the Julian family in Rome. Hadrian (A.D. 138) made it a title conferred on the heir presumptive to the throne. Diocletian conferred the title on the two viceroys, calling the two emperors *Augustus* (sacred majesty).

The first twelve emperors of Rome were distinguished by the surname of Cæsar. They reigned in the following order:—Julius Cæsar, Augustus, Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius, Nero, Galba, Otho, Vitellius, Vespasian, Titus, and Domitian.

Cæsar—*Julius*, the first Emperor of Rome, was the son of L. Cæsar and Aurella daughter of Catta. In his sixteenth year, Julius Cæsar was

made a priest of Jupiter. Being an eloquent man, and a generous liver, he procured many friends who served to promote his interest. Appointed for five years over the Gauls, he enlarged the Roman empire, and invaded Britain, which, until then, was unknown to the Romans. The ambitions of Cæsar and Pompey caused a civil war; and Cæsar crossing the river Rubicon, the boundary of his province, entered Italy with his army. Upon this Pompey left Rome and retired to Dyrrachium, and Cæsar shortly afterwards entered Rome. He then went to Spain, conquered the partisans of Pompey, returned to Rome, and was made dictator. In a battle on the plains of Pharsalla Cæsar defeated Pompey (B.C. 48), and the latter fled to Egypt where he was murdered. Cæsar's uncommon success in all that he undertook created him enemies, and the chief senators, among whom was his intimate friend Brutus, conspired against him, and stabbed him to death in the senate-house on the Ides of March, B.C. 44. Cæsar's "Commentaries on the Gallic Wars" are much admired for their elegance and purity of style.

Cæsarion—Son of Julius Cæsar and Queen Cleopatra. At the age of thirteen, he was proclaimed King of Cyprus, Egypt and Syria. Five years subsequently he was killed by Augustus.

Calchas—A celebrated soothsayer. (See *Mopsus*).

Calciopæ—Daughter of Ætes, King of Colchis, and sister of Media.

Caledonia—Modern Scotland.

Calends—The first of every month was so called by the Romans. Varro says the term originated in the practice of *calling together* or assembling the people on the first day of the month, when the pontifex informed them of the time of the new moon, the day of the nones, with the festivals and sacred days to be observed.

Caligula*—Fourth Emperor of Rome, son of Germanicus and grandson of Tiberius. He was a proud, wanton, and cruel monarch. He often immolated innocent persons for his amusement, and was pleased when disasters befel his subjects. He often expressed a wish that the Romans had but one head that he might have the pleasure of striking it off. Wild beasts were fed in his palace with human victims. He had a favourite horse† made high priest and consul, and kept it in marble apartments. Caligula frequently appeared in public places in the most indecent manner. He was murdered, A.D. 41, in his twenty-ninth year, after a reign of 3 years and 10 months.

Calisto—Daughter of Lycoan, debauched by Jupiter under the form of Diana, but afterwards turned by him into a constellation called the Great Bear.

Calliope—The muse of epic or heroic poetry.

Calpe and Abyla—The two pillars of Hercules. According to some, these two were originally one mountain, which Hercules tore asunder. Others say he piled up each mountain separately, and poured the sea between them.

Calphurnia—Julius Cæsar's fourth wife. The night previous to her husband's murder she dreamed that he had been stabbed in her arms.

* So called because he wore a military sandal called *caliga*, which had no upper leather, and was used only by common soldiers.

† It was named *Incitatus*.

Calphurnius Bestia—A Roman noble who murdered his wives when they were asleep.

Calydon—A city of Ætolia. During the reign of Æneus, the father of Meleager, Diana sent a wild-boar to ravage the country on account of the neglect which the king had shewn to her divinity. All the princes of the age assembled to hunt the Calydonian boar, Meleager killed the animal, and gave the head to Atalanta.

Calypso—The goddess of silence, one of the Oceanides.* She dwelt in the island Ogyia,† and when Ulysses was shipwrecked there, she received him with hospitality, and offered him immortality if he would remain with her as a husband; he refused; and after a seven-years delay, she permitted him to depart.

Cambyses—Son of Cyrus the Great, King of Persia. He conquered Egypt, killed the Egyptian god Apis, and plundered all the Egyptian temples.

Camillus—L. Furius, a celebrated Roman hero, called a second Romulus from the services he rendered to his country. He was banished for distributing the spoils he had obtained at Veii. When Rome was besieged by the Gauls under Brennus, he was recalled and named dictator. He drove the Gauls back; died B.C. 365.

Comanæ—A name given to the Muses.

Campus Martius—A large plain outside the walls of Rome, dedicated to Mars. Here the Roman youths were taught to wrestle, box, throw the discus, hurl the javelin, &c.

Candaules—King of Lydia. He exposed his wife naked to his minister Gyges; whereupon the queen compelled Gyges to assassinate the king, after which she married the murderer, who became king and reigned twenty-eight years.

Canes—A title of the Furies.

Cannæ—A village in Apulia where Hannibal defeated the Roman consuls Æmilius and Varro, B.C. 216.

Canopus—The Egyptian god of water.

Capite Censi—The lowest rank of Roman citizens.

Capitolinum—A celebrated temple and citadel at Rome on the Tarpeian rock.

Capua—The chief city of Campania. Historical on account of Hannibal's wintering therein.

Caracalla—Son of the emperor Septimius Severus, reigned from 211 to 217 A.D. He was notorious for his cruelties.

Carthago—A celebrated city of Africa, long the rival of Rome. It is supposed to have been built by Dido, B.C. 869.

Caryatis—A title of Diana.

Casca—One of the assassins of Julius Cæsar; he gave Cæsar the first stab.

Cassandra—Son of Antipater, made himself King of Macedonia after his father's death.

Cassandra—Daughter of Priam, King of Troy. She was passionately loved by Apollo, who gave her the power of seeing into futurity. She was allotted to Agamemnon in the division of the spoils of Troy, and was slain by Clytemnestra, the wife of Agamemnon.

* According to others she was one of the daughters of Atlas.

† Modern Gozo near Malta.

Cassiope—Wife of Cepheus, King of Ethiopia. Having had the audacity to compare her beauty with that of the Nereides, Neptune, at the request of these nymphs, sent a huge sea-monster to ravage Ethiopia. She was exposed to be devoured by the monster, but was liberated by Perseus.

Cassiterides—Tin islands, the name by which Cornwall, the Isle of Wight, and the Channel Islands were known to the Carthagenians and Romans previous to Cæsar's invasion of Britain.

Cassius, C.—A friend of Brutus, and one of the murderers of Julius Cæsar. Being defeated at Philippi by Augustus and Antony, he ordered one of his freedmen to run him through, and he perished by the very sword which had inflicted a wound on Cæsar. He was called by Brutus "the last of all the Romans."

Castalia or Castalius Fons—A fountain of Parnassus sacred to the Muses.

Castalides—The Muses, so called from the fountain of Castalius.

Caster and Pollux—Twin brothers, sons of Jupiter and Leda. They accompanied Jason in quest of the Golden Fleece. Pollux defeated and slew Amycus in the combat of the Cestus, and was afterwards considered the god and patron of boxing and wrestling. Castor distinguished himself in the management of horses.

Catiline—L. Sergius, a celebrated Roman, descended from a noble family. After he had squandered his fortune, he conspired with many Romans as dissolute as himself to extirpate the senate, plunder the treasures, and set Rome on fire. This plot, known as the Catiline conspiracy, was unsuccessful. Catiline was killed in battle, B.C. 63.

Cato—A surname of the Porcian family. It has been rendered remarkable by **Marcus Porcius Cato**—a noble Roman, afterwards called *ensorious* from his having exercised the office of Censor. After distinguishing himself as a Legionary Tribune under Fabius in the Hannibalic War, and serving with marked ability as Quæstor under the great Scipio in Sicily, Cato was chosen Consul in B.C. 195, and despatched at once to subdue the insurrection that had broken out in Spain. Reducing Spain to submission, he returned to Rome laden with booty and honour, and a Triumph was decreed to him. In B.C. 185 he was chosen Censor, and in his Censorship behaved with the utmost rigour and impartiality, shewing himself an enemy to all luxury and dissipation. He died at the age of 85. A statue was erected to his memory in B.C. 156. It was he who urged the destruction of Carthage—Every speech he made in the senate, he said, "shall end with the words 'my opinion is, that Carthage must be destroyed—*delenda est Carthago*.'"

Cato—M. Porcius, the great grandson of the Censor, was a man of simple life, severe morals, self-denying habits, strict justice, and of undoubted patriotism. From the time when his speech determined the fate of Catiline, he became one of the leaders of the Senatorial Oligarchy. When the first triumvirate was formed between Cæsar, Pompey and Crassus, he opposed them with all his might, and foretold the Roman people all the misfortunes that afterwards befel them. Cato joined the party of Scipio, and when the latter was defeated by Cæsar, he fortified himself at Utica; and rather than fall alive into the conqueror's hands he stabbed himself, B.C. 46.

Catullus—C.* Valerius, a poet of Verona. He was born about B.C. 97. His father was a friend of Cæsar, and left his son in the possession of some property. Fearless of consequences, he libelled Cæsar, but the great men laughed when he heard the libel, and asked the poet to dinner the same day. The poems of Catullus range from gross impurity to lofty flights of inspiration.

Cecrops—An Egyptian, who, with a colony repeopled Attica after the deluge which occurred in the reign of Ogyges 200 years before. He became the first king of Athens. B.C. 1556.

Celna—One of the Harpies.

Celsus—A physician in the time of Tiberius. He was the author of several works on medicine, agriculture, rhetoric, and military affairs.

Censores—Roman magistrates whose duty was to survey and rate, and correct the manners of the people: they restrained extravagance. The first two censors were appointed 443, B.C. The office was abolished by the emperors.

Censorius et Sapiens—Cato, the elder, was so called.

Census—The numbering of the people at Rome performed by the Censors.

Centauri—A people of Thessaly, half-men and half-horses.

Centumviri—A Court under whose jurisdiction the Romans placed all matters pertaining to testaments and inheritances. It consisted of three representatives from each of the thirty-five tribes; the full complement, therefore, was 105.

Centurion—A Roman officer who had the command of 100 men; his badge was a vine-rod.

Cepheus—A prince of Arcadia and lover of Minerva: he was rendered invisible by a hair of Medusa's head.

Cepheus—A King of Ethiopia, the husband of Cassiopeia and father of Andromeda. He gave name to one of the northern constellations.

Cerastes—A people of the island of Cyprus; they were changed by Venus into bulls.

Cerannius—A title of Jupiter.

Cerberus—The three-headed dog† that keeps the entrance of the infernal regions to prevent the living from entering, and the inhabitants of the place from escaping. Hercules dragged the monster to earth, and then let him go again.

Cercapes—A people of Pitheetusa, changed by Jupiter for their debaucheries into apes.

Cercyon—A famous robber, killed by Theseus.

Cerealia—Festivals in honour of Ceres.

Cerus—Daughter of Saturn and Vesta and mother of Proserpine. She is the goddess of agriculture and all the fruits of the earth.

Cerus or Serus—The god of opportunity.

Cestus—In Homer, is the girdle of Venus, of magical power to move to ardent love.

Ceyx—The son of Lucifer and Chione, and husband of Alecyone. He was passionately loved by Aurora, and changed into a king-fisher.

* Or Q, for his first name is differently given.

† According to Hesiod, Cerberus had fifty heads.

Chæronea—A city of Bœotia. Here in B.C. 447 was fought a great battle between the Athenians and Bœotians, in which the former were defeated. In B.C. 338, was here also fought a battle between the Macedonians under Philip and the confederate armies of the Athenians and Thebans, in which the former were victorious.

Chaldæa—A country of Asia between the rivers Euphrates and Tigris, the capital of which was Babylon.

Chalcea—Festivals in honour of Vulcan.

Chaos—That confused mass of elementary substances supposed to have existed before God reduced creation into order.* It now generally signifies *confusion*.

Chariclea—Daughter of Hydaspes, a perfect beauty.

Chariclea—The wife of the Centaur Chiron.

Charites—A name of the Graces.

Charon—The son of Erebus and Nox, and the ferryman of hell. He ferries the souls of the dead across the river Styx to the Elysian fields.

Charybdis—An avaricious woman turned by Jupiter into a very dangerous whirlpool on the coast of Sicily, opposite the rocks called Scylla.

Chilo—A Spartan philosopher, one of the "seven wise men of Greece." His motto was "know thyself."

Chimæra—A monster of Lycia with three heads†—those of a lion, a goat, and a dragon—which continually vomited flames. It was destroyed by Bellerophon.

Chios—An island in the Ægean sea; the modern Scio.

Chiron—The son of Saturn and Philyra; he was a centaur, and the preceptor of Achilles. He taught Æsculapius physics, and Hercules astronomy. He was made the constellation Sagittarius.

Chon—The Egyptian Hercules.

Chromis—The son of Hercules, a very cruel wretch who fed his horses with human flesh. He was slain by Jupiter with a thunderbolt.

Chrysaoreus—A surname of Jupiter.

Chrysis—A priestess of Juno at Argos, who by falling asleep suffered the sacred fire to destroy the temple, in which she herself was consumed.

Chrysostom, John—A patriarch of Constantinople; called the 'golden mouthed' from his eloquence. He died A.D. 407.

Cicero, M.T.—Was the son of a Roman knight; he was lineally descended from the ancient kings of the Sabines. He was taught philosophy by Philo, and law by Mutius Scaevola. He became a great orator, and distinguished himself in opposing Catiline. After a number of vicissitudes of fortune, he was assassinated in his sixty-third year, B.C. 43.

Ciclenius also **Cyllenius**—Mercury, so called from Mount Cyllene in Peloponnesus, where he was born.

Ciconum—A river of Thessaly, whose waters converted everything into stone.

Cillaros—The name of Castor's horse.

Cimbri—A people of Germany, who invaded the Roman empire, but were conquered by the great Marius.

* Hesiod is the first extant writer who speaks of it.

† Homer describes the Chimæra as a monster with a goat's body, a lion's head, and a dragon's tail.

Cimmerii—A people who dwelt "beyond the ocean-stream", where the sun never shone.

Cimon—An Athenian famous for his debaucheries in his youth, and for the reformation of his morals when he attained years of discretion. He was the last of the Greeks whose spirit and boldness defeated the armies of the Barbarians, B.C. 440.

Cincinnatus, L.Q.*—A celebrated Roman, who was ploughing his field when he was saluted dictator. After he had conquered the Volsci and Æqui, and delivered his country from danger, he laid down his office and returned to his plough. He was again, in his eightieth year, made dictator.

Circe—Daughter of Sol and Perseis, a celebrated sorceress who dwelt in the island of Æeæa. Ulysses on his return from the Trojan war visited this island when his companions by Circe's potions were changed into swine. Ulysses, fortified by a herb which he received from Mercury, demanded of Circe the restoration of his companions to their former shape; she complied with his wishes, and eventually permitted him to depart.

Ciris—A maiden who was changed into a bird of the same name.

Cirrhæa—A cavern in Phocis famous for the oracular responses of the winds.

Cisseta—One of the dogs of Actæon.

Cithæron—A mountain in Bœotia sacred to Jupiter and the Muses.

Claros—An Ionian town famous for one of Apollo's oracles.

Claudianus—A celebrated poet in the age of Honorius. He is considered by some to equal Virgil in the majestic character of his style.

Claudius, T.—Druses Nero, son of Druses, fifth Emperor of Rome. He succeeded Caligula. He visited Britain, and obtained a triumph for victories won by his generals. Suffered himself to be governed by favourites whose avarice plundered the state and distracted the provinces. He was poisoned by his wife Agrippina, who wished to raise her son Nero to the throne.

Claudius II.—He succeeded Gallienus, who was assassinated by the officers of the Pretorian guard. He conquered Scythia and subjugated the Goths. He died of the plague (A.D. 270).

Cleopatra—Queen of Egypt. She was the daughter of Ptolemy Auletes, and was celebrated for her beauty. Antony became enamoured of her, and married her, ignoring his connection with Octavia, the sister of Augustus Cæsar. A rupture between Augustus and Antony led to the famous battle of Actium, where Cleopatra by retreating with sixty ships brought about the defeat of Antony. Finding she could not bewitch Augustus with her beauty, and guessing his intention of leading her in triumph to Rome, she destroyed herself by applying an asp to her breast.

Clio—One of the nine Muses. She presided over history.

Cloacina—A Goddess of Rome who presided over the Cloacæ or main drains of the city.

Clotho—The youngest of the three Fates or Parcæ. She presided over the moment of birth, and spun the thread of life.

* His name was Lucius Quinctius; he was called Cincinnatus because he wore his hair in long curling locks (*cincinnati*).

Clytemnestra—A daughter of Tyndarus, King of Sparta, and Leda.* She married Agamemnon, King of Argos, during whose absence at Troy she misconducted herself with Ægysthus. On the return of Agamemnon, Clytemnestra murdered him, and ascended the throne. Orestes, who had escaped his mother's dagger when his father was murdered, returned after an absence of seven years, and avenged his father's death by putting both his mother Clytemnestra and her paramour Ægysthus to death.

Clytia or Clytie—A water-nymph in love with Apollo. Meeting with no return, she was changed into a sun-flower.

Cocalus—A king of Sicily. His daughter destroyed Minos, King of Crete.

Cocles P. Horatius—A celebrated Roman of the Lucerian tribe, who with two friends—Sp. Lartius, a Ramnian, and T. Herminius, a Tilian—posted himself at the far end of the Sublician Bridge, and defended it against all the Etruscan host under Porsenna, while the Romans were cutting the bridge behind them. When it was all but destroyed, his two friends drew back, and Horatius was left alone to bear the whole attack of the enemy. Well he kept his ground, till the last beams of the bridge fell crashing into the river, when he leapt into the Tiber and swam across it, armed as he was. For his heroism, the Romans put up his statue in the Comitium, and gave him as much land as he could plough round in a day.

Cocylus—A river of the infernal regions.

Codrus—The last King of Athens. When the Heraclidæ made war against Athens, the oracle said that the victory would be granted to the nation whose king was killed in battle. The Heraclidæ therefore gave orders to spare the life of Codrus, but the patriotic king disguised himself and engaging with one of the enemy was killed. The Athenians obtained the victory, and Codrus was regarded as the saviour of his country.

Codrus—A Latin poet. He was a contemporary of Virgil.

Coelus or Uranus—The most ancient of the gods. He was the father of Saturn, Oceanus, Hyperion, also of the giants, furies and nymphs who sprang from the wound which he received from his son Saturn.

Colchis or Colchos—A country of Asia famous for the expedition of the Argonauts, and as being the birthplace of Medea.

Collatinus L. Tarquinius—A nephew of Tarquin the Proud. He married Lucretia. He with Brutus expelled the Tarquins from Rome.

Collinus—One of the gates of Rome. It is to this gate that Hannibal rode up in his famous advance on Rome (B.C. 211).

Collinus—A goddess who presided over hills.

Colophon—A city of Ionia, the inhabitants of which were such excellent horsemen that they would turn the scale of battle to the side on which they fought. [Hence the Greek phrase *To add a colophonian* = "to put a finishing touch to any subject"; hence also the end of a book is called *Colophon*.]

Colossus—A gigantic brazen image, 120 feet high, of Apollo. It was erected at the port of Rhodes in honour of the sun, and was esteemed

* According to some she was the daughter of Jupiter and Leda.

one of the "seven wonders of the world." It is said to have been executed by Chares of Lindus, B.C. 290. The figure, it is said, stood upon two moles, a leg extended on each side of the harbour, so that vessels in full sail could enter between.* The colossus was thrown down by an earthquake in B.C. 224, and finally destroyed by the Saracens on their taking Rhodes in A.D. 672.

Comitia, Centuriata—A general assembly of the Roman centuries.

Comitia, Curiata—An assembly of the Roman Curiae.

Comitia, Tributa—A general assembly of the Roman Tribes.

Commodus—L. Aurelius Antoninus, succeeded his father M. Antoninus as Emperor of Rome. He was by nature cruel and licentious. Desirous of being likened to Hercules, he adorned his shoulders with a lion's skin, and carried a knotted club in his hand. He fought with gladiators, and boasted of his skill in killing wild beasts in the amphitheatre. He was strangled by a wrestler in the thirty-first year of his age, A.D. 192.

Compitalia—Games of the household gods.

Comus—The god of revelry. He is represented as a drunken young man having a torch in his hand.

Concordia—The Roman goddess of peace.

Conon—A famous general of Athens, son of Timotheus. He was made governor of all the islands of the Athenians; was defeated in a naval battle by Lysander. Conon defeated the Spartans near Cnidus, when Pisander, the enemy's admiral was killed. He died in prison B.C. 393.

Conon—A noted Greek astronomer of Samos.

Conservator—A title of Jupiter.

Constantia—Grand-daughter of Constantine the Great. She married the Emperor Gratian.

Constantinus—Surnamed the Great from his exploits, was the son of Constantius Chlorus. It is said that as he was going to fight against Mascencius (one of his rivals) he saw a cross in the sky with the inscription *in hoc vince*. From this he became a Christian, and adopted a cross for his standard. He founded a city where old Byzantium formerly stood, and called it Constantinople. He made this city the rival of Rome in magnificence. After a reign of thirty-one years, he died in A.D. 337.

Constantius Chlorus—Emperor of Rome, and father of Constantine the Great. He was the colleague of Galerius. He died A.D. 306.

Consul—A magistrate at Rome with regal powers for the space of a year. (There were two consuls, who were annually chosen in the Campus Martius).

Consus—A title of Neptune.

Corcyra—An island in the Ionian Sea.

Corina—A celebrated woman of Thrace. It is said that she obtained a poetical prize five times against the competitorship of Pindar.

Corinthus—The modern Corinth in Greece.

Coriolanus—The surname of Caius Martius from his victory over Corioli. After a number of military exploits, and many services to his country, he was refused the consulship. This rankled in his breast, and when the Romans had received a present of corn from the King of

* The fact that the Colossus was a striding statue has been denied of late.

Sicily, Coriolanus insisted that it should be sold and not gratuitously distributed; this incensed the people, and he was banished. He went to the Volsci, and was graciously received by Tullus Aufidius, whom he advised to make war against Rome. At the head of the Volsci, Coriolanus marched against Rome, and his advance threw the Romans into great alarm and they sent several embassies to him, but to no purpose, and his enmity against his country would have proved fatal to it, had not his wife and his mother appeased his resentment against his countrymen. He marched the Volsci from the neighbourhood of Rome, and his conduct displeasing the Volsci, he was summoned to appear before the people at Antium where he was murdered, B.C. 488.

Cornelia—Daughter of Scipio Africanus; she was famous for her learning and virtues, and as being the mother of the Gracchi—Tiberius and Caius Gracchus.

Coronis—A nymph changed into a crow by Minerva.

Coronis—Daughter of Phlegias, who slighted and was slain by Apollo.

Cortina—The skin of the serpent Pytho, which covered the tripod of the Pythoness when she delivered her oracles.

Corus—A river of Arabia falling into the Red Sea.

Corvinus—Marcus Valerius was so surnamed because in a single combat with a gigantic Gaul, during the Gallic war, a raven flew into the Gaul's face, and so harassed him that he could neither defend himself nor attack his enemy.

Corydon—One of the shepherds in Virgil's eclogues. He is a brainless love-sick swain.

Corybantes—Priests of Cybela.

Coryphæus—Leader of the Greek chorus. (Hence the chief of a department in any of the sciences or fine arts).

Cottus—A giant, son of Cælus and Terra; he had fifty heads and one hundred hands.

Cotytto—The goddess of debauchery.

Cnidus or **Gnidus**—A town and promontory of Caria; Venus had a famous temple here.

Crassus M. Licinius—A celebrated Roman, who by educating slaves and selling them acquired great wealth. He was Consul with Pompey, and afterwards became Censor. He formed one of the first triumvirate, his associates in it being Pompey and Cæsar. Hoping to enlarge his possessions he invaded Parthia, but Surena the Parthian General defeated him. Crassus surrendered and was put to death, B.C. 53.

Crateus—Son of Minos and Pasiphæ, killed according to the oracle, by one of his own sons.

Creon—King of Corinth and son of Sisyphus. He promised his daughter Glance to Jason, who had repudiated Medea. To revenge herself on her rival, Medea sent her a present of a dress covered with poison. Glance putting it on was seized with sudden pain; her body took fire, and she expired in the greatest agony. Creon and his family also shared Glance's fate.

Creon—King of Thebes, whose territories were ravaged by the Sphinx. Creon offered his crown to any one who would explain the enigmas proposed by the Sphinx. Œdipus solved the riddles, and ascended the throne of Thebes.

Creta*—One of the largest of the Mediterranean islands. It was famous for its hundred cities, and for the laws which Minos established there.

Cretheis—Wife of Acastus, King of Colchos. She fell in love with Peleus and, because he refused to comply with her wishes, accused him of attempting her chastity.

Crethon—Son of Diocles, who with his brother Orsilocus was killed at one stroke by Æneas.

Creusa—Daughter of Priam and wife of Æneas.

Creusa—Same as Glauce. See **Creon**, King of Corinth.

Crinis—A priest of Apollo.

Criniscus—An amorous Trojan prince, who could assume any shape he pleased. He was changed into a river by the gods.

Cræsus—King of Lydia, considered the richest man in the world. All the wise men of Greece were drawn to his court by his power and riches. His name has become proverbial for wealth. He was conquered by Cyrus, B.C. 546.

Cronia—Festivals in honour of Saturn.

Ctesibius—A famous Athenian parasite.

Ctesibius—A native of Alexandria who is said to have invented wind music.

Ctesiphon—The famous Greek architect who designed the temple of Diana at Ephesus.

Cuma or **Cumæ**—A town of Ælia in Asia Minor.

Cumæ—A city of Italy famous for the residence of the Cumæan Sibyl.

Cunctator (*The Delayer*)—Quintus Fabius Maximus, the Roman general who baffled Hannibal by avoiding direct engagements and wearing him out by marches, counter-marches, and skirmishes.

Cunia—Goddess of new-born infants.

Cupid—God of love, the son of Jupiter and Venus. He is represented as a winged infant, naked, armed with bow and arrows.

Curetes—Priests of Cybele.

Curtius, M.—A Roman who devoted himself to the service of his country by leaping on horseback and fully armed into a huge gap that opened near the Forum at Rome.

In the year B.C. 362 "a vast gulf opened in the Forum, as if to say that the meeting-place of the Roman people was to be used no more. The seers said that the gods forbade this gulf to close till that which Rome held most valuable was thrown into it. Then, when men were asking what this might be, a noble youth, named M. Curtius, said aloud that Rome's true riches were brave men, that nothing else so worthy could be devoted to the gods. Thus saying, he put on his armour, and mounting his horse, leaped into the gulf; and straightway, the earth closed and became solid as before."

Curetes—A people of Crete who were produced from rain. They were entrusted with the education of Jupiter, and made minstrels and priests of Rhea's temple.

Custas—A title of Jupiter.

Cyane—A nymph of Sicily who unsuccessfully opposed the ravishment of Proserpine. She was turned into a fountain.

* Modern Crete.

Cyane—The daughter of the river Mæander; she was turned into a rock for refusing the addresses of a young man, who killed himself for her.

Cybele—A goddess; daughter of Cælus and Terra, and wife of Saturn. She is supposed to be the same as Ceres, Rhea, Ops, Vesta, &c.

According to Diodorus, she was the daughter of a Lydian prince. On her birth she was exposed on a mountain, where she was tended and fed by wild beasts, receiving the name of Cybele from the mountain where her life had been preserved.

Cyclades—Nymphs changed into islands of the same name, for not sacrificing to Neptune.

Cyclops—Giants with only one eye, and that in the centre of their foreheads, whose business it was to forge iron for Vulcan.

According to Hesiod there were only three Cyclops, and they were named Arges, Brontes, and Steropes.

Cygnus—King of Liguria, turned into a swan for bewailing the death of Phæton.

Cygnus—One of Neptune's sons who was invulnerable.

Cyllaros—The celebrated horse of Pollux. This is according to Virgil; but according to Ovid it was Castor's steed.

Cyllene—A mountain of Arcadia.

Cyllenius—A name of Mercury.

Cylopotes—One of Actæon's dogs.

Cynægeros—Brother of Æschylos, the poet. He is said to have seized with his right hand one of the Persian ships pushing off from shore after the battle of Marathon. Instantly his hand was lopped off; he then grasped the vessel with his left hand, that was also cut off; lastly, he laid hold of it with his teeth, and lost his head.

Cynocephali—A people of India said to have heads resembling those of dogs.

Cynosura—A nymph of Ida, in Crete. She nursed Jupiter, who changed her into the constellation called the Lesser Bear.

Cynthia—The moon; a surname of Artemis or Diana. The Roman Diana, who represented the moon, was called Cynthia from Mount Cynthus, where she was born.

Cyparissæa—A title of Minerva.

Cyparissus—A beautiful youth beloved by Apollo, and turned by him into a cypress tree for killing a favourite stag.

Cypria—A title of Venus.

Cyprios—One of Actæon's dogs.

Cyronthe—A shepherd of Bœotia, changed by Jupiter into a mountain near Thebes.

Cyrnus—Modern Corsica.

Cyrnus—A river falling into the Caspian Sea.

Cyrus (The Great)—King of Persia, and son of Cambyses. He subdued the eastern parts of Asia, and overthrew the power of Cræsus, King of Lydia. After invading Assyria and capturing Babylon, he entered Scythia, but was defeated and killed. B.C. 530.

Cyrus (The Younger)—Son of Darius Nothus and the brother of Artaxerxes, the latter ascending the throne on the death of Nothus. Cyrus was appointed to the command of Lydia, where he raised troops and took the field against Artaxerxes. The two brothers met in battle at Cunax, (B.C. 401) and Cyrus was defeated and killed.

Cyropolis—A city of Syria. It was built by the Jews and named after Cyrus.

Cythera—An island on the coast of Laconia; it was sacred to Venus, who rose from the sea near its coasts.

Cytherea—A title of Venus.

Cythnos—Modern Thermia, an island near Attica.

Cyturus—A mountain and town of Galatia.

Cyzenis—The infamous daughter of Diomed, who killed every one that fell into her clutches, and made fathers eat their own children.

Cyzicum (also *Cyzicus*)—An island and town of the Propontus.

D

Dædalion—Son of Lucifer, changed by Apollo into a falcon.

Dædalus—An Athenian artificer, the most ingenious of his age. He is said to have invented the wedge, the saw, the axe, and many other mechanical instruments. He made a famous labyrinth for Minos, King of Crete. Incurring the displeasure of Minos, he was confined in the labyrinth. Here he made for himself wings with feathers and wax and fitted them to his body, adopting the same course with his son Icarus, who was his companion in confinement. They mounted into the air, but the heat of the sun melted the wax on the wings of Icarus, and he fell into the sea, which after him has been called the Icarian Sea. The father alighted safely at Cumæ, where he built a temple to Apollo.

Damocles—The sycophant of Dionysius the elder, tyrant of Syracuse. He was invited by the tyrant to try the felicity he so much envied. Accordingly he was set down to a sumptuous banquet, but overhead was a sword suspended by a hair. Damoclēs was afraid to stir, and the banquet was a tantalising torment to him.

Hence the expression a "Damoclēs' Sword" for evil foreboded or dreaded.

Damon—A Pythagorean philosopher of Sicily, noted for his sincere and inviolable friendship for Pythias. "Damon and Pythias"—inseparable friends.

Dæmon—A title of Bacchus.

Damuli—A tribe of North Britain.

Danæ—Daughter of Acrisius, King of Argos, and Eurydice. She was seduced by Jupiter (Zeus) under the form of a shower of gold, while she was confined in an inaccessible tower. She and her son, named Perseus, was exposed in a boat on the sea by order of Acrisius. The winds carried mother and child to the island of Seriphus, and some fishermen saved them, and carried them to Polydectes, the king of the island. Dictys, the brother of the king educated Perseus, and kindly treated Danæ.

Danaides—The fifty daughters of Danaos, King of Argos. They married the fifty sons of their uncle Ægyptos. Danaos had been told by the oracle that he would be killed by a son-in-law, and he made his daughters promise to kill their husbands immediately after marriage. All of them, except one, Hypermnestra, fulfilled their promise. These were punished in the infernal regions by having to draw water everlastingly in sieves from a deep well.

Dannus—A river of Apulia, now Carapelle.

Daphne—Daughter of a river-god, loved by Apollo. She fled from the amorous god, and escaped by being changed into a laurel.

Daphnis—Son of Mercury; deprived of his sight for inconstancy to his sweetheart.

Dardania—A town or district of Troy. Hence the Trojans are sometimes called Dardani.

Dardanus—Son of Jupiter and Electra. Dardania (see above) received its name from him. He is said to have been the founder of Troy.

Dares—A Phrygian who wrote the history of the Trojan war.

Darics—Celebrated Persian coins. So called from Darius. They bear on one side the head of the king, and on the other a chariot drawn by mules. Their value is about twenty-five shillings.

Darius I.—Son of Hystaspes. He usurped the throne after assassinating Simerdis, and soon distinguished himself by his military prowess, but was at last defeated by the Athenians in the famous battle of Marathon. He died in B.C. 485.

Darius II.—Ascended the throne of Persia after the murder of Xerxes. He carried on many wars with success, being powerfully aided by his son Cyrus, the younger. After a reign of nineteen years, he died in B.C. 404.

Darius III.—He had to take the field against Alexander the Great, who invaded Persia. Darius met him with an enormous army, and a battle was fought near the Granicus in which the Persians were defeated. Another battle was fought at Issus, which was equally fatal to the Persians. Darius, assembling another powerful army, met Alexander a third time in the decisive battle of Arbela, (B.C. 331) in which Alexander was again victorious. Darius fled towards Media, but was murdered by Bessus, Governor of Bactriana.

Decemviri—Ten magistrates of absolute authority in Rome; first appointed in B.C. 451, when the ordinary government by the Consuls and other officers was suspended, and in their stead a council of Ten was appointed. The decemviri had a double duty: they were not only an administrative, but also a legislative council. (See also under *Duumviri*).

Deidamia—Daughter of Lycomedes, King of Scyros. She was the mother of Pyrrhus got by Achilles while concealed in woman's clothes at her father's court.

Deiphobe—The Cumæan Sibyl.

Deiphobus—One of the sons of Priam, and next to Hector the bravest and boldest of all the Trojans. On the death of his brother Paris, he married Helen; but Helen betrayed him to her first husband Menelaus, who slew him.

- **Dejanira**—Wife of Hercules, and the inadvertent cause of his death. The centaur Nessus, whom Hercules slew while carrying off Dejanira, gave her an envenomed robe, telling her that any one wearing it would love her with undying love; she gave it to her husband, and he was seized with excruciating pains, which, being incurable, he mounted a funeral pyre and burnt himself to death. Dejanira killed herself for grief.

Delia—One of the names of Diana.

Delius—One of the names of Apollo.

Delos—A floating island ultimately made fast to the bottom of the sea by Posidon (Neptune). Apollo having become possessor of it by exchange, made it his favourite retreat.

Delphi or **Delphos**—A town of Phocis at the south-west side of Mount Parnassus. It was famous for a temple of Apollo, and for an oracle celebrated in every age and country.

Delphyne—A serpent that watched Jupiter.

Demades—An Athenian orator, B.C. 322.

Demarus—The Jupiter of the Phœnicians.

Dematria—A Spartan mother who killed her son because he returned from a battle without glory.

Demetrius—Son of Antigonus, surnamed Pollocrates (*Destroyer of Towns*). At the age of twenty-two he was sent by his father against Ptolemy, who had invaded Syria. He was defeated at Gaza, but soon afterwards gained a victory. The greater part of his life was spent in warfare, his fortunes undergoing many changes. He died B.C. 286.

Demetrius—King of Syria; he was surnamed Sotor. His father, Seleucus Philopator, gave him as a hostage to the Romans. After the death of his father, Antiochus Epiphanes usurped the throne of Syria, being succeeded by his son Antiochus Eupator. But Demetrius, procuring his liberty, drove Eupator from the throne, and ascended it himself.

Demetrius—Son of the preceding. He gave himself up to pleasure, leaving his kingdom to be governed by favourites. Becoming odious to his subjects, he was assassinated by the Governor of Tyre, [to which place he fled for protection.

Demetrius—A disciple of Theophrastus; he gained such influence over the Athenians by his eloquence, and the purity of his morals that he was elected decennial archon. He embellished the city, but his enemies plotting against him, he had to flee to the court of Ptolemy Lagus, where he was received with kindness. He is said to have put an end to his life by making an asp bite him.

Democritus—A celebrated philosopher of Abdera. He has been called "the laughing philosopher", but rather should be termed the *deriding philosopher*, because he derided or laughed at people for their folly or vanity. It is said that he put out his eyes, that he might think more deeply. He died in his 109th year (B.C. 361).

Demodocos—A minstrel who, according to Homer, sang the amours of Mars and Venus in the court of Alcinoos, while Ulysses was a guest there.

Demosthenes—A celebrated Athenian orator. He was a pupil of Plato. At the age of seventeen he gave proof of his eloquence and abilities by displaying them against his guardians, from whom he obtained restitution of the greater part of his estates. To correct his stammering, he spoke with pebbles in his mouth, and to accustom himself to the noise of a public assembly, he declaimed on the sea-shore when the waves were the most boisterous. His abilities as an orator placed him at the head of the Government. His triumph was, however, short; for when Antipater made war against Greece, he demanded all the orators to be delivered up to him. Demosthenes, rather than fall into his hands, took poison and died. B.C. 322.

Denarius—A Roman silver coin.

Deucalion—Son of Prometheus; he married Pyrrha, the daughter of Epimetheus. He reigned over part of Thessaly, and it was in his age, that the earth was covered by a deluge of water sent by Jupiter as a punishment for the iniquity of mankind. Deucalion built a ship, and by this means saved himself and his wife. He repopled the world.

Diana—The goddess of hunting, chastity, &c. According to Cicero there were three of the name, *vi.*, (1) a daughter of Jupiter and Proserpine; (2) a daughter of Jupiter and Latona; (3) a daughter of Upis and Glance. The second is the most celebrated, and all mention of Diana by ancient writers refers to her. She is said to have been born at the same birth with Apollo. She is represented bearing a quiver, and attended by dogs. The most famous of her temples was that at Ephesus; it was one of the "Seven Wonders of the World."

Dictator—A magistrate of Rome invested with regal authority.

In times of great danger a single chief was appointed instead of the usual two consuls. He was called Dictator and had sovereign power both in the city of Rome and out of the city. He held office only for six months; and at the end of that time, he had to give no account; so that he was free to act according to his own judgment, having no colleague to thwart him at the present time, and no accusation to fear for the future.

Dictys—A Cretan who wrote a history of the Trojan war.

Dido—Daughter of Belus, King of Tyre, and wife of Sichæus or Sicharbus, a priest of Hercules. Pygmalion killed Sichæus to obtain his immense treasures, and Dido, disconsolate at the loss of her husband, set sail with a number of Tyrians in quest of a place in which to found a settlement. A storm drove her fleet to the African coast, and she bought of the inhabitants "as much land as could be covered with a bull's hide." Cutting the hide into thongs, she obtained a considerable stretch of land on which she built a citadel called Byrsa, this became the nucleus of the celebrated city of Carthage. Her subjects wished her to marry again, but she refused. Erecting a funeral pile, she ascended it, and stabbed herself.

Dindyme—A title of Cybele.

Dinocrates—The architect who built Alexandria.

Dinos—One of the horses of Diomed.

Diocletian—Caius Valerius Jovius, a celebrated Roman emperor, who, from a common soldier, rose to fill the throne. He is celebrated for his military virtues, and for his fierce persecution of the Christians. Though he was himself unpolished by education, yet he was the friend and patron of learning. After a prosperous reign of twenty-one years, he abdicated the throne in A.D. 204, dying nine years afterwards.

Didorus, Siculus—A Sicilian, author of a history of Egypt, Persia, Syria, Media, Greece, Rome, and Carthage. His work was divided into forty books, of which only fifteen are extant.

Diogenes—A celebrated Cynic philosopher of Sinope. He is said to have been banished from his native country for coining false money. He retired to Athens, and became the disciple of Antisthenes, who was then at the head of the Cynics. He is said to have lived in a tub. His singularity caused Alexander the Great to visit him, and ask him if there was anything he could do for him. "Get out of my sunshine", was the reply of the Cynic. Alexander was pleased at such independence, and turning to his courtiers said, "were I not Alexander, I would wish to be Diogenes." Diogenes died B.C. 324.

Diogenes Laertius—An Epicurean philosopher. He wrote the lives of the philosophers, a work containing an accurate account of the ancient philosophers, and replete with anecdotes respecting them.

Diomedes—King of Ætolia, and one of the bravest of the Grecian chiefs in the Trojan war. On his return home from the Trojan war, he found

his wife living in adultery, and saved his life by living an exile in Italy.

Diomedes—King of Thrace; he fed his horses (*Dinos* and *Lampon*) with human flesh. Hercules slew Diomedes, and gave him to his own horses to be devoured.

Dion—A Syracusan famous for his abilities. He was related to Dionysius the First, who constantly advised with him. He was assassinated by one of his intimate friends, named Callicrates. The Syracusians raised a monument to his memory.

Dion Casius—A native of Nicæa in Bithynia. He wrote a history of Rome, which occupied him twelve years in composing.

Dione—A name of Venus, who sprang from the foam of the sea after the mutilated body of Uranus had been thrown there by Saturn.

Dionysia—Feasts in honour of Bacchus.

Dionysiades—Two islets near Crete.

Dionysides—A tragic poet of Tarsus.

Dionysipolis—A town of Thrace.

Dionysius (*The Elder*)—Son of Hermocrates. He was a tyrant of Syracuse who signalled himself in the wars which the Syracusians carried on with Carthage. His tyranny rendered him odious to his subjects. He made a subterranean cave in a rock in the form of a human ear—called “the ear of Dionysius”—and directed all the sounds to a common tympanum, which communicated with an adjoining room, where Dionysius spent part of his time listening to what was said by those whom he had imprisoned. Dionysius was so suspicious that he would not, without previous careful search of their persons, admit even his wife or children to his private apartments. He would not trust a barber to shave him, but himself singed his beard.

