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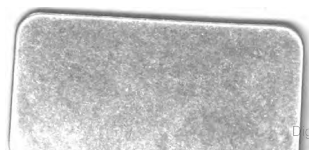
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ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY.

FOR THE

Use of Schools and Private Students.

BY

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P R E F A C E.

IN this work the main features of a country are first given in a general survey, and then each province or district is examined in detail. In the second process the principle of association has been brought into operation as much as possible. Thus smaller towns are grouped around one of greater importance, and the relative position of both is thereby more clearly indicated. To give life and colour to the subject matter, many incidents, personal or national, are introduced, and interesting facts are added in regard to the natural productions and the industrial occupations of the several provinces and cities, so far as these can be known from the meagre details furnished by classical authors.

The modern names of the more important places have been inserted in the text ; those of less note have been added in the Index, and have been given rather as a list of reference for the student than for the purposes of school instruction. In regard to names, however, there is in many cases great uncertainty as to the proper modern representatives, arising from the difficulty of identifying the localities of ancient renown. In such instances, those names have been given which seemed to be supported by the best evidence.

The quantity of syllables has been carefully marked, so far as

ancient authority could be obtained ; but as many of the words are not found in poetry, analogy and the general usage of scholars have been followed as the only possible guides.

Those portions of the work which may be omitted in a first course are printed in a smaller type ; but they are so arranged that special paragraphs or individual names may be selected from them at the pleasure of the teacher. The desire of the author has been to produce a work which may prove serviceable as a text-book for classes at any stage of advancement, and as a book of reference. He has endeavoured to present the results of the most recent researches in Ancient Geography ; and in doing so, has made use of every book of note on the subject within his reach. He desires to acknowledge his especial obligations to Dr. Smith's " Dictionary of Geography " and Forbiger's " Handbuch der Alten Geographie." Lübker's " Real-Lexicon " he has also found of much service.

The Index has been compiled and carried through the press by Mr. Hugh Campbell, M.A., to whom the best thanks of the author and of the publishers are due for the care and labour he has bestowed in its preparation.

EDINBURGH, *July* 1868.

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MARE INTERNUM.

THE Mare Internum possesses for us a peculiar interest, being no less remarkable for its physical characteristics than for its historical associations. It is, indeed, the chief historic sea in the world, and has necessarily been so in consequence of its geographical position. From the earliest days to the present time it has witnessed very many of the grand and striking events which go to make up the history of civilization and of man. On its waters sailed the ships of the enterprising Phoenicians—those great pioneers and fosterers of commerce—who, passing the gates of Calpe, dared to brave the storms and the waves of the unknown deep beyond. There, too, the struggle between Greek and Persian was decided, and the sacred cause of Freedom proved triumphant. At a later period the triremes of Rome encountered the galleys of Carthage, and strewed its waves with the fragments of a navy hitherto unconquered.

Around its basin civilization lingered long. Passing from Egypt and Phoenicia to Greece, from Greece to Italy, thence to France and Spain, it cast over all the shores of the Mediterranean a lustre, whose sunset beauty is still mellowing on crumbled pillars and classic fields, the names of which recall the memories and associations of a glorious past.

At a period still more recent it witnessed the passage of the Crusaders towards the sacred land of the Cross; and bore again, from the rich, luxurious East, costly cargoes of silk and spice and fragrant gum, to fill the warehouses of Venice and of Genoa, and exalt their owners to the rank and name of princes. Here clashed in fierce struggle the Crescent and the Cross, when Venice and the Knights of St. John, garrisoning the arid rock of Malta, foiled again and again the fleets sent forth from the Golden Horn to force a passage to the West. In many fierce contests on its waters our own country has borne a brilliant part; and she owes much of her dignity and her power to the fact that she guards its portals and commands its forts. As the great highway between Britain and her vast possessions in the East, it is worthy of all her care; and as a subject of study, it will reward all our labour.*

NAME.—The Mare Internum, or Mare Intestinum, or Mare Nostrum (*Mediterranean Sea*), went in ancient times by different names. The Hebrews called it “The Great Sea,” “The Great Sea westward,” and sometimes “The Sea,” simply. In Homer, Hesiod, Aeschylus, &c., it is called “The Sea.” The term *Mediterraneum*, which indicates its position with respect to surrounding continents, was not used by the classical writers; but was first employed, so far as is known, by Solinus, about A.D. 240.

MEASUREMENTS.—(1.) The Mediterranean is 2430 English miles long, in its greatest length, from Gibraltar Strait to the coast of Syria.

(2.) From the south-western corner of Sicily to Africa, *i.e.*, to Promontorium Mercurium (*Cape Bon*), the distance is 80 miles.

See “The Mediterranean,” by Admiral Smyth.

(3.) Between Nova Carthago (*Cartagena*), in Spain, and the coast of Africa, 140 miles ; and between Carthage and Saguntum, 680 miles.

(4.) From Rome to Carthage, 400 miles ; and from Rome to Massilia, 450 miles.

(5.) From Marseilles, in France, to the opposite coast of Africa, 450 miles.

(6.) From Cape Taenarus (*Matapan*), in Greece, to the coast of Cyrene, in Africa, 250 miles.

(7.) From the coast of Lycia, in Asia Minor, to Alexandria, in Egypt, 320 miles.

(8.) From Melita (*Malta*) to Alexandria, 950 miles.

(9.) The greatest breadth, from the head of the Gulf of Genoa to that of the Gulf of Sidra, is 1160 miles.

(10.) The Strait of Gibraltar is 11 miles wide at its narrowest part.

(11.) The entire area of the Mediterranean is 972,000 square miles.

TEMPERATURE.—The heat on the shores of the Mediterranean being very great,* there is much evaporation ; and as the amount of fresh water brought in by rivers is comparatively small, the level constantly tends to descend ; and thus strong currents set in from the Atlantic, through the Strait of Gibraltar, and from the Black Sea and Sea of Marmora, through the Bosphorus and Dardanelles.

The mean temperature of the water in the western half of the Mediterranean is about 65° F.; in the eastern half, from 68° to 71° F.†

* This is owing partly to latitude, partly to the hot winds from Africa, and partly to the shelter of the mountains of Southern Europe, which deflect the cold winds from the north.

† Buchan, *Meteorology*, p. 63.

DENSITY.—The densities in the parts just noted are 1·0286 and 1·0291 respectively—the density of the Atlantic ranging from 1·02664 to 1·02676, while that of fresh water is 1·000. These figures express, of course, the degree of saltness, the greater quantity of saline matter in the Mediterranean being no doubt due to the great evaporation over its whole surface, as is strikingly shown by the temperature and saltness both increasing towards the east.

DEPTH.—The depth of the Mediterranean varies very much. Between Gibraltar and Ceuta, 11 miles, it is 5700 feet in mid-channel. Eastward the depth increases greatly, ranging from 12,700 to 15,000 feet. About 90 miles east of Malta, no bottom has been found with a line of 15,000 feet. Near Sardinia and Corsica, too, soundings have failed to find the depth. A ridge of rock extends between Sicily and Cape Bon in Africa, on which the depth of water varies from 180 to 500 feet, while immediately on each side of the ridge it suddenly sinks to nearly 6000 feet. From the existence of this ridge, and from other considerations, it has been argued that Africa and Europe were at one time united, but were separated by some great convulsion of nature.*

TIDES.—The Mediterranean is almost, though not entirely, a “tideless sea,” a rise being observable only in portions deeply embayed or very narrow. In the Strait of Messina the rise is only a few inches, and is often quite unobservable; at Naples, 10 or 12 inches; near Venice, the spring-rise varies from 1 to 4 feet, according to the wind; while in the Gulf of Sidra, in the north of Africa, it occasionally reaches 6 or 8 feet.

WINDS.—In spring, the prevailing winds are from the south-east and south-west. Of these, the *solano* or *levanter* is

* See Geography of BRUTII and of SICILIA, pp. 32. 35.

specially oppressive and hurtful. During eight months of the year, west, north, and north-east breezes blow. The north or north-west winds were called in ancient times Etesiae (*Ἑτησιαί*), or monsoons. They blew on Egypt during the summer months, and in the Aegean Sea for forty days after the rising of the dog-star, or, more correctly, about the equinoxes.

FISH, &c.—The great variety and value of the fish found in the Mediterranean gave employment and food to the dwellers on the coast. The tunny, and the pecten or scallop, were specially sought, for food; and the murex, for the purple dye which it yielded.

The Egyptians, Phoenicians, Carthaginians, Etrurians, Greeks, and Romans, successively developed commerce, and extended the communion of nations.

SUBDIVISIONS.—Parts of the Mediterranean Sea went by special names. Thus, the most westerly basin, from Gibraltar to Sicily, contained the Iberian, Ligurian, Sardinian (west of Sardinia), and Tyrrhenian Seas. This last, which lay between Italy, Sardinia, and Sicily, was also called *Mare Inferum*, in contradistinction to the Adriatic, or *Mare Superum*.

The central basin, from Sicily to Crete, included the Sicilian or Ausonian Sea, east of Sicily; the Ionian, between Epirus and the south of Italy; *Adrias* or *Adria*, the *Adriatic*, or *Mare Superum*; the Libyan Sea, from Malta south-eastward to Africa, including the Syrtis Major or Gulf of Sidra.

The most easterly basin contained the Sea of the Philistines, the Syrian, Cilician, Pamphylian, and Aegean seas. This last, which the Turks now call the "White Sea," was subdivided into—(1.) The Thracian Sea, in the north, from Macedonia and Thrace to the northern coast of Euboea; (2.) The *Mare Myrtoum*, south of Euboea, Attica, and Argolis; (3.) *Mare Icarium*, round the island of Icaria, and west of Caria and part of Lydia; (4.) *Mare Creticum*, north of Crete; (5.) *Mare Carpathium*, round the island of Carpathia—*i.e.*, between Rhodes and the east of Crete.

THE ADRIATIC.—The breadth of the Adriatic, from the mouth of the Po to the coast near Istria, is 65 miles ; from Brundisium to Apollonia, 70 miles ; and to Dyrrhachium, 90 miles—the two points on the Grecian coast where travellers generally landed.

THE AEGEAN, from the mouth of the Peneus to the coast of the Troad, is 180 miles ; and from the coast of Attica to that of Asia Minor at Mount Mycale, 160 miles.

ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY.

ITALY.*

GENERAL VIEW.

1. BOUNDARIES AND EXTENT.—ITALY is bounded on the north by the Alps, and on all other sides by the sea. Its entire length is about 720 miles: its breadth varies from 380 to less than 20 miles, with an average of about 100 miles. Its area is about 93,000 square miles, equal to a square of 305 miles,—i.e., about three times as large as Scotland; or with the islands, 120,000 square miles, equal to a square of 346 miles.

Obs.—Poetic names for Italy are, *Hespèria*, *Saturnia*, *Ausonia*, *Oenotria*, *Oplos*, &c. But some of these are, strictly speaking, applicable only to special parts of the country.

2. DIVISIONS.—It will be convenient to divide Italy into three great portions,—NORTHERN, CENTRAL, and SOUTHERN. These, again, may be subdivided thus :—

NORTHERN; containing,—*Istria*; *Venœtia*; *Gallia Cisalpina*; *Liguria*.

CENTRAL; containing,—*Etruria*; *Umbria*; *Picœnum*; the territories of the *Sabini*, *Marsi*, *Vestini*, *Peligni*, *Marrucini*, and *Frentani*; *Samnium*; *Latium*; *Campania*.

SOUTHERN; containing,—*Apulia*; *Calabria*; *Lucania*; *Bruttium*.

* The word *Italia* is said by some to be derived from a king called *Italus*; by others, from a people called *Itali*, or *Vitull* (probably connected with *vitulus*, an ox), who were at one period widely spread over the southern part of the country. The name was at first applied to a very small district in the extreme south-east, but was afterwards extended from time to time, and ultimately (from about 41 B.C.) comprehended the entire peninsula, from the Strait of Messina to the Alps.

3. **INLETS ON THE COAST.**—

Ligusticus Sinus.
Portus Lunensis.
Gaietānus Sinus.
Cumānus, or Campānus Sinus.
Paestānus Sinus.
Ladis Sinus.

Terinaeus Sinus.
Scylaceus or Scylleticus Sinus.
Tarentinus Sinus.
Urias Sinus.
Tergestinus Sinus.

4. **CAVES.**—*On the West :—*

Populōnium Promontorium, in Etruria.

Circaeum Promontorium, in Latium, where Circe, the enchantress, dwelt.

Misēnum Promontorium, in Campania; burial-place of Misenus, trumpeter of Aeneas. During the reign of Augustus, Misenum became the station of the Roman fleet on the Mare Inferum.

Minervæ Promontorium, in Campania, at the southern extremity of the Sinus Cumanus, or Bay of Naples.

Palinūrum Promontorium, in Lucania, off which Palinurus, pilot of Aeneas, was drowned.

On the South :—

Leucopētra Promontorium, in Bruttium, where the Apennines terminate; most south-westerly cape.

Herculeum Promontorium, in Bruttium; the most southerly point.

Lacinium Promontorium, in Bruttium. The modern name (*Colonne*) is derived from the ruins of a temple of Juno.

Iapygium, or Salentinum Promontorium, in Calabria; noted for its storms.

On the East :—

Gargānum Promontorium, in Apulia.

Obs.—Other capes of less note are,—**Posidium**, in Lucania; **Vaticanum**, or **Taurocentum**, **Caenys**, **Scyllaeum**, **Cocintum**, and **Zephyrium**, all in Bruttium.

5. **MOUNTAINS.**—

(1.) **Apenninus Mons** (the Apennines) starts at the Maritime Alps, and traverses Italy almost throughout its entire length, forming, as it were, the backbone of the country. In the south the chain separates into two ranges, one of which terminates in Cape Iapygium, on the south-east, the other in Cape Leucopetra, in the south-west. The latter is the real Apennine chain; the former is merely a range of hills. The principal peaks of the Apennines, or their spurs, were :—

Soracte (*St. Oreste*), in Etruria, about 26 miles north of Rome, where Apollo was worshipped with peculiar rites.

Mons Sacer, in Sabinum, about 3 miles from Rome, to which the Plebeians seceded in B.C. 494.

Albānus Mons (*Monte Cavo*), a volcanic range in Latium; the name being applied by the ancients to one peak, about 3000 feet high. It contained the central sanctuary of the Latin nations, who celebrated there the *Feriae Latinae*.

Algidus, in Latium; part of the range called Albanus Mons, near or on which many battles were fought between the Romans and Aequians, and where the dictator Cincinnatus saved the Roman army from capture, B.C. 458.

Mons Massīcus, a range of hills in the north of Campania; famed for its wine.

Vesūvius (*Monte Vesuvio*), in Campania. Its first recorded eruption, in A.D. 79, buried the cities of Herculaneum, Pompeii, and Stabiae. In this eruption the elder Pliny lost his life.

Gaurus (*Monte Barbaro*), in Campania, near Cumae. Here the Romans, under M. Valerius Corvus, gained a great victory over the Samnites, B.C. 340.

Gargānus (*Monte Gargano*, or *Monte St. Angelo*), in Apulia; famed in old times for its oak groves, *quercēta Gargani*.

Vultur (*Monte Voltore*), on the frontiers of Apulia and Lucania. It is 4433 feet high. Near it was Venusia, birthplace of Horace, B.C. 65.

Obs.—Other hills of note were,—**Argentarius** and **Cimīnus**, in Etruria; **Taburnus**, in Samnium; and **Alburnus**, in Lucania.

(2.) The Alps, in a crescent form, bound Italy on the north. Starting from the sea, west of the Sinus Ligusticus, we meet in succession the **Alpes Maritimae**, **Cottiae**, **Graiae**, **Penninae**, **Rhaeticae**, **Carnicae**, and **Juliae**.

6. RIVERS.—*On the West*.—

Macra (*Magra*), which forms the boundary between Liguria and Etruria.

Arnus (*Arno*), in Etruria.

Tibōris, formerly **Albūla** (the *Tiber*, or *Tevere*). The Tiber receives as tributaries:—*On the right*, (1.) **Clānis**, on which stood Clusium, the city of Lars Porsena; (2.) **Cremōra**, on whose banks the Fabii were defeated by the Veientes in B.C. 477. *On the left*, (1.) **Allia**, about 11 miles from Rome, famed for the defeat of the Romans by Brennus and the Gauls, B.C. 390; (2.) **Anio** (*Teverone*), on which stood Tibur (*Tivoli*); (3.) **Nar** (with its tributary, the **Velīnus**), noted for its white and sulphureous waters; (4.) **Clitumnus**, famed for the clearness of its waters, and the whiteness and beauty of the cattle that fed on its banks.

Liris (*Garigliano*), flowing through Latium, and entering the Tyrrhenian Sea near Minturnae.

Vulturnus (*Volturmo*), in Campania; often mentioned in the history of the Samnite Wars.

Lafus (the *Lao*), in Lucania.

Siris (*Sinno*), in Lucania; famed for the first victory of king Pyrrhus over the Romans, in B.C. 280.

Galēsus (*Galeso*), in Apulia, 6 miles from Tarentum.

Aufidus (*Ofanto*), in Apulia; celebrated for its rapid current. Near it was fought the battle of Cannae, B.C. 216; and near it, too, Horace was born, B.C. 65.

Aternus (*Aterno*, or *Fiume di Pescara*). It rises in the neighbourhood of Amiternum, Sallust's birthplace, B.C. 86, and passes near Corfinium.

Metaurus (*Metauro*), in Umbria; scene of the defeat and death of Hasdrubal, brother of Hannibal, B.C. 207.

Rubicon (*Fiumicino*), which formed the boundary between Umbria and Cisalpine Gaul. The crossing of it by Caesar, in B.C. 49, was regarded as a declaration of war against the Roman people. [Some consider the modern river *Luso* as the ancient Rubicon.]

Padus (*Po*), *poetice*, **Erīdānus**, is the largest of the Italian rivers. It rises in Mons Vēsūlus (*Monte Viso*), a peak of the Maritime Alps, and, after a course of 230 miles, discharges its waters into the Adriatic by seven mouths.

The tributaries of the Padus are:—

On the left, or north bank, (1.) **Ticinus** (*Ticino*), near which Hannibal gained his first victory over the Romans, B.C. 218. It rises in Mons Adūla (*Mount St. Gothard*), and flows through Lacus Verbānus; (2.) **Addua** (*Adda*) rises in the Rhaetian Alps, and flows through Lacus Larius; (3.) **Mincius** (*Mincio*) flows from Lacus Benacus.

On the right, or south bank, (1.) **Trebia** (*Trebbia*), famed for Hannibal's second victory over the Romans under Sempronius, B.C. 218; (2.) **Rhenus** (*Reno*), on an island in which Antony, Octavianus, and Lepidus are said to have held a private meeting, and to have formed the coalition which is commonly called the Second Triumvirate.

Athēsis (*Adige*), which falls into the Adriatic by many mouths.

Medoacus, or **Meduacus** (*Brenta*), passing near Patavium (*Padua*).

Timāvus (*Timao*), separating Venetia from Istria.

Arsia (*Arsa*), which forms the eastern boundary of Italy, separating it from Illyricum.

7. LAKES.—

Lacus Verbānus (*Lago Maggiore*) was one of the three great lakes of Northern Italy. The Ticinus flowed through it.

Lacus Larinus (*Lago di Como*), at the lower end of which was the town of Comum (*Como*), birthplace (according to some) of the younger Pliny, A.D. 61. It is formed by the stagnation of the waters of the Addua.

Lacus Benacus (*Lago di Garda*) was the largest of the Italian lakes, and most subject to storms; hence Virgil says of it: *Fluctibus et fremitu assurgens Benace marino*.

Lacus Trasimēnus (*Lago di Perugia*), near which Hannibal gained his third victory over the Romans under Caius Flaminius (B.C. 217).

Lacus Volsiniensis (*Lago di Bolsena*), in Etruria.

Lacus Fucinus (*Lago di Celano*), on the slope of the Apennines, east of Latium, in the country of the Marsi. Its superfluous waters were, by the orders of the Emperor Claudius, drained off into the Liris, through a canal or *emissarium*, which still exists.

Besides these there are **Sebinus** (*Iseo*), in the Alps. **Vademōnis** (*Bassano*), in Etruria; now only a swamp, formerly famed for its floating islands. **Regillus** (*L. di Cornufelle*), in Latium, where the Latins were defeated by the Roman dictator Postumius, B.C. 496. **Albānus** (*Albano*), in Latium, at the base of Mons Albanus, about 14 miles south-east from Rome. Its waters were drained off by a tunnel cut through the solid rock (begun in B.C. 397), and irrigated the plain—a service which the *Rivo Albano* still performs. **Avernus** (*Averno*), in Campania, near Baiae, occupies the crater of an extinct volcano. It was said that birds were unable to fly across it with safety, on account of the noxious exhalations which it emitted; hence some derived the name Ἀόρνος, i.e., ἀ-όρνις, = "birdless." A cave close by was regarded as one of the entrances to the lower regions. Near Avernus was **Acherusia** (*Fusaro*), which is merely a lagoon, or salt-water pool, close to the shore. **Lucrinus**, also a lagoon, was famed for its oyster-beds. The lake was connected (by Agrippa, in the time of Augustus) with Lake Avernus, for the purpose of forming the Portus Julius. Lucrinus was filled up by an earthquake in A.D. 1530. **Amsancti Lacus*** (*Le Mofete*) lay in the country of the Hirpini, in Campania, in the very heart of the Apennines. In Etruria were lakes **Cimīnus** (*Vico*) and **Sabatinus** (*Bracciano*).

The **Paludes Pomptinae** (*Pontine Marshes*) in Latium, formed by the stagnation of the rivers Amasēnus and Ufens, occupied an area of 30 miles by 7. The **Paludes Minturnenses** (*Marses of Minturnae*) were also in Latium, on the confines of Campania. It was in these that Marius concealed himself, when he escaped from Rome after the victory of his rival Sulla.

8. **CLIMATE**.—The climate of Italy seems to have been much of the same character in ancient as it is in modern times—warm and delightful, with a clear blue sky. But from some references in the Roman writers, we may conclude that, if anything, it was colder than at present. Thus Horace speaks of Soracte (*Monte St. Oreste*), a hill about 2400 feet high, as covered with snow; and Juvenal refers to the Tiber being frozen over, as if it were nothing extraordinary. Owing to the amount of hilly territory, the proximity to the sea, which washed Italy on both sides, and the

* See Virgil, *Aen.* vii. 563, sqq.

Alpine barrier on the north, the climate was much modified, and at the same time greatly varied. From references in Horace, Cicero, Livy, and other writers, we learn that various parts of the country were affected with malaria, though perhaps not to so great an extent as in our day.

9. SOIL AND PRODUCTIONS.—The soil is in general rich and fertile, especially in the low grounds. The productions were timber, grain, olives, figs, wax, sheep, goats, horses, and cattle, with others of minor note. The rearing of bees was much attended to. But many of the present products of Italy are of recent introduction; as maize, rice, raw silk, &c. Its seas and rivers abounded with fish; its hills were covered with forests, and its mountains contained minerals of various kinds. The fruits were numerous, though many of them were exotic. The wealthier Romans prided themselves on their gardens and orchards, which were superior to those of all other countries, both in the variety and the quality of their fruits. Varro says: *Arboribus Italia consita est, ut tota pomarium videatur.*

10. INHABITANTS.—The inhabitants of Italy seem to have belonged to five different stocks:—(1.) The Pelasgi, originally from Asia; specially in the south of Italy. (2.) The Oscans, in Central Italy. (3.) The Sabellians (from whom came the Samnites), in the central Apennines; they sent out swarms of settlers in all directions. (4.) The Umbrians, formerly regarded as the most ancient of all the races of Italy; they appear to have ruled at one period from the mouth of the Padus to that of the Tiber. (5.) The Rasena or Etruscans, who were different from all the others.

DIVISIONS OF ITALY.

I.—NORTHERN ITALY.

Containing *Istria*; *Venetia*; *Gallia Cisalpina*; and *Liguria*.

I.—ISTRIA.

1. **BOUNDARIES.**—*Istria*, or *Histria*, was bounded * on the east by the River *Arsia* and by *Pannonia*, while the Julian Alps skirted it on the north. It formed part of the Roman province of *Illyricum*, until the time of *Augustus*. The inhabitants belonged to the *Illyrian* race.

2. **PRINCIPAL TOWNS.**—The only towns of importance were, *Tergeste* (*Trieste*), the capital; and *Pöla*, which was afterwards called *Pietas Julia*, from a Roman colony being sent there in the time of *Augustus*.

II.—VENETIA, INCLUDING CARNIA.

1. **BOUNDARIES.**—*Venētia* was bounded on the north by the Carnic Alps, east by the *Timavus*, south by the *Adriatic*, west and south by the *Athesis*.

2. **PRINCIPAL TOWNS.**—The towns of importance were:—(1.) On the *Athēsis*, *Tridentum* (*Trent*), where the famous “Council of Trent” (1545 to 1563) was held; and *Verōna*, birthplace of *Catullus* the poet, and, as some say, of the elder *Pliny*, *Vitruvius*, and *Cornelius Nepos*. † (2.) On the *Medoacus*, *Pātāvium* (*Padua*), birthplace of the historian *Livy* (B.C. 59), and long one of the most opulent cities of the north of Italy. It was said to have been founded by the Trojan *Antenor*. (3.) North of the *Po*, *Hadria* (*Adria*), which gave name to the *Adriatic*. It was originally a

* It must be borne in mind that, in giving the boundaries of the several districts, an approximation to the truth is all that can be aimed at. The limits varied at different times, and, in most cases, were never very definitely settled. The divisions are those of the time of *Augustus*.

† *Vitruvius* flourished about B.C. 46. *Nepos* was born about B.C. 109, *Catullus* in B.C. 87, and *Pliny* in A.D. 23. On *Nepos*, see p. 9, 5.

seaport, but is now 14 miles from the coast. (4.) North-east of Patavium, **Altinum**, on the shores of the lagoons. Its destruction by Attila (A.D. 452), led to the founding of Venice. (5.) At the head of the Adriatic, and about 7 or 8 miles from the sea, was **Aquileia**, the capital of Venetia; once a flourishing city, and a strong fortress. It was a Roman colony, founded in 181 B.C.; destroyed by Attila in A.D. 452.

3. INHABITANTS.—The **Veneti** were probably a Slavonic tribe. They were an industrious, commercial people, and carried on a brisk trade with Phœnician and Greek merchants, specially in amber, brought overland from the shores of the Baltic.

4. The eastern part of Venetia was called **Carnia**. It was occupied by a Celtic tribe, conquered by the Romans, B.C. 115. The capital was **Julium Carnicum**. **Forum Julii** is the modern *Cividale di Friuli*.

III.—GALLIA CISALPINA.

1. **Gallia Cisalpina** (or **Citerior**, to distinguish it from **Gallia Transalpina**, or **Uterior**) comprehended all that vast territory from the Alps on the north to the Apennines, and on the east as far south as the Rubicon. It was divided into **Gallia Transpadāna** and **Gallia Cispadāna**.

2. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.—**Augusta Taurinorum**. **Mediōlānum**. **Mantua**. **Ravenna**.

AUGUSTA TAURINORUM.

AUGUSTA PRAETORIA—OCÆLUM—TICINUM.

3. Augusta Taurinorum (*Turin*, or *Torino*) was situated on the Padus, where it is joined by the Duria Minor.

North-west of Turin, at the foot of the Alps, was **Augusta Prætoria** (*Aosta*), the most north-westerly town of Italy.

Ocælum * (*Uxau*) lay at the base of the Alps.

Ticinum (*Pavia*) stood near the junction of the Ticinus with the Padua. It was destroyed by Attila, A.D. 452.

MEDIOLANUM.

RAUDIUS CAMPUS—COMUM—BRIXIA.

4. Mediōlānum (*Milan*) was situated in a plain midway between the rivers Ticinus and Addua. The Romans captured it in B.C. 222, and made it a colony and municipium. When the Empire was divided between Maximian and Diocletian, it became the capital of the former, about A.D. 303.

* *Caes. B. G.*, I. x.

Ten miles west of Milan was the **Raudius Campus**, where Marius and Catulus defeated the Cimbri, B.C. 101.

Cōmum, or **Novum Comum** (*Como*), was situated at the southern extremity of Lake Larius (*Como*). It was the birthplace of Pliny the younger, and, according to some, of Pliny the elder. Others say the latter was born at Verona.

Brixia (*Brescia*), on the Mela, between lakes Sebinius and Benacus. It was a flourishing town under the Empire.

South-east of Milan, **Laus Pompeii** (*Lodi*). Here, in later times (1796), was fought Napoleon's famous battle of the Bridge of Lodi.

MANTUA.

CREMONA—BEDRIACUM—HOSTILIA.

5. **Mantua** was situated on an island formed by the Mincius. Near it, at the village of **Andes** (*Pietola*), the poet Virgil was born, B.C. 70.

West of Mantua was **Crēmōna**, on the left bank of the Po. During the Civil Wars its territory was confiscated by Octavian, and given to his veterans, because it espoused the cause of Brutus. To this Virgil alludes in his well-known line,—

Mantua vae miserae nimum vicina Cremonae.

North-west of Mantua, on the Ollius (*Oglio*), lay **Bedriacum**, where Otho was defeated by Vitellius, A.D. 69.

On the north bank of the Padus was **Hostilia**, where, according to some authorities, Cornelius Nepos was born, about B.C. 109.

RAVENNA.

BONONIA—MUTINA.

6. Owing to the alluvial matter brought down by the rivers, the remains of **Ravenna** are now about five miles from the shore. Augustus made Ravenna the station of his fleet on the Mare Superum. It became, in later and more troublous times, the residence of the Roman Emperors, because it was considered impregnable.

Bōnōnia (*Bologna*), on the Via Aemilia, near the River Rhenus. It is now the seat of a famous university. In B.C. 43, Octavianus, Antony, and Lepidus, met on an island in the Rhenus, near Bononia, and formed what is called the Second Triumvirate.

Mutina (*Modena*), 25 miles north-west of Bononia, was celebrated for the *Bellum Mutinense*, B.C. 44–43, against D. Brutus.

IV.—LIGURIA.

1. **Liguria** extended from the Padus on the north to the Sinus Ligusticus (*Gulf of Genoa*) on the south, and from the Varus on the west to Gallia Cispadana and the Macra on the east.

2. **PRINCIPAL TOWNS.**—Nicaea. Genua.

NICAËA.

PORTUS HERCULIS MONAECI—ALBA POMPEIA—POLLENTIA.

3. **Nicaea** (Ital., *Nizza*; French, *Nice*) was situated on the coast at the mouth of the River Paulo (*Paglione*), near the frontiers of Gaul, about 4 miles from the River Varus (*Var*). It was founded by a colony from Massilia (*Marseilles*).

A short distance eastward was the **Portus Herculis Monaeci** (*Monaco*), on a headland near which Augustus erected a trophy to commemorate the conquest of the Alpine tribes.

Further inland, on the Tanārus (*Tanaro*), lay **Alba Pompeia** (*Albi*), where the Emperor Pertinax was born, about A.D. 126.

About 7 miles south-west of Alba stood **Pollentia** (*Pollenza*), celebrated for its pottery; and for its wool, which was of a dark colour. Near it a great battle was fought between Stilicho, and the Goths under Alaric, A.D. 403.

GENUA.

DERTONA—CLASTIDIUM.

4. **Genna** (*Genoa*) was the chief port of Liguria, and the principal centre of trade in this part of the Mediterranean. It was an important strategic point in the Second Punic War, and was used both by the Romans and the Carthaginians.

Dertōna (*Tortona*) lay about 36 miles north of Genna, at the foot of the Apennines. Decimus Brutus encamped here after the battle of Mutina. In the later years of the Empire, it was a garrison town. It was a Roman colony; and being re-colonised by Augustus, was sometimes called **Julia Dertona**.

Clastidium (*Casteggio*) was about 10 miles south of the Padus, and 18 from Dertona. It is famed as the scene of the victory of Marcellus over the Gaesatae, a Gallic tribe, in which the Roman general slew King Viridōmārus with his own hand, and thus carried off the *spolia opima* (B.C. 222).

II.—CENTRAL ITALY.

Containing **Etruria**; **Umbria**; **Picenum**; **Territories of Sabini**,
Marsi, &c.; **Samnium**; **Latium**; **Campania**.

I.—ETRURIA.

1. **Etruria** extended from the Macra on the north to the Tiber on the south, and from the Apennines and the Tiber on the east to the Mare Etruscum on the west. The northern and north-eastern parts of Etruria, on the slope of the Apennines, are very mountainous; while the central

districts, between the Arnus and the Tiber, are "occupied by masses and groups of great hills, many of them rugged, and attaining to a considerable elevation." Between these ridges, and along the line of the rivers, there is much rich and fertile soil. The maritime parts, now called Maremma, are very unhealthy, owing to the low and marshy nature of the coast. This unhealthiness prevailed in ancient times, though perhaps not to the same extent as at present.

2. **RIVERS.**—The **Macra**, **Auser**, **Arnus**, **Umbro**, **Marta**; and the **Tibēris**, with its tributaries, **Clanis** and **Cremēra**.

3. **LAKES.**—**Trasimēnus**, **Volsiniensis**, **Vadimōnis**, **Cimīnus**, and **Sabatīnus**.

4. **PRINCIPAL TOWNS.**—**Luna**. **Florentia**. **Clusium**. **Tarquinii**.

LUNA.

5. **Luna** (*Luni*) lay on the **Macra**. A Roman colony was settled here in B.C. 177. Luna was famed in ancient times for its wine; and for its cheeses, which were of an enormous size; also for the quarries of white marble (now those of Carrara), which were much worked in imperial times for building and statuary purposes.

The harbour of Luna, **Portus Lunensis** (*Gulf of Spezzia*), was celebrated as one of the most capacious and safe in the world.

FLORENTIA.

FAESULAE—PISTORIA—PISAE—HEROULIS PORTUS LABRONIS—
VOLATERRAE.

6. **Flōrentia** (*Florence*; Ital. *Firenze*), on the **Arnus** (*Arno*), is celebrated in our times as the storehouse of art, and the capital of the kingdom of Italy.

Faēsūlāe (*Fiesole*), about 3 miles from Florence, and near the **Arnus**. It was at one time an important Tuscan city. It is mentioned in the history of the Second Punic War, but is specially notorious for the part it took in the Catilinarian conspiracy. It was famed in more modern times as the residence of the astronomer, Galileo.

Pistōria (*Pistoja*), near which Catiline was defeated and slain, B.C. 63.

Pisae (*Pisa*), near the mouth of the **Arnus**, whose port was much used as a starting point of the Roman fleets and armies going to Gaul, Spain, &c. The "leaning tower of Pisa" is well known.

Herculis Portus Labrōnis, or **Liburni Portus** (*Leghorn*, or *Livorno*), was situated 10 miles south of the **Arnus**, and 14 from **Pisae**.

Volaterrae (*Volterra*) lay to the south-east of **Pisae**; besieged by Sulla during the Civil Wars. It stood on a lofty rock, precipitous on all sides, and had rule over a large tract of Etruria. It was for a time the capital of the Lombard kings. The Roman satirist Persius was born there, A.D. 34.

CLUSIUM.

PERUSIA—CORTONA—ARRETIVM—SENA JULIA—VETULONIA—POPULONIA.

7. *Clusium* (*Chiusi*) was the capital of Lars Porsena, the friend of Tarquinius Superbus. It was besieged by the Gauls in B.C. 391; and this event led to the war of the Gauls against Rome, in which they sacked the city, B.C. 390.

Perusia (*Perugia*) stood on the right bank of the Tiber; it was at one period a very powerful city. It is now the seat of a university. The "war of Perugia," between Lucius Antnius (brother of Mark Antony) and Octavianus, took place B.C. 41-40.

Cortōna, near Lake Thrasymene, on the north-west, was one of the most ancient cities of Etruria.

Arretium (*Arezzo*) stood north of Lake Thrasymene, and near the source of the Arnus. It was famed for its pottery, and for its wine and corn. The ancestors of Maecenas, the Cilnii, came from Arretium.

Sena Julia (*Sienna*) was on the highway from Clusium to Florentia, from which latter city it was about 40 miles distant. It became a very important city in the Middle Ages.

Vetulōnia, or *Vetulonium*, lay west of Clusium and near the coast. From it the Romans are said to have borrowed the insignia of magistracy, the fasces, sella curulis, toga praetexta, &c.

West of this, *Populōnia*, or *Populonium*, a great sea-port, situated on a peninsula, and hence called "sea-girl," by Macaulay.

TARQUINII.

CENTUM CELLAE—CAERE, OR AGYLLA—FALERII—FESCENNIVM—
VOLSINII—VEII.

8. *Tarquini* (*Turchina*), from which came Tarquinius Priscus, fifth king of Rome, stood on the River Marta. The tombs and catacombs in the neighbourhood are among the most interesting in all Etruria.

Centum Cellae (*Civita Vecchia*) possessed a fine harbour, which was formed by Trajan. A railroad now connects it with Rome.

Caere (*Cervetri*, i.e., *Caere Vetere*), called by the Greeks *Agylla*, was near the coast. Here the vestal virgins and the sacred things were kept in safety during the occupation of Rome by the Gauls, B.C. 390. The modern town of *Cert* is about 3 miles from the ancient site.

Falerii, or *Falerium* (*Falleri*), lay east of Tarquini, and north-west of Soracte, near the Tiber. It was famed for its linen manufacture, and for its white cows, which were much sought after for sacrifice. The story of Camillus and the schoolmaster of Falerii is well known. The inhabitants were called *Falisci*. The town was destroyed after the First Punic War, and the inhabitants were obliged to remove from their rocky fortress and build a new town on the plain, now called *Civita Castellana*.

Fescennium, or *Fescennia*, was near Falerii. Its name is preserved in the *Versus Fescennini*, a species of "rude dramatic entertainment, or rustic dialogue in verse."

Volsinii (*Bolsena*) lay on the shores of the *Lacus Volsiniensis*. The Romans destroyed the city in B.C. 280, and the inhabitants built a new one at some distance. This latter city was the birthplace of *Sejanus*, who rose to such a "bad eminence" in the days of *Tiberius*.

Veii, a very ancient Etruscan town, about 12 miles north of Rome. It was long at war with "the Imperial City," but was captured by *Camillus*, B.C. 396.

9. NAME OF ETRURIA, INHABITANTS, &c.—The proper name of the district we have surveyed is *Etruria* in the best writers, but in later times the term *Tuscia* was used: hence *Toscana*, *Tuscany*. The Greek name was *Tyrrhenia*. The inhabitants were called *Etrusci* or *Tusci* by the Romans; by the Greeks, *Tyrrhenians*, or *Tyrsenians*; and by themselves, *Raséna*. The original population seems to have been Umbrian, to whom a colony of Pelasgians was afterwards added; and this mixed community was ultimately conquered by the *Raséna* from the *Rhaetian* Mountains. The Etruscans had reached a high state of civilisation before Rome was founded. They cultivated the higher arts of architecture, sculpture, and painting, with great success. They reduced the different modes of divination into a systematic form, and their *haruspices* were held in so high esteem that we find the Romans consulting them at all periods of their history.

10. POLITICAL CONSTITUTION.—The Etruscans were a powerful people, both by sea and land, before the rise of Rome's greatness, reaching their highest pitch of glory from about B.C. 600 to 500. There were two great Confederacies—one in Etruria, the other in the basin of the *Padus*, each consisting of twelve principal cities. A third one existed in *Campania*. The second was at an early period broken up by the Gauls; the third by the *Samnites*. The principal one, in Etruria Proper, was first weakened by the fall of *Veii*, B.C. 396; and when the First Punic War began, B.C. 264, Rome exercised supremacy over the whole of Etruria. Each city of the Confederacy was a sovereign and independent state, having the right of self-government, and making war or peace on its own account, as it thought best. Once a year a general meeting of deputies from all the cities was held at the *Fanum Voltumnæ*, to deliberate on affairs of common interest, and to transact the public business of the Union. These meetings were originally of a religious rather than political kind. The government seems to have been regal in more ancient times; but afterwards became aristocratic, with chief magistrates holding office for a year.

The cities composing "The Twelve" of the Etrurian Confederacy are not accurately known, since no list has been handed down to us from antiquity, but the following seem to have the strongest claims to belong to the number, viz.: *Tarquinius*, *Veii*, *Volsinii*, *Clusium*, *Volaterræ*, *Vetulonia*, *Perusia*, *Cortona*, *Arretium*, with (most probably) *Caere*, *Falerii*, and perhaps *Rusellæ* (or *Faesulæ*, or *Pisæ*).

11. **LANGUAGE.**—The Etruscan language seems to have been quite unintelligible to the Latins. It contained a Greek or Pelasgic element, and a Rasenic, which latter is thought to be of the Indo-Teutonic class.

II.—UMBRIA.

1. **Umbria** extends from the Rubicon on the north to Picenum and Sabinum on the south; and from the Tiber on the west to the Adriatic on the east. It is a mountainous region, being intersected by the main ridge of the Apennines, which throw down many spurs to the Adriatic. Rich valleys abound among the hills, that watered by the rivers *Tinia* and *Clitumnus*, on the west of the Apennines, being especially beautiful and fertile.

2. **RIVERS.**—*Rubicon* (forming the boundary of *Gallia Cisalpina*), *Ariminus*, *Crustumius*, *Pisaurus*, *Metaurus*, *Sena*, and *Aesis*—all which flow into the Adriatic. On the west of the Apennines, and flowing into the Tiber, was the *Tinia*, joined by the *Clitumnus* and *Nar*; into the *Nar*, the *Velinus*.

3. **PRINCIPAL TOWNS.**—*Ariminum*. *Sena Gallica*. *Narnia*.

ARIMINUM.

PISAURUM—URBINUM HORTENSE.

4. *Ariminum* (*Rimini*) stood at the mouth of the River *Ariminus*. A Roman colony was planted there in B.C. 268, and the town soon became a most important one. Caesar occupied it after crossing the Rubicon. It was regarded as the key of *Gallia Cisalpina*.

South-east, *Pisaurum* (*Pesaro*), at the mouth of the River *Pisaurus*; an unhealthy place, but a town of considerable importance.

Urbium Hortense (*Urbino*) was so called from its magnificent gardens. The "Dukes of Urbino" of the Middle Ages maintained their independence. There was also another *Urbium* called *Metaureum*.

SENA GALLICA.

FANUM FORTUNAE—SENTINUM—IGUVIUM.

5. *Sena Gallica* (*Sinigaglia*) was situated on the Adriatic, at the mouth of the little river *Sena*. Here the consuls *Livius* and *Nero* united their forces before the battle of the *Metaurus*, B.C. 207.

Fanum Fortunæ (*Fano*), at the mouth of the Metaurus.

Sentinum (*Sentina*), where P. Decius Mus devoted himself to the gods of death to save his country, B.C. 295, during the Third Samnite War.

Iguvium (*Gubbio*, or *Eugubio*), on the south-west, where the Eugubian Tables (seven bronze tables with inscriptions in the Umbrian language) were found, A.D. 1444.

NARNIA.

AMERIA—INTERAMNA—SPOLETIUM—MEVANIA—CAMERINUM.

6. **Narnia** (*Narni*), formerly called **Nequinum**, on the Nar, about 56 miles from Rome. It was the birthplace of the Emperor Nerva, A.D. 32. The famous Bridge of Narnia, over the Nar and an adjacent ravine, was built by Augustus.

North-west of Narnia, **Ameria** (*Amelia*), a very ancient city; birthplace of Sextus Roscius, whom Cicero defended in his famous oration. The district was noted for its vines.

North-east, **Interamna** (*Terni*), birthplace of the historian Tacitus (about A.D. 54), and Tacitus the Emperor (A.D. 206). A canal communicating with the Nar flowed round it; hence the name *Interamna*,—i.e., *inter amnes*.