Dionysius (*The Younger*)—Son of Dionysius the Elder; he succeeded his father (B.C. 368). He invited Plato to his court and studied under him. Plato advised Dionysius to lay aside the supreme power, and Dion seconded Plato. This so exasperated the tyrant that he banished Dion, who, however, collecting an army in Greece, expelled Dionysius (B.C. 357). Ten years subsequently Dionysius recovered his throne; but being expelled a second time by Timoleon, he retired to Corinth, where he turned schoolmaster.

Dionysius—A native of Halicarnassus; he left his country and settled in Rome for the purpose of studying all the books on Roman history. He wrote a work in twenty books on Roman antiquities, being engaged twenty-four years in his labour.

Dioscuri—Castor and Pollux.

Diræ—A title of the Furies.

Dirce—A woman whom Lycus, King of Thebes, married after he had divorced Antiope. The sons of Antiope, for the cruelties practised on their mother by Dirce, tied her to the tail of a wild bull that dragged her over rocks and precipices. The gods pitying her, changed her into a fountain.

Dis—A title of Pluto.

Discordia—The goddess of contention. She was the daughter of Nox, and sister to Nemesis, the Fates, and Death. She was expelled from heaven by Jupiter for sowing dissensions among the gods. At the nuptials of Pelus and Thetis, she threw an apple, among the assembled

gods and goddesses, with the inscription "To the Fairest", and immediately Juno, Venus, and Minerva, each claimed the apple for herself, and which was the primary cause of the ruin of Troy, and of infinite misfortunes to the Greeks.

Dithyrambus—A surname of Bacchus.

Dittani—A people of Spain.

Dodona—A famous oracle in Epiros, and the most ancient of Greece.

It was dedicated to Zeus (Jupiter) and situate in the village of Dodona.

Dodone—Daughter of Jupiter and Europa.

Dodone—A fountain in the forest of Dodona.

Dodonides—The priestesses of the oracle of Dodona.

Doii—A people of Arabia Felix.

Dolabella, P. Corn—A Roman who married the daughter of Cicero.

He was a warm partisan of Julius Cæsar whom he accompanied to the battles of Pharsalla and Munda.

Dolabra—The knife used by the priests of Rome in cutting up the victims offered in sacrifices.

Dolon—A Trojan famous for his swiftness.

Domiduca—A title of Juno.

Domiducus or **Domitius**—Nuptial gods.

Domina—A title of Proserpine.

Domitia Longina—Wife of the Emperor Domitian. She was a very licentious woman.

Domitianus, Titus Flavius—Son of Vespasian; he became Emperor of Rome on the death of his brother Titus, whom, according to some accounts, he destroyed by poison. His reign opened with every promise of prosperity and tranquility, but Domitian soon gave way to vicious indulgences, and became cruel and suspicious. He was assassinated in A.D. '96. Domitian was the last of the twelve Cæsars.

Donyssa—One of the Cyclades in Ægean Sea.

Doris—Daughter of Oceanus and Tethys. She had fifty daughters by her brother Nereus.

Draco—A celebrated law giver of Athens (623 B.C.) whose code of laws was, on account of its severity, said to be written in letters of blood.

Draco—One of Actæon's dogs.

Drilo—A river of Macedonia.

Drimachus—A famous robber of Chios.

Driope—An Arcadian nymph beloved by Neptune, and changed into a tree by Bacchus.

Dromas and **Dromios**—Two of the dogs of Actæon.

Drusilla Livia—Daughter of Germanicus; she was famous for her licentiousness. She committed incest with her brother, the Emperor Caligula.

Drusus—Son of Tiberius; he was famous for his courage and integrity.

Drusus, M. Livius—A celebrated Roman, who renewed the proposals bearing on the Agrarian laws which had proved fatal to the Gracchi.

Drusus, Nero Claudius—Son of Tiberius Nero. He distinguished himself in the wars in Germany and Gaul, and was honoured with a triumph.

Dryades—Nymphs that presided over the woods.

Dryope—A woman of Lemnos whose shape Venus assumed to persuade all the females of the island to murder the men.

Dryopes—A people of Greece.

Dulris—Modern Dover.

Durius—Modern Douro.

Duumviri—Two Patricians of Rome first appointed by Tarquin to keep the Sibylline books which were supposed to contain the fate of the Roman empire.

The custody of these books was subsequently entrusted to ten (decemviri) persons chosen alike from both orders—the Patricians and the Plebeians.

Dyspontii—A people of Elis.

E

Ebudæ—Modern Hebrides.

Echidna—Half-woman, half-serpent. She was the mother of the Chimæra, the many-headed dog Orthos, the hundred-headed dragon of the Hesperides, the Colchian dragon, the Sphinx, Scylla, the Gorgons, the Lernean hydra, the vulture that gnawed away the liver of Prometheus and the Nemean lion.

Echnobas—One of the dogs of Actæon.

Echo—Daughter of Aer(air) and Tellus. She was in love with Narcissus, but her love not being returned, she pined away till only her voice remained.

Estatici—A class of diviners among the ancient Greeks, who used to lie in trances, and when they came to themselves gave strange accounts of what they saw while they were "out of the body."

Ediles—Roman officers who had charge of the streets, bridges, aqueducts, temples, and city buildings generally.

Edon—A mountain of Thrace.

Edonides—Priestesses of Bacchus.

Educa—One of the goddesses of new-born infants.

Egeria—The nymph who instructed Numa in his wise legislation. Numa used to meet her in a grove near Aricia. Ovid says she was disconsolate at the death of Numa, and that she wept so violently that Diana changed her into a fountain.

Egeria—A title of Juno.

Elagabalus—A Syro-Phœnician sun-god. One of the Roman emperors was so called because he was priest of Elagabalus. This madman invited the principal men of Rome to a banquet, and smothered them in a shower of roses.

Electra—Daughter of Agamemnon, King of Argos. She incited her brother Orestes to revenge his father's murder on his mother Clytemnestra and her paramour Ægisthus.

Eleusinia—A great festival observed by the Lacedæmonians, Cretans, and others, every fourth year, and by the Athenians every fifth year, at Eleusia in Attica. These religious rites were held in honour of Demeter or of Ceres.

Elis—A city near the river Pelus.

Elis—A country of Peloponnesus.

Elissa—A surname of Dido.

Elysium—The Elysian Fields, a place in the infernal regions, where the souls of the virtuous existed after death.

Some locate the Elysian Fields in the Isle of Leuce, others on some of the islands on the West Coast of Africa, and others again in Italy.

Empedocles—A philosopher of Sicily; he was a disciple of Pythagoras. According to Lucian, he threw himself into the crater of Etna, that persons might suppose he had returned to the gods; but Etna threw out his iron sandal, and destroyed the illusion.

Encelados—The most powerful of the giants that conspired against Zeus (Jupiter). He was cast down by Zeus, and Mount Etna was thrown on him. The poet's fable that the flames of this volcano arise from the breath of the giant. (The battlefield of this contest was Phlegra in Macedonia).

Enchelee—A town in Illyricum, where Cadmus was changed into a serpent.

Endymion—A shepherd, son of Æthlius and Calyce. He was condemned to endless sleep, and Diana saw him as he slept on Mount Latmos, and was so enamoured with his beauty, that she came down from heaven every night to kiss him.

Enna—A town in the interior of Sicily, on the plains of which Proserpine, while gathering flowers, was met by Pluto who carried her off.

Ennius—An ancient Latin poet—the Chaucer or father of Roman poets. He was born in Calabria, and obtained the privilege of a Roman citizen on account of his learning.

Enotocatæ—A nation whose ears were said to hang down to their heels.

Eolus—The Roman god of the winds.

Epaminondas—A celebrated Theban, who at the head of the Thean armies defeated the Spartans in the celebrated battle of Leuctra, about B.C. 370.

Ephebi—Youths between the age of 18 and 20 were so called at Athens.

Ephesus—A city of Ionia, famous for the celebrated temple of Diana.

Ephetae—Magistrates at Athens.

Ephialtes—A giant who was deprived of his left eye by Apollo, and of his right by Hercules.

Ephori—Spartan magistrates, five in number, annually elected from the ruling caste. They exercised control even over the kings and senate.

Epictetus—A Stoic philosopher of Hieropolis originally a slave.

Epicurus—A celebrated Greek philosopher who founded the Epicurean school. His axiom was that "happiness or enjoyment is the *summum bonum* of life." His disciples corrupted his doctrine into "Good living is the object we should all seek."

Epimenides—A philosopher of Crete, who fell asleep in a cave when a boy, and did not wake again for fifty-seven years, when he found himself endowed with miraculous wisdom.

Epimetheus—Turned into an ape for opening Pandora's box.

Equiria—Roman festivals in honor of Mars.

Erato—One of the Muses. She presided over lyric poetry.

Eratosthenes—A celebrated mathematician of Cyrene.

Eratostratus*—The man who set the temple of Diana at Ephesus on fire for the sake of perpetuating his name.

Erebus—The gloomy cavern underground through which the Shades had to walk in their passage to Hades. By some Erebus is said to be a deity of the infernal regions.

Eretrian—Menedemos of Eretria, in Eubœa; a Greek philosopher of the

* Spelt also Herostratos.

4th Century B.C. He founded the Eretrian School, which was a branch of the Socratic.

Ergane—A river whose waters were as intoxicating as wine.

Erichtha—A woman of Thessaly famous for her knowledge of poisons.

Erigone—Daughter of Icarus who hanged herself on the death of her father, and was made a constellation.

Erinnys or **Erinyes**—The goddess of vengeance, one of the Furies.

Eriphanis—A famous Greek poetess.

Eris—The Grecian goddess of discord.

Eros—The Grecian god of love.

Erythreos—One of the horses of the sun.

Esculapius—"A blameless physician", according to Homer, whose sons were the medical attendants of the Greek army. Subsequently he was held to be the god of the medical art.

Eteocles—A King of Thebes, son of Œdipus and Jocasta. After the death of Œdipus, it was agreed between him and his brother Polynices that they should reign a year each alternately. Eteocles first ascended the throne, but at the end of the year he refused to resign the crown. Ultimately the two brothers met in single combat, and fighting with fury were both killed.

Eteocretæ—An ancient people of Crete.

Ethalion—Changed into a dolphin for carrying off Bacchus.

Ethon—The eagle or vulture that gnawed the liver of Prometheus.

Etrusci—People of Etruria, noted for their enchantments.

Eubœa—An island in the Ægean Sea.

Euclides—A famous mathematician of Alexandria. He lived B.C. 300, and wrote fifteen books on the elements of mathematics.

Eucrates—A miller, and one of the archons of Athens. He was noted for his shifts and excuses for neglecting the duties of his office.

Eudromos—One of Actæon's dogs.

Eulalon—A name of Apollo.

Eumæos—The faithful swineherd of Ulysses.

Eumenes—A Greek officer in the army of Alexander. He was the most worthy of Alexander's generals.

Eumenides*—A name given by the Greeks to the Furies, as it would have been ominous, and bad policy to call them by their right name *Erinnyes*.

Eupatridæ—The oligarchy of Attica.

Euphorbus—A famous Trojan. He fell by the hand of Menelaus.

Euphrosyna—One of the Graces.

Euripides—A celebrated tragic poet of Greece. He is said to have been born at Salamis. He studied eloquence under Prodicus, ethics under Socrates, and philosophy under Anaxagoras. It is said that he met his death by being attacked and torn in pieces by dogs, B.C. 407, in the 78th year of his age. He is accredited with the authorship of seventy-five tragedies, of which only nineteen are extant.

Euripus—A narrow strait between the island of Eubœa and the mainland of Bœotia.

Europa—A daughter of Agenor, King of Phœnicia. Her beauty attracted Jupiter, who assuming the form of a beautiful bull mingled with the

* The good-tempered goddesses.

herds of Agenor while Europa was gathering flowers in the meadows. She caressed the bull and mounted on his back. The god crossed the sea with her, and arrived at Crete; where, assuming his proper form, he declared his love. She became mother of Minos, Sarpedon, and Rhadamanthus.

Eurus—The east wind.

Eurydice—Wife of Orpheus, killed by a serpent on her wedding night. Orpheus went down to the nether regions to seek her, and was promised that she should return on condition that he looked not back till she had reached the upper world. When the poet got to the confines of his journey, he turned his head to see if Eurydice were following, and she was instantly caught back into Hades.

Eurydice—Wife of Amyntas, King of Macedonia, and mother of Philip the father of Alexander the Great. She conspired against her husband but was prevented from killing him by their daughter.

Eurynome—An infernal deity always grinding her teeth.

Eurynome—A daughter of Apollo.

Eurysthenes—A son of Aristodemus. He lived in perpetual dissension with his twin-brother Procles, whilst they both sat on the Spartan throne.

Eurystheus—A King of Argos and Mycenæ. Juno hastened his birth by two months that he might come into the world before his brother Hercules, as the younger of the two was doomed by Jupiter to be subservient to the other. He imposed upon Hercules the most dangerous enterprises known as the Twelve Labours of Hercules.

Eusebius—A bishop of Cæsarea, he was a favourite of the Emperor Constantine, and author of an ecclesiastical history, and other works.

Euterpe—One of the Muses. She presided over music.

Euxinus Pontus—Modern Black Sea.

Eutropius—A Latin historian in the age of Julian. He wrote an epitome of the history of Rome from the age of Romulus to the reign of the Emperor Valens.

Evippe—Mother of the Pierides whom the Muses changed into magpies for challenging them to sing.

F

Fabii—A noble family at Rome. When the Veientes basely massacred the Gens, a boy of tender age escaped, and from him descended the family which afterwards became so distinguished.

The Legend of the Fabian Gens and the Veientes is as follows:—

• The Fabian Gens, one of the most ancient Patrician Gens of Rome, were at first the chief opponents of the Agrarian Law intended for the benefit of the Plebeians, but subsequently seeing the injustice they had been guilty of against the Plebeians, one of their number, named, Keso, in his third Consulship, proposed the Law, but the Patricians rejected it with scorn; thereupon the whole Fabian Gens determined to leave Rome altogether. They thought they could serve their country better by warring against the Veientes than by remaining at home; so they crossed the Tiber, and formed a fortified camp near the river Cremera; thence they ravaged the lands of the Veientes. Thus they stood between Rome and Veii for more than a year, and the Romans had peace. But there was a certain day which was always held sacred by the Fabii, when they offered solemn sacrifices on the Quirinal Hill.

On this day Kæso, their chief led them forth to Rome; the Veientes hearing of it, laid an ambush for them, and they were all (306 in number) cut off. But one young Fabius, a boy, was left behind at Rome when the Gens went forth to settle on the Cremera; and he became the father of the Fabii who were afterwards so famous in the history of Rome.

Fabius Maximus Rullianus—A leading Patrician of his time. He was the first of the Fabii who obtained the name of "Maximus." He was five times Consul, twice Dictator, and once Censor.

Fabius, Q. Maximus—A celebrated Roman who was elected dictator to oppose Hannibal. He baffled Hannibal by avoiding direct engagements, and wearing him out by marches, countermarches, and skirmishes from a distance. Hence he was surnamed "*Cunctator*," the Delayer.

Fabnia—The goddess of lies.

Fabritius, Caius—A distinguished Roman who in his first Consulship obtained many victories over the Samnites and Lucanians. He was famous for his inflexible purity and honesty and the simplicity of his manners.

Falernus—A fertile mountain and plain of Campania, famous for its wine.

Fama—The goddess of Fame.

Fasti—Working days. The "*dies non*" or holy days were called by the Romans *ne-fasti*.

Fates—The three daughters of Nox and Erebus. They were called Clotho, Lachesis and Atropos. See *Parcæ*.

Fauna—A name of Cybele.

Fauni—Rural deities. They are sometimes called *satyrs*, and are represented as having the legs, feet, and ears of goats—the rest of the body being of human form.

Faunus—Son of Mercury and Nox, and father of the Fauni.

Faustina—Wife of the Emperor Antoninus; she was notorious for her immorality.

Faustulus—The herdsman of Amulius who found Romulus and Remus when they were thrown by their grand-uncle Amulius into the Tiber.

Februus—The goddess of purification.

Felicitas—The goddess of happiness.

Feralia—A festival observed by the Romans in the month of February in honour of the dead.

Feronia—A goddess of woods, &c.

Personia—Goddess of travellers.

Fibenus—A river of Italy.

Fidius—God of treaties.

Flamines—Priests of Jupiter, Mars, &c.

Flaminius, T. Q.—A Roman general who met with great success in the war with Philip of Macedonia.

Flora—The Roman goddess of gardens and flowers. (She is the Chloris of the Greeks).

Fluviates—Nymphs of rivers.

Fons Solis—A fountain in Cyrene warm at the rising and the setting of the sun, but cool at midday.

Fornox—Goddess of bakers.

Fortuna—Goddess of Fortune. According to Homer, she was a daughter of Oceanus; according to Pindar, she was one of the *Parcæ*.

Fortunatæ Insulæ—The Fortunate Islands of the ancients; now called the Canaries.

Furies—Daughters of Nox and Acheros. They were named Alecra, Megaera, and Tisiphone, and were armed with snakes and torches.

Furina—The goddess of robbers.

G

Gades—Modern Cadiz.

Galatæa—A sea nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris. She was loved by Polypheme, the Cyclops, but herself in love with Acis, a shepherd of Sicily. Acis was crushed by a huge rock by the jealous giant.

Galathea—Hector's horse.

Galenus—A celebrated physician of Asia Minor.

Galesus—A river of Puglia not far from Tarentum.

Gallia Comata—That part of Gaul which belonged to the Roman Emperor and was governed by Legates.

Gallienæ—The nine virgin priestesses of the Gallic oracle. By their charms they could raise the wind and waves, turn themselves into any animal form they liked, cure wounds and diseases, and predict future events.

Gallienus, Pub. Lucinius—Son of the Emperor Valerian. He reigned conjointly with his father for seven years, and then in A.D. 260 became sole Emperor. He was assassinated in A.D. 268.

Gallus, Cornelius—A Roman knight famous for his poetical as well as his military talents.

Gamelia—A title of Juno.

Ganymede—The cup-bearer of Jupiter. He was the most beautiful boy ever born. He was taken to heaven by Jupiter whilst tending flocks on Mount Ida, and succeeded Hebe as cup-bearer of the gods.

Gargittos—One of the dogs that guarded the herds and flocks of Geryon, and which Hercules killed. (The other dog was the two-headed one called Orthos.)

Gelasinus—The god of mirth.

Gelasinus—A surname of Democritus, the laughing philosopher.

Gellius Aulus—A Roman grammarian in the reign of M. Antoninus, Author of *Noctes Atticæ*.

Geminus—An astronomer and mathematician of Rhodes.

Gemoniæ—A place in Rome where the carcases of criminals were thrown.

Genetrix—A name of Venus.

Genii—Attendant or guardian spirits.

According to the Romans every one had two of these tutelaries from his cradle to his grave.

Genseric—A famous Vandal chief. He captured Carthage, and subsequently in A.D. 455 sacked Rome.

Genna—Modern Genoa.

Germanicus Cæsar—Son of Drusus, and nephew of Tiberius. He greatly distinguished himself in the wars in Germany, and obtained a triumph. He was poisoned in his thirty-fourth year (A.D. 10). He has been commended not only for his military talents, but also for his learning and humanity.

Geryon—A King of Spain. He was a human monster with three bodies and three heads, whose oxen ate human flesh and were guarded by a two-headed dog. Hercules slew both Geryon and the dog.

Gessoriacum—Modern Boulogne.

Getae—A savage and warlike nation of European Scythia.

Gigantes—Sons of Cœlus and Terra, who, according to Hesiod, sprang from the blood of a wound inflicted on Cœlus by his son Saturn. They are represented as huge giants with strength in accordance with their size. Incensed at the defeat of the Titans, to whom they were related, they conspired against Jupiter; but the god armed his son Hercules against them, and they were defeated.

Gladiatorum Ludi—Combats originally exhibited on the graves of persons at Rome.

Glaucopis—A name of Minerva.

Glaucus—A son of Hippolochus, the son of Bellerophon. He aided Priam in the Trojan war, and was noted for his folly in exchanging his golden armour with Diomedes for an iron one.

Glaucus—A fisherman of Bœotia. He observed that all the fish which he caught and laid on the grass* received fresh vigour, and immediately leaped into the sea; he tasted the grass, and suddenly felt a desire to live in the sea, and leaped into it. He was made a marine deity by Oceanus.

Glaucus—Son of Minos the Second. He was smothered in a cask of honey. The soothsayer Polydus, on being commanded by Minos to find Glaucus, discovered him, and restored him to life by rubbing his body with a certain herb.

Gnossis—A name of Ariadne.

Gnossus—A famous city of Crete.

Gordius—A Phrygian who, from the position of a peasant, was raised to the throne. The knot which tied the yoke to the draught-tree of his chariot was made so cunningly that the ends of the cord could not be seen, and a report arose that the Empire of Asia was promised by the oracle to him who should untie the Gordian Knot. Alexander the Great cut the knot with his sword.

Gorgones, (The Gorgons)—Three sisters, daughters of Phorcys and Ceto. They were named Stheno, Eurayle, and Medusa—the two first were immortal. Their locks were entwined with snakes, and their faces so hideous that whoever set their eyes on them were turned instantly into stone. Perseus slew Medusa the chief of the three sisters, and gave her head to Minerva who placed it on her shield.

Gracchus, T. Sempronius—The father of Tiberius and Caius Gracchus. He was twice Consul and once Censor, and distinguished himself by his integrity and superior ability. His sons Tiberius and Caius were famous for their obstinate attachment to the interests of the people.

Graces—The three daughters of Jupiter by Eurynome, Aglaia, Euphrosyne, and Thalia. They attended on Venus and the Muses.

Gradivus—A name of Mars.

Granicus—A river of Bithynia, famous for a battle fought there between Alexander the Great and Darius. B.C. 334.

* This grass was planted by Kronos.

Gyges—A monstrous giant, son of Cœlus and Terra. He was slain by Hercules.

Gyges—A Lydian who, according to Plato, descended into a chasm of the earth, where he found a brazen horse; opening the sides of the animal, he found the corpse of a man, from whose finger he drew off a brazen ring, which rendered him invisible.

Gyges—A King of Lydia. He married Nyssia, the young widow of Candaules, and reigned thirty-eight years. He amassed such wealth that his name became proverbial.

Gymnasium—A place among the Greeks where all the public exercises were performed, and where not only dancers and wrestlers exhibited, but where poets and philosophers repeated their compositions.

Gynœcium—Apartments specially set apart by the Romans for the women of the house.

H

Hæmeon—A Grecian prince. He was tormented by the Furies for murdering his mother.

Hades—The god of hell among the Greeks; the same as Pluto of the Latins. The word is often used by the ancient poets for hell itself.

Hæmon—A prince of Thebes, who slew himself on the tomb of Antigone for love.

Hæmos—A range of mountains separating Thrace and Mœsia. According to mythology Hæmos (Hæmus) was the son of Boreas and was turned into a mountain for pretending to be a god.

Halesius—A mountain and river near Etœa, whence Pluto carried away Proserpine as she was gathering flowers.

Halicarnasus—A maritime city of Asia Minor, where a mausoleum, one of the "seven wonders of the world," was erected to the memory of Mausolus by his wife Artemisia. It is celebrated as the birthplace of Herodotus, Dionysius, and Heraclitus.

Halonnesius—An island on the coast of Macedonia, inhabited by women only—the men having been all slaughtered by them.

Halycus—A river in the south of Sicily now called Platani.

Hamadryades—Nymphs who lived in the country and presided over trees.

Hamilcar—A famous Carthaginian, father of Hannibal. He was engaged in Sicily during the First Punic War.

Hammon*—A Libyan deity similar to the Roman Jupiter.

Hannibal—A celebrated Carthaginian general, son of Hamilcar. Whilst a child his father made him take an oath never to be at peace with Rome. He invaded Italy by crossing the Alps, and defeated the Romans in the great battles of Lake Trasimene (B.C. 217) and Cannæ (B.C. 216); but was recalled to Carthage after his brother Hasdrubal was defeated and slain in the battle of the Metaurus. Landing at Leptis to the south of Carthage, Hannibal took up his position at Zama, where he met Scipio in battle and was defeated (B.C. 202). Compelled to take refuge with Antiochus, King of Syria, he stirred up that monarch to war with Rome, and after the defeat of Antiochus, Hannibal wan-

* More usual *Ammon*.

dered from land to land till he found a resting place at the Court of Prusias of Bithynia. But the Romans could not breathe while their great enemy lived, and they demanded the surrender of their illustrious enemy, whereupon Hannibal poisoned himself (B.C. 183).

Harmodius—A friend of Aristogiton; he assisted in delivering his country from the tyranny of the Pisistratidæ.

Harmonia—Daughter of Mars and Venus, and wife of Cadmus. Vulcan presented her with a bracelet dyed in every crime, and that inspired all her children with impiety.

Harpalyce—A beautiful maid of Argos, violated by her own father, and changed into an owl.

Harpylæ—The Harpies*. They were winged monsters having the face of a woman, the body of a vulture, and feet and fingers armed with claws. They were very fierce and loathsome, living in an atmosphere of filth and stench, and contaminating everything which they came near. Homer mentions but *one* harpy. Hesiod gives *two*, and later writers *three*, namely, Aello, Ocypete, and Celæno.

Harpocrates—The Egyptian god of silence.

Haruspex—Persons who interpreted the will of the gods by inspecting the entrails of animals offered in sacrifice.

Hasdrubal—Son of Hamilcar and brother of Hannibal. A famous Carthaginian general. He was defeated and killed in the battle at the Metaurus. B.C. 207.

Haziz—The war-god of the Syrians.

Hebe—Daughter of Jupiter and Juno. She was made cup-bearer to the gods, but was dismissed from office by Jupiter, because she fell down in an awkward posture as she was pouring out nectar at a festival. She was succeeded in office by Ganymede. Hebe was also goddess of youth, and possessed the power of restoring the aged to youth and beauty.

Hecate†—A triple deity, called Phœbe or the Moon in heaven, Diana on the earth, and Hecate or Proserpine in hell. She is described as having three heads—one of a horse, one of a dog, and one of a lion. Her offerings consisted of dogs, honey, and black lambs. She was sometimes called *Trivia*, because offerings were presented to her at cross-roads.

Hecate—Daughter of Perses the Titan. She poisoned her father; raised a temple to Diana in which she immolated strangers; and presided over magic and enchantment. She is represented with a lighted torch and a sword, and is attended by two black dogs.

Hecatæus—A Milesian historian. He is said to be the first who wrote history in prose.

Hecatombia—A festival in honour of Juno.

Hecatombonia—A solemn sacrifice offered to Jupiter by the Messenians when any of them killed a hundred enemies.

Hecatompolis—A name of Crete from the hundred cities which it once contained.

Hector—Eldest son of Priam, King of Troy; he was the noblest and most magnanimous of all the Trojan chieftains. He defended Troy for ten years, killing, it is said, thirty-one of the most valiant Greek chiefs.

* Daughters of Neptune and Terra.

† According to Hesiod, she was the daughter of Zeus and Demeter.

He was killed in battle by Achilles, who, lashing Hector's corpse to his chariot, dragged the body in triumph thrice round the walls of Troy.

Hecuba—Second wife of Priam, and mother of nineteen children. When Troy was taken by the Greeks, she fell to the lot of Ulysses. She was afterwards metamorphosed into a dog, and threw herself into the sea.

Helena—Daughter of Zeus and Leda, and wife of Menelaus, King of Sparta. She was one of the most beautiful of women of any age or country. When Paris visited Menelaus he persuaded her to fly with him to Troy. On this Menelaus sent ambassadors to the court of Priam to demand her restitution, but in vain, and the result was the Trojan War. When Troy was taken, she returned to Menelaus, and after his death she retired to Rhodes, where she was strangled by the order of the king.

Helenas—The prophet, the only son of Priam who survived the fall of Troy. He fell to the snare of Pyrrhos when the captives were awarded, and because he saved the life of the young Grecian he was allowed to marry Andromacha, his brother Hector's widow.

Heliades—The three daughters of Sol and Clymene, namely, Lampetusa, Lampetia, and Phaetusa, changed into poplars for immoderately lamenting the death of their brother Phaeton.

Helicon—A mountain of Boeotia on the borders of Phocis. It was sacred to the Muses, who had a temple there.

Heliconiades—A name of the Muses, from Helicon.

Heligabalus, M. Aurelius Antoninus—A Roman emperor who had been priest to a divinity in Phoenicia. Under his government Rome became the scene of vice and cruelty. He raised his horse to the honours of the consulship, and indulged in a number of absurdities which rendered him odious to his subjects. He was assassinated by his soldiers A.D. 222.

Heliopolis—A famous city of Lower Egypt.

Helios—The Greek Sun-god. He rode to his palace in Colchis every night in a golden boat furnished with wings.

Heliotrope—Apollo loved Clytia, but forsook her for her sister Leucothoe. Thereupon Clytia pined away, and Apollo changed her at death into a flower, which always turns to the sun.

Hellanodicæ—Umpires of the public games in Greece.

Helle—Daughter of Athamas and Nephele. She fled from her father's house to avoid the oppression of her mother-in-law, Ino. She was carried through the air on a golden ram, the gift of Neptune to her mother; but becoming giddy, she fell from her seat into that part of the sea since called the Hellespont.

Hellespont—A narrow strait between Europe and Asia, which received its name from Helle (see above). It is famous for the love and death of Leander, and the bridge of boats Xerxes built across it.

Helotes—Spartan slaves or serfs. Their lot was a very harsh and debased one, every species of contempt and ridicule they were exposed to. Every year, we are told, they were whipped to keep them in mind of their servile state. They were made to drink to excess and befool themselves in public, in order to teach the Spartan youth the debasing nature of the vice of drink.

(*Helot* is said to be derived from *Helos*, a town of Laconia enslaved by the Spartans).

Helvetia—Modern Switzerland.

Hæmera—A surname of Artemis*—the Ephesian Artemis (Diana) who seems to have been the personification of the fructifying and nourishing power of nature.

Hæmus or Hæmus—A chain of mountains in Thrace. According to mythology, Hæmos, son of Boreas, was changed into a mountain for aspiring to divine honours.

Hephæstos—The Greek Vulcan.

Hera—The Greek Juno.

Heracleidæ—The descendants of Heracles (*Hercules*).

Heracitus—A celebrated Greek philosopher of Ephesus. He lived about B.C. 500. He was called the "Obscure Philosopher", and the "Mourner", from his custom of weeping at the follies and frailties of human life. He removed himself totally from the society of mankind, and retired to the mountains.

Heracius—A river of Greece.

Heræa—Festivals at Argos in honour of Juno.

Heræa—A town of Arcadia.

Herculaneum—A town of Campania smothered, with Pompeii, by the ashes produced by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius. A.D. 79.

Hercules—A celebrated Grecian hero who, after death, was ranked among the gods. Before Hercules was eight months' old Juno sent two snakes to devour him, which he seized and crushed to death. He achieved a series of enterprises known as the "Twelve Labours of Hercules." These comprised:—(1) the slaughter of the Nemean lion, (2) the destruction of the Lernean hydra, (3) the catching and retaining of the Arcadian stag, (4) the seizing alive of the Erymanthian boar, (5) the cleansing of the stables of King Augeas—stables in which 3,000 oxen had stood for thirty years, (6) the killing of the cannibal birds of the lake Stymphalis, (7) the taking captive of the Cretan bull, (8) the obtaining of the mares of Diomedes, which fed on human flesh, (9) the getting possession of the girdle of Hippolyte, Queen of the Amazons, (10) the destruction of the monster Geryon, (11) the obtaining of the apples from the garden of the Hesperides, (12) the bringing to the earth from the infernal regions the three-headed dog Cerberus. Besides these "labours" he aided the gods in their wars with the giants, and performed numerous difficult feats. He delivered his wife, Dejanira, from the Centaur Nessus, whom he killed. The Centaur, as he expired, gave Dejanira a mystic tunic, which, in a jealous paroxysm, she gave to Hercules to put on; he had no sooner done so than he was seized with a desperate distemper which was incurable. He erected a funeral pyre on Mount Æta, and burnt himself to death. Jupiter surrounded the burning pile with smoke, amidst which Hercules was carried to heaven in a chariot drawn by four horses.

Herculis Columnæ—The Pillars of Hercules. The opposite rocks at the entrance of the Mediterranean Sea, one in Spain and the other on the African continent. The tale is that they were bound together till Hercules tore them asunder in order to get to Gades (Cadiz). The ancients called them Calpe and Abyla; now they are known as Gibraltar Rock and Mount Haco, on which stands the fortress of Ceuta.

Hercynia—A celebrated forest of Europe, which required a nine days'

* She is regarded in various points of view by the Greeks.

journey to cross it. It occupied the place of modern Switzerland, Transylvania, and a great part of Russia.

Hermæa—Festivals observed at Crete, Athens, and Babylon, where the masters waited on the servants.

Hermaphroditus—Son of Mercury and Venus, and a great hunter. He was passionately loved by the nymph Salamacis, and embraced by her as he bathed in a fountain; but resisting her advances, was, at her earnest request to the gods, united to her in one body.

Hermæ—Busts of the god Hermes (Mercury). They were set up to mark the boundaries of lands, at the junction of roads, at the corners of streets, &c.

Hermes—The Greek Mercury.

Herminius—A valiant Roman who defended the Sublician bridge with Horatius Cocles against the army of Porsenna. See *Cocles*.

Hormione—Daughter of Mars and Venus. She married Cadmus; was changed into a serpent, and placed in the Elysian Fields.

Hermione—Daughter of Menelaus and Helen. She was privately promised in marriage to Orestes, the son of Agamemnon, but her father ignorant of her engagement gave her to Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles.

Hermippus—A freedman, disciple of Philo, in the reign of Adrian. He wrote five books on dreams.

Hermodorus—A philosopher of Ephesus who is said to have assisted, as interpreter, the Roman decemvirs in the composition of the Ten Tables of laws which had been collected in Greece.

Hero—A beautiful woman of Sestos in Thrace, and a priestess of Venus, whom Leander of Abydos loved so passionately that he used to swim across the Hellespont every night to see her. One tempestuous night he was drowned. Hero in despair threw herself into the sea and perished.

Herodes—Surnamed the Great, King of Judæa. He rendered himself odious to the Jews by his cruelties; and, it is said, knowing that his death would be a cause for rejoicing, he ordered a number of the most illustrious of his subjects to be confined and murdered directly he expired, that there might appear to be grief and shedding of tears for his death.

Herodotus—A celebrated historian of Halicarnassus. He is called the "Father of Profane History", and ranks amongst historians as Homer does amongst poets. His great work is a history of the wars of the Persians against the Greeks, from the age of Cyrus to the battle of Mycale in the reign of Xerxes; besides which it gives an account of many celebrated nations. A life of Homer is by some attributed to him.

Herophita—The Erythræan Sibyl.

Herse—The daughter of Cecrops, beloved by Mercury, and changed into a swallow.

Hersilia—Daughter of Tatius and wife of Romulus, deified as the goddess Ora.

Herostratos—(also *Erostratos*). An Ephesian who set fire to the temple of Diana at Ephesus in order that his name might be perpetuated. The Ephesians made it penal to mention the name, but their law effectually defeated its object.

Hesiodus—A celebrated poet born at Ascra in Bœotia. He lived in the age of Homer, according to Varro and Plutarch, but others main-

tain that he lived long before the time of Homer. Hesiod has not the sublimity of Homer, but his diction is exceedingly elegant.

Hesione—Daughter of Laomedon, King of Troy. She was exposed to a sea-monster, in accordance to the Trojan custom of presenting annually a young girl to the monster to appease the wrath of Apollo and Neptune, whom Laomedon had offended. Hercules killed the monster and rescued Hesione.

Hesper or Hesperus—Brother of Atlas, who being exiled settled in Italy and called the land Hesperia.

Hesperides—Three* nymphs, daughters of Hesperus, named Ægir, Arethusa, and Hesperethusa. They were appointed to guard the golden apples which Juno gave Jupiter on the day of their marriage. The place where the Hesperides lived was a beautiful garden abounding in delicious fruits, and guarded by a dragon which never slept. It was one of the labours of Hercules to procure some of the golden apples; he succeeded in obtaining them by killing the dragon.

Hibernia—Modern Ireland.

Hierocles—An Alexandrian Greek. He compiled the *Asteia*, a book of jokes, in the 5th century after Christ.

Hierocles—A Neo-Platonist of Alexandria. He wrote under the pseudonym of "Philogeos."

Hieronymus—A tyrant of Sicily, who rendered himself odious by his cruelty and debauchery.

Hieronymus—St. Jerome, a Christian writer, one of the fathers of the Church. He was distinguished for his zeal against heretics. He wrote several commentaries, translated the Bible into Latin, &c. He died A.D. 420.

Hipparchus—A celebrated mathematician and astronomer of Nicæa.

Hippocampi—Neptune's horses.

Hippocrates—A celebrated physician of Cos. He delivered Athens from a dreadful pestilence, in the beginning of the Peloponnesian war, for which he was rewarded with a golden crown, and was made a citizen. He died about B.C. 361.

Hippocrène—A fountain of Bœotia, near Mount Helicon, sacred to the Muses. It was produced by a stroke of the hoof of Pegasus.

Hippodamia—Daughter of Ænomaus, King of Pisa. Her father promised her in marriage to any one who should beat him in a chariot race. The beauty of Hippodamia being very great, many were the competitors for her hand, though the conditions involved death in case of defeat in the race. After 13 suitors had been defeated, Pelops, the son of Tantalus entered the lists, and, by bribing the charioteer of Ænomaus, obtained the victory and married Hippodamia.

Hippolyte—Queen of the Amazons and daughter of Mars. She was given in marriage to Theseus by Hercules. Hippolyte was famous for a girdle given to her by her father, and it was one of the 12 labours of Hercules to possess himself of this prize.

Hippolytus—Son of Theseus and Hippolyte. His step-mother Phædra fell in love with him. He fled to the sea-shore, where, his horses taking fright rushed among the rocks and killed him. He was restored to life by Æsculapins.

* According to Apollodorus there were four.

Hippomenes—A Grecian prince who ran a race with Atalanta for her hand in marriage. He had three golden apples which he dropped one by one as the race proceeded, and which Atalanta stopped to pick up. By this delay she lost the race.

Hippona—The goddess of horses.

Hippopodes—A Scandinavian tribe far north, who had horses' feet.—*Pliny*.

Hispania—Modern Spain.

Historia—Daughter of Saturn and Astrea, and goddess of history.

Hipponax—A Greek poet of Ephesus. He cultivated satirical poetry, which was marked by its beauty and vigour. Born about B.C. 540.

Homerus (Homer).—A celebrated Greek poet, the most ancient of all profane writers. He is supposed to have lived 165 years after the Trojan war. The place of his birth is also uncertain, seven cities, viz., Smyrna, Chios, Colophon, Salamis, Rhodes, Argos, Athenæ, claiming to be thus honoured. Homer wrote two famous poems, the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*. In the former he gives a narrative of the siege of Troy, and the *Odyssey* deals with the wanderings of Ulysses after the fall of Troy.

Honorius—An Emperor of the Western Empire; he succeeded his father Theodosius the Great. He was an indolent prince (A.D. 395–423).

Horatii—Three brave Romans born at the same time who fought against the three Curatii (B.C. 667). At the beginning of the fight two of the Horatii were killed, and the survivor by pretending to fly separated his antagonists, and then attacked and killed each in turn.

Horatius, Q. Flaccus.—The son of a freedman; he received a good education, and moved in the highest society of Rome in the time of Augustus Cæsar. He wrote five books of odes, one of which is commonly known as Horace's *Epodes*, and the other four are referred to as *Carmina*; two books of miscellanies called *Satires*, and two of *Epistles*. Another ode not included in the odes or epodes is the *Carmen Seculare*. (b. B.C. 67, d. 8).

Horatius—See *Cocles*.

Hortensia—A Roman lady, daughter of the orator Hortensius; she successfully pleaded the cause of her countrywomen against the avarice and injustice of the triumvirs.

Hortensis—A name of Venus.

Hortensius, Q.—A celebrated orator, who was both prætor and consul. Cicero speaks in the highest terms of the oratory of Hortensius.

Hospitalis—The god of hospitality among the Romans.

- **Hunni (The Huns)**—A fierce and warlike people who occupied Eastern Tartary nearly 1250 years. They were mostly exterminated by the Chinese (A.D. 93) and the remnant settled on the Volga, and attacked the Roman allies on the Danube (A.D. 367). Under Atilla they turned their arms towards Germany. This country and Scythia were conquered by them about A.D. 433. The Huns were defeated by Charles the Great in several battles, and were almost extirpated; and ceased to appear as a distinct nation after A.D. 780. When they settled in Pannonia, they gave it the name of *Hungary*.

Hyacinthus—Son of Amyclas, King of Sparta. He was greatly beloved by both Apollo and Zephyr, and as he preferred Apollo, Zephyr

drove Apollo's quoit at his head and killed him. Apollo changed his blood into the flower hyacinth.

Hyades—Seven nymphs (Ambrosia, Coronis, Eudora, Pathoe, Plexaris, Pytho, and Tyche) the daughters of Atlas, changed by Jupiter into seven stars (for bewailing immoderately the death of their brother Hyas) and placed in the constellation Taurus.

Hyala—A beautiful nymph, the constant attendant of Diana.

Hybla—A mountain in Sicily, famous for its odoriferous shrubs and for its honey.

Hydra—A monster of the Lernean marsh in Argolis. It had nine heads, and one of the labours of Hercules was to kill it. As soon as one head was struck off, two shot up in its place; however, with the aid of Iolas, it was destroyed by Hercules.

Hygeia—Daughter of Æsculapius, and goddess of health.

Hylas—An exceeding beautiful boy greatly beloved by Hercules. He was carried off by the nymphs while drawing water from a fountain in Mysia.

Hymen or Hymnæus—God of marriage among the Greeks. He was the son of Bacchus and Venus.* His symbols are a bridal-torch and veil in his hand.

Hyperborei—The most northern people who dwell beyond Boreas (the seat of the northern wind), placed by Virgil under the North Pole. "They are said to be the oldest of the human race, the most virtuous and the most happy; to dwell for a thousand years under a cloudless sky, in fields yielding double harvests, and in the enjoyment of perpetual spring."

Hyperides—An Athenian orator, the disciple of Socrates and Plato, and long the rival of Demosthenes.

Hyperion—A son of Cœlus and Terra; he married Thea, and Aurora was their daughter†.

Hypermnestra—One of the fifty daughters of Danaus. She alone spared her husband Lynceus, when the rest of her sisters killed theirs on the wedding night.

Hypsipyle—A Queen of Lemnos. During her reign, Venus, whose altars had been slighted, punished the Lemnian women by causing their husbands' affections to be estranged from them. This so enraged the women that they slew all their male relations. Hypsipyle alone saving her father, Thoas.

Hyrcania—A country of Asia abounding in serpents and wild beasts.

Hyrcania—A town of Lydia, destroyed by an earthquake.

Hyria—A country of Bœotia with a lake, river and town of the same name. It was so called from Hyrie, a woman who wept so much for the loss of her son, that she was changed into a fountain.

Hyria—An Arcadian nymph who so much bewailed the death of her father, who had thrown himself headlong from the top of a rock, that she dissolved away in tears, and was changed into a lake bearing her name.

Iacchus—A name of Bacchus.

* According to others of Apollo and one of the Muses.

† Hyperion is frequently used by the poets for Apollo, the sun-god.

Ianthé—The beautiful wife of Iphis.

Iapetos—The father of Atlas, and ancestor of the human race. He is considered by many as the same as Japheth, the third son of Noah.

Iarchas—A celebrated Indian philosopher, whose seven rings were famous for their power of restoring old men to the vigour of youth.

Iberia—Modern Spain.

Iberus—Modern Ebro.

Icaros—Son of Dædalos, who flew with his father from Crete, but the sun melted the wax with which his wings were fastened on, and he fell into the sea, hence called the Icarian.

Icelos—Son of Somnus; he could transform himself into any kind of animal.

Ichnobate—One of Actæon's dogs.

Ichnusa—An ancient name of Sardinia, so called from its resemblance to a human foot.

Ichor—The colourless blood of the heathen deities.

Ictumulorum Vicus—A place at the foot of the Alps, abounding in gold mines.

Ida—A mountain in Phrygia near Troy. It was the place where Paris adjudged the prize of beauty to Venus.

Idæa Mater—Cybele, who had a temple on Mount Ida.

Idalia—A name of Venus.

Ides*—In the Roman Calendar the 15th of March, May, July, and October, and the 13th of all the other months.

Idmon—Son of Apollo and Asteria, a famous soothsayer amongst the Argonauts.

Idomeneus—Son of Deucalion whom he succeeded on the throne of Crete. He accompanied the Greeks to the Trojan war, and on his voyage home, being caught in a fierce tempest, he vowed to sacrifice to Neptune the first living creature he saw on the Cretan shore. He escaped the storm, and the first to meet him on his landing was his son. Idomeneus kept his vow, but thereby becoming odious to his subjects, he had to leave his kingdom.

Idothea—The nurse of Jupiter.

Ignatius—Bishop of Antioch; he was torn to pieces by lions in the amphitheatre at Rome, (A.D. 107) in the time of the Emperor Trajan.

Ilina—Modern Elba.

Ilus—Fourth King of Troy. He married Eurydice, the daughter of Adrastus. Troy was called Illium after him.

Inachus—Son of Oceanus, and founder of the kingdom of Argos.

Ino—Daughter of Cadmus and Harmonia, and wife of Athamas, King of Thebes. He was changed into a sea-goddess by Neptune.

Intercidonia—A goddess of breeding in women.

Innus—A name of Pan.

Io—Daughter of Inachus, and a priestess of Juno at Argos. She was changed into a beautiful heifer by Jupiter to prevent the suspicion of Juno; eventually, however, she was restored to her own form, and married Telegonus, King of Egypt†. She treated her subjects with such kindness, that they worshipped her after death under the name of Isia

* So called because they always fell eight days after the Nones.

† Or, according to others, Osiris.

Iolus—Son of Iphiclus, King of Thessaly; he assisted Hercules in destroying the Hydra, for which Hebe rewarded him by restoring him to youth.

Iolchus—The birthplace of Jason, and the place where the Grecian princes assembled to go in quest of the Golden Fleece.

Iphiclus—The twin-brother of Hercules.

Iphigenia—Daughter of Agamemnon. Her father having offended Artemis (Diana) vowed to sacrifice to the angry goddess the most beautiful thing that came into his possession in the next twelve months; this was an infant daughter. The father deferred the sacrifice till the fleet of the combined Greeks reached Aulis and Iphigenia had grown to womanhood. Then Calchas, the soothsayer, told Agamemnon that the fleet would be wind-bound till he had fulfilled his vow; accordingly the King prepared to sacrifice his daughter, but Artemis snatched her from the altar and carried her to heaven, substituting a goat of remarkable beauty in her place.

Iphitus—Son of Praxionides; he instituted the Olympic games in honour of Hercules.

Irenæus—A native of Greece, disciple of Polycarp, and bishop of Lyons. He suffered martyrdom in A.D. 202.

Iris—One of the Oceanides, messenger of the gods*, and more particularly of Juno. She is the same as the goddess of the rainbow, or the rainbow itself.

Irus—A beggar of gigantic stature who kept watch over the suitors of Penelope. His real name was Arneus but the suitors nicknamed him Iros because he carried their messages for them. Ulysses, on his return, felled him to the ground by a single blow.

Isis—Wife of Osiris and mother of Horus. The cow was sacred to her. Some suppose her to be the same as Io, who was changed into a cow, and restored to her human form in Egypt, where she taught agriculture, and governed the people with mildness and equity, for which she received divine honours after her death.

Ismene—Daughter of Œdipus and Jocasta. Antigone was buried alive by the order of King Creon, for burying her brother Polynices, slain in combat by his brother Eteocles. Ismene declared that she had aided her sister, and requested to be allowed to share the same punishment.

Isocrates—A celebrated orator of Athens. He opened a school of eloquence at Athens, where he was distinguished for the number, character, and fame of his pupils. The defeat of the Athenians at Charonea had such an effect on him that he did not long survive it. He died, after being four days without taking any ailment, in his ninety-ninth year, about 338 B.C.

Iste also Istrus—Modern Danube.

Ithaca—A celebrated island in the Ionian Sea. It was a part of the kingdom of Ulysses.

Itanus—Son of Deucalion and King of Thessaly; he is said to have discovered the fusion of metals.

Itys—Son of Tereus, King of Thrace, and Procne, daughter of Pandion,

* When they intended *discord* Iris was the messenger employed, and the rainbow was the bridge let down from heaven for her accommodation. When the gods meant *peace* they sent Mercury.

King of Athens. He was killed by his mother when he was six years' old, and served up as food for his father. He was changed into a pheasant, his mother into a swallow, and his father into an owl.

Ixion—A King of the Lapithæ; he was carried to heaven by Jupiter, where he became enamoured with Juno. Jupiter ordered Mercury to tie him to a revolving wheel of fire in the infernal regions.

J

Janiculum—One of the fortified positions on the farther side of the Tiber, which prevented an enemy approaching Rome.

Janus—An ancient king of Italy. He was deified after death, and represented with two faces, because he was acquainted with the past and the future. His temple at Rome was always open in time of war, and shut when peace prevailed.

Japetus—Son of Cœlus and Terra. The Greeks looked on him as the father of mankind.

Jason—Son of Æson and Alcimedes. His education was entrusted to the centaur Chiron. The greatest feat recorded of Jason is his voyage in the Argo to Colchis to obtain the Golden Fleece, which, aided by Juno, he succeeded in obtaining. He married Medea, daughter of Ætes, King of Colchis, but after some time he became enamoured of Glauce, daughter of Creon, King of Corinth, whom he married after divorcing Medea. This was revenged by Medea by destroying her children in the presence of their father.

Jocasta—Daughter of Menæceus; she married Laius, King of Thebes, and Œdipus was their son. She afterwards married Œdipus without knowing who he was, and on the discovery she hanged herself.

Josephus, Flavius—A celebrated Jewish historian. He was present at the siege of Jerusalem by Titus, and received all the sacred books the town contained from the Emperor's hands. He wrote a history of the wars of the Jews in Syriac, and translated it into Greek. He also wrote a work, in twenty books, on Jewish antiquities. He died, in A.D. 99, in his fifty-sixth year.

Jovianus Flavius Claudius—A native of Panonia elected Emperor of Rome by the soldiers after the death of Julian. He died about seven months after assuming the supreme power, being found dead in bed suffocated by the fumes of charcoal which had been lighted in his room, A.D. 364.

Juba—King of Numidia and Mauritania; he favoured the cause of Pompey against Julius Cæsar. After the battle of Pharsalla he joined his forces to those of Scipio. Being defeated in the battle of Thapsus, he killed himself. His kingdom became a Roman province, of which Sallust was the first Governor.

Juba—The second of that name graced the triumph of Cæsar. He wrote a history of Rome which was in repute with the ancients.

Jupiter Perfectus—A nuptial god.

Jugurtha—A distinguished Numidian; he assisted Scipio in taking Numidia. His uncle Micipsa appointed him successor to the throne, with his two sons Adherbal and Hiempsal, the latter of whom was slain by Jugurtha, and the former had to fly to Rome for safety. C. Metellus was sent against Jugurtha who was betrayed into the hands of the Romans. He died in prison, B.C. 106.

Julia—Daughter of Julius Cæsar and Cornelia; she was famous for her virtues and personal charms. Her father obliged her to divorce her first husband and to marry Pompey the Great with the object of cementing the friendship between him and Cæsar.

Julia—Daughter of Augustus, remarkable for her beauty and vices. She first married Marcellus, and after his death she united herself to Agrippa; becoming a widow a second time, she married Tiberius. Her conduct now became so notorious that she was banished to a small island off the coast of Campania, where she was starved to death.

Julia—Daughter of Germanicus; she married M. Vinucius, a Senator. Her brother, the Emperor Caligula, banished her on suspicion of conspiracy. She was notorious for her licentious conduct.

Julia—A Phœnician, remarkable for her mental as well as her personal charms. She came to Rome, where she married Septimius Severus, who subsequently became Emperor of Rome. She is sometimes called Domna.

Julianus—Son of Julius Constantius, the brother of Constantine the Great. In early youth he was taught and embraced Christianity, but, when he was chosen Emperor, he disavowed it; hence he is frequently called the "Apostate."

Juno—Daughter of Saturn and Ops. She was the wife of Jupiter, and Queen of heaven. She presided over marriage, and patronised those of her sex who were distinguished for their virtuous conduct.

Juno Inferna—A name of Proserpine.

Jupiter—The chief of the gods. He was called Zeus by the Greeks.

Jupiter Secundus—A name of Neptune.

Justinus, M. Junianus—A Latin historian in the age of Antoninus.

Juvenalis, D. Junius—A poet born at Aquinum in Italy. He came to Rome at an early age, where he applied himself to the writing of satires, some of which are extant. He died in the reign of Trajan, A.D. 128.

L

Laberius, J. Decimus—A Roman knight famous for his skill in writing pantomimes. Cæsar made him appear on the stage in one of his plays.

Labios—A river near Antioch in Syria.

Labron—Supposed to be modern Leghorn.

Labyrinthus—A splendid edifice in Egypt. It was full of intricate winding passages.

Lacedæmon—A city of Peloponnesus; it was the capital of Laconia; it was also called Sparta.

Lachesis—One of the Parcæ or Fates. She presided over futurity, and was represented as spinning the thread of life, or, according to some, holding the spindle.

Laconia—A large country in the south of the Peloponnesus.

Lactura—Goddess of corn.

Laertes—King of Ithaca and father of Ulysses.

Laertes—A city of Cilicia, and the birthplace of Diogenes.

Læstrigones—Cannibals of Italy, who ate the companions of Ulysses.

Lais—A celebrated courtesan. Diogenes, the Cynic, was one of her admirers, and gained her heart; she went to Thessaly, where the women, jealous of her charms, assassinated her.

Laius—Father of Œdipus. See Œdipus.

- Laocoon**—A priest of Apollo, who in the Trojan war was opposed to the admission of the wooden horse to the city. For this, as a punishment, two enormous serpents were sent to attack him which they did whilst accompanied by his two sons, he was offering a sacrifice to Neptune. The serpents coiled round him and his sons, and crushed them to death.
- Laodamia**—Daughter of Bellerophon. She was beloved by Jupiter, but shot by Diana for her pride.
- Laomedon**—Son of Ilus, and King of Troy. He was the father of Priam. Assisted by Apollo and Neptune, he built the walls of Troy.
- Lapis** or **Lapiacus**—Titles of Jupiter.
- Lapithus**—Son of Apollo, he married Orsinome; Phorbas and Periphas were their children, to whose numerous descendants was given the name Lapithæ, a number of whom attended the nuptials of Pirithous with Hippodamia, the daughter of Adrastus, King of Argos. The Centaurs also attended the festivity and quarrelled with the Lapithæ, which resulted in blows and slaughter.
- Lara** or **Laranda**—One of the Naiades; she was celebrated for her beauty and loquacity. Revealing Jupiter's amours with Juturna to Juno, the god cut out her tongue, and commanded Mercury to conduct her to the infernal regions. Mercury fell in love with her on the way and had two children by her.
- Lares**—Inferior deities at Rome who presided over households. They were the sons of Mercury and Lara.
- Larius**—A large lake of Cisalpine Gaul.
- Larvæ**—A name given by the Romans to the ghosts that issuing from their graves in the night came to terrify mankind.
- Latinus**—A son of Faunus and Marica, King of the Aborigines in Italy, who from him were called Latins.
- Latium**—A country of Italy near the Tiber; its inhabitants were called Latins.
- Latnus**—A mountain of Caria.
- Latona**—Daughter of Coeus, the Titan. She was loved by Jupiter, and was the mother of Apollo and Diana.
- Larvena**—Goddess of thieves.
- Leander**—A young man of Abydos who swam nightly across the Hellespont to visit his lady-love, Hero, a priestess of Sestos. One tempestuous night he was drowned in his attempt, and Hero leaped into the Hellespont also.
- Leda**—Daughter of King Th'spius, and wife of Tyndarus, King of Sparta. She is famous for her intrigues with Jupiter. She brought forth two eggs, from one of which sprang Pollux and Helena, and from the other Castor and Clytemnestra.
- Lemnos**—An island in the Ægean Sea sacred to Vulcan, who fell there when thrown down from heaven by Jupiter.
- Lemures**—The manes of the dead. They were supposed to wander over the earth and plague and injure those who had injured them when living.
- Leonidas**—A celebrated King of Sparta who with only 300 men opposed the entire Persian army, of hundreds of thousands of men, at Thermopylæ. For a time, he with his devoted band was successful, but a traitor conducting a Persian detachment by a secret path to the rear of Leonidas, he and his soldiers were cut to pieces.

Leontium—A noted courtesan of Athens, who studied philosophy under Epicurus, and became one of his most renowned pupils.

Leos—Son of Orpheus; he sacrificed his three daughters for the good of Athens.

Lepidus, M. Æmilius—A celebrated Roman, one of the triumvirs with Augustus and Mark Antony. Unable to maintain his power as triumvir, he resigned and sank into obscurity.

Lerna—In Argolis, celebrated for a grove and a lake where Hercules slew the hydra.

Lesbos—An island in the Ægean Sea famous for its wine. The Lesbians were celebrated as musicians. The Lesbian poets were Terpander, Alcæus, Arion, and the poetess Sappho.

Lethe—One of the rivers of Hades, which the souls of the dead were obliged to taste, that they may forget everything said and done on earth.

Leucadia or Leucas—An island of the Ionian Sea. It was celebrated for a promontory from which desponding lovers threw themselves into the sea. Sappho threw herself from this rock into the sea, when she found her love for Phaon was in vain.

Leuce—An island in the Euxine Sea, where the spirits of the ancient heroes were supposed to repose in peace.

Leucippe—One of the Oceanides.

Leucippus—A celebrated philosopher of Abdera who lived about B.C. 428. He was a disciple of Zeno and the founder of the Atomistic school of Greek philosophy.

Leucothea—Daughter of Orchamus, King of Babylon. She was buried alive by her father, but changed by her lover, Apollo, into a frankincense tree.

Leucothia—So Ino was called after she became a sea-nymph. Her son Palæmon, called by the Romans Portunus, was the protecting genius of harbours.

Leuctra—A village in Bœotia famous for the victory which Epaminondas, the Theban general, obtained over the superior force of Cleombrotus, King of Sparta.

Levana—Goddess of new-born infants.

Libertas—The goddess of liberty at Rome.

Libitina—The goddess of funerals.

Lichas—The youth that brought the poisoned shirt of Nessus from Dejanira to Hercules.

Licinus, C.—A tribune of the people celebrated for his intrigues and ability. He was the first Plebeian that was raised to the office of master of the horse.

Lictors—Roman officers who attended the Consuls. They were so called because they bound the hands and feet of criminals before they executed the award of the law upon them.

Limvodes—Nymphs of lakes and ponds.

Livius, Titus—(Livy). A native of Padua, and a celebrated historian. The name of Livy is rendered immortal by his history of the Roman Empire.

Livius Andronicus—A dramatic poet who flourished at Rome about B.C. 240.

Locusta—An infamous woman of Rome who poisoned Claudius and Britannicus, and attempted to destroy Nero; but being found out was put to death.

[Her name has become a by-word for one who murders those she professes to nurse, or those whom it is her duty to take care of].

Longinus, Dionysius, Cassius—A celebrated philosopher of Athens. He was the minister of Zenobia, the famous Queen of Palmyra.

Lotis or Lotus—A beautiful nymph, daughter of Neptune, changed by the gods into the tree called Lotus.

Lucanus, M. Arnaeus—A Spaniard, who at an early age went to Rome, where his rising talents recommended him to the Emperor Nero. Unwisely entering into a poetical contest with Nero, in which he obtained an easy victory, the Emperor was greatly offended, and exposed Lucan to much annoyance. He joined Piso in a conspiracy against the tyrant, on which he was condemned to death, the mode of which he had the liberty of choosing. He elected to have his veins opened in a warm bath. Of all Lucan's works none but the *Pharsalia* remains.

Lucianus—A celebrated writer of Samosata. His works are numerous. He died A.D. 180, being, as some say, torn in pieces by dogs for his impiety.

Lucifer—The name of the planet Venus, or morning star. As an evening star it is called Hesperus.

Lucina—A goddess invoked by women in labour.

Lucilius, C.—A Roman knight, who is regarded as the first satirical writer among the Romans.

Lucretia—A celebrated Roman lady, daughter of Lucretius, and wife of Tarquinius Collatinus. Being violated by Sextus, son of Tarquin the Proud, King of Rome, she stabbed herself. This led to the expulsion of the Tarquins from Rome, and the abolition of the monarchy.

Lucretius, Carus T.—A celebrated Roman poet and philosopher. He was the author of the poem *De Rerum Natura*, in which the tenets of Epicurus are explained. * Lucretius, it is said, destroyed himself B.C. 54.

Lucullus, Lucius Lucinius—A Roman noted for his fondness of luxury, and for his military abilities. When Consul he was entrusted with the management of the Mithridatic war, in which he displayed his military talents.

Luna—Diana's name in heaven.

Lupercal—A place at the foot of Mount Aventine, sacred to Pan.

Lupercalia—Festivals held by the Romans on the 15th of February in honour of Pan.

Lusitania—A part of ancient Spain. It extended from the Tagus to the sea of Cantabria, and comprehended the modern kingdom of Portugal.

Lycaon—King of Arcadia, changed into a wolf for killing his grandson, and setting him before Jupiter to try his divinity.

Lycomedes—King of the island of Scyros. It was among his daughters that Achilles, disguising himself as a woman, hid himself for a time to avoid going to the Trojan war.

Lycurgus—King of Nemæa; he was raised from the dead by Æsculapius.

Lycurgus—A giant killed by Osiris in Thrace.

Lycurgus—A famous Law-giver of Sparta. He was the son of King Eunomus, and brother of Polydeces. He succeeded his brother on the Spartan throne. In the laws which he enacted he maintained a just equilibrium between the throne and the people: he banished usury.

Lydia—A celebrated kingdom of Asia Minor.

Lynceus—Son of Aphareus; he was one of the hunters of the Calydonian boar, and one of the Argonauts. He was so keen-sighted that he could see through the earth.

Lynceus—The only son of Egyptus who was not killed by the daughters of Danaus on the night of their marriage.

Lysander—A famous General of Sparta in the last years of the Peloponnesian War. He destroyed the supremacy of Athens. He was killed in battle, B.C. 394.

Lysimachus—One of the Generals of Alexander the Great. After the death of Alexander, Lysimachus made himself master of Thrace.

Lysippus—A famous statuary of Sicyon. He lived about B.C. 523.

M

Machaon—Son of Æsculapius; he was a celebrated physician of Greece; died at Troy.

Macrobius—A Latin writer who died about A.D. 415. He is rendered famous by his work entitled *Saturnalia*; it is a miscellaneous collection of antiquarian and critical literature.

Macander—A river of Asia Minor falling into the Ægean Sea. It is famous for its winding course.

Maecenas, C. Cilius—A Roman knight who has immortalised his name by his liberal patronage of learned men.

Mænades—Female sacrificers to Bacchus.

Mænus—Modern Mayne.

Manes—Disembodied spirits of men.

Manlius, Marcus—A celebrated Roman who, when Rome was taken by the Gauls, defended the Capitol successfully against them.

Marathon—A village of Attica, celebrated for the victory which the Athenians and Plataeans under the command of Miltiades gained over the Persians. B.C. 490.

Marcellus, M. Claudius—A famous Roman general. He was the first Roman that obtained some advantage over Hannibal.

Marcellus—A Roman who distinguished himself in the civil wars of Cæsar and Pompey by his staunch support of the latter.

Mardonius—A general of Xerxes. He was defeated and killed in the battle of Plataea. B.C. 479.

Marius, C.—A celebrated Roman, who was appointed to finish the war with Jugurtha. After this he was elected Consul and sent against the Teutons whom, after a protracted struggle, he subjugated. After many vicissitudes, Marius died in B.C. 89, directly after he had been honoured with the consulship for the seventh time.

Maro—The surname of Virgil.

Marpessa—A very beautiful woman; she was the mother of Cleopatra.

Mars—Son of Jupiter and Juno, and god of war.

Marsyas—A celebrated satyr of Celæne in Phrygia. He challenged Apollo to a trial of skill in music, and being defeated, Apollo tied him to a tree and flayed him alive.

Martialis, Marcus Valerius—A native of Spain; he came to Rome, and soon became famous as an epigrammatic poet. Martial wrote fourteen books of epigrams.

Matronalia—Festivals celebrated in honour of Mars by married women at Rome.

Mauritania—The modern provinces of Fez and Morocco.

Mausolus—A King of Caria. His wife Artemisia was very disconsolate at his death, and erected one of the grandest monuments of antiquity to perpetuate his memory. This monument, called "Mausoleum", was deemed one of the "seven wonders of the world."

Maximianus—A native of Panonia. He was at first a common Roman soldier, but was subsequently chosen by Dioclesian as his colleague in the empire.

Maximinus, *Caius Julius Verus*—A native of Thrace. He entered the Roman army, and gradually rose to be Emperor. He ruled with great cruelty, and was killed by his own soldiers.

Medea—Daughter of Ætes, King of Colchis. She was a powerful sorceress. She married Jason when he went to Colchis in quest of the Golden Fleece. When Jason became enamoured of Glauce, daughter of Creon, King of Corinth, Medea, to avenge herself on Jason, caused the destruction of Glauce, and killed her two children in the presence of Jason.

Media—A famous country of Asia, bounded on the north by the Caspian Sea, west by Armenia, south by Persia, and east by Parthia.

Medusa—One of the three Gorgons, daughter of Phorcys. She was the only one of the Gorgons subject to mortality. Perseus slew her, and placed her head on the shield of Minerva. The head had the power of changing those who looked at it into stone.

Megæra—One of the three Furies.

Megara—Wife of Hercules. She and her three children were killed by Hercules in a fit of madness.

Melampus—A physician and prophet who understood the language of birds.

Meleager—A celebrated hero of antiquity. He killed the Calydonian boar, a famous event in mythology. He was killed by his mother burning the fatal billet on which his life depended. See *Althea*.

Melita—Modern Malta.

Melpomene—The Muse of Tragedy. She is generally represented as a young woman wearing a buskin, and holding a dagger in her hand.

Memnon—A King of Ethiopia who assisted Priam, King of Troy. He was killed by Achilles. A statue was erected to his honour which had the property of uttering melodious sounds every day at sunrise.

Menander—A celebrated comic poet of Athens. He wrote 108 comedies, of which only a few fragments remain. He committed suicide because the composition of his rival Philemon obtained more applause than his own.

• **Menelaus**—Brother of Agamemnon, and King of Sparta. He married Helen, who, eloping with Paris, Prince of Troy, caused the Trojan war.

Meninius Agrippa—A celebrated Roman, who appeased the Romans in the infancy of the consular government by repeating to them the well-known fable of the belly and the limbs.

Menippus—A Cynic philosopher of Phœnicia. He was originally a slave, and obtaining his freedom became notorious as an usurer. He wrote several satires.

Menius—Turned into a wolf for speaking contemptuously of Jupiter.

Mentor—A faithful friend of Ulysses, and tutor of Telemachus. He was the most wise and prudent man of his time.

Mercurius (*Mercury*)—The messenger of the gods. He conducted the souls of the dead to the infernal regions. Mercury presided over orators, merchants, and thieves. The invention of letters and of the lyre is ascribed to him.

Merope—One of the Atlantides, wife of Sisyphus, son of Æolus. She was changed into a constellation.

Merops—King of Cos, who married Clymene, one of the Oceanides. He was changed into an eagle, and placed among the constellations.

Merops—A celebrated soothsayer.

Mesenia—A province of the Peloponnesus.

Messalina Valeria—Wife of the Emperor Claudius. She was notorious for her vices. When cited by the Emperor to appear before him and answer the charges brought against her, she attempted to commit suicide, but failing in her endeavour, was slain by one of the tribunes sent to summon her.

Micipsa—A King of Numidia and son of Masinissa.

Midas—Son of Gordius or Gorgias and King of Phrygia. He showed hospitality to Silenus, in return for which Bacchus permitted him to choose whatever recompense he pleased. Midas asked for the gift of turning whatever he touched into gold. The gift was granted, but when he found that his very food was converted into gold he prayed that the gift might be revoked, which was also granted. The ears of Midas were changed subsequently into those of an ass, as he maintained that Pan was superior to Apollo in singing and playing on the flute.

Milo—A celebrated athlete of Crotona in Italy. He is said to have carried a bullock on his shoulders for a considerable distance. In his old age he attempted to pull up a tree by the roots, which, when half-cleft, reunited, and his hands remaining imprisoned in the tree, he was eaten by wild beasts.

Mimas—A giant destroyed by Jupiter.

Mimas—A mountain of Asia Minor.

Miltiades—Son of Simon was sent by the Athenians to take possession of the Chersonesus. He commanded at the celebrated battle of Marathon. Subsequently he was accused of treason and condemned to death, but, owing to his great public services, the sentence was commuted. He died in prison.

Minerva—Goddess of wisdom, war, and all the liberal arts. She sprang full-grown and armed from the head of Jupiter. She bore several names, among which Athena, Pallas, Parthenos, and Hippias are the best known. She is usually represented with a helmet on her head, a spear in one hand, and a shield with Medusa's head on it in the other.

Minos—Son of Jupiter and Europa, and King of Crete. He gave laws to his subjects which remained in full force in the age of Plato. After death he was made supreme judge of the infernal regions.

Minotaurus, (*Minotaur*)—A celebrated monster, half a man and half a bull. He was confined in a famous labyrinth, where eventually he was slain by Theseus.

Minthe—Mistress of Plato, changed by Prosperine into the herb mint.

Mithridates (*The First*)—King of Pontus. He attempted to throw off the Persian yoke, but was defeated and compelled to submit.

Mithridates (*The Great*)—surnamed *Eupator*, King of Pontus! he was constantly engaged in warfare with the Romans, and his contests with

them are known as the Mithridatic wars. He is said to have been one of the most formidable opponents the Romans ever had. After varied fortunes, Mithridates had to succumb to Pompey. He attempted to poison himself, but the numerous antidotes to poison which in early life he had taken, prevented the operation of the dose; he then ordered one of his soldiers to kill him, which was done.

Mnemosyne—Daughter of Cœlus and Terra, and mother of the Muses. She is the goddess of memory.

Mœris—A celebrated lake of Egypt.

Momus—Son of Nox and god of mirth. He amused himself by satirising the gods by turning into ridicule whatever they did.

Morpheus—The god of sleep. Sometimes he is called the minister of the god Somnus.

Mors—The goddess of death.

Moschus—A Greek Bucolic poet in the age of Ptolemy Philadelphus. His works are said to be equal in merit to those of Theocritus.

Mulciber—A title of Vulcan.

Musæ (Muses)—The nine daughters of Jupiter and Mnemosyne. They presided over poetry, music, dancing, and all the Fine Arts. Their names are Clio, Euterpe, Thalia, Melpomene, Thersichore, Erato, Polyhymnis, Calliope, and Urania.

Mycenæ—A town of Argolis said to have been built by Perseus. It was destroyed by the Argives.

Myron—A famous statuary of Greece, who made a cow so life-like that bulls were deceived and approached her.

Myson—A native of Sparta. He was one of the seven wise men of Greece.

N

Naiades—Inferior deities who presided over rivers, springs, and fountains. They are represented as young and beautiful girls leaning on an urn, from which flows a stream of water.

Nais—A nymph of the Red Sea, who by her incantations turned into fishes all those she had admitted to her embraces.

Nar—A river of Umbria, the waters of which were famous for their sulphureous properties.

Narcissus—A beautiful youth, who saw his image reflected in a fountain and fell in love with it, supposing it to be the nymph of the place. Unable to reach the beautiful object, he grew desperate and killed himself. His blood was changed into the flower that bears his name.

Nasus or Nassus—A town of Acarnania.

• **Naxos**—An island in the Ægean Sea, the largest and most fertile of the Cyclades.

Neapolis—Modern Naples.

Nechos—King of Egypt who unsuccessfully attempted to the Mediterranean and Red Seas.

Nemæa—A town of Argolis. In a wood near this town Hercules killed the celebrated Nemæan lion.

Nemesis—One of the infernal deities, daughter of Nox. She was the goddess of vengeance.

Neoptolemus—A King of Epirus who distinguished himself during the Trojan war; he was the first that entered the wooden horse.

Neoris—A country of Asia almost destitute of water. The inhabitants suspended their dead from the boughs of trees.

Nepos Cornelius—A celebrated historian in the reign of Augustus. Of his works the only one extant is his *Lives of Illustrious Greek and Roman Generals*.

Neptune—Son of Saturn and Ops, and brother of Jupiter and Pluto. He was devoured by his father as soon as he was born, and restored to life again by a potion given to Saturn by Metis, the first wife of Jupiter. Neptune was the god of the sea, and his wife was Amphitrite.

Neptunia—A colony of Magna Græcia.

Neptuninus—A promontory of Arabia.

Nereides—Daughters of Nereus. They were the nymphs of the sea, and are represented as young handsome girls, sitting on dolphins and armed with tridents.

Nerium—A promontory of Spain.

Nerio, or Neriene—The wife of Mars.

Nero, Claudius Domitius Cæsar—A notorious emperor of Rome, son of Caius Domitius Ahenobarbus and Agrippina, the daughter of Germanicus. The name of Nero has become synonymous with cruelty and vice. He appeared sometimes on the stage, representing the meanest characters. Resolving to imitate the burning of Troy, he caused Rome to be set on fire in different places. During the conflagration he sat on the top of a tower and sang, accompanying himself on a lyre, of the destruction of Troy. He killed himself, A.D. 68, in the thirty-second year of his age. Wretch though he was, Suetonius tells us, some unknown person placed flowers on his grave.

Nerva, M. Cocceius—A Roman Emperor after the death of Domitian, A.D. 96. He was distinguished for his mildness and generosity. He died in A.D. 98, and was succeeded by his son Trajan.

Nessus—A celebrated Centaur killed by Hercules for insulting Dejanira. **Nestor**—Grandson of Neptune; and King of Pylos. He was present at the sanguinary battle between the Lapithæ and the Centaurs which took place at the nuptials of Pirithous. He went to the Trojan war, where he distinguished himself among the Grecian chieftains by his eloquence, wisdom, and prudence. Homer makes his character as the most perfect of all his heroes.

Nicias—An Athenian general, famous for his courage and his misfortunes.

Nicacreon—A tyrant of Salamis, who ordered the philosopher Anaxarchus to be pounded to death in a mortar.

Ninus—Son of Belus. He built Nineveh, and founded the Assyrian monarchy, of which he was the first sovereign. B.C. 2059.

Niobe—Daughter of Tantalus, King of Lydia. She married Amphion, and had, according to Hesiod, ten sons and ten daughters. All her sons were killed by Apollo, and all her daughters, excepting one, were destroyed by Diana. Niobe, overwhelmed with grief, wept herself into a statue.

Nitocris—A celebrated Queen of Babylon, who built a bridge across the Euphrates in the middle of that city, and dug a number of reservoirs for the superfluous waters of that river.

Nomius—A name of Apollo.

Notus—The name of the south wind.

Nox—Daughter of Chaos, and sister of Erebus. She was one of the most ancient deities among the heathen. She was the mother of Day and Light, also of the Fates, Hesperides, Dreams, Death, &c.

Numa Pompilius—A celebrated philosopher of Cures. He was the son-in-law of Tatitus, King of the Sabines. After the death of Romulus, the Romans chose him King. He died after a reign of forty-three years (B.C. 672) and was revered for his moderation and humanity.

Nymphæ—Certain female deities who presided over the land and the sea. Of the former, some presided over woods and were called Dryades and Hamadryades. Of the sea-nymphs, some were called Oceanides, Nereides, Naiades, &c.



Occalor—The god of harrowing.

Oceanides—Daughters of Oceanus; they were sea-nymphs. According to some they were 3,000 in number.

Oceanus—Son of Cælus and Terra. He was a powerful deity of the sea.

Octavia—Sister of the Emperor Augustus. She was celebrated for her beauty and virtues. She first married Claudius Marcellus, and after his death, Antony, who after a short while deserted her for Cleopatra.

Octavianus or Octavius Cæsar—Nephew of Julius Cæsar, and the first Emperor of Rome. After the battle of Actium the Senate bestowed on him the name of *Augustus* as expressing his greatness and dignity.

Oecypete—One of the three Harpies.

Odenatus—A celebrated Prince of Palmyra. He was a faithful ally of the Romans, and thereby gave offence to Sapor, King of Persia. In the warfare that ensued between himself and the Persian monarch, he won many victories. He was assassinated by one of his relatives, and was succeeded by Queen Zenobia.

Æa—Modern Tripoli.

Ædipus—Son of Laius, King of Thebes, and Jocasta. Laius was informed by the oracle that he would perish by the hand of his son, therefore as soon as Ædipus was born, Laius ordered him to be exposed on the mountains. Here he was found by one of the shepherds of Polybus, King of Corinth, who took the infant to the Queen by whom he was brought up as her own son. In after life Ædipus met Laius in a narrow lane in a chariot, and being haughtily ordered to make way for Laius, a combat ensued in which the latter was killed. After this he was attracted to Thebes by the fame of the Sphinx, who devoured all those who attempted unsuccessfully to explain the riddles propounded by her. The enigma proposed by the Sphinx to Ædipus was:—"What animal in the morning walks upon four feet, at noon upon two, and in the evening upon three?" Ædipus solved the riddle by replying that the animal was *man*, who in childhood crawls on his hands and feet, on attaining a later age walks erect on two feet, and in the evening of life supports his tottering steps with a staff. The Sphinx on hearing the correct solution of the riddle killed herself.

CEnomaus—King of Pisa, and father of Hippodamia. He was told by the oracle that he would perish by his son-in-law. Being skilled in driving a chariot he announced that he would give his daughter in marriage

to that man who defeated him in a chariot-race. After a number of aspirants had contended and failed, Pelops, son of Tantalus entered the lists, and by bribing the charioteer of CENOMAUS, who provided a chariot with a broken axle-tree, Pelops won the race, in which CENOMAUS was killed in the race.

CENEUS—A King of Calydon. He married Althæa, and their children were Clymenus, Meleager, Gorge and Dejanira. In a great sacrifice he made to the gods, he slighted Diana, who in revenge sent a wild boar to waste his country. The boar was killed by Meleager in the famous Calydonian boar hunt.

CETA—Modern Banina, a celebrated mountain between Thessaly and Macedonia. It was on the top of this mountain that Hercules burnt himself.

Ogyges—Son of Neptune and husband of Thebe, daughter of Jupiter. He was an ancient King of Bœotia. In his time there occurred a dreadful deluge, which so destroyed all life in Attica that it lay waste for nearly 2,000 years.

Olympia—A small plain in the Peloponnesus, now Morea, where, once every four years, games were held. The Olympic games consisted of trials of strength and skill; those who were conquerors in these games were highly honoured by their countrymen. The prize contended for was a crown made of a particular kind of wild olive, appropriated to this use.

[These games are said to have been instituted by Pelops 1307 B.C. They are also ascribed to Hercules; they were revived by Iphytus among the Greeks 884 B.C. They were abolished by the Emperor Theodosius A.D. 394].

Olympus—A mountain in Macedonia and Thessaly. It was the seat of the gods.

Omphale—A Queen of Lydia. Hercules became enamoured of her and she reciprocated his love. Hercules was so infatuated with her that he used to sit spinning by her side.

Opertus—A name of Pluto.

Ophiades—An Arabian island, so called because of the great number of snakes that infested it.

Oppianus—A Greek poet of Cilicia. He wrote some poems, celebrated for their sublimity and elegance.

Ops—Daughter of Cœlus and Terra, the wife of Saturn, and the mother of Jupiter. She is the same as the Rhea of the Greeks. She was known among the ancients by the different names of Cybele, Bona Dea, Magna Mater, Thys, Tellus, &c.

Orbona—A mischievous goddess of Rome; she was the author of the death of children.

Orcades—Modern Orkneys.

Orcus—One of the names of the god of hell.

Orestes—Son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra. When his father was slain by Clytemnestra and her paramour Ægisthus, young Orestes was saved from his mother's dagger by Electra, his sister. He was brought up by his uncle Strophius, King of Phocis, with whose son Pylades he formed the most inviolable friendship. Arriving at years of discretion, Orestes avenged his father's murder by killing his mother Clytemnestra and her gallant Ægisthus.

Orgia—Festivals in honour of Bacchus.

Origen—One of the primitive fathers of the Church. He was a Greek, and was celebrated for the sublimity of his genius. He suffered martyrdom in his sixty-ninth year.

Orion—A mighty giant sprung from Jupiter, Neptune, and Mercury. He was killed for attempting to ravish Diana, but was changed by Jupiter into a constellation.

Orpheus—Son of Eger and the Muse Calliope. He received a lyre from Apollo (or according to some from Mercury) on which he played in such a masterly manner that the music caused rivers to cease to flow, and savage beasts to forget their ferocity. He married Eurydice, who died from the bite of a serpent. Feeling her loss keenly, Orpheus visited the infernal regions to recover her. Pluto, the king of the infernal regions, was enraptured with the strains of music from the lyre of Orpheus; and the wheel of Ixion stopped, the stone of Sisyphus stood still, Tantalus forgot his burning thirst, and even the Furies relented, so fascinating were the sounds of his lyre. Pluto, being moved by the sorrow of Orpheus consented to restore Eurydice to him, provided he forebore to look behind him till he had reached the extremity of the infernal regions, Orpheus agreed to this, but, forgetting his promise he turned round to look at Eurydice who instantly vanished from his sight. After this he separated himself from the company of mankind, and the Thracian women, whom he had offended by his coldness, slew him.

Orphne—A nymph of the infernal regions.

Orthrus or Orthos—Geryon's dog, from which and the Chimera sprang the Sphinx and the Nemæan lion.

Orus or Horus—An Egyptian deity, the son of Osiris and Isis.

Osiris—A great Egyptian deity, the husband of Isis. He was worshipped under the form of an ox.

Ossa—A lofty mountain of Thessaly, once the abode of the Centaurs.

Ovidius (Ovid), *P. Naso*—A celebrated Roman poet born at Sulmo. At an early age he was sent to Rome, and in his sixteenth year went to Athens to prosecute his study of eloquence. His lively genius and fertile imagination gained him many friends and admirers, Virgil, Propertius, Horace, and Tibullus honoured him with their correspondence, and Augustus patronised him with unbounded liberality. These favours, however, were transitory, and he was banished to Tomos on the Euxine Sea. The true cause of his banishment is not known. The Emperor, though greatly entreated by influential persons, would not recall Ovid from exile, and in the seventh or eighth year of his banishment Ovid died aged fifty-nine (A.D. 7). A great portion of Ovid's works are extant. These consist of the *Metamorphoses*, *Fasti*, *Epistolæ*, &c.

P

Paconius—A Stoic philosopher of Rome, banished out of Italy by Nero.

Pactolus—A celebrated river of Lydia. It was in this river that Midas washed himself at the time when he turned into gold whatever he touched.

Padus—Modern Po.

Pæan—A surname of Apollo.

Pæmani—A people of Belgic Gaul.

Pæon—A celebrated physician who cured the wounds which the gods received during the Trojan war.

Palæmon or **Palemon**—A sea-deity, son of Athamas. His original name was Melicerta, but on being changed by Neptune into a sea deity, he assumed the name of Palæmon.

Palamedes—A Grecian chief, son of Nauplius, King of Eubœa. When Ulysses pretended madness to shirk joining the Greek expedition against Troy, Palamedes discovered the deception and Ulysses was obliged to join in the war, but this made Ulysses hate Palamedes with an inveterate hatred, and by an unworthy artifice Ulysses procured the death of Palamedes. Backgammon, dice, and other games are said to have been invented by Palamedes.