North of Interamna, **Spoletium** (*Spoletto*), which Hannibal laid siege to after the battle of Lake Trasymene.

North of Spoletium, **Mevania** (*Bevagna*), near the junction of the Tina and Clitumnus; birthplace of Propertius, according to some—(others name Hispellum, further east), about B.C. 51. It was celebrated for its breed of white oxen, much valued for sacrifice.

Camerinum, or **Camarinum** (*Camerino*), on the north-east, anciently called *Camers*; famed for its fidelity to Rome in her wars with the Etruscans and with Hannibal.

7. **PRODUCTIONS**.—The basin of the Clitumnus was celebrated for its cattle, as the neighbouring hills were for their sheep. Fruit trees, vines, and olives grew in abundance in the valleys.

8. **POPULATION**.—The Umbrians were a most ancient people, probably of Gallic origin. They were at one time a powerful tribe, with large territories extending from sea to sea, but were subdued by the Romans in B.C. 300.

III.—PICENUM.

1. **Picenum** extends from the River Aesis on the north to the Matrinus on the south, and from the Apennines on the west to the Adriatic on the east.

The country is mountainous, many parallel ridges descending from the

Apennines towards the Adriatic. It is watered by numerous streams, which rush from the high grounds in torrent-like course.

2. **RIVERS.**—Of the numerous rivers, the chief are the **Tinna** (*Tenna*), **Truentus**, **Batīnus**, **Vomānus**, and **Matrinus**.

3. **PRINCIPAL TOWNS.**—**Ancona**. **Asculum**.

ANCONA.

AUXIMUM—CINGULUM.

4. **Anconā** (*Ancona*), so called from the elbow-like bend of the coast (ἀγκών, an elbow), was situated on a promontory. It was a Greek colony, founded by Syracusan exiles (B.C. 380) who fled from the tyranny of Dionysius the elder. Under the Empire it carried on a large trade with the opposite coast of Dalmatia. It became a most flourishing town during the Middle Ages, and still remains so. The purple dyeing of Ancona was very celebrated in ancient times. The famous triumphal arch of Trajan still remains.

Auximum (*Osimo*), to the south, was once an important town. **Cingulum** (*Cingolo*). Both were taken possession of by Caesar at the beginning of the Civil Wars.

ASCULUM.

HADRIA.

5. **Ascŭlum** (*Ascoli*), called **Asculum Picenum**, to distinguish it from **Asculum** in Apulia, stood on the River **Truentus**, about 20 miles from the sea. It was the ancient capital, and was strongly fortified. The Social War (90 B.C.) broke out here, by the massacre of the proconsul, **Q. Servilius**, and all the Roman citizens.

Hadria or **Adria** (*Adria*) lay south-east of **Asculum**, and near the coast. It is supposed to have been a colony from the more famous **Adria** in Venetia. The family of the Emperor **Adrian** originally belonged to this **Adria**, though **Adrian** himself was a native of Spain.

6. **PRODUCTIONS.**—The hills of **Picenum** were covered with forests; and on the lower slopes, fruit trees and olives, wine and corn, were produced in great abundance. Its apples were especially famed.

7. **POPULATION.**—The **Picentes** were of Sabine origin. They were an industrious and prosperous people, and long enjoyed the friendship of Rome before their subjugation in B.C. 268.

IV.—THE SABINI, MARSI, VESTINI, PELIGNI, MARRUCINI, AND FRENTANI.

I.—SABINI.

1. The country of the **Sabini** was very mountainous and rugged. It extended from the frontiers of Umbria and Picenum on the north, to the Anio and Tiber on the south and west. The inhabitants lived, for the most part, in villages: there were few towns of importance.

2. RIVERS.—Nar, Velinus, Anio.

3. **Nursia** (*Norcia*) was situated in the valley of the Nar, at the base of lofty mountains. Its cold climate, resulting from its position, is referred to by Virgil, who calls it *frigida*. In the war of Perugia it supported L. Antonius; for which it was punished by Octavianus. Vespasia Polla, the mother of the Emperor Vespasian, was born here. So was Sertorius; and in more modern days it gave birth to St. Benedict, the founder of the famous monastic order which goes by his name.

4. **Reâte** (*Rieti*) was a very ancient city, one of the first places occupied by the Sabines when they migrated from their original abode, near Amiter-num. It was situated on the River Velinus, close to Lake Velinus, in a valley which, from its surpassing beauty, was compared to the Vale of Tempe, in Thessaly. The famous **Falls of Terni** were made by M'. Curius Dentatus, in forming a canal to drain off into the Nar the superfluous water of the Velinus. A new cut for the same purpose was dug in A.D. 1400, and still exists.

Cutilla, where Vespasian died, lay east of Reate. An island in the Lake of Cutilla was called the "navel of Italy."

5. **Cures** (*Correse*) was about 3 miles from the Tiber, and 24 from Rome. It was the birthplace of Numa; and the city of Titus Tatius, who made war on Romulus, and, with his Sabines, established himself on one of the hills of Rome. From the name of Cures, the term Quirites, as applied to the Romans, was derived by the majority of ancient authors.*

South of Cures stood **Erētum** (*Rimane*), near the Tiber.

Crustūmērīum, **Crustumeria**, or **Crustumium**, one of the cities which Virgil represents as opposing Aeneas, is often mentioned in the early history of Rome. It was famed for its pears. Some reckon it a Latin town.

Nomentum (*La Mentana*), further south, was celebrated for its vineyards. It gave name to the **Via Nomentana**, and the **Porta Nomentana** (of Rome).

* The more generally received theory is that Cures and Quirites are both derived from *quiris*, the Sabine word for a spear; and that Quirites thus means "spearmen," or "warriors."

Fidēnae is often mentioned in the early history of Rome. Some regard it as a Latin town.

In the basin of the little stream **Digentia** (*Licenza*) lay Horace's Sabine farm, near Mount Lucretillus (*Monte Gennaro*, 4285 feet); and the villages of **Varia Mandēla**, **Digentia**, and **Fanum Vacūnae**.

6. **Amiternum** (*S. Vittorino*), in the upper valley of the River Aternus, was the original abode of the Sabines. It was the birthplace of the historian Sallust, B.C. 86.

7. **PRODUCTIONS**.—Vines and olives were abundant. The incense herb, *Sabina herba* (still called *Savin*), was much grown. Reate was famed for its breed of horses and mules; while sheep and wild goats were plentiful on the hills.

8. **POPULATION**.—The Sabini were a most ancient race, and formed one of the original elements of the Roman population. They were brave, hardy mountaineers, dwelling mostly in villages, and living a simple, frugal life. After B.C. 268, they enjoyed the full rights of Roman citizens. In the Social War they took part with Rome.

II.—MARSI.

1. The **Marsi** were a Sabine race, occupying the mountainous district around the basin of Lake Fucinus. They were a brave and warlike people. They took a prominent part against Rome in the Social War (B.C. 90–88), sometimes called the Marsic War. They are often spoken of by the Roman poets as models of primitive simplicity. They professed great skill in magical charms, and in the power of taming noxious reptiles. It is a curious fact that the people of the same region still lay claim to like powers, wandering through the large towns of Italy, and supporting themselves by displaying the efficacy of their charms. The country, possessing a cold climate by reason of its elevation, was not well adapted for the growth of corn and vines, but produced fruit in great abundance.

2. **Marrubium**, or **Marruvium** (*S. Benedetto*), the capital of the Marsi, was a flourishing town, under the Empire. It was situated on the eastern shore of Lake Fucinus. During the Middle Ages it was the see of the bishop of the Marsi.

III.—VESTINI.

1. The **Vestini**, a tribe of the great Sabine race, occupied the district east of the Marsi. On the Adriatic coast, their territory lay between the **Matrinus** and the **Aternus**, and extended inland as far as the **Apennines**.

On their rear rose the highest mountains of the Apennine range, with *Monte Corno*, probably the ancient *Cunarus Mons*, or *Mons Fiscellus*, 9500 feet. They occupied part of the upper valley of the Aternus, and also the district lying between the high mountains referred to and the Adriatic. A great portion of their territory was rugged, cold, and bleak. They were a hardy, warlike race, engaging much in the chase, for which the nature of their territory supplied them with many wild animals. The cheese made by the Vestini was much valued at Rome. They fought against the Romans in the Social War.

2. *Pinna* (*Civita di Penne*), about 15 miles from the sea, was the chief town of the Vestini. It is now an episcopal see.

Angŭlus (*Civita S. Angelo*), lay nearer the sea.

3. *Aternum* (*Pescara*), near the mouth of the River Aternus, was the seaport of the Vestini, and also of the Marrucini.

IV.—PELIGNI.

1. The *Peligni*, another tribe of the great Sabine race, possessed a small inland district in the heart of the Apennines, at their highest elevation, having on the north the Vestini, on the east the Frentani, on the south the Samnites, and on the west the Marsi. Their country was one of the coldest districts in Italy, owing to its great elevation; hence Horace uses the phrase *Peligna frigora* to indicate extreme cold. Numerous streams issued from the Apennines, fed by the snows which remained on the mountains throughout the whole year. In the valleys, the vine, corn, and olives, were abundantly reared.

2. *Corfinium* (*S. Pelino*) lay in the valley of the Aternus. In the Social War it was selected as the chief city of the League, and the seat of the new government; in fact, as the new capital of Italy.

Sulmo, a little to the south-east, was the birthplace of Ovid, *a. c.* 43.

Superaequum (*Castel Vecchio Subequo*) stood on a hill on the right bank of the Aternus.

V.—MARRUCINI.

1. The *Marrucini*, a tribe of the Sabine race, inhabited a narrow strip of land south of the Aternus (*Pescara*), extending from the Adriatic to the Apennines. On the north were the Vestini, and on the south the Frentani. They were faithful to Rome in the Second Punic War, but joined the Confederates in the Social War. Their territory was fertile, and they enjoyed a milder climate than the Peligni. Oil, wine, and corn were abundant; fruits and vegetables excellent.

2. The only town of importance belonging to the Marrucini was **Teate** (*Chieti*), the birthplace of the celebrated statesman Asinius Pollio. It lay about 8 miles from the Adriatic. The seaport was Aternum, which belonged to the Vestini.

VI.—FRENTANI.

1. The **Frentāni**, a branch of the Samnite stock, occupied a district stretching along the Adriatic, from the Marrucini on the north to the river Tifernus on the south, and from Samnium on the west to the Adriatic on the east. The territory is hilly but fertile, being well watered, and possessing a mild climate.

2. **Ortōna** (*Ortona*), the principal seaport of the Frentani, was situated on the coast between the Aternus and the Sagrus (*Sangro*).

Histonium on the Adriatic, was a flourishing town, under the Empire.

Buca was on the coast of the Adriatic, but the site is not accurately known. Some place it at a headland a few miles north of Histonium, and others at a headland a few miles south of the same city.

V.—SAMNIUM.

1. **Samnium** was bounded on the north by the territories of the Marsi, Peligni, and Frentani; on the east by Apulia; on the south by Lucania; and on the south-west and west by Campania and Latium. The country was very mountainous, and the people were brave and warlike. The original population seems to have been Oscan, but was conquered by four Sabine tribes, who formed the great Samnite nation, so long the rivals of Rome. The Samnite Wars began in B.C. 343, and ended in B.C. 272 with the entire subjugation of Samnium. In the Social War the Samnites again took up arms under Pontius Telesinus, but after his death (B.C. 82) the country was laid waste by Sulla.

2. **PRINCIPAL TOWNS.**—**Aesernia.** **Bovianum.** **Beneventum.**

AESERNIA.

AUFIDENA.

3. **Aesernia** (*Isernia*), on a tributary of the Volturnus, was a place of great strategic importance. It adhered to the Romans in the Social War, but was captured by the Confederates, B.C. 90, and, after the fall of Corfinium and Bovianum, was for a time the head-quarters of the allies. It is now a bishop's see.

Anfidēna (*Alfdena*) lies to the north, on the River Sagra (*Sangro*); it was a strong fortress.

BOVIANUM.

4. **Bovianum** (*Bajano*), near the source of the Tifernus, a wealthy and powerful city, capital of the Pentri. It was sacked by Sulla, B.C. 89. It was a place of great importance in a military point of view during the wars with the Samnites, with Hannibal, and with the Allies (B.C. 90).

BENEVENTUM.

EQUUS TUTIUS—CAUDIUM—ALLIFAE.

5. **Beneventum** (*Benevento*), in the valley of the Sabātus and Calor (tributaries of the Volturnus), was formerly called Maleventum, on account, it is said, of the unhealthy winds which prevailed; but in B.C. 268 a Roman colony was planted in it, and its name was then changed to Beneventum. It was founded, as legend has it, by Diomede, one of the Greek heroes of the Trojan War. It ultimately became a most flourishing city, its position on the Via Appia giving it great advantages for trade. It is still a town of 13,000 inhabitants. Near it, on the Arusini Campi, was fought a great battle between Pyrrhus and the Romans, in which Pyrrhus was defeated by M'. Curius Dentatus, B.C. 275.

Equus Tutius, or **Equotutius**, was on the Via Appia Trajana, about 20 miles north-east of Beneventum.

Caudium, the capital of the Caudini, lay south-west of Beneventum. Near it was the famous pass, *Furculæ Caudinæ*, where the Roman army was defeated by the Samnites, and made to pass under the yoke, B.C. 321.

Allifae (*Alife*) stood in the valley of the Volturnus, north-west of Beneventum. It was famed for its drinking cups, *Allifana pocula*, which were of great size. Here, in B.C. 307, the proconsul Fabius gained a great victory over the Samnites. Some authorities—e.g., Pliny—regard it as a Campanian town.

VI.--LATIUM.

1. **Latium**—i.e., the country of the Latins—extended from the Tiber on the north to the Liris on the south, and from Samnium on the east to the Tyrrhene Sea on the west. In earlier times, Latium did not extend further south than the Circean Promontory. Latium, in its widest extent, may be described as an "undulatory plain," reaching from the sea to the Apennines, broken by the volcanic group of the Alban Mountains, and the lofty summits of the Volscian range. The strip near the sea is sandy and alluvial, and in some parts marshes extend for many miles.

2. **RIVERS.**—The principal rivers of Latium were, the **Tibēris** (*Tevere*, or *Tiber*), **Anio** (*Teverone*), and **Liris** (*Garigliano*).

Besides these, there are smaller streams, as the **Numisius** (*Rio Torto*), between Lavinium and Ardea; the **Nymphaeus** (*La Nimfa*), which loses itself in the Pontine Marshes; as do the **Amasenus** and **Ufens**, both coming from the Volscian Hills. The **Allia**, on whose banks the Romans were defeated by the Gauls, B.C. 390, falls into the Tiber, about 11 miles above Rome; and the **Rivus Albanus** (*Rivo Albano*) discharges itself into the Tiber, 4 miles below the City, bringing with it the superfluous waters of the Alban Lake.

3. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.—**Roma.** **Ostia.** **Antium.** **Alba.** **Aquinum.** **Minturnae.**

ROMA.

TIBUR—FIDENAE—GABII—COLLATIA, ETC.

4. Roma, the "mistress of the world," is said to have been founded, in B.C. 753, by Romulus, on the Palatine Hill, on the left bank of the Tiber, and about 16 miles from its mouth.

THE SEVEN HILLS of Rome (*urbs septicolis*), which were surrounded by the wall of Servius Tullius, were, **Quirinālis**, **Viminālis**, **Esquilinus**, **Caelianus**, **Aventinus**, **Capitolinus**, **Palatinus**. The city was three times destroyed;—by the Gauls in B.C. 390; by the great fire in the reign of Nero, A.D. 64; and by fire in the reign of Titus, A.D. 80. The streets were originally narrow and irregular, and the houses small; but after each of the conflagrations mentioned, the arrangement and the architecture were greatly improved. It reached the highest point of architectural splendour in the reign of Hadrian, A.D. 117–138. After the death of Aurelian, it rapidly declined; and the residence of the later Emperors in the provinces, together with the transfer of the seat of government to Byzantium, completed its ruin.

THE POPULATION of Rome, at its most flourishing period, was probably a little over two millions, including foreigners and slaves.*

Tibur (*Tivoli*), north-east of Rome, on the Anio, was a favourite place of residence for the wealthy Romans, who built splendid villas in the neighbourhood. Tibur was famed for its fruit trees and orchards, its figs and its grapes. Hence the phrase, *Pomosi Tiburis arva* (Colum. R. R.). Horace, who had a villa there, speaks of Tibur as *Moenia Catili*, from its reputed founder, Catilus or Catillus.

North of Rome, on the line of the Tiber, were **Antemnae** (3 miles) and **Fidēnae** (5 miles), both of which are closely connected with the early history of the city. South-east of Fidenae was **Caenina**, and north-east **Crustumium**; but some reckon Fidenae and Crustumium as Sabine towns.

Gabii (*Castiglione*) stood about 12 miles east of Rome, on the road to Praeneste. Tarquinius Superbus gained possession of it by the treachery of his son Sextus. The Romans borrowed from Gabii the mode of dress called *cinctus Gabinus*. The *lapis Gabinus* was much used in Rome for building.

Collatia (*Castel dell' Osa*) was about 10 miles east of Rome, between Gabii and the Anio. It is well known from the story of Lucretia.

* For a detailed account of the history and topography of Rome, consult Smith's Dictionary of Geography, or Ramsay's Roman Antiquities.

OSTIA.

LAURENTUM—LAVINIUM—ARDEA.

5. *Ostia (Ostia)*, the port of Rome, was near the mouth of the Tiber. Founded by Ancus Martius, fourth king of Rome, it was at one period a very flourishing place. The harbour having gradually filled up with sand and mud, Claudius built a new port, *Portus Romanus*, on the north side of the Tiber.

South-west of Rome, and near the sea, was *Laurentum (Torre di Paterno)*, the city of King Latinus.

Six miles south-east of Laurentum was *Lavinium (Pratica)*, founded by Aeneas, according to the legend, and named in honour of his wife Lavinia, daughter of King Latinus.

Ardea (Ardea), on the River Numicius, was the ancient capital of the Rutuli and the city of King Turnus. The temples of Juno and of Venus were much celebrated.

ANTIUM.

APPII FORUM.

6. *Antium (Porto d'Anzo)*, on the coast, was situated on a promontory about 38 miles south from Rome. It was at one period a prosperous and powerful city, but was overcome by Rome in the great Latin War, B.C. 340–338, and in the latter year was deprived of its ships of war, the beaks of which afterwards adorned the public platform (hence called *Rostra*) at Rome. The inhabitants were notorious pirates. In the later years of the Republic, and during the Empire, it was a favourite residence of the wealthy Romans, who built splendid villas in the town and suburbs. Even the Emperors delighted in it; and it became the birth-place of Caligula and Nero. There was a celebrated temple of Fortune in Antium.

East of Antium, on the Applan Road, was *Suessa Pometia*, a Volscian town, from which the Pomptine or Pontine Marshes are said to have received their name.

South-east of Antium stood *Appii Forum*, on the Via Appia, mentioned in the history of the Apostle Paul.

ALBA.

TUSCULUM—ABICIA—VELITRAE—PRAENESTE—ANAGNIA.

7. *Alba*, or *Alba Longa*, a most ancient town of Latium, is said to have been founded by Ascanius, son of Aeneas. It was built on the Mons Albanus, and extended in a long street down the slope towards the Alban Lake. It is represented as a powerful city, and head of the Latin Confederacy of thirty cities. It was destroyed, according to the legend, by Tullus Hostilius. A new town, called *Albanum (Albano)*, arose in later times on the shore of Lake Albanus.

North of Alba, and 10 miles south-east of Rome, on the Tusculan Hills, was **Tusculum** (*Frascati*), a town of considerable importance in the earliest period of Roman history. It became in later times a favourite summer resort of the wealthy Romans, whose villas adorned the neighbourhood, such as those of Lucullus, Cicero—his *Tusculanum*—Cato, Marcus Brutus, Caesar, &c. Many celebrated Romans (e.g., Cato) were born at Tusculum. A short way north of it was **Lake Regillus** (*Lago di Cornuselle*), famed for the battle between the Romans and Latins in B.C. 496; and to the east, **Mons Algidus**, part of the Alban group, the scene of many a conflict between the Romans and Aequians.

South of Alba stood **Aricia** (*La Riccia*), a town on the Appian Way, at the foot of the Mons Albanus, about 16 miles from Rome, mentioned by Horace in his "Journey to Brundisium." It was once a powerful state, aspiring even to the supremacy of Latium. The celebrated temple of Diana* was near the city; as also the **Lacus Nemorensis**, otherwise called **Speculum Dianae**, and now *Lago di Nemi*, so much visited by modern travellers for its picturesque beauty. Atia, the mother of Augustus, was a native of Aricia.

Velitrae (*Vellettri*) lay on the southern slope of the Alban Hills, and near the Appian Way. It was the native place of the Octavian family to which Augustus belonged. In the neighbourhood a wine was produced, second only to the Falernian, according to Pliny.

Praeneste (*Palestrina*) was an ancient, and in early times a powerful city. It lay about 23 miles east of Rome (north-east of Alba), on a spur of the Apennines, and, from its cool temperature, was a favourite summer residence of the wealthy Romans. It was famed for its nuts and roses. The Via Praenestina ran from Rome, through Gabii, to Praeneste, and so on to Anagnia, near which it joined the Via Latina. The temple of Fortune at Praeneste was visited by Romans of high rank, and even by foreign princes, down to a late period of the Empire, for the purpose of consulting the oracle of the goddess (*Sortes Praenestinae*).

Anagnia (*Anagni*), chief town of the Hernici, stood at the junction of the Via Latina and Via Praenestina, about 40 miles from Rome. The territory was very fertile; hence Virgil calls it *dives Anagnia*.

AQUINUM.

ARPINUM.

8. **Aquinum** (*Aquino*), an important town of the Volscians, on the Via Latina, near the Liris, became a flourishing city during the latter period of the Republic. It was the birthplace of Juvenal, A.D. 42.

A few miles north of it lay **Arpinum**, another Volscian town near the Liris, the birthplace of C. Marius and M. Tullius Cicero, who are called "duo Arpinates." Cicero's favourite villa was in the valley below the town, on an island in the Fibrēnus, a small stream flowing into the Liris.

In the south of Latium were: (1.) **Privernum**, on the Amasenus; famed for its excellent wine. (2.) **Fregellae**, on the Liris; noted in the Samnite Wars. (3.) **Setia**, whose wine was, in the reign of Augustus, thought the best in Italy. (4.) **Fundi**, near the sea, on the Appian Way; the highly prized Caecuban wine was produced near it. (5.) **Terracina**, or **Anxur**, on the bay south of Cape Circaeum. (6.) On the same bay, **Amyclae**, said to have been infested with serpents, and so deserted; hence called *tacitae Amyclae*. And (7.) a little further down, on the Bay of Caieta, was **Formiae**, with many villas of

* The high-priest was always a runaway slave, who gained the appointment by killing his predecessor.

the Roman nobles; among others, that of Cicero—his *Formianum*—near which he was slain by the messengers of Antony, B.C. 44. (8.) *Caieta* (*Gaeta*), with a fine harbour. (9.) *Minturnæ* (giving name to the Marshes), where Marius was imprisoned, B.C. 88. (10.) *Sinuessa* was the most southern town in Latium, on the confines of Campania; it had warm springs near it—the *Aquæ Sinuessæ*. (11.) *Corioli*, noted from its connection with the story of C. Marcius Coriolanus. (12.) *Circeii*, at the foot of Mons Circeus, with far-famed oyster-beds.

9. **POPULATION.**—The Latins were a mixed people, composed, most probably, of a Pelasgic (or Greek) element, and a Sabellian (Oscan or Umbrian), which latter seems to have formed the substratum in the population of all Central Italy. These two elements had been completely blended before the historical times.

10. **PRODUCTIONS, CLIMATE, &c.**—The soil of Latium was not so fertile as that of many other parts of Italy. But the lower grounds produced good corn crops and pasturage, while the slopes of the Alban and Volscian Hills were clothed with vines, olives, and orchards. The wine of the Alban Hills was in high repute in the days of Horace; the figs of Tusculum were among the best in the market; and the pears of Crustumium and Tibur were reckoned the choicest of their kind. The climate was rather unhealthy, though the malaria does not seem to have prevailed to so great an extent as at present—the denser population and more general cultivation of the soil tending to neutralize the effects of the noxious exhalations from the marshes.

VII.—CAMPANIA.

1. **Campania** extended from the Liris on the north to the Silârus on the south, and from Samnium on the east to the sea on the west. It was, and still is, one of the most fertile and beautiful regions, not only in Italy, but in the world. “The fertility of its soil, the beauty of its landscape, the softness of its climate, and the excellence of its harbours,” have been praised by ancient writers, Greek as well as Roman. It was a plain, almost unbroken from the Apennines to the sea.

2. **RIVERS.**—After passing the Liris, we meet with (1.) The *Savo* (*Savone*), a small stream. (2.) The *Vulturnus* (*Vollturno*), the only river of importance, having as tributaries the *Calor* and *Sabâtus*. (3.) The *Clanîus* (*Iagno*). (4.) The *Sebêthus*, or *Sebêthis* (*Fiume della Maddalena*), which passed by Neapolis. And (5.) the *Sarnus* (*Sarno*), south of Vesuvius.

3. **LAKES, BAYS, &c.**—Lakes *Avernus*, *Lucrinus*, and *Acherusia*, have already been mentioned in the General View of Italy. The *Bay of Naples*,

anciently called *Sinus Cumanus*, or *Puteolanus*, or the Crater, with the smaller *Bay of Baiae*, lay between Cape Misenum and the Promontory of Minerva.

4. **MOUNTAINS.**—Besides the *Apennines* on the east, we find:—(1.) The *Massicus Mons* (*Monte Mandragone*), on the borders of Campania; (2.) *Mons Gaurus* (*Monte Gauro*), west of Naples; famed for its wine; (3.) *Vesuvius*, south-east of Naples; (4.) That arm of the *Apennines* which terminates in the *Surrentine Promontory* (or *Promontorium Minervae*); and (5.) *Mons Tifata* (*Tifo*), north-east of Capua.

5. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.—Capua. Neapolis.

CAPUA.

CASILINUM—CALES—TEANUM—VENAFRUM.

6. *Capua*, anciently called *Vulturnum*, the capital of Campania, was situated on the *Appian Way*, about 2 miles from the *Vulturnus*. It was formerly one of the most powerful cities in Italy. The part it acted in the *Samnite* and *Hannibalian wars* is well known. The modern town of *Capua* is 3 miles from the ancient site.

Casilinum (*Capua Nova*), on the *Vulturnus*, 3 miles from ancient *Capua*; celebrated for its brave defence against *Hannibal* in *B.C. 216*. It commanded the bridge over the *Vulturnus*; which circumstance alone rendered it a place of importance.

Cales, north of *Casilinum*, on the *Via Latina*; celebrated for its wine.

Teānum Sidicinum (*Teano*), capital of the *Sidicini*, on *Mons Massicus*, a station on the *Via Latina*. In the neighbourhood were mineral springs.

Venafrum, in the valley of the *Vulturnus*, on the *Via Latina*, 18 miles north from *Teānum*; famed for its oil, which was the best in Italy. It was the most northern city of Campania.

NEAPOLIS.

PUTEOLI—BAIAE—CUMAE—LITERNUM—NOLA—HERCULANEUM—
POMPEII—SALERNUM.

7. *Neapōlis* (*Napoli, Naples*), more anciently *Parthēnōpe*, on the River *Sebēthus* (*Sebeto*, or *Fiume della Maddalena*), was a colony of *Cumae*. It was long a flourishing city, the resort of the wealthy and the learned; hence called *otiosa Neapolis*, and *docta Parthenope*. *Virgil* lived here for some time; and on the hill of *Posilipo* (*Mons Pausilypus*), near the town, he is said to be buried. The Grotto of *Posilipo* is known to every traveller.

Puteoli (*Pozzuoli*), west of *Naples*, a colony of *Cumae*, on the shore. It is mentioned in the history of the *Apostle Paul*.

Further west, on the bay of the same name, was *Baiae*, famous for its hot springs. It was the favourite watering-place of the wealthy Romans, and was notorious for its luxury and licentiousness.

Misēnum was the station of the Roman fleet on the *Mare Inferum*.

Rounding the Promontory of Misenum, we reach **Cumæ**, on the slope of Mount Gaurus, said to be the first Greek colony in Italy. It was the reputed abode of the Sibyl; and the place where Tarquinius Superbus died in exile. It was in a condition of high prosperity and power for many years, say from B.C. 700 to 500, and was then the first city in Southern Italy.

North of Cumæ, on the coast, was **Liternum** (*Torre di Patria*), at the mouth of the Clanius, where Scipio Africanus died in voluntary exile, B.C. 182.

East from Liternum, on the road between Capua and Naples, was **Atellæ**, an Oscan town, where the *Fabulæ Atellanæ*, a kind of comic poetry, originated.

North-east of Neapolis was **Nola**, where Augustus died in A.D. 14. Church bells are said to have been first used by Paulinus, bishop of Nola, about A.D. 400; hence the late Latin word, *campana*, a bell (from the district Campania), and the term *campanile*, a bell-tower.

Herculaneum (*Ercolano*), on the coast, 6 miles south-east from Naples, was overwhelmed by the first recorded eruption of Vesuvius, in A.D. 79, along with **Pompeii**, 9 miles south, and **Stabiae**, 2 miles further round the bay. At **Stabiae** (*Castell' a Mare*), the elder Pliny lost his life on that occasion. The cities lay buried till 1738, when excavations were begun, though the discovery was made in 1706. Pompeii was discovered in 1689.

On the promontory south of the Bay of Naples, and overlooking its beautiful waters, was **Surrentum** (*Sorrento*), whose hills were famed for their wines.

Salernum (*Salerno*) and **Picentia** (*Vicenza*) were two towns of the Picentini, on the *Paestanus Sinus* (*Gulf of Salerno*). The Medical School of Salerno was famed in the Middle Ages.

8. POPULATION.—The first inhabitants of Campania of which we have any record seem to have belonged to the Oscan or Ausonian race. They were conquered by the Etruscans; and at a later period the Samnites became the ruling people.

9. PRODUCTIONS, &c.—The productions of Campania were very varied and very rich. Corn, wine, olive-oil, and fruits of all kinds, were most plentiful, and of the finest quality.

III.—SOUTHERN ITALY.

Containing Apulia; Calabria; Lucania; Bruttium.

I.—APULIA.

1. **Apulia** extended from the Apennines to the Adriatic, and from the River Tifernus on the north to Calabria on the south. The northern part of the country, from the Tifernus to the Aufidus, is a plain, sloping gently from the mountains to the sea; while the southern portion is hilly and rugged, with the exception of a narrow strip along the shore, 50 miles long and 10 broad, which is very rich and fertile, and abounds even still with small towns.

2. RIVERS AND LAKES.—(1.) *Tifernus*; (2.) *Frento*; (3.) *Cerbálus*; (4.) *Aufidus* (*Ofanto*); (5.) The *Bradánus*, flowing into the Gulf of Tarentum. Along the coast, on each side of the Promontory *Gargānus* (which stretches 30 miles into the sea, and is more than 5000 feet high), are numerous lagoons, separated from the Adriatic by narrow strips of sand.

3. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.—*Arpi*. *Canusium*.

ARPI.

4. *Arpi* (*Arpa*), called by the Greeks *Argyrípa*, was situated in the centre of the great Apulian plain, about 20 miles from the sea. It is said to have been founded by Diomedes, after his return from the Trojan War. It was a prosperous commercial city, having *Salopia*, on the coast, as its port-town.

North of *Arpi* was *Teānum Apūlum*, on the *Frento*, to be distinguished from *Teānum Sidicīnum*, in Campania. And further to the north-west, *Larinum*, near the *Tifernus*; with *Luceria*, on the west, famed for its wool; and *Sipontum*, at the southern foot of *Gargānus* (*S. Angelo*), founded by Diomedes. On the northern slope of *Garganus* was *Urium*, or *Hyrium*, from which the bay to the north is called *Sinus Urias*. That on the south is now called the *Gulf of Manfredonia*, but the ancient name has not come down to us.

CANUSIUM.

CANNÆ—ASCULUM—VENUSIA—BARIUM—EGNATIA.

5. *Canusium* (*Canosa*), near the *Aufidus*, is said to have been founded by Diomedes. It was celebrated for its woollen manufactures, and for its mules. It often suffered from want of water, and seems to have been notorious for bad bread.

Cannæ (*Canne*), to the north-east; it was properly only a village, but is much famed on account of the great victory of Hannibal over the Romans in B.C. 216.

Asculum (*Ascoli di Satriano*), lay to the west of *Canusium*, on the borders of Samnium. Here *Pyrrhus* gained a great victory over the Romans in B.C. 279.

South-west of *Canusium* was *Venusia* (*Venosa*), on a tributary of the *Aufidus*, near Mount *Vultur*. Here *Horace* was born, B.C. 65. It was on the confines of *Lucania*; hence he says of himself, *Lucanus an Appūlus anceps*.

Barium (*Bari*), on the sea-coast to the south-east, 75 miles from *Brundisium*, on the *Via Appia*. It was celebrated, in *Horace's* time, as a fishing station. Under the Greek Emperors it was the residence of the catapan or governor of *Apulia*.

Egnatia (*Torre d'Agnazzo*), on the coast, was the most southerly town in *Apulia*. It is mentioned by *Horace* in his "Journey to *Brundisium*." *Frankincense*, placed on a certain altar at *Egnatia*, was said to burn of its own accord, without the application of fire—a story which *Horace* ridicules.

6. POPULATION.—The population was made up of three different tribes: (1.) The *Appuli*, an *Oscan* race; (2.) The *Daunii* (between the *Frento*

and the Aufidus), a Pelasgian race; and (3.) The Peucetii (south of the Aufidus), a Pelasgian race.

7. PRODUCTIONS, &c.—The plains of the north of Apulia produced excellent corn crops; but as the inhabitants paid more attention to the rearing of horses and sheep than to agriculture, much of the country was pasture-land. In the south excellent olives were grown.

II.—CALABRIA.

1. Calabria, also called by the Greeks *Iapygia* and *Messapia*, extended from Apulia on the north to the south-eastern extremity of Italy at Cape Iapygium, and from Lucania on the west to the sea. The country in the north is hilly and somewhat rugged, but in the south there is no hill of any eminence, and no *mountain* in the entire district. The only river worthy of mention is the *Galēsus* (*Galaso*), flowing into the Gulf of Tarentum.

2. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.—Brundisium. Hydruntum. Tarentum.

BRUNDISIUM.

3. Brundisium, or *Brundisium* (*Brindisi*), on the Adriatic, was an important seaport, and for a time the principal naval station of the Romans. It was the port from which most travellers crossed to Greece. It was the birthplace of the poet Pacuvius, about B.C. 220; and Virgil died there on his return from Greece, B.C. 19.

Further south, and near the coast, *Rudiae*, the birthplace of the poet Ennius, B.C. 239; who is thence called *Rudius Homo*, and his poetry *Calabrae Pierides*.

HYDRUNTUM.

CASTRUM MINERVAE—LEUCA.

4. Hydruntum, or *Hydrus* (*Otranto*), lay near the south-eastern point of Italy. It possessed a good harbour, and was much used, though not so much as Brundisium, by those crossing to Greece. The transit was shorter than from Brundisium.

Further south, *Castrum Minervae*, the place first seen by Aeneas in his approach to Italy.

Leuca, close to Cape Iapygium, was the most southern town in Calabria. The modern name of the cape, *Di Leuca*, is derived from it.

TARENTUM.**MANDURIA.**

5. **Tarentum** (*Taranto*) lay at the head of the bay called Sinus Tarentinus (*Gulf of Taranto*). A Greek colony from Sparta, under Phalanthus, settled in it about B.C. 708, and from that period it increased rapidly and prospered, so that, in process of time, it became the chief city of Magna Graecia.* It was the principal seaport and emporium of Southern Italy. The great wealth of the city, and the relaxing nature of the climate, gradually induced luxurious habits and an effeminate disposition. The people became unwarlike, and thus successively invited to their assistance—(1.) Archidamus, King of Sparta, against the Lucanians and other tribes, in B.C. 338; (2.) Alexander, King of Epirus, uncle of Alexander the Great, in B.C. 326; and (3.) Pyrrhus, King of Epirus, against the Romans, in B.C. 281. Tarentum was the birthplace of Livius Andronicus, the first Roman dramatic poet (flourished about B.C. 240); also of the Pythagorean philosopher, Archytas, about B.C. 400.

East of Tarentum lay **Manduria**, where Archidamus, King of Sparta, was slain in battle, B.C. 338, the same day on which the battle of Coroneia was fought.

6. **POPULATION.**—The population was principally composed of two tribes, the Messapians and Sallentines, both of Pelasgic origin.

7. **PRODUCTIONS, &c.**—Sheep and horses were reared in great numbers and of excellent breeds. The olives of Calabria were very famous in ancient as in modern times; its wine was excellent; its honey and wool the best to be found; and its fruits varied, abundant, and of the finest quality. Its pears, figs, and chestnuts were specially prized.

III.—LUCANIA.

1. **Lucania** was bounded on the north by the River Silärus; on the west by the Tyrrhene Sea; on the south by the Sinus Tarentinus, the River Latis, and Bruttium; on the east by Apulia. The central part of Lucania is traversed by the Apennines, which in the south, near Bruttii, reach an elevation of nearly 7000 feet. Spurs are sent out from the mountains on both sides, so that the whole district is marked by high land. Rich valleys descend to the western shore; and on the south-east a broad strip of low land skirts the Tarentine Gulf, from the River Bradänus to the Siris. This plain was regarded by the ancients as almost unapproached in fertility.

* The name Magna Graecia was often applied to the southern part of Italy owing to the large number of Greek colonies planted there.

2. **RIVERS.**—The chief rivers are: On the west—(1.) *Silārus*; (2.) *Lātis*, forming the boundary of Lucania and Bruttium: On the south-east—(1.) *Sybāris*; (2.) *Siris*; (3.) *Acīris*; (4.) *Casuentus*; (5.) *Bradānus*.

Smaller streams are the *Tanāger* and *Calor*, tributaries of the *Silārus*; the *Crathis*, forming at its mouth the boundary between Lucania and Bruttium on the east; and the *Heles*, or *Elees*, passing near Elea, or Velia.

3. **PRINCIPAL TOWNS.**—*Paestum*. *Elea*, or *Velia*. *Thurii*. *Heraclaea*. *Metapontum*.

PAESTUM.

4. *Paestum*, or *Posidonia* (*Pesto*), on the Tyrrhene Sea, a little south of the *Silārus*, was a colony of *Sybāris*, and enjoyed for a time great prosperity. It was famed for its roses, which flourished twice in the year,* and surpassed all others in fragrance. Its splendid ruins attract travellers in great numbers; and its roses, still growing among the rubbish, are said to flourish in May and November of each year.

ELEA, or VELIA.

BUXENTUM—LAUS—ATINA—POTENTIA.

5. *Elea*, or *Velia* (*Castell' a Mare della Brucca*), on the Tyrrhene Sea, south of the *Posidium Promontorium*, and near the mouth of the River *Heles*, was founded by a colony of *Phocaeans*, about B.C. 543. It was famed for its school of philosophy, the *Eleatic*, and was the birthplace of *Parmenides* and *Zeno*, two disciples of that school.

Further down the coast, beyond *Cape Palinurum*, lay *Buxentum* or *Pyxus* (*PolICASTRO*), on the *Sinus Lātis* (*Gulf of PolICASTRO*), the usual port of transit to Sicily. Still further south, on the same bay, *Lātis*, a colony from *Sybaris*, on the River *Lātis*.

Inland were *Atina* (*Atena*), and *Potentia* (*Potenza*, the capital of the modern province of *Basilicata*).

THURII.

SYBARIS.

6. *Thurii*, on the Tarentine Gulf, near the mouths of the *Sybāris* and *Crathis*, and probably between them, was founded in B.C. 443 by Greek colonists (on or near the site of *Sybaris*), among whom were *Herodotus* the historian, and *Lysias* the orator. It soon became a most flourishing city. It was plundered by *Hannibal*.

Sybāris was situated probably between the rivers *Sybaris* and *Crathis*, but its site cannot be determined with certainty. It was one of the earliest Greek colonies, being founded in B.C. 720, by *Achaean*s and *Troezenians*. Its commerce, its wealth, and its political power, were at their height in the sixth cen-

* *Biferique rosaria Paesti.*—VIRG.

ture B.C. The luxury of the Sybarites is proverbial. The town was destroyed, B.C. 510, by the people of Croton, who turned the River Crathis over it, and thus obliterated every trace of its existence.

HERACLEA.

PANDOSIA—GRUMENTUM.

7. **Heraclea** (*Policoro*), situated between the rivers Siris and Aclris, was a colony of Tarentum. The Congress of Italiot Greeks held their meetings there. In the plain near the city, Pyrrhus defeated the Romans in a great battle, B.C. 280. The painter Zeuxis is said to have been a native of Heraclea.

Inland from Heraclea was **Pandosia**—not to be confounded with the Bruttian Pandosia.

Grumentum (*Saponara*), north of Pandosia, near the Aclris, is celebrated as the place where Hanno, the Carthaginian general, was defeated by Tiberius Sempronius Longus, B.C. 215.

METAPONTUM.

8. **Metapontum** (*Torre di Mare*), one of the most wealthy and flourishing cities of Magna Graecia, was situated between the Bradanus and Casuentus and near the mouth of the latter, about 14 miles from Heraclea, and 24 from Tarentum. It is noted as the residence, for a time, of the philosopher Pythagoras, who is said to have died there.

9. **POPULATION**.—The original population belonged to the Pelasgic stock: they were afterwards subdued by the Greek colonists, who gradually occupied the whole sea-coast. These, again, were in turn conquered by a Sabellian race, called Lucani. The Lucanians were long a powerful people, but they suffered severely in the Samnite, Hannibalian, and Social Wars, and never recovered the effects of this last struggle.

10. **PRODUCTIONS**.—Owing to the mountainous and rugged nature of the country, a large part of Lucania was necessarily employed in pasture. The swine of Lucania, which were plentiful and much famed, largely supplied the Roman market. Wild boars and bears were also numerous in the forests which clothed the mountains. The broad plain round the Gulf of Tarentum was at one period reckoned among the most fertile in the world; but it is now desert and unhealthy.

IV.—BRUTTIUM.

1. **Bruttium** (more properly *Bruttii*) extended from the River Laüs and the borders of Lucania to the extreme south-west of Italy, at the Sicilian Straits. A line drawn from the Laüs to the mouth of the Crathis, will

mark the northern limit, where the breadth is about 30 geographical miles. Below that point the breadth varies from 37 geographical miles to 17. The Apennines traverse the country in its entire length; but between the Sinus Terinaeus and Sinus Scylleticus they descend to a range of low hills, and again suddenly rise into a lofty mass—the now famed **Aspromonte**—and end in **Cape Leucopetra** (*Armi*). Eastward from the main chain, the lofty ridge of **Sila** * runs down to the Lacinian Promontory. These two latter masses (*Aspromonte* and *Sila*) are wild and rugged tracts, covered with forests, and incapable of cultivation. On the west the Apennines approach so near the sea, that no room is left for a numerous population, or for the founding of cities. The forests of Bruttium, especially that of *Sila*, supplied great quantities of timber for ship-building, and also abundance of pitch. The slopes of the hills towards the shore are well fitted for the growth of vines and olives. In the present day the coasts are fertile and beautiful.