Palatinus Mons—A celebrated hill, the largest of the seven hills on which Rome was built.

Pales—The goddess of shepherds.

Palinurus—Pilot of the ship in which Æneas sailed. He fell into the sea while asleep, and after battling with wind and water for three days, he reached shore only to be murdered by the barbarous inhabitants of the inhospitable land, whose shores he had reached.

Palladium—A celebrated statue of Pallas (Minerva) on the preservation of which the fate of Troy depended. This was known to the Greeks during the Trojan war, and they contriving to carry it away, the city fell.

Pallas—A name of Minerva. It is said that she received this name from killing Pallas, the son of Tartarus, and covering herself with his skin.

Palmyra—The capital of Palmyrene, a country on the eastern boundary of Syria now Tadmor.

Pamphilus—A celebrated Macedonian painter. He lived in the age of Philip.

Pan—Son of Mercury, and the god of shepherds, huntsmen, and the inhabitants of villages. He was a monster in appearance.

Panacea—The goddess who presided over health.

Panathenæ—Festivals celebrated in Athens in honour of Minerva.

Pandarus—Son of Lycaon. He aided the Trojans against the Greeks.

Pandian—A King of Athens, during whose reign there was such an abundance of corn, wine, and oil in his kingdom that it was supposed that Bacchus and Minerva had personally visited the country.

Pandora—A celebrated woman; the first mortal female that, according to Hesiod, ever lived. She was made of clay by Vulcan, and having received life, was endowed with gifts by all the gods and goddesses. Jupiter gave her a beautiful box, which she was ordered to present to the man whom she married. This was Epimetheus, the brother of Prometheus, who opened the box, and from it there issued a multitude of evils, which dispersed themselves over the whole world, and which ever since have afflicted mankind. Hope alone remained at the bottom of the box.

Pangæus—A mountain in Thrace, on which Lycurgus, the Thracian King, was torn in pieces. It was here that Orpheus charmed the wild beasts with his music.

Panope—One of the Nereides. She was invoked by sailors in storms.

Panormus—Modern Palermo.

Pansa, C. Vibius—A Roman Consul who pursued the assassins of Cæsar, and was killed in a battle near Mutina.

- Pantheon**—A celebrated temple at Rome, built by Agrippa in the reign of Augustus and dedicated to all the gods.
- Paphia**—A title of Venus.
- Paphia**—An ancient name of Crete.
- Paphus**—Son of Pygmalion and of a statue changed by Venus into a woman.
- Parcæ**—The Fates. They were powerful goddesses who presided over the birth and life of mankind. The Parcæ were three in number, Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos. See **Fates**.
- Parentalia**—A festival annually held in Rome in honour of the dead.
- Paris**—Son of Priam, King of Troy, and Hecuba. While on a visit to Menelaus, King of Sparta, he eloped with his wife Helen, and thus occasioned the Trojan war.
- Parisii**—Modern Paris.
- Parmenio**—A celebrated general of Alexander's army. At first a very close friendship existed between Alexander and Parmenio, but this was suddenly broken, and Alexander ordered the execution of his general.
- Paroassides**—The Muses. So called from Mount Parnassus, their residence.
- Parnassus**—A mountain in Phocis sacred to the Muses, Apollo, and Bacchus.
- Paros**—An island among the Cyclades, famous for its marble.
- Parrhasius**—A famous painter of Ephesus in the age of Zeuxis (B.C. 15).
- Parthenon**—A temple at Athens and sacred to Minerva. It was destroyed by the Persians, and rebuilt by Pericles.
- Parthenope**—A Syren who drowned herself because she could not charm Ulysses.
- Pasiphæ**—Daughter of Sol, and wife of Minos, King of Crete; she was inspired by Venus with a passion for a bull, and had by it the Minotaur.
- Patmos**—One of the Cyclades. The Romans generally banished their culprits thither.
- Patrocles**—One of the Grecian chiefs who went to the Trojan war. He was the bosom friend of Achilles. When Patrocles was slain by Hector, Achilles revenged his death.
- Paulus Æmilius**—A famous Roman general surnamed "Macedonius" from his conquest of Macedonia. In his office of censor, he behaved with great moderation, and at his death (B.C. 168) the Romans mourned deeply for him.
- Pausanias**—A Spartan general who greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Platæa. Subsequently he offered on certain conditions to betray Greece to the Persians, but his perfidy was discovered, and he fled for safety to a temple of Minerva, where he was starved to death.
- Pegasus**—The winged horse of the Muses. He sprang from the blood of Medusa. Ovid fixes his abode on Mount Helicon, where by striking the earth with his foot, he raised a fountain which has been called Hippocrene.
- Pelasgi**—A people of Greece, supposed to be the most ancient in the world.
- Peleus**—King of Thessaly and father of Achilles.
- Pelion** (sometimes called *Pelios*)—A celebrated mountain of Thessaly. It was on the top of this mountain that the giants, when they warred against the gods, placed Mount Orsa in order to scale the heavens with facility.

Pellas—Son of Neptune. He was a very cruel King. Medea undertook to restore Pellas to youth if he were cut up and boiled; this was done, when Medea refused to fulfil her promise solemnly made to the daughter of Pellas.

Pelopidas—A famous general of Thebes, owing to whose valour and prudence that the famous victory of Lenctra was won.

Pelops—Son of Tantalus, King of Phrygia. Tantalus killed and served him up as a feast to the gods to try their divinity. He was restored to life and became the King of Pisa. See **Cenomaus**.

Penates—Inferior deities among the Romans, who presided over the domestic affairs of families.

Penelope—Daughter of Icarus and wife of Ulysses. She was the mother of Telemachus, and is celebrated for her chastity during the ten-year absence of her husband.

Peneus—A celebrated river of Thessaly.

Penthesilea—Daughter of Mars, and a Queen of the Amazons who assisted Priam in the last years of the Trojan war. She was killed by Achilles.

Perdix—The inventor of the saw and the compass. He was killed by his uncle Dædalus, but changed by Minerva into a partridge.

Pergamus—The citadel of the city of Troy. The word is often used for Troy itself.

Periander—A notorious tyrant of Corinth. He committed incest with his mother.

Pericles—The greatest of Athenian statesmen, and a distinguished general. His political career of 40 years—during the latter 10 of which he had no one to contest his supremacy—was an unsullied one. He never perverted his power to sinister or unworthy purposes; Pericles neither indulged nor courted the multitude.

Periclymenus—Brother of Nestor. He received from his grandfather, Neptune, the power of changing himself into any shape. He was killed by Hercules.

Peripatetici—A sect of philosophers at Athens; they were the followers of Aristotle.

Periphas—An Athenian King changed into Jupiter's favourite eagle.

Permessus—A river flowing from Helicon. It was sacred to Apollo and the Muses.

Pero—Daughter of Cimon, who sustained the life of her father when in prison, condemned to be starved to death by giving him the milk of her breasts.

Persephone—Same as *Proserpine*.

Persepolis—A famous city, once the capital of the Persian empire. It was laid in ruins by Alexander the Great.

Perseus—Son of Jupiter and Danaë, the daughter of Acrisius. It had been predicted by the oracle that Acrisius would perish by his daughter's off-spring, so Perseus soon after birth was, together with his mother Danaë, thrown into the sea. Both were saved, and reached the island of Seriphos where they were treated kindly by King Polydectes. Perseus promised Polydectes to bring him the head of the Gorgon Medusa. To enable him to obtain this, Pluto lent him a helmet which made the wearer invisible, Minerva gave him her shield, and Mercury furnished him with wings. Thus equipped he found the Gorgons, and cutting of

Medusa's head, fled through the air, during which blood dropped from the head, and from that blood sprang the winged horse Pegasus. In his flight Perseus discovered Andromeda chained to a rock to be devoured by a sea monster, he killed the monster and married Andromeda. He now returned to Seriphos, where he turned Polydectes into stone by shewing him Medusa's head. By an accident in throwing a quoit he killed Acrisius thus fulfilling the prediction of the oracle.

Perseus or Perses—A son of Philip of Macedonia. He was noted for his enmity to the Romans. He was, after gaining a few victories over them, taken prisoner by the Romans, and died in prison.

Persius, Aulus Flaccus—A celebrated satiric poet of Valerianæ.

Pertinax, Publius Helvius—A Roman Emperor after the death of Commodus. He was descended from an obscure family and for some time was a maker of charcoal. Entering on a military life, he rose to the highest trust, and was made Consul. On the death of Commodus he was chosen Emperor. His patriotism gained him the affection of the worthiest of his subjects. He was murdered by his soldiers, A.D. 193.

Petronius, Arbites—A favourite of the Emperor Nero, and one of the ministers and associates of his pleasures and vices. He was made pro-consul of Bithynia, and subsequently was honoured with the consulship. Eventually losing the favour of Nero, he determined to destroy himself which he did by having his veins opened (A.D. 66). Petronius is the author of many elegant compositions, which are, however, characterised by impropriety of language.

Phædra—Daughter of Minos, and wife of Theseus. She brought a false charge against Hippolytus, her step-son, and he was crushed to death by his own horses. On hearing this Phædra acknowledged the falsehood of the charge she had brought against Hippolytus, and hanged herself in despair.

Phædrus—A freedman of Augustus. He translated the fables of Æsop into Iambic verse.

Phæton—Son of Sol. He obtained the guidance of his father's chariot for one day, but being unable to manage the horses, he nearly set the universe in a conflagration; Jupiter, therefore, struck him with a thunderbolt into the river Po, where he perished.

Phætoniades—The sisters of Phædon, changed, by Jupiter into poplars.

Phalaris—A tyrant of Agrigentum. Perillus made him a brazen bull, inside of which he proposed to place culprits, and burn them alive. The first to perish thus was the inventor himself. The cruelties practised by Phalaris made his subjects rise in revolt, and burn him alive in the brazen bull.

Phaon—A boatman of Mitylene in Lesbos. He received a box of ointment from Venus, who had presented herself to him in the form of an old woman. When he had rubbed himself with the unguent, he became beautiful, and Sappho, the celebrated poetess, became enamoured with him. For a short time he devoted himself to her, but soon treated her with coldness, upon which she threw herself into the sea and was drowned.

Pharos—A small island in the bay of Alexandria, on which was built a tower of white marble. This tower, erected in the reigns of Ptolemy Soter and Ptolemy Philadelphus, was considered one of the "seven wonders of the world." Lights were exhibited from the top of his tower to guide navigators.

Pharsalia—A town in Thessaly, famous for the great battle fought there between Julius Cæsar and Pompey, in which the former was victorious (B.C. 48).

Pheneus—A lake of Arcadia whose waters are poisonous in the night time, but wholesome in the day time.

Pherephate—A surname of Proserpine.

Phidas—A noted sculptor of Athens. He made the celebrated statues of Jupiter Olympus, and of Minerva, which latter was placed in the Pantheon. He died B.C. 432.

Philemon—A comic poet of Greece (B.C. 274). He lived till his ninety-seventh year, and died through excess of laughter at seeing an ass eat figs.

Philippi—A town of Macedonia, celebrated for a battle fought there (B.C. 42), between Augustus and Antony on one side and Brutus and Cæsius on the other, in which the former were victorious.

Philip II.—King of Macedonia, and father of Alexander the Great. He was a monarch of a warlike and enterprising spirit. He was successively engaged in war with the Athenians, the Thracians, the Illycians, and the Scythians. He was preparing for a war with Persia when he was murdered, B.C. 336.

Philipus—The last King of Macedonia of that name was the son of Demetrius. He intrigued with Hannibal against the Romans, who discovering his intrigue invaded his dominions, and extorted peace from him on very humiliating terms. He died B.C. 179.

Phillyra—Turned by her lover Saturn into a linden tree.

Philo—A Jewish writer of Alexandria (A.D. 40). His works relate to the creation of the world, sacred history, and the laws and customs of the Jewish nation. He was sent as an ambassador from his nation to the Emperor Caligula.

Philoctetes—One of the Argonauts. He was the armour-bearer and particular friend of Hercules, whom he attended in his last moments. He received from Hercules the arrows dipped in the gall of the Hydra. The Greeks, in the tenth year of the Trojan war, being informed by the oracle that Troy could not be taken without these arrows, sent for Philoctetes, who repairing to their camp destroyed numbers of the Trojans with these arrows.

Philomela—Daughter of Pandion, King of Athens. She was ravished by her brother-in-law Tereus, King of Thrace, who cut out her tongue. She was changed into a nightingale.

Philopoemen—A celebrated general of the Achæan league. He subdued Sparta, and killed with his own hand Mechanidas its tyrant. But during the revolt of the Messenians from the Achæan league, he was in a battle thrown from his horse and taken prisoner. He was compelled by the Messenians to take poison, (B.C. 183). Subsequently his countrymen revenged his murder, and erected statues to his memory. He is called "the last of the Greeks."

Philostratus—A famous Sophist born at Lemnos, or, according to some, at Athens. He went to Rome, where receiving some papers from his patroness Julia, the wife of the Emperor Severus, he wrote the life of Apollonius.

Phineus—Son of Agenor, and King of Phœnicia*. He married Cleopatra, daughter of Boreas, and after her death he espoused Idæa, daughter of Dardanus. Idæa jealous of her step-children, accused them of an attempt on their father's life, and they were condemned by Phineus to have their eyes put out. The gods punished this cruelty by making Phineus blind, and Jupiter sent the Harpies to keep him in a state of continual alarm.

Phlegethon—A river of the infernal regions in which fire, instead of water, flowed.

Phlegon—One of the four horses of Sol.

Phlegon—A freedman of the Emperor Adrian. He wrote an historical account of Sicily, and treatises on various subjects.

Phlegyas—Son of Mars, and King of the Lapithæ. He burnt Apollo's temple at Delphi, and was punished by being buried under a huge rock in the infernal regions.

Phocion—An Athenian, celebrated for his public and private virtues. He was an administrator distinguished for his prudence, moderation, and patriotism. He was falsely accused of treason and condemned to death (B.C. 318).

Phoebe—Diana or the moon.

Phœnix—A bird said to live five hundred years, when it makes in Arabia a nest of spices, burns itself to ashes, and comes forth with renewed life for another five hundred years.

Phœnix—Son of Augustus, King of Argos. He was the preceptor to Achilles, whom he accompanied to Troy.

Phœbus—Apollo is frequently so called because he drove the chariot of Phœbus or the sun-god.

Phorbus—A famous robber killed by Apollo.

Phorcus—A sea-god who had the power of assuming any form.

Phryne—A famous courtesan of Athens who when accused of impiety unveiled her bosom, and her beauty so captivated them that they acquitted her.

Phryxus—Son of Athamas, King of Thebes. Being apprised that his step-mother Ino had a design on his life, he with his sister Helle mounted on a ram, whose fleece was gold, and sailed through the air to Colchis. On the way Helle becoming giddy fell into the sea (subsequently called Hellespont) and was drowned, but Phryxus reached Colchis and married the daughter of the king of that place. Some time afterwards Phryxus was murdered by his father-in-law, and this murder gave rise to the famous Argonautic expedition under Jason.

Phyllis—Daughter of Lycurgus, King of Thrace; she hanged herself because Demophoon proved faithless to her, but was changed into an almond tree.

Physcion—A famous hill of Bœotia. It was the residence of the Sphinx.

Picus—Son of Saturn, and King of Latium. Circe became enamoured with him, and changed him into a wood-pecker.

Pierides—A name given to the Muses from their birth-place, Mount Pieria.

Pindarus—A celebrated lyric poet of Thebes. He was greatly honoured by the Greeks. Pindar is said to have died B.C. 435. Of his works the odes alone are extant.

Pindus—A mountain in Thessaly.

* Or, according to some, a son of Neptune and the King of Thrace.

Piræus—A harbour of Athens about three miles from the city. It was joined to the town by two walls one built by Pericles, and the other by Themistocles.

Pirithous—Son of Ixion, and King of the Lapathæ. He married Hippodamia, and invited the Centaurs to the nuptials. Becoming intoxicated, they behaved with extreme rudeness, and were attacked by Theseus, Pirithous, Hercules, and the rest of the Lapathæ. Many of the Centaurs were killed, and the rest put to flight.

Pisander—A Spartan admiral during the Peloponnesian war. He was killed in a battle near Cnidus, B.C. 394.

Pisander—A poet of Rhodes, who composed a work which contained the famous labours and exploits of Hercules.

Pissistratus—A famous Athenian who distinguished himself by valour in the field and by eloquence at home. Obtaining a bodyguard of fifty men to defend his person, he seized the citadel of Athens, and soon made himself absolute. After this a conspiracy was formed against him, and he was banished from the city. He, however, soon returned and re-established himself in power. Again he was obliged to flee, but after eleven years he returned and was received by the people with acclamation. He died B.C. 527.

Pithecosa—A small island on the coast of Etruria, the inhabitants of which were transformed into monkeys by Jupiter.

Pitho—Daughter of Mercury and Venus, and the goddess of eloquence.

Pittacus—A native of Mitylene in Lesbos; he was one of the seven wise men of Greece.

Pituanis—A mathematician of the time of the Emperor Tiberius; he was thrown down from the Tarpeian rock.

Plaucus, L. Munatius—A Roman conspicuous for his follies and extravagance. He had been Consul, but forgetting his dignity, he became one of the most servile flatterers of Antony and Cleopatra.

Platæa—A town of Bœotia, near Mount Citheron, celebrated as the scene of a battle between Mardonius, the general of Xerxes, and Pausanias, who commanded the Athenians. The Persians were defeated with great slaughter.

Plato—A celebrated philosopher of Athens. At the age of twenty, after a previous careful education, he became a pupil of Socrates. After travelling in various countries, he settled in the neighbourhood of Athens, where his lectures were attended by a throng of learned, noble, and illustrious pupils. His writings were so celebrated that they were considered to be inspired by the Divine will.

Plautus, M. Accius—A dramatic poet born in Umbria. He wrote twenty-five comedies, of which nineteen are extant. He died about B.C. 184.

Pleiades—The seven daughters of Atlas; they were after death placed in the heavens, and form a constellation.

Plinius, C. Secundus—Called the Elder, was born at Verona, of a noble family. He distinguished himself in the field, and was appointed Governor of Spain. When in command of the Roman fleet at Misenum, Pliny observed a cloud of dust, which was the beginning of the famous eruption of Mount Vesuvius which overwhelmed Herculaneum and Pompeii. He sailed for the scene of eruption where he was suffocated by the vapours emitted. (A.D. 79). Pliny was a great writer; his *Natural History* in thirty-seven books has always been admired.

Plinius, C. Cæcilius Secundus—Surnamed the Younger Pliny, was the son of Pliny the Elder. He was considered one of the greatest of orators of his age. When Trajan became Emperor, Pliny was created Consul and was highly respected at Rome as the friend of the poor, and patron of learning. He died A.D. 113.

Plutarchus—A celebrated biographer, born at Chæronea. After travelling in quest of knowledge, he retired to Rome, where he opened a school. Subsequently he removed to his native land, where he died (A.D. 140). His most esteemed work is his *Lives of Illustrious Men*.

Pluto—Son of Saturn; he inherited his father's kingdom with his brothers Jupiter and Neptune, receiving for his portion the infernal regions.

Plutus—God of riches. He is represented as blind, lame, and timorous.

Podarge—One of the Harpies; she was the mother of two of the horses of Achilles.

Pollio, C. Asinius—A Roman Consul who distinguished himself, equally as an orator and a general. He lived in the time of Augustus.

Pollux—Son of Jupiter and Leda, and twin-brother of Castor.

Polusca—A town of Latium, and once the capital of the Volsci.

Polybius—A native of Megalopolis. He distinguished himself by his valour against the Romans in Macedonia. Polybius wrote a universal history in Greek. He died about B.C. 124.

Polybotos—One of the giants that made war against Jupiter. He was killed by Neptune, who crushed him under the island of Cos.

Polycarpus—A famous Christian writer and bishop; he was born at Smyrna. He was martyred A.D. 167.

Polydectes—King of Seriphos. He received with kindness Danaë and her son Perseus. Polydectes was turned to stone by being shewn by Perseus the head of Medusa.

Polydamas—A famous wrestler, who strangled a lion, lifted a mad bull, and stopped a carriage in full career. He was killed in attempting to bear a rock.

Polyhymnia—The Muse of rhetoric.

Polynices—Son of Œdipus, King of Thebes. He inherited his father's throne with his brother Eteocles, and it was agreed that they should each reign a year by turns. Eteocles first ascended the throne, but after the lapse of the year refused to resign the crown. This led to a combat between the brothers in which both were killed.

Polyphemus—Son of Neptune, he was a celebrated Cyclops. On his return from Troy Ulysses and his companions happened accidentally to fall into his hands, but escaped by making him drunk and burning out his single eye.

• **Pomona**—The goddess of fruits and autumn.

Pompeia—Daughter of Pompey the Great, and wife of Julius Cæsar. She was divorced by Cæsar on rumours of her incontinence.

Pompeii (also *Pompeium*)—A town of Campania. It was swallowed up by an earthquake in A.D. 79. Herculaneum in its vicinity also shared the same fate.

Pompeius, Cneus—Surnamed the great from his exploits, was the son of Pompeius Strabo. He early distinguished himself in the field. In the civil war between Maines and Sylla, Pompey joined the latter. Afterwards he united himself to Cæsar's party. A breach, however, soon occurring between Cæsar and Pompey, they met in battle at Pharsalia,

where the latter received a decisive defeat, and fleeing to Egypt, was assassinated (B.C. 48).

Pompilius Numa—The second king of Rome. See **Numa**.

Pons Ælius—A celebrated bridge at Rome, built by the emperor Adrian.

Ponticum Mare—The Euxine Sea.

Pantus—A dreary Roman post on the Euxine Sea.

Porcia—Daughter of Cato of Utica. She first married Bibulus, and after his death Brutus. She was distinguished for her prudence and courage. On hearing of her husband's death, she killed herself by swallowing a live coal.

Porphyion—One of the giants who warred against the gods.

Porphyrius—A Platonic philosopher of Tyre. His most celebrated work was in reference to Christianity. He died A.D. 304.

Porsena—King of Etruria, who declared war against Rome because the Romans refused to restore the throne to Tarquin whom they had expelled.

Porus—The Roman god of plenty.

Prætor—A magistrate of Rome.

Praxiteles—A famous sculptor of Greece. He lived about B.C. 324. The most famous of his works was a Cupid which he gave to Phryne.

Priamus (*Priam*)—The last king of Troy. After the sacking of Troy, he was killed by Neoptolemus, son of Achilles.

Priapus—Son of Bacchus and Venus, and god of Gardens and debauchery. He is represented as immensely corpulent and ugly.

Probus, M. Aurelius—A native of Pannonia. He distinguished himself so greatly in the field, that on the death of the emperor Tacitus, he was chosen emperor by the soldiers. He distinguished himself in the wars of Gaul and Germany. He was killed by his soldiers (B.C. 282).

Procrustes—A famous robber of Attica, killed by Theseus. Procrustes tied those who fell into his hands on a cot; if they were too short, he stretched them by means of the rack; if too long, he cut off their legs.

Procopius—A relative of the emperor Julian, who proclaimed himself master of the Eastern Empire. He was defeated and beheaded, A.D. 366.

Procopius—A celebrated Greek historian, who wrote the history of the reign of Justinian. He was secretary to Belisarius.

Prometheus—Son of Iapetus. He animated a man that he had formed of clay with fire, which, by the assistance of Minerva, he stole from heaven, Jupiter ordered Prometheus to be chained to Mount Caucasus, where a vulture was to feed on his liver which was never exhausted. He was delivered from his torture by Hercules who killed the vulture.

Propertius, Sextus Aurelius—A Latin poet. His works consist of four books of elegies which are marked with much ability. He died about B.C. 19.

Propontus—Modern Sea of Marmora.

Prepytæ—A name of Hecate.

Proserpina—Daughter of Jupiter and Ceres. As she was gathering flowers Pluto carried her off to the infernal regions where he married her. She is the queen of the infernal regions, and is known by the names of Hecate, Juno Inferna, Libitina, &c.

Protagoras—A Greek philosopher of Abdera. He wrote a work denying the existence of a Supreme Being. His book was publicly burnt at Athens, and he was banished from the city.

Proteus—Son of Oceanus, and a sea-god. He received the gift of prophecy from Neptune, and possessed the power of changing himself into any shape.

Protogenes—A celebrated painter of Rhodes.

Prytanes—Principal magistrates of Athens and Corinth.

Psyche—The goddess of pleasure beloved by Cupid.

Ptolemæus, First (*Ptolemy Lagus*)—King of Egypt. He was educated in the court of the king of Macedonia, and when Alexander invaded Asia, Ptolemy attended on him. After Alexander's death, Ptolemy obtained the government of Egypt, where he gained the esteem of the people by his acts of kindness. He made himself master of Phœnicia and Syria, and rendered assistance to the people of Rhodes against their enemies, for which he received the name of *Soter*. He laid the foundations of a library, which became the most celebrated in the world. He died about B.C. 284.

Ptolemæus, Philadelphus—Son of Ptolemæus Lagus. He succeeded his father, and shewed himself a worthy successor of that illustrious monarch. Numerous members of this illustrious family in succession occupied the throne of Egypt.

Ptolemæus—A celebrated geographer and astronomer in the reign of Adrian and Antoninus. In his system of astronomy, Ptolemy makes the earth, the centre of the universe.

Pygmæ—A nation of dwarfs on the banks of the Upper Nile. Every spring the cranes made war upon and devoured them.

Pygmalion—A famous statutory of Cyprus. He fell in love with and married one of his own statues which Venus animated.

Pyramus and Thisbe—Two fond lovers of Babylon who killed themselves with the same sword, and were the cause of turning the berries of the mulberry-tree under which they died, from white to a blood-red colour.

Pyrenæus—A king of Thrace who broke his neck in trying to fly after the Muses.

Pyrades—The son of Clio. He was the first to strike fire out of flint.

Pyratis—One of the four horses of the sun.

Pyrtha—Wife of Deucalion. In her time all mankind were destroyed by a deluge, she and her husband alone escaping the general destruction. They were told by the oracle to throw stones behind their backs, and thus repair the loss of mankind. They obeyed, and the stones that Pyrrha threw were changed into women and those thrown by Deucalion, into men.

Pyrro—A philosopher of Elis; he was greatly venerated by his countrymen.

Pyrrohus—A famous King of Epirus. He was celebrated for his wars with the Romans. He was killed in an attack on Argos, by a tile thrown on his head from a housetop.

Pyrrohus—See **Neoptolemus**.

Pythagoras—A celebrated philosopher born at Samos. He distinguished himself by his discoveries in geometry, astronomy, and other branches of mathematics. He was the first that supported the doctrine of psychosis or transmigration of the soul into different bodies.

Pythia—The priestess of Apollo at Delphi.

Pytho—The ancient name of Delphi.

Python—A huge serpent sprung from the mud and stagnant waters which remained on the surface of the earth after the deluge of Deucalion. Apollo killed the monster, and in memory thereof instituted the Pythian games.

Q

Quæstores—Officers at Rome who collected the revenues of the state and had the whole management of the public treasury.

Quintillanus, Marcus Fabius—A celebrated rhetorician born in Spain. He opened a school of rhetoric at Rome, and was the first who obtained a salary from the state as a public teacher. He died A.D. 95.

Quintus, Curtius Rufus—A Latin historian supposed to have lived in the reign of Vespasian. He wrote a history of the reign of Alexander the Great.

Quirinalia—Feasts in honour of Romulus.

R

Regillus—A lake in Latium famous as being the scene of a great Roman victory over the Latins.

Regulus, M. Atilius—A consul during the First Punic War. After obtaining a certain number of advantages over the Carthaginians, he was taken prisoner, and was put to death with refined tortures.

Remulus—King of Alba; he was struck dead by lightning for his impiety.

Remus—Twin-brother of Romulus. He was killed by Romulus for leaping in derision over the rising walls of infant Rome.

Rha—Modern Volga.

Rhadamanthus—Son of Jupiter and Europa. He was King of Lycia, and because of his justice, he was made one of the three infernal judges.

Rhea—Daughter of Cœlus and Terra. She married Saturn, by whom she had Vesta, Ceres, Juno, Pluto and Neptune.

Rhea Sylvia—The mother of Romulus and Remus.

Romulus—According to tradition the founder of Rome. He was a son of Mars and Rhea Sylvia and twin-brother of Remus. The twins were thrown into the Tiber by order of Amulius who had usurped the throne of Alba. They were saved and suckled by a she-wolf, till, they were found by Fantulus, one of Amulius' shepherds.

Roscuis, Q.—A celebrated Roman actor, B.C. 60.

Roxana—A Persian captive of great beauty whom Alexander fell in love with and married. After the death of Alexander, she behaved with great cruelty, and was put to death.

Rubicon—Modern Rugone, a small river of Italy, which it separates from Cisalpine Gaul. By crossing this river, and thus transgressing the boundaries of his province, Cæsar declared war against the Senate and Pompey.

Rubo—Modern Dwina.

Rubrum Mare—Modern Red Sea.

S

Saba—A town of Arabia, famous for frankincense, and myrrh.

Sacra Via—An important street in Rome where a treaty of peace was made between Romulus and Tatius.

Sacrum Bellum.—The name of the wars carried on in connection with the temple of Delphi.

Salacia—Wife of Neptune, and goddess of the sea.

Salamis—An island of Attica, famous for a battle fought there between the fleets of the Greeks and the Persians, in which the latter were defeated with great loss.

Salii—The twelve priests of Mars.

Sallustius Crispus—A celebrated Latin historian. He wrote a history of the Catilinian conspiracy. He died B.C. 35.

Salus—The goddess of health.

Sanchoniathon—A Phœnician historian. He lived a few years before the Trojan war.

Sapor—A King of Persia who was defeated by Odenatus. He was assassinated in B.C. 273.

Sapor—The second King of Persia of that name. He fought against the Romans, and obtained several victories over them.

Sappho—Daughter of Herodotus, celebrated for her beauty, and poetical talents. She was born at Lesbos about B.C. 600. Becoming enamoured of Phaon and he not reciprocating her passion, she threw herself into the sea.

Sardanapalus—The last King of Assyria; he was a very effeminate monarch, and this emboldened his subjects to conspire against him with success. He set fire to his palace, and perished in the flames, B.C. 820.

Saramatia—An extensive country at the north of Europe and Asia; its inhabitants were a warlike, uncivilised people; they are often confounded with the Scythians.

Saturnalia—Feasts in honour of Saturn.

Saturninus Pompeius—A writer in the time of Trajan. He was greatly esteemed by Pliny.

Saturnus—The son of Cœlus and Terra. He was originally god of heaven, but being deposed by his son Jupiter, he fled to Italy where he taught men husbandry. He is generally represented as an old man bent with age, and holding a scythe in his right hand.

Satyri—Horned monsters, half-men, half-goats, they were the attendants of Bacchus.

Scardis or Scardium—Modern Scheldt.

Scinis—A notorious robber; he tied those that fell into his hands to the boughs of trees forcibly brought together and by immediately loosening them, the limbs of his victims were torn from their bodies.

Scævola, Mutius—Surnamed Cordus, was a Roman famous for his courage and fortitude, attempting to kill Porsenna, King of Clusium, he was seized, and to shew his fortitude he thrust his hand into the fire and held it unflinchingly in the blazing flames, on which the king pardoned him.

Scipio—The name of a celebrated family at Rome, the most famous of which was *Pubilius Cornelius*, afterwards called Africanus. He obtained a decisive victory over Hannibal in the battle of Zama.

Scipio, Lucius Cornelius—Surnamed Asiaticus. He was elected consul A.U.C. 562, and sent against Antiochus, King of Syria, whom he completely defeated. He was accused of receiving bribes from Antiochus, and being condemned to pay a large fine, he was reduced to poverty.

Scipio, *P. Æmilianus*—Surnamed Africanus the younger. He subjugated Carthage (B.C. 147). He was subsequently sent to conclude the war with Numantia, which he successfully did, and had Numantinus added to his name. He was found dead in his bed, and was presumed to have been strangled, B.C. 128.

Sciron—A noted robber on the Isthmus of Corinth. He was slain by Theseus.

Scylla—Daughter of Nisus; she betrayed her country to Minos, by cutting off her father's golden locks, and was turned into a lark.

Scylla—Daughter of Phorcys; she was courted by Glaucus, a sea-god, and was turned by her rival Circe into a rock.

Scythia—A very extensive country embracing modern Tartary, Asiatic Russia, Poland, part of Hungary, Lithuania, the northern parts of Germany, &c. The Scythians were divided into various tribes, but were all alike warlike.

Semele—Daughter of Cadmus and Hermione, and mother of Bacchus. After her death she was made immortal under the name of Thyone.

Semiramis—A noted queen of Assyria. She distinguished herself as a warrior, and caused many improvements to be effected in her kingdom. She is supposed to have lived B.C. 1965.

Seneca, *L. Annæus*—A celebrated philosopher, he was the preceptor to Nero, and after Nero ascended the throne his adviser. As long as the emperor was guided by him all went well, but the tyrant resolved to put Seneca to death, and took opportunity of a false charge brought against Seneca to order him to be executed. Seneca's works are numerous, and are chiefly on moral subjects.

Serapis—An Egyptian deity, supposed to be the same as Osiris.

Sesotris—A celebrated King of Egypt, who lived prior to the Trojan war. He destroyed himself after a reign of forty-four years.

Severus, *Lucius Septimius*—A Roman Emperor noted for his ambition. He died at York A.D. 211.

Sibylæ—Certain women inspired by heaven, who flourished in different parts of the world. They were ten in number; the most celebrated of whom was Amalthæa of Cumæ in Æolia, who offered her nine books to Tarquin the Proud. The offer being rejected, she burnt three of them; and after the lapse of twelve months, offered the remaining six at the same price. Again being refused, she burnt three more, and after another twelve-month asked the same price for the remaining three. The sum demanded was now given, and Amalthæa never made her appearance again.

Silenus—A demi-god, the foster-father and companion of Bacchus, he was drunk every day.

Silius, *Italicus C.*—A Latin poet in the reign of Nero. He retired from the bar to devote his time to study.

Simis—A notorious robber, slain by Hercules.

Simonides—A celebrated poet of Cos; he lived B.C. 538. He wrote elegies, epigrams, and dramatic pieces esteemed for their beauty.

Simplicius—A Greek commentator of Aristotle.

Sinon—Son of Sisyphus; he was a very crafty man, and was employed to deceive the Trojans about the wooden horse.

Sirenusæ—Rocky islands near the coast of Campania, where the Syrens resided.

Sirenes or Syrens—Daughters of Oceanus and Amphitrite. They lured to destruction those who listened to their songs, Ulysses overcame them, and they drowned themselves.

Sisyphus—Son of Æolus; killed by Theseus. He was condemned, for his perfidy and avarice to roll, in the infernal regions, a stone to the summit of a hill, which always rolled back the moment it reached the top, thus rendering his punishment eternal.

Socrates—The most celebrated philosopher of antiquity. He was born near Athens. His virtues rendered his name venerated, but his independence of spirit created him many enemies. He was accused of impiety and condemned to death by the drinking of hemlock. B.C. 400.

Solon—One of the seven wise men of Greece; he was a native of Salamis and received his education at Athens. After a time spent in study, he travelled over the greater part of Greece, and returning to Athens was chosen archon and sovereign legislator. He made several salutary reforms in the State, and binding the Athenians by a solemn oath to observe his laws for a hundred years, he visited Egypt where he stayed for about ten years, and came back to Athens, but on returning he found that most of his regulations were totally disregarded by his countrymen. On this he quitted Athens in disgust, and took up his abode in Cyprus, where he died in his eightieth year, B.C. 558.

Somnus—Son of Erebus and Nox, and god of sleep.

Sophocles—A celebrated tragic poet of Athens. He obtained, at different times, twenty poetical prizes. He wrote about 120 tragedies, distinguished for their beauty and tenderness. He died at the age of 91. B.C. 406.

Sophonisba—Daughter of Hasdrubal. She was celebrated for her beauty. She first married Syphax, prince of Numidia, and after he was conquered by the Romans, she espoused Masinissa; but this displeasing the Romans, they commanded Masinissa to separate from Sophonisba. The prince took this so much to heart that he poisoned himself.

Sphinx—A monster having the head and breasts of a woman, the body of a dog, the tail of a serpent, the wings of a bird, and the paws of a lion. The Sphinx was sent into Thebes by Juno, where she proposed riddles, devouring those who were unable to solve them. See **Œdipus**.

Spurina—The astrologer that cautioned Julius Cæsar to beware of the ides of March.

Stagira—A town on the borders of Macedonia. Aristotle was born here, hence he is often called the Stagirite.

Stentor—One of the Greeks who went to the Trojan war. His voice was as loud as that of fifty men together.

Stheno—One of the three Gorgons.

Stoici (Stoics)—A celebrated sect of philosophers founded by Zeno. They preferred virtue to all other things, looking upon everything opposed to it as evil.

Strabo—A celebrated geographer. He lived in the age of the Emperor Augustus.

Styx—A celebrated river of the infernal regions, round which it flows nine times.

Suetonius, C. Tranquilius—A Latin historian, and secretary of the Emperor Adrian.

Sulla—See Sylla.

Sybaris—A town on the bay of Tarentum. Its inhabitants were distinguished for their love of ease and pleasure.

Sylla, L. Cornelius—A celebrated Roman belonging to the Patrician order. He was the antagonist of Marius. When at the height of his power, he was guilty of the greatest cruelty. He died B.C. 70.

Syphax—King of a part of Numidia. He sided with the Carthaginians against the Romans, and being taken prisoner by Scipio, was thrown into prison, where he died.

Syrtes—Two large sandbanks, in the Mediterranean, on the coast of Africa.

T

Tacitus, C. Cornelius—A famous Roman historian. Of all his works the *Annals* is the most elaborate. He was born in the reign of Nero.

Tacitus, M. Claudius—A Roman Emperor. He was elected when he was 70 years of age. He displayed great military vigour. Died A.D. 276.

Tænarus—A promontory of Laconia, under which there is a hollow with a wide mouth, said by the ancients to be the mouth of hell.

Tamsis—Modern Thames.

Tannis—Modern Don.

Tantalus—King of Lydia, and father of Niobe and Pelops. He served up his son Pelops as a dish to try the divinity of the gods, and was punished by being plunged into a lake in the infernal regions. The water came up to his skin, but whenever he attempted to drink, it flowed away from him.

Tarpia—A vestal virgin at Rome who agreed with the Albans to betray the Capitol into their hands for what they carried on their left arms—meaning thereby their gold armlets. After she fulfilled her part of the compact, the Albans threw what they carried on their left arms—their shields—on her and killed her.

Tarpeius Mons (*The Tarpeian Rock*)—A hill at Rome whence the Romans threw their condemned criminals.

Tarquinius Priscus—The fifth King of Rome. He won several victories over the Sabines, and greatly improved Rome. He was assassinated, B.C. 578.

Tarquinius Superbus—The seventh and last King of Rome. His reign was characterised by tyranny, and he was eventually expelled. He made several attempts to regain the throne, and died an exile in his ninetieth year.

Tartarus—The lowest hell. To this region were consigned the souls of those who were exceptionally depraved.

Taurus—The bull under whose form Jupiter carried off Europa.

Telemachus—Son of Ulysses and Penelope. At the end of the Trojan war, he went in quest of his father, whom, with the aid of Minerva, he found.

Telemas—One of the Cyclops. He was acquainted with futurity.

Tellus—The same as the Earth, the most ancient of the gods after Chaos.

Tempe—A beautiful valley in Thessaly. It was the resort of the gods.

Terentius, Publius (*Terence*)—A native of Carthage, celebrated for his comedies. He is supposed to have been drowned in a storm, B.C. 150.

Tereus—Son of Mars and King of Thrace; he was changed into a hawk for ravishing Philomela, his sister-in-law.

Termerus—A robber of Peloponnesus. He killed people by knocking their heads against his own. Hercules killed him.

Terminus—The god of boundaries.

Terpander—A lyric poet and musician of Lesbos.

Terpsichore—One of the Muses. She presided over dancing.

Terra—One of the most ancient of deities; she was the wife of Uranus, and the mother of Oceanus, the Titans, Cyclops, &c.

Tertullianus, J. Septimius Florens—A native of Carthage. He was a celebrated Christian writer who lived A.D. 196.

Tethys—Daughter of Uranus and Terra, and wife of Oceanus. She was the mother of the river nymphs.

Thais—A famous courtesan of Athens, who accompanied Alexander the Great in his Asiatic conquests.

Thales—One of the seven wise men of Greece. His discoveries in astronomy were great, and he was the first who calculated with accuracy a solar eclipse. He died about B.C. 548.

Thalia—One of the Muses. She presided over lyric poetry and comedy.

Themis—Daughter of Cœlus and Terra. She was the goddess of laws.

Themistocles—A celebrated Athenian general. He distinguished himself in the famous naval battle of Salamis.

Theocritus—A Greek poet of Syracuse. His compositions were admired for their elegance and simplicity.

Theodora—A woman, who, from a prostitute, became the wife of the Emperor Justinian.

Theodosius, Flavius—Surnamed *Magnus*, was the last Roman Emperor who was sole master of the whole of the Roman Empire. He was an example of temperance; he died A.D. 395.

Theodosius, Second—Succeeded his father Arcadius as emperor of the Western Empire. He was a warm advocate of Christianity. He died A.D. 450.

Theognis—A Greek poet of Megara.

Theophrastus—A prolific writer of Lesbos. Diogenes enumerates the titles of more than 200 works that he wrote. He died B.C. 288.

Theopompus—A famous Greek historian of Chios.

Thermopylæ—A narrow pass leading from Thessaly into Locris and Phocis. It is famous for the battle fought there (B.C. 480) between Xerxes and the Greeks, in which 300 Spartans, commanded by Leonidas, successfully opposed for three days the entire Persian army.

Thersites—A deformed Greek in the Trojan war, who was fond of ridiculing Ulysses and the other chiefs. Achilles killed him with a single blow of his fist because he ridiculed the grief of this chieftain for the death of Penthesilea.

Theseus—King of Athens. He is reckoned the next hero to Hercules. He caught and sacrificed the bull of Marathon, slew the Minotaur, and along with Pirithous descended to the infernal regions to carry off Proserpine, but Pluto defeated their plans.

Thespis—A Greek poet of Attica; he is supposed to be the inventor of tragedy (B.C. 536). He went from place to place upon a cart on which he gave performances.

Thæstor—A great prophet; he was one of the Argonauts.

Thetis—Daughter of Nereus, and a sea-deity. She married Peleus, their son being Achilles, who she plunged into the river Styx, thus rendering him invulnerable in every part of his body, except the heel by which she held him.

Thisbe—A beautiful girl of Babylon beloved by Pyramus. See **Pyramus**.

Thomyris—A Queen of the Massagetæ. She marched against Cyrus, cut his army to pieces, and slew him on the spot.

Theon—One of the giants who warred against Jupiter.

Theon—A Trojan chief killed by Ulysses.

Thorax—A mountain near Magnesia, in Ionia, where the grammarian Daphitas was crucified for his outspokenness against despots.

Thrasybulus—A famous general of Athens, who with the help of a few associates, expelled the Thirty Tyrants (B.C. 401).

Thrasymenus—A lake of Italy near Perusium. It is famous for a battle fought there between Hannibal and the Romans, in which the former was victorious (B.C. 217).

Thucydides—A celebrated Greek historian. He wrote a history of the Peloponnesian War. He died at Athens in his eightieth year, B.C. 391.

Tiberinus—King of Alba, who was drowned in the river Albula, whence it was called Tiberis, of which he became the god.

Tiberius, Claudius Nero—A Roman emperor descended from the Claudii. In the early years of his reign he won the popular favour by magnificent shows and gladiatorial exhibitions; but at a later period he retired to the island of Capræa where he indulged in vice and debauchery. He died in A.D. 27, after a reign of twenty-two years.

Tibulus, Aulus Albius—A Roman knight, celebrated for his poetical compositions.

Timolean—A celebrated Corinthian; he was a determined enemy to all species of tyranny. He went to the aid of the Syracusans, when they were groaning under the oppression of Dionysius the Younger, and took the tyrant prisoner.

Timon—Called the Misanthrope from his aversion to mankind. He was a native of Athens.

Timotheus—A famous poet and musician of Miletus. He lived in the time of Alexander the Great.

Tiphys—The pilot of the ship Argo.

Tiresias—A celebrated prophet of Thebes. He was deprived of sight by Juno, but Jupiter bestowed on him the gift of prophecy.

Tisiphone—One of the three Furies.

Titanes (the Titans)—The gigantic sons of Cœlus and Terra. The most conspicuous of them are Saturn, Hyperion, Oceanus, Iapetus, Cottus, and Briareus.

Tithonus—Son of Laomedon, beloved passionately by Aurora, and turned by her in his old age into a grasshopper.

Titus Vespasianus—Son of Vespasian and Flavia Domitilla, a Roman Emperor distinguished for his benevolence, moderation and justice. A.D. 81.

Tityus—Son of Jupiter and Terra. He was a powerful giant, whose body covered nine acres of land.

Toletum—Modern Toledo.

Tolosa—Modern Toulouse.

Trajanus, M. Ulpius Grinitus—A Roman emperor who succeeded Nerva. He rendered himself deservedly popular by his victories over the barbarians, and his attention to the public works of his capital. He died A.D. 117.

Trajectus Rheni—Modern Utrecht.

Trebia—A river of Cisalpine Gaul.

Tribuni Plebis—Magistrates at Rome.

Trinacria—Modern Sicily.

Triptolemus—Son of Oceanus and Terra. He was taught agriculture by Ceres, who gave him her chariot drawn by dragons, in which he travelled over the earth, distributing corn to the inhabitants.

Triton—Son of Neptune and Amphitrite. He was a sea-deity, and Neptune's trumpeter.

Tritonia—A name of Minerva.

Triumviri—Three magistrates appointed after the death of Julius Cæsar to govern the Roman State. They had absolute power.

Trivia—A surname of Diana.

Troilus—Son of Priam; he was killed in the Trojan war by Achilles.

Troja (Troy)—A celebrated city, the capital of Troas, a country of Phrygia. It was taken after a ten-year siege by the Greeks, and utterly destroyed.

Trophonius—Son of Apollo; he gave oracles in a gloomy cave. All entering this cave never laughed again.

Tullus Hostilius. The third king of Rome. He was a warlike king; Alba was taken and destroyed by him.

Tychius—A famous artist of Bœotia, who made Hector's shield, which was covered with the hides of seven oxen.

Typhœus (Typhon)—Son of Tartarus and Terra. He was a famous giant who had a hundred heads. He warred against the gods, but was defeated by Jupiter, and imprisoned under Mount Ætnæ.

Tyrtæus—A Greek elegiac poet of Athens.

U

Ulysses—A famous king of Ithaca. He was the son of Laertes. He married Penelope, their son being Telemachus. He was one of the Greek chiefs who took part in the Trojan war. Ulysses was much esteemed for his shrewdness and wisdom. After the Trojan war was over, he was, on his return home, exposed to many misfortunes; but after a twenty-year absence, he ultimately reached Ithaca.

Undecemviri—Magistrates at Athens, to whom all prisoners condemned to death were delivered for execution.

Unscia—A title of Juno.

Urania—One of the Muses. She presided over astronomy.

Uranus—The same as Cœlus.

Utica—A famous city of Africa. It was situated on the Mediterranean Coast.

V

Valentinianus—Emperor of Rome. It was at this time, A.D. 364, that the Roman empire was divided into two portions, called the Eastern and Western empires. Valentinianus obtained the Western empire, and his brother Valens the Eastern.

Valens—See **Valentinianus**.

Valerianus, *P. Licinius*—Emperor of Rome, A.D. 253. He associated his son Galienus in the empire. Valerianus was taken prisoner by Saphor, King of Persia, and flayed alive.

Varro—A celebrated Latin author. He is said to have written 500 volumes, of which only two are extant. He died B.C. 28.

Vectia—Modern Isle of Wight.

Venus—Wife of Vulcan, and goddess of love and beauty. She sprang from the foam of the sea, and was carried to heaven, where Jupiter gave her in marriage to Vulcan, but she intrigued with several of the gods, notably with Mars, their offspring being Hermione, Cupid, and Anteros.

Vespasianus, *Titus Flavius*—A Roman emperor much honoured for his valour and greatness. He laid siege to Jerusalem, but dying (A.D. 79) during the war, the town was captured by his son Titus.

Vesta—Daughter of Saturn and Rhea, and goddess of fire.

Vestales, (*the Vestals*)—Priestesses of Vesta. They were required to be of good family and free from all deformities of body and mind. Their chief duty was to see that the sacred fire was not extinguished.

Virgilius, *Publius Maro*—The prince of Latin poets. He was born near Mantua, about B.C. 70, and going to Rome was patronised by Augustus. He wrote the *Bucolics*, the *Georgics*, and the *Æneid*.

Virginia—Daughter of the Centurion L. Virginus. She was slain by her father to save her from being violated by the decimvir, Appius Claudius.

Visargis—Modern Weser.

Vitula—The goddess of mirth.

Vulcanus (*Vulcan*)—Son of Jupiter and Juno, and the husband of Venus. He was the god of subterranean fires, and the patron of blacksmiths. He was very deformed, and Jupiter kicked him down from heaven into the island of Lemnos, where he erected forges, and assisted by his attendants, the Cyclopes, he made thunderbolts for Jupiter. Vulcan is known also by the name of Mulciber.

Vulcani Insulæ—Modern Lipari Isles.

X

Xanthe—One of the Oceanides.

Xanthippe (also *Xantippe*)—Wife of Socrates; she was notorious for her shrewishness. On one occasion, after bitterly reviling him, she emptied a vessel of dirty water on him, on which the philosophers calmly remarked "After thunder, rain generally falls."

Xenocrates—An ancient philosopher, born at Cacedonia, and educated in the school of Plato. He was famous as a disciplinarian.

Xenophon—A celebrated Athenian. He was famous as a general, philosopher and historian. He joined Cyrus the Younger in an expedi-

tion against Artaxerxes, King of Persia, but after the defeat of Cyrus in the decisive battle of Cunaxa, he with consummate skill conducted back the Greeks to their country. This achievement is known in history as the "Retreat of the Ten Thousand." Xenophon wrote the *Anabasis*, the *Cyropædia*, *Memorabilia*, &c. He died about B.C. 360.

Xerxes—King of Persia, and son of Darius whom he succeeded. He invaded Greece with a numerous army and navy, but was signally defeated in several battles, especially that of Salamis. Returning home, he gave himself up to debauchery, and was assassinated.

Z

Zama—A town of Numidia, famous as the scene of the victory of Scipio over Hannibal, B.C. 202.

Zeno—The founder of the Stoics. He was born at Citium in Cyprus. Died about B.C. 264.

Zeno—A philosopher of Elea in Italy.

Zenobia—A celebrated Queen of Palmyra. She was the wife of Odenatus. After her husband's death, the Romans declared war against her. She immediately took the field against them, but after gaining several advantages, she was defeated and taken prisoner. The Romans treated her with great kindness. Zenobia was admired for her literary talents as well as her military abilities.

Zenodorus—A celebrated sculptor in the age of the Emperor Nero.

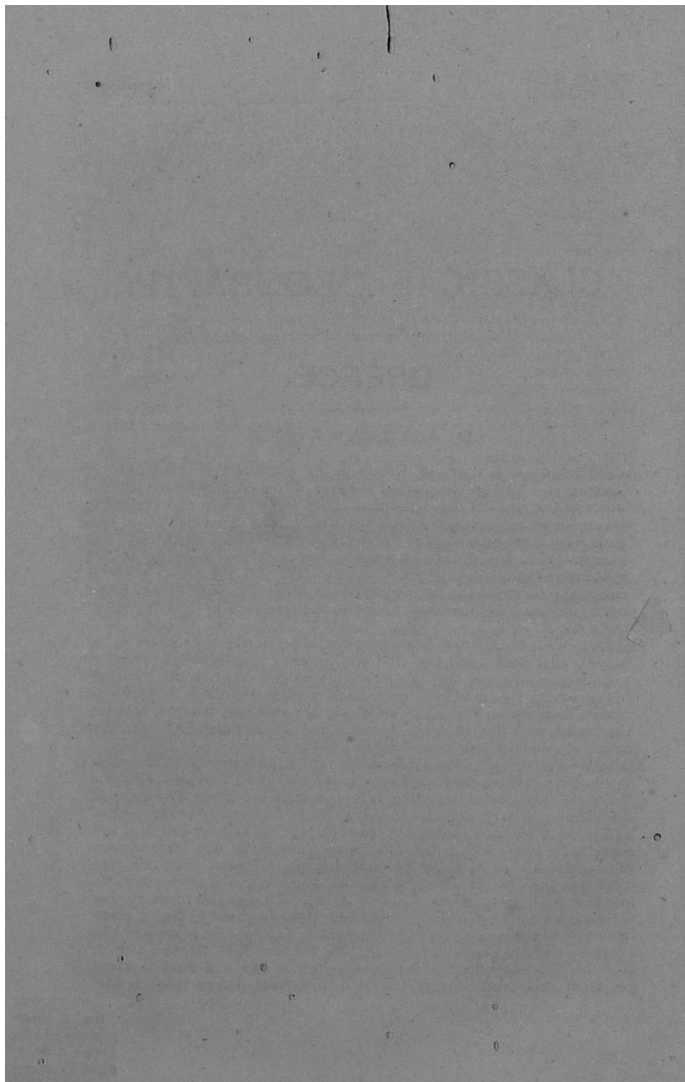
Zephyrus—The west wind.

Zeuxis—A celebrated painter born at Heraclea. He flourished about B.C. 468. He painted some grapes so naturally that the birds came to peck them on his canvass.

Zoilus—A sophist and grammarian of Amphipolis. He wrote severe critiques on Isocrates and Homer.

Zoroaster—King of Bactria; he is supposed to have lived some years before the Trojan war. He is celebrated for his deep researches in philosophy. The religion of the Parsees of the present day was founded by Zoroaster.





CLASSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

GREECE.

1. NORTHERN GREECE.

Acarmania—The coast of Greece to the south of Epirus belonged to Acarnania. The greater part of the area of this country was mountainous, but it contained one important river, the *Achelous*, the fertilizing waters of which intersect it from north to south. In a rich plain near its banks in the centre of the district was *Stratus*, the chief city; and near its mouth lay *Enadæ*, a place of great strength, owing to the marshes in the midst of which it was situated. Off the coast, where it enters the sea, were the islands called the *Echinades*, some of which had hardly in classical times been united to the mainland by the deposit of the river.

Ætolia—Eastward from Acarnania was Ætolia, which extended as far east as the entrance of the Gulf of Corinth. It possessed a river of some importance, the *Evenus*, and a large lake called *Trichonis*. Conspicuous among its numerous mountains was *Mount Coraz*, opposite to Mount Parnassus. The strait by which the gulf was entered, between the headland of Rhium on the Achaian, and Antirrhium on the Ætolian coast, was about a mile and a half in width.

Epirus—Epirus lay on the opposite side of the Pindus range to Thessaly. It consisted of three districts, *Chaonia*, *Malattis* and *Thresprotia*, Chaonia lay to the north-west, reaching as far south as the river Thyamis; in this country, nearly opposite to the north of Corcyra, was the city of *Buthrotum*. Malattis formed the eastern part, away from the sea, and contained a large lake called *Pambotis*. Thesprotia was the southern region, and had on its coast the small islands of *Sybota*. The principal river was the *Arachthus*, which rises in Lacmon and flows southwards into the Ambracius Sinus (Gulf of Arta). Though this country was little known to the Greeks, it contained three features of the highest importance in Greek mythology,—the river *Acheron*, the sources of the *Achelous*, and the oracle of *Dodona*. The Acheron flows through a deep gorge amid scenery fitted to inspire a feeling of awe, and when it emerges from this forms a marsh, the *Palus Acherusia*, before reaching the

sea. The Achelous, which rises not far from the Arachthus, for some distance skirts the chain of Pindus until it enters Acarnania; it was known to the Greeks as the most ancient of rivers. The site of the oracle of Dodona is not certainly known, but it was probably in the neighbourhood of the Lake Pambotis.

Illyricum—Illyricum was separated from Epirus by the Cerannian chain. It was a very mountainous country, intersected by several rivers, the principal of which was *Aous*. Near the coast there were occasional plains, and these formed the principal source of wealth to the neighbouring Greek colonies of Epidamnus and Apollonia.

Thessaly—The boundaries of Thessaly are formed by well-marked mountain-chains—Pindus on the west, Othrys on the south, Ossa and Pelion on the east, and the Cambunian Mountains on the north. At the north-east angle Mount Olympus stands like a huge watch-tower, and dominates the whole. But it must not be supposed that the entire surface of the country is one unbroken level, for it is intersected by several lines of hills, the most marked of which are those which project both from the north and south in the direction of Larissa. Thessaly was composed of four divisions—Hestiaeotis, Thessaliotis, Pelasgiotis and Phthiotis. Of these Hestiaeotis occupied the north-western corner, about the upper waters of the Peneius, having for its chief city *Tricca*; Thessaliotis the south-western was drained by the affluents of the Peneius. Here lay the town of *Pharsalia*, the scene of the celebrated battle between Caesar and Pompey. Pelasgiotis, which lay towards the north-east, was politically the most important district, for it contained the leading cities *Larissa*, on the Peneius, and further to the south, *Crannon* and *Pheræ*. Not far from the last named place was *Cynoscephale*, famous as the scene of the defeat of the last Philip of Macedon by the Romans. The fourth division, Phthiotis, occupying as it did, the southern slopes of Othrys and the neighbourhood of the Pagasæus Sinus, formed in several ways a separate country, for it was divided from the rest of Thessaly by mountains or watersheds, and opened on the sea. Thucydides tells us that it was the early home of the Hellenic race. It was famed in ancient story as the native land of the great Achilles, and its land-locked sea appears to have been the cradle of Greek navigation. On a rocky hill at the head of the gulf stood the city of *Iolcos*. Near this on a projection of the coast, *Demetrias* was built at a later period, and as it commanded the approach to Thessaly, it was called one of the three fetters of Greece—Chalcis and Corinth being the other two. The most famous of the passes by which Thessaly could be entered was *Tempe*, a narrow winding ravine between four and five miles long, full of luxuriant vegetation, along the banks of the Peneius. This, however, could be turned by another pass, that of *Petra*, on the western side of Olympus, which entered the plain to the north of Larissa. From Epirus there was a pass over Mount *Lacmon* by the valley of the Peneius; and from the Ambracian Gulf another led over Pindus near the town of *Gomphi*; and from the Malia Gulf, Othrys was crossed by a pass called *Cœla*, or the "Hollows."

CENTRAL GREECE.

Attica—Between Bœotia and the Saronic Gulf lay a triangular piece of land, which was occupied by the districts of Megaris and Attica; originally, however, before the Dorian invasion, which resulted in the foundation of Megara, it was politically as well as physically one. The mountain barrier, which separated it from Bœotia, was formed by Cithæron on the west, and Parnes on the east; near their point of junction was the pass of Phyle, which led into the head of the plain of Athens at Acharnæ. On either side of Phyle lay two other passes—one by Dryoscephalæ, from Platea to Eleusis over Cithæron, and the other by Decelleia, from Oropus to Athens over Parnes. Eastward from Megaris lay the plain of Eleusis, which was separated from that of Athens by the ridge of Ægaleos; the portion nearest to the mountain bore the special name of the Thriasian Plain. The plain of Athens was flanked by Ægaleos and Hymettus, and extended from the foot of Parnes to the Saronic Gulf. On its eastern side, between four and five miles from the sea, was the site of Athens, marked by a group of low hills, to the north-east of which rises a more conspicuous peak Mount Lycabettus. Two streams watered the plain—the Ilissus, flowing from Hymettus and skirting the east of the city, where it received the waters of the fountain Calirrhoe; and the Cephissus, which took its rise in Parnes. The sea-shore of the plain was broken into a number of inlets, which formed the harbours of Athens. Towards the north-east the plain was bounded by Pentelicus or Brilessus, in the sides of which were the quarries of white marble which furnished the material for the Athenian temples. The most conspicuous among the hills of Athens, was a rocky table with precipitous sides, nearly oval in shape, and level on the summit, on which stood the *Acropolis*. The precipices on the north side of the *Acropolis* were called the Long Rocks, and underneath these lay the Pelasgicum which was regarded as an accursed spot of ground. Westward of the *Acropolis*, and separated from it by a deep depression, was a craggy knoll, the *Areiopagus*. The meetings of the famous court of that name were held on its summit. The *Areiopagus* served as a link to connect the *Acropolis* with the other hills, which formed a line on the western side. The northernmost of these was the Hill of the Nymphs; next came the hill of the Pnyx, and to the south the Musieum. The Pnyx, which was the great meeting place of the Athenians, consisted of a sloping area of ground capable of containing many thousands of persons. On the sea-coast to the south-west of Athens there rises a mass of rocky ground, the Hill of Munychia, which formed the *Acropolis* of Piræus. Eastward of this stretched the open roadstead of Phalerum, while on the western side lay the closed harbour of Piræus. This latter is nearly perfect of its kind, being deep, spacious and land-locked, for a tongue of land called Eetioneia, projecting from the northern shore, almost closed its entrance. On the southern side of it was an islet called Cantharus, which was reserved for ships of war, the rest being devoted to the mercantile navy. The original Long Walls, which were planned by Themistocles, ran from Athens, the one to Piræus, the other to the eastern side of the Bay of Phalerum. The

third, which was added by the advice of Pericles, connected the eastern part of the fortification of Piræus towards Munychia with the city.

Bœotia—Bœotia bordered both on the eastern and western seas, and lay on the high road of traffic between Phocis and Attica, and commanding the passage from Northern to Southern Greece. The interior of the country was enclosed by mountains on the four sides—towards Attica by Cithæron and Parnes; towards the Euboic Sea by a continuation of the Opuntian Mountains; towards the Corinthian Gulf by Helicon; and on the side of Phocis by spurs from the neighbouring mountains. The district thus enclosed was divided by intervening hills into two basins, the chief of which were Orchomenus and Thebes respectively. The westernmost of these basins was that which enclosed the Copaic Lake, a large expanse of shallow water, which in summer was hardly more than a marsh. It was fed by the Cephissus, which, rising in Doris and flowing through the lowlands of Phocis, entered Bœotia by a defile near the city of Chæroneia. This pass was the most important entrance to the country, and in consequence of this the plain of Chæroneia has always been a great battle-field. The other large cities of this basin, besides Orchomenus and Chæroneia were *Lebadeia*, *Coroneia* and *Haliartus*. The other basin was less regular in its shape, and was drained for the most part by the Asopus. Half-way between the eastern and western seas, in a plain of its own, stood *Thebes*, the capital city. The rival town of *Platæa* lay on the north slopes of Cithæron, and consequently in close proximity to Attica. On the side of Cithæron also, but further to the east, were the frontier towns of *Hysia* and *Erythræ*.

Doris—The little territory of Doris was an upland district between Parnassus and Oeta. It contained the head waters of the Cephissus, and was closely connected with Phocis by that river, Doris contained but four towns.

Eubœa—The whole of Eubœa is intersected by a rocky ridge, the continuation of the chain of Ossa and Pelion; this reaches the highest point in Mount Dirpbe, behind Chalcis. The island of Eubœa, from its position relatively to Bœotia, appears naturally to belong to that country. This was actually the case when, in the course of the Peloponnesian War, the strait of the Euripus, at the narrowest point of the Euboic Sea, was spanned by a bridge. The chief city was *Chalcis*, built on the Eubœan shore of the Euripus. A few miles to the south of Chalcis was the second city of the island, *Eretria*, and nearly opposite, on an eminence on the Bœotian side, stood *Aulus*.

Locris—At an early period the Locrian race extended from the Maliac to the Corinthian Gulf, but at the time of the migration of Bœotians from Thessaly they were broken into two, so that in historic times they formed two separate tribes on the shores of the two seas. The rugged mountains which form a continuation of Mount Oeta along the Maliac Gulf bore the name of Cnemis, and were the seat of the Epicnemidian Locrians, through whose territory there was a pass of great importance between Thermopylæ and the plains of Phocis, which it entered at *Elateia*. Further to the east, overlooking the Euboic Sea, were the Opuntian Locrians; and between them and the Epicnemidians, the Phocians possessed a part called *Daphnus*. The other Locrian tribe,

the Locri Ozotæ, occupied the triangular space between Ætolia and Phocis, the shores of which are washed by the Corinthian and Crissæan Gulfs. In the extreme west of their territory stood Nanpactus, an important city with a good harbour. In the extreme east is Amphissa, at the head of the plain which runs in from the Crissæan Gulf. From this place a pass leads over the mountains, through Doris, to the country of Malis and Northern Greece.

Malis—On the southern side of Thessaly the wide valley of the Spercheus occupies the space between the parallel ranges of Othrys and Oeta, extending from the foot of Mount Typhrestus, where are the sources of that river, to the Maliac Gulf, which is in reality a continuation of the valley. The corner of this territory, which lies between the cliffs of Oeta and the sea, was called Malis, and was of great importance to Greece, because it contained the key of that country in the pass of Thermopylæ. The pass commenced just beyond the point where the Asopus, issuing from a gorge on the south side, flowed into the sea; but at the present day the alluvium brought down by the Spercheus has carried the coast-line so much further out that the Asopus flows into the Spercheus and a level plain extends below Thermopylæ. At the foot of the heights to the west of the Asopus stood the city of Trachis, and somewhat higher up is the site of Heracleia.

Phocis—Phocis was enclosed by the Locri Ozotæ, Doris, the Locri Epienemidii, Bœotia and the Corinthian Gulf. It consisted of two dissimilar parts, the upper valley of the Cephissus and the mountain region of Parnassus. The former of these was a space of open ground in the midst of the mountains, interposing between Doris and Bœotia, the latter was almost entirely occupied by the great mountain itself and its buttresses. It is separated from the Gulf of Corinth by Mount Cirphis, and in the deep valley between the two mountains ran the river Pleistus, which made its way into the Crissæan Gulf. On the southern side of Parnassus, facing Mount Cirphis, and overlooking the valley of the Pleistus, stood Delphi, at a height of 1,500 feet above sea-level. From the head of the Crissæan Gulf, where lay the port of Cirrha, to the buttresses of Parnassus, on which stood Crissa, the guardian city of Delphi, extended the Sacred Plain, which was forbidden to be cultivated. Above the rocky slopes on which Delphi stands there rise two precipitous faces of rock, which run together at an obtuse angle; close to their point of meeting, where a narrow chasm is formed, the fountain of Castalia rises. The temple of Apollo stood in a conspicuous position, close to the foot of the western precipice.

THE PELOPONNESE AND THE ISLANDS.

Achaia—The coast-land from Sicyon to the promontory of Araxus beyond the entrance of the Corinthian Gulf formed the district of Achaia, which consisted in fact, of the slopes between the Arcadian Mountains and the Gulf of Corinth. This was a prosperous and fertile country, but did not become important till a late period in the history of Greece, for the want of harbours prevented it from becoming a maritime power. Its area was broken up by the spurs of the mountains running down to the sea, and thus dividing it into a number of small areas, intersected by

numerous torrents. The result of this was that its twelve cities were held together by forming a confederation; and this political union was the germ from which sprang the famous combination called the Achæan League. The principal cities of this were:—inside the straits, Pellene, *Ægæ*, *Ægium* and Helice; and outside, Patræ (Patras) above which rises the lofty Mount Panachaicus.

It should be remembered, that when Roman writers speak of Achaia, they mean the province of that name, which included all Greece as far north as Mount Othrys, corresponding to the modern kingdom of Greece.

Arcadia—Arcadia is the central district of the Peloponnese, and is enclosed by mountains, being itself very elevated, for the average level is 2,000 feet above sea-level. A great part of it was covered with forests of oak and pine, whence Pan and Artemis were two of the principal divinities of the country. It was divided into two portions, eastern and western, by Mount Menalus. and these two areas were different in character. That to the west is an undulating upland plain, the southern part of which is drained by the Alpheius, rising near the head-waters of the Eurotas; the northern by its chief tributary, the Ladon. Its most famous town was *Megalopolis*, which was founded by Epaminondas, to command the pass that enters Laconia by the valley of the Eurotas. The eastern portion was composed of a number of closed valleys, which from being completely surrounded by mountains have no outlet for their waters, and consequently are partly occupied by lakes or marshy ground, and are drained by subterranean channels called *Catavothras*. Three of these lie toward the north, viz., those of Pheneus, Styμφalus, and Orchomennus, while to the south is the great double plain of Mantinea and Tegea. The importance of Tegea consisted in its commanding the pass by which eastern Arcadia could be approached from Sparta; and that of Mantinea in like manner in its commanding those towards Argos. The effect on the Arcadians of their seclusion and absence of all maritime influence was to render them rude and boorish. Being excluded from other careers, they adopted the trade of mercenaries, and became to the other Greeks what the Swiss have been in modern history.

Argolis—Argolis forms a peninsula to itself, separate from the rest of the Peloponnese, and from its length of coast bore in early times the name of Acte, which was also applied to Attica, a territory of corresponding shape. In consequence of this it was brought more into contact with the outer world than the other states, and rose to importance at an earlier period. The head-quarters of this primitive civilisation was the plain of Argos, which, like that of Athens, is surrounded on three sides by mountains, but on the southern side opens out towards the sea. On a hill at the head of this stood the earliest seat of empire, Mycenæ; and on the eastern side nearer to the sea, on a crest of rocks rising out of the level plain, was Tiryns, famed for its massive Cyclopean walls. Opposite this lay Argos, and on the coast, where a rocky tongue of land projects into the bay from its eastern shore, was Nauplia. Between the plain of Argos and the district of Corinth an up-land region intervened, which was divided into a number of small plains, forming the territories of Phlius, Nemea and Cleonæ. The pass that led into this from the neighbourhood of Mycenæ was the Tretos, a rugged defile, known as the

abode of the Nemean lion. The maritime towns of Argolis, several of which were of great importance, may be noticed in following the coast round from the head of the Argolic Gulf. A little to the south of Nauplia, is Asine, the Dryopian inhabitants of which, when expelled by the Argives, settled in Messenia; at the broad end of the peninsula, in the recesses of a safe bay, lay Hermione, also a Dryopian town, then passing round Cape Seyllaum, and the little island of Calauræia, we reach Trœzen, and finally Epidaurus. In front of Trœzen a strange peninsula of volcanic origin, that of Methana, projects into the sea; and between this and the coast of Attica, in the midst of the Saronic Gulf, lies the Island of Ægina. The position of this opposite Athens rendered it an outpost of the Peloponnesians, and justified the title applied to it by Pericles "the eye-sore of the Piræus."

Corinthia—The Isthmus of Corinth was a space of undulating ground reaching from Geraneia to the Oneian mountains, and from the Corinthian to the Saronic Gulf. It was about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide in its narrowest part. Nero attempted to cut a canal across it, and walls were built across it at various periods. Towards the Saronic Gulf was situated the sanctuary of Poseidon, where the Isthmian games were held. The true line of defence of the approach to the Peloponnese was formed by the Oneian mountains, in front of which stood Corinth, with its towering citadel rock, the Acrocorinth. Hence the city was of the utmost importance for strategic purposes, while its commercial prosperity arose from its commanding the two seas. On these it possessed two ports—that of Lechæum on the Corinthian, and that of Ceuchræa on the Saronic Gulf. About nine miles to the north-west of Corinth, not far from the sea, stood Sicyon, a place of great political importance at an early period.

Elis—The north-western angle of the Peloponnese was occupied by Elis, a country mainly composed of river-valleys, and fringed along the shore by a belt of sand, from which projected the rocky head-land of Chelonatas. It was divided into three portions—Hollow Elis, which was the vale of the Peneius, together with the slopes of Mount Erymanthus, from which it flows; Pisatis, the central portion, comprising the environs of the lower valley of the Alpheius, and separated from the former district by Mount Pholœ, an off-shoot of Erymanthus; and Triphylia, a narrow strip of land between the mountains and the sea, reaching as far south as the confines of Messenia, from which country it was separated by the river Neda. The people of Elis had a part called Cyllene, on a little bight on the northern side of Cape Chelonatas; but by far the most important place in the country was Olympia, the scene of the great festival. This sacred spot lay in a wide and fertile valley, flanked by low hills, and watered by a long reach of the Alpheius; being only a few miles from the sea, it was a place of easy resort for visitors from the Greek colonies as well as from the mainland. The prosperity of Elis greatly depended on the sacred character it enjoyed as the home of this Pan-Hellenic celebration.

Islands of the Ægean—All these islands are extremely rocky, and many of them are of some considerable size. In the northern waters, or Thrasian Sea, lie *Thasos*, famous for its gold mines; *Samothrace*; *Imbros*; and *Lemnos*. From the extremity of Pelion there runs off a string of small islands, of which *Sciathos* and *Scopelos* are the chief;

and further to the south, opposite Eubœa, is Seyros. Two lines of islands form continuations of the Mountains of Greece—Andros, Tenos and Myconos beyond the extremity of Eubœa; and Ceos, Cythnos, Seriphos and Siphnos beyond that of Attica; and the appearance they present is that of a mountain-chain half submerged in the sea. Between these two lines lay the rock of *Gyaros*, the Roman place of banishment; and the interval between Myconos and Samos was bridged by the long line of *Icaria*, to the south of which a space of sea was called the Icarian Sea, and contained the island of *Patmos*, the place of exile of St. John the Evangelist. Close to Myconos lay the sister islands of Delos and Rheneia, divided by a narrow strait. Further to the south was the important island of Naxos, and Paros with its quarries of white marble. These islands together with those that formed the two lines mentioned above were called the *Cyclades*, because they were regarded as forming a circle round the sacred isle of Delos. Those that lay immediately to the south of these bore the name of *Sporades*, from their irregular grouping. Two of the most outlying of these—Melos to the south-west, and Thera, the mother-island of Cyrene, due south—were ancient volcanic craters. To the southward of Tera extended the wide expanse of the Cretan Sea. Finally, another chain of islands formed a link between Europe and Asia, where Crete is connected on the one side by Cythera with the Peloponnese, and on the other by Casas, Carpathos, and Rhodes with Caria. The principal cities of Crete were *Cydonia*, and *Cnossus* on the northern side, and *Gortyna* on the southern at the foot of *Ida*. *Cnossus* was the ancient capital, but in Roman times the chief city was *Gortyna*.

Islands Western—Of the islands on the western side of Greece the northernmost was *Coreyra* (*Corfu*) which forms a breakwater before a portion of the coast of *Epirus*. The next large island was *Leucas* or *Leucadia* (*Santa Maura*); it lay just south of the entrance of the *Ambracian Gulf*, and was originally joined to the mainland by an isthmus but the Corinthian colonists cut this through and converted a peninsula into an island; the canal was, however, soon filled up by a deposit of sand. At the southern extremity of the island was *Cape Leucate*, with its temple of *Apollo*. Beyond this was the rugged *Ithaca*, with its conspicuous Mountain *Neritos*; and, separated from it by a narrow strait, the large island of *Cephalenia*. The last that remains to be mentioned is *Zacynthus* (*Zante*) which lay off the coast of *Elis*.

Laconia—The most important part of *Laconia* was the valley of *Sparta*, a deep depression between *Taygetus* and *Parnon*, 18 miles in length by four or five in breadth, and intersected by the *Eurotas*, which flows down from the uplands of *Arcadia*, and at its southern end passes through a narrow defile to the sea. The city of *Sparta* stood on several low hills at the edge of the plain, on the western bank of the stream. It was girded round by a rampart of mountains. Only two passes led through these mountains—one from the *Stenyclerian* plain and from the south-western *Arcadia* into the upper valley of the *Eurotas*, the other passed by *Sellasia* eastward of *Sparta*, where the roads from *Tegea* in south-eastern *Arcadia* and from *Argos* through *Thyrea* met. The rest of *Laconia*, which was cultivated by the *Periæci*, was a mountainous region; but the *Sciritis*, on the northern frontier, was the most rugged

district of all. The region of Cynuria in the neighbourhood of the Argolic Gulf, with its town of Thyrea, was the border-land between Laconia and Argolis. Of the places on the coast, we may notice Gytheium, the port of Sparta, westward of the mouth of the Erutot; and on the eastern coast the safe harbour of Epidaurus Limera.

Messenia—Messenia lies south of Elis and west of Laconia. It was the most fertile region in Greece, and enjoyed the softest and warmest climate. It had an upper and a lower plain, bounded by mountains which run southwards from Mount Lycæum, on one side to Cape Acritus on the other towards the flanks of Mount Tagetus: between the two plains intervened a narrow valley formed by two projecting spurs, that on the western side being Mount Ithome. The upper plain, which is deeply seen in the mountains, is that of Stenyclerus, and near its head stood the rocky eminence of Eira, the scene of the final death-struggle of the nation. When the Messenians were restored to their country by Epaminondas, the city of Messene was built on the western side of Ithome. The lower plain extended from the foot of Ithome to the head of the Messenian Gulf and was watered by the Pamisus. On the western coast of Messenia was situated the fine harbour of Pylos (Bay of Nararino). Southwards of Pylos on the coast was a smaller harbour, Methone (Modon). On the other side of the promontory of Acritas was the town of Asine, inhabited by Dryopes.

NORTHERN AND CENTRAL ITALY.

Northern Italy—Northern Italy was composed of three districts, viz., *Liguria*, *Gallia Cisalpina* and *Venetia*. The first-mentioned of these countries included the shores of the Ligusticum Mare, and the range of the Apennines which here borders the sea, together with the territory at the back, as far as Augusta Taurinorum and the Padus. It was a rugged district, inhabited by equally rude mountaineers. The last-named, *Venetia*, was all the region that lay east of the Athesis (Adige) about the head of the Adriatic. Its chief city was Aquileia, near the innermost waters of that sea. In the west *Patarium* was a place of importance. The rest of Northern Italy was the country inhabited by the Italian Gauls, which to distinguish it from *Gallia Proper*, was known as *Gallia Cisalpina*; in later times it was also called *Togata*. This entire area is one perfectly level expanse, 200 miles in length, from the upper waters of the Po near Turin to the Adriatic, and from 60 to 100 miles in width between the Alps and Apennines. On its northern side, at the foot of the Alps, and flanked by the spurs of those mountains, lie several lakes, the principal of which were called in ancient times *Verbanus* (Maggiore), *Larius* (Como), and *Benacus* (Garda). The vast plain is drained by the Padus or Eridanus (Po) which runs due west and east; and by its numerous tributaries, the principal of which flow from the northern side, where they are fed by the waters and snows of the Alps. The chief of these are those which carry off the waters of the three great lakes—the Ticinus those of Verbanus, the Addua of Larius, and the Mincius of the Benacus. Of the southern affluents only one deserves notice, and that less for its size than for the great battle between the Romans and Carthaginians that

was fought on its banks—the Trebia, which joins the Padus near Placentia. In consequence of this abundant supply of water this region is one of the most fertile tracts in Europe. In later times this district was occupied by important Roman colonies which were planted there, at first with the object of keeping the Gauls in check—thus Placentia Cremona were founded just before the Second Punic War—and afterwards with the view of occupying the productive lands. To the south of the Padus, following the line of the Via Æmilia, by which the great northern road from Rome, the Via Flaminia, was continued from Ariminum towards the north-west, were Bononia (Bologna), Mutina (Modena), Parma and Placentia (Piacenza). On the northern side, to the west of Placentia stood Ticinum (Pavia) on the Ticinus; to the east, Cremona on the Padus, Mantua on the Mincius, and Verona on the Athesis. On the coast between Ariminum and the mouths of the Padus was Ravenna, the station of the Roman fleet on the Mare Superum.

CENTRAL ITALY.

Campania—The second great plain on the western side of the Apennines was that of Campania. This country lay between the Samnit Mountains and the sea, and was separated from Latium by the Liris, and on the south was bounded by a spur of the Apennines. This district is an almost unbroken level, though the northern district about Suessa and Treanum was hilly, but this was not originally included in Campania. The fairest part of the coast of Campania was the bay, called from its form the Crater or Bowl, and now known as the Bay of Naples.

Etruria—The mountain region of Italy commences with Etruria, which was the northernmost country of the central district. Etruria, which interposes between Cisalpine Gaul and Latium, is neither a level nor yet a highly mountainous country, but composed for the most part of irregular hilly ground, though the sea-coast is skirted by a flat marshy tract, now called the Maremma, and there are considerable spaces of alluvial ground about the two principal river-valleys—that of the Arnus in the north, and that of the Clanis, which flows at right-angles to it, towards the south. The boundaries of Etruria are, on the north the Apennines, on the west the Tyrrhenian Sea, and on the east the Tiber, which skirts it throughout its whole course from its source to its mouth, and receives the waters of the Clanis. The sea-coast, the line of which was followed by the Via Aurelia, at two points formed considerable headlands—the Mons Agentarins near the town of Cosa, and the promontory of Populonium near the town of that name; between the latter and Corsica lay the island of Ilva (Elba). The southern portion of the country is a volcanic district, composing a number of lakes which occupy extinct craters. In this part lay the cities which were most closely connected with Roman history—Veii, only twelve miles distant from Rome, and Agylla or Caere in the same neighbourhood, a little to the north of which were Falerii and Tarquinii. Beyond these, Clusium, the city of Porsena, stood in the valley of the Clanis, and Perugia (Perugia) near that of the Tiber, and within a triangle formed by these and Certona was the lake Trasimenus, on the northern

ashore of which occurred the great defeat of the Romans by Hannibal. In the upper valley of the Arnus, at the foot of the Apennines, was Arretium, and near its lower course Fesulæ, close to which on the river itself the colony of Florentia (Florence) was planted by the Romans in the latter period of the republic; near its mouth lay Pisæ (Pisa) the port of which was used by the Roman fleets. In this enumeration the names of the principal of the twelve cities of the Etrurian League have occurred. This people possessed the earliest civilisation of any in Italy, and were a great maritime power in the infancy of the Roman state.

Latium—This was the most important province of Italy on account of its close connection with Rome. In its widest extent it was bounded on the west by Etruria, from which it was separated by the Tiber; on the east by a corner of Samnium and by Campania, where the limit was formed by the Iris; and on the south by the sea. But it must be remembered that throughout early Roman history Latium signifies the land of the Latini, and did not include the territories of Æqui, Hernici, and Volsci, which lie within the boundaries that have just been given. The physical features of this district are strikingly different from those of the other countries of Central Italy. Here a plain of considerable extent, intersected by the Tiber, is interposed between the Apennines and the sea, and is enclosed, on the west by the mountains of Etruria; on the east by a long spur thrown out by the main chain, the northern heights of which were occupied by the Æqui, the southern by the Volci; at the point where this reached the sea, stood the town of Auxur or Tarracina. Between the mountains of the Æqui and Volsci a wide valley intervenes, which is watered by the Trerus, a tributary of the Liris; this formed the natural passage from Rome into Campania, and was the line followed by the Via Latina. On the north side of it, close to the Æqui, was the territory of the Hernici; and the importance to Rome of their alliance with that people arose from their lying between their common enemies, the Æqui and Volsci. Now the western part of the plain thus enclosed belonged to Etruria, while the eastern part, which now forms the Campagna of Rome, was Latium; hence it will be seen that many objects that were conspicuous from Rome did not lie within the latter country; thus Lucretilis to the north-east was in the Sabine territory; and Tocrate due north was on the western bank of the Tiber, and consequently, in the middle of the plain, separated from the Apennines above Præveste by an interval of five miles, and by an equal distance from the Volscian mountains, there rose an isolated group of volcanic hills. These hills were the Alban Hills, and the largest of their craters filled with water was the Alban Lake. In its neighbourhood was the city of Alba Longa. On the outer hills stood Tusculum (Frascati) facing Rome, while on the other side Mount Algidus rose opposite to the Volscian mountains. The rest of Latium was an irregular undulating plain. The coast was sandy and fringed with forests. The rivers of Latium were (1) the Tiber flowing from the north, (2) the Anio from the north-east, (3) the Cremera.