2. **RIVERS.**—The rivers of Bruttium scarcely deserve notice, being for the most part small streams, descending in a short course from the mountains, near the coast. The principal are: On the west coast—(1.) **Laüs**; (2.) **Sabätus**; (3.) **Medämä**, or **Medma**, or **Mesma**; (4.) **Metaurus**; (5.) **Crataeis**, near **Scylla**: On the east—(1.) **Halex**; (2.) **Buthrötus**; (3.) **Sagras**, or **Sagra**, on the banks of which the people of Croton (130,000 strong) suffered a severe defeat from the Locrians (10,000 strong); (4.) **Helörus**, or **Helleporus**, near which Dionysius the elder defeated the Italiot Greeks, in B.C. 389; (5.) **Aesärus**, on which stood Croton; (6.) **Traens**, or **Traïs**, where the Sybarites were defeated by the Crotoniats; † (7.) **Crathis**, forming at its mouth the boundary with Lucania.

3. **PRINCIPAL TOWNS.**—**Cerillae**. **Rhegium**. **Locri**. **Croton**.

CERILLAE.

CONSENTIA—CLAMPETIA, ETC.—TERINA—VIBO.

4. **Cerillae**, or **Cerilli** (*Cerella Vecchia*), a few miles south of the River **Laüs**, was laid waste by Hannibal.

South-east of **Cerillae**, and inland, was **Consentia** (*Cosenza*), near the sources of the **Crathis**, where **Alaric** the Goth died, in A.D. 410.

On the coast, at the north of the Sinus Terinaeus, **Clampetia** (Greek, **Lampetia**); and **Temesa**, or **Tempsa** (*Torre del Lupi*), an Aetolian colony, having copper mines; and inland, **Mamertum**, founded by a band of Samnites under **Mamers** or **Mars**.

Terina (*S. Eufemia*), a colony of Croton, giving its name to the gulf, *S.*

* This name seems to have been used by the ancients in a wider application, and to have included all the mountains of Bruttium.

† See **SYBARIS**, in **Lucania**, p. 31.

Terinaeus. It declared for Hannibal in the Second Punic War, but was destroyed by him, before leaving the country.

Vibo, or **Vibo Valentia**, or **Valentia** (Greek name, **Hipponium**), was a most flourishing town in the days of Augustus. It had been originally a colony of the Epizephyrian Locrians, but was destroyed by Dionysius in B.C. 389. A Roman colony settled there in B.C. 192, after which the city rapidly grew in extent and in prosperity.

RHEGIUM.

SCYLLA.

5. **Rhegium** (*Reggio*), on the straits, derived its name, according to tradition, from the circumstance of Sicily, which had been once joined to Italy, being violently torn from it (*ῥήγνυμι*) by an earthquake.* It was a colony of Chalcis in Euboea (B.C. 743), increased by Messenians who were driven from home in the wars with Sparta. It was once a very flourishing town, but was destroyed by Dionysius the elder (B.C. 387); and suffered severely in the war of the Romans with Pyrrhus.

North of it, on the narrowest part of the strait, lay **Scylla**, famed for the rock Scylla, opposite which, on the Sicilian side, was the whirlpool of Charybdis.

LOCRI.

CAULON—SCYLACIUM.

6. **Locri**, or **Locri Epizephyrii** (so called from its proximity to Cape Zephyrium), was a Greek colony of Locrians, planted about B.C. 683. It is chiefly famed for the legislation of Zaleucus, who promulgated the most ancient code of *written* laws given to any Greek city (B.C. 666). The younger Dionysius spent part of his exile there. The city was well-nigh ruined in the wars of the Romans with Pyrrhus and with Hannibal.

North of Locri, near the Promontorium Cocintum, was **Caulon**, or **Caulonia** (probably *Castel Vetere*), a colony of Croton, increased by Achaeans. It was destroyed by Dionysius the elder (B.C. 389), and was utterly ruined by the wars of Pyrrhus and of Hannibal.

Scylacium (*Squillace*), giving its name to the gulf, lay about midway between capes Cocintum and Lacinium. It was said to be an Athenian colony.

CROTON.

PANDOSIA—PETILIA.

7. **Croton**, or **Crotōna** (*Crotona*), on the Aesærus, an Achaean colony, became one of the most prosperous, most powerful, and most famous of the Greek colonies in Southern Italy. The celebrated philosopher Pythagoras fixed his residence in it about the middle of the sixth century B.C.; and he and his followers exercised great influence for many years. Croton is also celebrated as the city of Milo, greatest of ancient athletes. The Crotoniats, under Milo, destroyed Sybaris† at the battle of the

* See Virgil, *Aen.* iii. 414, *sqq.*

† See SYBARIS, in Lucania, p. 31.

Traïs, in B.C. 510: they were themselves utterly defeated by the Locrians, on the banks of the Sagras (date uncertain—some say B.C. 560; others, after B.C. 510).

Near Croton was the famous Lacinian Promontory (*Capo delle Colonne*), with a splendid temple to the Lacinian Juno, the ruins of which have suggested the modern name; and off the cape was an island, said to be that of Calypso, the Ogygia of Homer.

West of Croton, and inland, was **Pandosia** (not to be confounded with the Lucanian Pandosia), the former capital of the Oenotrian chiefs. Here Alexander of Epirus was killed in battle with the Bruttians, B.C. 326.

Twelve miles north of Croton, on the coast, was **Petelia**, or **Petelia** (*Strongoli*), founded, according to tradition, by Philoctetes, after the Trojan War.* It remained faithful to Rome in the Second Punic War, and in consequence suffered a severe siege.

8. **POPULATION.**—The original inhabitants of Bruttium consisted of the Pelasgic tribe of the Oenotrians, among whom Greek colonists afterwards settled. The Lucanians, a Sabellian people, conquered the Oenotrians about three centuries after the first Greek settlements; and on this occasion some of them fled to the mountains, and there meeting with Lucanian exiles, succeeded in destroying the Lucanian dominion. These the Lucanians called *Bruttii* (i.e., rebels); which name they themselves adopted. The term *Bruttii*, in classical writers, designates the country as well as the people. They were at the height of their power about the middle of the third century B.C. They joined Pyrrhus, Hannibal, and other enemies of Rome, but were finally subdued by Rome after the Second Punic War.

9. **PRODUCTIONS.**—Bruttium, as already said, was famed for its extensive forests, which produced excellent timber for ship-building, and abundance of pitch.

ISLANDS OF ITALY.

I.—SICILIA.

1. The earliest name of Sicily seems to have been **Thrinacia** (*Θρινάκη*, Hom.), and **Trinacria**; so named from its triangular shape. It was afterwards called **Sicania**, from a tribe of Sicāni, who occupied the western part of the island; and lastly **Sicilia**, from the Sicūli, who are said to

* Virgil, *Aen.* iii. 401.

have crossed over from Italy. It is separated from Italy by the Fretum Siculum (Strait of Messina), which varies in breadth from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 miles; its south-west corner (Cape Lilybaeum) is about 80 miles from Cape Hermaeum (*Bon*) in Africa. The island is somewhat mountainous. The Bruttian Hills are continued on through Sicily to the western coast, with some slight breaks and changes in direction, throwing out spurs towards the sea; while a minor ridge goes off from the main chain near the centre of the island, and, taking a south-easterly direction, runs out to the sea, south of Syracuse. The general height of the mountains does not exceed 3000 feet—rising, however, near Panormus (*Palermo*), to about 6000 feet; but *Aetna*, the greatest European volcano, is 10,874 feet high, with a circuit of about 90 miles, while *Eryx* (*Monte S. Giuliano*), in the north-west corner, is only 2184 feet high. There is much plain ground, and many rich valleys, more especially in the south-west, east, and west portions of the island. The area of the island is about 10,556 square miles, or rather more than one-third of the size of Scotland.

2. **CAPES.**—The three great capes were: *Pelōrus*, or *Pelorum* (*Faro*); *Pachynus*, or *Pachynum* (*Passaro*); and *Lilybaeum* (*Boeo*). On the north-west, *Drepānum*.

3. **RIVERS.**—The rivers of Sicily are unimportant. They are short, and none of them are navigable. They are, for the most part, mere mountain torrents, almost dry in summer. The principal are:—(1.) *Symaethus*, on the east, falling into the sea near Catania, and south of *Aetna*; (2.) *Anāpus*, passing Syracuse; (3.) *Himēra*, rising near the north coast, and flowing southward to the sea, between Gela and Agrigentum; (4.) *Halȳcus*, rising near the Himera, and emptying itself into the sea west of Agrigentum, at Heraclea; (5.) Further west still, the *Hypsa*.

Besides these, there are the smaller streams of *Gela*, *Acragas*, and *Selinus*, on the south-west coast, giving names to the cities of Gela, Agrigentum, and Selinus: on the north coast, the *Crimisus*, near Egesta, and the northern *Himēra*: on the east—(1.) the *Acesines*; (2.) *Amenānus*, passing Catāna; (3.) *Pantagias*; and (4.) three south of Syracuse, known to readers of Thucydides as noted in the retreat of the Athenians—viz., *Cacȳpāris Erineus*, and *Asinārus*.

4. **LAKES.**—None of any importance, but merely a few pools or lagoons: as (1.) *Lysimellia Palus*, near Syracuse; (2.) *Camarina Palus*, near the town of Camarina; (3.) *Palicorum*; and (4.) *Pergus*, or *Perȳsa*, near Enna.

5. **PRINCIPAL TOWNS.**—*Messana*. *Syracusae*. *Gela*. *Agrigentum*. *Selinus*. *Segesta*. *Himera*.

MESSANA.

MYLÆ—TYNDARIS—TAUROMENIUM—NAXOS—CATANA—MEGARA—LEONTINI.

6. **Messāna**, or **Messēne** (*Messina*), was first of all founded by Chalcidians, and called **Zancle** (*i.e.*, a sickle, from the shape of the harbour), about B.C. 735. The tyrant **Anaxilas**, of Rhegium, took possession of it, B.C. 493, introduced a body of Messenians, and changed its name to **Messana**, in remembrance of **Messene** in Greece, the city of his forefathers. It was the affairs of this city which led to the collision between the Romans and the Carthaginians, and thus to the famous Punic Wars.*

North-west of it, on the north coast, was **Mylæ**, where **Dullius** gained for the Romans their first naval victory over the Carthaginians (B.C. 260); and where **Agrippa**, the admiral of Octavian's fleet, defeated **Sextus Pompey** (B.C. 36).

A little further west stood **Tyndāris**, the head-quarters of **Agrippa** in the war against **Sextus Pompey**.

South-west of **Messana**, on the east coast, was **Tauromenium**, once a flourishing and populous town. It sided with **Sextus Pompey**, and was in consequence severely treated by **Octavianus**, who expelled its inhabitants. It had a huge theatre, cut out of the solid rock, able to contain 40,000 people. Excellent wine was produced in the neighbourhood.

Naxos, a little south of **Tauromenium**, was the first Greek settlement in Sicily, founded by Chalcidians in B.C. 735. It was destroyed by **Dionysius** of **Syracuse**, in B.C. 403; and its surviving inhabitants then founded **Tauromenium**, close by.

Catāna, or **Catīna**, lay at the base of Mount **Aetna**, from the eruptions of which it often suffered severely. Its name is celebrated in connection with the Athenian expedition of B.C. 415.

South from **Catana** lay **Megāra Hyblaea**, founded by **Megarians** on the site of a former town, called **Hybla**. It was destroyed by the Romans in the Second Punic War.

Inland and west of **Megara** was **Leontīni** (*Lentini*), a colony of **Naxos**. The plain (*Campi Leontini*) around the city was one of the most fertile in Sicily. **Leontini** was the birthplace of the famous orator **Gorgias**, who was sent to the Athenians, in B.C. 427, to solicit their help.

SYRACUSAE.

7. **Syracūsae** (*Siracusa*, *Syracuse*), the most powerful and most important of all the Greek cities in Sicily, was founded, about B.C. 735, by **Archias**, a Corinthian, who settled first of all on the Island of **Ortygia**. The city gradually extended to the mainland, and ultimately contained five townships (the **Pentapolis** of **Syracuse**)—viz., **Ortygia**, **Achradīna**, **Epipōlæ**, **Tycha**, and **Neapōlis** (originally **Temenītis**).† It reached its greatest power and glory under **Dionysius the elder**, who reigned from B.C. 405 till B.C. 387. It sustained three great sieges: (1.) By the Athenians, B.C. 415; (2.) By the Carthaginians, B.C. 396; and (3.) By

* See History of Rome.

† For a minute description of each, see *Smith's Dictionary of Geography*.

the Romans, B.C. 214, when it was obliged (B.C. 212) to surrender to Marcellus. In this last siege the celebrated Archimēdes was slain. In the district of Neapolis were the quarries (*αι λιθοτομιαι*) *Latomiae* or *Lautumiae*,* so famed in the history of the Athenian expedition. In them more than seven thousand Athenian captives were confined. They were afterwards used (in Cicero's time) as a general prison for criminals from all parts of Sicily. There were also quarries in the district Achradina. Syracuse, at the time of its greatest prosperity, is said to have contained 1,200,000 inhabitants, and to have been 22 miles in circuit. The modern town is confined to the Island of Ortygia.

GELA.

CAMARINA—ENNA.

8. *Gēla*, on the banks of the River Gela, founded in B.C. 690 by Cretan and Rhodian colonists, was once a flourishing city. The poet Aeschylus retired to it, when driven from Athens, and died there in B.C. 456. The plains (*Campi Gelōi*) near Gela were famed for their wheat crops.

East of Gela, on the coast, stood *Camarina*, a Syracusan colony, captured by the Romans in the First Punic War.

North of Gela, and inland, was *Enna*, or *Henna* (*Castro Giovanni*), near the centre of Sicily: whence Cicero calls it *mediterranea maxime*. It stood on a lofty table-land of about 3 miles in circumference, surrounded on all sides by precipitous cliffs. The plain was specially productive in corn: hence the worship of Demeter, or Ceres, and her daughter Proserpine; which latter was (according to the legend) carried off by Pluto to the infernal regions from the neighbourhood of Enna.

AGRIGENTUM.

HERACLEA MINOA.

9. *Agrigentum* (*Girgenti*) was founded by a colony from Gela, B.C. 582, and soon outstripped the mother city in wealth and splendour. It was the birthplace of the philosopher Empedocles; and is famed in connection with the history of the tyrant Phalaris,† and of Theron, celebrated by Pindar. The city was destroyed by the Carthaginians, B.C. 405.

Heraclea Minōa (*Torre di Capo Bianco*) is said to have been founded by Minos of Crete; it was afterwards colonised by settlers from Selinus.

SELINUS.

AQUAE SELINUNTIAE—LILYBAEUM.

10. *Selinus*, the most westerly of the Greek settlements, was a colony of Megara Hyblaea (B.C. 628); destroyed by the Carthaginians, B.C. 409.

* The name *Lautumiae* was also applied to the Tullianum or state prison of Rome.

† The Epistles of Phalaris, proved spurious by Bentley, were attributed to him.

Near it were the *Aquae Selinuntiae* (Baths of *Sciacca*).

Lilybaeum (*Marsala*), situated on the south-western promontory of Sicily, opposite Cape *Hermæum*, in Africa, and the harbour of Carthage, was a Carthaginian settlement. It was long the chief Carthaginian fortress in the island. The district now produces wine, called *Marsala*.

SEGESTA.

DREPANUM—MOTYE—ERYX.

11. **Segesta**, or **Egesta**, on the north coast, a few miles from the sea, was said to have been founded by Trojans. It is specially noted in history from the circumstance that its affairs led to the great Athenian expedition to Sicily, B.C. 415.

West of it, at the north-western corner of the island, was **Drepānum** (*Trapani*), a much frequented port. The name, which means a scythe or sickle, was derived from the sickle-like shape of the peninsula forming its harbour. Virgil lays here the scene of the games in honour of Anchises.

South of Drepanum was **Motye**, a Phœnician colony; and north of it, **Eryx**, with Mount Eryx, surmounted by a temple of Venus, who was hence called *Venus Erycina*.

HIMERA.

PANORMUS.

12. **Himēra** (*Termini*), near the mouth of the River **Himera**, was originally a colony of Zancle (*Messana*), but some Dorian settlers were afterwards added. Near it the Carthaginians were said to have been defeated by Gelo of Syracuse, on the day of the battle of Salamis, B.C. 480. The poet Stesichōrus was a native of Himera. On the opposite side of the river the Carthaginians founded *Thermae* (so called from the hot mineral springs), after the destruction of Himera, 409 B.C.

West of Himera was **Panormus** (*Palermo*), the capital of the Carthaginian possessions. Near it Hasdrubal was defeated by Metellus, B.C. 250.

13. **CLIMATE AND PRODUCTIONS.**—The climate of Sicily is intermediate between that of Italy and that of Africa. It seems to have been more healthy in ancient times than at present. It is now subject to malaria. Its productions were varied; its grain crops were the finest, and it was long the granary of Rome. Its honey and saffron were prime. Grapes, olives, and other fruits, were abundant and of excellent quality; while its cattle, sheep, and horses (especially those of Agrigentum), were very celebrated.

14. **POPULATION.**—The ancient inhabitants were the Sicāni; but about three centuries before the settlement of the Greeks, they were driven to the north-western part of the island by the Sicūli, who had come over from Italy. The Greek colonies began to be planted about the middle of the eighth century B.C., and new ones continued to be added for more than one hundred and fifty years.

15. **SMALL ISLANDS OFF THE COAST OF SICILY**:—(1.) The **Aeoliae Insulae**, called also **Vulcaniae** and **Liparense** (*Lipari* Islands), a volcanic group, lay in the Tyrrhene Sea, between Sicily and Lucania. The principal was **Lipara**. **Strongyle** (*Stromboli*) is now a very active volcano, as it was anciently. (2.) **Aegætes Insulae**, i.e., the Goat Islands, were off the west coast, opposite Drepanum. The Carthaginian fleet was defeated near them by the Romans under Lutatius Catulus, and the First Punic War thus brought to an end, B.C. 241. (3.) **Melita**, or **Melite** (*Malta*), was colonised by Phoenicians, and afterwards passed successively into the hands of the Carthaginians and the Romans (Second Punic War). The Apostle Paul was shipwrecked on it. It was famed among the Romans for its honey and its fine cloth. (4.) North-west of Melita was **Gaulos** (*Gozo*), by some said to be Homer's island of Calypso. (5.) **Ortygia**, or **Nasos**, on the east coast, was the site of the original city of Syracuse. In it was the famous fountain of Arethusa, which was said by the poets to have an underground communication with the River Alphæus in Elis—

*Divine Alphæus, who by secret sluice
Stole under seas to meet his Arethuse.*

MILTON, *Arcad.*

II.—SARDINIA.

1. **Sardinia** was known to the earlier Greeks by the name of **Ichnūsa** (*Ἰχνοῦσα*), from a fancied resemblance in shape to a joint of the human foot. Its area is about 9200 square miles, or about one-third of Scotland.* A range of mountains, called **Insani Montes**, runs from north to south, with detached groups on both sides. The average height of the mountains is about 3000 feet, though some peaks reach nearly to 6000. The country is generally rugged, possessing, however, many beautiful and fertile valleys and plains.

2. **RIVERS**.—None of any importance; they are, for the most part, mountain-torrents. The largest is **Thyrus** (*Tirso*), entering the sea about midway down the west coast.

3. **CAPIES**.—**Promontorium Ursi**, north-eastern point; **Gorditānum** north-western; **Chersonēsus**, south-western; and **Caralitānum**, south-eastern.

4. The only town of importance was **Carālis**, or (plur.) **Carāles** (*Cagliari*),

* Authorities have differed very much as to the size of this island, some among the ancients, as well as among the moderns, estimating it as larger than Sicily, others smaller. The surveys are imperfect.

the capital of the island, on the south coast, at the head of the gulf called *Sinus Caralitanus* (*Gulf of Cagliari*). To the east of the bay was the headland *Promontorium Caralitanum* (*Cape Carbonara*), the south-eastern point of the island; and off it the Island of *Ficaria* (*Isola dei Cavoli*).

5. CLIMATE AND PRODUCTIONS.—The climate was temperate, but unhealthy in the low grounds, owing to the malaria arising from the marshes and lagoons. The chief productions were corn (which was exported in great quantities), honey, wine, and fruits. The pastures were extensive and good, and cattle and sheep were reared in great numbers. The wild sheep, or *mouflon*, was plentiful in ancient times, as at present. A peculiar herb grew in abundance, called *Herba Sardo*, which from its bitterness, caused, when tasted, a convulsive grin on the face. From this the phrase “Sardonic laugh” is thought to have originated. The island had mines of silver and iron, and its coasts abounded with fish, especially the tunny and the murex.

6. POPULATION.—The inhabitants were of a mixed race, made up of (most probably) Iberians, Ligurians, Phoenicians, Carthaginians, Pelasgians, and Greeks. The island was conquered by the Carthaginians about B.C. 500, and by the Romans, B.C. 238.

III.—CORSICA.

1. Corsica (by the Greeks *Cyrrnus*), lay north of Sardinia, from which it was separated by the *Fretum Taphros* (*Strait of Bonifacio*). A range of high mountains runs from north to south, called *Aureus Mons* (*Monte Rotondo*), with lateral branches. The highest peaks attain an elevation of between 8000 and 9000 feet, and some of these are covered with snow during the greater part of the year. The country generally is rugged, with deep gorges and valleys intersecting the surface. Along the east coast, however, there are level sandy plains. The area is about 4000 square miles.

2. CAPES.—*Sacrum Promontorium* (*Corso*), on the north; *Attium*, north-west; and *Marianum*, south-west.

3. RIVERS.—There are two principal rivers—the *Rhotanus* (*Tavignano*), and the *Tuola*, or *Tavolo* (*Golo*).

4. TOWNS.—The chief towns were: (1.) *Aleria*, the capital, on the River *Rhotanus*, where a Roman colony was planted by Sulla; and (2.) *Mariana* (named after its founder C. Marius), both on the east coast.

The philosopher Seneca was sent in exile to Aleria by the Emperor Claudius, A.D. 41, and spent eight years in the island. Thirty-three towns are mentioned as existing under the Empire, but none of them are of any great importance.

5. CLIMATE AND PRODUCTIONS.—The climate was salubrious, though some of the lower valleys were subject to malaria. The Corsicans were celebrated for their longevity. The mountains were (and are) covered with immense forests, which yielded pine and fir trees to the Romans for ship-building; also pitch and resin. Yew trees were also abundant. Wild bees were plentiful in the woods, and honey and wax were in consequence largely exported. Little corn, wine, or oil was produced; but cattle, sheep, and goats were very numerous; also foxes and rabbits. The wild sheep, called *mousmon*, was found on the mountains. There were mines, too, but they seem to have been little worked.

6. POPULATION.—The inhabitants were partly of Iberian, partly of Ligurian origin. Some Greeks from Phocaea settled on the east coast about B.C. 564, but they were driven away in a few years by Etruscans, who were in turn subdued by the Carthaginians. The island was conquered by the Romans under Scipio in B.C. 259.

IV.—SMALLER ISLANDS NEAR ITALY.

1. **Ilva**, or **Aethalia** (*Elba*), lay off the coast of Etruria. It is about 30 miles from Corsica, and 6 from Italy. Its principal harbour was **Argotus Portus**. It abounded in iron, which is still yielded in large quantities. It has been noted in recent times as the temporary residence of Napoleon Buonaparte in 1814–15.

2. South-west of Ilva, **Planasia** (*Pianosa*), to which Agrippa Postumus, grandson of Augustus, was banished.

3. South-east of Ilva, along the coast of Etruria, lay **Igilium** (*Giglio*), mentioned by Caesar.

4. Off the Circean Promontory, in the south of Latium, were the **Pontiae Insulae**, the chief of which was **Pontia** (*Ponza*), used as a place of banishment for political offenders, under the Empire.

5. **Pandataria** (*Vandotena*), nearly opposite the mouth of the Volturnus, was also used by the Roman Emperors as a place of banishment for offenders. Among those imprisoned in it, were Julia, daughter of Augustus; Agrippina, widow of Germanicus; and Octavia, first wife of Nero.

6. Between Promontorium Misenum and the Island of Aenaria lay **Prochŷta** (*Procida*),* a volcanic island, in ancient times rugged and barren, but now "cultivated like a garden."

7. **Aenaria**, or **Inarime**, or **Pitheciŷsa** (*Ischia*), was subject to volcanic eruptions. It was much frequented for its warm mineral springs. It is now a fertile and prosperous island.

8. **Capreae** (*Capri*), off Promontorium Minervae, is noted as the favourite residence of the Emperor Tiberius during the last ten years of his life.

9. Near Capreae were the **Sirenŷsae Insulae**, where the Sirens, according to fable, resided.

10. In the Adriatic, north of Mons Gargānus, were the **Diomedaeae Insulae** (*Isole di Tremiti*). To **Tremŷrus**, the largest of them, Julia, the granddaughter of Augustus, was banished, A.D. 9.

11. Near Brundisium was **Pharos**, with a lighthouse.

* See Virgil, *Aen.* ix. 715.

GREECE,* OR HELLAS.

GENERAL VIEW.

1. **BOUNDARIES AND EXTENT.**—Greece is bounded on the north by Mount Olympus and the Cambunian Mountains; on the east and south by the Aegean Sea; and on the west, and partly on the south, by the Ionian Sea. Its greatest length is about 250 miles, and its greatest breadth 180. Its area, including Euboea, but excluding the other islands and Epirus, is rather more than 21,000 square miles,—i.e., about two-thirds of that of Scotland; or equal to a square of 145 miles.

2. **NAME.**—The term Hellas was originally confined to a small district in Thessaly, but the Hellenes gradually spread their population, their influence, and their name over the whole district embraced within the boundaries given above. In its more restricted sense, the name Hellas included the territory from the Isthmus of Corinth to the Ambracian Gulf on the west, and to the mouth of the Peneus on the east.

3. **DIVISIONS.**—Greece may be divided into three great portions,—NORTHERN GREECE, HELLAS PROPER, and PELOPONNESUS. These again may be subdivided as follows:—

NORTHERN GREECE; containing,—Epirus; Thessalia.

HELLAS PROPER; containing,—Attica; Megäris; Boeotia; Phocis; Doris; Locris; Aetölia; Acarnania.

PELOPONNESUS; containing,—Achaia; Elis; Messenia; Lacönia; Argölis; Corinthia; Sicyonia; Arcadia.

4. **INLETS ON THE COAST.**—

Ambracius Sinus, between Epirus and Acarnania.

Corinthiäcus S., north of Peloponnese.

Cyprissius S., west of Peloponnese.

Messeniäcus S., south of Messenia.

Laconiäcus S., south of Laconia.

* Graecia means simply the land of the Graeci. The term Graeci (Γραικοί) first occurs in Aristotle, who speaks of a tribe of that name near Dodona, in Epirus. It is probable that the names Graeci and Graecia thus came to be used, by the Italians of the opposite coast, for the people and the country known as Hellenes and Hellas respectively.

Argolicus S., between Laconia and Argolis.

Sarōnicus S., between Argolis and Attica.

Pagasaëus S., in Thessaly.

Thermaeus S., between Thessaly and Macedonia.

Malīacus S., south of Thessaly.

Euboicum Mare, with its narrowest part, Eurīpus. The northern part is now called the Channel of Talanti; and the southern, that of Egripo, or Negropont.

5. CAPES.—

Acroceraunium Promontorium, north-western point of Epirus.

Actium P., south of Sinus Ambracius.

Antirrhium P., south of Hellas Proper.

Rhium P., in Achaia, opposite Antirrhium.

Drepñum P., northern point of Achaia.

Chelonātas P., in Elis, most western point of Peloponnese.

Acrītas P., south-western point of Messenia.

Taenārus P., or **Taenārum**, south-western point of Laconia.

Malēa P., south-eastern point of Laconia.

Scyllaeum P., south-eastern point of Argolis.

Sunium P., south-eastern point of Attica.

Sēpias P., south-eastern point of Thessaly.

Caphāreus P., south-east of Euboea.

Artemisium P., north-east of Euboea.

6. **MOUNTAINS.**—In the north of Greece, the **Acroceraunian Mountains** extend from the shores of the Adriatic eastward, pass into the **Cambunian** range, and terminate with **Olympus**, the fabled seat of the gods, which is nearly 10,000 feet high. About midway in this chain the great **Pindus** range goes off at right angles southward, forming the backbone of the country. Pindus, again, throws off branches east and west; as **Othrys** and **Oeta** in the lower part of Thessaly, **Parnassus** in Phocis, and **Helicon** in Boeotia. The lateral range of **Cithaeron** and **Parnes**, separating Attica from Boeotia, stretches through Megaris into the Peloponnese by a lower ridge, which, crossing the isthmus, extends to the west coast. In this Peloponnesian chain the two most notable groups are **Cyllēne** in the east (7745 feet), and **Erymanthus** in the west, of Arcadia. From the former the range which in the north is called **Parthenius**, and in the south **Parnon**, terminates in the Promontory of Malea; while **Taḡgētus** (*Pentedactylon*) touches the Sea at Cape Taenarus.*

* Particular groups or peaks will be given in the details of each province.

7. **RIVERS.**—None of the rivers of Greece are navigable. Owing to the nature and form of the country, and partly to the climate, the streams, dignified by the name of rivers, are merely winter torrents, almost dry in summer. The most noted are :—

Achelotus (*Aspropotamo*), between Acarnania and Aetolia, rising in Mount Pindus.

Evēnus (*Fidhari*), in Aetolia; flowing from Pindus.

Penēus (*Gastuni*), in Elis, with its tributary, Ladon; from Mount Erymanthus.

Alphēus (*Rouphia*), in Arcadia and Elis; supposed to run under ground to Arethusa, in Sicily (see p. 40).

Helisson and **Ladon**, tributaries of the Alphēus.

Pamīus Major (*Pirnatza*), from Mount Lycæus.

Eurōtas (*Vasilipotamo*), in Laconia.

Inachus (*Banitza*), in Argolis.

Cephissus and **Ilissus**, near Athens.

Asōpus, in Boeotia.

Sperchius (*Elladha*), in Thessaly, flowing into the Sinus Maliacus.

Penēus (*Selembria*), in Thessaly.

Other rivers of less note are—(1.) the **Aoīs**; (2.) **Thyāmis**; (3.) **Achēron** and **Cocytus**, flowing into the Palus Acherusia, and famed for their supposed connection with the lower world; (4.) **Charadrus** and **Arachthus**, both flowing into the Ambracian Gulf—all these are in Epirus; (5.) **Pleistus**, in Phocis; (6.) **Enipeus**, **Apidānus**, and **Titaresius**, in Thessaly, tributaries of the **Peneus**. For other rivers, see the several provinces.

8. **LAKES.**—The hilly character of Greece, and the nature of the soil, tend to the formation of marshes and lakes. Of these, the most celebrated are—(1.) **Copāis**, in Boeotia, the largest in Greece; (2.) **Trichōnis**, in Aetolia; (3.) **Pambōtis**, in Epirus; (4.) **Boebōis**, in Thessaly; (5.) **Stymphālus**, in Arcadia.

9. **CLIMATE.**—The climate was varied. In the mountainous districts of the interior, the cold in winter was often very severe, and the snow lay for several months; while in the plains, and the lower parts near the coast, snow was seldom seen. The north and north-west winds were at some seasons very trying, though not intensely cold. In summer, the heat was often very great; and the sirocco was not unfrequently felt in the southern and low-lying regions. In quantity of moisture, too, there were great differences: thus, while Attica was famed for its pure air and bright sky, Boeotia, its neighbouring province, was unenviably notorious for its moist climate and foggy atmosphere. In marshy tracts, such as those of Lake Copais, noxious exhalations were produced by the scorching heat of summer, bringing malaria and disease.

10. **SOIL AND PRODUCTIONS.**—A great portion of Greece possessed a thin and unproductive soil ; but there were many rich and fertile valleys and plains, as those of Thessaly, Boeotia, Messenia, &c. Attica and Arcadia were perhaps the least fertile. The country was better suited for a pastoral than an agricultural population. The chief productions were wheat, barley, and other cereals ; flax, wine, olive-oil, and fruits of various kinds. Attica was specially famed for its figs. Horses, asses, mules, oxen, goats, sheep, swine, and dogs, were reared in great numbers ; while the wolf, bear, boar, and even lions, at an early period, were found on the mountains, which were covered with extensive forests, as they are in many parts at the present day. Timber, for ship-building and for domestic purposes, was procured from the hills ; and minerals of various kinds were plentiful. The gold of the Island of Thasos—the silver of Laurium (in Attica)—the copper and iron of Chalcis (in Euboea), and of Mount Taygetus (in Laconia)—and the marble quarries of Carystus (in Euboea), of Pentelicus and Hymettus (in Attica), and of the Island of Paros, were abundant, and in high repute. There were many mineral springs in different parts of the country.

11. **INHABITANTS.**—Of the first inhabitants of Greece we have no definite knowledge ; but at an early period the population was largely Pelasgic. In historical times, the Hellenes, a branch of the Pelasgi, spread themselves widely over the country.

●

DIVISIONS OF GREECE.

I.—NORTHERN GREECE.

Containing Epirus and Thessalia.

I.—EPIRUS.

1. **BOUNDARIES, &c.**—Epirus (*Ἠπειρος*, *i.e.*, mainland) was originally applied to the whole western part of Greece, from the Acroceraunian Promontory to the Corinthian Gulf, in contradistinction to the islands on the coast. In fact, Epirus, more especially the northern part of it, was hardly recognised as one of the states of Greece. The district is wild and mountainous, and has at all times been the resort of half-civilised hordes of robbers. It was bounded on the north by the Acroceraunian Mountains, on the east by Pindus, on the south by Aetolia and Acarnania, and on the west by the Ionian Sea. It contained the districts of Chaonia, Molossia, Thesprotia, Atintania, and Athamania.

2. **MOUNTAINS.**—The principal are the Acroceraunian range, and Pindus, with Tomarus or Tmarus, near Lake Pambotis. Other chains run through the country from north to south, but their names have not been preserved.

3. **CAVES.**—Acroceraunium, and Posidium (opposite Corcyra).

4. RIVERS.—

Acis (*Viosa*), rises in Mount Lacmon, the northern part of Pindus, and after passing through the famous FAUCES ANTIGONENSES (where Philip V. of Macedon attempted, but without success, to prevent T. Quinctius Flamininus, the Roman consul, from entering Epirus, B.C. 199), empties itself into the sea a little north of the Acroceraunian Promontory.

Thyamis (*Kalamá*) discharges its waters opposite Corcyra. It passes Cestria, otherwise called Ilium, or Troja.

Achéron, with its tributary **Cocytus**, flowed through Lake Acherusia into the Ionian Sea. The dark colour of their waters caused them to be associated in mythology with the infernal regions.

Charadrus (*St. George*) flows into the Ambracian Gulf.

Arachus (*Arta*) flows into the Ambracian Gulf, and forms the boundary between Epirus and Hellas Proper.

Achelous (*Aspropotamo*) belongs in its upper course to Epirus.

5. **PRINCIPAL TOWNS.**—Buthrotum. Nicopolis. Ambracia.

BUTHROTUM.

ONCHESMUS—PANORMUS—SYBOTA, ETC.

6. **Buthrōtum** (*Butrinto*) was an important seaport opposite Corcyra. Virgil represents Aeneas as visiting it.

North of it, on the coast, **Cassōpe** (or **Cassiōpe**), **Onchesmus**, **Portus Panormus** (*Porto Palermo*), and **Palaestē**, where Caesar landed in his pursuit of Pompey.

South of it, on the Thyamis, **Cestria**, or **Ilium**, or **Troja**; and **Sybōta**, with its cluster of islands. Off Sybota, a naval battle was fought, B.C. 432, between the Corinthians and Corcyreans, which had an important bearing on the outbreak of the Peloponnesian War.

NICOPOLIS.

PANDOSIA—EPHYRE.

7. **Nicōpōlis**, north of the entrance to the Ambracian Gulf, opposite Actium, was founded by Augustus, on the site of his camp, to commemorate his victory over Antony and Cleopatra, B.C. 31. It ultimately (after the time of Constantine the Great) became the capital of the province.

North of it, **Pandōsia** and **Ephyre**, near the Acheron.

AMBRACIA.

DODONA.

8. **Ambracia** (*Arta*) was situated on the Arachthus, about 7 miles from the Ambracian Gulf. King Pyrrhus and his successors had it as the capital of their dominions. Augustus transferred its inhabitants to Nicopolis.

Inland from Ambracia, to the northward, lay **Dodōna**, at the foot of Mount Tomārus, and near Lake Pambōtis. Dodona was the most ancient shrine of Zeus in Greece, and was celebrated for its oracular oaks.

9. The district north of the Acroceraunian Promontory, though not strictly belonging to Greece, was sometimes called **Illyris Graeca**, from the circumstance that it was occupied by some Illyrian tribes. It contained some towns of which mention is often made in Greek and Roman history; as—(1.) **Oricum**, or **Oricus**, the nearest point of transit to Italy; (2.) **Apollōnia**, where Augustus resided for some years in early life, for purposes of study; (3.) **Aulon**, a port at which travellers between Italy and Greece often embarked or disembarked; (4.) **Epidamnus**, or **Dyrrachium** (*Durazzo*), whose embroilment with Corcyra led in part to the Peloponnesian War. It was the usual landing-place from Italy. The chief rivers were the **Aōtis** and **Apsus**.

10. **SOIL AND PRODUCTIONS.**—The country was generally rugged, but was intersected by fertile valleys, and plains. It was pastoral rather than agricultural; hence its horses, oxen, and dogs were more celebrated than its grain or other crops.

II.—THESSALIA.

1. **BOUNDARIES, &c.**—Thessalia, otherwise called **Armonia**, received its name from a Hellenic tribe, the Thessali, who came from Thesprotia in Epirus, and, having driven out the Aeolians, took possession of the plains of the Peneus. It was bounded on the north by Mount Olympus, on the east by the Aegean Sea, on the south by the Sinus Maliacus and Mount Oeta, and on the west by Mount Pindus. At an early period Thessaly was divided into four districts or tetrarchies; viz., **Phthiōtis**, **Thessaliōtis**, **Pelāsgīōtis**, and **Hestīaeōtis**. The district along the sea, east of Pelion and Ossa, was called **Magnesia**; and the names, **Dolōpia**, **Malis**, **Oetaea**, are often applied to minor portions. The plain of Thessaly produced corn in abundance. The cattle were numerous; and the horses were specially famed.

2. **MOUNTAINS.**—**Cambunii**; **Olympus** (*Ελύμπε*); **Pindus**; **Othrys**; **Oeta**; **Pelion**, and **Ossa** (*Kissavo*, 6000 feet), on the east coast. At the eastern end of Oeta was the famous **Pass of Thermopylae**, i.e., Hot Gates (or Pass); so called from the warm springs found there. Between the pass and the sea there were deep morasses. This place is famed in history for the stand made by Leonidas and the Spartans, with their allies, against the Persian host under Xerxes, B.C. 480.

3. **CAPES.**—**Sepias** (*Cape St. George*), on the south-eastern extremity of the province. Off it the fleet of Xerxes was wrecked. **Magnesiae Promontorium** was south of Magnesia.

4. **RIVERS.**—**Peneus** (*Σελεμβρία*), with its tributaries, **Titaresius** (left bank), **Pamissus**, **Enipeus**, and **Apidanus** (right bank); **Amphrysus**, flowing into the Pagasean Gulf; **Sperchius** (*Ελλάδης*), into the Maliac Gulf.

5. **GULFS.**—**Sinus Pagasaeus** (*Gulf of Volo*); **Sinus Maliacus** (*Gulf of Zeitoun*).

6. **PRINCIPAL TOWNS.**—**Larissa**. **Pherae**. **Pharsalus**. **Lamia**.

LARISSA.

GONNI—CRANON—GOMPHI.

7. **Larissa** (*Φενισκερ*, or *Larissa*), the capital of Thessaly (after the time of Constantine), was a large city on the south bank of the Peneus, in

a fertile plain. It is often mentioned in the history of the Roman wars in Greece. It was the residence of the powerful family of the Aleuadae; and it is still an important town of 30,000 inhabitants, the residence of a pasha and a bishop.

Gonni, or **Gonnus** (*Lykostomo*), lay north-east of Larissa, on the north bank of the Peneus; and near the entrance to the only two passes by which an army can enter Thessaly from the north. Hence it was a most important military point, and is often mentioned in the wars of the last Philip of Macedon, of Antiochus, and Perseus. At Gonni the famous Vale of Tempe began to narrow.

South-west of Larissa was **Cranon**, or **Crannon** (*Palea Larissa*), the town of the powerful family of the Scopadae. It is mentioned in the history of the Peloponnesian War, and in the wars of Agesilaus, Antiochus, and Perseus. Here Antipater defeated the allied Greeks in the Lamian War.

West of Cranon, **Gomphi**, near the Pamisus; captured by Caesar, B.C. 48, on entering Thessaly.

North-east of Gomphi, **Tricca** (*Triccala*), on the Lethaeus—mentioned by Homer; and, south-east of it, **Metropolis**, taken by Flamininus, B.C. 198.

East of Larissa, on the coast between Ossa and Pelion, was **Meliboea**, the city of Philoctetes.

PHERAE.

PAGASAE—IOLCOS—DEMETRIAS—SCOTUSSA.

8. **Phærae** (*Velesino*) stood in the south-east of Thessaly, a little north of the Pagasean Gulf, and near Lake Boebeis. Next to Larissa it was the most important town of Thessaly. It is celebrated in mythical history as the residence of King Admetus and of his son Eumelus; and, in later times, as the city of the tyrant Jason, B.C. 374.

East of Pherae, at the head of the Pagasean Gulf, stood three towns:—(1.) **Pagæsaë**, the port of Pherae; (2.) **Iolcos**, famed in the history of Pelias and Jason, and noted as the place where the Argonauts assembled; (3.) **Demetrias**, built by Demetrius Poliorcetes; for a long time a most important city and harbour. Here Antiochus landed, in beginning war against the Romans.

Scotussa, or **Scotusa**, west of Pherae, is often mentioned in the history of the wars between the Macedonians and the Romans. In its territory were the celebrated heights of **Cynoscephalæ**, where two famous battles were fought: (1.) In B.C. 304, between Alexander, tyrant of Pherae, and the Thebans, when Pelopidas was killed; (2.) In B.C. 197, between the Romans under Flamininus and the last Philip of Macedon.

PHARSALUS.

THAUMACI.

9. **Pharsalus** (*Fersala*), once a large, prosperous, and strongly fortified town near the junction of the Apidanus and the Enipeus. It was built on a hill rising to the height of 600 or 700 feet above the plain, with precipices on three sides, having abundant supplies of water, and commanding the passes between the plains of the Peneus and Sperchius. It is specially famed for the great victory gained by Caesar over Pompey, in B.C. 48. Some have identified it with the Phthia of Homer.

South-west of Pharsalus stood **Thaumāci** (*Dhōmeko*'), on a lofty rock, on the highway from the Maliac Gulf northward. After toiling through rugged and intricate passes, the traveller at this city suddenly comes in sight of the immense and beautiful plain of Thessaly, with all its surroundings; and from the astonishment excited by the scene the town is said to have derived its name, *Θαυμασί*, "The City of Wonderment."

LAMIA.

HYPATA—ANTICYRA—HERACLEIA TRACHINIA, ETC.

10. **Lamia** (*Zituni*) was situated on high ground near the head of the Maliac Gulf. It was on the main road from Thermopylae to Thaumaci and the Valley of Thessaly. In his war with the allied Greeks, in B.C. 323, Antipater of Macedonia took refuge in Lamia, and was there besieged by the Greeks; hence the war is called the Lamian War.

West of Lamia was **Hypāta** (*Neopatra*'), the chief town of the Aeniānes, at the base of Mount Oeta. The women of Hypata were famed for their skill in magic, as were those of many other towns of Thessaly.

South of it stood **Anticyra** on the Sperchius, noted, like the other Anticyra on the Corinthian Gulf, for its hellebore, which was employed as a cure for madness.*

Other towns were—(1.) **Heracleia Trachinia**, where Hercules, according to legend, spent the later years of his life, and near which he burned himself on Mount Oeta; (2.) east of Lamia, **Larissa Cremaste**, i.e., Pensilis, or hanging—so called (to distinguish it from the other Larissa) from its position on the slope of the hill overlooking the eastern part of the Maliac Gulf; (3.) **Echinus**, capital of the Myrmidons, between Larissa Cremaste and Lamia; (4.) **Aphētae**, on the point of the Magnesian Promontory, from which the Argonauts are represented as setting sail.