Picenum: Vestini, Marrucini, Frentani, Marsi, Peligni—The country to the east of Umbria, between the Apennines and the

Adriatic, was occupied by the Picentes or people of Picenum, after whom followed in order the Vestini, Marrucini and Frentani, which last tribe was separated from Apulia by the Tifernus. The characteristics of this entire region are the same—a fertile soil, a genial climate, and numerous streams. It contained no cities of first-rate importance, with the exception of Ancona in the north of Picenum. The Frentani were bordered on the south by the Samnites, from whom they were descended, and with whom at a later time we find them closely connected. Of the other tribes that were of Sabine origin, the Picentes from their remote position towards the north, were somewhat dissociated from the rest; but the Vestini, Marrucini, Marsi and Peligni formed a sort of league amongst themselves.

The Sabine Territory—The territory that lay to the south-east of Umbria, separated from it by the Nar, and from Latium, by the Anio, was inhabited by the Sabines. Its principal river was the Velinus, which flows into the Nar. It was an elevated and rugged district throughout, so that even the Mons Lucretilis, which borders on the Campagna of Rome, reaches a height of more than 4,000 feet. The chief town of the Sabines was Reate, to which the Via Salaria led from Rome. At the back of the Mons Lucretilis flowed the Digentia. From the upper part of this region, near the foot of the Apennines, which was the original home of the Sabines, went forth a number of colonies forming the nations of the Picentes, Samnites and the Hirpini.

Samnium—This district lay inland from Campania and east of Latium. It was a confused mass of rugged mountains, but there were two important passages through it; one the line of the Via Appia which passed from Capua to Beneventum and thence into Apulia; the other from Kenapum in the valley of the Vulturinus to Æsernia, and so on. Bovianum near the head-waters of the Tifernus, which flowed into the Adriatic. Its rivers were the upper course of the Vulturinus in the north, and its tributary, the Calor in the south.

Umbria—In the most restricted use of the name Umbria was the country enclosed by the Apennines, the Tiber, which separates it from Etruria, and the Nar, one of the principal tributaries of that river, which was famed for its white and sulphureous water. But this region was after a time extended across the Apennines to the Adriatic, so as to include the territory possessed by the Gallic tribe of the Senones; and this additional district was divided from Picenum by the river Aesis, and from Cisalpine Gaul by the Rubicon. On the Adriatic coast of this country lay the important towns of Ariminum and Pisaurum, to the southward of the latter of which flowed the small river Metaurus, famous for the defeat of Hasdrubal. The region to the south of the Apennines was for the most part mountainous, but in the centre of it lies a plain famed for its beauty and fertility, being watered by the clear stream of the Clitumnus. The principal cause of the importance of Umbria was that it commanded the approach to Rome from the north by the line of the Via Flaminia, which starting from Ariminum and following the valley of the Metaurus upwards, crossed the Apennines, and passed through Nuceria, Mevania, Carsulæ and Narnia in that country.

SOUTHERN ITALY.

Southern Italy included the districts of *Apulia*, *Calabria*, *Lucania* and the country of the *Bruttii*. Its characteristics were its warmer climate, its more indented coast, and the position of the level ground on the eastern instead of the western side, as it is in Central Italy. At the meeting point of Samnium, Apulia and Calabria, where rises the lofty volcanic cone of the Mons Vultur, the chain of the Apennines divides, the main line pursuing its course towards the toe of Italy, while an inferior branch descends towards the heel. The coast was known to the Greeks as *Magna Græcia* on account of the number and early prosperity of the Greek colonies that were established there. Of these, the Achæan cities of Sybaris and Croton, the Spartan colony of Tarentum, and the Locrian town of Locri were founded about B.C. 700.

Apulia—The portion of southern Italy that lay between the Apennines and the Adriatic, and reached from the confines of the Frentani to the beginning of the heel of Italy, was called Apulia. The southern portion of this had a stony soil, almost devoid of streams; but the northern was an extensive and extremely fertile plain. It was watered by numerous rivers, the largest and southernmost of which was the impetuous stream of the Aufidus. Near the head-waters of this stood Venusia. Further down the stream were Canusium and the famous battle-field of Cannæ; and at no great distance to the north of Venusia lay Asculum. Further again to the north was the important town of Luceria.

The Bruttii—The district which formed the toe of Italy was inhabited by the Bruttii. This commences where the bay of Tarentum and the Mare Inferum approach most closely to one another, being about thirty miles apart. Lower down again, below the promontory of Lacinium, which projects considerably towards the east, near the town of Croton, a still narrower isthmus, seventeen miles wide, is formed between the gulfs of Terina and Scylletium. The mountain district to the south of this was called Sila, and was famed for its extensive forests. Here on the coast were Caulon and Locri Epizephyrii. The entire peninsula terminated in the headland of Leucopetra, and was separated from Sicily by the Fretum Sicilum (Straits of Messina) on which stood the town of Rhegium. Between this place and Messina on the Sicilian shore was the famous whirlpool of Charybdis. At the northern entrance of the strait the rock of Scylla rose on the Italian coast.

Calabria—Calabria—the heel-piece of Italy—was inhabited by two tribes, the Calabri on the northern, and the Salentini on the southern coast; but by the Romans the whole district was known as Calabria, by the Greeks as Messapia or Iapygia. It was a low-lying country, with slight undulations, for the spur of the Apennines which descends in this direction does not penetrate to the Iapygian promontory. Within it were situated two towns of great importance—Brundisium on the side facing Greece, and Tarentum, at the head of the bay of the same name, which at one time was the most powerful town of *Magna Græcia*, and was always a great commercial city from its admirable port.

Lucania—Lucania occupied the angle formed by the *Tarentinus Sinus* and the *Mare Inferum*, and was bounded on the north by Campania, Samnium and Apulia. It was traversed throughout its whole extent

by the Apennines, though on the eastern side a considerable space is left between these and the sea. Its chief towns lay on the sea-coast, and these were all of Greek origin. On the west side lay Posidonia or Paestum (in the next bay after that of Naples) Elea or Velia, and Lans; on the Eastern side were Sybaris on the Crathis, Thurii, Hera-cleia and Metapontum.

Sicily—The island of Sicily, from its triangular shape, is one of the completest countries of Europe, and its position between the Carthaginian territory and Italy, and between the eastern and western bays of the Mediterranean, has caused it, both in ancient and modern times, to be a great meeting-place of different races. The three angles of this triangle are formed by the promontories of Pelorum in the north-east, Pachynus in the south, and Libybæum in the west. The mountains of Sicily are a continuation of those of Italy. By far the most important mountain of Sicily is *Ætna*, the height of which is nearly 11,000 feet, and its circumference ninety miles at its base. The connecting link between it and the Italian volcanoes was formed by the *Æoliæ Insulæ* (Lipari Islands). The northernmost of these, Strongyle (Stromboli) was and is in a permanent state of eruption. The rivers, as might be expected in an island of moderate size, are of no great magnitude, the largest being the *Symæthus*, which drains the region west of *Ætna*, and the *Himera* and *Halycus*, which rise in the centre of the country, and enter the western sea. The smaller rivers, which at the same time are those of the most fame, are:—the *Acis*, which flows through the lava of *Ætna*, and is associated with the story of *Polyphe-mus* and *Galatea*; the *Anapus* and the *Asinarus*. Of the cities of Sicily some were founded by the Phœnicians, such as *Panormus* (Palermo) and *Libybæum*; others and the most numerous were founded by the Greeks, these were *Zancle*, afterwards called *Messana*, on the *Fretum Siculum*, and, further to the south, *Naxos*, *Catana* and *Leontini*; then came *Megara*, *Hyblæa* and *Syracuse*. On the west coast *Camarina*, *Gela*, *Agrigentum* and *Selinus*. Towards the north there was only one considerable Greek city, *Himera*. Exactly in the centre of the island, on a table-mountain with precipitous sides, stood *Henna*, the valleys in the neighbourhood of which were famous for their flowers, and were the scene of the rape of *Proserpine*. By far the most important city of Sicily was *Syracuse*.

THE OUTLYING COUNTRIES OF EUROPE.

Gallia—The boundaries of Gaul on three sides were the Ocean, the Pyrenees and the Mediterranean; on the eastern side it was separated from Italy by the Alps, from Helvetia by the Jura, and from Germany by the Rhine. Like Spain, Gaul was a land of great rivers, and its geography is best determined by their watersheds. The one which divides the northern from the southern part of the country runs westward from the southern extremity of the Vosges, separating the headwaters of the *Arar* (Saone) which flows southward and joins the *Rhodanus* (Rhône) at *Lugdunum* (Lyons) from those that flow northward—the *Mosella* (Moselle) into the *Rhenus* (Rhine) and the *Mosa*

(Meuse) and Sequana (Seine) into the ocean. On the other hand, the watershed of southern Gaul, starting from the western extremity of this, runs southward, as the Mons Cevenna (Cevennes) on the west bank of the Arar and Rhodanus, and reaches almost to the foot of the Pyrenees, separating those rivers from the Liger (Loire) and Garumna (Garonne) with their tributaries. The only one of these streams that flows into the Mediterranean, the Rhone, rises in Helvetia near the sources of the Rhine, and after being joined by the Arar, receives on its eastern side two other rivers, which flow from the Alps, the Isara (Isere) and Drunentia (Durance). The Romans divided Gaul into four provinces—Belgica in the north-east, Lugdunensis in the centre, reaching from Helvetia (Switzerland) as far as the extreme west of Armorica (Brittany) and extending as far south as Lugdunum its capital city; Aquitania in the south-west; and Narbonensis in the south-east, between the Cevennes, the Alps and the Mediterranean. The last named district was called in Cæsar's time the Provinces, while the remaining area was called Comata. To distinguish it from the Gallic territory of north Italy, the whole country was called Gallia Transalpina. This comprised the modern territories of France, Belgium, and part of Holland. The principal towns in the centre of the country were Avaricum (Bourges) and Genabum (Orleans), on the Loire about the middle of its course, and Lutetia (Paris) on the Seine. Of the scenes of Cæsar's two great victories, Alesia, where Vercingetorix was captured, was in the centre of the country near the meeting of the two watersheds, while Uxellodunum, where the final struggle took place, was in Aquitania, on one of the tributaries of the Garonne. The most highly civilised province was Narbonensis. A short distance to the east of the mouths of the Rhone stood Marsilia (Marseilles), the great port of the country on the Mediterranean.

Germania—In speaking of ancient Germany, we must carefully distinguish between the country of Germania, which nearly corresponds to the territory occupied by the modern Germans; and the Germaniæ, or two provinces created by Augustus on the left or western bank of the Rhine. These were called Germania Superior and Inferior, according to their position along the course of the stream, so that the upper province was that which lay the further to the south. This extended from Basilia (Bale) to Mogontiacum (Mayence) and was enclosed between the Rhine and the Vosges Mountains; while the lower province reached from that point to the sea on the coasts of the Batavi, its most important and most central city being Colonia Agrippinensis (Cologne). About half-way between that place and the sea lay Castra Vetera, the principal military station on the Lower Rhine, and near the mouth of that river Lugdunum Batavorum (Leyden). The territory of these provinces, it will be seen, was taken out of Gaul, though the population was for the most part German. The country of Germania lay between the Rhine and the Vistula, and between the Baltic and the Danube. Almost all the rivers of the area thus enclosed flowed northward, the principal being the Visurgis (Weser), Albis (Elbe), and Viadus (Oder).

Hispania or Iberia—Spain, from its broad surface, has been compared to a bull's hide, the neck-piece being formed by the isthmus that joins

it to France. Its boundaries are the Mediterranean, the Atlantic and the Pyrenees. The plains of Iberia are drained by a number of large rivers, only one of which, the Iberus (Ebro) reaches the Mediterranean, while the others flow into the Atlantic, namely, the Durus (Douro), Tagus, Anas (Guadiana), and Bætis. The whole country was divided by the Romans at first into Hispania Citerior and Ulterior, the Iberus being the limit of the two; and afterwards into the three provinces of Tarraconensis, Lusitania and Bætica; of which Lusitania corresponds to the country of Portugal, Bætica to the province of Andalusia, while the rest was comprehended by Tarraconensis.

The principal cities of Spain were (beginning from the north-east and following the coast) Tarraco (Tarragona) on the hither side of the Iberus, and Intibili on the further side; southwards of these Saguntum, and opposite the African coast Carthago, Nova (Cartagena). Beyond the Straits was the ancient Phœnician colony of Gades (Cadiz) standing at the end of an island which projected in front of its harbour. Somewhere in this neighbourhood, towards the mouth of the Bætis, must have been the position of Tartessus. Following up that river we come to first Hispalis (Seville) then to Corduba (Cordova) and lastly to Illiturgi. The final establishment of the Roman dominion in the country is marked by the names of a number of colonies, the principal of which were Cæsar Augusta (Zaragoza) on the Iberus in the northeast, Emerita Augusta (Merida) on the Anas in the south-west, and Asturica Augusta (Astorga) and Lucus Augusti (Lugo) in the north-west. The Balearic Islands, which lay off the east coast, were famous for their slingers.

The Provinces bordering on the Danube—The country that lay to the south of the upper waters of the Danube was called Vindelicia, and was for the most part a level district; the Alpine region between this and Italy, bounded on the west by the country of the Helvetii, was called Rætia (Tyrol and the Grisons); its principal city was Curia Rhaetorum (Chur). To the east of these two provinces, and separated from them by the Ænus (Inn) lay Noricum, famed for its iron and steel. Some distance further to the east the Danube, which hitherto has flowed gently eastward, makes a sudden bend to the south, after which it resumes its original direction. Between Noricum and this long southward reach lay Pannonia, the western part of which was called Upper, and the eastward Lower Pannonia. The greater part of this area was a plain, and it was watered in its southern part by two important rivers, the Dravus (Drave) and Savus (Save) both of which flowed into the Danube. Its principal towns were Vindobona (Vienna) on the Danube, Petovio on the Drave in Upper Pannonia, the headquarters of the Romans, and Sirmium on the Save in Lower Pannonia, which ultimately became the most important place in the country. The territory that lay between Pannonia and the Euxine, and between the Danube and the Hæmus and the Dinaric Alps, corresponding to the modern Servia and Bulgaria, formed the two provinces of Mœsia Superior and Inferior. The vast plains to the north of the Danube, which now form the Danubian principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia were the ancient Dacia.

UPPER ASIA.

Armenia—The plateau of Iran is continued towards the north-west in a very elevated table-land, that of Armenia, which is nearly 6,000 feet above sea-level. The position of this country is remarkable as occupying a great part of the triangle which lies between three seas, the Mediterranean, the Euxine and the Caspian. In consequence of this, and of its standing between Greece and Rome on the one side, and Persia and Parthia on the other, it was the scene of continued struggles either for its own independence, or in the contests between those empires. Nor is it less conspicuous as the birthplace of great rivers, of which the Euphrates and Tigris flow towards the Persian Gulf, the Araxes to the Caspian, and the Acampsis to the Euxine. In the midst of its upland plains and valleys lie several lakes of great size, the most important of which, that of Arsene (Van) is as large as the lake of Geneva. The boundaries of Armenia are, on the south Mesopotamia and the Median Mountains; on the east, the Caspian; on the north, the tribe of Iberi, who separate Armenia from the Caucasus; on the west, Asia-Minor, the limit of which is formed by the ranges of Taurus and Anti-Taurus; these mountains also penetrate into Armenia, the highest point of Taurus being the Mons Niphates, to the west of Lake Arsene. In contradistinction to the Armenia now described, the name of Armenia Minor is sometime given to the neighbouring part of Asia Minor, south of the kingdom of Pontus; the line of demarcation of the two Armenias was the Euphrates. The passes by which the country could be entered were from Trapezus on the Euxine; from the interior of Asia Minor, to the south of Lesser Armenia; and from Mesopotamia, by a way that passes near the head waters of the Tigris. In the northern part of the country rises the highest of all its mountains, Ararat, a gigantic snow-covered mass, with two summits, the loftiest of which is more than 1,700 feet above sea-level. The earlier capital of Armenia, Artaxata, was situated in the northern districts, on the banks of the Araxes, near Mount Ararat; while the later, Tigranocerta, was on an affluent of the Tigris, to the south of Mount Niphates.

Assyria—Assyria, in the proper sense of the term, was the long and comparatively narrow country reaching southwards from the confines of Armenia, and separated from Media by the lofty range of Zagros, and from Mesopotamia by the Tigris. In other words, it was the region of the eastern affluents of the river. The principal of these are the Zabatas, or Lycus (Greater Zab) towards the north; and the Gudes towards the south, entering the Tigris somewhat above Ctesiphon. As was the case with most of the other great kingdoms, the original name received a wider application with the extension of the empire, and Mesopotamia and Babylonia came to be included in Assyria. The great city of Ninus or Nineveh, which was the centre of the Assyrian empire, and of which such great remains have been discovered near Mosul, was situated in the neighbourhood of the Tigris, not far from the point where it received the waters of the Zabatus. According to some authors it was even greater than Babylon, and the splendour of its sculptures and monuments bear witness to a very remarkable civilisation. A little to the east of Zabatus lay Arbela.

Bactria occupied a somewhat similar, though still more remote, position as Parthia. Its capital city was Bactra. The Bactrians, from about the middle of the third century, B.C., maintained a very flourishing kingdom for nearly 200 years.

Media, Susiana, Persis—Eastward of Assyria, and reaching thence to the confines of Ariana, was the territory of the Medes, the next great power in Upper Asia. Media was an elevated country. Its northern division, called Atropatene formed the natural link between the table-lands of Iran and Armenia; but the southern and larger part was that which is most associated with the history of the people, and contained their capital Ecbatana (Hamdan). The territory of Susiana, which lay to the south of this, was a continuation of the same mountainous district towards the head of the Persian Gulf. The principal river is the Choaspes, which joins the Euphrates below its junction with the Tigris. The northern district, from which it flows, is called Elymais. On its eastern bank was situated the city of Susa, which became the centre of Government in the Persian Empire. To the south-east of Susiana again, between the Persian Gulf and Ariana, were the highlands of Persis. The ancient capital, Pasargadæ (Murghab) was situated in the centre of the country. The later and more splendid capital, Persepolis, lay somewhat further to the north.

Mesopotamia—The extensive district between the Euphrates and Tigris was known as Mesopotamia. The country included between the lower courses of these two rivers, however, did not fall under the above designation, but was called *Babylonia*. On the north Mesopotamia was bounded by the Mountains of Armenia. In the Bible it is commonly known as Padan-Aram. It was, on the whole, a level country, but not in the same sense as *Babylonia*, the whole of which was an unbroken alluvial plain. The principal cities of Mesopotamia were Edessa, an important town in the north-west, forty miles from the Zengma of the Euphrates, situated on a tributary of that river, the Scirtus—this was probably the site of Ur of the Chaldees; Charræ, somewhat to the south of that place; Haran, and Nisbis, the capital of Mygdonia, the north-eastern district of Mesopotamia, which was re-built by one of the successors of Alexander, and called Antiochia Mygdoniæ. In *Babylonia* we need only notice the capital, Babylon, of the size and magnificent buildings of which Herodotus has left us a vivid description—a city exactly square, with gigantic walls and a hundred brazen gates, divided into two parts by the Euphrates. *Babylonia* was the seat of the first great Eastern kingdom, that of Nimrod, before Nineveh became the head-quarters of the Assyrian dominion.

Parthia—Parthia was a very mountainous country, and to this feature and its remoteness we must attribute its greatness. While the great Persian Empire was at its height, Parthia, as might be expected, was unable to make head against it, but the defeat of Crassus (B.C. 53) showed the Romans how serious an enemy they had to contend against in the Parthians: To reach Parthia from the west it was necessary to penetrate either through the rugged mountains of Armenia and Media, or else, from the side of the Caspian, through the lofty range now called

Elburz, forming a westerly continuation of the Hyrcanian Mountains, which reaches at one point an elevation of more than 18,000 feet. The principal pass that led through this was called the Caspian Gates (*Caspia Pylæ*) and this afforded an entrance both into Parthia and Media. The principal town was called Hecatompylos, and was the residence of its rulers, the Arsacidæ.

The Plateau of Iran or Ariana—We turn now to the great central district, which lies between India and the deserts of Arabia, and is bounded on the north by the Caucasus, the Caspian Sea and the country to the east of it, and on the south by the Persian Gulf and Erythræan Sea. Within this region all the great Oriental monarchies arose; on the western side, those of Assyria, Babylonia, Media and Persia; on the north, that of Parthia. The central and eastern portion of it is occupied by the great table-land, which is called Iran or Ariana, and lies on an average 4,000 feet above sea-level, enclosed on all sides by ranges of mountains. It was eminently a pastoral region. The mountains of Gedrosia separated it from the Erythræan Sea, those of Persis from the Persian Gulf, those of Media from the valley of the Euphrates and Tigris. The north-western portion was occupied by Parthia, between which country and the Caspian the Hyrcanian Mountains intervened; the north-eastern portion by Bactria.

Scythia—The country which in later times was called by the ancients by the name of Scythia comprised a large part of central and northern Asia, and was divided into two portions by the Mons Imaus (part of the Altai chain); the district between those mountains and China being Scythia *extra Imaum* (corresponding to modern Tibet), while the part between them and the Caspian, and for some distance towards the north, was Scythia *intra Imaum*. The last named region contained two important rivers, the Jaxartes (Sir) and the Oxus (Jilon), both of which flow from east to west. Between the upper courses of these two rivers lay Sogdiana (Bokhara), and on the lower course of the Jaxartes dwelt the Massagetæ, in fighting with whom Cyrus lost his life. It was afterwards reached by Alexander the Great, who founded a city on its banks, which he called Alexandria Eschate, as marking the farthest limit of his empire. The tribes that inhabited Scythia cannot be regarded as forming one people, though in all probability most of them belonged to the Turanian family.

Sarmatia—Sarmatia, like Scythia, was divided into two portions, which were called Asiatic and European Sarmatia. The boundaries of the Asiatic portion were the Caucasus on the south; on the east and west, the Caspian and Euxine, and the Rha (Volga) and Tanais; and on the north the watershed from which the streams begin to flow to the Northern Sea. Of the European portion the Vistula was regarded as the western, the Tanais the eastern limit; and in the opposite direction it extended from the Baltic and the Gulf of Bothnia to the Carpathians and the neighbourhood of the Euxine. Here, as in the case of Scythia, a great variety of tribes must have been included in so wide an area; but it would appear that in its original and proper application the name belonged to races of the Slavonic stock.

SYRIA AND PALESTINE.

Syria—The name Syria is sometimes used as embracing the whole of the districts of Asia which lie between the Mediterranean Sea and the deserts of Arabia, but it may be more convenient to consider it in its more restricted sense, as signifying the country northward from the sources of the Jordan, thus excluding Palestine. Its mountains are an offset from the great range of the Taurus, and follow the line of the coast southwards, leaving at intervals spaces of level land between their bases and the sea. The northern part of this chain is called Mons Amanus, and where this descends on the sea, the difficult passage is formed which was called the Syrian Gates; while in the south are the two parallel ranges of Libanus (Lebanon) and Anti-Libanus, which are continued northwards, though under different names, through the central region. Between Libanus and Anti-Libanus lies the long and extremely fertile valley-plain of Cœle-Syria or Hollow Syria, and here the four most important rivers of Syria and Palestine take their rise and flow in different directions—the Orontes and Leontes in the valley itself, the Jordan and Abana in the neighbouring mountains. The source of the Orontes was in the neighbourhood of Baalbek or Heliopolis, remains of the famous temples of which place are still standing; thence it pursues its course to the north between the mountains in which Libanus and Anti-Libanus are prolonged, and then making a sharp bend near Antioch, falls into the Mediterranean. The Leontes, rising in the same water-shed, takes a similar, though shorter, course towards the south, and enters the sea with a corresponding bend between Sidon and Tyre.

Damascus; Antioch; Palmyra—The Abana issues from copious sources on the eastern side of Anti-Libanus, and being joined by the other river, called in Scripture Pharpar, flows in innumerable channels through and around Damascus and then loses itself in two lakes in the direction of the desert. Damascus was the early capital of the Syrian kingdom, and dates from a high antiquity. At a later period it was eclipsed by Antioch, the capital of the Greek rulers of Syria, the Selencidæ. This place, which, to distinguish it from other cities of the same name, was called Antioch on the Orontes, was situated on the left bank of that river, about twenty miles distant from the sea. On the sea-coast, somewhat to the north of the mouth of the Orontes, was its port, Selencia, while on the opposite side of that river the Mons Casius rose to the height of more than 5,000 feet. The old trade-route from Syria to the interior, however, was by Tadmor or Palmyra, which was situated on an oasis in the Syrian desert, about half-way between Damascus and Circesium on the Euphrates. Of the outlying regions of Syria, to the south of Damascus, we may notice Ituræa, to the east of Galilee, and Trachonitis, which lay eastwards of this towards the desert. Of Decapolis, or the district of the ten cities, we can speak with less confidence, for towns in very different parts of the country are included in it by different writers; but we may place it in part to the east of the Sea of Tiberias.

Phœnicia—Though Phœnicia was properly a province of Syria, yet both in its position and its history it is so independent of the rest of the country, that it requires to be considered separately. It comprised the

district between Mount Libanus and the sea, extending from beyond the northern extremity of that range to a point somewhat south of Mount Carmel. This territory, though 120 miles long, is seldom more than 12 miles broad, and is divided into a number of small distinct areas by spurs of Libanus, which form promontories on the coast. The principal cities of Phœnicia were:—Aradus, in the northmost portion of the territory; then Tripolis, so called from its being the federal town of the three chief cities, Aradus, Tyre and Sidon; between this and the conspicuous headland on which Berytus (Beyrout) stands, was the river Adonis, the waters of which were said to be annually reddened by the blood of Thammaz (Adonis). Then follow Sidon, Tyre and Ptolemais, the modern Acre.

Tyre and Sidon—Two of these cities, Tyre and Sidon were of the utmost importance to the ancient world from their widely-extended colonies including Carthage, and still more because they carried the arts of life to Greece, where they found a more congenial home. Nowhere in antiquity was the art of shipbuilding so early and so fully developed; nowhere was navigation so skilful and so bold. To the Greek waters they resorted for the purple mussel from which were extracted the famous Tyrian dye, and on the shores of the *Ægean*, as, for instance, on the island of Thasos, and at Scapte-Hyle on the mainland of Thrace, they had settlements for the working of gold-mines.

At an early period it would seem that Sidon was the most important of the two cities, but Tyre has been more famous from its lasting prosperity and from the famous sieges that it underwent. It was situated on an island, separated by a channel, about three-quarters of a mile wide, from the mainland, where stood the old town, or Palæ-Tyrus. The native name for Tyre was Sor, whence comes the name Sarra sometimes used by the Romans.

Palestine—Into the geography of Palestine we can only enter very briefly. In order to understand its physical conformation, it will be well to take two sections of the country, first from west to east, and then from south to north. If we draw a line across it at the parallel of Jerusalem, we first pass through a level district between the sea and the foot of the mountains, the western part of which is a sandy strip skirting the coast, the eastern a belt of extremely fertile land. Then the hills ride toward the east until they reach the height of 2,000 feet, after which they descend steeply in a succession of terraces to the Ghor, or Jordan Valley. On the further side the ground again rises in the mountains of Gilead, which pass by a gradual transition into the desert uplands of Arabia. Again, if we follow the central mountain-chain from south to north, we commence with what is called in Scripture, "the south country", on the edge of the southern district, from whence there is a rapid rise towards Hebron, near which the highest elevation is reached; after this the range continues to be well defined, until it is suddenly brought to an end by the plain of Esdraelon or Jezreel, which crosses the whole country from the sea almost to the Jordan, intersected by the stream of the Kishon, and flanked on its western side by the steep slopes of Mount Carmel. The determining feature of the topography of Palestine is the Jordan. Rising between two spurs of Anti-Libanus, near the city of Cæsarea Philippi, it flows

due south, which direction it maintains throughout its course, and after passing through the small lake of Merom, reaches that of Galilee or Tiberias. Emerging from this, it descends in rapids to the Dead Sea, there it is lost, the waters escaping, it is supposed, by evaporation.

Position of the Tribes of Israel—Simeon, who occupied the "south country", soon faded away on the edge of the desert. On the lofty mountains to the north of this lay the tribe of Judah, which, especially after the capture of the citadel of Jebus (Jerusalem) held the strongest position. To the north-west of Judah was the tribe of Dan; further northward on the ridge was Benjamin, which commanded the passes that led on the one side from the Jordan up to Bethel, and on the other by Bethhoron and Ajalon into Philistia. Then followed Ephraim, in whose territory lay Samaria; and on the extremity of the ridge, overlooking the plain of Jezreel, lay the half tribe of Manasseh; the plain itself was possessed by Issachar. The northern territory was occupied by the three tribes of Zebulon, Naphtali and Asher; of these Zebulon lay between the Sea of Galilee and the Mediterranean, Naphtali still more remote towards the sources of the Jordan, while Asher was the only tribe that lay on the sea-shore. The land on the further side of Jordan was chosen by the two-and-half tribes of Manasseh, Gad and Reuben. Of these, the half-tribe of Manasseh settled in the forest land of Bashan, Gad in the uplands of Gilead, and Reuben further south, where, like Simeon, they gradually disappeared.

ARABIA, EGYPT, AFRICA.

Arabia—The country of Arabia has been compared in respect of its shape to a hatchet, the edge of which is surrounded by the Erythræan Sea. The interior is a vast plateau, several thousand feet above the sea. The whole of this elevated area is a sandy desert, only here and there relieved by oases of verdure in the neighbourhood of springs; along considerable portions of the sea-coast, however, there is a belt of vegetation especially in the south-west corner, the country of the Sabæans, which was famous for its spices, the chief export of Arabia. To this part, on account of its fertility, was originally given the name of Arabia Felix, which was afterwards applied to the whole country south of a line drawn from the head of the Arabian to that of the Persian Gulf. Of the other divisions, the northern part between Palestine and the Euphrates was called Arabia Deserta, while that which extended from the peninsula of Sinai to Petra on the southern border of the Holy Land, was called Arabia Petræa. The Sinaitic peninsula occupied the angle formed by the two gulfs at the head of the Red Sea. The northern and wider part of this was the desert of the wanderings of the children of Israel; the southern part was a knot of massive granite mountains, and in the heart of these, where lofty peaks overlook a plain of somewhat more than half a mile in length (Wady Musa) is the traditional position of Mount Horeb, and the scene of the giving of the Law to Moses.

Africa—Of the great continent of Africa, exclusive of Egypt (or Libya, as the Greeks called it) only the northern part requires our attention, as the remainder was practically unknown to the ancients. The habitable portion of this may be described as rising in a

succession of terraces from the Mediterranean to the great central desert, the Sahara. The northern coast of Africa extends from Egypt westward as far as the Cyrenaica, then forms abroad but shallow gulf, at the two angles of which are the Syrtis—two gulfs well known for their dangerous reefs, the Syrtis Major forming the eastern and the Syrtis Minor the western angle—and after approaching nearest to Europe at the Mercurii Promontorium (Cape Bon) follows a nearly direct course to the Straits. In the eastern portion Cyrene occupies by far the most important position, and its colonists, from the island of Thera, in the Aegean, were well rewarded for their adventurous journey. It was the nearest point to Greece; it was placed on a terrace of land, about ten miles from the shore, and was both sheltered from the parching blasts from the Sahara and open to the cool breeze of the sea. From it proceeded several neighbouring colonies, of which Banca, situated a little to the west was the most important.

Carthage—The place in Africa best fitted by nature for an extensive dominion was Carthage. This city, as it lay in the recesses of a bay to the west of the Mercurii Promontorium, was at once sheltered in its position, and commanded both the eastern and western basin of the Mediterranean; and as it faced Italy, with Sicily close at hand to act as a stepping-stone, it held a vantage-ground both for conquest and for commerce. Thus it was that the Phœnician colonies in Sicily, of which Panormus (Palermo) was the chief, passed into their hands; and had they not been defeated by Geto at the battle of Himera, Carthage and not Rome, might have been the great western power. Thus too it was that they colonized Sardinia, Corsica, the Balearic Islands, and the coast of Spain. The city of Carthage occupied a peninsula, joined to the land by an isthmus two-and-a-half miles wide, on the south side of which was the harbour, now the port of Tunis, which received their immense navies. The original citadel was called Bozra, which the Greeks rendered Byrsa, and as this word signifies "a hide", the legend grew up, that in purchasing the land the settlers had obtained as much as they could enclose by a bull's hide cut in strips. The district in the neighbourhood of Carthage, reaching from the lesser Syrtis to the northern coast, formed at a later period the Roman province of Africa. The other principal city to the west of Carthage was Utica, famous for its defence by Cato.

Egypt—In giving an account of Egypt we have to study the geography of the Nile Valley. In the upper part of its course the Nile consists of two branches, of which the eastern is now called the Blue, the western and most important the White Nile; near the junction of these in ancient times stood the town of Meroe, in modern that of Khartoum. From this point to its mouth, its course may be divided into three parts; (1) from Meroe to Syene; (2) Upper Egypt, from Syene to Cercasorum; (3) Lower Egypt, or the Delta, from Cercasorum to the sea. The first of these divisions was in the land of Æthiopia, and may be called the region of the cataracts. At Syene, which is 500 miles from the sea, the cataracts cease, and Upper Egypt begins. This country is a long rock-bound valley, widening gradually as it advances northwards, the breadth being on the average seven, but nowhere exceeding eleven miles. The intervening space is mainly occupied by the river and the soil

which it has deposited. At Cercasorum, where the stream of the Nile begins to divide, Lower Egypt begins; though the city of Memphis, somewhat higher up the stream, might perhaps more rightly be taken as the point of demarcation between the two territories. The importance of that place arose from its central position, and to the same cause is to be attributed the greatness of modern Cairo, which lies close by, on the opposite bank of the stream. Not far from Memphis was the Lake Mœris, beyond the mountains near the western side of the valley. Lower Egypt was in shape an equilateral triangle, and was called by the Greeks the Delta. The whole area was an unbroken level of black soil, the deposit of the Nile, whence the inhabitants called the land chemi ("black"). The Delta was at all times intersected by the arms of the Nile, which was commonly described as entering the sea by seven months. Of these the most important were: on the eastern side the Pelusiæ branch, on the upper part of which were situated the important cities of On or Heliopolis and Bubastis; in the centre the Sebennytic branch; and to the west the Canopic, on which lay the ancient city of Sais. This last branch was connected by a canal with the Lake Mareotis; and on one part of the narrow belt that separated this lake from the sea was built Alexandria, in front of which was the island of Pharos with its famous light-house.

Numidia—The coastland west of the province of Africa was divided between two countries, Numidia and Mauretania, which were separated from each other by the river Ampsaga. The former of these, which forms a considerable part of the modern Algeria, is familiar to us in Roman history in connection with its princes Masinissa, Jugurtha and Juba. The much more extensive territory of Mauretania, reaching for some distance along the shore of the Atlantic was bounded on the south by the Atlas mountains. When it was reduced to a Roman province, its eastern half was called Cæsariensis, its western half Tingitana.

A
SKETCH
OF THE
HISTORY OF GREECE.

EARLY RECORDS OF ANCIENT GREECE.

The ancient name given to Greece by the early inhabitants was *Hellas*.

It was bounded on the east by the *Ægean Sea*, on the west by the *Ionian Sea*, on the north by *Thrace* and on the south by the *Cretan Sea*; it comprised the whole of modern Greece, and part of Turkey.

It was politically divided into several states, but the inhabitants had some close bonds of union. They claimed descent from one common ancestor *Hellen*, after whom they called themselves *Hellenes*. They all spoke the same language, although broken in four dialects, the *Attic*, the *Ionic*, the *Doric* and *Æolic*.

They were also united in their religion. Their gods were divided into three classes, the first comprised the supreme gods, the chief of which was *Jupiter*; the second, inferior deities; and the third was composed of demi-gods or heroes.

Temples were erected in their honour, animal and other sacrifices offered, and priests dedicated to their service.

Among the superstitions of Greece were the Oracles; the most ancient was that of *Dodona* in *Epirus*; the most celebrated was the one at *Delphi*, which was built round one of the openings of the deep caverns in the side of *Mount Parnassus*.

The Olympic games were probably religious festivals, they were said to be established by *Hercules*, about B.C. 1218. They consisted of boxing, running, wrestling, chariot races, &c.; the prize given to the victor was a garland of wild olive, he was also rewarded by his fellow-citizens with distinguished honours.

These games were celebrated every four years. There were also the *Pythian*, *Isthmian* and *Nemean* games.

A certain number of the cities held a periodical convocation, established before the date of any historic records. It was called the *Amphictyonic Council*, and its meetings were held every spring at *Delphi*, and every autumn at *Thermopylæ*.

THE HEROIC AGE.

The Heroic Age is that part of the History of Greece which refers to the historical legends concerning very early times, but it is very difficult to distinguish the truth from the fable with which it is mixed.

One of these legends tells us of a terrible flood which overwhelmed Greece. Deucalion, who was descended from one of the gods, was saved, with his wife Pyrrha, in a chest or ark which he had been forewarned to make. One of the sons of this pair was Hellen, the progenitor of the Greeks. This event, said to have taken place B.C. 1519, is called the "Deluge of Deucalion."

Hercules was the most famous hero of that age. He is said to have been born at Thebes, and performed many wonderful feats of strength and valour.

Theseus, is another of those heroes, he was the first who gave to Athens its power and importance, and his memory was regarded with great reverence.

A celebrated enterprise was said to have been undertaken, B.C. 1359, called the Argonautic Expedition. The hero of this adventure was Jason, who went in search of the golden fleece, which was hung up in an enchanted grove on the shores of the Black Sea. The most renowned heroes of the time united with Jason; a vessel was built, and the adventurers were called Argonauts.

The siege of Troy is one of the most remarkable events of this period. It was undertaken to recover Helen, the beautiful wife of Menelaus, a Spartan prince, who had been carried off by Priam, King of Troy. After a siege of ten years, Troy was utterly destroyed, and Helen restored to her husband, B.C. 1209.

The next distinguished heroes of this enterprise were Agamemnon, the Commander-in-Chief, Ajax, Diomedes and Nestor; the most conspicuous were Achilles and Ulysses. Among the Trojans the most striking hero was Hector, a son of Priam.

During the absence of the principal men of Hellas at the siege of Troy, the Greeks had sunk into a very low state of civilization and intelligence, but they were aroused from this by a great revolution.

After the death of Hercules, his children were driven into banishment, but being encouraged to re-assert their rights they returned to their own land. According to the legends, a decisive victory over Tisamenus, the great potentate of Peloponnesus, made them masters of the whole peninsula.

This event is generally known as the "return of the Heraclidæ." B.C. 1129.

RISE AND PROGRESS OF THE GRECIAN STATES.

Sicyon is said to have been the first kingdom established in Greece. Its first king Ægialeus being said to be contemporary with Noah. It is supposed to have lasted a thousand years.

The kingdom of Argos was founded by Inachus, B.C. 1856. Acrisius, one of his successors, transferred the seat of government to Mycenæ. Phidon, king of this state, who is reckoned to have lived 747 B.C., is said to be descended from the Heraclidæ, and to have aimed at making

himself master of the Peloponnesus, but the Spartans interfered, defeated him, and destroyed his power, after which we hear no more of the pre-eminence of Argos.

Athens was founded by Cecrops, an Egyptian, B.C. 1556. The celebrated tribunal called the Areopagus was instituted by Cecrops, about the year B.C. 1550

Codrus was the last king of Athens, he sacrificed his life for his country, B.C. 1069, it is said that the Athenians resolved no one after him should bear the title of king.

A government of chief magistrates called Archons was then appointed, which dignity was enjoyed for life by eleven members of the family of Codrus in succession. In the year B.C. 752 this office was restricted to the duration of ten years; it was finally limited to one year, and was divided between nine persons.

The most celebrated Archon was Draco, who formed a code of laws, B.C. 624. The characteristic which has given celebrity to this code was its severity, it was said to be written in letters of blood.

These severe laws were cancelled by Solon, one of the seven wise men of Greece; he flourished about 594 B.C.

So great was the confidence which Solon inspired, that he was called upon to recognise the political constitution for the better working of the government. He divided the Athenians into four classes, and equally balanced their laws and privileges.

After these arrangements Solon obtained leave of absence for ten years, and journeyed into Egypt. During his absence great disorder was occasioned by three factions, which ended in Pisistratus obtaining the supreme power, B.C. 560.

The power which Pisistratus had gained was exercised with moderation; he was the liberal patron of learning and the arts, and the founder of the first public library in the world.

Pisistratus died in 527 B.C., in the thirty-third year from his usurpation; he was succeeded by his sons Hippias and Hipparchus in the government of Athens.

They at first reigned peaceably, but at last becoming tyrannical, Hipparchus was killed, and Hippias driven from Athens by the people. B.C. 510. Sparta, or Lacedæmon, was founded by Lelex, B.C. 1704. It was the only state which retained a kingly government during the brilliant period of Grecian history.

When the Heraclidæ divided Greece, Aristodemus, their general, obtained Sparta. The government was transmitted to his sons, and remained in his family during several centuries; at length it became the most lawless state of Greece.

About the year B.C. 820 Lycurgus appeared, who became the great reformer of Sparta. To his exertions and useful laws the Spartans were indebted for their hardihood and valour for which they are renowned.

The nobles of Sparta were unwilling to submit to the laws of Lycurgus, and many tumults arose, in one of which a youth struck out one of his eyes. Lycurgus nobly forgave him, and treated him with the greatest kindness.

From the time of Lycurgus the Spartans were a body of professional and thoroughly disciplined soldiers. Their career of conquest went on—with some interruption, indeed—for nearly three centuries, till they were the acknowledged masters of two-fifths of the Peloponnesus.

The kingdom of Thebes was founded by Cadmus, B.C. 1463; he introduced sixteen letters of the Greek alphabet, and taught the people navigation and commerce.

The last king of Thebes was Xanthus, after whose death a Republican form of government was established, at the head of which was a prætor, who resigned his office annually under pain of death.