II.—HELLAS PROPER.

Containing Attica; Megaris; Boeotia; Phocis; Doris; Locris;
Aetolia; Acarnania.

I.—ATTICA.

1. **BOUNDARIES, &c.**—Attica† was bounded on the north by the range of Cithaeron and Parnes, which separated it from Boeotia; on the east and south by the Aegean Sea; and on the west by the Saronic Gulf and Megaris. Its area was about 700 square miles, or about twice as large as the county of Edinburgh. The soil was thin, better suited for fruit than for grain; its figs and olives were much prized; its wine was rather inferior. Sheep, goats, and bees, were very numerous; and the bees of Hymettus

* See PHOCIS, p. 59.

† Probably derived from *Ἀκτῆ*, Acte; i.e., Coast-land, as being a peninsula.

were far-famed. Its marble quarries of Pentêlicus, Hymettus, and Eleusia, and its silver mines of Laurium, were much worked, and valuable. The climate was dry, and the air pure and clear. The people belonged to the great Ionian race. Attica may be divided into five districts:—(1.) The Thriasian, or Eleusinian Plain; (2.) The Athenian Plain; (3.) The Highlands, or Diacria, in the north-east; (4.) Paralia, or the Coast, in the south; (5.) Mesogaea, in the middle.

2. **MOUNTAINS.**—(1.) Cithaeron (*Elate*), 4630-feet; (2.) **Parnes** (*Voziá*), highest point, 4193 feet; (3.) **Hymettus**, south-east of Athens, 3506 feet; (4.) **Pentêlicus** (*Mendeli*), north-east, 3637 feet; **Lycabettus** (*St. George*), overhanging Athens on north-east; (5.) **Laurium**, or **Laurion**, in south-east; (6.) **Cerâta**, or the Horns (*Kandili*), on the north-west, separating Attica from Megâris; (7.) **Anchesmus**, north-east; and (8.) **Aegaleos**, west.

3. **CAVES.**—(1.) **Collias**, a little south of Athens; (2.) **Zoster**, half way down the south-west coast; (3.) **Sunium** (*Colonna*), at south point; (4.) **Cynosûra**, east of Marathon, on east coast.

4. **RIVERS.**—**Cephissus** and **Ilissus**, flowing one on each side of the plain of Athens. These hardly deserve the name of rivers, being mere mountain torrents, almost dry in summer. The other brooks are insignificant.

5. **GULFS.**—The **Saronic Gulf**, or Gulf of Egina, on the west; and the lower part of the **Euboicum Mare** (*Strait or Channel of Eryipo*), on the east.

6. **PRINCIPAL TOWNS.**—Athens. Eleusis. Sunium. Marathon.

ATHENS.

PIRÆEUS—ACHARNÆ—PHYLE.

7. **Athenae** (*Atiniah*, or *Settines*, or *Athens*), the “Eye of Greece,” is situated 4 or 5 miles from the sea-coast, between the streams of Ilissus and Cephissus. It stands in the great central plain of Attica, which is surrounded by hills on all sides except the south,—viz., on the west by Aegaleos; north-west, Parnes; north-east, Pentelicus; south-east, Hymettus. The four principal hills of the city were, the Acropolis (about 150 feet above the level of the city), Areopagus, Pnyx, and Museum. In circuit, Athens was about 20 miles at the time of its greatest extent.*

* For a full description of Athens, its buildings, &c., the more advanced student is referred to Smith's Dictionary of Geography. The most celebrated buildings were—(1.) The **Parthenon**, or temple of Athena; (2.) **Erechthæum**,

The population of all Attica has been calculated as about 500,000 in B.C. 317, and of Athens as about 192,000; but this estimate is necessarily vague. Athens had three harbours, Piræeus, Munychia, and Phalerum.

Piræeus, or **Piræus**, the principal port of Athens, was connected with the city by two walls—the famous “Long Walls”—about 5 miles long, 60 feet high, and 14 or 15 feet thick. Piræus became, in process of time, a large and flourishing seaport. On the right hand entrance to the great harbour was the Promontory **Alcimus**, with the tomb of Themistocles; and on the left, **Eetionia**, where, in B.C. 411, the Four Hundred erected a fort to guard the harbour against the Athenian fleet, which was opposed to their measures.

Acharnae, the principal demus of Athens, lay about 7 miles north of the city. Its inhabitants traded largely in charcoal, of which the woods of Mount Parnes in the neighbourhood gave them large supplies. Acharnae gives name to one of the plays of Aristophanes, “The Acharnians.”

North-west of Acharnae was **Phyle**, a mountain fortress near the frontier of Boeotia, where Thrasybulus and the other Athenian exiles took refuge, and whence they operated against the Thirty tyrants, whom they succeeded in expelling, B.C. 403.

ELEUSIS.

ELEUTHERAE—OENOE.

8. **Eleusis** (*Lepsina*), on the Thriasian Plain, near the borders of Megaris, lay north-west of Athens, on the high road to the Isthmus. It was famed as the seat of the worship of Demeter and Persephone, the “Eleusinian Mysteries,” which continued for eighteen hundred years, till they were abolished by the Emperor Theodosius, about A.D. 390.

North-west of Eleusis was **Eleuthærae**, at the base of Mount Cithæron, on the way to Plataea and Thebes. It originally belonged to Boeotia.

Near it, **Oenoë**, on the Pythian Way—i.e., the road to Delphi—with a temple (Pythium) to Apollo Pythius. It must not be confounded with another Oenoe on the Plain of Marathon.

SUNIUM.

PRASIAE—PANORMOS—BRAURON.

9. **Sûnium**, a demus of Attica, on the south coast, was fortified in B.C. 413, during the Peloponnesian War; and from its proximity to the mines of Laurium, as well as from its important position, it attained to a high degree of prosperity. On the Promontory of Sunium, near the town, was the famous temple of Minerva Sunias, the columns of which still exist, and have given origin to the modern name, *Cape Colonna*, or *Colonne*.

temple of Poseidon Erechtheus; (3.) **Thesëum**, temple and tomb of Theseus; (4.) **Olympieum**, temple of Zeus Olympius; (5.) **Propylaea**, a marble vestibule leading to the Acropolis; with many more. Other places worthy of note are the Schools of the Philosophers—(1.) **Academia**, the school of Plato and his successors; (2.) **Cynosarges**, the school of Antisthenes and the Cynics; (3.) **Lyceum**, the school of the Peripatetics (Aristotle and his disciples; (4.) **Stoa Poecile**, the school of Zeno and the Stoics.

North of Sunium, on the east coast of Attica, were—(1.) **Prasiae**, with its harbour **Panormos**, whence the *Theoria*, or sacred ship, used to sail for Delos; and (2.) **Brauron**, on or near the coast, where a great festival was celebrated in honour of *Artemis Brauronia*.

MARATHON.

DECELEA.

10. **Marathon**, which gives name to the famous Plain of Marathon, was an Attic demus, about 25 miles from Athens. It would appear to have been, at an early period, a place of importance. The great battle of Marathon was fought in B.C. 490. On the plain there still stands the tumulus raised to the one hundred and ninety-two Athenians who fell in the fight, and whose names were inscribed on pillars. A separate monument was erected to Miltiades.

North-west of Marathon was **Decelēa**, which the Lacedemonians garrisoned in B.C. 414, by the advice of Themistocles: hence the "Decelean War," as applied to the later years of the great Peloponnesian War.

II.—MEGARIS.

1. **BOUNDARIES, &c.**—**Megāris** occupied the greater part of the isthmus which connects Peloponnesus to Hellas Proper. It was bounded on the east by Attica; north, by Boeotia; south, by Corinthia and the Saronic Gulf; and west, by Corinthia and the Corinthian Gulf. Its area was about 143 square miles. The country is rugged and mountainous, and contains only one plain, that of Megara, which is about 6 miles square.

2. **MOUNTAINS.**—(1.) **Mount Cithaeron**, on the north; (2.) **Cerāta**, on the east; (3.) **The Geranean Mountains**, running across the country from west to east, with the famous Scironian Rocks on the coast near Megara.

3. **RIVERS.**—There were no streams of any magnitude in Megaris. The **Iapis** formed the boundary with Attica; two or three others of no note ran into the Saronic Gulf.

4. **PRINCIPAL TOWN.**—**Megara**.

MEGARA.

NISAEA—RHUS—PEGAE.

5. **Megāra** stood about a mile from the sea, between two small rivers. The inhabitants of the country seem to have been, at an early period, Ionians; but they were driven out by the Dorians, under whom the town became powerful and prosperous. It long contested with Athens the pos-

session of Salamis, and was generally found among the enemies of Athens on every possible occasion. It founded many colonies, among which may be mentioned—(1.) **Megara Hyblaea**, in Sicily, about B.C. 728; (2.) **Cyzicus**, on the Propontis, in B.C. 675; (3.) **Chalcëdon**, at the mouth of the Bosphorus, in B.C. 674; and (4.) **Byzantium** (*Constantinople*), in B.C. 657. Megara was the birthplace of Euclides, a disciple of Socrates, founder of the philosophical school called Megarici.

The port town of Megara was **Nisaea**, with the island of **Minôa**.

Other towns were—(1.) **Rhus**, north of Megara; and (2.) **Pëgae**, on the Corinthian Gulf.

III.—BOEOTIA.

1. **BOUNDARIES, &c.**—Boeotia was bounded on the south by Attica, Megaris, and the Corinthian Gulf; on the east, by the Mare Euboicum; on the north, by part of Locris; and on the west, by Phocis. Its area was about 1000 square miles,—i.e., very little larger than Lanarkshire. The soil of Boeotia was, in general, rich; and the Plain of Copais was particularly fertile, producing grain, vegetables, grapes, and other fruits in great abundance. The mountains supplied marble and iron. The air was thick and heavy, in consequence of the evaporation from the marshes and lakes; and the winters were severe for that latitude, being cold and stormy, with much snow. The oldest inhabitants were of Pelasgian origin. In heroic times the Minyae and Cadmeans were powerful tribes. About sixty years after the Trojan War, the Boeotians, an Aeolian tribe from Thessaly, conquered the existing people, and occupied their territory. The inhabitants of Boeotia were proverbial for stupidity; but they could boast of many distinguished citizens. The names of Hesiod, Pindar, Corinna, Plutarch, Pelopidas, and Epaminondas, are sufficient to show that the *pingue ingenium* was not possessed by all Boeotians.

2. **MOUNTAINS.**—(1.) **Cithaeron** and **Parnes**, on the south, forming the Attic boundary; (2.) **Helicon**, in the west; (3.) The **Opuntian Mountains**, in the north; (4.) **Ptoum** and **Messapium**, in the east, near the coast; (5.) Ptoum was connected with Helicon by a range called **Phoenicium** or **Sphingium**.*

3. **RIVERS.**—Of the many streams of Boeotia, it will be sufficient to mention—(1.) **Cephisus**, flowing into Lake Copais. (2.) **Triton**, passing

* On the summit of Sphingium there is a large block of stone resembling a woman's head looking into Copais. Hence the legend of the sphinx throwing her victims into the lake.

Alalcomēnæ, and flowing into Copais. From this stream Athena was named Tritogeneia.* (3.) The united streams of the **Permessus** and **Olmeius** were fed by the fountains of Aganippe and Hippocrēne on Mount Helicon, which flowed into Copais, near Haliartus. (4.) **Asōpus**, with its tributary **Thermōdon**, falls into the Euboean Sea. (5.) **Oëroë** (*Ἠρώς*), which rises in Helicon, passes Plataea, and falls into the Corinthian Gulf. (6.) In the Plain of Thebes were two far-famed rivulets, **Ismēnus** and **Dirce**. (7.) **Melas**.

4. **LAKES**.—(1.) The great Boeotian lake was **Copais**, or more anciently **Cephisiss** (*Topolias*). In summer it is nearly dry, being a mere marsh. Even in winter it scarcely deserves the name of lake. Its waters are carried eastward to the sea or to Lake Hylce by subterranean passages called *katavothra*, formed partly by nature, and partly by artificial means, in the limestone hills. The largest of these *katavothra* runs under ground for nearly four miles, conducting the waters of the Cephissus to Upper Larymna, where it issues forth as a broad and rapid stream, and, about a mile and a half further on, joins the sea at Lower Larymna. Lake Copais supplied great quantities of waterfowl, and of fish, especially eels, to the markets of Thebes, Athens, and other cities. The flute-reed (*auletica*) grew in great abundance on the margin of the lake. (2.) **Lake Hylce** (*Livádhi*, or *Senzina*), which lies east of Copais, is a deep crater, with water of peculiar clearness. Its level is much lower than that of Copais. (3.) East by north of Hylce is a third lake, now called **Moritzs**, or **Paralimni**—ancient name unknown, perhaps Schoenus.

5. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.—Thebæ. Orchomenus.

THEBÆ.

ASCRA—THESPIÆ—LEUCTRA—PLATAEA—TANAGRA—DELIUM—AULIS.

6. **Thēbæ** (*Thebes*), the capital of Boeotia, stood between the streams of Ismēnus and Dirce: a third stream, the Strophia, divided the city into two parts, and joined the Ismenus in the plain. Its citadel was called *Cadmēa*, in honour of its legendary founder, Cadmus. The "lower city," on the other hand, was said to have been built by Amphion, at the sound of whose lyre the stones themselves moved into their places. Thebes was one of the most important and most celebrated towns of Greece, in regard to wealth, political importance, and military renown; while in mythology no other town holds so prominent a place. For some time after the battle of Leuctra, it was the ruling power of Greece. It was the city of the seer Teiresias, and of the brothers Amphion and Zethus; the birthplace of Heracles and Dionysus; the royal residence of Oedipus; the scene of the

* Others say from a stream or lake in Africa.

war of the "Seven against Thebes;" and of the Epigoni; and the native place of Pindar, Pelopidas, Epaminondas, and other distinguished men.

West from Thebes lay **Asara**, on Mount Helicon: considered to be the birth-place of the poet Hesiod, about B.C. 735.

South-west of Thebes lay **Thespiæ**, near the sources of the Schoenus or Thespius (*Kanavari*), which flows into Lake Hylice. It was famed in the history of the Persian invasions: seven hundred of its citizens remained to perish with Leonidas and his Spartans at Thermopylæ, when the other Greeks had fled. Eros (*Cupid*) and the Muses were specially worshipped at Thespiæ.

South of Thebes stood **Leuctra**, famed for the victory of Epaminondas and the Thebans over the Lacedæmonians, B.C. 371, by which Thebes became for a time the leading state in Greece.

South of Leuctra was **Plataea** (or **Plataeæ**), at the base of Mount Cithæron, noted for its fidelity to Athens and its enmity to Thebes. The battle of Plataea, in which Mardonius was defeated and slain, was fought in B.C. 479.

Tanagra, on the Asopus, south-east of Thebes, birthplace of the poetess Corinna, was a town of great commercial importance. It is noted for the battle, B.C. 457, in which the Athenians were defeated by the Spartans. In this battle Pericles fought with great bravery. The Athenians defeated the Boeotians next year at Oenophÿta, in the territory of Tanagra.

Delium, in the territory of Tanagra, was situated on the coast, with a famed temple of Apollo. In the battle of Delium, B.C. 424, when the Athenians were defeated by the Boeotians, Socrates is said to have saved the life of Xenophon; while another story is, that the life of Socrates was saved by Alcibiades. At Delium, Antiochus defeated the Romans, B.C. 192.

On the coast, north-east of Thebes, was **Aulis**, where Agamemnon offered his daughter Iphigenia to the Winds, to procure a favourable voyage to Troy.

ORCHOMENUS.

CHAERONEA—LEBADEA—CORONEA—HALIARTUS.

7. **Orchōmēnus**, on the Cephissus, the ancient capital of the Minyæ, was a wealthy and powerful city, but was destroyed by the Thebans in B.C. 367. A festival in honour of the Charites, or Graces, was held at Orchomenus, to which came poets and musicians from all parts of Greece. Here, in B.C. 85, Sulla defeated the army of Mithridates under Archelaus.

West of Orchomenus lay **Chaeronea**, birthplace of Plutarch, celebrated for two great battles;—(1.) B.C. 338, Philip of Macedon conquered the Greeks; (2.) B.C. 86, Sulla again defeated the army of Mithridates under Archelaus.

Lebadæa (*Livadhia*), lay south of Chaeronea, in the basin of the small river Hercÿna. Near it was the famed cave of Trophonius; and in it, the celebrated statue of Zeus by Praxiteles. Its name, *Livadhia*, is now applied to the northern part of the modern kingdom of Greece.

Coronæa stood on a height between the Rivers Coralius and Phalærus, about 8 miles south of Orchomenus, and 3 from the southern shore of Lake Copais. Here was held the festival of Pamboeotia, in honour of Athena; and here two famous battles were fought;—(1.) In B.C. 447, when the Athenians under Tolmides were defeated by the Boeotians, and thus lost the sovereignty of Boeotia; (2.) In B.C. 394, when Agesilaus and the Spartans defeated the Thebans and their allies.

Haliartus, at the south-east corner of Lake Copais, was destroyed by the Persians in B.C. 480; and again by the Romans in A.D. 171.

Mycalessus, **Anthëdon**, and **Larymna**, were on or near the east coast of Boeotia, north of Aulis.

IV.—PHOCIS.

1. **BOUNDARIES, &c.**—Phocis was bounded on the north by Doris and Locris; on the east, by Locris and Boeotia; on the south, by the Corinthian Gulf; and on the west, by Doris and the Ozolian Locrians. The country was rugged and unproductive, with the exception of the valley of the Cephissus, and the plain of Crissa on the Corinthian Gulf.

2. **MOUNTAINS.**—The **Parnassus** range (*Liakura*, highest point upwards of 8000 feet) occupies the greater part of the country. The lower spur of Parnassus, extending downwards to the Corinthian Gulf, is called Cirphis. The Locrian Mountains lie on the east and north-east.

3. **RIVERS.**—(1.) The **Cephissus**, with its tributaries; (2.) The **Pleistus**, fed by the waters of the Castalian spring; (3.) The **Heracleius**, flowing into the Corinthian Gulf.

4. **PRINCIPAL TOWNS.**—**Delphi**. **Elatea**.

DELPHI.

CRISSA—CIRRHA—ANTICYRA—BULIS—DAULIS.

5. **Delphi**, formerly **Pytho** (now *Castri*), on the Pleistus, was one of the most celebrated places of the ancient world, in consequence of the oracle of Apollo which it possessed. It stood on a steep slope of Mount Parnassus, which rose above the town in two peaks of grand and imposing appearance. It was rendered famous, and was much frequented—(1.) Because of the oracle; (2.) Because of the Pythian games, in honour of Apollo, which were celebrated near it; (3.) Because it was one of the places where the meetings of the Amphictionic (or Amphictyonic) Council were held. Delphi was called the “navel of the world.” From between the two peaks of Parnassus, and above Delphi, the **Fons Castalia** (*Fountain of St. John*) issued forth, and flowed downward to the Pleistus. The two peaks were sacred to Dionysus (*Bacchus*), as was also the cave called **Corycium**, about 7 miles from Delphi.

West of Delphi was **Crissa**, in a fertile plain.

South of Crissa, on the coast of the **Crissaean Sinus**, was **Cirrha**, the port of Crissa and of Delphi.

Eastward, on the Sinus Anticŷrus, was **Anticŷra**, famed, like the other **Anticyra** on the Mallic Gulf, for the growth of hellebore, a supposed cure for madness. Hence the proverbial expression, used of one whose sanity was doubtful, *Naviget Anticyram*. A third Anticyra, in Locris, is spoken of by some ancient authors. Hence Horace's well-known phrase, applied to one hopelessly mad, *Tribus Anticyris caput insanabile*.

Eastward, on the coast, lay **Bulis**; and north-east of Delphi, **Daulis**, famed in mythology as the residence of King Tereus, and the scene of the story of Procne and Philomela.

ELATEA.

6. **Elatēa**, in the north-east of Phocis, was the largest city of the country, and second in importance. It stood in a fertile plain, through which the road to the north passed.

V.—DORIS.

1. **BOUNDARIES, &c.**—**Dōris**, formerly **Dryōpis**, lies between Thessaly on the north, Locris and Phocis on the east, Locris on the south, and Aetolia on the west. It is a small district, being merely a narrow plain between Mounts Parnassus and Oeta; yet from it the race of Dorians is said to have gone forth who succeeded in conquering the Peloponnese, and who spread their name and their influence over other parts of the world.

2. **RIVERS.**—Only one, the **Pindus**, a tributary of the Cephissus.

3. **TOWNS.**—The towns of Phocis, forming the famous Tetrapolis Dorica, were, **Pindus**, **Erineus**, **Cytinium**, and **Boium**.

VI.—LOCRIS.

1. **BOUNDARIES, &c.**—The territory of Locris was divided into two districts; or, more correctly, there were two Locrian tribes occupying territories considerably separated from each other;—(1.) The eastern Locrians, called the **Opuntii** and **Epicnemidii**; and (2.) The western Locrians, called **Ozolae**, who would seem to have been a colony from the eastern tribe.

I—LOCRI OPUNTII AND EPICNEMIDII.

2. The eastern Locrians were called **Opuntii** from their chief town **Opus**. They occupied a narrow strip of territory stretching from Oeta and Thermopylae on the north to Larymna and the mouth of the Cephissus on the south. This district was on the whole mountainous, but round the Bay of Opus there lay a rich and fertile plain. The Opuntian Locrians were

led in the Trojan War by Ajax, son of Oileus. Patroclus, the friend of Achilles, was a native of Opus.

3. The only town of importance was **Opus**, a short distance (2 miles) from the sea. Eight miles north of it, on the coast, was **Cynos**; and inland to the west, **Narycion**.

4. The **Locri Epicnemidii** were so called from Mount Cnēmis, which lay between them and Phocis. The northern part of their territory, near the Maliac Gulf, was low and sandy.

5. The chief town was **Thrōnium**, on the River Boagrius, near the sea. Besides this there were, **Cnemides**, on Mount Cnemis; and **Thermōpŷlae**, or **Pylae**, between Mount Oeta and the sea, where, in B.C. 480, Leonidas with the Spartans and Thespians awaited the hosts of Xerxes. At the village of **Anthēla**, near Thermopylae, the Amphictionic Council frequently met.

II.—THE OZOLIAN * LOCRIANS.

6. **BOUNDARIES, &c.**—It is probable that at an early period the Locrians occupied all the territory from the Corinthian Gulf to the Euboean Sea, and that they were forced from the central parts by the hordes of northern tribes (Boeotians, &c.), who were themselves driven from their possessions in Thessaly and other parts. However this may be, we find the Ozolian Locrians inhabiting the territory which extends from the Corinthian Gulf on the south, to Aetolia and Doris on the west and north, and Phocis on the east. The country was mountainous, and for the most part barren, with the exception of the low lands in the valleys and near the sea.

7. The only river worthy of note is the **Hylaethus**.

8. The towns of importance were—(1.) **Amphissa** (*Salona*), "situated in a pass at the head of the Crissean plain, and surrounded by mountains." It was on the borders of Phocis, and about 7 miles from Delphi. It is noted for the part it played in the Sacred Wars. It was taken and razed by Philip of Macedon in B.C. 338. The Romans besieged it in B.C. 190. (2.) **Naupactus** (*Epakto*, Greek; *Lepanto*, Italian), near the mouth of the Hylaethus, was the best harbour on the

* The derivation of the name **Ozolae** is uncertain. Some bring it from ὄζειν, "to smell," because of the stench caused by a spring at the foot of Mount Taphiassus, where the centaur Nessus was said to have been buried; or from the large quantity of asphodel which grew in the country: others, from the branches, ὄζοι, of a vine which was produced in the district in a miraculous manner. Others again derive the term from the smell of the undressed skins worn by the ancient inhabitants.

northern shore of the Corinthian Gulf. The name is said to be derived from the fact of the Heracleidae having built there the fleet with which they crossed to the conquest of the Peloponnese. It stood on the side of a hill, and was surrounded by a fertile plain, well supplied with running water. The Athenians gained possession of the town after the Persian Wars; and at the end of the Third Messenian War, in B.C. 455, they gave permission to the exiled Messenians to settle there. It was the principal station of the Athenians in Western Greece during the Peloponnesian War.

East of Naupactus, on the coast, was **Anticyra**.*

VII.—AETOLIA.

1. **BOUNDARIES, &c.**—**Aetolia** extends from the Corinthian Gulf on the south to Epirus and Thessaly on the north, and from **Acarnania** on the west to Doris and the Locri Ozolae on the east. The northern part of the country is very mountainous, rugged, and unproductive; but along the coast, and on the course of the Achelōūs, there are rich and fertile plains, which produced abundant grain crops. On the slopes of the mountains the vine and the olive flourished. Aetolia was famed for its horses. The inhabitants seem to have been Pelasgi and Hellenes, but some of the mountain tribes lived in a very uncivilised state, speaking a language scarcely intelligible to the Greeks.

2. **MOUNTAINS.**—(1.) **Pindus** and **Oeta**, on the north-east; (2.) **Corax**, **Myēnus**, **Taphiassus**, and **Chalcis** on the east, separating Aetolia from Locris; (3.) **Aracynthus**, in the south of Lake Trichōnis, running east and west; and (4.) **Panaetōlicus**, north of Trichonis.

3. **RIVERS.**—(1.) The **Achelōūs** (*Aspropotamo*), which rose in Mount Pindus, was the largest and most celebrated river in Greece. It formed the boundary, for a certain distance, between Acarnania and Aetolia. It went more anciently by the names of Thoas, Axēnus, and Thestius. Its modern name, which means "White River," is derived from the "whitish yellow or cream colour" of its waters. Its chief tributaries were—on the left bank, the **Campylus** flowing from Dolopia, and the **Cyāthus** from Lake Hyria; on the right, the **Anāpus**. A large amount of earthy matter is brought down by the combined streams; and the group of islands at the mouth of the Achelous, the **Echinādes**, has been increased in number thereby. The Achelous is much celebrated in mythology. (2.) **Evēnus**, originally called **Lycormas** (*Fidhari*), rises in Mount Oeta, and after re-

* See **ANTICYRA** in Phocis, p. 60.

ceiving many affluents, flows into the Corinthian Gulf, about 13 miles west of the Promontory Antirrhium. It is famed in mythology, in the history of Hercules, and of Nessus the centaur.

4. **LAKES.**—The two principal lakes are—(1.) *Trichōnis* (*Apokuro*) ; and (2.) *Hyria* (*Zygos*). The others were small and unimportant, some of them being mere lagoons on the shore.

5. **PRINCIPAL TOWNS.**—Calydon. Thermum.

CALYDON.

PLEURON—CHALCIS.

1. **Calydon**, near the River Evenus, was once a flourishing city, and one of the most celebrated in Greece. It was famed in mythology in connection with the hunt of the Calydonian boar. It was the city of Meleager, Tydeus, and Diomedes, and is often mentioned by Homer.

Pleuron, west of Calydon, at the foot of Mount Curium, was a very ancient, and at one time a very flourishing, city. It is mentioned by Homer. When Demetrius II., king of Macedonia, ravaged its territory, the inhabitants abandoned the city and founded New Pleuron, on Mount Aracynthus.

Chalcis lay on the coast, east of the Evenus, and at the base of Mount Chalcis. It is mentioned by Homer ; as also *Pylène*, on the coast, south of Calydon ; and *Olénus*, a little south of Lake Trichonis.

THERMUM.

2. **Thermum**, so called from its hot springs, was situated at the base of the Panætolian Mountains, and north of Lake Trichonis. Thermum was the head-quarters of the "Aetolian League" (formed probably about the middle of the fourth century, B.C., and before the death of Alexander, B.C. 323) ; in it were held the annual meetings of the deputies from the different members of the confederacy. The Aetolians were for a time one of the three great powers of Greece, the other two being the Macedonians and Achæans.

The other so-called "towns" in the north of Aetolia were mere villages.

VIII.—ACARNANIA.

1. **BOUNDARIES, &c.**—**Acarnania**, including Amphilochia, was bounded on the north by the Ambracian Gulf and Epirus ; on the east by Aetolia ; on the west and south by the Ionium Mare. The Island of Leucadia was once a part of the mainland, but was afterwards separated from it by a canal across the narrow neck. The area of Acarnania was about 1570 square miles,—i.e., a little smaller than the county of Sutherland. The country possessed many mountains of moderate size, which were covered

with forests. There were, however, many rich and fertile valleys and plains, but they were little cultivated. Flocks and herds formed the chief wealth of the inhabitants. Iron and copper were found, and off Actium was a pearl fishery.

2. **MOUNTAINS.**—None of importance. **Thyamus**, in the north-east.

3. **CAPIES.**—(1.) **Actium**, where Augustus gained his great victory 31 B.C.; (2.) **Crithôte**, further down the coast.

4. **RIVERS.**—(1.) **Achelous**, with its tributary **Anäpus**; (2.) **Inächus**, in the territory of Argos Amphilochicum.

5. **PRINCIPAL TOWN.**—**Stratus**.

STRATUS.

ARGOS—ANACTORIUM—ACTIUM, ETC.

6. **Strätus**, on the Achelous, was the largest and chief city of the country at the time of the Peloponnesian War.

Other towns were—(1.) **Argos Amphilochicum**, on the small river Inachus, near the south-eastern corner of the Ambracian Gulf; (2.) **Anactorium**, south of the Ambracian Gulf, and not far from (3.) **Actium**, where Augustus defeated Antony; (4.) **Limnaea**, south-west of Argos; (5.) **Palæurus** (with a celebrated temple of Hercules), **Alyzia**, and **Astæcus**, on the west coast; (6.) **Dioryctus**, on the canal separating Leucadia from the mainland; (7.) **Oeniadae**, near the mouth of the Achelous.

III.—PELOPONNESE.

Containing **Achaia**; **Elis**; **Messenia**; **Laconia**; **Argolis**; **Corinthia**; **Sicyonia**; **Arcadia**.

The third great division of Greece is the **Peloponnese** (*i.e.*, the Island of Pelops), lying south of the Corinthian Gulf and the Isthmus of Corinth. Its area is 7777 square miles, or about one-fourth of the size of Scotland.

I.—ACHAIA.

1. **BOUNDARIES, &c.**—**Achaia**, originally called **Aegiälus**, or **Aegiälæa** (*i.e.*, the Coast), was a narrow strip of territory, bounded on the north by the Corinthian Gulf; on the west by Elis and the Ionian Sea; on the south by Arcadia and Elis; and on the east by Sicyonia. It had an area of about 650 square miles; *i.e.*, it was nearly twice as large as the county of Edinburgh.

2. **MOUNTAINS.**—The highest mountain of Achaia was called **Pana-**

chaicus, 6322 feet high. Several ridges descend towards the Corinthian Gulf from the Arcadian Mountains.

3. CAPES.—Many bold headlands are formed by the ridges just spoken of; among which may be mentioned—(1.) **Drepānum** (*Dhrepāno*), the most northerly point of Peloponnese; (2.) **Rhium** (*Castle of the Morea*), with a temple of Poseidon; and (3.) **Araxus** (*Kalogria*). Each river, in fact, which in winter is a mountain torrent, forms a promontory by the gradual deposit of earthy matter and stones swept down from the hills.

4. RIVERS.—The rivers of Achaia are of short course, being in winter mere mountain torrents; and in summer the greater number of them are dry channels. The chief are—(1.) **Larissus**, separating Achaia from Elis; (2.) **Sythas**, or **Sys**, forming at its mouth the boundary of Achaia and Sicyonia; (3.) **Crathis**; (4.) **Selinus**; (5.) **Glaucus**; (6.) **Peirus**.

5. INHABITANTS.—The original inhabitants were probably Pelasgians; but the Ionians drove them out, and called the district Ionia. When the Achaeans were forced from Argos and Lacedemon by the Dorian invaders, they sought homes for themselves among the Ionians, whom they subdued; and after that time the country was called Achaia. Homer represents the Achaeans as the ruling people of Peloponnese, but during the flourishing period of Grecian history they seem to have fallen away. At a later period, however, they again revived; and the Achaean League (specially under the guidance of Arātus, B.C. 251–213) made a noble struggle to secure the independence of Greece. The Roman province of Achaia included all the Peloponnese, and all Northern Greece south of Thessaly, except perhaps Acarnania. Hence *Achaeus* in Latin = *Graecus*.

6. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.—Helice. Patrae.

HELICE.

BURA—AEGAE, ETC.

7. Helice, on the Selinus, was the ancient capital of the Ionians, and also of the Achaeans, both of whom held their Assembly of Deputies in the city. The Ionian meetings were afterwards known in Asia Minor as *Panionia*. Helice, with all its inhabitants, was swallowed up by an earthquake, in B.C. 373. A similar catastrophe, though not so destructive, happened there in A.D. 1817.

East of Helice were—(1.) **Bura**, on the Erasinus; (2.) **Aegae** and **Aegira**, near the Crathis; (3.) **Pellōne** and **Olūrus**, near the Sythas. West of Helice lay **Aegium**, which became the seat of government after the destruction of Helice.

PATRAE.

8. **Patrae** (*Patrasso*, or *Patras*, or *Patra*) was situated on the coast, west of the Promontory of Rhium. It stood on one of the spurs of Panachaicus, which rose immediately behind it to the height of 6322 feet. Its original name was Aroe; but it afterwards received the name of Patrae, from an Achaean hero, Patreus, who enlarged Aroe, and removed to it the inhabitants of some other towns. It was the only Achaean city which in the Peloponnesian War sided with Athens: it was one of the first two cities (the other being **Dyme**) to expel the Macedonians (B.C. 280), and to renew the Achaean League. In B.C. 279 it again stood alone among the Achaean cities in aiding the Aetolians against the Gauls. It suffered severely in the Wars of the Romans; but Augustus planted a colony in it, when he founded Nicopolis. It then became a flourishing town; and Strabo (fl. about B.C. 20) speaks of it as a populous place. "In the time of Pausanias it was famed for the manufacture of byssus or flax, which was grown in Elis, and woven at Patrae into head-dresses and garments." It has continued up to the present day to be one of the most important towns in the Morea, owing to its fine commercial position. It is largely engaged in the export of currants, which grow in great abundance in the fertile plains near the city.

Eastward of Patrae lay **Panormus**, on the coast, near Cape Drepanum; southward, **Leontium** and **Pharæ**; and westward, **Olēnus** and **Dyme**.

II.—ELIS.

1. **BOUNDARIES, &c.**—**Elis** extended from Achaia and the River Larissus on the north, to Messenia and the River Neda on the south; and from Arcadia on the east, to the sea on the west. It consisted of three parts:—(1.) **Elis Proper**, or **Hollow Elis**, in the north; (2.) **Pisātis**, in the middle; and (3.) **Triphylia** (*i.e.*, the country of the three tribes,—**Minyae**, **Eleans**, **Caucōnes**), in the south. The most ancient inhabitants seem to have been Pelasgians, under the names of **Caucones**, **Epeans**, **Pylians**, and **Eleans**.

2. **MOUNTAINS, &c.**—**Elis** is generally a flat country, having extensive plains,* and a few hills. It has no mountains of its own, properly speaking, but only ridges descending as spurs from the Arcadian Mountains. **Pholoë**, in the east, celebrated in poetry and mythology; **Ossa** or **Phelion**, **Lapithas**, and **Minthe** (4009 feet), in the south, are the only elevations approaching the character of mountains. Elis contains more arable

* (1.) The Plain of the Peneus, the south-west part of which is now called the Plain of Gastuni; (2.) Pisātis, or the Plain of the Alpheus.

and fertile land than any other division of the Peloponnese. It produced in great abundance grain, flax, hemp, grapes and other fruit; its excellent pastures reared great numbers of horses and cattle; and the sides of its hills were covered with valuable timber.

The coast was low and sandy, and had very few harbours: lagoons were formed along it, the waters of which, becoming stagnant, caused the parts near the shore to be unhealthy in summer. There is a plague of gnats in the present day, as there was in old times. The fishery on the coast was very valuable.

3. **CAPES**.—There were three principal capes:—(1.) *Chelonātas* (*Tornese*), (2.) *Hyrmina*, and (3.) *Ichthys* (*Katakolo*).

4. **RIVERS**.—(1.) *Penēus* (*Gastunē*), with its tributary, *Ladon* (called *Sellois* by Homer); (2.) *Alphēus* (*Rouphia*), with its tributaries, the *Erymanthus*, (the Arcadian) *Ladon*, and the *Helisson*—all three in Arcadia; (3.) *Neda*.

5. **PRINCIPAL TOWNS**.—*Elis*. *Olympia*.

ELIS.

EPHYRA—PYLOS—BUPRASIIUM—CYLLENE, ETC.

6. *Elis*, on the Peneus, was the only fortified town, and, from the time of the Dorian invasion, the capital of the country.

Ephŷra, in the interior, on the Ladon, was the residence of King Agæus.

Pylos was about 7 miles east of *Elis*, at the junction of the Peneus and Ladon. The *Pylians* laid claim to be the citizens of Nestor.*

North of *Elis*, near the borders of Achaia, was *Buprasium*, mentioned by Homer.

West of *Elis*, near the Promontory *Chelonatas*, were *Cyllēne*, the port of *Elis*, and *Hyrmina*.

OLYMPIA.

PISA—SCILLUS—PYLOS, ETC.

7. *Olympia* was rather a district, or collection of sacred houses, than a town. It lay on the Alpheus, and properly belonged to Pisa. Here the Olympian games were celebrated for five days, about midsummer, at the end of every fourth year. The period of four years was called an *Olympiad*; and after B.C. 776 this was the great epoch for reckoning time. The Olympic games were abolished in A.D. 394, in the reign of Theodosius the Great.

Pisa, a little east, or north-east, of *Olympia*, near Arcadia, was an ancient and important city, but was destroyed by the Eleans in B.C. 572.

Scillus, south-west of *Olympia*, is specially noted as the town given by the

* But see *PYLOS*, under *Olympia*, art. 7; and *PYLOS* in Messenia, art. 8.

Lacedemonians to Xenophon the historian, when an exile from his native city Athens.

Pylos, a town in Triphylia, lay south of Elis, and about 3 miles from the coast. It contests with Messenian Pylos the honour of being the city of Nestor.

Other towns were: **Leprœum**, south of Pylos; and **Salmône**, half way between Olympia and Elis.

III.—MESSENIÀ.

1. BOUNDARIES, &c.—**Messenia** was bounded on the north by Elis and Arcadia, on the east by Laconia, and on the south and west by the sea. Its area was about 1162 square miles, or about one-fourth larger than the county of Lanark. A considerable part of the country is mountainous, but there are some large and fertile plains on the course of the **Pamîsus**, and on the western shore. The southern part of the plain of **Pamîsus** was called **Macaria**, or the “**Blessed**,” on account of its fertility; and also because of its climate, which was mild and soft, neither too warm in summer nor too cold in winter. The country abounded in fruits and flocks.

2. MOUNTAINS, &c.—Besides the central range of the north, now called *Tetrazi*, there were—(1.) **Elæum**, running westward from **Tetrazi** to the sea, south of the **Neda**; (2.) **Aigalon**, near the west coast; and (3.) **Taÿgôtus**, on the east, on the borders of Laconia. The two fortresses of **Ithôme** and **Ira**, or **Eira**, were inland—the latter on the borders of Arcadia.

3. CAPES.—(1.) **Acritas**, on the south (*Cape Gallo*); (2.) **Coryphasium**, south of **Sphacteria**; (3.) **Cyparissium**, on the north-west.

4. RIVERS.—(1.) **Pamîsus**, which rises in the northern mountains, and flows through a fertile plain, past **Messene**; (2.) **Balÿra**, in the northern plain, a tributary of the **Pamîsus**; and several others of less note.

5. INHABITANTS.—The ancient inhabitants were **Lelôges**, who were subdued by the Dorians. The Messenians had long and bloody wars with Laconia; but they were ultimately conquered, and many of them left their country, and formed new settlements, some in Greece, others in Italy. One body migrated to **Rhegium**, and crossed thence to **Zancle**, in Sicily, which they called **Messana**, now **Messina**.*

6. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.—**Messene**. **Pylos**.

MESSENE.

STENYCLEROS—ANDANIA—IRA—PHARAE, ETC.

7. Messène, the later capital of Messenia, was built in B.C. 369, under

* See Geography of SICILY, p. 37.

the direction of Epaminondas. It was situated on a rugged mountain, which stands between the two plains of Messenia. The mount has two summits: Ithōme on the north, and Eva on the south, connected by a sharp ridge. In a hollow extending west of this ridge stands the town, but the citadel is on the top of Ithome, which rises 2631 feet above the plain. The entire circuit of the city was about 6 miles, which is now principally occupied with corn-fields, pastures, and groves of oak and olive.

North of Messene were: (1.) **Stenyclēros**, or **Stenyclāros**, near the Pamisus, the residence of Cresphontes and the Dorian conquerors; it was surrounded by a rich and fertile plain: (2.) **Andania**, a little north-west of Stenycleros, the residence of the Messenian kings before the Dorians: (3.) **Ira**, or **Eira**, a mountain fortress, which sustained a siege of eleven years during the Second Messenian War: (4.) **Pharæ**, at the north-eastern corner of the Messenian Gulf, near the River Nedon: and (5.) **Cypariassia** and **Aulon**, on the west coast, north-west of Messene.

PYLOS.

METHONE—CORONE—ASINE.

8. **Pylos** (*Navarino*), whose claims to be the city of Nestor seem to be the best, lay on the west coast, opposite the Island of Sphacteria. It was occupied by the Athenians during the Peloponnesian War. The battle of Navarino, in 1827, when the combined fleets of England, France, and Russia, defeated the Turks, has given celebrity to the town in modern times. The Bay of Pylos forms a fine harbour.

Methōne (*Modon*, or *Mothoni*), south of Pylos, on the coast, was an important city in ancient times, as it still is, on account of its excellent harbour and healthy climate. Authors allege that it is the same as Pegasus, one of the cities which Agamemnon offered to Achilles.* The vine was cultivated in its neighbourhood with great success.

On the west coast of the Sinus Messeniacus were **Corōne** and **Asīne**.

IV.—LACONIA.

1. **BOUNDARIES, &c.**—**Lacōnia** (or **Laconis**, or **Laconica**, or **Lacedæmon**) extended from Arcadia and Argolis on the north, and Messenia on the west, to the sea on the east and south. Its area was about 1900 square miles, or about the size of the county of Sutherland. The country was level in the central parts, in the valley of the Eurōtas, but mountainous on the eastern and western margins. The soil of the lower Eurotas valley was rich and fertile, but in other parts the country was poor, and better suited for the growth of olives than of grain. The sides of Taygētus were clothed with forests, while iron, marble, and porphyry, were yielded by the mountains. Wild goats, boars, stags, and bears, abounded

* Hom., *Iliad*, ix. 294.

in the hills. The country was very subject to earthquakes: in that of B.C. 464 not more than five houses of Sparta were left standing, and more than 20,000 persons perished.

2. **MOUNTAINS.**—(1.) *Taygētus* (*Pentedactylon*), separated Messenia from Laconia, and terminated in Cape Taenarus. The highest point is *Talētum* (*St. Elias*), near Sparta, 7902 feet high. (2.) *Parnon* (*Malevó*), in the east, running southward to Cape Malea. The southern part of the range is called *Zarax*, 3500 feet.

3. **CAPIES.**—(1.) *Taenārus* (*Matapan*); (2.) *Malēa* (*St. Angelo*).

4. **RIVERS.**—The *Eurōtas* (*Vasilipotamo*), with its tributaries, *Oenus*, *Tiasa*, &c.

5. **BAYS.**—*Sinus Laconicus*, and *Sinus Boaticus*.