The Thebans maintained their independence till the fatal battle of Chæronea, B.C. 338.

Corinth is said to have been formed into a kingdom at a later period than the other states. Its first sovereign was Sisyphus. Upon the expulsion of his descendants Bacchis assumed the supreme power; his successors were named Bacchids, and under them we find Corinth in the position of a powerful maritime and commercial city.

To the Corinthians is to be ascribed the first great improvement in the art of ship-building. Mention is made of the construction of four war vessels at Corinth for the Samians, B.C. 703.

The kingdom of Macedon was founded by Caranus, a descendant of Hercules. This monarchy was for a long period very obscure, the Macedonians being described by the Greeks as a barbarous people. Their condition was, at one time, as miserable as it is possible to conceive; but it afterwards became renowned in history for its high state of civilization.

WAR BETWEEN PERSIA AND GREECE.

When Hippias, the despot of Athens, was driven from his native country he applied to Sparta for help; but the Lacedæmonians, finding the other states averse to the interference, refused to espouse his cause.

Hippias next went to Artaphernes, governor of Sardis for the king of Persia. To him he represented the facility with which an entire conquest might be made of Athens; and the Persians, who had had a previous quarrel with the Athenians, readily agreed to the proposal.

Darius, king of Persia, sent heralds throughout the provinces of Greece to require the useful tokens of submission—earth and water—by way of ascertaining the extent of the resistance to be anticipated.

Most of the states sent in their submission, but the Athenians and Spartans disdained to acknowledge his power. The Athenians threw the herald into a deep pit; the Spartans flung their visitor into a well, bidding them take earth and water from thence.

For two years Darius was occupied in collecting an immense army, which consisted of 120,000 men, with a fleet of 600 ships, commanded by Datis and Artaphernes, Hippias, the exile despot, accompanying it as a guide. They crossed the Ægean Sea, and landed at Eretria, which was betrayed by some of its own people; the place was burnt, and the inhabitants taken captive.

The army then re-embarked for Attica, and landed in the Bay of Marathon, on the eastern coast, according to the advice of Hippias. They then sent to demand the surrender of the city.

The reply of the Athenians was to march boldly against the invaders, who were encamped on the plains of Marathon. The Athenian army consisted of only 10,000 men; they were, however, headed by three of the most illustrious generals and statesmen their country ever produced.

These were Miltiades Themistocles, and Aristides; by the advice of Aristides the supreme command was given to Miltiades, as the oldest and most experienced.

The two armies encountered each other, and the Persians were utterly defeated; seven of their ships were taken, and 6,000 of them left dead on the field of battle. The Greeks only lost about 200 men.

The Persians, taking to their ships, sailed away in the direction of Cape Sunium, with the hope of taking Athens by assault. But Miltiades, who suspected their intention, defeated their object.

The Persians then set sail for Asia, the prisoners being sent to Darius at Susa, who treated them mercifully and allowed them to form a Colony, about twenty miles distant, where Herodotus conversed in Greek with their descendants many years after.

The battle of Marathon was fought B.C. 490; it was one of the greatest in ancient times, and was the first defeat the Persians had ever sustained from the Greeks in the field.

Miltiades, intoxicated with the admiration his conduct had excited, grew proud, and, to revenge a private wrong, laid siege to Paros, in which he was unsuccessful. He returned to his country in disgrace; he was brought to trial for his misconduct, and condemned to pay a heavy fine.

Being unable to pay the money, he was thrown into prison, and there perished miserably; the fine was afterwards paid by his son, Cimon.

INVASION OF XERXES.

Darius, enraged by the loss he had sustained in the battle of Marathon was preparing to invade Greece in person, when death put an end to his project. His younger son, Xerxes, succeeded to the throne, and finding everything ready for the war, was persuaded to execute the plan which his father had formed, and, summoning his counsellors, announced his intention of invading Greece.

Xerxes resolved not only to organize a military power sufficient for the conquest of Europe, but to astonish the world by the display of such an armament as had never been seen before.

His army is said to have amounted to above two millions of men. His fleet included 1,207 ships of war, besides transports. The land force was composed of forty-six nations of various complexions, languages and accoutrements. Large magazines of provisions for this host were formed at suitable maritime stations along the line of march.

The most stupendous part of the preparation was the cutting of a canal through the isthmus of Mount Athous and the construction of a bridge of boats across the Hellespont, a distance of about an English mile.

Just as the bridge was announced as complete, a violent storm arose and destroyed it. The wrath of Xerxes knew no bounds; the heads of the engineers were immediately struck off, and the sea itself lashed with scourges. New engineers were appointed to recommence the work, which was completed with additional strength.

Four years were occupied in these preparations. When all was completed, Xerxes repaired to Sardis, where he spent the winter, and assembled the whole force in the spring of 480 B.C.

When Xerxes reviewed his forces it is said that he burst into tears, and, that being questioned as to the cause, he said: "I weep to think that, a hundred years hence, not one of these will be alive."

The Greeks put forth all their efforts to meet this formidable invasion; the idea was at first started that Athens should command at sea, and Sparta on land. They had also sent spies into Sardis to bring an account of the enemy's forces.

The Athenian and Spartan forces did not amount to above 11,200 men; they determined, however, to oppose the innumerable army of Xerxes. They appointed as their leaders Themistocles and Aristides, two able commanders, who had before led their armies forth.

Having assembled his mighty armament, Xerxes prepared to cross the Hellespont. The bridge was perfumed with frankincense, and strewed with branches of myrtle; Xerxes stood with a golden vessel full of wine, which he poured out as a libation to the sun, offering prayers to that luminary for the success of his enterprise.

The army then commenced its march, the baggage and cavalry passing first. Xerxes rode in a war-chariot, with trumpets sounding and banners waving. The business of crossing occupied seven days and nights.

The point determined on for making the first stand against the Persians was Thermopylæ. This was a narrow pass between Thessaly and Phocis; the command of this important pass was given to Leonidas, one of the kings of Sparta, who led thither a body of 6,000 men.

Xerxes, having encamped within sight of Thermopylæ, sent a message, commanding the Spartans to lay down their arms, and Leonidas desired, in reply, that they should come and take them.

Xerxes attempted to enter the pass, but again and again his men were driven back with great slaughter, while the loss of the Greeks was small.

At the end of two days fighting the pass remained untaken, when a treacherous Greek led some thousands of the Persians by a secret pass, and came upon the Spartans in the rear.

The effort for preserving the pass being over, some of the Greeks withdrew, hoping still to save Peloponnesus by making a stand at the Isthmus of Corinth. But Leonidas and 300 Spartans under his command sold their lives dearly, and perished in the fight.

Xerxes came after the battle to view the ground; seeing thousands of Persians covered with wounds, he vented his wrath on the corpse of the gallant Leonidas, whose head he ordered to be cut off and fixed on a cross. The Greeks afterwards erected a monument to his memory.

Xerxes next directed his march towards Athens, which he determined to destroy. Themistocles, seeing the impossibility of defending it, persuaded his countrymen to abandon it and go on board the fleet. The place was taken by assault, and the citadel reduced to ashes.

The decisive battle fought between the Greeks and Persians was at Salamis, an island lying in the Saronian Gulf, west of Athens.

Themistocles, who commanded the Grecian fleet, which consisted of about 380 ships, gave the signal for battle, and the two fleets came to a close engagement, in which the Persians were utterly defeated.

Xerxes, who had watched the battle from a neighbouring promontory, was filled with dismay when he saw the disorder into which his fleet was thrown; he feared lest his bridge of boats should be destroyed, and he not able to get back to Asia.

He left the command of his army with Mardonius, and fled. He sent home the remains of his fleet, and, finding his bridge destroyed, crossed in a small ship to Asia. The sufferings of his army in their retreat were dreadful.

Mardonius, at the head of 300,000 men, encountered the Greek army, headed by Pausanias and Aristides, near Plataea; he was defeated, with the loss of nearly all his troops, and himself slain, B.C. 479.

The same day a great naval victory was gained by the Greeks off Mycale a promontory of Asia Minor, under Xanthippus and Leotychides.

Tigranes, the Persian general, with 40,000 of his men, lay dead upon the field of battle; the fleet was destroyed; and, of the great army which Xerxes brought into Europe, scarcely a single man remained to carry back to Persia the news of its defeat.

The Athenian fleet returned home with the plunder, along with which they carried the great cables of the Xerxean bridge, as a trophy to adorn the Acropolis of Athens.

Herodotus, one of the most illustrious Greek writers, lived at this period, and from his writings are gathered the most valuable records of ancient Greece. He was born at Halicarnassus, B.C. 484, and is frequently called the "father of Grecian History."

ATHENS IN POWER.

After the defeat of the Persians at Plataea, the next object of the Athenians was to rebuild their city, B.C. 478. The Spartans looked with a jealous eye on the enlarged fortifications of Athens, and sent an embassy to offer a friendly remonstrance, suggesting that, in case of a future Persian invasion, it would be a dangerous advantage to the enemy to find any fortified city outside of Peloponnesus.

Themistocles, who then guided the councils at Athens, at once saw through their design, and met their duplicity with dissimulation and the stupendous fortifications of Athens were completed.

In the year B.C. 478 an expedition was undertaken against Persia, under the Spartan, Pausanias. The Athenians were prevailed on by Aristides to contribute to the expense of the war.

Pausanias entered into a secret correspondence with Xerxes, in which he proposed to marry the daughter of that monarch, and bring the whole of Greece into subjection to him.

At length the Spartan authorities sent a herald to bring him home to answer for his conduct. He took refuge in a temple of Minerva, where the people blocked up the entry, and left him to die of cold and hunger, B.C. 467.

Themistocles was charged with having aided the Persians, and was compelled to fly from his native city; he sought refuge at the Persian court where he formed schemes for the subjection of his country. It was said that he took poison to avoid being obliged to fulfil his engagements to the Persian monarch.

After the death of Themistocles and Aristides Cimon, the son of Miltiades, became the leading man at Athens. He assembled the army and made preparations to carry on the war against the Persians, whom he defeated both by sea and land, B.C. 466.

The Persians were at last compelled to make peace on terms mortifying to themselves and honourable to the Grecians. The first Persian war had lasted about thirty-four years.

The treasures taken in this expedition Cimon laid out in adorning his native city, and Athens became famed for its architectural beauty, as well as for its maritime power.

The Athenians banished Cimon, and then Pericles, the son of Xantippus, was unanimously chosen as the chief ruler in Athens. Pericles reformed the state, and introduced many good laws; he also erected many public buildings, among which was the Parthenon, or temple of Minerva, adorned with a colossal statue of the goddess.

Phidias, the celebrated sculptor, was the director of the ornamental parts of these works, which rose into view with so much celerity that a sensation was produced throughout the whole of Greece.

In the year 480 B.C. Athens lay in ruins; but ere the lapse of eighty-four years her splendour was the admiration of the world, and excited the envy of the neighbouring states; she was the imperial city of Greece.

FIRST YEARS OF THE PELOPONNESIAN WAR.

The rivalry between the states of Athens and Sparta led to the Peloponnesian War, which broke out B.C. 431, and lasted about twenty-eight years.

A petty quarrel among the inferior states furnished Athens and Sparta with an ostensible reason for this war. The Athenians had rendered aid to the people of Corcyra, who were at war with Corinth, which power coming into direct collision with Athens at Potidea, B.C. 433, the Corinthians took immediate steps to rouse Sparta into action against Athens.

All the inferior states were drawn into the quarrel. The majority declared in favour of the Lacedæmonians, who were considered the deliverers of Greece.

On the side of Athens were the people of Chios, Lesbos, Plataea, many of the islands, and several maritime tributary states.

The Athenians had a large military and naval force, a great amount of accumulated treasure, and the celebrated Pericles for their general.

The Peloponnesian allies had few ships, few trained mariners, and no funds; but they had an overwhelming and irresistible land-force, under the command of the Spartan King, Archidamus, who undertook the invasion of Attica.

During the progress of the war a terrible plague broke out at Athens, B.C. 429. For three years, but with some intermission, the city was desolated by this pestilence. The famous physician, Hippocrates, then distinguished himself by his endeavours to alleviate the sufferings of those around him.

The people denounced Pericles as the cause of their calamity, and he was fined and deposed from the command of the army. He subsequently

resumed his office at the entreaty of the fickle Athenians, but soon after fell a victim to the plague.

One of the most memorable events of the Peloponnesian War was the surrender of Plataea to the Lacedæmonians, after a two years' blockade. The garrison, consisting of 200 Plataeans, with twenty-five Athenians, were cruelly put to death, and the women sold as slaves. The place was then handed over to the Thebans, who utterly destroyed it.

The councils of Athens were now guided by Cleon, who boasted that he would take all the Spartans, in the island of Sparteria within twenty days.

With the assistance of Demosthenes, he fulfilled his boast, and returned in triumph to Athens with 292 prisoners of war, 120 of whom were native Spartans of high families.

In the eleventh year of the war a peace was concluded between the two states and their confederates, in consequence of the two chief leaders, Cleon the Athenian, and Brasidas the Spartan, being both slain. This treaty is called the "Peace of Nicias", in honour of Nicias, the Athenian general, who was the chief instrument of effecting it. B.C. 421.

The war between Athens and Sparta was quickly renewed, to gratify the ambition of Alcibiades, the nephew of Pericles, who had become the most popular man in Athens.

He denounced the Spartans as deceivers, and advised his fellow-citizens to form an alliance with Argos. Athens concluded a treaty for a hundred years with Argos, Mantinea and Elis; the words of the treaty were to be engraved on four stone pillars, one for each of the cities; and on a brass one to be erected at Olympia.

THE SYRACUSAN EXPEDITION.

The Athenians formed a design of adding Sicily to their dominions, Syracuse, the capital of that island, had formerly been peopled with the natives of Peloponnesus, having been built by Archias, a descendant of Hercules. It was long subject to Corinth, but had by degrees renounced its allegiance.

The people of Eggesta applied to the Athenians as their allies for aid against the inhabitants of Selinuta, who were assisted by the Syracusans.

The ambition of the Athenians, and especially of Alcibiades, induced them to comply with the request of the Eggestans, and a fleet was sent, commanded by Alcibiades, Nicias and Lamachus.

Nicias disapproved of the war, and vainly reminded them that they had enemies nearer home to contend with; he also said that a fleet would not be sufficient, but that a land army must be raised.

Nicias was unable to dissuade his fellow-citizens from engaging in the enterprise; men of every class and age pressed forward for the service, and their levies were carried on with great spirit.

The fleet was assembled at the Piræus, B.C. 416; the warriors set forth amid the enthusiastic shouts of the whole population, a trumpet was sounded, and offerings were made to the gods.

The final signal was then given, and the fleet sailed from Piræus in single file, after which they endeavoured to out sail one another till they arrived at Egina. The armament was joined at Corcyra by the allies.

After they had reached Sicily, Alcibiades was recalled to Athens to answer several charges brought against him by his fellow-citizens. Professing ready obedience he departed, but as they sailed along the coast of Italy he disappeared.

Nicias and Lamachus being unable to induce the Syracusans to come to an engagement, determined to blockade the city.

The Syracusans endeavoured to interrupt the works, first by offering battle, then by intersecting the blockading wall; Lamachus was however slain, though the result left the Athenians completely victorious.

The Syracusans, despairing of holding out much longer, were beginning to think of a surrender, when to their great joy and surprise they saw Gylippus, the Lacedæmonian general, arrive with a force for their relief.

Gylippus sent a herald to the Athenians, to tell them that he would allow them five days to leave Sicily.

Nicias gave no answer to this proposal, and both sides prepared for battle.

In the first engagement the Spartans were defeated; but the next day Gylippus attacking the Athenians in a more advantageous spot, he obtained over them a more complete victory than they had done over him.

Another victory was gained over the Athenians by sea. The Syracusans attacked them suddenly, and they lost seven galleys; great numbers of their soldiers were either killed or taken prisoners.

Finally Gylippus proceeded to blockade the Athenians, by closing the mouth of the harbour of Syracuse. The Athenians, having but few provisions left, resolved to make an effort to break out of the harbour, and prepared for a desperate struggle.

The Athenian fleet made an attempt to sever the chains of the barrier; the Syracusans crowded in and compelled them to desist.

A long and vigorous contest ensued, in which great courage was displayed on both sides; victory declared in favour of the Syracusans, and the Athenians were driven in a shipwrecked condition on shore.

The vanquished Athenians began their retreat, but were hunted down by their indefatigable enemies, who made prisoners of 10,000 men, with the two generals Nicias and Demosthenes, who, after being scourged with rods, they cruelly put to death.

The prisoners were shut up in the dungeons of Syracuse, where many of them died in a short time; the survivors were sold as slaves.

Thus was the celebrated Syracusan Expedition brought to a disgraceful end, B.C. 413. Deep indeed was the affliction when the news of the defeat was conveyed to Athens.

DESTRUCTION OF ATHENIAN POWER.

The Athenians made an effort to retrieve their losses, and gained a great victory over the Spartans, capturing the whole of the Peloponnesian fleet, B.C. 410. The Lacedæmonians sued for peace, but the Athenians, elated with success, rejected the proposals.

In the year B.C. 408 Lysander became the commander of the Spartan army, being assisted by Cyrus, son of Darius, King of Persia. The next year, however, this brave general was succeeded in his command by

Callicratidas, who was ill-received by the seamen, and even treated with contempt by Cyrus.

This general met the Athenian fleet near the rocky isles of Arginusæ; a famous victory was gained by the Athenians, and the brave Callicratidas was slain, B.C. 406.

The Athenian generals were condemned to death for not following up the victory, and for having thrown the dead overboard, instead of preserving their bodies for burial.

The next year the Athenian fleet was defeated by Lysander, without the loss of a single ship, almost without the loss of a single man. The maritime power of Athens was utterly broken.

Lysander set sail for Athens; he completely blockaded the harbour of Piræus, while the army encamped at the very gate of Athens.

The sufferings of the besieged were intense, many were dying of hunger, and at last they surrendered, and sued for terms of peace.

The terms agreed upon were:—That the Athenian should abandon all their foreign possessions, surrender all their ships of war, demolish their fortifications, and follow the leadership of Sparta both by sea and land.

The Athenians were compelled to accede to the terms, and Lysander triumphantly entered the city, B.C. 404. The port and arsenals were reduced to ruins, and only twelve ships were allowed to remain.

The humiliation of Athens ended the Peloponnesian War, which was the longest and most expensive in which Greece had ever been engaged.

The government of Athens was re-organized by Lysander; a reign of terror succeeded, at the head of which were thirty men, known in history as the Thirty Tyrants.

Their rule continued but a short period, during which it is said that 1,500 persons were executed on the single fiat of the Thirty.

At length these cruel tyrants were driven from Athens by a few brave citizens led by Thrasybulus, and the old form of Government was re-established, B.C. 403. This memorable year is known in history as the Athenian restoration.

RETREAT OF THE TEN THOUSAND.

During the Peloponnesian war the Spartans had been supplied with large sums of money by Cyrus, son of the King of Persia.

Upon the death of Darius, his eldest son Artaxerxes was proclaimed king, much to the disappointment of Cyrus, who had calculated upon succeeding to the Persian throne.

Cyrus contrived to enlist a large number of Greek mercenaries in his service, chiefly through the instrumentality of Clearchus, a Lacedæmonian officer, who had contracted a personal friendship for the prince. He had at last collected a force of 10,000 heavy-armed Greeks, who were led to suppose that they were engaged for an expedition against the mountaineers of Pisidia. Cyrus also collected a force of 100,000 native Asiatics.

His designs were kept secret from all except his friend Clearchus. The entire host assembled, under the command of Cyrus, at Sardis, B.C. 401. Xenophon, the celebrated historian, accompanied the expedition as a

volunteer, and to his writings we owe the account of the events of the retreat which followed.

The march of the army was directed into the interior of the country until they had left Sardis 1,500 miles behind.

Cyrus drew up his army in the neighbourhood of Cunaxa, on the plains of Babylon, where he encountered his brother Artaxerxes with a numerous and well-armed force. Cyrus was slain at the first onset, and his Asiatic troops at once deserted the field and fled.

When the Greeks found that Cyrus was dead they were filled with dismay. They were far away from their own land, without guides and without provisions.

The Persians sent a message offering to allow of their marching peaceably to the coast, under the guidance of Tissaphernes, the Persian satrap.

Clearchus and the other generals were invited to a banquet by the wily satrap; they were immediately seized and put in chains, to be carried to the Persian king, who put them all to death except Menon, who contrived his escape.

When the Greeks heard of the treachery of Tissaphernes, they chose new generals; among the number was the illustrious Xenophon.

Then commenced the celebrated "Retreat of the Ten Thousand." The hardships and difficulties the army had to encounter were innumerable; rivers to be crossed; battles to be fought; hunger, thirst, disease to be contended with before the Greek city of Trebizond on the Euxine could be reached.

Arrived at this city the Greek army enjoyed a secure repose for thirty days; but they still had to track their way among the Greek colonies on the Euxine, and through the regions of Thrace, ere they could reach home.

Being disappointed of their pay, they were driven to acts of violence for their support, and were in danger of being denounced as a band of marauders, instead of welcomed to their native shores.

They were, however, finally enlisted in another expedition by the Lacedæmonians, and the band, reduced to 6,000 men, crossed again into Asia.

THE SUPREMACY OF SPARTA.

In the year B.C. 404 the supremacy of Sparta was universal and complete; it was the most wealthy and powerful of the states.

Agis and Pausanias were the two kings nominally reigning, but Lysander, the commander of the fleet, possessed the greatest power.

The king Agis dying, B.C. 399, his brother Agesilaus claimed the throne, and became so popular that he secured more real power, both at home and abroad, than had ever been possessed by a king of Sparta before.

Soon after Agesilaus was chosen king of Sparta, he was sent into Asia with an army; he gained a signal victory over Tissaphernes near the river Pactolus, where he forced the enemy's camp, and found considerable plunder.

The Spartan king found himself victorious in every direction, and was laying plans for penetrating further into the interior, when he was summoned home to his native city, which now required his help. B.C. 395.

The power of Sparta had excited the envy of the other Grecian states; which being observed by the Persian monarch, he used his power to stir up a war against her in Greece. Before, however, the union proposed by the king of Persia for common hostility against Sparta had been brought about, a Bœotian war broke out between that power and Thebes separately.

Lysander was appointed to the command of the Spartan expedition against Thebes; it proved unsuccessful, the Spartans were driven back with considerable loss, and Lysander himself slain.

The enemies of Sparta were rejoiced, and an alliance was now concluded against her by Thebes, Athens, Corinth and Argos, strengthened also by other powers.

The war which now commenced, B.C. 394, is called the Corinthian War, and lasted eight years. The first general engagement took place near the city of Corinth; the Lacedæmonians were victorious, but their allies were put to the rout, and returned home in disgust.

Agésilas had returned from Asia, and with him many brave soldiers, among them some of the 10,000 with Xenophon at their head.

The Spartans sustained a great loss in a sea-fight at Cnidus. Comon, the Athenian general, who had been appointed to the command of the Persian fleet, took fifty of their ships, and pursued the rest into port; Pisander, the Lacedæmonian commander was slain, B.C. 394.

A terrible battle was fought between the conflicting armies upon the plains of Coronea; Agésilas was wounded and trodden down, but saved from death. The Spartans became masters of the field.

When tolerably recovered Agésilas returned home; was received at Sparta with honour, and continued to be the chief leader of its government, enjoying greater influence than had ever fallen to the lot of any previous king.

At length, all parties growing weary of the war, a peace was concluded, B.C. 387; from the many stipulations in favour of Persia this shameful peace has been called by an old writer *the ruin and reproach of Greece*.

The Spartans being thus freed from all fears of a foreign foe, began to spread the terror of their name among the petty states of Greece. They compelled the Mantineans to throw down their walls; they obliged the Corinthians to withdraw their garrison from Argosi; they reduced the Olynthians to subjection, which last, however, was found to be no easy enterprise.

The conquest of Olynthus was at last effected by the Spartan king, Polybiades, who blockaded the city so closely that it was starved into capitulation.

THEBAN WAR.

The Spartans, presuming upon their increased and undisputed power, had placed a garrison of their own in the citadel of Thebes. The Thebans submitted to the joke for four years, and then threw it off by stratagem. A plan was laid by which the governors and garrison were surprised and slain.

Proclamation was then made by heralds that the despots were dead, and that Thebes was free. This revolution gave rise to the Theban War. An

expedition against Thebes was decreed by Sparta under the command of Agesilaus.

The Thebans organized a brigade called the Sacred Band, composed of 300 youthful citizens distinguished for their strength and courage.

The commanders of the Theban army were Pelopidas and Epaminondas, a man remarkable for his courage and wisdom. He coveted neither fame nor riches, and came out in public life merely to serve his country; he proved one of the best soldiers of his time, and one of the ablest politicians.

The Lacedæmonians were defeated in the memorable battle of Lenctra, B.C. 371. Cleombrotus, the Spartan king, was mortally wounded in the early part of the conflict; there also fell three generals and 4,000 men. Epaminondas stood victorious on the field, with the loss of only 300 Thebans, of whom four were citizens.

This was the most calamitous and humiliating defeat Sparta had ever sustained; it was also aggravated by the fact that nothing but victory had been anticipated.

When the news was brought to Sparta, the Ephosi, or magistrates, would not suffer the public games that were then celebrating to be interrupted; the women were forbidden to weep, and the soldiers who returned were disgraced for ever.

The Spartans applied to the Athenians for help; and that people, notwithstanding their old rivalry, engaged to assist them with all their forces.

The war between the Thebans and Spartans was carried on with unabated vigour, the Theban troops still commanded by Epaminondas, and Agesilaus at the head of the Spartans.

Spartan power rapidly declined in the Peloponnesus; even the energy and bravery of Agesilaus were unable to save his country from ruin. The Thebans gradually gained the ascendancy, and became the rulers of Greece, B.C. 366.

The aged Agesilaus, having lived to see the dominion of Sparta narrowed, went to Egypt as a hireling soldier, at the head of a band of hirelings.

He died on his way home to his native land, B.C. 362.

In the year B.C. 363 Pelopidas led an expedition into Thessaly. He was killed at the battle of Cynoscephalæ, to the deep regret of the Thebans, by whom he was beloved for his generous patriotism.

Epaminondas received a mortal wound at the battle of Mantinea, B.C. 362.

He fell in the moment of victory; but as soon as the troops saw their general fall they seemed rooted to the spot, without power to follow up the victory. The dying conqueror advised to make peace with the enemy. He was buried on the battle-field, and a pillar was erected on his tomb. The name of Epaminondas is one of the most illustrious in Grecian history.

PHILIP OF MACEDON.

The kingdom of Macedon was obscure, and but little mention is made of it in Grecian history till the reign of Philip, the son of Amyntas.

Philip began his reign on the twenty-fourth year of his age, B.C. 360. He had been partly educated at Thebes, where he had remained from his fifteenth to his eighteenth year as a hostage. While in that city he became acquainted with Epaminondas, whom he strove to imitate.

Philip first assumed the government of Macedon as guardian of an infant nephew, but enemies surrounding the kingdom on every side, the Macedonians invited him to assume the crown in his own right.

His first care when seated on the throne was to secure the affections and gain the confidence of his people. Their condition at that time was very miserable, they had lately lost 4,000 men in a battle fought with the Illyrians, and were willing to receive as their king one who had been trained as a brave and skilful soldier.

Philip endeavoured to train and exercise his subjects in the art of war, he instituted the famous Macedonian Phalanx, which was a body of heavy-armed infantry. The simple phalanx consisted of 4,096 men, and was composed of eight regiments, each formed of two solid squares of sixteen ranks, each containing sixteen men.

The great ambition of Philip was to subdue all the powers of Greece to Macedonian rule. Towards the close of 358 B.C. he laid siege to Amphipolis, a town on the Strymon, between Macedonia and Thrace, a most desirable seaport, which has been sometimes called the "Key of Thrace."

Philip was successful in his attack on Amphipolis, of which he gained possession, partly by his military prowess, and partly through the treachery of foes within the town.

He next seized the city of Crenides, and called it Philippi, from his own name; he here discovered a gold mine, whence he drew yearly 1,000 talents of gold.

A contest took place between Athens and several of the Grecian states, which had entered into an alliance for the purpose of throwing off the Athenian yoke, and re-establishing their independence. This was called the Social War, and lasted from B.C. 357 to 355.

During this period Philip married Olympius, the daughter of a Molossian prince, and his illustrious son Alexander was born. It is recorded that in one day the king received three messengers who were the bearers of good news: the birth of a son, a great victory over the Illyrians and a prize won in the Olympic Games. B.C. 356.

THE SACRED WAR.

In the year B.C. 355 a formidable war broke out, called the Sacred War, which rent the whole of Greece.

The occasion of this war was as follows:—The Amphictyonic council had condemned the Phocians to a fine, because they occupied a portion of the sacred field belonging to the temple at Delphi; upon their refusal a war broke out, which lasted for upwards of ten years.

The Spartans and Athenians assisted the Phocians, the Boeotians, Locrians and Thessalians, sided with the Amphictyons.

Philip was at length led to interfere in this war, and in order to inspire his troops with enthusiasm he decorated them with wreaths of laurel, as avengers of the gods, and in this manner marched to attack the Phocians.

A battle was fought B.C. 353, when Onomarchus, the chief of the Phocians, was defeated, he was cruelly killed by his own soldiers; his dead body was crucified by order of Philip, and 3,000 prisoners were drowned, as men guilty of sacrilege.

During the early part of the sacred war Philip gained all the Athenian possessions on the Macedonian coast, and finally became master of a great naval power, which united with his land force and superior generalship, gradually increased his supremacy over the other states.

His ambitious designs were opposed by Demosthenes, the celebrated orator, who aroused the indignation of the people in his famous harangues known as the *Philippics of Demosthenes*.

It is recorded that Philip used to say he was more afraid of him than of all the fleets and armies of the Athenians, and that he had no enemy but Demosthenes.

It was reported about September, B.C. 347, that a Macedonian army was about to march to Thermopylæ; the Phocians in terror applied to Athens and Sparta for aid, Philip was determined to possess the pass as the only path into Greece, and by cunning accomplished his designs.

The Sacred War was at last brought to a close, the towns and cities of the Phocians were dismantled and broken up into villages, none of which was to contain more than fifty houses. The horses of the Phocians were to be sold, their military weapons destroyed, and more than 10,000 of the people transported or sold as slaves. B.C. 346.

CONQUEST OF GREECE BY PHILIP.

Philip still carried on his interference in every part of Greece, he established a footing in Elis, subdued the Illyrians, Dardonians and Pæonians, established his dominion more firmly in Thessaly, and overran the Thracian territories, his power increasing from year to year.

The battle which decided his power in Greece was fought on the plain of Charonea, in August, B.C. 338.

The command of the Greek army was shared between the Athenians and Thebans, whose patriotism was stirred up by the eloquence of Demosthenes.

Before the rising of the sun both armies were ranged in order of battle, Philip commanded in his own person a select body of noble Macedonians, supported by the famous cavalry of Thessaly, opposite to the Athenians. His youthful son Alexander directed the other wing opposite to the Thebans, with the sacred band.

After a protracted struggle the Theban phalanx was broken and driven back, and at last the whole army of the Greeks were put to flight with severe loss.

Of the Sacred Band of Thebans not one survived, 1,000 Athenians perished and 2,000 were taken prisoners.

Philip's next act was a triumphal march through Greece. The city of Thebes fell immediately under his power, and the Athenians were compelled to recognize his headship. He also carried his arms into the Peloponnesus, making extensive conquests, till at last the whole of Greece was compelled to own his sway. B.C. 338.

The last expedition planned by Philip was the invasion of Persia; but, ere he could carry his designs into execution, a conspiracy was formed against him, and he was murdered by a noble Macedonian youth named Pausanias, B.C. 336.

Thus ignobly perished the conqueror of Greece at the age of forty-six, after a reign of twenty-three years. At his accession his kingdom was but a

small territory round Pella, his native city, which stood upon the banks of a river, now called the Varder, which runs into the Gulf of Salonika. At his death his dominion was established from the coasts of Prepontis to those of the Ionian Sea, and the Ambracian, Messenian and Saronic Gulfs.

Although a valiant soldier and a great hero, Philip was remarkable for his perfidy in his public dealings, and his dissolute conduct in his private life.

THE GRECIAN EMPIRE UNDER ALEXANDER THE GREAT.

Alexander, surnamed "the Great", was twenty-one years of age when he ascended his father's throne, B.C. 336. He was born the very day the famous temple of Diana, at Ephesus, was burnt.

In his early years he was placed under the tuition of Lysimachus; but when he grew older his father begged Aristotle, the most celebrated philosopher of his time, to undertake his education.

Alexander, at an early age, was renowned for feats of valour. On hearing of the victories of Philip during his boyhood, he was heard to say, "My father will leave me nothing to achieve." A fiery horse was, on one occasion, brought out before Philip and his courtiers; no one was able to subdue it but Alexander. The same horse, under the name of Bucephalus, carried him in many of his campaigns.

When Alexander ascended the throne many of the Grecian States were struggling to shake off the Macedonian yoke; he made a journey through them, compelling them to submit. He then marched into Thrace, and made several conquests of the nations bordering on his territory.

During his absence a report of his death was spread in southern Greece. Thebes revolted; he marched instantly for that city, which he took by storm, B.C. 335, and utterly destroyed, 1,200 years after its foundation.

About 6,000 Thebans are said to have been slain, and 30,000 sold as slaves. So great was Alexander's regard for literary merit, that he spared the house in which Pindar, the poet, had lived, and also his descendants.

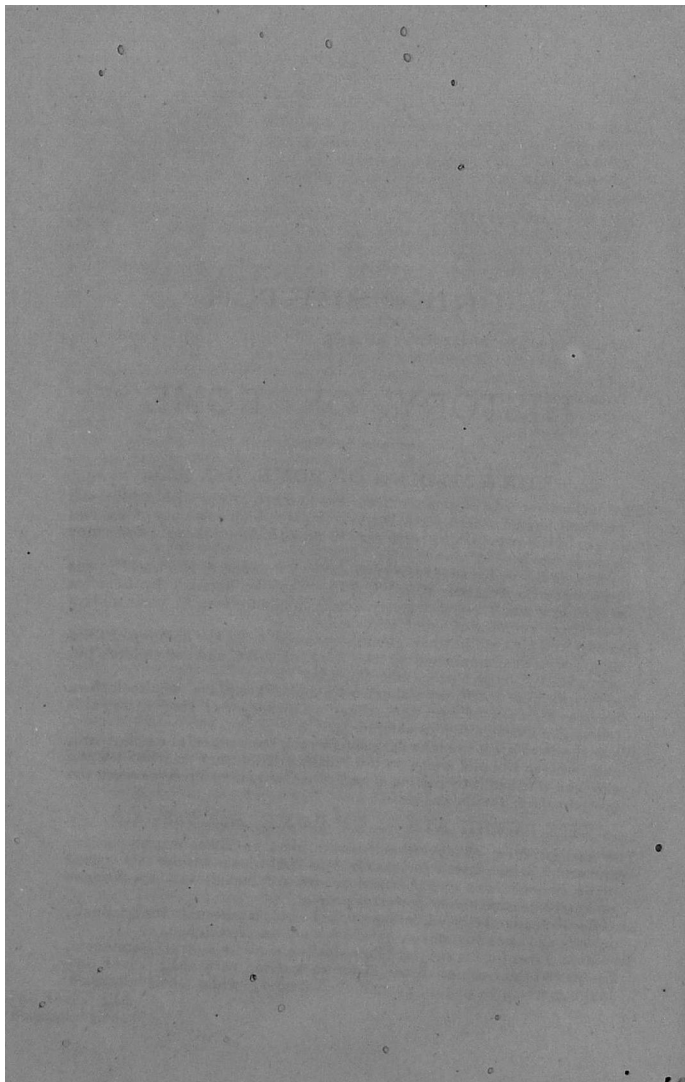
The fate of Thebes struck awe into the inhabitants of the other states, and even Athens, which had set Alexander at defiance, distinguished itself by a servile submission to the conqueror.

Alexander, knowing that it was the orators kept alive the love of liberty and independence among the people of Athens, demanded the surrender of Demosthenes and nine others. The Athenians complied, but, by some interposition, their lives were spared.

Being at last freed from all opposition in Greece, Alexander entered upon the long-meditated invasion of Asia.

Before he set out he settled the affairs of Macedon. He appointed Antipater to be viceroy of that kingdom, and then distributed the revenues of the crown among his friends; on being asked what he had reserved for himself, he replied, "My hopes."





A

BRIEF SKETCH

OF THE

HISTORY OF ROME.

THE BUILDING OF ROME, B.C. 753.

The earliest records of ancient Rome are so much mixed with fables and poetical legends, that very little is known with certainty of the real origin of the people, who were very desirous of being thought descended from the gods.

The city of Rome, for ages renowned as the "mistress of the world", was built upon the Palatine Hill, B.C. 753. The city, founded by Romulus was at first small, being scarcely a mile in circumference, commanding a territory round it of about eight miles.

Romulus and his twin brother Remus were said to be the children of Rhea Silvia, who was imprisoned by the King of Alba, and her children put into a basket, were thrown into the Tiber.

The infants were found by a shepherd named Faustulus; who took them home to his wife, who brought them up as her own; they afterwards followed the occupation of shepherds.

When the boys grew to manhood they forsook their peaceful employment, and resolved to build a city on the Palatine Hill; they marked out the site, and fortified it by raising a wall; but a quarrel arose between the brothers, and Remus was slain.

THE SEVEN KINGS OF ROME, B.C. 752—510.

The earliest form of government established in Rome was an elective monarchy, which lasted for nearly two centuries; during this period many ancient laws and institutions were founded, and the Romans gradually became a very powerful people.

In order to people the city Romulus opened a public sanctuary for criminals, debtors and runaway slaves, to which numbers of men fled.

To obtain wives for his subjects Romulus resorted to a cruel stratagem. He invited the Sabines, a neighbouring nation, with their wives and daughters, to a festival in honour of Neptune; while their attention

was fixed on the games, Romulus gave the signal, and the Roman youths seized the Sabine maidens, and carried them into the city, closing the gates upon their relatives.

The Sabines took up arms to revenge the insult, but the Roman wives rushed into the midst of the battle, and with tears besought them to make peace.

The combatants laid down their weapons, and the two nations were united in one state.

The Roman people were divided into two ranks, the nobles or *Patricians*, and the common people or *Plebeians*.

The *senate* was composed of one hundred Patricians, who assisted the king in the government.

The land was divided into three parts; one for the support of the government, another for the maintenance of religion, and the third distributed by lot to every Roman citizen.

It is supposed that Romulus was stabbed by the senators, who asserted that he was taken from the earth in a miraculous manner. After his death a temple was built in his honour, and he was worshipped as a god under the name of Quirinus.

After the death of Romulus the kingdom was governed for one year by the senate; the people then chose Numa Pompilius as their king.

Numa Pompilius was a Sabine, remarkable for his love of justice; his first public act was to disband the soldiers Romulus had always kept about him, saying that he could not distrust his people.

Numa divided the year into twelve months, and called the first January, from Janus; he instituted numerous religious festivals; established an order of priests called Pontiffs and Augurs; encouraged husbandry, and devoted his whole life for the good of his subjects.

The temple of Janus was built in his time; it was kept shut in time of peace, and open in time of war.

Numa Pompilius reigned forty-two years, and was succeeded by a warlike prince named Tullus Hostilius, who taught the Romans the art of war.

The chief event of the reign of Tullus was a war with the Albans, which was decided by the battle between the Horatii and Curiatii.

This was a single combat between three brothers in the Roman army named Horatii, and three in the Alban army called Curiatii. Two of the Horatii were killed, the three Albans wounded; the surviving Horatius fled, pursued by the Albans, whom he turned and slew as one by one they approached him.

The victor marched into Rome, and was met by his sister, who upbraided him with the death of one of the Curiatii, who was her promised husband; he was so enraged that he stabbed her to the heart, thus tarnishing the victory he had gained.

Tullus Hostilius much enlarged the city. He and his whole family were said to have been destroyed in the palace by lightning.

Ancus Martius was the fourth king of Rome; he was the grandson of Numa, whom he much resembled in character; he gained many important victories, and made of all the conquered people free citizens of Rome.

He is said to have been the founder of Ostia, a strong fort at the mouth of the Tiber, which was the harbour of Rome.

Ancus Martius died after a reign of twenty-four years; he had two sons, whom he left to the care of Tarquinius Priscus, his successor.

Tarquinius Priscus was the son of a rich merchant of Corinth. He came as a stranger to settle in Rome; the story is related that his future greatness was foretold by an omen on his first approach to the city.

This monarch reigned with much popularity, and was distinguished for his liberality and engaging manners. He increased the number of senators to three hundred, and ordered their chairs to be made of ivory.

He extended the power of Rome over a large portion of Italy; many noble works are ascribed to his reign; he built the Circus, or race course, and the Forum or market-place; but these works were done by forced labour, bringing great misery on the people.

This king assumed a crown of gold, an ivory throne, a sceptre with an eagle on the top, and robes of purple; he also rode in a triumphal chariot after a victory.

Tarquinius Priscus was murdered at the instigation of the sons of Ancus, after a reign of thirty-eight years.

Servius Tullius was the son of a slave, but was educated in the court of Tarquin, and married his daughter. He made many laws for the benefit of the Plebeians; he instituted the census, by which every Roman was required to give an account of his family and possessions at the end of every five years, which period was called a *Lustrum*.

He gained a great victory over the Tuscans and Veientes; the wars in which he engaged brought glory and wealth to Rome. He erected several temples, built walls around the city, and a new imperial palace on one of the Roman hills.

Servius Tullius had two daughters, whom he married to the two grandsons of Tarquinius Priscus.

The eldest Tarquin sought to possess the throne, and having entered the senate clad in royal robes, he caused his father-in-law to be cruelly murdered, and his body thrown into the streets.

Tarquinius was called Superbus, on account of his pride and cruelty; he was a great tyrant, his chief object being to annul the laws made by his predecessor in favour of the Plebeians.