6. **INHABITANTS.**—The original inhabitants seem to have been *Leleges*, who were subdued by Achaeans; and they, in turn, were driven out by Dorians.

7. **PRINCIPAL TOWNS.**—*Sparta*. *Gythium*.

SPARTA.

AMYCLAE—SELLASIA—THERAPNAE.

8. *Sparta*, or *Lacedaemon* (near *Mistra*), the capital of the country, was situated on the *Eurotas*, about 25 miles from its mouth. It was long the rival of Athens in political power, but it could not vie with her in arts or in learning. In the city there was almost a total absence of architectural adornment.*

Amýclae, near *Sparta*, was a very ancient town, the residence of the Achæan kings. It contained a most splendid temple of *Apollo*, who was worshipped there with peculiar solemnities. The *Hyacinthia* were celebrated at *Amýclae*.

Sellasia, north of *Sparta*, on the *Oenus*, is noted as the place where *Cleomènes*, the last of the royal line of the *Heracleidae*, was defeated by *Antigónus* and the Achæans, B.C. 222.

Therapnae, a little north-east of *Sparta*, is famed as the birthplace of *Helen*, and was a principal seat of the worship of the *Dioscūri* (*Castor* and *Pollux*).

GYTHIUM.

EPIDAUROS—MINOA—FRASIAE, ETC.

9. *Gythium*, or *Gythæum*, lay on the *Laconic Gulf*, south-west of the mouth of the *Eurotas*. It was the naval station of the Spartans, and their principal seaport.

* For details of *Sparta*, see *Smith's Dictionary of Geography*, and the authorities there referred to.

On the opposite side of the same bay, and east of the Eurotas, was **Hēlos**, from which, according to some authorities, the name of Helots was derived.

Besides these, there were—(1.) **Epidaurus Limēra**, on the east coast, often mentioned in the history of the Peloponnesian War, and famed for the worship of Asclepius; (2.) **Minōa**, south of Epidaurus; (3.) **Prasiæ**, further north, on the coast; (4.) Inland, and near the borders of Arcadia, **Caryæ**, where Artemis Caryatis* was worshipped by the Spartan maidens in solemn dances; (5.) **Boæ**, near Cape Malea, which gave name to the Boaticus Sinus; (6.) **Thyræa**, in Cynuria, on the borders of Argolis.

V.—ARGOLIS.

1. **BOUNDARIES, &c.**—Argolis (or Argos, † or Argeia) occupied the south-eastern promontory of the Peloponnese, from Arcadia and Corinthia to the sea. This is the Argolis of the Romans; the Argeia of Greek writers did not include Phlius, Cleōnæ, Epidaurus, Troezen, and Hermione. There was a considerable extent of mountainous territory in Argolis, especially in the eastern, western, and northern parts; but there were many plains, the central one of Argos being the largest and most fertile. Argolis was famed for its horses. No district of Greece is more celebrated in mythology: it is associated with the stories of Ināchus, Danaüs, Perseus, Heracles, Adrastus, Eurystheus, Io, and many others.

2. **MOUNTAINS.**—(1.) **Artemisium**, and (2.) **Parthēnius**, on the west and south-west; (3.) **Arachnaeus**, south of Corinthia.

3. **CAVES.**—(1.) **Scyllaeum** (*Skillo*), and (2.) **Bucephāla**; both at the south-eastern point.

4. **RIVERS.**—The only two rivers are—(1.) **Inachus** (*Banitza*), with its tributaries, **Cephissus** and **Charadrus**; (2.) **Erasinus** (*Kephalari*), the only river of Argos which flows throughout the whole year. Other smaller streams are—(1.) **Tanus**, or **Tanaus**, north of Cynuria; (2.) **Amy-mōne**, entering Lake Lerna; (3.) **Pontinus**; (4.) **Asterion**, &c. &c.

5. **BAYS.**—(1.) **Sinus Argolæus**; (2.) **Sinus Hermionæus**, off the south-eastern point; (3.) **Sinus Saronæus**.

6. **INHABITANTS.**—The people seem to have been Pelasgians origin-

* The term Caryatides, applied to certain figures used in architecture, is supposed to be derived from the women of this town. See Smith's Dictionary of Antiquities, under "Caryatides."

† Argos is used by Homer in three senses: to denote—(1.) the city Argos, the capital of Diomedes; (2.) the kingdom of Agamemnon, whose capital was Mycenæ; (3.) the entire Peloponnese, in opposition to Hellas Proper.

ally; but they were driven out by the Achaeans; who were in turn subdued by the Dorians.

7. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.—Argos. Mycēnae. Troezenē. Epidaurus.

ARGOS.

LERNA—TIRYNS—NAUPLIA.

8. Argos, or **Argi** (*Argos*, or *Arhos*), near the Charadrus, was a very ancient town, and up till B.C. 666, was the leading city of Greece. Its citadel, Larissa, stood on an isolated hill, 900 feet high. The Argives worshipped Hera (*Juno*) with the greatest veneration. Her temple was outside the city: a splendid one to Apollo Lyceius stood inside the walls.

About 7 miles south of Argos stood **Lerna**, near the lake of the same name, where Heracles slew the Hydra, or water serpent. In that region, too, was the Alcyonian Lake, whose depth was regarded as unfathomable. By this Dionysus is fabled to have penetrated to the lower world to bring up Semēle.

Five miles south-east of Argos was **Tiryns**, the reputed birthplace of Heracles; from which circumstance he is called *Tyrnthius Heros*. The remains of its massive Cyclopean walls are still to be seen.

About 2 miles south of Tiryns was **Nauplia** (*Napoli di Romania*), the ancient port of Argos. It was a place of importance in the Middle Ages, and for a time the capital of the modern kingdom of Greece.

MYCENAE.

NEMEA—PHILIUS—CLEONAE.

9. Mycēnae lay about 7 miles north of Argos, at the foot of Mount Euboea. It was a very ancient city, said to have been built by Perseus. It is specially celebrated as the capital of the kingdom of Agamemnon. The "Treasure House of Atreus," and the "Lion Gate," are still to be seen among the ruins of Mycenae, and are considered to contain the most ancient sculptures known in Greece.

Eight miles north of Mycenae stood **Nemea**, which was rather a collection of sacred houses than a town. The valley of Nemea, which was about two and a half miles long, and three-quarters of a mile broad, was shut in on all sides by mountains. It contained a sacred grove, with a splendid temple to Zeus Nemeus, a theatre, stadium, monuments, &c. Here Heracles slew the Nemean lion, and here the Nemean games were held, every second year, in honour of Zeus.

Phlius, on the Asōpus, was the chief town of a mountainous district in the north of Argolis, called Phlasis, which is usually reckoned an independent state, but which is included in the Roman Argolis. In historical times it was a Doric city, and was usually allied with Sparta. It was celebrated for its wine; and it is also famous as the birthplace of Pratinas, who was the inventor of the Satyr Drama, and who contested the prize with Aeschylus at Athens, B.C. 500.

Cleonae, east of Phlius, and on the borders of Corinthia, stood on the highway from Argos to Corinth, 15 miles from the former, and 8 from the latter. It was reckoned an independent city; and though not counted in the Argive terri-

tory, in historical times, it was nevertheless usually allied with Argos. Its chief importance arose from the circumstance that the Vale of Nemea, where the Nemean games were celebrated, was in its territory.

TROEZENE.

CELENDERIS—HERMIONE.

10. *Troezenē (Dhamala)*, in the south-east, near the coast, and opposite the Island of Calauria, was a town of very considerable importance. It was the capital of Troezenia, which was reckoned an independent state, though by the Romans included in Argolis. It will be remembered as affording shelter to the Athenians during the Persian invasion under Xerxes.

Celenderis, on the Bay of Pogon, was the port town of Troezenē.

Hermione, south-west of Troezenē, on the Sinus Hermionicus, was always a flourishing place. Demeter Chthonia was worshipped there.

EPIDAUROS.

METHANA.

11. *Epidaurus (Pidauro)*, on the coast of the Saronic Gulf, north of Troezenē, was the capital of Epidauria, which was long an independent state. A celebrated temple of Asclepius, to which invalids from all parts of Greece resorted for cure, was situated about 5 miles west of the city, on the road to Argos.

Methāna, improperly called *Methōnē*, was situated on the rocky peninsula of Methana, in the district of Troezenē. The isthmus was fortified by the Athenians during the Peloponnesian War, B.C. 425. On the peninsula is a conical mount, now called *Chelona*, about 2280 feet above the sea, said to have been thrown up by a volcano.

VI.—CORINTHIA.

1. **BOUNDARIES, &c.**—Corinthia was a small but wealthy and powerful district on the isthmus, lying between Megaris on the north-east, the Corinthian Gulf on the north-west, the Saronic Gulf on the south-east, Argolis on the south, and Sicyonia and Argolis on the west. Its area was about 300 square miles. The region was mountainous; but a rich and fertile plain lay between Corinth and Sicyon, yielding vegetables and fruit, though little corn, to Corinth and its port towns. "What lies between Corinth and Sicyon," became a proverb, signifying great wealth.

2. **MOUNTAINS.**—The chain of mountains called *Geraneia* stretched across the isthmus from west to east, terminating westward in the Promontories of Olmiae and Heraeum, on which latter was a temple to Hera (Juno). The ridge south of the isthmus was called *Oneia*, from a fancied resemblance to the back of an ass.

3. **RIVERS.**—There were no rivers of importance—only small streams, which in summer were dry channels.

4. **PRINCIPAL TOWN.**—Corinth.

CORINTH.

LECHAEUM—CENCHREAE—SCHOENUS.

5. **Corinth** (anciently and poetically, *Ephyre*; *Gortho*, by the inhabitants) was one of the most important, wealthy, luxurious, and licentious cities of Greece. Its patron goddess was Aphrodite. In size it was next to Athens. Its citadel, the Acrocorinthus, on which was the Fountain of Pirène, rises to the height of 1886 feet above the sea, and is still one of the grandest objects in the whole of Greece. Acrocorinthus and Ithome were called by Philip of Macedon, “the two horns of the Peloponnese.” Painting, architecture, and sculpture, early flourished in Corinth: its works in bronze (*Aes Corinthiacum*), and its terra cotta vases, were greatly celebrated. It founded many colonies, among which were Potidaea, Corcyra, and Syracuse. It was destroyed by the Romans under Mummius, in B.C. 146, but was partly restored by Julius Caesar a century later.

Corinth had a harbour on the Corinthian Gulf, called *Lechaeum*; and one on the Saronic, called *Cenchreæ* (mentioned in the history of the Apostle Paul; hence Horace calls it “*Bimaris Corinthi*.”)

The only other town of importance was *Schoenus*, a flourishing seaport on the Saronic Gulf, at the narrowest part of the isthmus. Near it were held the Isthmian games, in honour of Poseidon.

VII.—SICYONIA.

1. **BOUNDARIES, &c.**—*Sicyonia* lay west of Corinthia, south of the Sinus Corinthiacus, east of Achaia, and north of Argolis and Arcadia. It was a small district of 84 square miles, being little more than the plain of the River Asopus. This plain was very fertile, and peculiarly suited for the growth of the olive. Vines, too, grew in perfection, giving Sicyon a fame for wine. Fish in abundance were procured from the neighbouring sea.

SICYON.

2. **Sicyon** was one of the most important cities of the Peloponnese, and under Aratus, chief of the Achaean League (who was a native of the town), it reached the height of its glory. The destruction of Corinth added to its wealth and importance; but it was ultimately destroyed by an earthquake. It was one of the chief seats of Grecian art, and was famed for its painters and sculptors. It stood on a table-land about 2 miles from the sea, having an acropolis on the hill, a lower town at the base, and a port town on the gulf.

VIII.—ARCADIA.

1. **BOUNDARIES, &c.**—**Arcadia** was the central part of Peloponnese, and the only division which did not possess a sea coast. It lay between Achaia on the north, Elis on the west, Messenia and Laconia on the south, and Argolis on the east. It was a mountainous district, and has been called the Switzerland of Greece. It was principally a pastoral country, and the home of Pan and shepherds. Its mountains were covered with forests, abounding in game; and its plains produced corn, oil, and wine. The asses of Arcadia were in great request. The winter was long and severe; even March was a cold month. The area of Arcadia was about 1700 square miles,—i.e., nearly as large as the county of Sutherland.

2. **MOUNTAINS.**—In the north, **Cyllēne** (*Zyria*)—the “heaven-kissing hill,” with a sanctuary of Hermes, to whom it was sacred, and who used it as his place of ascent and descent to and from heaven—and **Erymanthus**, the haunt of the Erymanthian boar slain by Heracles; in the south-west, **Lycaeus** (sacred to Zeus) and **Parrhasius**; in the west, **Pholoë**, on the borders of Elis; in the south and south-east, **Maenālus** and **Parthenius**; and in the north-east, **Stymphālus**, near Cyllene. Besides these, there were many ridges through the central parts, which are not known by any special names.

3. **RIVERS.**—The **Alphēus**, in its upper course, with its tributaries **Helisson**, **Ladon**, and **Erymanthus**; the others are not worthy of mention.

4. **LAKE.**—**Stymphālus**, near Mount Stymphalus, with those harpy birds, *stymphalides*, which it was one of the labours of Heracles to slay. The waters of the lake were discharged through a subterranean passage, and emerged, as was thought, in Argolis, in the form of a river, the Erasinus.*

5. **INHABITANTS.**—The Arcadians considered themselves the most ancient race in Greece. They were a strong and hardy people, often serving, like the Swiss, as mercenary troops. They were fond of music: Hermes is said to have invented the lyre in their country, and Pan the syrinx or shepherd’s pipe.

6. **PRINCIPAL TOWNS.**—**Megalōpōlis**. **Mantinēa**.

MEGALOPOLIS.

PALLANTIUM—TEGEA—TRAPEZUS—LYCOSURA—PHIGALIA.

7. **Megalōpōlis**, on the Helisson, was a town of late origin, being built by the advice of Epaminondas, in B.C. 371, as a stronghold against the

* See ARGOLIS, p. 71.

Spartans. The inhabitants of thirty-eight Arcadian towns were brought to people it, and it soon rose to wealth and power. It was taken in B.C. 222 by the Spartan Cleomènes. It was the birthplace of Polybius the historian, B.C. 204; and of Philopoemen, "last of the Greeks," general of the Achæans, B.C. 252.

North-east of Megalopolis, at the foot of Mount Maenâlus, was **Pallantium**, from which Evander is said to have migrated to Italy. Others say he went from Pheneus on Lake Stymphalus.

A little east of Pallantium was **Tegæa**, a town often mentioned in the history of Greece. It contained a splendid temple and statue of Athena Alea.

On the west of Megalopolis stood **Trapæzus**, which founded Trapezus (*Trebizonde*), on the Euxine.

West of Megalopolis lay **Lycosûra**, at the foot of Mount Lycaeus, which the Greeks reckoned the most ancient city in the world; and near it **Phigalia**, whence came the Phigalian marbles, now in the British Museum.

MANTINEA.

METHYDRUM—ORCHOMENUS, ETC.

8. **Mantineâ** was the largest and one of the most ancient of the Arcadian towns. It was the scene of several battles, and especially of that one in which Epaminondas died in the arms of victory, B.C. 362.

Other towns were—(1.) **Methydrium**, north-west of Mantinea; (2.) **Orchomenus** and **Caphyæ**, north of it; (3.) **Pheneus**, on Lake Stymphalus (see **PALLANTIUM**, above); (4.) **Clitor**, on the River Clitor, famed for a fountain, by drinking of which one lost for ever the taste for wine; (5.) **West of Clitor**, **Psophis**, mentioned by Ovid; (6.) **Cynaetha**, on the Achæan Erasinus; and (7.) **Nonacris**, at the source of the Crathis.

ISLANDS OF GREECE.

I.—ON THE WEST COAST.

Corcyra. Leucas. Cephallenia. Ithaca. Zacynthus. Sphacteria.

1. **Corcýra**, Greek *Kérkura*, and *Kórkura* (*Corfu*),* is situated in the Ionian Sea, off the coast of Epirus. Its area is 227 square miles. The island is mountainous, with some fertile valleys. It was famed in ancient times for oil and wine, which it produced in abundance. It was colonised by the Corinthians about B.C. 737, and soon became a commercial rival of the mother country, and founded many colonies, such as Epidamnus, Anactorion, Leucas, and Apollonia, on the opposite coast. The affairs of

* The most ancient name was Drepane. It is supposed to be the Scheria of Homer, and the island of the Phæacians, over whom King Alcinous ruled. The modern name of Corfu is derived from *Korupfó*, or *Korupfós*, the two peaks of the modern citadel; hence, by corruption, *Korpfós*, and Corfu.

Epidamnus, and the quarrel that ensued between the Corcyreans and Corinthians, formed one of the immediate causes of the Peloponnesian War. The towns were **Corcyra** (*Corfu*), the capital, and **Cassiope**.

The three principal promontories of Corcyra were, **Phalacrum**, **Leucimne**, and **Amphipagus**.

Smaller islands on the coast, or near it, were **Paxus** and **Sybōta** (famed for a sea fight, B.C. 432) on the south, **Ptychia** on the east, **Othronos** and **Ericusa** on the north.

2. **Leucas**, Greek *Λευκός* (*Santa Maura*), was originally a peninsula of Acarnania, but when the Corinthians formed a settlement there, about B.C. 665, they dug a canal through the isthmus, and converted the territory into an island. The area is about 120 square miles. The interior of the island was rugged, and little cultivated. The mountains rise to the height of 3000 feet, terminating in the south-west in **Cape Leucatas** (or **Leucates**, or **Leucate**), 2000 feet, which was famed for its storms, and for the strong currents of the sea. The rock is of limestone, and hence the name, from *λευκός*, *white*. On the promontory was a temple of Apollo; hence Virgil's lines:—

*Mox et Leucatae nimboſa cacumina montis,
Et formidatus nautis aperitur Apollo.*

This was the scene of Sappho's leap.* But some suppose that the story of Sappho arose from the custom of throwing a criminal from the rocks at each annual festival of Apollo. The towns were, **Leucas** and **Nericus** (mentioned by Homer), in the north; **Phara** and **Hellomenum**, in the south. In Macedonian times, Leucas was the chief town of Acarnania.

On the south-east was a cluster of smaller islands, **Teleboides**, or **Taphiae**, consisting of **Taphos**, **Carnos**, &c. The inhabitants were noted pirates.

3. **Cephalonia**, Greek *Κεφαλληνία* (*Cephalonia*), called by Homer, **Same**, or **Samos**, was the largest of the islands on the west coast, containing an area of 348 square miles. It is very rugged; **Aenos**, the loftiest of its mountains, reaches to the height of 4000 feet. Homer speaks of the island as subject to Ulysses. It had four towns (*tetrapolia*), **Same**, **Pale**, **Cranii**, and **Proni**.

4. **Ithāca**, Greek *Ἰθάκη* (*Thiaki*), the celebrated kingdom of Ulysses, lies between Cephalonia and the coast of Acarnania. Its area is 45 square miles. It consists of two parts connected by a narrow isthmus at the Gulf of Malo, on which probably stood the town of **Ithaca**. In the northern

* See Colonel Mure's *History of Greek Literature*, iii. p. 285.

part is the ridge of mountains called **Neritos** and **Neriton** by Virgil and Homer, and in the south **Nelon**. It was a rugged and sterile island.

Off the south coast of Ithaca, and near the mouth of the River Achelotis, was the group of islands called **Echinādes**, and **Dulichion** (or **Doliche**, or **Dulichium**), by some reckoned one of the Echinades, now united to the mainland.

5. **Zacynthus** (*Zante*) lay off the coast of Elis, and formed part of the kingdom of Ulysses. It was famed for its beauty and fertility; and this reputation it still maintains. The Italians call it "the flower of the Levant." It contains two ranges of hills, one of which, **Elatos**, rises to a height of 1300 feet above the Bay of Zante. Homer and Virgil apply the epithet "woody" to it; but though now ornamented with vineyards, olive groves, and gardens, it no longer possesses the ancient forests. The town of **Zacynthus** (*Zante*) stood on the eastern shore. The people of Zacynthus are said to have founded Saguntum in Spain.

6. **Sphacteria** (*Sphagia*), a small island, scarcely 2 miles long, lying off the Bay of Pylos (*Navarino*) in Messenia, is specially famed for the military operations carried on there in B.C. 425 by Demosthenes and Cleon.

Off Messenia, between Sphacteria and Zacynthus, lay the group of two islands called **Strophādes**, or **Plotae** (*Strofadia*, or *Strivali*), the abode of the harpies. On the south coast of Messenia, below Sphacteria, were the **Oenusaæ** Islands.

II.—ON THE SOUTH COAST.

Cythera. Creta.

1. **Cythēra** (-orum), Greek τὰ Κύθηρα (*Cerigo*), a rocky, sterile island, off the south coast of Laconia, was partly settled by Phoenicians, who made it the chief station of their purple fishery. The Phoenicians introduced here the worship of Aphrodite (*Venus*), who, according to the legend, was received on the island after her birth from the sea foam. Hence she is often called Cytherēa, or Cytherēis. The chief town was **Cythēra**.

2. **Creta**, Greek Κρήνη (*Candia*, or *Crete*), is one of the largest islands of the Mediterranean, and lies between the Morea, Africa, and Asia Minor. Its area is about 3166 square miles. The interior is mountainous and woody, with many fertile valleys. Pliny says that everything grew better in Crete than elsewhere: its forests contained the fruit-bearing poplar and the ever-green platanus (both now extinct), the cypress, the palm, and the cedar; its wines were in high repute, especially the *passum*, or raisin wine; its grain, oil, and fruits, were plentiful and excellent; and among the medicinal herbs for which it was famed, was

the *dictamnion* or *dittany*—so called from Mount Dictæ. No wild beasts or noxious animals were found in the island. A chain of mountains extends from one end of the island to the other, called *Leuca* (White Mountains), in the west; *Dictæ*, in the east; and *Ida* (which is 7654 feet high), in the centre. The last two mountains are associated in tradition with the rearing of the infant Zeus.* The inhabitants in the Heroic Ages were Dorians, among whom Phœnicians and Phrygians also settled. At a later period (even in B.C. 600) they had greatly degenerated, the name Cretan being equal to *liar* and *brute*.† The principal towns were—(1.) *Cydōnia*, in the west; (2.) *Gnossus*, in the centre; and (3.) *Gortyna*, in the south, with its port town, *Lebena*—all famed for the manufacture of bows. From Cydonia, quinces were called by the Romans, *Cydonia mala*. Gnossus was said to be the city of Minos: it was the capital, although at an early period Gortyna shared with it the government of the island. To Crete Homer and Virgil assign one hundred cities.

III.—ON THE EAST COAST.

Calauria. Aegina. Salamis. Eubœa.

1. *Calauria* (*Poro*) was a small island in the Saronic Gulf, the seat of an Amphictionic Council, and the place where Demosthenes took poison and died, B.C. 322.

2. *Aegina*, in the Saronic Gulf, was long famed for the cultivation of art. About B.C. 500, Aegina, though in area only 40 square miles, was mistress of the seas; but about half a century later it was conquered by Athens; and when the Peloponnesian War broke out (B.C. 431), the Athenians expelled its inhabitants, who were afterwards settled in Thyrea by the Spartans. The *Aegina marbles*, preserved in Munich, are the sculptures of a Doric temple of Zeus, the remains of which were discovered in A.D. 1811, in the north-eastern part of the island.

3. *Salāmis* (*Koluri*) was a small island, also in the Saronic Gulf, lying between Megara and Attica. It came under the power of Athens in B.C. 620. The celebrated battle of Salamis, in B.C. 480, was fought in the strait between Salamis and the mainland.

4. *Eubœa* (*Negropont*, *Egripo*) is the largest island in the Aegean Sea.

* Mount Aegæon, in Crete, has also been assigned this honour.

† Crete was one of the *three bad Kappas*, the other two being Cilicia and Capadocia.

It is 90 miles long, 30 in its extreme breadth, and 4 in its smallest part. It is separated from the mainland by the Euboean Sea, the narrowest part of which, the Channel of Euripus, is only about 40 yards broad. A range of mountains runs through the island, the highest of which, **Mount Delphi**, in the east, rises to an elevation of more than 7000 feet. Euboea has no river, but only a few trifling streams. Though not well watered, it produced anciently a considerable quantity of wheat, and had good pasture for sheep on the slopes of the mountains. The inhabitants were Ionic Greeks, and the Athenians were the principal colonisers of the island. (1.) **Chalcis** was one of the most important of Ionic cities, and at an early period had a very extensive commerce. It engaged largely in the planting of colonies—in Italy (*e.g.*, Cumae, its earliest), Macedonia, Sicily, the smaller islands, and Thrace. Chalcis gave name to the promontory of Chalcidice, in consequence of the many cities which it founded there. It was the birthplace of the orator Iseus, who flourished about B.C. 400; and the scene of the death of Aristotle, B.C. 322. (2.) **Eretria** was the second town of the island. It aided the Ionians in their revolt, B.C. 500, and was in revenge destroyed by the Persians, B.C. 490. Another Eretria was afterwards built, a little to the south of the former town.

Other towns in Euboea were—**Carystus**, in the south; **Styra**, **Aedepsus**, and **Dion**, on the west coast; **Oreos**, on the north; with **Cerinthus** and **Cyme**, on the east.

At the south-east of the island was the **Promontory Caphæreus** (*Cape Doro*), famed for its storms; and in the north, **Artemisium** (*Syrochori*), off which the Persian fleet was defeated, B.C. 480; **Cenaeum**, in the north-west, opposite Thermopylae; and **Geraestus**, in the south, with a temple of Poseidon.

IV.—CYCLADES.

1. The **Cyclades*** group contained twelve islands, according to Strabo; but this number is increased by other geographers. The twelve are:—**Ceos**, **Cythnos**, **Seriphos**, **Siphnos**, **Paros**, **Naxos**, **Delos**, **Rheneia**, **Mycōnos**, **Syros**, **Tenos**, **Andros**.

2. **Delos**, or **Ortygia** (*Delo*, or *Delî*), the smallest of the Cyclades, was regarded with the greatest veneration as a sacred spot, the birthplace of Apollo and Diana, who are often called Delius and Delia respectively. Herê games (Delia) were celebrated, every four years, in honour of Apollo.

* *Κυκλάδες*, because lying in a circle (*ἐν κύκλῳ*) round Delos.

The town of Delos was at the foot of Mount Cynthus; from which Apollo is often called Cynthius. Delos was for a time the treasury of the Athenian Confederacy; i.e., from B.C. 477 till about B.C. 450. After the fall of Corinth (B.C. 146), Delos became the great slave-market of those days.

3. **Naxos** (*Naxia*) was the largest of the group, being about 18 miles long by 12 broad. It produced corn, olives, fruit of various kinds, and wine. It was sacred to Bacchus, and is connected with the story of Ariadne. The principal town was **Naxos**.

4. **Andros**, the most northerly of the Cyclades, lay to the south of Euboea. It produced excellent wine, and, like Naxos, was sacred to Bacchus. It is said to have founded Stagira and Acanthus in Chalcidice.

5. **Paros**, west of Naxos, was one of the largest of the Cyclades, and was famed for its white marble, which was reckoned inferior only to that of Mount Pentelicus. It was the birthplace of the Iambic poet Archilochus. Here was discovered the Parian Chronicle, one of the Arundelian marbles now in the University of Oxford; which, when perfect, contained a chronological epitome of the chief events in Greek history from the era of Cecrops down to B.C. 264.

6. Of the others—(1.) **Ceos** (*Zea*), off Cape Sunium, famed for its fine climate and fertile soil, was the birthplace of the poet Simonides. (2.) **Cythnos**, between Ceos and Seriphos (now called *Thermia*, from its hot springs), was celebrated for its cheeses. (3.) **Seriphos** (*Serpho*) was used in later times by the Roman Emperors as a place of banishment for political offenders. (4.) **Tenos** (*Tino*), a well-watered and fertile island, is still famed for its wine. (5.) **Syros** (*Syra*) was a fertile island: **Syra**, its chief town, is now an important seaport. (6.) **Myconos** (*Mycono*), whose inhabitants were noted for greed, and for baldness. (7.) **Rheneia**, to which persons polluted, or in risk of pollution, were removed from the sacred isle of Delos. (8.) **Siphnos** (*Siphno*), celebrated in antiquity for its mines, and its manufacture of pottery. The Siphnians stood low in moral character; hence, "to act like a Siphnian," was an expression of reproach.

V.—SPORADES.

1. The name **Sporades** (*Σποράδες*, from *σπείρω*, to scatter) was applied in a general way to those islands which lay between Crete and the coast of Asia; though it is also used of all the islands in the Aegean, Cretan, and Carpathian seas. Ancient authors differ very much as to the islands forming the Cyclades, and those included in the Sporades.

2. The more important were—(1.) **Thëra** (*Santorin*), a fertile island, south of the Cyclades. (2.) **Anāphe**, east of Thera, with a temple of Apollo. (3.) **Melos** (*Milo*), famed for its olives, wine, and grain; also for hot springs and sulphur mines. (4.) **Cimōlos**, **Oleāros**, **Ios** (of which Clymene, Homer's mother, was said to be a native), and **Sicinos**. (5.) Further to the east, **Amorgos**, the birthplace of the Iambic poet Simonides: it was used by the Roman Emperors as a place of banishment. (6.) **Astypālaea**.

3. In the north of the Aegean we find—(1.) **Thasos**, off the coast of Thrace, famed for its gold mines: it was the birthplace of the painter Polygnōtus. (2.) **Samothrace** (*Samothraki*), in the centre of which a mountain rises to the height of 4825 feet, was celebrated as the place where the sacred mysteries of the Cabiri and of Demeter were celebrated. (3.) **Imbros** (*Imbro*), about 18 miles south-east of Samothrace; also famed for the worship of the Cabiri and Demeter. (4.) **Lemnos** (*Stalimene*), south-west of Imbros, was about 147 square miles in area. It was sacred to Hephaestus (Vulcan), who was said to have alighted on it when

*Thrown by angry Jove
Sheer o'er the crystal battlements of Heaven.*

(5.) **Tenēdos** (*Tenedo*), off the coast of Troas, where the Greeks lay in ambush while the stratagem of the wooden horse was being prepared for the destruction of Troy. (6.) **Lesbos** (*Metelino*, or *Mytilēnē*, or *Mitylēnē*), the largest and most important island off the coast of Asia Minor. Its area is about 600 square miles. It was a mountainous, and most healthy island: its inhabitants were famed for their bravery, mercantile enterprise, and skill in poetry and music. The poets Alcaeus, Sappho, Arion, Terpander; the philosophers Pittacus and Theophrastus; the historians Theophrastus and Hellantus, were natives of Lesbos. Its chief towns were—(a) **Mytilēnē**, still a flourishing city; and (b) **Methymna**, celebrated for its wine. Other towns were—**Arisba**, **Pyrrha**, **Antissa**, and **Eressus**. (7.) Between Lesbos and the mainland lay the three islands called **Arginūsae**, where the ten Athenian commanders defeated the Spartan fleet under Callicratidas, in B.C. 406. (8.) **Chios** (*Scio*, or *Khio*) was a mountainous and fertile island, though ill provided with water. The Chian wine was highly esteemed in Italy. Chios claimed to be the birthplace of Homer; and its modern inhabitants still assert its right to that honour. It gave birth to the Tragic poet Ion, the historian Theopompus, the poet Theocritus, and many other celebrated men of ancient times. (9.) **Samos** (*Samo*), opposite Mount Mycale, from which it is separated by a narrow strait, was the scene of the battle of Mycale, B.C. 479. It was a fertile island, and for a long period prosperous and powerful. In the time of Polykrates, B.C. 555, it had a larger navy than any other Greek state. Its hills supplied abundance of excellent timber, and its quarries white marble, while its pottery was in great demand. The Samians excelled in architecture, sculpture, painting, bronze-casting, and ship-building. Juno was the patron deity of the island. Pythagoras was a native of Samos. (10.) West of Samos was **Icaria**, or **Icāros**, also called **Dolichē**, famed through the legend of Icarus, son of Daedalus; and south of it, **Patmos**, a rocky and barren island, to which the Apostle John was banished. (11.) **Cos** (*Kos*, or *Stanco*, i.e., *ἡ τὰν κῶν*) lay off the coast of Caria, and was a very fertile island. Its wine, unguents, purple dyes, and fine gauze (*Coa vestis*), were much celebrated in ancient times. The island was sacred to Asclepius, whose reputed descendant, the physician Hippocrates, was born there; as were also Apelles the painter, and Philletas the poet. (12.) At the south-western corner of Asia Minor, and about 12 miles from the coast, lay **Rhōdus** (*Rhodes*), an island of great fertility, with a delightful and healthy climate. It rose to great prosperity and wealth at an early period. Its three most ancient and important towns were, **Lindus**, **Ialysus**, and **Camirus**; which, with **Cos**,

Cnīdus, and **Halicarnassus**, formed the famous Doric Hexapolis, or Confederacy of Six Towns. These three cities, built in B.C. 408, had a common capital, which was called **Rhodus**. Rhodes played a most conspicuous part in the wars between the Macedonians and Romans; and in the history of the Middle Ages it is no less celebrated. The different sieges of Rhodes are among the most famous in history. At the entrance to one of the harbours of Rhodes stood a statue of Helios (the Sun), 70 cubits high—the far-famed **Colossus of Rhodes**. It was erected about B.C. 280, and thrown down by an earthquake about B.C. 224.

4. North-east of Euboea lay the rocky islands of (1.) **Sciāthos**, often the haunt of pirates; (2.) **Halonnesus**; (3.) **Peparethus**; and (4.) **Scyros** (*Skīro*), which, according to legend, was for a time the residence of Achilles.

5. Of the numerous islands in the Aegean, and on the coasts of Greece, not included in the foregoing survey, a few may be mentioned; such as **Hydrea**, off the south-east coast of Argolis; **Helena**, where Alexander is said to have landed with Helen; **Gyārus**, east of Ceos, a place of banishment for Roman criminals; **Carpāthus**, between Crete and Rhodes; and **Clauda**, off the south coast of Crete.

MACEDONIA.

1. **BOUNDARIES.**—Macedonia is bounded on the north by Moesia and Thrace, on the east by Thrace, on the south by Thessaly and the Aegean Sea, and on the west by Epirus and Illyricum. It was divided into Upper and Lower Macedonia, and these portions were again subdivided into seventeen parts.

2. **GULFS.**—(1.) *Strymonicus Sinus* (*Gulf of Contessa*); (2.) *Singiticus S.* (*Gulf of Monte Santo*); (3.) *Toronaicus S.* (*Gulf of Cassandra*); (4.) *Thermaicus*, or *Thermaeus S.* (*Gulf of Saloniki*).

3. **MOUNTAINS.**—The country is generally mountainous, having on the north-west and north the chain of *Scordus*, or *Scardus* (*Tchar Dagh*), and *Orbēlus*, with many lateral ranges diverging from them. **Mount Pangaeus**, between the rivers Strymon and Nestus, was famed for its roses, and its mines of gold and silver. On the Peninsula of Acte is **Mount Athos** (*Monte Santo*, and in modern Greek *Ἄγιος Όρος*). Through the neck of this peninsula, and close to Mount Athos, Xerxes is said to have cut a canal, in B.C. 490, for the transit of his fleet, which had been wrecked two years previously off the stormy promontory.

4. **RIVERS.**—There are five main rivers: the *Axius* (*Vardari*), *Lydias*, and *Haliacmon*, all flowing into the Thermaic Gulf; the *Strymon* (*Strouma*), flowing into the Strymonic Gulf; and the *Nestus*, forming the boundary of Thrace.

5. **INHABITANTS.**—The early inhabitants were most probably Pelasgians, mixed with Thracians and Illyrians. But these were ultimately merged in the Macedonian race, whose central point was Edessa. The Macedonian language was akin to the Greek, with many Doric forms and peculiar expressions.

6. **SUBDIVISIONS.**—Districts of Macedonia were called by various names; *e.g.*, *Emathia*, *Piēria*, *Mygdōnia*, *Paeōnia*, *Chalcidice*, and others. Chalcidice contained the three promontories and districts of *Pallēne*, *Sithōnia*, and *Acte*.

7. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.—Pydna. Pella. Amphipolis.

PYDNA.

DIUM—METHONE.

8. **Pydna** (*Kitron*), called by the Romans *Citrum*, or *Citrus*, lay on the western coast of the Thermaic Gulf, in the district of Pieria, the seat of the Muses, who were thence called *Pierides*. It was famed for the siege sustained by Olympias against Cassander in B.C. 317–16; and also for the battle of B.C. 168, in which Perseus, the last Macedonian king, was defeated by the Roman general, Aemilius Paulus.

South of Pydna was **Dium**, near the foot of Mount Olympus; and north of it, **Methōne**, at the siege of which Philip lost an eye.

PELLA.

BEROEÆ—HERACLÆA—ÆGÆE—THESSALONICA—APOLLONIA.

9. **Pella** lay near Lake Borboros, a few miles north of the Thermaic Gulf. It was the birthplace of Alexander the Great (who was thence called *Pellæus Juvenis*). Under Philip it became the capital of Macedonia.

South-west of Pella was **Beroea**, or **Berœa**, which Paul and Silas visited after being driven from Thessalonica (Acts xvii. 10, *sqq.*).

North-west was **Heraclœa**, in Lyncestis; and north, **Ægæe**, or **Edessa**, once the capital of the kingdom, and the burial-place of its kings. At **Ægæe** Philip was murdered by Pausanias, in A.C. 336.

To the east lay **Therma**, afterwards **Thessalonica** (*Saloniki*), at the head of the bay of the same name. In B.C. 315 Cassander collected to it the inhabitants of several other towns, and called it Thessalonica, after his wife, the sister of Alexander the Great. It soon rose to great prosperity, and is at present the second commercial city in Turkey. To the Christian converts here the Apostle Paul, who visited it in A.D. 53, addressed two epistles.

East of Thessalonica was **Apollonia**, south of Lake Bolbe, also visited by Paul.

AMPHIPOLIS.

EION—PHILIPPI, ETC.

10. **Amphipolis** (*Neokhorio*), originally called "Ἐνεα Ὀδοί, i.e., the Nine Roads, was situated on the Strymon, near Lake Cercinitis, about 3 miles from the sea. The Athenians regarded it as their most important town in that district; and when it fell into the hands of the Spartan Brasidas, in B.C. 424, they manifested their indignation and regret by banishing the historian Thucydides, to whom they attributed its loss.

South of it, on the gulf, was **Eion**, the port town of Amphipolis.

North-east of Amphipolis lay **Philippi**, founded by Philip on the site of the more ancient *Crenides*. It is noted in history for the victory gained there, in B.C. 42, by Augustus and Antony over Brutus and Cassius. It was the first place in Europe where Paul preached.

In Chalcidice were the following towns, frequently mentioned in Grecian his-

tory:—(1.) On the western coast of the Strymonic Gulf was **Stagira**, or **Stagirus**, the birthplace of Aristotle, B.C. 384. (2.) **Acanthus**. (3.) **Torone**, on the Promontory Sithonia; from which the gulf gets its name. (4.) **Mende**, or **Pallene**, famed for its wine. (5.) **Sciône**, east of Mende; taken and plundered by Cleon in the Peloponnesian War. (6.) **Potidaea**, on the narrowest part of the isthmus, was a colony of Corinth, but became subject to Athens. Its revolt was one of the events that led to the great Peloponnesian War, B.C. 431–404. It was destroyed by Philip in B.C. 356, but was afterwards rebuilt by Cassander, B.C. 300, and called **Cassandreia**.

North of Potidaea, and on the isthmus, stood **Olynthus**, at one period (about 430 B.C.) the most important Greek town in Chalcidica. It was destroyed by Philip, B.C. 347. Its appeal to Athens for help on this occasion called forth the celebrated Olynthiac orations of Demosthenes.

11. The **Via Egnatia** (made by the Romans), extending properly from Egnatia to Brundisium in Italy, was continued from **Dyrrachium** (*Durazzo*), in Illyricum, to **Byzantium**, passing through **Heraclea**, **Lyncestis**, **Edessa**, **Pella**, **Thessalonica**, **Apollonia**, **Amphipolis**, **Philippi**, and other towns.

• T H R A C I A .

1. **Thracia** (*Thrace*, or *Roumelia*) included, at an early period, all the country north of Greece and south of the Danube, east of the Strymon and west of the Black Sea. But in Roman times the name was restricted to the territory bounded on the west by Macedonia and the River Nestus, on the east by the Black Sea, on the north by Mount Haemus (*Balkan*), and on the south by the Aegean Sea and the Propontis.

2. **GULFS, STRAITS, SEAS.**—*Stentōris Sinus* (*Gulf of Enos*); *Melas S.* (*Gulf of Saros*); *Hellespontus* (*Dardanelles*); *Propontis* (*Sea of Marmora*); *Bospōrus Thracius* (*Straits of Constantinople*).

3. **CAPIES.**—*Sarpedōnium* (*Cape Greco*, or *Paxi*), east of *Stentōris Sinus*; *Mastusia*, south-west of the Chersonese; *Thynias* (*Inada*), on the Euxine; *Philia* (*Emineh*).

4. **ISLANDS.**—Off the coast were, *Thasos*, *Samothracia*, *Imbros*; in the Sea of Marmora, *Proconessus*; and in the Black Sea, the *Cyaneae*, or *Symplegādes*.

5. **MOUNTAINS.**—Thrace is a very mountainous country. The huge chain of *Haemus* (*Balkan*) bounds it on the north, and from this three main ranges run south-east, the chief of which is *Rhodōpe* (*Despoto Dagħ*), upwards of 8000 feet high in some parts. Smaller spurs go off in all directions. *Ismārus*, famed for its wine, was in the district of the *Cicōnes*.

6. **RIVERS.**—(1.) *Nestus* (*Karasu*), which, after the time of Philip, formed the eastern boundary of Macedonia; (2.) *Hebrus* (*Maritza*), the largest river of Thrace, was navigable for a great part of its course; (3.) *Aegos-Pōtāmos* (*i.e.*, Goat's River), in the Chersonese, famed for the defeat of the Athenians, in B.C. 405, by Lysander the Spartan. This battle was the last of the Peloponnesian War.

7. **CLIMATE AND PRODUCTIONS.**—The ancients spoke of Thrace as extremely cold and inhospitable. *Haemus* was regarded as the home of

the north wind. Yet it was famed, as early as Homer's day, for the excellence of its wines—the Maronean being specially prized. The mountains were rich in mines. A superior breed of horses was reared in the plains.

8. INHABITANTS.—The early inhabitants of Thrace seem to have been Pelasgians. But these were driven out by a wild race from the north, called Thracians in historical times. The Greeks attributed to Thrace a high civilisation at a very remote period, and represented the poets Orpheus, Linus, Musaeus, and others, as Thracians.

9. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.—**Abdera.** **Hadrianopolis.** **Sestos.** **Byzantium.**

ABDERA.

MARONEA—ISMARUS—STRYME—MESEMBRIA—DORISCOUS—AENOS.

10. Abdēra, on the coast, east of the Nestus, was the birthplace (B.C. 460) of the philosopher Democritus, who always looked at the "cheerful side of things;" whence he has been unjustly named the "laughing philosopher." He is often mentioned in connection with Heraclitus of Ephesus, who, from his melancholy disposition and severe habits, has been called the "weeping philosopher." Protagōras, Anaxarchus, Hecataeus, and other distinguished men, were natives of Abdera; but its inhabitants generally, like those of Thebes, were considered dull, so that "Abderite" was a term of reproach. Abdera was long a flourishing town, even under the Romans, who made it a free city.

Eastward, on the coast, near Lake Bistōnis, were **Maronēa** and **Ismārus**, famed for their wines; **Stryme** and **Mesembria**, on or near the River **Lissus**; **Doriscos**, near the Hebrus, where Xerxes is said to have reviewed his troops, when marching against Greece; and **Aenos**, an ancient town, which legend associated with the first attempted settlement of Aeneas, after he left Troy with his friends.

HADRIANOPOLIS.

TRAJANOPOLIS—PLOTINOPOLIS—PHILIPPOPOLIS.

11. Hadrianopolis (*Adrianople*), on the Hebrus, was founded by the Roman Emperor Hadrian, on the ruins of the older town, **Uscudama**. It soon became highly prosperous; and in our own day is, as regards size, the second city in Turkey.

South of Hadrianopolis, on the Hebrus, were **Trajanopolis** and **Plotinopolis**, founded by the Emperor Trajan, and called, the former after himself, and the latter after his wife, Plotina.

Westward, on the Hebrus, stood **Philippopolis** (sometimes called **Trimontium**, from its site on a hill with three summits), founded by Philip of Macedon. It became, under the Romans, a very flourishing town.

SESTOS.

ELAEUS—AEGOS POTAMOS—CALLIPOLIS—PACTYE—CARDIA—LYSIMACHIA.

12. The Promontory of Thrace, which stretches for about 50 miles in a south-westerly direction along the Hellespont, was called **Chersonesus * Thracica**, and now the Peninsula of the Dardanelles, or of Gallipoli. It was colonised by the Athenians under Miltiades, and contained a number of important towns. **Sestos** (*Ialova*), at the narrowest part of the Hellespont, opposite Abydos, is famed by the story of Hero and Leander. It was here that the bridge of Xerxes crossed the Hellespont.

(1.) To the south lay **Elaeus**, near the extremity of the peninsula. (2.) North, **Aegos Potamos** (town and river), where the final battle of the Peloponnesian War was fought, B.C. 405. (3.) **Callipolis** (*Gallipoli*), giving one of the modern names to the peninsula. (4.) **Pactye** (*St. George*), to which Alcibiades retired when banished from Athens. (5.) **Cardia** (*Caridia*), at the head of the Bay of Melas, where Hieronymus the historian was born; and also Eumenes, the friend and confidant of Philip and Alexander, who, after the death of the latter, received the government of Cappadocia, Paphlagonia, and Pontus. It was destroyed by Lysimachus (one of the "Successors of Alexander"), who in B.C. 309 founded (6.) **Lysimachia**, and transferred to it the inhabitants of Cardia. It was made a fortress by Justinian, who called it **Hexamilion**; i.e., ἑξαμίλιον (*Ekseniel*).

BYZANTIUM.

SELYMBRIA—PERINTHUS—BISANTHE—GANOS, ETC.

13. **Byzantium** (Turkish, *Istambul*, or *Stambul*, which is a corruption of εἰς τὴν πόλιν) was founded by a colony from Megara, about B.C. 657. It was always a place of great importance, from the commanding situation which it occupied, being, as Ovid describes it, "the gate between two seas." The Emperor Constantine the Great, perceiving the advantage of the site, enlarged the city by the addition of the suburb of Nea Roma, and made it the capital of his dominions, A.D. 330, changing its name to Constantinopolis. It was captured by the Ottomans in A.D. 1453, and made the capital of their empire.

Westward, along the coast of the Sea of Marmora, were—(1.) **Selymbria** (*Selivria*), a colony from Megara; (2.) **Perinthus**, at a later time **Heraclea** (*Ereklî*), noted for its obstinate resistance to Philip of Macedon; (3.) **Bisanthe** (*Rodosto*); and (4.) **Ganos**.

Northward, on the Euxine coast, were—(1.) **Salmydeassus** (*Midjeh*)—the name was also applied to the whole coast from the Bosphorus to Cape Thynias; (2.) **Apollonia**, afterwards **Soxopolis** (*Sizeboli*); (3.) **Mesembria** (*Missivria*).

* Chersonesus means "peninsula."

ILLYRICUM.

1. **BOUNDARIES, &c.**—Illyricum (Greek, Ἰλλυρίς; i. e., γῆ) was bounded on the south-east by Epirus; on the east by Macedonia and Moesia; on the north-west by Italy, from which it was separated by the River Arsia; and on the west and south by the sea. It consisted of two parts, ILLYRIS GRAECA (or EPIRUS NOVA), in the south;* and ILLYRIS ROMANA (or BARBARA), in the north.

2. **ISLANDS.**—The coast was much broken, and there were many islands along the shore; such as Melita, Corcyra Nigra, Pharus, Issa, Brattia, Scardona, Cissa, the Absyrtides, &c.

3. **MOUNTAINS.**—Acroceranuii, Candavii, Boebii, Albius (*Monte del Carso*), and Scordus (*Argentaro*).

4. **RIVERS.**—Aous (*Viosa*), Apsus, Genusus, Drilo, Naro, &c.

5. **TOWNS.**—In ILLYRIS GRAECA, which extended from the Acroceranian Mountains in the south to the River Drilo in the north, were—(1.) Apollonia, on the Aous, famed in later times as a seat of learning, where, among others, Octavianus Caesar studied the literature and philosophy of Greece; (2.) Aulon, a port at which travellers from Italy often landed; (3.) Dyrrachium, formerly Epidamnus (*Durazzo*), the usual landing-place from Greece, and the starting-point, by the Via Egnatia, for Pella, Thessalonica, Philippi, Byzantium, &c. The affairs of this city, in its relations with Corcyra, led immediately to the outbreak of the Peloponnesian War.

In ILLYRIS ROMANA, with its three divisions of Dalmatia, Liburnia, and Japydia, were the following:—(1.) Epidaurus, which stood a siege in the civil war between Caesar and Pompey. (2.) Scodra (*Scutari*), to the south, a well-fortified town. (3.) Naron, on the Naro. (4.) Salona, the capital of Dalmatia, a strongly-fortified place. Near it the Emperor Diocletian was born; and near it, too, he spent the last years of his life, after his abdication. (5.) Scardona (*Scardin*, or *Scardona*), on the River Titius. (6.) Iadera, or Iader (*Zara Vecchia*), in Liburnia. And (7.) Metilum, in the country of the Japydes.

* This part of Illyricum was annexed to Macedonia by Philip, father of Alexander the Great.

H I S P A N I A .

(SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.)

1. **NAMES.**—The Greeks called Spain *Iberia* (*Ἰβηρία*), which was supposed to be derived from the principal river, the Iberus. The Roman term was **Hispania**, which is preserved, with slight alteration, in the native designation, *Espana*.* **HESPERIA**, or **HESPERIA ULTIMA** (to distinguish it from Italy), *i.e.*, the Land of the West, was a poetical name. It was sometimes called **CELTICA**; though this was, properly speaking, a general name for the western parts of Europe. The southern part is often called **TARTESSIS**.

2. **BOUNDARIES AND EXTENT.**—Hispania was bounded on the north and north-east by the *Mare Cantabricum* and the *Montes Pyrenaei*, on the east and south by the *Mare Internum*, and on the west by the *Oceanus Atlanticus*. The greatest length of Spain is about 525 miles from north to south, and 625 from east to west. In area it is about twice the size of Great Britain.

3. **DIVISIONS.**—In the time of Augustus, Spain was divided into three portions:—(1.) **Hispania Tarraconensis**, in the north; (2.) **Lusitania** (*Portugal*), in the west; and (3.) **Baetica**, in the south. Previous to the time of Augustus, there were only two districts;—(1.) the eastern part, called **Hispania Citerior**; and (2.) the western, called **Hispania Ulterior**.

4. **GULFS, STRAITS, &c.**—*Mare Cantabricum* (*Bay of Biscay*), in the north; *Frëtum Herculëum*, or *Gaditänum* (*Strait of Gibraltar*); *Portus Magnus* (*Bay of Almeria*); *Massienus Sinus*; and *Illicitanus Sinus*.

5. **CAPES.**—(1.) *Trileucum Promontorium* (*Cape Ortegal*); (2.) *Arctabrum*, or *Nerium*, or *Celticum P.* (*Cape Finisterre*); (3.) *Magnum P.* (*Cape Roca*); (4.) *Sacrum P.* (*Cape St. Vincent*); (5.) *Junonis P.*

* Humboldt (W. Von) derives *España* from the Basque word *Ezpañia*, "a border," denoting Spain as the border of Europe towards the ocean.

(*Cape Trafalgar*); (6.) *Charidemum P.* (*Cape Gata*); (7.) *Saturni*, or *Scombraria P.* (*Cape Palos*); (8.) *Dianium P.* (*Cape St. Martin*); (9.) *Pyrenaeum*, or *Aphrodisium P.* (*Cape Creux*).

6. **ISLANDS.**—The only islands of consequence were the two groups on the east of Spain:—(1.) The *Baleares Insulae* (*Balearic Isles*), the larger of which was called *Major* (*Majorca*), and the smaller *Minor* (*Minorca*); and (2.) *Pityusae Insulae*, south of the *Baleares*, containing *Ebusus* (*Iviza*), and *Ophiusa* (*Formentera*). The inhabitants of the *Balearic Isles* were noted for their skill as slingers. In *Majorca* was the town of *Palma*; and in *Minorca*, *Portus Majoris*, (*Port Mahon*, giving a title to an English nobleman, Lord Mahon).

7. **MOUNTAINS.**—The interior of Spain is a table-land of about 2000 feet high, which is crossed from east to west by several mountain chains of great elevation. The northern parts are generally high and rugged, while in the south and south-east there are large and very fertile valleys. The principal mountain ranges were—(1.) *Pyrenaei* (*Pyrenees*); (2.) *Vasconum Saltus* (*Mountains of Asturias*); (3.) *Herminius Mons* (*Sierra de Estrella*); (4.) *Marianus Mons* (*Sierra de Morena*).

8. **RIVERS.**—The principal rivers were—(1.) *Minus* (*Minho*); (2.) *Durius* (*Douro*); (3.) *Tagus* (*Tajo*, or *Tagus*); (4.) *Anas* (*Guadiana*); (5.) *Baetis* (*Guadalquivir*); (6.) *Tader* (*Segura*); (7.) *Sucro* (*Jucar*); (8.) *Turia* (*Guadalaviar*); (9.) *Iberus* (*Ebro*), with its tributaries, the *Sicóris* (*Segre*), on the north bank, and the *Saló* (*Xalón*), on the south.

9. **CLIMATE AND PRODUCTIONS.**—The climate is very varied. In the valleys of the south and east it is almost tropical, while in the high lands of the centre it is scorchingly hot in summer, and piercingly cold in winter. The northern parts are more temperate, but variable. The fertility of Spain was much praised by the ancients. It produced wheat, wine, oil, fruits, and excellent pasture; while minerals of all kinds, as gold, silver, iron, quicksilver, &c., were yielded by its mountains. Precious stones, too, were abundant.

10. **INHABITANTS.**—North of the *Mons Marianus* the Celts originally dwelt, and south of this chain the Iberians proper. The Iberians expelled the Celts from some parts; but the latter maintained their ground in the mountains between the *Tagus* and the *Iberus*, and the Iberians subdued them only by gradual amalgamation, thus forming the *Celt-iberi*, *Celtiberians*. In *Lusitania* (*Portugal*) the Celts remained unmixed. The people were for a long period very rude and uncivilised; fond of robbery and plunder, cunning, deceitful, and mischievous. But in the first

century of the Roman Empire, Roman manners and the Roman language had been largely adopted in many parts of the country, and Spain ultimately became almost as Roman as Italy itself. The names of Seneca, Lucan, Quintilian, and Martial, are sufficient to show how deep an interest the Spaniards took in literature, and to what degree they excelled in it.

I.—HISPANIA TARRACONENSIS.

1. **Hispania Tarraconensis** was bounded on the north by the Pyrenaei Montes and Mare Cantabricum; on the east by the Mare Internum; on the west by the Durius, Oceanus Atlanticus, and Lusitania; and on the south by Lusitania and Baetica. This province was much larger than the other two combined. Of the numerous tribes occupying this large territory, those most familiar to readers of the classics are, the Cantābri, Astūres, and Gallaeci, in the north-west; the Celtibēri, between Lusitania and the Iberus; the Vascōnes, south of the Pyrenees, and corresponding nearly to the modern Navarre, who, having spread into Gaul, gave name to the province of Gascoigne or Gascony.

2. **PRINCIPAL TOWNS.**—Asturica Augusta. Caesar Augusta. Tarraco. Saguntum. Carthago Nova.

ASTURICA AUGUSTA.

BRACARA AUGUSTA—LUCUS AUGUSTI—BRIGANTIVM—LUCUS ASTURUM—
CONCANA.

3. **Asturica Augusta** (*Astorga*), the city of the tribe called Amaci, was the capital of the Astūres, and the centre of a system of roads branching out in all directions. The town and province were celebrated for an excellent breed of horses—the modern “Spanish jennet.”

To the south-west was (1.) **Bracāra Augusta** (*Braga*). (2.) North-west, **Lucus Augusti** (*Lugo*). (3.) North-west of Lucus Augusti, **Brigantium**, which some identify with *Ferrol*, others with *Coruna*, and others with *Betanzos*. (4.) **Lucus Astūrum** (*Oviedo*). (5.) **Concāna** (*Ottavioleca*), the city of the Concāni, a branch of the Cantabrians, whom Horace speaks of as noted for their wild and savage habits.

CAESAR-AUGUSTA.

BILBILIS—NUMANTIA—CALAGURRIS—POMPELO—OSCA.

4. **Caesar-Augusta** (corrupted into *Saragossa*, or *Zaragoza*), originally **Saldūba**, stood on the Ibērus (*Ebro*), and was the centre of another great system of roads (see **ASTURICA AUGUSTA**, above). The name of Salduba was changed into Caesar-Augusta in honour of Augustus, who

sent a colony to the place after the Cantabrian War, B.C. 25. The modern town is famed in the history of the Peninsular War.

South of it, on the Salo (*Xalon*), was **Bilbilis** (*Belbili*), the birthplace of the poet Martial.

West of it lay **Numantia**, near the sources of the Durius (*Douro*); famed for the fourteen years' siege which it sustained at the hands of the Romans. It was at length taken by Scipio Africanus Minor, in B.C. 133.

North-west of it, on the Iberus, **Calagurris** (*Calahorra*) was situated, on a rocky hill. It suffered so dreadfully from famine in the Sertorian War, that the citizens slew "their wives and children, and after satisfying present hunger, salted the remainder of the flesh for future use." Its capture, in B.C. 72, put an end to the Sertorian War. It was the birthplace of the rhetorician Quintilian, A.D. 40; and of the Christian poet Aurelius Prudentius, A.D. 348, though some assign him to Caesar-Augusta.

North from Calagurris, at the foot of the Pyrenees, was **Pompēlo**, the modern *Pamplona* or *Pampeluna*.

About 40 miles north-east of Caesar-Augusta was **Osca** (*Huesca*), where Sertorius was assassinated, in B.C. 72.

TARRACO.

BARCINO—ILERDA—DERTOSA.

5. **Tarrāco** (*Tarragona*), was a Phoenician colony. The brothers P. and Cn. Scipio fortified it strongly as a barrier against the Carthaginians, and it afterwards became the capital of the province, which derives its name from it.

North-east of it, along the coast, was **Barcīno** (*Barcelona*), said to have been founded by Hercules, and rebuilt by Hamilcar Barca, who called it Barcino, after his own name.

To the north-west of Tarrāco was **Ilerda**, on the Sicōris (*Segre*), which Caesar captured in B.C. 49, defeating Pompey's lieutenants, Afranius and Petreius.

South-west lay **Dertōsa** (*Tortosa*), on the Iberus, near the mouth of the river.

SAGUNTUM.

VALENTIA—SUORO—TOLETUM.

6. **Saguntum** (*Murviedro*, which is a corruption of *Muri veteres*) lay on the River Pallantias, in a rich district of country. It attained to great commercial prosperity; but its chief historical interest is derived from the fact that its siege and capture in B.C. 218, by Hannibal, were the immediate cause of the Second Punic War. Its earthenware cups (*calices Saguntini*) were famous; as were also the figs grown in the neighbourhood.

Valentia (*Valencia*), on the Turia (*Guadalaviar*), near its mouth (about 15 miles south), was destroyed by Pompey, but afterwards restored. It was in ancient times, and still is, a flourishing town.

Suoro (*Jucar*), on the River Suoro, lay south of Valentia, near the coast.

◆ **Toletum** (*Toledo*), due west from Saguntum, lay near the borders of Lusitania, on the Tagus.

CARTHAGO NOVA.

CASTULO.

7. **Carthago Nova** (*Cartagena*), situated on the east coast, near Cape Scombraria, was a colony of Carthage, being founded by Hasdrubal in B.C. 242. It was taken by the Romans thirty-two years after its foundation; and during the Empire the governor (*Legatus Caesaris*) made it his winter residence. The Romans, in later times, called it **Colonia Victrix Julia**. North and north-west of it, along the lower course of the Tader, was the **Campus Spartarius**; so called because it produces abundantly spartum, a kind of grass (*esparto*) much used by the ancients, as also by the moderns, in the manufacture of ropes, baskets, nets, &c., and, more recently, paper.

West of Carthago Nova lay **Castulo** (*Cazlona*), one of the most important towns in the south of Hispania. Four great highways met at it; and the hills in its neighbourhood—the *Saltus Castulonensis*—abounded in mines of copper, lead, and silver. Himilce, wife of Hannibal, was a native of Castulo.

II.—LUSITANIA.

1. **Lusitania** was bounded on the west and south by the ocean; south-east by the *Anas*, which separated it from *Baetica*; east and north by *Tarraconensis*, the *Durius* forming the line on the north. It thus included the greater part of the modern kingdom of Portugal; and the provinces of *Estremadura*, *Salamanca*, and a portion of *Toledo*, in Spain.

2. **PRINCIPAL TOWNS**.—**Cale**. **Olisipo**. **Emerita Augusta**.

CALE.

SALMANTICA—CONIMBRIGA.

3. **Cale**, or **Portus Cale** (*Oporto*), from which the modern name of Portugal is said to have come, lies at the mouth of the *Durius*.

Eastward, on a branch of the *Durius*, was **Salmantica** (*Salamanca*); and south, **Conimbriga** (*Coimbra*), on the *Munda* (*Mondego*).

OLISIPO.

SCALABIS—NORBA CAESAREA—CATOBRIGA—PAX JULIA.

4. **Olisipo** (*Lisbon*) was situated on the *Tagus*, near its mouth. Its horses were famed for their fleetness.

Further up the river were (1.) **Scalabis** (*Santarem*) and (2.) **Norba Caesarea** (*Alcantara*); south of the river, (3.) **Catobriga**, the ruins of which are near *Setubal*; (4.) **Pax Julia** (*Beja*.)

EMERITA AUGUSTA.**METELLINUM.**

5. **Emerita Augusta** (*Merida*), on the *Anas*, was founded in B.C. 23, by P. Carisius, the legate of Augustus, who settled in it those soldiers of the fifth and tenth legions who had completed their period of service (*emeriti*). It soon became a most flourishing city, and was made the capital of Lusitania. The magnificent ruins which still remain prove the greatness, prosperity, and wealth of the city. With reference to the size and importance of these remains, it has been called the "Rome of Spain."

A few miles eastward, on the *Anas*, lay **Metellinum** (*Medellin*), supposed to have been founded by Caecilius Metellus.

III.—BAETICA.

1. **Baetica** was bounded on the west and north by the *Anas*, which separated it from Lusitania and *Tarraconensis*; on the east by *Tarracensis*; and on the south by the *Mare Internum*. It was a very rich and fertile district, and possessed beautiful scenery.

2. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.—Gades. Corduba.**GADES.****MUNDA—MALACA—CALPE.**

3. **Gades** (*Cádiz*, or *Cádiz*) was built on islands a little south of the mouth of the River *Baetis*. It was a Phoenician colony, the original name being *Gadir* (*Γάδिरα*), and at an early period was the great western market of the world. In the time of Augustus it was second only to Rome in population.

Along the lower course of the *Baetis*, and round about the town of *Gades*, lay the district called *Tartessus*. The town *Tartessus*, near the mouth of the *Baetis*, is supposed by some to be the *Tarshish* of the Bible.

East of *Gades* lay (1.) **Munda** (*Monda*), where Caesar defeated the sons of Pompey, B.C. 45; (2.) **Malaca** (*Malaga*); and at the southern point (3.) **Calpe** (*Gibraltar*), whose rock was one of the Pillars of Hercules—*Abyla*, on the African shore, being the other.

CORDUBA.**ILLITURGIS—HISPALIS—ITALICA.**

4. **Corduba** (*Cordova*) was one of the most important cities of Spain, and for a time second only to *Gades*. It was situated on the *Baetis*

(*Guadalquivir*), near the point where the river became navigable, and was said to have been founded, about B.C. 152, by Marcellus, who peopled it with Romans and natives in nearly equal proportions. It had the surname of *Patricia*, from the great number of patrician Romans who settled in it. To the present day Cordova is noted for the pride of its nobles. It was the birthplace of the poet Lucan, and of the two Senecas, the philosophers, whence Martial calls it *facunda*.

East of it, on the Baetis, was *Illiturgis*, destroyed by P. Scipio in B.C. 206, but afterwards rebuilt.

South-west, and also on the Baetis, *Hispālis* (*Seville*, or *Sevilla*), a city which ranked next to Gades and Corduba at the beginning of the Christian era, and which under the Vandals and Goths became the capital of Spain.

Italica (*Sevilla la Vieja*; i.e., *Old Seville*), opposite *Hispalis*, on the Baetis, was founded by Scipio Africanus (B.C. 207), for his disabled veterans, and hence the name *Italica*; i.e., the Italian town. It was the birthplace of the Emperors Trajan, Hadrian, and Theodosius; and, according to some authorities, of the poet Silius Italicus.

GALLIA TRANSALPINA.

1. **NAME.**—The Greeks, who settled at a very early period in Gaul, called it Κελτική, **Celtice**: at a later period (B.C. 300), we find the name Γαλατία, **Galatia**, applied to it by Timæus the historian. The Romans called it **Gallia**; or, to distinguish it from Gaul south of the Alps, **Gallia Ulterior**, or **Transalpina**. The term **Comata** was sometimes applied to the western and northern parts of it, on account of the long hair of the people; the south-eastern part (**Narbonensis**) being designated **Braccata**, from the *braccæ*, or breeches, worn by the inhabitants.

2. **BOUNDARIES.**—North, the *Fretum Gallicum* (*Strait of Dover* and *English Channel*); west, *Oceanus* (the *Atlantic*); south, *Montes Pyrenæi* and *Mare Internum* (*Pyrenees* and *Mediterranean*); and east, the rivers *Varus* and *Rhenus*, and the Alps. Gallia thus contained the modern France and Belgium, and parts of Switzerland, Holland, and Germany.

3. **DIVISIONS.**—In the time of Augustus it was divided into four departments:—(1.) **Gallia Narbonensis**, in the south-east; (2.) **Aquitania**, in the south-west; (3.) **Lugdunensis**, in the north-west; and (4.) **Belgica**, in the north-east. In his “Gallic War,” Julius Caesar, excluding the Roman Provincia, speaks of three divisions;—(1.) that of the **Aquitani**, in the south-west, between the Garonne and the Pyrenees; (2.) of the **Celtae**, or **Galli**, in the centre, from the Garonne to the Seine; and (3.) of the **Belgae**, in the north, from the Seine to the Rhine.

4. **STRAITS, GULFS, &c.**—*Frētum Gallicum* (*Strait of Dover*, &c.); *Mare Cantabricum* (*Bay of Biscay*); and *Gallicus Sinus* (*Gulf of Lyons*).

5. **ISLANDS.**—Off the north-west coast—(1.) **Caesarea** (*Jersey*); (2.) **Sarnia** (*Guernsey*); (3.) **Ridūna** (*Alderney*): on the west—(4.) **Uxantis** (*Ushant*); (5.) **Vindilis** (*Belleisle*); (6.) **Uliārus** (*Oleron*): on the south, **Stoechādes** (*Hyères*).

6. **MOUNTAINS.**—(1.) **Pyrenæi Montes** (*Pyrenees*); (2.) **Alpes** (*Alps*); (3.) **Jura** (*Jura*); (4.) **Cebenna** (*Cevennes*); (5.) **Vogēsus**, or **Vosēgus**, or **Vosgesus** (*Vosges*); (6.) **Arduenna Silva** (*Ardennes*).

7. RIVERS.—

Rhodānus (*Rhone*), which rises in Mons Adūla (*St. Gothard*), and empties itself into the Mediterranean, after a course of 530 miles.

Its tributaries were—(1.) **Isāra** (*Isère*), on the banks of which **Fabius Maximus** defeated the **Allobroges**, B.C. 121; (2.) **Druentia** (*Durance*); (3.) **Arar**—Gallic name, **Sauconna**—(*Saone*).

Garumna (*Garonne*); and in the same great basin, but nearer the Pyrenees, **Atūrus** (*Adour*).

Duranus (*Dordogne*) was a tributary of the **Garumna**.

Liger (*Loire*) drains the central part of the country, and, after a course of 600 miles, flows into the **Mare Cantabricum**.

Sequāna (*Seine*) has a course of 470 miles.

Matrōna (*Marne*), and **Isara** (*Oise*).

Rhēnus (*Rhine*), which rises in Mons Adula (*St. Gothard*), and, after a course of 690 miles, flows into the **Mare Germanicum** (*German Ocean*) near **Lugdūnum Batāvōrum** (*Leyden*).

Between the **Seine** and the **Rhine** are, (1.) **Scaldis** (*Scheldt*), (2.) **Mosa** (*Meuse*), and (3.) **Mosella** (*Moselle*).

8. LAKE.—**Lacus Lemannus** (*Lake of Geneva*).

9. CLIMATE AND PRODUCTIONS.—The climate of **Gallia** was always good, and free from extremes of temperature; but it does not seem to have been so good in **Caesar's** day as it now is. **Gallia** produced rich grain crops, olives, &c.; and in Roman times was extensively covered with forests.

10. The Celts occupied by far the largest part of **Gaul**, for both the **Galli** and **Belgae** were Celts; while the **Aquitani**, in the south-west, were probably Iberians. A Greek population early settled in some of the southern parts.

I.—GALLIA NARBONENSIS.

1. NAME AND EXTENT.—The name was derived from **Narbo**, the chief city. The territory extended from the Alps on the east to **Aquitania** on the west, and from the Mediterranean on the south to **Gallia Lugdunensis** and **Belgica** on the north. It formed the Roman **Provincia** (hence the modern name, *Provence*), and had been conquered by the Romans before **Caesar's** day, viz., in B.C. 122. It was sometimes called **Braccata**.*

2. TRIBES.—The tribes most frequently mentioned are:—(1.) The

* See art. 1, p. 98.

Centrônes, Caturiges, and Graiocœli, occupying the Alpine passes. (2.) The Allobroges, who lived between the Rhone and the Isara, and who are often spoken of by Caesar. It was their ambassadors who betrayed Catiline and the other conspirators. (3.) The Vocontii, south of the Allobroges, and east of the Rhone. (4.) The Volcae Tectosages and Volcae Arecomici, near the Pyrenees.

3. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.—Narbo. Massilia.

NARBO.

RUSCINO—TOLOSA.

4. Narbo (*Narbonne*) was a city of the Volcae Arecomici, near the Atax (*Aude*). It was an important city during Caesar's campaigns.

South of Narbo, Ruscino (*Perpignan*), in the territory of the Sordônes; and west, Tolôsa (*Toulouse*), on the Garumna, possessing a famous temple. The latter was the chief city of the Tectosages.

MASSILIA.

AQUAE SEXTIAE—ARELATE—NEMAUSUS—AVENIO—FORUM JULII, ETC.

5. Massilia (*Marseilles*) was founded about B.C. 600, by a colony from Phocaea, in Asia Minor. It was a most flourishing commercial city for many years, and in later times became, in literature and philosophy, a second Athens. Cicero calls it Athenae Gallicae. Many Romans of the higher ranks visited it to complete their education. It was on friendly terms with Rome, which often helped it against the neighbouring tribes. It was by lending such assistance that the Romans first obtained a footing in Gaul.

A few miles north was Aquae Sextiae (*Aix*), where Marius defeated the Teutones, B.C. 102. In B.C. 122, C. Sextius Calvinus, when sent to help the people of Massilia, made his camp into a permanent town, which, from the hot springs (*aquae*) close by, and the name of the consul, was called Aquae Sextiae, now corrupted into Aix.

North-west, on the Rhone, stood Arelâte (*Arles*), with an immense ancient amphitheatre capable of containing 20,000 persons. There are in the town and neighbourhood many other Roman remains.

A few miles north-west of Arelate, and west of the Rhone, was Nemausus (*Nîmes*), the chief city of the Volcae Arecomici. No town in France is so rich in Roman remains. Here is a large amphitheatre; and, a few miles from the city, a noble Roman aqueduct, now called *Pont du Gard*; with an ancient temple, now the Maison Carrée, and many other objects of curiosity and interest.

At the junction of the Druentia with the Rhone was Avénio (*Avignon*), famed in modern times as the residence of the Popes from 1308 to 1376. It belonged to the tribe Cavares.

East of Massilia, Telo Martius (*Toulon*), which gained great importance after the fall of the Western Empire.

To the east of Massilia, on the coast, and at the mouth of the River Argenteus, was Forum Julii (*Fréjus*), founded by Julius Caesar, B.C. 44. Part of the

Roman fleet was usually stationed there. It was the birthplace of Agricola. It now contains many Roman ruins.

About 160 miles north of Massilia, on the Rhone, stood **Vienna** (*Vienne*), chief town of the Allobroges. Many interesting Roman remains are still preserved—the supposed temple of Augustus being very perfect. Vienna gave name to the district of Gaul called Viennensis, under the Empire.

Genēva, or **Genava** (*Geneva*) was the last town of the Allobroges towards Helvetia. It stood at the south-western corner of Lake Lemannus, or Geneva, about 80 miles north-east of Vienna.

II.—AQUITANIA.

1. **Aquitania** extended from Gallia Narbonensis on the east to the ocean on the west, and from Spain on the south to Gallia Lugdunensis on the north. On the west coast it reached as far north as the Loire.

2. **TRIBES**.—The chief tribes were, the **Pictōnes** and **Bituriges** (Cubi), in the north; the **Arverni** and **Cadurci**, in the east; the **Santōnes** and **Bituriges Vivisci**, in the west (central); with the **Nitobriges**, **Sotiates**, and **Ausci**, in the south-west.

3. **PRINCIPAL TOWNS**.—**Avaricum**. **Burdigala**.

AVARICUM.

LIMONUM—AUGUSTORITUM—AUGUSTONEMETUM.

4. **Avaricum** (*Bourges*), capital of the Bituriges (Cubi), in the north-east of Aquitania, was once a fine city, but was plundered by Caesar.

South-west, and about 75 miles from the sea, lay **Limonum**, or **Petavium** (*Poitiers*), the capital of the Pictōnes. And about 70 miles south-east of the latter was **Augustoritum** (*Limoges*), chief town of the Lemovices.

About 80 miles east of Augustoritum stood **Augustonemētum**, or **Nemossus** (*Clermont*, so called from the mediaeval name, Clarimontium, or Clarus Mons), on the Elaver (*Allier*), the capital of the powerful tribe of the Arverni. A short way to the east, **Gergovia** is supposed to have been situated, which Caesar besieged in vain.

BURDIGALA.

NOVIOMAGUS—UXELLODUNUM.

5. **Burdigāla** (*Bordeaux*), on the Garunna, was the capital of the Bituriges Vivisci. It was a most prosperous and commercial city; and in later times was an important seat of learning in Gaul. It was the birth-place of the poet Ausonius (about A.D. 310).

To the north-west, at about 15 miles' distance, lay **Noviomagus** (*Castel de Medoc*).

About 130 miles eastward stood **Uxellodūnum** (probably the modern *Capdenac*), the capital of the Cadurci.

III.—GALLIA LUGDUNENSIS.

1. **Gallia Lugdunensis** extended, in the time of Augustus, from the Liger (*Loire*) on the south to the Sequana and Matrona on the north-east, and from the sea on the west and north to the Arar on the east.

2. **TRIBES.**—The tribes most frequently mentioned are, the **Namnētes** and **Venēti**, on the west coast; the **Cenomanni**, **Carnūtes**, and **Aureliani**, further east; the **Parisii** and **Senōnes**, around and south of Paris; and the **Aedui** and **Ambarri**, to the east. The coast cities were called "**Armoricae civitates**" by Caesar (*i.e.*, *Ar*, near, *mor*, the sea, as supposed). The name *Armorica* embraced all the district from the Liger to the Seine.

3. **PRINCIPAL TOWNS.**—**Portunamnetum**. **Lutetia Parisiorum**. **Lugdunum**.

PORTUNAMNETUM.

VINDANA—GESOBPRIVATE—JULIOMAGUS—CAESARODUNUM.

4. **Portunamnetum**, **Portus Namnetum**, or **Civitas Nannetica** (*Nantes*), near the mouth of the Liger (*Loire*), was the chief town of the Nannetes or Namnetes, of which the modern name is a corruption.

In the tribe of the Veneti was **Vindana** (*L'Orient*); and in that of the Osismii, at the north-western corner of Gaul, was **Gesobprivate**, or **Brivātes Portus** (*Brest*).

East of Nantes stood **Juliomāgus** (*Angers*), chief town of the Andecāvi; and **Caesarodūnum** (*Tours*), on the Liger, capital of the Turōnes.

LUTETIA PARISIORUM.

ROTOMAGUS—GENABUM—ALESIA.

5. **Lutetia** (*Paris*) was in Caesar's day a small town on an island in the Seine, having communication with the mainland by two bridges. In A.D. 360, the Emperor Julian was proclaimed in it; but it was even then an unimportant place.

About 70 miles north-west of Lutetia was **Rotōmāgus**, or **Ratomāgus** (*Rouen*), chief town of the Velocasses; and about 60 miles south-west, at the northern bend of the Liger, **Genābum**, or **Civitas Aurelianorum**,—from which last word comes the modern name, *Orleans*.

South-east from Lutetia, in the tribe of the Mandubii, was **Alesia** (*Alise*), famed for its siege by Caesar in B.C. 52.

LUGDUNUM.

BIBRACTE.

6. **Lugdūnum** (*Lyon*), at the junction of the Rhodanus and Arar, in the territory of the Segusiani, was made a Roman colony in B.C. 43, and

became the capital of the province, and the residence of the Roman governor. It soon grew into a place of great wealth, and was long one of the most populous and prosperous towns in Gaul. It was burned in the reign of Nero, and was sacked by the soldiers of Septimius Severus, A.D. 197. It was the birthplace of the Emperor Claudius.

About 80 miles north of Lugdunum was **Bibracte**, afterwards **Augustodunum** (*Autun*), the chief town of the *Aedui*.

IV.—GALLIA BELGICA.

1. **Gallia Belgica** extended from **Lugdunensis** on the west to **Germania** on the east, and from the **Fretum Gallicum** and **Mare Germanicum** on the north to **Gallia Narbonensis** on the south.

2. **TRIBES**.—The principal tribes were, the **Helvētīi**, **Raurāci**, **Sequāni**, **Rēmi**, **Trēviri**, **Batāvi**, **Suessiōnes**, **Nervii**, **Menapii**, **Morīni**, **Vangiōnes**, **Nemētes**, **Mediomatrīci**, **Tribocci**.

3. **PRINCIPAL TOWNS**.—**Vesontio**. **Augusta Trevirorum**. **Colonia Agrippina**. **Bononia**.

VESONTIO.

AVENTICUM—EBURODUNUM—NOVIODUNUM—OCTODURUS—BASILIA, ETC.

4. **Vesontio** (*Besançon*), on the **Dubis** (*Doubs*), was the capital of the **Sequani**, who dwelt in the upper valley of the **Arar**. The **Sequani** derived their name from the River **Sequana**, which rose in their country, though they mainly occupied the basin of the **Arar** and **Dubis**. **Vesontio** still contains many Roman remains.

South-east, among the **Helvetii**, were—(1.) **Aventicum** (*Avenches*), on the shores of the modern lake **Neuchâtel**. Though the chief city of the **Helvetii**, it is not mentioned by **Caesar**. (2.) **Eburodunum** (*Verdun*). (3.) **Noviodunum**, or **Noiodunum** (*Nion*), on Lake of **Geneva**. (4.) **Octodurus** (*Martigny*), and **Civitas Sedunorum** (*Sion*), in the valley of the **Rhone**.

About 80 miles north-east of **Vesontio** were **Augusta Rauracorum** (*Augst*) and **Basilia** (*Bâle*, or *Basle*), chief towns of the **Rauraci**, at the bend of the **Rhone**.

About 80 miles north of **Basilia** was **Argentoratum**, afterwards called **Strateburgum** and **Stratisburgum** (*Strasbourg*).

AUGUSTA TREVIRORUM.

BINGIUM—MOGONTIACUM—DUBOCORTORUM—DIVODURUM.

5. **Augusta Trevirorum** (*Treves*, or *Trier*), on the **Mosella**, was the capital of the **Treviri**, who occupied the territory between the **Mosa** and

the Mosella and Rhine. In later times it became a most important and flourishing city, and was often an imperial residence. In the town and neighbourhood there are many interesting Roman remains, some in a very perfect state of preservation. To the Treviri belonged *Confluentes* (corrupted into *Coblenz*), at the junction of the Mosella with the Rhine.

East by north of Treves were *Bingium* (*Bingen*) and *Moguntiācum*, or *Mogontiācum* (*Mainz*, or *Mayence*), on the Rhine, in the territory of the *Vangiones*.

About 120 miles south-west of Treves was *Durocortōrum*, afterwards *Remi*, the capital of the *Remi*, whose name is still preserved in *Rheims*, the modern name of the town.

South-west, on the Mosella, stood *Divodurum*, afterwards *Meltis* (hence *Metz*), the capital of the *Mediomatrici*.

COLONIA AGRIPPINA.

BONNA—LUGDUNUM BATAVORUM—ULTRA TRAJECTUM.

6. *Colonia Agrippina* (*Köln*, or *Cologne*), on the Rhine, was the chief town of a German tribe called *Ubii*, who were transplanted from the east to the west side of the Rhine in B.C. 37, by Agrippa. It was originally called *Civitas* (or *Oppidum*) *Ubiorum*; but when the Emperor Claudius planted a Roman colony in it in A.D. 51, at the instigation of his wife Agrippina, it was named *Colonia Agrippina* or *Agrippinensis*.

South-east of it, on the Rhine, was *Bonna* (*Bonn*), also belonging to the *Ubii*. North-west, at the mouth of the Rhine, was *Lugdūnum Batāvōrum* (*Leyden*); and, a short way east, *Ultra Trajectum*, or *Ad Trajectum* (*Utrecht*), also on the Rhine.

BONONIA, OR GESORIANUM.

ITIUS PORTUS—AMBIANI—NOVIODUNUM.

7. *Bononia*, or *Gesorianum* (*Boulogne*), the chief town of the *Morini*, was the usual port of departure for Britain.

Further up the coast was *Itius Portus* (*Witsand*, or *Wissant*), from which Caesar set sail for his invasion of Britain, B.C. 55.

South, on the *Samāra* (*Somme*), was *Ambiani* (*Amiens*); and still further south, *Noviodunum*, afterwards *Augusta Suessionum* (*Soissons*), on the *Axona* (*Aisne*).

GERMANIA.

1. **NAME.**—The origin of the name has not been ascertained ; but it would appear that the Romans borrowed the terms *Germani* and *Germania* from the Gallic Celts. Part of the district west of the Rhine was occupied by Germans, so that Germany proper was called *Germania Magna*, by way of distinction.

2. **BOUNDARIES.**—Germany extended from Gallia on the west, to the Vistula and the Carpathian Mountains on the east (i.e., to Sarmatia) ; and from the *Mare Suevicum* (*Baltic*) and *Mare Germanicum* (*German Ocean*) on the north, to the Danube on the south (i.e., to *Vindelicia*, *Noricum*, and *Pannonia*).

3. **MOUNTAINS.**—Germany is generally a flat country, especially in the north. The mountains are for the most part in the south, and, being thickly wooded, were anciently called *Silvae*. The principal were—(1.) *Hercynia Silva*, a general term for the high grounds which, under different names, stretch from the Rhine to the Vistula ; (2.) *Silva Marciana*, and *Mons Abnoba* (the *Black Forest*, in Baden) ; (3.) *Silva Bacenis* (*Thüringer Wald*), east of Cologne ; (4.) *Mons Melibocus* (*Harz Mountains*) ; (5.) *Montes Vandalici* (*Riesengebirge*) ; (6.) *Saltus Teutoburgiensis* (*Teutoburger Wald*), north-east of the modern Westphalia, where, in A.D. 9, Varus and his legions were defeated by the Germans.

4. **RIVERS.**—The principal rivers were:—(1.) *Rhenus* (*Rhine*) ;* (2.) *Amisia* (*Ems*) ; (3.) *Visurgis* (*Weser*) ; (4.) *Albis* (*Elbe*) ; (5.) *Viadrus*, or *Viader* (*Oder*) ; (6.) *Vistula* (*Vistula*, German *Weichsel*) ; (7.) *Danubius*, or *Ister*, or *Hister* (*Danube*, German *Donau*), rising in *Silva Marciana* and *Abnoba*, and after a course of 1700 miles, discharging itself into the *Pontus Euxinus* ; (8.) *Nicer* (*Neckar*), and *Moenus* or *Maenus* (*Main*), flowing into the Rhine.

* See *GALLIA*, p. 98.

5. **LAKE.**—The only lake worth mention is **Flevo**, part of the modern **Zuyder Zee**.

6. **CLIMATE AND PRODUCTIONS.**—The Romans spoke of Germany as a cold, wild, and inhospitable country, abounding in marshes and forests, with ice and snow lying during the greater part of the year. Little wheat was produced, but the pasture was excellent. In the forests there were many wild beasts of different kinds.

7. **INHABITANTS.**—Caesar's invasions of Germany in B.C. 55 and 53 made the civilised world of those days acquainted with the Germans, who were little known previously. The Germans were of the same great family of nations as the Greeks, Romans, and Celts, and came originally from the East. They are described as tall, well-shaped men, of great strength; having a clear complexion, blue eyes, and red or fair hair, the colour of which they rendered lighter by the use of a particular kind of soap. Red perukes or curls being very fashionable with the Roman ladies under the Empire, German hair became an important article of commerce. The Germans lived for the most part by war, the chase, and cattle rearing. Some of the tribes were nomadic; others lived in villages, formed of rude huts, and spent their time in agriculture. The women were held in greater respect among the Germans than among any other people of those days. Spinning, weaving, and tilling the ground, were their chief occupations. They usually attended their husbands to battle, and encouraged them by their presence, and often, too, by their example.

8. **NATIONS AND TOWNS.**—Tacitus divides the nations of Germany into three groups:—(1.) The **Ingaevones**, on the coast of the German Ocean; (2.) the **Hermiones**, in the interior; and (3.) the **Istaevones**, in the other parts, including the east and south. Pliny makes five groups. The chief nations were as follows:—*

(1.) The **Frisii**, who belonged to the Ingaevones, lived round Lake **Flevo**, between the rivers Rhine and Ems, in the territory corresponding nearly to the modern Friesland and Groningen. They joined the Saxons, in the fifth century, in their invasions of Britain.

(2.) The **Bructeri** dwelt on each side of the **Amisia (Ems)**, near its source. They assisted the Batavi in their revolt against the Romans, A.D. 69. The prophetess **Veleda**, who was held in very high esteem by

* Some of the tribes to be mentioned, though within the boundaries of Germany, were not Germans, but Celts or Slaves. Moreover, changes of abode were constantly taking place; and names, originally applied to one tribe, at another period represented a confederation of tribes. These circumstances make it difficult to fix the exact position and extent of tribes: the student must therefore be always on his guard.

the German tribes, was one of them. At a later period the Bructeri were altogether destroyed by some neighbouring tribes.