This prince built the Capitol, which was dedicated to Jupiter, Juno and Minerva; it was constructed of hewn stone, with gates of brass; this building was surmounted with an ornament in the form of a chariot with four horses wrought in terracotta.

Tarquinius Superbus reigned twenty-five years, when he and his family were expelled from the kingdom in consequence of the wickedness of his son Sextus. An end was put to the monarchy, and a republican form of government established.

THE ROMAN REPUBLIC, B.C. 510—451.

The Roman Republic was established B.C. 510, and lasted about four hundred and eighty years. The senate reserved the greatest share of power to themselves; they elected two Consuls, in whose hands the supreme authority was vested for one year.

The first Consuls were Junius Brutus and Collatinus, who had both taken an active part in the deliverance of their country from the tyranny of Tarquin.

At the commencement of the Republic, a conspiracy was formed in Rome in favour of Tarquin. Among the conspirators were the sons of Brutus, and the nephews of Collatinus.

The plot was discovered by means of a slave, and the leaders put to death, the stern justice of Brutus not even sparing his own sons.

Tarquin, finding all hopes of the insurrection in the city overthrown, prevailed upon Porsenna, King of Etruria, to assist him, and marched with a large army to Rome, and laid siege to the city. Brutus was killed during this engagement, and the Romans were reduced to great distress.

Mutius, a young Roman of great courage, determined to deliver his country from Porsenna. Having disguised himself, he entered the Etruscan camp, where he saw the King, with a secretary by his side, paying his troops. He stabbed the secretary, in mistake for the King.

He immediately fled, but was overtaken, and brought back to Porsenna; he boldly confessed his purpose, and on being threatened with torture, thrust his hand into a fire, calmly holding it there, to show how little he cared for pain. Porsenna, admiring his courage and fortitude, pardoned him, and sent him back to Rome with conditions of peace, 507 B.C.

The next war engaged in by the Romans was with the Latins. A temporary magistrate was chosen, called a Dictator, who should have absolute power over the people.

Lartius was created the first Dictator of Rome, 499 B.C.; he entered upon his office with all the ensigns of royalty. He then went forth at the head of the army to oppose the enemy; the Romans lost six thousand men in this battle, but were victorious; before six months were expired, Lartius returned with his troops, and laid down the dictatorship.

A revolt of the Plebeians against the Patricians was the next event; the dispute was settled, and Tribunes of the people were appointed. They were ten in number, chosen annually, to protect the rights of the people.

Coriolanus, one of the Patricians, had offended the people, and was banished from Rome; he fled to the Volscians, and offered to lead their army against his native city.

The Romans, in their distress, sent deputies, imploring him to spare their country, but in vain. At last, the Senate agreed to send his wife and mother, with all the principal matrons of Rome, that they might use their entreaties.

When he heard their request, and saw his wife and mother among the suppliants, he cried out, "O my mother! thou hast saved Rome, but lost thy son." He immediately withdrew the troops, pretending that the city was too strong to be taken.

War was again declared against the Volscians. Cincinnatus was appointed Dictator, B.C. 458. When the messenger from the Senate, conveying the news of his appointment arrived, he was ploughing his land; he quitted the plough, led the Roman forces forth to battle, fought and conquered, returned in triumph to Rome, and resigned his dictatorship, after having held it fourteen days.

About the year 483 B.C., a war broke out with Veii, a much finer city than Rome, about ten miles distant. This war went on with varied success for many years, but at last ended in the triumph of the Romans.

The Commonwealth of Rome had lasted for nearly sixty years, when ambassadors were sent to Greece to obtain copies of the laws of Athens. While they were upon this mission abroad, a dreadful plague depopulated the city at home.

In about a year, the deputies returned, bringing a body of laws, which were formed into ten tables; two more were afterwards added, constituting the famous code called *the twelve tables*. This event took place about three hundred years after the building of Rome.

THE CREATION OF THE DECENVIRI, B.C. 451—448.

A body of ten men were chosen for the institution of the new laws, and were invested with absolute power for one year, during which all other magistrates were suspended. The new laws, being submitted to the public, were approved, engraven on ten tables of brass, and hung up to public view in the most conspicuous part of the forum.

When the work was finished, the Decemviri were unwilling to give up their power, and contrived that the same form of government should be continued.

Appius, one of the first Decemviri, was re-elected; his own friends also were elected to form the second Decemvirate. They soon put on a very different appearance from that of the former year, and exercised great tyranny in their administration.

Their conduct produced much discontent, and many of the citizens fled from Rome, and took refuge in the Latin cities. While affairs were in this gloomy state, the Æqui and Volsci advanced within about ten miles of the city.

The Roman soldiers, in order to punish their generals, whom they disliked, abandoned their camp, and suffered themselves to be vanquished by the enemy.

The cruelty of Appius was so great, that the Decemviri were deprived of their office, and the Consular and Tribunician power restored.

CONSULAR GOVERNMENT RESTORED, B.C. 448.

Valerius and Horatius were elected Consuls; their first object was the punishment of the Decemviri; Appius and Oppius, the two most guilty, were committed to prison to await their trial; they both died by their own hands. The other eight went into voluntary exile, and their property was confiscated.

Wars with the Veians, Volscians, and other states, lasted for several years, which, with intestine tumults, produced great distress; a famine occurred in consequence, B.C. 440.

Corn was distributed among the people by Spurius Metius, by which means he gained a number of partizans, and formed a conspiracy to overturn the government. He was killed for aiming at supreme power. The Veians had long been the rivals of Rome; at last, it was determined to lay siege to the city of Veii, and the Romans sat regularly down before it, prepared for a long and painful resistance.

The siege lasted ten years; it was then taken by Camillus, the Dictator, who had a passage dug under ground, which led into the midst of the citadel, and thus filled the city with Roman soldiers, B.C. 396.

ITALY INVADED BY THE GAULS, B.C. 390.

The Gauls, who were the ancient inhabitants of France, invaded Italy with a large army, 363 years after the building of Rome.

The Gallic army, which is said to have consisted of 100,000 men, created terror by their fierce aspect, and their uncouth and heavy weapons.

The Romans hastily assembled an army, and gave the command to the Consul Fabius; a battle was fought on the banks of the river Allia, where the Romans were defeated, with great loss.

Brennus, King of the Gauls, then marched towards the city, from whence the inhabitants, with the exception of the senators, had fled. The invaders, marched into the forum, murdered the senators, and burnt the city.

The Gauls next went to the Capitol, where some of the citizens had taken refuge, and besieging it, endeavoured to starve the people to surrender.

Steps were discovered by which the Gauls thought they could enter the Capitol, and a few had even gained the wall, when the gabbling of some geese awakened the Roman soldiers, who immediately threw the Gauls headlong from the rock, and saved the Capitol.

It was at last agreed that Brennus should quit Rome upon the payment of one thousand pounds' weight of gold. As the Romans were weighing the gold news was brought that Camillus, with a large army, was coming to their relief.

Camillus was declared dictator; a dreadful battle ensued, in which the Gauls were totally defeated.

WARS WITH THE SAMNITES AND TARENTINES, B.C. 343—266.

The Romans engaged in war with the Samnites, a powerful nation inhabiting the south of Italy. A great victory was gained over them by the Roman armies, under the command of the Consul Valerius.

In the second Samnite War the Romans were defeated at the Caudine defile, a narrow passage cut through the Apennines, where the conquerors compelled them to pass under the yoke in token of submission.

Many victories were subsequently gained over the Samnites, until they were finally defeated by the Consul Falsius. Pontus, the Samnite chief, was made prisoner, and led in chains in the triumphal procession of the conqueror to Rome, where he was beheaded with other noble captives.

The Samnite wars lasted upwards of sixty years.

About 281 B.C. the Romans went to war with the Tarentines, whose chief ally was Pyrrhus, King of Epirus, one of the most celebrated warriors of his age.

The Romans encountered the army of Pyrrhus near the Gulf of Tarentum; here they were defeated, being panic-struck at the elephants used in the Greek army.

Another great victory was gained over the Romans by Pyrrhus, but he suffered great loss; he is recorded to have said after the battle, "One such victory more, and I am undone!"

After six years' war with the Romans, Pyrrhus returned to Epirus, and was at last killed by a tile thrown upon him by a woman.

Soon after his departure, Tarentum was taken by the Romans, who destroyed its walls, and placed a garrison in the citadel.

The Italian wars lasted nearly ten years after the retreat of Pyrrhus, at the end of which time the Romans had conquered nearly the whole of Italy. The first silver coinage of the Romans was issued during these wars; the people were also progressing towards a degree of luxurious refinement.

In 266 B.C. the Roman citizens were found to number 292,244.

THE PUNIC WARS, B.C. 263-146.

Among the most celebrated wars of ancient Rome were the Punic Wars, which lasted for many years between that power and Carthage, an ancient city in the north of Africa.

The first Punic war broke out B.C. 463, and lasted for twenty-four years.

It originated in a quarrel between the Romans and Carthaginians as to which nation should render help to the people of Messina, in Sicily, who had implored help from both. A great victory was gained over the Carthaginians at the city of Agrigentum, on the southern coast of Sicily. There was one difficulty the Romans had to contend with; the Carthaginians had a large fleet, while they were unacquainted with the art of ship-building.

The senate therefore resolved to build a fleet, and a Carthaginian vessel being driven on shore, they took it for a model, and in less than two months were enabled to put to sea with a fleet of three hundred ships. With this armament the Consul Duilius put to sea; the two rival fleets met, and the Carthaginians lost fifty of their ships, together with the undisturbed sovereignty of the sea.

The senate sent Regulus and Manlius with a fleet of three hundred sail to invade Carthage. Regulus was famed for his great bravery and truthfulness, and all his private interests were swallowed up by the love of his country.

Regulus and his troops over-ran the Carthaginian territories, plundering and destroying many towns and villages. In their distress the Carthaginians begged help from Xanthippus, a celebrated Lacedæmonian general. The Romans were defeated with great slaughter, and Regulus was taken prisoner.

Regulus remained in captivity four years, when he was sent as an ambassador to Rome to make proposals of peace. When he approached the city numbers of his friends came out to meet him, but he refused to enter the gates, saying that he was but a slave belonging to Carthage. The senate, weary of the war, were willing to accept the conditions offered, but Regulus advised its continuance, and returned in captivity to Carthage, where he was cruelly put to death.

The war continued for nine years longer, till both nations, exhausted by its great expenses and losses, were glad to make peace. The Carthaginians ceded Sicily to the Romans, which island was the first province they acquired out of Italy.

A few years after the close of the first Punic War the temple of Janus was shut for the second time since the foundation of the city. The Romans

being at peace with all nations began to cultivate a taste for literature and the fine arts.

The Carthaginians were the first to break the treaty, by laying siege to Saguntum, a city of Spain in alliance with Rome. The Romans immediately declared war against Carthage, and thus commenced the second Punic War B.C. 218. This contest lasted seventeen years.

Hannibal, the Carthaginian general, with an army of 90,000 foot and 12,000 horse, crossed the Alps in fifteen days. The senate sent the Consul Scipio to oppose him; the Romans were defeated and put to flight, and their general wounded.

The most celebrated battle of the second Punic War was that of Cannæ. The Romans lost fifty thousand men, two quaestors, twenty-one tribunes, eighty senators, and so many knights that it is said Hannibal sent three bushels of gold rings to Carthage, which the slain of this order wore on their fingers. Never had so many Romans fallen as on this battle-field. B.C. 216.

Hannibal remained in Italy for more than fifteen years, and it was said never lost a single battle, at length he was recalled to Carthage to defend his native city, which was besieged by Scipio Africanus.

A terrible battle was fought on the plains of Zama. The Carthaginians were defeated; 20,000 men were killed, and as many more taken prisoners. Hannibal fled with a small body of horse, and the Romans dictated their own terms of peace. The second Punic War ended about two hundred years before the Christian era.

Hannibal, meeting with ingratitude from his countrymen, wandered from place to place, and finding no one willing to afford him protection, at last put an end to his life with poison.

About this time the Romans were engaged in war with Philip, King of Macedon, who was at last compelled to sue for peace. Antiochus, King of Syria, was also brought to submit to the Romans.

The peace between Rome and Carthage lasted about fifty years, when the articles of the treaty were broken by the Carthaginians.

The third Punic War began 149 B.C., and lasted nearly three years. The Roman forces landed at Utica, which immediately surrendered.

The Carthaginian received orders to leave their city, which was to be levelled with the ground. The people endeavoured to resist the Roman power, and to fight to the last for their ancient city. Hasdrubal was placed at the head of the army, and several engagements were fought before the walls.

The Roman forces were commanded by Scipio Æmilianus, the adopted son of Africanus, who used much skill in his attack on the city, which surrendered. The town was set on fire in many places, and continued burning seventeen days; no remains were left of its buildings except the foundations.

This renowned city had stood for seven hundred years; it had been the rival of Rome for one hundred, and at one time was thought to have the superiority.

All the cities which assisted Carthage in this war were likewise destroyed, and the territory given partly to the King of Numidia, and others who had helped the Romans, and the rest became a Roman province, B.C. 146.

CONQUESTS ABROAD. REBELLION AT HOME, B.C. 146-60.

The conquest over Carthage was followed by many over other states; a rebellion had broken out in Macedonia, which led to the conquest of Greece. Corinth, one of the noblest cities of antiquity, was burned 146 B.C., and its inhabitants were sold into slavery.

Scipio laid siege to Numantia, the strongest city in Spain; the inhabitants, to avoid falling into the hands of the enemy, set fire to the city, and perished in the flames. Spain from that time became a Roman province.

A servile war, or insurrection of the slaves, broke out in Sicily, B.C. 135. It was quelled with some difficulty leaving the country in a wretched condition.

The two Gracchi espoused the rights of the poor by renewing the old Licinian laws. This led to great commotions in Rome; after a long struggle, the law for the division of the land was passed, and commissioners were appointed to put it in force.

A tumult ensued, in which Tiberius Gracchus, and about three hundred of his partisans, were killed. Caius Gracchus, upon the death of his brother, sought retirement, where he lived unseen, and almost forgotten, for several years, when he was made a Tribune.

One of his first acts was to pass a decree for the enforcement of his brother's Agrarian law; he caused public granaries to be built, and stored with grain against times of scarcity, and by his wisdom and justice gained much popularity.

Caius Gracchus lost his popularity, and fell like his brother, a sacrifice to the fury of his enemies. He fled for safety to a sacred grove, and finding himself pursued, he desired one of his slaves to kill him. Thus ended what is called, in Roman history, "The Sedition of the Gracchi", B.C. 121.

The Roman Senate declared war against Jugurtha, King of Numidia, B.C. 111. The Roman generals in this war were Caius Marius and Metellus.

Caius Marius was the son of poor parents; he was a man of great stature, and forbidding countenance. He excited a spirit of discontent against Metellus, and obtained the supreme power of managing the war. He displayed great valour, and obtained many victories.

Jugurtha was treacherously betrayed into the hands of Marius, who carried him to Rome, loaded with chains, to adorn his triumph.

The Italians made an attempt to gain the freedom of Rome, that is, to be admitted to the privilege of citizenship. This gave rise to the *Social War*, B.C. 90, which was carried on for two years, during which Italy was reduced to a miserable condition.

The Senate granted the demand of the Italian States, and the war ceased, after having consumed above three hundred thousand of the flower of Italy.

The Romans next went to war with Mithridates, King of Pontus, the most powerful and warlike monarch of the East. Marius was anxious to obtain the command in this expedition; but his great rival, Sylla, was with general consent, appointed to conduct the Asiatic War.

Marius endeavoured to get the command transferred to himself; but the soldiers declared that they would only fight under Sylla; a great tumult ensued, and Marius and his party fled from Rome.

Marius was captured, and cast into the dungeon at Minturnæ; an attempt was made to assassinate him secretly; but he frightened the slave who had undertaken to kill him by the terror of his voice. He was afterwards put on board a vessel, and landed at Carthage, where he was seen among the ruins of that once proud city.

He returned from exile, raised an army, and with Cinna, laid siege to Rome, B.C. 87; the city was taken, and Marius entered the gates, and took his place as Consul; dreadful massacres ensued; but in sixteen days, Marius died, and peace was restored.

Sylla was victorious in his war against Mithridates; he had driven him from Greece, and followed him into Asia; he returned in triumph to Rome, B.C. 81. He assumed the title and power of Dictator, which he exercised for two years; he then resigned, and lived in retirement until his death, B.C. 78.

The two leading men in Rome, after the death of Sylla, were Pompey and Crassus. They were both conquerors; Pompey, however, was without an equal for military reputation; the whole aim of Crassus was to amass wealth, and to devote it to purposes of ambition.

Pompey increased his reputation by an expedition in which he cleared the Mediterranean of pirates. The war having been renewed with Mithridates, he was invested with the supreme command in Asia.

Jerusalem was besieged by Pompey, and Syria reduced to a Roman province, B.C. 64. Roman governors were placed in every city, and a tribute exacted from the people.

Mithridates died during the siege of Jerusalem, and the war was ended in the East. Pompey returned to Rome with immense treasures, and many captives of high rank to adorn his triumph.

While Pompey was in Asia, a conspiracy was formed by Catiline, a patrician, who had ruined his fortunes, and sought to enrich himself by the destruction of his country.

Cicero, the greatest orator Rome ever produced, was the opposer of Catiline, who, by his eloquence, exposed his plans. Finding his schemes detected, Catiline placed himself at the head of twelve thousand men; but his army was cut to pieces, and he was slain, B.C. 62.

THE FIRST TRIUMVIRATE, B.C. 60-43.

One of the most powerful men in the state, at the time of the Catiline conspiracy, was Julius Cæsar; he was a descendant of one of the oldest patrician families, and was a man of highly cultivated talents.

He had served the office of Prætor in Spain, and had returned with great riches and glory; he had been elected Consul, but seems to have entertained the idea of obtaining supreme power.

Julius Cæsar formed a league with Pompey and Crassus, in which it was agreed, that nothing should be done in the Commonwealth, but what received their mutual approbation. This was called the First Triumvirate, B.C. 60.

Cæsar, having strengthened his interests at home, agreed with his confederates to share the foreign provinces between them. Pompey chose

Spain for his part, desiring also to rule at Rome; Crassus chose Syria; to Cæsar was left the province of Gaul.

By a series of battles, Gaul was brought entirely under Roman power; Cæsar also invaded Britain, but was unable entirely to subdue it. In less than nine years, he conquered all the country which extends from the Mediterranean to the German Ocean.

Pompey becoming jealous of Cæsar's fame as a conqueror, refused to continue his government in Gaul; Cæsar led his army into Italy to oppose his rival. When he reached the Rubicon, a little river, which terminated the limits of his command in Gaul, he stopped, and exclaimed, "If I pass this river, what miseries shall I bring upon my country! and if now I stop short, I am undone."

Upon the news of Cæsar's approach the utmost terror prevailed in Rome, every one imagining that he was leading his army to lay the city in ruins. Pompey being in no capacity to resist Cæsar at Rome, retreated with his army to Greece.

Upon his arrival at Rome, Cæsar assumed the chief authority, and sought to take possession of the gold and silver in the treasury. Metellus, the tribune who guarded it, refused to let him pass; but Cæsar laying his hand upon his sword threatened to strike him dead. This menace had its desired effect, and Cæsar took from the treasury three thousand pounds' weight of gold, besides an immense quantity of silver.

Cæsar was joined by many of the most powerful men in Rome, among whom were Mark Antony and Cassius; he then returned into Spain, his object being to make himself master of that country before he attacked Pompey in Greece. On his return to Rome he was named Dictator, B.C. 49.

During this time Pompey was actively employed in making preparations to meet his rival in Greece. All the monarchs in the East had declared in his favour, and sent him large supplies. Crowds of the most distinguished citizens from Rome arrived every day to join him. He had at one time above 200 senators in his camp, among whom were Cicero and Cato.

For some months the two armies moved from place to place, coming to no engagement; at length they drew up on the Plains of Pharsalia, in Thessaly; Pompey was defeated with the loss of 15,000 men; 24,000 surrendered themselves prisoners of war, the greatest part of whom entered Cæsar's army. This victory is considered the most complete in the annals of history. B.C. 48.

Pompey fled for shelter to a fisherman's hut, and afterwards taking his wife Cornelia with him, he applied to Ptolemy, King of Egypt, for protection.

Ptolemy was advised by his ministers to refuse help to the fugitive general, who was treacherously murdered by Septimus, an old Roman who had formerly been a soldier in Pompey's army.

Pompey's head was cut off and embalmed as a present for Cæsar; his body lay exposed for some time upon the strand, till some of his faithful followers made a pile of an old fishing-boat and burnt it.

Cæsar set sail for Egypt; upon his landing at Alexandria, one of Pompey's murderers presented his head and ring, expecting to gain the conqueror's favour.

Cæsar turned from it with disgust, and bursting into tears, ordered it to be burnt with costly perfumes, and a magnificent tomb to be built to his memory, on the spot where he was murdered.

At this time there was a dispute between Ptolemy and his sister Cleopatra for the crown of Egypt. Cæsar undertook to settle the contest.

Cleopatra, who was famed for her beauty and accomplishments, endeavoured to gain Cæsar over to her cause; her charms had such influence over him that he decided in her favour.

A contest arose, in which the palace was set on fire, and the celebrated Alexandrian library partially destroyed. Ptolemy endeavoured to escape, but was drowned in the Nile. Cæsar thus became master of Egypt. B.C. 47.

Cæsar returned to Rome, where he found much dissension, he quickly restored order, and effected many improvements. He caused the calendar to be corrected, B.C. 46. The following year he was chosen perpetual dictator.

Julius Cæsar was slain in the senate by Brutus and Cassius with other conspirators, who seized on the Capitol, B.C. 44.

THE SECOND TRIUMVIRATE, B.C. 43—27.

Cæsar was fifty-six years old when he died; at the end of two days Mark Antony, whom Cæsar had entrusted with the management of affairs during his absence from Rome, assembled the senators to know what was to be done.

The body of Cæsar was then brought into the forum, and Mark Antony made an oration which so excited the people, that they set fire to the houses of the conspirators, and compelled them to leave the city.

Cæsar had left his fortune, which was very large, to his grand nephew and adopted son Octavius, who at the time of his uncle's death was in Greece, but when he heard the news he hastened to Rome to claim his inheritance.

He found a powerful enemy to contend with in the person of Mark Antony, who delayed the payment of his fortune upon various pretences.

The state was now torn by faction, three distinct parties were formed in Rome; that of Augustus, whose aim was to secure his inheritance; that of Antony, who aimed at supreme power; that of the conspirators, who endeavoured to restore the power of the senate.

After much contention, Octavius deemed it policy to make friends with Antony, who had been joined by Lepidus, one of the chief men in the state.

These three men came to the agreement that the supreme authority should be lodged in their hands for the space of five years under the title of the Triumvirate. B.C. 43.

One of the first acts of the Triumvirs was to publish a proscription, which doomed all enemies to death. Terrible scenes ensued, nothing but cries and lamentations were to be heard throughout the city.

Three hundred senators, among whom was the celebrated Cicero, and above two thousand knights were in this dreadful proscription. Cicero fled from his country villa, but was overtaken and slain by the soldiers. Antony rewarded the murderer with a large sum of money.

Brutus and Cassius, the leaders in the conspiracy against Julius Caesar, had taken refuge in Greece; they each contrived to raise a large army. Octavius and Antony marched into that country to oppose them.

The approaching armies were regarded with terror and suspense. The republican army consisted of 80,000 foot and 20,000 horse. The army of the triumviri amounted to 100,000 foot and 13,000 horse.

They met and encamped near each other upon the Plains of Philippi, a city upon the borders of Thrace. The battle was fought, and gained by the triumviri, B.C. 42.

Brutus, who had fought with great valour, fled from the battle-field; when he heard of the destruction of his army he fell upon the sword of his friend Strato. Cassius killed himself in his tent.

After this victory Cæsar's great object was to attach the soldiers to his interest, that he might in time gain the supreme power by the destruction of Antony and Lepidus.

Octavius contrived to deprive Lepidus of his share in the triumvirate, and banished him to Circœum, where he continued the rest of his life deserted by all his former friends.

Antony went into Asia, proceeding from kingdom to kingdom, distributing favours and giving away crowns. He settled Herod the Great in the kingdom of Judæa.

While in Asia he sent for Cleopatra, Queen of Egypt, to justify herself for having permitted her governor in the Isle of Cyprus to furnish supplies to the conspirators.

Antony was in Tarsus when Cleopatra obeyed his summons. She sailed in a vessel covered with gold, floating with sails of purple, the oars of silver kept time to the sound of flutes and cymbals.

Antony was so captivated with her beauty, that he left his army in Asia and followed her into Egypt, where he gave himself up to luxury and pleasure. At length he divorced his own wife, who was Cæsar's sister, and married Cleopatra, at whose court he remained, acting as if he were king.

Octavius was highly indignant at the conduct of Antony, and declared war against him; a great naval battle was fought near Actium, a city of Epirus, B.C. 31.

The battle raged with great fury on both sides for some time, till suddenly Cleopatra was seen flying from the engagement, attended by sixty sail. Antony also fled, leaving his fleet at the mercy of the conquerors.

They were quickly followed by Cæsar, who had gained a complete victory; when he arrived at Alexandria the troops and ships of the enemy went over to him in a body, and he was the acknowledged master of Egypt.

Finding himself defeated, and utterly deserted, Antony destroyed himself at Alexandria.

Cleopatra became the prisoner of Cæsar, who wished to take her to Rome to adorn his triumph, but it is said she put an end to her own life by means of an asp, which she caused one of her attendants to bring to her hid in a basket of fruit. B.C. 30. This celebrated queen died at the age of thirty-nine, and with her ended the Egyptian monarchy.

THE ROMAN EMPIRE ESTABLISHED BY AUGUSTUS, B.C. 27.

Cæsar, now complete master of the Roman empire, returned in triumph to Rome. He was now at the head of the most extensive empire in the world.

It contained in Europe—Italy, Gaul, Spain, Greece, Illyricum, Dacia, Pannonia, part of Britain and Germany. In Asia, all the provinces which went under the name of Asia Minor; together with Armenia, Syria, Judæa, Mesopotamia and Media. In Africa, Egypt, Numidia, Mauritania and Libya; the whole comprising an extent of nearly 4,000 miles in length, and half as much in breadth.

Cæsar having attained absolute power, summoned the people, and pretended to resign all his authority; but he knew very well the offer would not be accepted; the senate besought him to retain his rank. He was universally acknowledged emperor, and received also the title of Augustus, a word meant to express the highest degree of imperial greatness. B.C. 27.

In the second year after the battle of Actium, the Temple of Janus was closed for the third time since the foundation of Rome.

A great many good laws were made during the reign of Augustus. He reduced the number of senators to six hundred; he also established a vigilant police, by which Italy was freed from the banditti that had infested it during the civil wars.

Many magnificent public works were performed in the time of Augustus. It was said by the emperor that he had found Rome a city of brick, and would leave it a city of marble.

This period is considered the great era of learning and the fine arts, among the ancient Romans, hence it is called the Augustan age. Many of the most illustrious authors lived at that time; Virgil, Horace and Ovid, poets. Livy, the most eminent Latin historian.

One great event distinguished the reign of Augustus, namely, the birth of our Saviour in Judæa; which, according to the best authorities, happened in the 754th year from the building of Rome.

Many wars were carried on in distant provinces, the most unfortunate of which was that conducted by Varus. This general invading the German territories, was induced to follow the enemy through forests and marshes, where his troops were so shut in that they were entirely cut to pieces. Varus and the other generals killed themselves in despair.

This defeat was a great affliction to Augustus, who did not live long after. He died at an advanced age, after a reign of forty-four years, A.D. 14. After his death divine honours were paid to him.

EMPERORS OF ROME. FROM A.D. 14—59.

Augustus was succeeded by his son-in-law, Tiberius, who, as a good general, had done much service to the empire; he was, however, of a suspicious and obstinate temper.

Augustus left his successor in possession of great popularity, and among his writings were found directions for governing the empire.

In the beginning of his reign Tiberius acted with prudence, generosity and clemency. He utterly rejected many of those names and titles of honour which were freely offered him by the senate.

A successful war was carried on in Germany by Germanicus, the son of Drusus, brother of Tiberius. This general was the favourite of the soldiers, and might with very little difficulty have raised himself to the highest dignity in the state.

The popularity and success of Germanicus excited the envy of Tiberius, who removed him from the command of those legions who were too much devoted to his interest.

He then sent him into Asia with extensive power over the Roman provinces there. Germanicus soon after died, it was supposed by poison. Upon hearing of his death the people of Rome filled the streets with lamentations.

Tiberius took into his confidence a Roman knight named Sejanus, who was even more tyrannical than himself. At last he prevailed upon the emperor to place the government in his hands, and retire to a small island opposite Naples, where he gave himself up to indulgence and luxury.

Tiberius, however, grew tired of his favourite, who was put to death on a charge of conspiracy, and a new minister was chosen to supply his place. A conspiracy was formed against the emperor, and he was murdered in the twenty-third year of his reign, A.D. 37.

In the eighteenth year of Tiberius, our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ suffered death upon the cross, A.D. 38. Shortly after Pontius Pilate, wrote this wicked emperor an account of his crucifixion, resurrection and miracles, upon which he desired that Christ should be enrolled among the number of Roman gods. He also threatened death to all who should molest the Christians; showing by this last act how often the basest instruments have been used for the spread of Christianity throughout the world.

Caius Caligula ascended the throne, A.D. 37. He had been chosen by the late emperor as his successor; he was the son of Germanicus, who had been the favourite of the people; he was therefore received with joy by the principal men of the state, who went in crowds to meet him as he approached the gates of Rome.

The beginning of his reign promised well, but in a very few months he began to exercise the greatest cruelties. He caused even his friends to be put to death; and was often heard to express the wish that "the people of Rome had but one neck that he might sever it at a blow."

He claimed divine honours, built and dedicated a temple to his own divinity, in which he placed his statue of gold, which was worshipped by crowds.

He was remarkable for his prodigality, for several days he flung considerable sums of money among the people; he built a bridge of boats, three miles and a half long, and had it lighted up by torches at night, boasting that he could turn sea into land, and night into day.

After a tyrannical reign of four years a conspiracy was formed against him, and he and his family were murdered, A.D. 41. The people, to show the abhorrence of his reign, demolished his statues and annulled his acts.

The senators wished to restore the republic after the assassination of Caligula, but the army elected Claudius, his uncle, to the throne. He was then fifty years old, and little qualified to fill the high position in which he was placed.

The most important event during his reign was the settlement of the Romans in Britain, A.D. 43. Claudius himself visited Britain, where he only remained a fortnight, but was honoured with a triumph on his return.

Claudius was poisoned by his wife Agrippina, in order that her son Nero might attain the imperial dignity. A.D. 54.

Nero affected great concern for the death of Claudius, and began his reign with justice and moderation, but his true character began to manifest itself in a very few years, and he is generally described as a monster of extravagance, profligacy and cruelty.

During his reign Rome was nearly destroyed by fire; it burnt for nine days, and while the fire raged, Nero, who was supposed to be the author of it, placed himself on a high tower, and sang of the burning of Troy.

He accused the Christians of the act, and hence arose a cruel persecution, in which St. Paul and St. Peter both perished.

After a reign of nearly fourteen years, a conspiracy was formed against Nero, and he put an end to his life, A.D. 68. The utmost joy prevailed throughout the city when the death of the tyrant was known.

A Roman general named Galba was placed upon the throne by the army; he only reigned seven months, when he was killed by the people, and his head carried through the streets of Rome.

The next emperor was Otho, he only reigned three months; being defeated in battle by the German legions who opposed him, he put an end to his own life.

Vitellius was the next emperor, whose reign was marked by luxury and cruelty. After a brief reign of eight months, an insurrection broke out, in which he was murdered, and his body thrown into the Tiber.

EMPERORS OF ROME. FROM A.D. 69—117.

Vespasian, a celebrated Roman general, was declared emperor by the unanimous consent of the senate and army. He was a man of obscure family, who had risen to the highest position in the army, and was at that time conducting the war in Judæa.

He remained some months in the East, and then leaving his son Titus in command of the army, set out for Rome, where he was received with joy.

The most important event of this reign was the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus, after a siege of six months, during which a million of Jews perished, a hundred thousand more were either taken captive or scattered over the earth. A.D. 70.

Titus returned in triumph to Rome, carrying the rich spoils taken out of the temple. A triumphal arch was erected, on which were described all the victories of Titus and Vespasian over the Jews.

In the reign of Vespasian, the Roman general Agricola was appointed governor of Britain. The temple of Janus was once more closed.

Vespasian died, A.D. 79, and was succeeded by his son Titus, who was joyfully received by all classes. He died of a fever, after a short reign of two years, much regretted by his subjects. We are told of this emperor, that one night, recollecting he had done no good during that day, he exclaimed, "I have lost a day."

During this reign there was a dreadful eruption of Mount Vesuvius, which destroyed the cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii, and Pliny the naturalist lost his life. A.D. 79.

Titus was succeeded by his brother Domitian, who was a great tyrant; he was remarkable for his pride and commanded that no statue should be made of him, except in gold and silver, and that his name should rank among the gods.

His reign was marked by the most cruel persecution of the Christians that had yet taken place. Domitian was assassinated in his palace, after having reigned fifteen years. He was the last of the twelve Cæsars. A.D. 96.

Nerva, an aged senator, was declared emperor by the senate and soldiers. He was famed for his mildness and generosity, and managed the public affairs with discretion.

He died about eighteen months after his accession, having appointed as his successor Trajan, the son of a military commander in Spain.

Trajan was wise, prudent and merciful, and one of the most successful soldiers of his time. He reformed many abuses in the government, and adorned the city with many architectural works; the famous Trajan Column was erected to commemorate his victories over the Dacians, A.D. 105.

He also defeated the Armenians, Iberians, Arabians and Parthians. In returning from his expedition in the East he was taken ill, and died at Cilicia, A.D. 117, after reigning twenty years.

EMPERORS OF ROME. FROM A.D. 117—211.

Trajan was succeeded by his adopted son Adrian, an active, learned and warlike man. He was the first Roman emperor who made a tour of the provinces; he erected a strong wall north of Cumberland to protect the Britons from the Scots.

In Judæa there was a rebellion; 180,000 Jews were said to be slain by the Romans, A.D. 136. Adrian gave orders for building a city on the ruins of Jerusalem. His reign lasted nearly twenty-two years.

Antoninus Pius ascended the throne A.D. 138. He endeavoured to gain the love of his subjects by his many virtues. He died, universally lamented, A.D. 161.

He was succeeded by two emperors, Aurelius and Verus, two men of opposite characters. During their reign the Goths and Vandals, and other northern nations, began to invade Italy, and the glory of Rome began to depart.

Aurelius died A.D. 180, and was succeeded by his son Commodus, a weak and cruel prince. His conduct is similar to that of Domitian; he was hated by his subjects and feared by his friends. He was poisoned after a reign of twelve years.

Pertinax, an old senator, was chosen emperor, but was killed by the soldiers after reigning little more than two months. A.D. 193.

The soldiers then made proclamation that they would sell the Empire to the highest bidder. The offers of Julianus Didius were accepted; he was received into the camp, and the soldiers swore to obey him as emperor.

He did not long enjoy his purchased dignity ; he was slain by the fickle soldiers, who then proclaimed Severus, one of their great generals. The first four years of the reign of Severus were passed in war with two other competitors, Niger and Albinus ; many serious battles were fought, but they were at length defeated, and he reigned several years without opposition.

In the year A.D. 208 Severus and his two sons visited Britain for the purpose of driving out the Caledonians. He died at York, A.D. 211.

EMPERORS OF ROME. FROM A.D. 211—234.

Caracalla and Geta, the two sons of Severus, were proclaimed emperors, and they left England and proceeded to Rome. Caracalla determined to reign alone, and murdered his brother in his mother's arms. He proved to be one of the worst emperors who had ever ruled in Rome. He reigned seven years, when he was assassinated by Macrinus, who was then proclaimed emperor ; but Heliogabalus, the adopted son of Caracalla, disputed the throne with him ; a battle was fought, and Macrinus was slain.

Heliogabalus was remarkable for his vanity, folly and wickedness ; he was hated by his subjects, and was slain in a tumult, A.D. 222.

Alexander Severus, cousin of Heliogabalus, was but fourteen years of age when proclaimed emperor. His mother, Mammæa, as regent, conducted the government. He was called Alexander because born in a temple dedicated to Alexander the Great ; and Severus because of the severity which he exercised in the army.

He obtained a complete victory over the Persians, subdued a revolt among the Germans, and was honoured with a triumph. He and his mother were put to death by the soldiers, and Maximinus usurped the empire, A.D. 235.

Maximinus was a merciless tyrant, and was slain by his guards. The senate elected Maximus and Balbinus as joint emperors, but they were both killed by the soldiers, who proclaimed in their stead a youth named Gordian, who reigned six years, and was assassinated by his successor, Philip ; the legions revolted, a battle was fought in which he was slain, and Decius succeeded.

During the reign of Decius the Christians suffered a terrible persecution. He died A.D. 251.

The reigns of Gallus, Volusian and Æmilianus were all of short duration, and they all suffered violent deaths.

The next emperor, Valerian, was overthrown and taken prisoner by Sapor, king of Persia, A.D. 260 ; his son, Gallienus, made no effort for his release, but was himself proclaimed emperor.

The glory of the Roman Empire was fast declining ; enemies were pouring into the provinces on all sides ; and there were many pretenders to the throne. Thirty of them seized upon the empire in various parts. They are known in history as the "thirty tyrants."

Claudius II. was the next emperor ; he persecuted the Christians, and attacked the Goths. He was carried off by the plague, A.D. 270.

The emperor Aurelian was the son of a peasant ; he gained a great victory over the celebrated Zengbia, Queen of Palmyra, whom he took prisoner and led in triumph to Rome, A.D. 273.

Aurelian restored the empire to some of its former greatness and military fame; he was murdered by one of his own soldiers, A.D. 275.

Tacitus was elected by the senate on account of his virtues, but was murdered after a reign of six months. Florianus, his brother, then reigned three months.

The government next fell into the hands of Probus, a Roman general, who, after a reign of six years, was murdered in a mutiny of the soldiers. He was succeeded by Carus, who was struck dead by lightning after a reign of twelve months.

ROMAN EMPERORS. FROM A.D. 284—395.

Diocletian was a native of Dalmatia, who raised himself from the lowest station to the command of the Imperial Guards. He was created emperor by the soldiers, A.D. 284. He admitted Maximian, his general, as a partner in the government.

Diocletian exercised his power with prudence and moderation, restoring in some degree the departing glory of the Roman Empire.

The two emperors appointed under them two viceroys, who were called Cæsar; one of them was named Constantius, the other Galerius. The first event of this fourfold reign was the temporary loss of Britain.

In the year A.D. 303 the tenth and last great persecution of the Christians took place, which is said to have exceeded all the former in severity.

Diocletian and Maximian resigned the empire, A.D. 305, and the two viceroys became emperors. They were, in their turn, succeeded by Constantine the Great, the son of Constantius, who was born at York.

One of the first acts of Constantine was to disband the Prætorian Guards. He then made many good laws and regulations in the city.

During the first part of the reign of Constantine the power of emperor was exercised in the east by Licinius; but a civil war broke out between the two rivals. In the year 323 Licinius was defeated in two battles; he fled to Thessalonica, but he and his youthful son were subsequently put to death, and Constantine became sole emperor.

In the year 328 Constantine removed the seat of Government to Byzantium, which he much adorned, and called Constantinople.

Soon after Constantine professed Christianity, and passed an edict for the destruction of Pagan temples. The legend relates that in marching with his army he saw in the heavens a cross of fire, and under it the words, "With this overcome." He immediately adopted the cross as his standard, advanced against the enemy, fought and conquered.

Christianity was proclaimed as the religion of the empire, but Paganism was not abolished till the reign of the emperor Theodosius.

Constantine the Great died A.D. 337, and the empire was divided among his three sons.

Julian, the Apostate, was the next emperor, he renounced the Christian religion, and restored Paganism.

Theodosius the Great was the last who ruled the whole Roman Empire; he died A.D. 395, leaving his dominions between his two sons, Arcadius in the East, and Honorius in the West.

After the death of Theodosius the western portion of the empire only belongs to Roman history. The eastern continued a separate sovereignty from A.D. 395 to 1453.

THE LAST DAYS OF ROME. FROM A.D. 395—476.

The Goths, under Alaric, invaded Italy about the year 400. They ravaged and desolated the country till A.D. 401, they took the city of Rome, and plundered it of all the valuables it contained.

The empire still struggled on a little longer under a feeble race of emperors, who were quite unable to contend with the hordes of barbarians, who kept pouring into Italy.

Attila, King of the Huns, a fierce and warlike prince, who is called "the Scourge of God", invaded the Roman empire with an army of 500,000 men, and laid waste many of its provinces, A.D. 451.

Then came Genseric, King of the Vandals, another fierce invader; many thousands of the Roman women and children were carried by him into captivity and sold as slaves among the Moors of Africa.

At length the last days of the once great and mighty empire drew near. The sceptre was swayed by the weak and feeble hands of a youthful monarch called Augustulus, which signifies the "little Augustus", an appellation well suited to one who was in every respect a contrast to his illustrious predecessor, the first Emperor of Rome, whose military fame and extensive conquests gained for him the title of Augustus.

This prince had been placed upon the throne by his father Orestes, a descendant of a noble family, who had himself declined the honour. Italy was invaded by some of the uncivilized tribes the north. Odoacer, King of the Heruli, a bold barbarian, seized Rome and Ravenna, divested Augustulus of the imperial dignity, and obliged him to retire, A.D. 476.

An end was thus put to the Roman Empire in the west, 507 years after its establishment, by Augustus Cæsar, and 1229 from the building of Rome.

The proud and mighty empire, which had once ruled the world, lay prostrate in the dust, her fame and glory remembered only in her ruined monuments, and in the pages of history.

"Rome shall perish—write that word
In the blood that she has spilt;
Perish hopeless and abhorr'd,
Deep in ruin as in guilt."



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