(3.) The **Chauci** occupied the territory extending from the Ems to the Elbe. Tacitus speaks of them as the "noblest and justest" of the German tribes. They were ultimately merged in the Saxons. They were bold sailors, and made piratical expeditions as far south as Gallia.

(4.) The **Usipètes** and **Tenctēri**, on the banks of the Rhine, extended from about the modern town of Arnheim to Coblenz. They were subdued by Caesar, and compelled to seek a residence elsewhere. The **Marsi**, **Sigambri**, **Catti** or **Chatti**, and **Cherusci**, also lived in these regions. The last two were powerful tribes, and, along with others, defeated Varus, and drove the Romans to the west of the Rhine, in A.D. 9. The Cheruscan chief Arminius (i.e., Hermann) was the leader of the war.

(5.) The **Saxons**, though a most powerful tribe in the Middle Ages, are not mentioned in history before A.D. 287, when, in conjunction with the Chauci, they made descents on the coasts of Armorica. They lived between the Elbe and the Chalusus (*Trave*); i.e., in Holstein, between Hamburg and Lubeck. Along with the **Angli**, who dwelt to the north of them, in the district now called Angeln in Sleswick, they invaded Britain in the middle of the fifth century. From the name of the Angli came Angel-land; i.e., England.

(6.) North of the Angli lived the **Cimbri**, in Jutland; which from them was called Chersonesus Cimbrica. Along with the Teutones and other tribes, they marched southward, in the second century B.C., in search of new settlements, and after six times defeating the Roman armies, they were in turn overcome by C. Marius; the Teutones, in B.C. 102, at Aquæ Sextiæ (*Aix*), in the south of France; and the Cimbri, in B.C. 101, on the Campi Raudii, near Vercellæ, in Gallia Transpadana.

(7.) The **Vandali**, or **Vandili**, were not properly one tribe, but an assemblage of tribes, along the shores of the Baltic, including the Burgundiones, Gothones, Rugii, &c. They made settlements, at a later period, near the *Riesengebirge Mountains*, called, after them, Vandalici, and ultimately reaching Spain, A.D. 409, they founded a great kingdom. Andalusia, i.e., Vandalusia, still keeps alive the memory of their success. A few years later, they crossed to Africa under Genserik, and prospered there till A.D. 534, when Belisarius subdued them. The **Burgundiones** also went southward, and founded the kingdom of Burgundy, in the fifth century. Geneva and Lyon were the two chief towns of the new state. The **Rugii** have their name still preserved in the name of the Island of Rügen. The **Gothones**, or **Gothi**, seem to have dwelt on the coast of the Baltic, east of the Vistula; but in the third century A.D. they are found on the coast of the Black Sea, where the Getae had previously been. In A.D. 272, the whole of Dacia was given up to them by the

Emperor Aurelian; and soon afterwards they seem to have divided into the Ostrogoths, or East Goths, and the Westrogoths, or Visigoths, West Goths. The latter founded a great kingdom in Spain, in the fifth century; and the former in Italy, under Theodoric the Great, about A.D. 489. This kingdom was overthrown by the Longobardi, in A.D. 568.

(8.) The Longobardi, or Langobardi, originally belonged to Scandinavia (according to Paulus Diaconus, himself a Lombard), but afterwards settled on the banks of the Elbe. Thence, in process of time, they migrated southward, and, after various vicissitudes, ultimately (A.D. 568) founded the kingdom of Lombardy, which continued till it was overthrown by Charlemagne. Diaconus derives the name from their long beards; but the more likely etymology is from the German *börde*, which signifies a fertile plain on the banks of a river; their residence on the Elbe having given occasion for this appellation.

(9.) The Alemanni (probably *alle männer* = all men) were not one tribe, but a confederation of tribes on the Upper Rhine and Danube. They afterwards extended to the Alps and Mount Jura, and even invaded Italy. They seem to have settled ultimately in Switzerland and the east of Gaul. The name of this confederacy is seen in the French word *Allemagne*; i.e., Germany.

(10.) The Marcomanni (i.e., *Bordermen*), who originally lived on the banks of the Main, are first mentioned in history as being forced across the Rhine by Caesar in B.C. 58. They were the chief members of a confederation which subdued the Boii (Bohemians), and founded a powerful kingdom in Bohemia, for the purpose of protecting the Germans against the Romans in Pannonia. The soul of the confederacy was Maroboduus. Their chief town was Marobūdum (*Budweis*).

(11.) Other tribes were, the Quādi, south of the Marcomanni; the Mattiaci, with their capital, Mattiaci Pontes, or Aquae Mattiacae (*Wiesbaden*), a little to the south of Coblenz on the Rhine. The Suevi were not at first one tribe, but a collection of tribes occupying a great part of Central Germany. At a later period, the name was applied to one people living between the Black Forest and the Main; a district which, in its name Schwaben, or Swabia, still retains traces of the ancient form.

9. ISLANDS.—The islands of Germany were—(1.) Codanonia (*Zealand*) and Rugium (*Rügen*), in the Baltic—in which latter the worship of Hertha, i.e., the goddess of the Earth, was specially cultivated; (2.) Insulae Saxonum, the islands near the mouth of the Albis (*Elbe*), including Heligoland; also Burchana (*Borkum*), or Fabaria, i.e., the island of beans,—and Glessaria (*Ameland*), in the North Sea.

10. Scandinavia, or Scandia (i.e., Sweden, Norway, and part of Finland), was thought to be an island, and to belong to Germany; but its own inhabitants regarded it as a separate continent.

THE DANUBIAN PROVINCES.

I.—VINDELICIA AND RHAETIA, OR RAETIA.

1. In the time of Augustus these two provinces were distinct from one another, but about the end of the first century they were united. At a later period they were called **Rhaetia Prima** = **Rhaetia Proper**, and **Rhaetia Secunda** = **Vindelicia**, which was the north-western part. They lay between Germany and the Danube on the north, and Transpadane Gaul on the south; Noricum and Venetia on the east, and Gallia, or Helvetia, on the west. The district thus contained part of the Tyrol and the Grisons, of Swabia and Bavaria.

2. The Rhaetian Alps traversed the southern part of the country; and the rivers **Isārus** (*Isar*, or *Iser*), **Oenus** (*Inn*), **Athesis** (*Adige*), and **Licus** (*Leek*) with its tributary **Vindo** (*Werlack*), watered its valleys, and the fields of the northern plain. The only lake of consequence was **Lacus Brigantinus** (*Lake of Constance*).

3. The chief towns were—(1.) **Brigantium** (*Bregentz*); (2.) **Augusta Vindelicorum** (*Augsburg*), at the junction of the Licus and Vindo; (3.) **Regina** (*Regensburg*, or *Ratisbon*); and (4.) **Tridentum** (*Trent*).

II.—NORICUM.

1. **Noricum**, so called from the capital, **Noreia**, was bounded on the west by Vindelicia and Rhaetia, on the north by the Danube, on the east by Pannonia, and on the south by Pannonia and Gallia Cisalpinia. It contained parts of the modern Styria and Carinthia, and of Bavaria, Austria, and Salzburg. The Carnic Alps formed the southern limit of the country, while the Noric Alps traversed its more central parts from west to east, and Mount Cetius separated it from Pannonia on the east and north-east.

2. Its chief rivers were—(1.) the **Dravus** (*Drave*); (2.) **Savus** (*Save*); (3.) **Juvāvus** (*Salzach*); (4.) **Anisus** (*Ens*); and (5.) **Murus** (*Muhr*); while the Danube washed it on the north, and the **Oenus** on the west and north-west.

3. The chief towns were—(1.) **Noreia** (*Neumarkt*, in Styria), near which the Roman consul Carbo was defeated, in B.C. 113, by the Cimbri; (2.) **Juvavia** (*Salzburg*); (3.) **Lentia** (*Linz*), and **Lauriacum** (*Lorch*), on the Danube.

4. The mountains of Noricum produced much iron and gold, supplying not only its chief town, Noreia, which was celebrated for its manufacture of swords, but also other manufactories in Pannonia, Moesia, and Northern Italy.

III.—PANNONIA.

1. Pannonia was separated from Noricum and Italy, on the west, by Mount Cetius and the Julian Alps; from Illyricum, on the south, by the Savus; and from Germany and Dacia, on the north and east, by the Danube. It thus contained the eastern part of Austria, parts of Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, Hungary, Sclavonia, Croatia, and Bosnia.

2. The mountains, which belong to the Alpine system, and were called **Alpes Pannonicae**, enclose the country on the west and south. In the east and north there are extensive and rich plains.

3. The rivers were—(1.) the Danube, and its tributaries (2.) the **Dravus** (*Drave*) and (3.) **Savus** (*Save*); (4.) **Arrabo** (*Raab*). The principal lake was the **Pelso Palus** (*Platten See*, or *Lake Balaton*).

4. The chief towns were:—(1.) **Vindebōna**, or **Juliobona** (*Vienna*, or *Wien*), on the Danube, which, under the Romans, rose to great importance, being the station of the fleet in those parts. The Emperor M. Aurelius died at Vienna (or at Sirmium) in A.D. 180. The city was plundered by Attila the Hun. (2.) **Carminthum**, east of Vienna, also on the Danube, was a very strong fortress, where M. Aurelius resided for a time during the war with the Marcomanni. (3.) **Aemona**, or **Julia-Augusta** (*Laybach*), near the source of the Savus. (4.) **Acincum**, and **Contra Acincum** (*Buda-Pesth*), on the Danube, famed for the manufacture of bucklers. (5.) **Sirmium**, near the junction of the Savus with the Danube, had a large manufactory of arms. It contained many fine public buildings. It was the birthplace of the Emperor Probus. (6.) **Taurunum** (*Semlin*), at the junction of the Savus with the Danube. (7.) North-west of Sirmium, between the Savus and Dravus, was **Cibālae**, or **Cibālis**, where the emperors Valentinian and Gratian were born, and near which Constantine defeated Licinius, in A.D. 315. (8.) **Mursia**, or **Mursa** (*Essech*), stood on the Dravus, near its junction with the Danube; where, in A.D. 351, Constantine II. defeated Magnentius.

5. Pannonia was celebrated for its timber, which was largely imported into Italy.

IV.—MOESIA.

1. **Moesia**, called by the Greeks *Μυσία ἡ ἐν Εὐρώπῃ*,—i.e., Mysia in Europe, as opposed to Mysia in Asia—was separated from Dacia on the north by the Danube; from Thracia on the south by the mountain chains of Scordus, Scomius, and Haemus (*Balkan*); from Illyricum on the west by the Drinus (*Drino Bianco*), a tributary of the Danube; while the Euxine washed it on the east. It was divided by Trajan into Upper and Lower Moesia, the River Ciabrus, or Cebrus, which flows into the Danube, being the boundary. The country was generally mountainous, especially in the south and west. Many rivers flowed from the great mountain chain northward into the Danube, the chief of which were, **Drinus**, **Savus**, **Margus**, **Ciabrus**, and **Oescus**.

2. The country was subdued by the Romans under Augustus, but was not made into a province till the time of Tiberius. The Emperor Valens allowed some Goths to settle in Moesia, who were then called Moesogothi. These people learned Christianity from their Greek neighbours in the south; and their bishop Ulphilas translated the Bible into Moesogothic about the middle of the fourth century. In it we possess an important specimen of the Moesogothic language.

3. The principal towns were—(1.) **Odessus** (*Varna*), on the Euxine; (2.) **Tomi** (*Tomisvar*, or *Jeni Pangola*), to which the poet Ovid was banished by Augustus, A.D. 8; (3.) inland, on the Danube, at its junction with the Savus, **Singidunum** (*Belgrade*) a strong fortress; (4.) **Margum**; (5.) **Viminacium**; (6.) **Pons Trajani**, where Trajan caused a stone bridge to be built over the Danube, the engineer being Apollodorus, a Greek; (7.) **Ratiaria**, where one of the Roman fleets of the Danube was stationed; (8.) **Naissus** (*Nissa*), where the Emperor Constantine the Great was born; (9.) **Nicopolis** (*Nicopoli*), founded by Trajan, after defeating the Sarmatae; it was at a later period the capital of the Moesogoths; (10.) **Durostorum**, or **Durostolum** (*Silistria*), the birthplace of the famous general, Aëtius, whom, with his rival Bonifacius, the historian Procopius called “the last of the Romans.” Silistria is famed in modern history for the siege it stood at the beginning of the late Russian War.

4. The most important of the islands at the mouth of the Danube was **Peuce**, at the lower end of which the bridge of Darius is said to have been built, when that monarch was marching against the Scythians.

V.—DACIA.

1. **Dacia**, or the land of the Daci, was the last of the Roman conquests in Europe. Trajan subdued the Dacians (A.D. 101–106), relieved the Romans of the annual tribute which Domitian had consented to pay, and made the country a Roman province. The Roman rule continued for about 170 years; but during that time the language and institutions of the conquering people took deeper root in Dacia than perhaps in any other part of the empire. The modern inhabitants, the Wallaks, call themselves *Romani*; and their language, which derives most of its words from Latin, *Romania*. Dacia extended from the Danube on the south to Montes Carpates (*Carpathian Mountains*) on the north; and from the rivers Tisianus, or Tysia, or Tibiscus * (*Theiss*) on the west, to the Hierăsus (*Pruth*) on the east. It thus contained Hungary east of the Theiss, Wallachia, Transylvania, Bukovina, the Banat of Temesvăr, and parts of Galicia and Moldavia. The ancient inhabitants were the Getae, who at some period, unknown to history, seem to have changed their name to Daci.

2. The country was mountainous in the centre, with plains in the south and near the rivers. The **Alpes Bastarnicae** were an offshoot from **Montes Carpates**; and besides this there were several other branches of the same range. The principal rivers were—(1.) The **Marisus** (*Marosch*), flowing westward into the Theiss; (2.) The **Aluta**, **Naparis**, and **Arărus** (*Sereth*), southward into the Danube; and (3.) The **Hierăsus** or **Porăta** (*Pruth*), forming the eastern boundary.

3. The capital city was **Sarmizegethusa**, afterwards called **Ulpia Trajana** (*Varhely*, in Transylvania). Other towns were—**Tibiscum**, **Apŭlum**, **Singidăva**, **Salinum** or **Salinae**, **Tierna** and **Meadia** (near the Pons Trajani), **Arcidăva**, **Pons Augusti**, &c. †

4. West of Dacia, between the Danube and the Theiss, lived a tribe called **Jazyges Metanastae** (*i.e.*, emigrants, or aliens). They were a branch of the great Sarmatian nation, and originally came from the coasts of the Euxine.

5. East of Dacia, between the Pruth, the Dniester, and the Euxine, lay a district which does not go by any special name among ancient geographers; although it is sometimes regarded by modern writers as part of **Moesia**. It was occupied at an early period by the Scythae, but afterwards by Getae, Bastarnae, and Sarmatae. Its towns were **Harpis**, **Tyras** or **Ophiusa**, **Cremniscos**, &c.

* On the different opinions as to this river, see Smith's *Dictionary of Geography*, under *Tibiscus*.

† On the *Bridge* of Trajan, see **MOESIA**, p. 111.

S A R M A T I A.

1. The north-eastern part of Europe went by the name of **Sarmatia**. It stretched from the Vistula on the west, to the Tanais on the east; and from the Carpathian Mountains, the Tyras (*Dniester*), Euxine, and Sea of Azof on the south, to the Mare Suevicum (*Baltic*) and a tract of unknown country on the north and north-east.

2. The mountains were: the **Carpates** (*Carpathians*); **Peuce**, a branch of the Carpathians running to the north-west; **Alaunon**, south of Moscow; the **Rhipaei**, **Hyperborei** (*Valdai*); and a few others of little note. The country is generally flat and level.

3. The rivers were: the **Tanais** (*Don*), flowing into the Palus Maeotis (*Sea of Azof*); the **Borysthenes** (*Dnieper*), **Hypānis** (*Bug*, or *Bog*), and **Tyras**, later **Danastris** (*Dniester*), into the Euxine; the **Vistula**, **Chronius** or **Chronus**, **Rhubon**, and **Chesinus**, into the Baltic.

4. The only towns of importance were: **Odessus** (*Odessa*); and **Olbia**, at the mouth of the Hypanis, founded about B.C. 666, by settlers from Miletus. The latter became a most flourishing town, being largely engaged in the inland trade. It was destroyed by the Goths in A.D. 250. **Ophiusa** (*Akjerman*) stood on the River Tyras, and was so called from the circumstance that a great number of snakes were found in the neighbourhood.

5. Of the tribes who inhabited this immense district little is known beyond the names. The chief were—the Jazyges and Rhoxolani, on the western shores of the Palus Maeotis; the Venedae, on the Baltic coasts; the Peucini and Bastarnae, near the Carpathian Mountains; the Hamaxobii (*i.e.*, waggon-dwellers), in the inland parts; the Alani Scythae, or Alauni, near Mount Alaunon; with upwards of fifty others.

CHERSONESUS TAURICA.

1. **Chersonesus Taurica** (the *Crimea*), which was properly a part of Sarmatia, was connected with the mainland by the Isthmus of Taphros, or Taphrae (*Perekop*). The name Taurica was derived from the Tauri, a tribe who possessed it before the Scythians. It is about 10,000 square miles in extent,—i.e., about one third of the size of Scotland. The southern part is mountainous, but the rest is generally flat: the only mountains were the **Montes Taurici**, whose highest summits were **Trapezus** and **Cimmerium**. The soil was very fertile; wine, grain, olives, &c., growing in great abundance and perfection.

2. **Principal Towns**:—**Chersonesus**, at the most western point of the peninsula, occupied the site of the present quarantine harbour of Sebastopol. It was one of the most important commercial cities of antiquity. Its later name was *Cherson*, or *Chorson*. East of it was its harbour, **Symbolon Portus** (*Bay of Balaclava*). **Theodosia** (*Caffa*), a colony from Miletus, was situated in the south-east, and had a great trade, especially in grain. **Panticapaeum** (*Kertch*) stood at the entrance of the Bosphorus Cimmerius (*Strait of Yenikale*). It was the capital of the Greek kingdom of Bosphorus, and the residence of the Bosphorian kings. It was here that the great Mithridates, king of Pontus, died in B.C. 63. **Taphros**, or **Taphrae** (*Perekop*), was on the isthmus; and on the west coast **Eupatoria** (*Eupatoria*), named from its founder Mithridates Eupator, and familiar to modern ears as the landing-place of part of the Anglo-French force in the Crimean War.

3. The most noted capes were, (1.) **Kriumetopon**, i.e., Ram's Head (*Aia*, or *Aia-burum*), the great south headland; (2.) **Parthenium** (*Cape Chersonese*), near the town of Chersonesus. The latter was called Parthenium, it is said, from the temple of the virgin goddess Artemis, worshipped by the Tauri, who adorned her temple with the skulls of strangers and captives. (3.) **Corax** (*Meganome*) was on the east coast.

INSULAE BRITANNICAE.

1. The *Insulae Britannicae* were—*Britannia* (*Great Britain* *), *Hibernia* (*Ireland*), and the smaller islands off the coasts of these. Caesar distinguishes between *Britannia* and *Ierne* (*Ireland*): the division of Great Britain into *Britannia* (*South Britain*, or *England*), and *Caledonia* (*Scotland*), is still later. The name *Albion* seems to have been the most ancient designation of the island, and is said to be derived from the Latin *albus*, “white,” on account of its chalky cliffs; or from the Celtic *alb*, or *alp*, “high.” The Phoenicians, and the Veneti (in the west of France), traded with Britain at a very remote period, especially on account of its tin mines; but Aristotle is the first ancient writer to *speak* of the islands, which he does under the names of *Albion* and *Ierne*.

2. **MOUNTAINS.**—*Mons Grampius* (the *Grampian Mountains*), noted for the defeat of the Britons, under Galgacus, by Agricola, A.D. 84.

3. **CAPIES.**—The three principal capes were—(1.) *Cantium* (*North Foreland*); (2.) *Bolerium* (*Land's End*); and (3.) *Damnonium*, or *Ocrinum* (*Lizard Point*). Others will be seen on the map.

4. **RIVERS AND INLETS.**—*Tamesis* (*Thames*); *Sabrina* (*Severn*); *Tina* (*Tyne*); *Metaris Aestuarium* (*Wash*); *Abus* (*Humber*); *Boderia*, or *Bodotria Aest.* (*Firth of Forth*); *Tava*, or *Taus Aest.* (*Firth of Tay*); *Clota Aest.* (*Firth of Clyde*); *Ituna Aest.* (*Solway Firth*); *Sabriana Aest.* (*Bristol Channel*).

5. **CLIMATE AND PRODUCTIONS.**—The climate seems to have been mild, but more moist in ancient times than it is now. Much of the country was covered with forests and marshes. The principal articles of foreign commerce were tin and lead; others were iron, silver, gold, and wheat. At a very early period, probably 1000 B.C., the Phoenicians traded

* The name Britain (and Briton) is said to be derived from *brit* or *brith*, a Celtic word meaning “painted,” from the fact that the people dyed their bodies a blue colour. The Britons however called themselves Brython.

with the *Cassiterides*, i.e., Tin Islands,* which some regard as the Scilly Islands, others the Azores.

6. **DIVISIONS.**—I. *Britannia*, or *Britannia Romana* (*England*); II. *Caledonia* (*Scotland*). Between these two divisions the boundary varied at different times. (1.) Under Claudius (A.D. 41–54) it was the *Abus* on the north, and the *Sabrina* on the west. (2.) Under Agricola (A.D. 84) it was a line connecting the Forth and Clyde. (3.) Under Hadrian it extended from the Solway to the Tyne.

7. **NATIONS AND TOWNS.**—In *Britannia Romana* there were eight important tribes:—

(1.) The *Cantii*, inhabiting *Cantium*, i.e., Kent and part of Surrey. Their chief town was *Londinium* (*London*), afterwards called *Augusta*, on the south bank of the Thames, and corresponding, so far, to Southwark of our day. It was even then a place of great commercial importance, and was also the centre of a system of military roads, having the milliarium, or mile-stone, from which the roads were measured.

Other places were *Dubrae*, or *Dubris Portus* (*Dover*); *Durovernum* (*Canterbury*); *Durobrivae* (*Rochester*); *Rutupiae* (*Richborough*), near which, it is very probable, Caesar had his camp during the second invasion.

(2.) The *Trinobantes*, a brave tribe, lived north of the Thames. Their chief town was *Camalodūnum*, or *Camulodunum* (*Colchester*), the oldest Roman colony in Britain. The name is still retained, according to some, in Maldon, a few miles from Colchester.

(3.) The *Iceni*, famed for their bravery and their revolt under Boadicea, lived north of the *Trinobantes*, occupying Norfolk and Suffolk. Their chief town was *Venta Icenorum* (*Caistor*), near Norwich. Their immediate neighbours were the *Cenimagni*, occupying probably parts of Suffolk, Norfolk, and Cambridge.

(4.) The *Belgae*, south-west of the Thames, had three chief towns. (a) *Aquae Solis*, or *Aquae Calidae* (*Bath*), which was highly valued by the Romans for the efficacy of its waters. Many Roman remains are found in the neighbourhood. (b) *Venta Belgarum* (*Winchester*); (c.) *Magnus Portus* (*Portsmouth*).

(5.) The *Damnonii*, or *Dumnonii*, lived in the south-western parts, Cornwall, Devon, and a portion of Somerset. They traded in tin, receiving salt, skins, &c., in return.

(6.) The *Cornavii* dwelt on the eastern bank of the *Sabrina*. Their chief towns were *Uriconium* (*Shrewsbury*), and *Deva* (*Chester*), at the mouth of the *Deva* (*Dee*).

* Herodotus, iii. 115.

(7.) The **Coritani** occupied part of the eastern coast, south of the Abus, having among their towns **Lindum** (*Lincoln*) and **Ratae** (*Leicester*).

(8.) The **Brigantes** extended from the Abus to the Wall of Hadrian. Their chief town was **Eboracum** (*York*), next to London the most important place in the island. Under the Romans it was the seat of government; and in it died the Emperors Severus and Constantius Chlorus.

Other towns of the Brigantes were, **Luguvallum**, or **Luguwallum**, or **Lugubalum** (*Carlisle*); **Lutudarum** (probably *Leeds*); and **Mancunium** (*Manchester*, i.e., *Man-Castra*).

8. Other tribes mentioned by Caesar are the **Ancalītes** * (parts of Berks and Wilts, probably); **Bibrōci** (part of Berks); **Cassi** (part of Hertford); **Segontiaci** (parts of Hampshire and Berks).

9. In Wales were the **Silūres**, **Ordovīces**, &c.

II.—CALEDONIA.

Of the Caledonii, called in the fourth century **Picti** and **Scoti**, and of their towns, little was known by the Romans. The rivers and firths have already been given.

III.—HIBERNIA.

Hibernia, or **Ierne** (*Ireland*)—from the end of the third century to the beginning of the eleventh called **Scotia**, and its people **Scoti**—was to the ancients almost a *terra incognita*. Even the Romans never attempted to invade it. Strabo says its "inhabitants were very barbarous, and fed on human flesh." Some of its tribes had the same names as Gallic and British tribes,—e.g., **Menapii** and **Brigantes**—from which circumstance it is presumed that immigration of these peoples had taken place.

IV.—SMALLER ISLANDS.

Cassiterides, supposed to be the Scilly Islands (see p. 116); **Vectis**, or **Vecta** (*Isle of Wight*); **Mona** (*Anglesey*, or, according to others, *Man*); **Monarina**, or **Monareda** (*Man*); **Ebūdæ**, or **Hebūdæ** (*Hebrides* †); **Orcādes** (*Orkneys*). **Thule** has been variously assigned, to one of the Shetlands, to Iceland, to Norway, to Jutland; but it is impossible to determine what island is meant.

* Some of these localities are doubtful.

† The modern term *Hebrides* is said to have arisen from a typographical error, the letter *u* in the MS. having been printed *ri*.

A S I A .

1. **Asia** (ἡ Ἀσία) excels the other continents in size, in natural wealth, and in the variety of its animal and vegetable occupants.

2. **NAME**.—*As-*, the root of the term Asia, is supposed to have reference to the sun; and hence Ἀσιαῖοι would mean the people of the sun, or of the east.

3. **BOUNDARIES**.—The boundaries of Asia, as recognised about the beginning of our era, were:—

(1.) On the west, next Europe: the **Tanais** (*Don*), **Palus Maeotis** (*Sea of Azof*), **Bosporus Cimmerius** (*Strait of Yenikale*), **Pontus** or **Euxinus Pontus** (*Black Sea*), **Bosporus Thracicus** (*Strait of Constantinople*), **Propontis** (*Sea of Marmora*), **Hellespontus** (*Dardanelles*), **Mare Aegaeum** (*Archipelago*), and **Mare Internum** (*Mediterranean*).*

(2.) Next Libya: **Sinus Arabicus** (*Red Sea*), and **Isthmus of Arsinoë** (*Suez*).

(3.) The eastern and northern parts were supposed to be washed by an ocean—that on the north being called **Oceanus Septentrionalis** or **Hyperboreus**, and that on the east **Orientalis** or **Eous**.

(4.) On the south: **Oceanus Indicus** (*Indian Ocean*), **Mare Rubrum**, or **Erythraeum** (*Arabian Sea*).

4. Asia was divided† by the Roman writers into—(1.) **Asia intra Taurum**, i.e., Asia north and north-west of Mount Taurus; and (2.) **Asia extra Taurum**, all to the east of that range. But after the fourth century of our era the recognised divisions were: (1.) **Asia Minor**, or **Asia**; (2.) **Asia Major**, or **Orientalis**.

5. **LAKES**.—**Mare Caspium** or **Hyrcanium** (*Caspian Sea*); **Oaxi Palus** (*Sea of Aral*).

* See section on **MEDITERRANEAN**, at beginning of book.

† Early Greek writers spoke of Upper Asia—i.e., Asia east of the Halys—and Lower Asia. At a later period they regarded the Euphrates as the boundary.

6. **MOUNTAINS.**—Taurus and Anti-Taurus, Imaus (*Western Himalaya*), Montes Emōdi (*Eastern Himalaya*), Paropamisus or Caucāsus Indicus (*Hindoo Coosh*), Caucasus (*Caucasus*), Montes Hyperborei, by some called Rhipaei.

7. **RIVERS.**—Paropamisus (? *Obi*), Bantius (*Hoang-Ho*), Ganges, Indus, Tigris, Euphrates, Halys (*Kizil Irmak*), Tanais (*Don*), Rha (*Volga*), Daix (*Oural*), Iaxartes (*Syr* or *Syhoun*), Oxus or Oaxus (*Amoo* or *Jihoun*).

I.—ASIA MINOR.

1. The ancients did not use the term Asia Minor, but simply Asia, to denote the region now known by that name. The modern appellation Anatolia, or Natolia, is derived from *Ἀνατολή*, which signifies *rising*; i.e., the east. Compare *Oriens*, in Latin. It was for the most part a rich and fertile country, beautifully diversified with hills and valleys, and watered by numerous rivers.

2. **DIVISIONS.**—The entire country may be divided into twelve districts:—

(1.) Three on the Aegæan Sea, or western coast: (a) **Mysia**, including Troas, and part of Aolia, or Aolia; (b) **Lydia**, including part of Aolia and part of Ionia; (c) **Caria**, including part of Ionia, and Doris.

(2.) Three on the southern coast: (a) **Lycia**; (b) **Pamphylia**; (c) **Cilicia**.

(3.) Three on the Euxine, or northern coast: (a) **Bithynia**; (b) **Paphlagonia**; (c) **Cappadocia**.*

(4.) Three in the interior: (a) **Galatia**; (b) **Phrygia**, with **Lycaonia**; (c) **Pisidia**, with **Isauria**.

At the close of the fourth century A.D., Asia was divided into six parts:—(1.) **Proconsularis**, capital Ephesus; (2.) **Hellespontus**, cap. Cyzicus; (3.) **Lydia**, cap. Sardis; (4.) **Phrygia Salutaris**, cap. Eucarpia; (5.) **Phrygia Pacatiana**, cap. Laodicea; (6.) **Caria**, cap. Aphrodisias.

I.—MYSIA.

1. **BOUNDARIES, &c.**—**Mysia** (*Μυσία*, or *Μυσις αἰα*, i.e., the marshy land) extended from the Hellespont and Propontis on the north, to Lydia on the

* This name originally comprised all the north-eastern part of Asia Minor. At a later period the northern part was called Cappadocia ad Pontum, or simply Pontus, as on most maps.

south; and from the Aegæan Sea on the west, to Bithynia and Phrygia on the east. It was a mountainous region, being traversed by the north-western branches of Taurus, such as *Ida*, *Temnus*, and *Olympus*. It was celebrated for its wine, and its oysters; and of its minerals the most noted was the *Lapis Assius* (from Assus, a town in Troas), a kind of limestone, which was largely used in coffins to hasten decomposition.

2. **RIVERS.**—The rivers were small, and unfit for navigation. The best known were—(1.) the *Mæcæstus*, which united with the *Rhyndacus*; (2.) the *Aesëpus*; (3.) the *Granicus*, famed for the victory of Alexander over Darius and the Persians in B.C. 334; (4.) *Simois*, and *Scamander* or *Xanthus*, so often mentioned in Homer; (5.) *Caïcus* (*Ak-su*).

3. **PRINCIPAL TOWNS.**—Troja. Pergamum.

TROJA.

DARDANUS—ABYDOS—PERCOTE—LAMPSACUS—CYZICIUS—APOLLONIA, ETC.

4. *Troja*, or *Ilium*, is supposed to have been situated near the base of Mount *Ida*, on a small eminence overlooking the plain, and between the rivers *Scamander* and *Simois*. The story of its siege and capture by the Greeks, B.C. 1184, need only be referred to.

Northward, and along the coast of the Hellespont and Propontis, were—(1.) *Dardanus*, founded by Aeolian colonists near the site of the more ancient *Dardana*, mentioned by Homer. From this town and its castles—the castles of the *Dardanelles*—came the term *Dardanelles* as applied to the Hellespont. (2.) *Abydos*, nearly opposite *Sestos* on the European shore, associated with the story of *Hero* and *Leander*. (3.) *Percôte*; and *Lampsacus*. (4.) *Parium*. (5.) *Priapus*. (6.) *Zelëa*, on the *Aesëpus*. (7.) *Cyzicus*. (8.) *Apollonia*. And (9.) *Scepsis*, in the interior, where the writings and library of Aristotle were discovered. The library was removed to Athens by *Sylla*.

Southward were—(1.) *Smintheum*, or *Chrysa*, near the *Promontorium Lectum*, with the temple of *Apollo Smintheus*. (2.) *Assus*, with quarries of the *Lapis Assius*. (3.) *Antandros*, where *Aeneas* built his fleet. (4.) *Adramyttium*, mentioned in the travels of the Apostle Paul.

PERGAMUM.

5. *Pergamum*, or *Pergamus*, was strongly situated on a hill overlooking the River *Caïcus* and the plain. It was the capital of the kingdom of *Attälus*, and of *Eumènes I.*, *II.*, and *III.* The city is noted in the history of literature, because of the splendid library (200,000 volumes) collected by *Eumenes III.* (which was taken to Alexandria by *Antony*, and presented to *Cleopatra*); and because parchment, hence called *Pergamena charta*, was first made use of by *Eumenes*, when the jealousy of *Ptolemy* of Alexandria prevented the exportation of papyrus. *Attalus III.* bequeathed his kingdom to the Romans, B.C. 133; and in B.C. 130 it became a Roman province.

Pergamus was the seat of one of the Seven Churches mentioned in the Book of Revelation. It was, moreover, the birthplace of the celebrated physician Galen, A.D. 130.

II.—LYDIA.

1. **BOUNDARIES, &c.**—**Lydia** stretched from Mysia on the north to Caria on the south, and from the sea on the west to Phrygia on the east. In the time of Croesus (about 550 B.C.) it included all Asia Minor, from the River Halys on the east to the sea on the west, except Cilicia and Lycia. It produced wine, saffron, and gold, and was famed for the fertility of its soil, and the healthiness of its climate. The Lydians were very successful in commerce. They are said to have been the first who coined money, and who established inns for travellers.

2. **MOUNTAINS AND CAPE.**—Some mountain chains ran through Lydia from west to east. It was divided into two parts by the ranges of **Timolus** and **Messogis**. The best known cape is **Mycæ**, off which the Persian fleet was defeated by the Greeks, on the same day that the land army, under Mardonius, was vanquished at Plataea, B.C. 479.

3. **RIVERS.**—The two main rivers were: (1.) The **Hermus** (*Ghiediz-Chai*), rising in Mount Dindymene in Phrygia, and flowing into the Aegean between Smyrna and Phocaea. Its chief tributaries were the Hyllus on the north, and Pactolus on the south. (2.) The **Caÿster**.

4. **PRINCIPAL TOWNS.**—**Smyrna. Ephesus. Sardis.**

SMYRNA.

CLAZOMENÆ—ERYTHRAE—CYME—MAGNESIA—PHOCAEA, ETC.

5. **Smyrna** (*Smyrna*) was one of the Aeolian cities, and was situated to the south of Mount Sipylus. It fell into the hands of the Ionians at an early period, and in B.C. 627 was destroyed by Alyattes, king of the Lydians. After lying in ruins for four hundred years, it was rebuilt by Antigonus, king of Syria, about two miles south of the old site, and soon became a city of great magnificence and much commercial importance. It is still a very flourishing town. It was one of those cities which claimed to be the birthplace of Homer.

West of it were **Clazomœnae** (birthplace of the philosopher Anaxagoras) and **Erythrae**, both towns of commercial and historical interest.

Cyme, or **Cumae**, the mother-city of Cumae in Italy, and the birthplace of the historian Ephorus (B.C. 340), was the most powerful of the Aeolian colonies. (See p. 124.)

Northward, on the Hermus, lay **Magnesia** * and **Temnus**.

Phocæa, to the south-west of Cyme, on the coast, was once a flourishing city, but was abandoned by its inhabitants, who, leaving Asia entirely, founded **Massilia** (*Marseilles*) about 600 B.C.

Further north were, **Myrina**, said to have been founded by Amazons; and **Grynæum**, containing a famous temple and oracle of Apollo.

Elaea, for a time the port town of Pergamus, and **Pitane**, were both on the Sinus Elaiticus.

EPHESUS.

COLOPHON—LEBEDUS—TEOS.

6. **Ephesus**, so often mentioned in the New Testament, was situated on the Cayster, near its mouth. It was a great and flourishing city, and contained the celebrated temple of Artemis (Diana), which was burned down by Herostratus on the very night in which Alexander the Great was born, B.C. 356. Under the Romans, it was the capital of the province of Asia, and the largest city in Asia Minor.

About 15 miles north-west was **Colophon**.† It lay about 2 miles from the coast, but had a good harbour at Notium. Near it was the sanctuary of the Clarian Apollo.

Lebedus, famed for the worship of Bacchus, was about 14 miles north-west of Colophon; and **Teos**, south of Mount Mimas, the birthplace of the poet Anacreon (the "Teian Bard"), about 10 miles further to the north-west. It was a flourishing seaport till the time of the Persian rule; but about B.C. 540, the inhabitants migrated to Abdera, in Thrace, accompanied by Anacreon.

SARDIS.

THYATIRA—PHILADELPHIA.

7. **Sardis**, or **Sardes**, the ancient capital of Lydia, and afterwards the residence of the Persian satraps, was situated in a rich plain at the foot of Mount Tmolus, on the River Pactolus. The citadel stood on a lofty spur of Mount Tmolus. The burning of Sardis by the Ionians and Athenians, in B.C. 504, was one of the immediate causes of the Persian invasion of Greece. This city is mentioned in the New Testament. Near Sardis was the artificial lake, Gygaeus (λίμνη Γυγαίη), surrounded by the tombs of the Lydian kings.

About 35 miles north of Sardis was **Thyatira**; and 25 miles south-east, **Philadelphia**,—both of which are mentioned in the Book of Revelation.

* To be distinguished from Magnesia in Ionia, south of Ephesus. It was generally called Magnesia ad Sipylum. It was near this Magnesia on the Hermus that Antiochus the Great was defeated by the two Scipios, B.C. 190.

† The cavalry of Colophon were at one period so numerous and so brave, that they turned the scale of victory in favour of the party on whose side they fought. Hence the phrase, *Colophonem addere*, "To put the Colophon to it," came to mean, to give the finishing stroke. And hence, in early printing, the statement at the end of a book indicating the date and place of publication, being the conclusion of the volume, was called the *Colophon*.

III.—CARIA.

1. **BOUNDARIES, &c.**—Caria was bounded on the north by Lydia; on the east by Phrygia and Lycia; and on the south and west by the Aegæan Sea. The Carians were a warlike race, and often acted as mercenaries. The country produced excellent grain; and fruits, as olives and figs. It was also noted for its sheep, and its limestone quarries.

2. **MOUNTAINS AND CAPES.**—Its mountains were—(1.) **Messogis**, in the north; and (2.) **Cadmus**, which with its spurs traverses almost the entire country, rendering it very rugged. The capes were, **Trogilium**, **Poseidon**, **Triopium**, and **Cynossema**.

3. **RIVERS.**—The only rivers of note were—(1.) the **Mæander**, with its tributaries, the **Marsyas** and **Harpasus**; and (2.) the **Calbis**.

4. **PRINCIPAL TOWNS.**—**Miletus**. **Halicarnassus**.

MILETUS.

MYUS—MAGNESIA—PRIENE—TRALLES—ALABANDA, ETC.

5. **Miletus** was situated at the southern entrance of the **Sinus Latmicus**, opposite the mouth of the **Mæander**. It was once a flourishing and important city, largely engaged in commerce. It planted many colonies, more especially on the shores of the **Euxine**, **Propontis**, and **Hellespont**, the principal of which were **Sinope**, **Amisus**, **Tomi**, **Panticapæum**, **Odessus**, **Olbia**, **Apollonia**, **Cyzicus**, **Proconnesus**, **Abydos**, **Lampsacus**, **Parium**, &c. It numbered many distinguished men among its citizens—as **Thales**, one of the **Seven Wise Men**; **Anaximenes** and **Anaximander**, the philosophers; with **Cadmus** and **Hecataeus**, the historians. The site of the city is now hid by the marshes of the **Mæander**.

The flocks of **Miletus** were famed in ancient times for the abundance and the excellence of their wool. The people were highly skilled in dyeing.

Myus, on the southern bank of the **Mæander**, was ultimately incorporated with **Miletus**. It and **Magnesia**, a few miles northward, were given to **Themistocles** by the king of Persia.

Priene, on the small river **Gæson**, was the native place of **Bias**, one of the **Seven Wise Men**. The **Prienians** held the presidency in the meetings at **Panionium**.

Other towns were—(1.) **Tralles**, at the base of **Mount Messogis**, originally called **Antheia**, from the fertility of the surrounding country; (2.) **Nysa**; (3.) **Alabanda**, noted for licentiousness.

HALICARNASSUS.

CNIDUS—MYNDUS—CERAMUS—MYLASA, ETC.

6. **Halicarnassus** (*Budrum*), on the **Sinus Ceramicus**, was the largest and most powerful city of Caria, and once the residence of the Carian

kings. It was the birthplace of the historians Herodotus and Dionysius. In war it is celebrated for the siege which it sustained by Alexander the Great. Here was the mausoleum or tomb of Mausölus, built by Artemisia, queen of Caria, for her husband.

Cnidus stood near Cape Triopium, at the extremity of a long peninsula, on the southern side of the Sinus Ceramicus. Here was the far-famed statue of Aphrodite (Venus) by Praxiteles, which was regarded as the masterpiece of Grecian genius. Cnidus was the birthplace of Ctesias the historian of Persia, Eudoxus, Sostratus, and other celebrated men.

Other towns in Caria were—(1.) **Myndus**, west of Halicarnassus, and (2.) **Cerämus**, east of it, giving name to the bay; (3.) **Myläsa**, the former capital, and at one period a prosperous town; (4.) **Stratonicea**, near the Marsyas, built and strongly fortified by Antiochus I. (Soter), who called it after his wife Stratonice; (5.) **Caunus**, chief town of the Caunii; and (6.) **Daedala**; both near the River Calbis.

Part of the southern coast of Caria was called *Peraea Rhodiorum*, being subject to Rhodes.*

A great number of Greek colonias were settled along the coast of Asia Minor; and these, in process of time, formed three Confederacies, the Aeolian, Ionian, and Dorian.

(1.) The district of **Aeolis** extended from the River Caicus to the Hermus, and about 10 or 12 miles inland, thus occupying parts of Mysia and Lydia. Its twelve cities were, **Cumae**, **Larissa**, **Neon-Teichos**, **Temnus**, **Cilla**, **Notium**, **Aegiroessa**, **Pitane**, **Aegaeae**, **Myrina**, **Gryneum**, and **Smyrna**.

(2.) **Ionia** extended from the Cumaean Gulf to the Gulf of Basilicus, a little south of Miletus, and about 40 miles inland, thus occupying parts of Lydia and Caria. The colonies in this district were founded about 1044 B.C., principally by Attic Ionians, and by emigrants from other parts of Greece; and many of them soon reached a high pitch of civilisation and refinement. There were twelve Ionian cities especially worthy of mention, on or near the coast of the mainland and islands, with some others of less note, *viz.*, **Phocaea**, **Clazomenae**, **Chios**, **Erythrae**, **Teos**, **Lebedus**, **Colophon**, **Ephesus**, **Samos**, **Priene**, **Myus**, and **Miletus**. Each formed an independent republic, but general meetings were regularly held at Panionium, on the northern slope of Mount Mycale, near Priene, for the discussion and arrangement of affairs of common interest.

(3.) **Doris**, or the Dorian Confederacy, consisted of six towns, at the south-western corner of Asia Minor and the islands. The hexapolis was composed of **Halicarnassus**, **Cnidus**, **Cos**, **Lindus**, **Ialysus**, and **Camirus**.

* For Rhodes, Cos, and the other islands on the western coast of Asia Minor, see pp. 82. 83.

IV.—LYCIA.

1. **BOUNDARIES, &c.**—Lycia was bounded on the north by Phrygia and Pisidia, on the east and south by the Mediterranean, and on the west by the Mediterranean and Caria. Lycia was the smallest, but one of the richest and most fertile, divisions of Asia Minor, producing in great abundance wine and corn, and timber of the finest quality. Its cedar, fir, and plane trees were highly valued. The people are said to have come originally from Crete, but a portion of them was of Greek origin.

2. **MOUNTAINS AND CAPES.**—Lycia is a mountainous country, with many spurs of the great Taurus range, such as **Daedala**, **Cragus**, **Climax**, and **Massicytes**, the last being 10,000 feet high. The capes were **Prom. Sacrum**, and **Prom. Chelidonium**.

3. **RIVERS.**—The most important rivers were the **Xanthus**, so often mentioned in Homer, and the **Limýrus**, and **Aricandus**.

4. **PRINCIPAL TOWNS.**—**Xanthus**. **Myra**.

XANTHUS.

PATARA—PINARA—TLOS—TELISSUS.

5. **Xanthus**, on the River Xanthus, was at one time a very flourishing and splendid city, but was twice sacked; first by Harpagus, general of Cyrus the Great (B.C. 540); and again by Brutus, during the Civil Wars of Rome, when the inhabitants themselves set fire to the town. Many remains of its antiquities are in the British Museum.

South of it, on the coast, was **Patāra**, which contained a celebrated temple and oracle of Apollo, and which was the reputed residence of the god during the winter months; Delos being favoured by him in summer. Hence Horace calls him *Delius et Patareus Apollo*.

Other towns in this locality were—(1.) **Pinara**, at the base of Mount Cragus, where Pandarus was worshipped as a hero—its ruins still exist; (2.) **Tlos** (Τλως); and (3.) **Telmissus**; both north of Pinara.

MYRA.

OLYMPUS—PHASĒLIS.

6. **Myra** was on the south coast, about two miles from the sea. Its port town was **Andriæa**. It became the capital of Lycia, under the Romans. The apostle Paul touched there on his voyage to Rome. Splendid ruins of the town still exist.

North of it, on the coast, was **Olympus**; and further north still, **Phasēlis**, with three harbours—once a town of great commerce. It was one of the headquarters of the Mediterranean pirates, and was therefore destroyed by the

Romans. Near it, at the extremity of the **Climax** range, the army of Alexander was placed in great difficulty and danger, by being compelled to wade a whole day, waist deep, in the sea, so as to pass onward to Cilicia.

V.—PAMPHYLIA.

1. **BOUNDARIES, &c.**—Pamphylia was a narrow strip of territory round the *Mare Pamphylium* (*Bay of Adalia*), having on the north Pisidia, on the east Cilicia, on the west Lycia, and on the south the sea. It is a hilly and rugged country, being traversed by spurs of the Taurus.

2. **RIVERS.**—Its chief rivers were, **Catarrhactes**, **Cestrus**, **Eurymēdon**, and **Melas**. In the battle of Eurymedon, the Persian fleet was destroyed by Cimon, B.C. 469.

3. **TOWNS.**—The principal towns were—(1.) **Perge**, or **Perga**, in the interior, where **Artemis** (**Diana**) was specially worshipped. It is mentioned in the travels of the apostle Paul. (2.) **Side** (Σῖδη, *i.e.*, a pomegranate—the coins of the city represent **Athena** holding a pomegranate in her hand), the first of the colonies of the Aeolian Cumae. It was at one time a great resort of the pirates of the Mediterranean. The worship of **Athena** (**Minerva**) was cultivated. (3.) Other towns were **Olbia**, **Aspendus**, **Syllium**, and **Attalia**.

VI.—CILICIA.

1. **BOUNDARIES, &c.**—Cilicia lay between **Lycaonia** and **Cappadocia** on the north; the sea (*Mare Cilicium*) on the south; Pamphylia and Pisidia on the west; and **Syria** on the east, from which it was separated by **Mount Amānus**. The western and mountainous part was called **Cilicia Trachēa**; the eastern, **Campestris**, or **Pedias**. The latter was very fertile, and had a delicious climate. Timber, saffron, and cloth of goat's hair, were among its productions and manufactures.

2. **MOUNTAINS AND CAPES.**—**Taurus**, with its spurs, and **Amānus**. The chief capes were, **Magarsus** (*Karadash*), **Sarpedon**, **Myle**, or **Mylas**, and **Aphrodisias**.

3. **RIVERS.**—(1.) The **Cydnus**, by bathing in which Alexander endangered his life, and on which **Cleopatra** paid her famed visit to **Antony**, B.C. 34; (2.) **Calycadnus**; (3.) **Sarus**; (4.) **Pyramus**, the largest of Cilician rivers. The last two rise in **Anti-Taurus**.

4. **PRINCIPAL TOWN.**—**Tarsus**.

TARSUS.

ANCHIALE—SOLI—SELEUCIA—MALLUS—ISSUS, ETC.

5. **Tarsus**, on the Cydnus, the birthplace of the apostle Paul, was the chief town of Cilicia, "large and prosperous," and at one period vied with Athens and Alexandria in learning and refinement. Above Tarsus, the Cydnus forms the famous pass called *Pylae Ciliciae*, or *Cilician Gates*, by which Cyrus the younger entered the plain of Tarsus in B.C. 401, and Alexander the Great in B.C. 333.

West of Tarsus, along the coast, were—(1.) **Anchiale**. (2.) **Soli**, or **Soloe**, where the Cilician pirates were settled by Pompey, hence called *Pompelopolis*. It was the birthplace of the philosopher *Chrysippus* and of the poet *Aratus*. The Greek language was here corrupted by intermixture with the Cilician dialect; and from this circumstance some have derived the word *solecism* (*σολοικισμός*), properly a *faulty sentence*, and hence a mistake generally: but others have traced the origin of the term to *Soli* in Cyprus. (3.) **Corycus**, with the famed *Corycian* caves near it. (4.) **Seleucia Trachæa**, anciently the chief city of Western Cilicia, with a celebrated temple of *Apollo*. The Emperor *Frederic Barbarossa* was drowned in the river at *Seleucia*. (5.) **Selinus**, where the Emperor *Trajan* died, A.D. 117; hence called *Trajanopolis*.

East of Tarsus lay—(1.) **Mallus**, at one of the mouths of the *Pyramus*; (2.) **Aegæ**; and (3.) **Issus**, on the eastern side of the *Sinus Issicus* (*Gulf of Scanderoon*). Here *Alexander* defeated *Darius* a second time in B.C. 333.

Other towns were—(1.) **Coracesium**, near *Pamphylia*, which successfully resisted *Alexander*; (2.) **Celenderis**, between *Capes Anemurium* and *Sarpedon*; (3.) **Adana**, on the *Sarus*; (4.) **Mopsuestia** and **Anazarbus**, on the *Pyramus*; (5.) **Mopsucrène**, about 12 miles north of Tarsus. Here the Emperor *Constantius* died in A.D. 361.

VII.—CAPPADOCIA.

1. **BOUNDARIES, &c.**—*Cappadocia* originally included all the country from the *River Halys* and the *Euxine* to *Mount Taurus*. But the *Persians* divided it into two satrapies, which after *Alexander's* death became two kingdoms; the northern called *Cappadocia ad Pontum*, or simply *Pontus*; the southern, *Cappadocia ad Taurum*, or simply *Cappadocia*.* In A.D. 16, the two parts were again conjoined, and part of *Armenia* added. The country was very rich and fertile in the plains, producing wine and grain in plenty.

2. **MOUNTAINS.**—*Taurus*, *Anti-Taurus*, and *Paryadres* (*Kutag*, or *Kara Bel*), the last running from *Armenia* into the centre of the country in a south-westerly direction, and dividing *Pontus* into two parts, which differed essentially in climate and productions. *Mons Argæus* was said to be the highest summit in the country.

* The inland tribes of *Cappadocia* were wild and ferocious; and the province was one of the three bad *Kappas*, the other two being *Cilicia* and *Crete*.

3. **RIVERS.**—The rivers were—(1.) **Cappadox**, flowing into the Tatta Palus, and giving name to the province; (2.) **Halys** (*Kizil-Irmak*); (3.) **Thermodon**, on whose banks a tribe of Amazons lived; * (4.) **Scylax**; (5.) **Iris**; (6.) **Lycus**, flowing into the Iris; (7.) **Euphrates**; (8.) **Sarus**; and (9.) **Pyramus**.

4. **PRINCIPAL TOWNS.**—**Tyana**. **Trapezus**.

I. CAPPADOCIA AD TAURUM.

TYANA—NAZIANZUS—ARCHELAIS—NYZA, ETC.

5. **Tyāna**, called **Dana** in Xenophon's "*Anabasis*," was in the south-west, near Cilicia, at the foot of Mount Taurus. Here Apollonius the impostor was born, about the beginning of the Christian era.

Other towns in the west were **Nazianzus**, famed as being the diocese of Gregory Nazianzen, a "Father of the Church;" **Archelaïs**; **Nyza** (the see of St. Gregory of Nyza); **Parnassus**; and **Mazāca**, the ancient abode of the kings of Cappadocia.

In the east, **Comāna**, **Castābāla**, and **Melitōnē**.

II. CAPPADOCIA AD PONTUM.

TRAPEZUS—CERASUS—TRIPOLIS—AMASIA—EUPATORIA, ETC.

6. **Trapezus** (*Trelisond*), on the Pontus Euxinus, was the first city which Xenophon and the Ten Thousand reached in their retreat, B.C. 401-400. In the Middle Ages it was the capital of the Greek Empire of the Comneni.

West of it were—(1.) **Cerāsus** (*Keresoun*), whence Lucullus is said to have first introduced cherry trees (*cerasi*) into Europe; (2.) **Tripolis**; (3.) **Pharnacia**, **Cotyōra**, **Polemonium**, **Themiscyra**, and **Amisus**.

Inland, and on or near the Iris, were—(1.) **Amasia**, the birthplace of Mithridates and of Strabo; (2.) **Eupatoria**; (3.) **Zēla**, where Caesar defeated Pharnaces, son of Mithridates, and whence he sent home the brief despatch, *Veni, vidi, vici*; (4.) **Comāna** (Pontica), on the Iris, with a far-famed temple of *Mā*, the Moon goddess—also the goddess of Comana in Cappadocia ad Taurum; (5.) On the Halys, near its source, **Sebastia**, and (6.) **Nicopolis** (built by Pompey).

VIII.—PAPHLAGONIA.

1. **BOUNDARIES, &c.**—**Paphlagonia** extended from Pontus on the east to Bithynia on the west,—*i.e.*, from the Halys to the Parthenius, or the Billaeus—and from Galatia on the south to the Euxine on the north. The country is crossed from east to west by three ranges of mountains, **Olgassys** being the most southerly and the highest. The two promontories were **Zephyrium**, or **Lepte**, and **Carambis**. **Paphlagonia** produced timber in

* See Virgil, *Aen.* xi. 659.

abundance; mules and sheep were reared in great numbers; and the horses were of a superior breed. The Paphlagonians were of Syrian origin, and, though ignorant and superstitious, were brave soldiers.

2. **TOWNS.**—The chief town was **Sinope** (*Sinouë*), a Milesian colony, and for many centuries one of the most flourishing commercial towns of the Euxine. It was the birthplace of Diogenes the cynic. Mithridates made it the capital of his dominions.

Other towns were, **Amastris**; **Cytorum**; **Pompeiopolis**; **Gangra**, the residence of king Deiotārus; and **Abōniteichos**, birthplace of the false prophet Alexander (about beginning of second century of our era), of whom Lucian writes.

IX.—BITHYNIA.

1. **BOUNDARIES, &c.**—Bithynia extended from Paphlagonia on the east, to Mysia on the west,—i.e., from the River Parthenius (or, according to some, the Billaeus) to the Rhyndacus; and from Phrygia and Galatia on the south, to the shores of the Euxine, Bosphorus, and Propontis, on the west.* The country, especially near the coast, was very fertile, and was rich in every kind of natural product except the olive. Oak grew plentifully in the forests.

2. **MOUNTAINS AND CAPES.**—The principal ranges of mountains were, Olympus, Arganthonius, and Orminius, with their spurs. The two capes were Posidium, in the Propontis; and Acherusia, between the mouths of the Sangarius and Billaeus. Through a cavern in this last promontory Hercules is fabled to have dragged Cerberus from the lower regions.

3. **RIVERS AND LAKES.**—The chief rivers were, Rhyndācus, Sangarius, Billaeus, and Parthenius; and the lakes, Ascanius (*Isnik*) and Apolloniatis, both near the shores of the Propontis and the Sinus Cianus.

4. **PRINCIPAL TOWNS.**—Nicaea. Nicomedia.

NICAEA.

PRUSA—DASCYLIIUM—CIUS.

5. **Nicaea** (*Isnik*, or *Isnik*), on the shores of Lake Ascanius, was long a flourishing and important town. It was built by Antigonus (soon after the death of Alexander the Great), and first called Antigoneia; which name was changed by Lysimachus into Nicaea. It is especially famed in ecclesi-

* It must be remembered that these are the limits of Bithynia in a *restricted* sense. The term included at one period the greater part of Pontus, and other districts. See Smith's Dictionary of Geography, under Bithynia.

astical history as the place where the celebrated council of the Church was assembled by Constantine the Great, A.D. 325. Dion Cassius, grandson of Dion Chrysostomus, was born in Nicaea, A.D. 155.

South-west of it was **PRUSA** (*Brusa*, or *Broussa*), near the foot of Olympus, built most probably by Prusias, king of Bithynia. It was for a time the capital of the Turkish dominions; and is still a flourishing town. It was the birthplace of Dion Chrysostomus, about A.D. 50.

Other towns in the same locality were, **Apollonia** (ad **Rhyndacum**); **Dascylium**; and **Cius**, from which the **Sinus Cianus** was named.

NICOMEDIA.

LIBYSSA—CHALCEDON—CHRYSOPOLEIS—CALPE—HERACLEA.

6. **Nicomedia**, or **Nicomedeia**, was founded, about B.C. 264, by **Nicomedes I.**, near the site of the more ancient town of **Astacus** (afterwards **Olbia**); from which the bay is called **Sinus Astacenus**. It was a favourite residence of the Bithynian kings, and of some of the later Roman emperors,—e.g., **Diocletian** and **Constantine the Great**. Here **Arrian**, the historian of **Alexander**, was born, about A.D. 90; here **Hannibal** died, about B.C. 183 or 182; and near it, too, died **Constantine**, A.D. 337.

Westward, on the **Sinus Astacenus**, was **Libyssa**, where **Hannibal** was buried and where, according to some authorities, he died.

North-west of **Nicomedia**, on the **Bosporus**, was—(1.) **Chalcēdon** (*Kadi Kioi*, or *Chalcedon*). In later times the Romans made it the capital of **Bithynia**. It is noted for a general ecclesiastical council which was held there in A.D. 451. (2.) **Chrysopolis** (*Scutari*) was originally the port of **Chalcedon**.

North of **Nicomedia**, on the **Euxine**, was **Calpe**, mentioned by **Xenophon** in the "**Anabasis**;" and further east, along the coast, **Heraclea** (**Pontica**), near the promontory of **Acherusia**, and on a small river called **Acheron**. It was founded in B.C. 550, by colonists from **Megara** and **Tanagra** in **Boeotia**, and soon rose to great commercial importance and prosperity.

X.—GALATIA.

1. **BOUNDARIES, &c.**—**Galatia**, or **Gallograecia**, was so called from a body of Gauls who settled in it in B.C. 279.* In its widest extent it stretched from **Bithynia** and **Paphlagonia** on the north, to **Lycaonia** and **Cappadocia** on the south; and from **Phrygia** on the west, to **Pontus** on the east. The country, which was well watered by the **Halys** and **San-garius**, and their tributaries, was very fertile, producing wheat, barley,

* They were a part of the army with which **Brennus** invaded Greece; but becoming dissatisfied, they left the main body, marched into Thrace, and crossed over to Asia, on the invitation of **Nicomedes**. When they finally settled (B.C. 239) in the north of **Phrygia** and **Cappadocia**, they mingled with some Greek colonists, and hence the name **Gallograeci**.

and other grains in abundance. Timber was plentiful; and sheep and cattle were reared in great numbers. The three Gallic tribes were, the **Trocmi**, **Tectosages**, and **Tolistobogi**, who were devoted to a pastoral and agricultural life. They continued to speak the Celtic language even in the time of Jerome, six hundred years after their emigration. The "Epistle of Paul to the Galatians" was addressed to the Christians of this province.

2. MOUNTAINS.—Mounts **Olympus** and **Dindymus** extend into Galatia, the former from Bithynia, and the latter from Phrygia.

3. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.—(1.) **Ancyra** (*Angōra*, or *Angourī*), afterwards called **Sebaste**, and made the capital of the Roman province of Galatia, stood on a tributary of the River **Sangarius**. It has been famed in modern times for the manufacture of shawls and hosiery from goats' hair. It was a place of great trade.*

(2.) **Pessinus** (*Bala Hissar*), in the south-west, near Phrygia, was a place of considerable trade. It had a splendid temple to the mother of the gods (**Cybele**), who was worshipped under the name of **Agdistis**, from Mount **Agdistis**, a continuation of Mount **Dindymus**.

West of **Ancyra** was **Gordium**, formerly the capital of Phrygia, where tradition says that **Alexander** cut the **Gordian knot**; and east of it, **Tavium**, a place of great commercial prosperity, being the centre of a system of roads leading to all parts of the country.

XI.—PHRYGIA AND LYCAONIA.

1. BOUNDARIES, &c.—**Phrygia**—i.e., **Phrygia Major**—was the central province of **Asia Minor**, having on the north **Bithynia** and **Paphlagonia**; on the south **Pisidia** and **Cilicia**; on the west **Mysia**, **Lydia**, and **Caria**; and on the east **Cappadocia**. Thus, its eastern limit was the **Halys**, and its southern **Mount Taurus**. At one period **Galatia** was part of it: and formerly the coast of **Mysia**, as far west as **Sestus**, was called **Phrygia Minor**; so that we often find the **Trojans** called **Phrygians** by the poets of **Rome**. Its divisions were: (1.) **Phrygia Epictētus** (*ἐπικτητός*, i.e., "acquired in addition," viz., to the kingdom of **Pergamus**), or the **Valley of the Sangarius**, in the north; (2.) **Parorios**—i.e., "near the mountains"—in the south; (3.) **Katakekaumēne**—i.e., "the burnt country"—in the west, part of which was in **Lydia** and part in **Phrygia**; (4.) **Lycaonia**, in the east, belonging, under the **Persians**, to the satrapy of **Cappadocia**, but in **Strabo's** day to **Phrygia**.

* Here was discovered, in A.D. 1544, the celebrated *Monumentum Ancyranum*—i.e., a copy on marble of the bronze tables which **Augustus** composed and set up at **Rome**, giving an account of his life and government.

2. **MOUNTAINS, &c.**—Phrygia is a high table-land, extending from Olympus on the north to Taurus on the south. In the southern and eastern parts there were many salt marshes or lakes, the most noteworthy of which was called Tatta (*Tus*, or *Tuzla*), supplying salt to the surrounding regions. Phrygia was rich in minerals, especially gold and marble; and was famed for its wine, and its sheep—whose wool was of the finest quality. Phrygian means *freeman*, in the Lydian tongue. The nation came from Thrace, or, according to others, from Armenia, and branched off into Trojans, Mysians, Maeonians, &c. &c. The Phrygians were a peaceful people; and it is a curious fact that they never took an oath, and never demanded one.

3. **RIVERS.**—The principal rivers were, *Hermus*, *Maeander*, *Sangarius*, *Lycus*, and *Marsyas*. In a grotto, near the source of the last, Apollo is said to have flayed the musician Marsyas.

4. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

5. In Phrygia:—(1.) *Celaenae*, long a prosperous city, built on a lofty and steep rock. In the agora of the lower town, at the foot of the rock, the River Marsyas gushed forth from the earth; * and near the city was a royal palace of Cyrus, from beneath which the River Maeander issued, running through a beautiful park, well stocked with game of all kinds.

(2.) Near Celaenae was *Apamea Cibôtus*, on the Maeander, at its junction with the Marsyas, built by Antiochus Soter, and called after his mother Apama. It soon became a prosperous city, and a great entrepôt (hence, probably, the appellation Cibôtus, *i.e.*, “chest,” or “store”) of goods from various parts of the East.

(3.) South-west of Celaenae were (a) *Colossae*, to the Christians of which Paul addressed an epistle; and (b) *Laodicea (Eski-Hissar)*, where was one of the Seven Churches mentioned in the Book of Revelation.

(4.) Near the centre of Phrygia was *Synnada*, famed for its marble quarries—white marble, with red veins and spots, *i.e.*, “Synnadic,” or “Docimian” stone—which supplied blocks and slabs even to Rome itself.

(5.) A few miles east of Synnada was *Ipsus*, where, in B.C. 301, the final battle was fought among the surviving generals of Alexander.

(6.) Other towns were—*Dorylaeum* and *Cotyaenum*, in the north; *Cibyra*, in the south-west, near Caria, much engaged in iron manufacture; it had a very mixed population; *Antiochia Pisidiae* (afterwards *Caesarea*), east of Celaenae; and, a little further east, *Philomelium*.

6. In Lycaonia was *Laodicea Combusta (Ladik)*, with *Iconium*, *Lystra*, and *Derbe*, mentioned in the travels of the apostle Paul. In the Middle

* Xen. *Anab.*, I. 2, 8; but ancient geographers are at variance in regard to these rivers and their sources.

Ages, Iconium (*Koniyyeh*) was a very flourishing and important town, much noted in connection with the Crusades. Laranda was a stronghold of the Isaurian robbers.

XII.—PISIDIA, WITH ISAURIA.

1. **BOUNDARIES, &c.**—**Pisidia** was sometimes regarded as part of Pamphylia, but in the fourth century it was completely separated from it. It lay between Phrygia on the north, and Pamphylia on the south; Phrygia, Caria, and Lycia on the west, and Cilicia and Lycaonia on the east. The eastern part of the province was called **Isauria**, and the western, **Milyas**. The country was mountainous and rugged, being traversed by Taurus and its spurs. It possessed some fertile valleys, which produced oil, wine, some medicinal herbs, and grain. The people were a hardy and brave race, and defied, in their mountain fortresses, the several conquerors of Asia Minor.

2. **RIVERS.**—The **Eurymædon**, **Cestrus**, **Catarrhactes**, and **Melas**, rise in Pisidia, and flow through Pamphylia into the sea.

3. **TOWNS.**—The towns of Pisidia were of little importance. The principal were—(1.) **Termessus**, in a pass of Taurus in the valley of the Catarrhactes, which baffled all the attempts of Alexander to capture it; (2.) **Cretopolis**, in the west, called **Sozopolis** in the time of the Crusades; (3.) **Selge**, on the Eurymædon, a mountain fortress in the interior, said to be a Lacedæmonian colony; (4.) **Isaura**, capital of Isauria, a strongly fortified town; (5.) **Sagalassus**, in the north, near Phrygia, strongly fortified.

II.—ASIA ORIENTALIS.

I.—**Sarmatia Asiatica.** The name **Sarmatia** was applied to a large territory lying partly in Europe and partly in Asia. **Asiatic Sarmatia** extended from Scythia and the Caspian Sea on the east, to the Cimmerian Bosphorus, **Palus Maeotis**, and **Tanaïs** on the west; and from Mount Caucasus on the south, to the unknown regions of the north. Its best known mountains were the **Hyperborei Montes**; its rivers, the **Tanaïs** (*Don*) and **Rha** (*Volga*); and its towns, (1.) **Phanagoria**, on the Cimmerian Bosphorus, (2.) **Pityûsa**, and (3.) **Sinda**.

II.—**Colchis, Iberia, and Albania.** This district lay between the Euxine on the west, and the Caspian on the east; Armenia on the south, and Caucasus and Sarmatia on the north. The small marshy territory of

Colchis, so famed by the stories of Medea, the Argonautic Expedition, and the Golden Fleece, lay along the shore of the Euxine, at its south-eastern corner. **Albania**, a well-watered and fertile country, skirted the Caspian Sea; and **Iberia** occupied the central part of the country between the two. The last is now called **Georgia** (from Greek *γεωργεῖν*, "to till"), because of its rich soil. The chief mountain range in the three districts was **Caucasus**, with the passes called (1.) *Pylæ Caucasiae* (*Gates of the Caucasus*), and (2.) *Pylæ Albaniae*, or *Caspiae* (*Iron Gate*, or *Derbent*); the chief rivers were the **Phasis**, **Cyrus**, and **Araxes**; and the chief towns, **Phasis*** and **Cyta**, the latter the birthplace of Medea. Gold, silver, wine, oil, and flax were abundant; the linen of Colchis was highly prized.

III.—**Armenia Major** lay south of the districts just described, having **Albania** on the east; **Media**, **Mesopotamia**, and **Assyria** on the south; and **Armenia Minor** on the west. It is a mountainous country, and contains the famous peak of *Ararat*, which lies about midway between the Black and Caspian seas. Its most important rivers were, the **Halys**, **Araxes**, **Tigris**, **Euphrates**, and **Centrites**; its lakes, **Arsissa** and **Lychnitis**; and its cities, **Artaxata**; **Tigranocerta**; and **Arxata**, formerly the capital of Armenia. The country was healthy, being generally much elevated above the sea-level, and was very fertile. It was noted for its horses, grain, wine, oil, precious stones, and metals.

IV.—**Mesopotamia**† was bounded on the north by **Armenia** and **Mount Taurus**, on the east by the **Tigris**, on the south by **Media** and **Babylonia**, and on the west by the **Euphrates**. Its rivers were, the **Euphrates**, **Tigris**, **Chaboras**, and **Masca**: and its towns, **Edessa** (*Urfah*, or in Scripture, *Ur*), the capital of the province of *Osrhoëne*; **Batnae**, where a great fair was held; **Circesium**, where *Necho*, king of Egypt, was defeated by *Nebuchadnezzar*; **Nisibis** (in Scripture, *Zoba*); **Carrhae** (in Scripture, *Charran*, or *Haran*); **Nicephorium**; **Apamea**; and a few others of less note.

V.—**Babylonia** and **Chaldaea**, called in Scripture *the land of Shinar* and *the land of the Chaldees*, included the southern part of **Mesopotamia**, though originally applied to the district round about **Babylon**. It was bounded on the north by **Mesopotamia**, on the east by **Susiana**, on the south by the **Sinus Persicus**, and on the west by **Arabia Petraea**. The famous **Median Wall**, said to have been built by **Semiramis**, separated it from **Mesopotamia**. Its two great rivers, the **Euphrates** and **Tigris**, were connected by many artificial channels, formed by embankments on the level of the ground, and not by excavated canals. The chief cities were,

* Hence *Phasianavis*, the pheasant.

† The name *Mesopotamia* is not met with till about B.C. 200. The district was formerly a division of the satrapy of **Babylonia**.

Seleucia (founded by Seleucus Nicator, probably about B.C. 320), on the Tigris, a little above Babylon; **Cunaxa**, on the Euphrates, near which Cyrus the younger was defeated and slain by his brother Artaxerxes, B.C. 401; **Sitace**, near the Tigris; **Borsippa** (*Boursa*), famed for its astrologers, and for its linen manufactures; **Orchoë**, or **Ur**; and **Babylon**.* The country was very fertile, owing chiefly to the inundations of the rivers. According to Herodotus, the yield of wheat was from two hundred to three hundred fold. Sesamé and millet grew to a great size; and from the fruit of the date-palm, which was of enormous growth, bread, wine, and honey were obtained.

VI.—**Syria**, anciently *Aram*, and now *Esh-Sham*, extended, in its widest sense, from Egypt and the Mediterranean to Mesopotamia and Assyria, and included the last two countries. But Syria, in the more limited sense, stretched from Cilicia on the north, to Arabia on the south; and from Palestine, Phœnice, and the Mediterranean on the west, to Mesopotamia and Babylonia on the east.

Its mountains were, **Amānus**, **Taurus**, **Casius**, and **Libānus**, with **Antilibanus**, both of which are called *Lebanon* in Scripture.

Its chief rivers were, **Orontes**, **Cappadox**, **Chalus**, and **Bardines**, or **Chrysorrhœas**.

Its principal towns were:—

(1.) In Commagène:—**Samōsāta**, on the Euphrates, the birthplace of Lucian; **Doliche**; **Germanicia**; and **Antiocheia**

(2.) In Seleucia:—**Seleucia Pieria**; **Antiochia**, on the Orontes, where the disciples of Christ were first called Christians; **Apamea**; and **Laodicea**. Besides these there were, in other divisions of the country, **Hierapolis**; **Beroea** (*Aleppo*); **Emesa**, with a temple of Heliogabalus; **Heliopolis**, or **Baalbec**, with its still magnificent ruins; **Damascus**, one of the very oldest cities of the world, famed for its manufacture of sword-blades, first instituted by Diocletian; and **Palmyra**, or **Tadmor**, nearly midway between the Euphrates and Orontes, built by Solomon.† The heroic Zenobia, Queen of the East, reigned here for several years (A.D. 266 to 273), after the death of her husband. Her minister was Longinus, author of the celebrated treatise *On the Sublime*.

* Babylon stood on the Euphrates, which divided the city into two parts. It was of a square form, each side of the square being about 15 miles in length. Its outer wall was 50 cubits thick, and 200 cubits high. The streets were regular, intersecting one another at right angles. Its celebrated *hanging gardens*, regarded as one of the wonders of the ancient world, were simply terraces rising above one another, and covered with earth. Babylon was at the height of its glory in the beginning of the seventh century B.C.; but it was taken and destroyed by the Persians in B.C. 538, and having surrendered to Alexander about two hundred years later, it became the capital of his empire. It declined after the foundation of Seleucia.

† 2 Chron. viii. 4.

The soil was anciently much more fertile than it is at present. The chief productions were wine, rice, grain, cotton, timber; figs, dates and other fruits. Sheep and cattle were numerous, and of superior quality.

VII.—**Phœnice**, or, in later writers, **Phœnicia**—i.e., *the land of palms*—extended from Libānus on the east, to the Mediterranean on the west; and from the River Eleutherus on the north, to Mount Carmel on the south.

Its mountain range was Libānus, giving rise to many rivers, which fertilized the country; as the Eleutherus, Sabbaticus, Adonis, and Leo or Leontes. Its promontories were Album (*C. Blanc*) and Carmel. Owing to the proximity of Lebanon, with its snow-capped heights, the climate was colder than the latitude would seem to indicate. The chief productions were corn; grapes, peaches, figs, dates, and other fruits; cotton, silk, and sugar. Timber of various kinds, as cedar, fir, and pine; and metals, as iron and copper, were plentiful.

Its cities were numerous, and many of them attained to great prosperity; as Aradus (in Hebrew, *Arvad*), on an island; Tripolis (*Tripoli*), consisting of three towns, founded respectively by Tyre, Sidon, and Aradus; Berytus (*Beyrout*); Acē, later Ptolemais (*Acre*); Byblus; Sarepta; Tyrus; Sidon.

The inhabitants of Syria and Phœnice were a branch of the great Semitic race, and seem to have come originally from the Red Sea or Persian Gulf. They were a very enterprising, commercial people; and to them is attributed the invention of glass, coinage, purple dye, and also of alphabetical characters, which were adopted, with slight modifications, in European languages.

VIII.—**Palæstina** (*the Holy Land*) originally included only the coast district, inhabited by the Philistines; but in its wider sense it was equal to Canaan or Judæa. It was bounded on the north by Lebanon; south by the River of Egypt (*El-Arish*), east by the Arabian Desert (at an earlier period by Jordan and its lakes), and on the west by the Great Sea (*Mediterranean*). The area of the country proper was about 11,000 square miles; i.e., rather more than one-third of the size of Scotland. Its chief mountain peaks were, Carmel, Tabor, Nebo, Gerizim, Hermon. In the Hill Country of Judæa, about Hebron, the summits of the mountains rose to more than 3200 feet above the sea-level. Many of the valleys, too, are famed in history; as those of Jordan, Abilene, Nazareth, Jezreel; of Shechem (watered by 365 springs), Bethel, Elah, Mamre, Sorek.

Its chief river, the Jordānes (*Jordan*), rises in the roots of Lebanon, and flows through the waters of Merom, the Sea of Tiberias (*Lake of Gennesaret*, or *Sea of Galilee*), into the Dead Sea—which occupies the site of the Plain of Siddim, with that of the cities, Sodom, Gomorrah, &c. The climate was mild, and the temperature equable. There were

two seasons,—the rainy season, from October to April,—and the dry, from June till September. It was a land “flowing with milk and honey;” a “land of brooks of water and of fountains;” a “land of wheat and barley, and vines, and fig-trees, and pomegranates; of oil olive, and honey;” “a land whose stones are iron, and out of whose hills thou mayest dig brass.”

Palestine had, in later times, four main divisions: **Galilaea**, **Samaria**, **Judaea**, and **Peraea**. Its chief cities were, **Jerusalem**, **Hebron**, **Manassaim**, **Samaria**, **Caesarea**.*

IX.—Arabia lay between **Judaea**, **Syria**, **Mesopotamia**, **Sinus Arabicus**, **Sinus Persicus**, and the **Mare Erythraeum**. Its three divisions were—(1.) **Arabia Petraea**, called from the city **Petra**, including the Peninsula of **Sinai**; (2.) **Arabia Deserta**, the **Arabian Desert**; and (3.) **Arabia Felix**, or **El-Yemen** (*Araby the Blest*).

A mountain range runs parallel to the **Red Sea**, and other ranges skirt the remaining sides of the peninsula. Rivers there are none. The productions were spices, drugs, grapes, figs, sugar, indigo, &c. The climate was exceedingly dry, and on the hill-slopes was very varied. The **Arabians** were of the **Semitic** race, and were allied to the **Israelites**.

The chief towns were, **Petra**, famed in modern times for its wonderful ruins; **Esiongeber**; **Aelana** (Heb. *Elath*); **Jathrippa** (*El-Medineh*); **Macoraba** (*Mecca*); **Saba** (Heb. *Sheba*); **Musa**; and **Adana** (? *Aden*).

X.—Assyria, or **Asura**, was bounded on the north by **Armenia**, south by **Babylonia**, east by **Media**, and west by **Mesopotamia** and **Babylonia**. Its chief mountains were the **Zagrus** and **Choatras**; its chief river, the **Tigris**; and its cities, **Ninus** or **Ninive**, **Arbēla**, and **Ctesiphon**. The name **Assyria** is sometimes used by classical writers to signify not only **Assyria Proper**, but also **Babylonia** and **Mesopotamia**.

XI.—Media extended from the **Caspian Sea** on the north, to **Persia** and **Susiana** on the south; and from **Assyria** on the west, to **Hyrkania** and **Parthia** on the east. It was a rich and fertile country, but had a mountainous district in the north-west; and produced wine, honey, and delicious fruits, as oranges, citrons, &c. Its chief towns were, **Ecbātāna** (*Haman-dan*); **Rhagae** (*Rhey*); **Heraclea**; and a few others.

XII.—Other countries were:—(1.) **Persis**, with the rivers, **Araxes**, **Medus**, and **Cyrus**; and the cities, **Pasargāda**, **Persepolis**, and **Gobae**. (2.) **Susiana**, with the towns of **Susa**, on the **Choaspes**, **Seleucia**, and **Asara**.

* The interest attaching to Palestine is so great, and every spot on its surface teems with associations so hallowed, that it is impossible for us in this epitome to do justice to its geography. The student is referred to *Outlines of Bible Geography* in Nelson's School Series.

XIII.—**Ariana** (*Arya*) was a large district in Central Asia, containing nearly all that belonged to the ancient Persian monarchy. The vine flourished in certain parts; but, on the whole, the country was barren. Other divisions were, **Hyrcania**, **Margiana**, **Bactriana** (with its capital, **Bactra**), **Sogdiana**, with **Marakanda** (*Samarkand*), where Alexander killed Clitus.

XIV.—**India**, the country east of Ariana, was bounded on the north by the mountains Imaus and Emodi, on the south by Oceanus Indicus, on the east by Sinæ and Oceanus Orientalis, and on the west by the Indus. It was divided into two great parts: **India intra Gangem** (*Hindustan*), and **India extra Gangem** (*Siam and Malacca*). Besides the mountains already mentioned, there were **Paropamisus** (called **Caucasus Indicus** by the Macedonians, in flattery of Alexander), and **Merus**, the abode of the gods. The capes were, **Comaria** (*Comorin*); **Magnum** (*Romania*), at the southern extremity of the Chersonesus Aurea (*Malayan Peninsula*); and **Satyrorum** (*Cambodia*).

The rivers were, the **Indus**, **Serus**, **Dorius**, **Doanas**, **Ganges**, **Dyardanes**, **Hyphasis**, **Hydaspes**, &c. There were few cities of note. In the north-west were **Aornos**, **Nicaea**, **Bucephala**; in the east, **Perimula** (*Malacca*).

XV.—The **Sinæ** lay east of India extra Gangem; and north of them was the territory called **Serica** (a name not known till the first century of the Christian era, though the Seres are spoken of by classical authors), corresponding in part to the modern China.

XVI.—**Scythia** was the name applied to an immense area in the north of Europe and Asia, the limits of which have been variously given by ancient geographers. It is spoken of in two great divisions: **Scythia intra Imaum**, and **Scythia extra Imaum**. The mountains were, **Hyperborei**, **Ozii**, and **Sogdii**; the rivers, **Paropamisus**, **Oxus**, and **Iaxartes**; and the lake, **Palus Oxiana** (*Sea of Aral*).

ISLANDS OF ASIA.

1. The most important Asiatic islands were, **Cyprus**, **Rhodus**, **Cos**, **Samos**, **Chios**, **Lesbos**, **Tenedos**, **Patmos**, and **Icaria**. Some of these have already been noticed in connection with Asia Minor.

In the Propontis—**Proconnesus**, **Ophiusa**.

In the Pontus Euxinus—**Insulae Cyanææ**.

In the Indian Ocean—**Taprobane** (*Ceylon*), **Salinae**, **Sindae**, and **Barusæ**; with **Bonæ Fortunæ Insula** (*Sumatra*), **Jabadii Ins.** (*Java*), &c.

2. **Cyprus**, south of Cilicia, in the Mediterranean, was early colonised by Phoenicians. The worship of Venus, the Phoenician Astarte, was especially cultivated; and the people abandoned themselves to great sensuality.

Mount Olympus, at one part about 7000 feet high, runs through the island; and from its sides some mountain torrents descend; but there are no rivers worthy of notice. The largest was the **Pediasus**. The soil was rich, and vegetation luxuriant in the valleys. Copper was found in large quantities: it was called by the Romans *cyprum*, later *cuprum*, whence our word copper.

The chief towns were—**Salamis**, founded by Teucer; * **Carpasia**, in the north-east; **Citium**, in the south, the birthplace of Zeno the stoic; **Paphos**, the central seat of the worship of Venus; **Idalium**, or **Idalia**; **Amathus**, **Soli**, **Golgus**.

For the other islands, see pp. 81, *sqq.*

* See Hor., *Od.* l. 7, 21.

LIBYA, OR AFRICA.

1. The name **Africa** was at first applied by the Romans (who received it from the Carthaginians) to the district near and around Carthage; but it was afterwards extended to the whole continent. In more ancient times, the whole southern coast of the Mediterranean, from the mouth of the Nile to the Atlantic, was called **Libya**. A narrow strip on the northern coast of the continent was the only part of which the Greeks and Romans had any knowledge, except on the east side, where Egypt and Ethiopia extended southward.

2. The most westerly division was called **Mauritânia**, or **Maurêtânia**; i.e., "the country of the Mauri," or Maurusii (said to be from *μαυρός*, *black*), whence our terms Moor and Morocco. The western part of the province was called **Tingitana**, and the eastern **Caesariensis**. Through this district, from west to east, ran the **Atlas Mountains**, which gave name to the Atlantic Ocean. A smaller range (**Atlas Minor**) diverged in a northerly direction to the **Fretum Gaditanum** (*Strait of Gibraltar*), and **Abyla**, one of the Pillars of Hercules.

Among the towns (which were of little importance) were **Sala**; **Siga**, once the residence of King Syphax; **Caesarea**; **Thapsus**; and **Saldæ**.

3. Off the western coast lay the **Insulae Fortunatae**, supposed to be the *Canary Islands*.

4. The district to the south of Mauritania, and indeed the whole central part of Africa, was called **Gaetulia**.

5. **Numidia**—i.e., "the land of the Nomades"—(*Algiers*), lay between Mauritania and the province of Africa Proper. It was one of the granaries of Rome, producing large corn crops; it was also rich in olives, oranges, and dates. The towns best known were, **Cirta**, **Hippo Regis**, **Vaga**, and **Zama**, where Hannibal was defeated by Scipio, B.C. 201.

6. **Africa Provincia** (*Tunis* and *Tripoli*) was the territory immediately adjoining Carthage, extending along the shore as far as **Cyrenaica**. The

two large bays, **Syrtis Major** (*Gulf of Sidra*), and **Syrtis Minor** (*Gulf of Cabes*), lay on the north, and **Lake Tritonis** on the south.

The chief town was **Carthago** (*Carthage*), i.e., "New Town," which was founded, according to tradition, by Dido and a colony of Phœnicians, about B.C. 814. It soon rose to great prosperity, and in the fourth century B.C. its empire extended from the ocean on the west, to Philænorum Aræ and Libya on the east. The city is said to have contained 700,000 inhabitants when the First Punic War began; but its third and final struggle with Rome caused its entire demolition, B.C. 146. About a century later it was rebuilt, and again flourished to a very great degree. It was taken, *first*, by Genseric, in A.D. 439, and made the capital of the Vandal kingdom in Africa; *second*, by Belisarius, A.D. 533; and, *thirdly*, by the Arabs, under Hassan, A.D. 647, when it was utterly destroyed. In ecclesiastical history it holds a conspicuous place, being associated with the names of Cyprian and Tertullian.

Other towns were, **Utica**, i.e., "Old Town," the oldest Phœnician colony, where Cato killed himself, B.C. 47; **Hadrumetum**; **Leptis Minor**; **Thala**; **Capsa**; **Leptis Magna**; and **Aræ Philænorum**.

7. The province of **Libya Proper** lay east of Africa Proper, and contained the regions of **Cyrenaica** or **Pentapolis**, and **Marmarica**. In the former were the five cities, **Cyrene**, **Berenice**, **Barca**, **Arsinoë**, and **Apollonia**. The district and the people of Cyrene are frequently mentioned in the New Testament. **Cyrene** was the birthplace of Aristippus and Callimachus; and Apollonia, of Eratosthenes. In **Marmarica** were the towns of **Menelaus Portus**, **Catabathmos**, and **Paraetonium**, also called **Ammonia**, which was a dependency of Egypt. South of Marmarica, in the midst of the sandy desert, was the **Oasis Ammonii** (now *Siwah*), where stood the temple of Ammon, the ram-headed god of Thebes, with its celebrated oracle, which was consulted by Alexander the Great. Near it was the famous *Fons Solis*, spoken of by Lucretius.*

8. **Ægyptus** (*Egypt*) extended from Libya Proper on the west, to the Isthmus of Arsinoë (*Suez*) and the Sinus Arabicus (*Red Sea*) on the east; and from the Mediterranean on the north, to Aethiopia on the south.† It was formerly divided into *nomes* or districts, which varied in number at different times, each *nome* having its own temple, priesthood, creed, and magistrates.

Egypt Proper was simply the valley of the Nile, which varied in breadth from 2 miles to 11 or 12; and was one of the richest parts of the earth. But the country, in its widest extent, was about 300 miles broad and

* Book vi., 848.

† The earliest name of Egypt seems to have been Chemi, i.e., "Black Land." In the Old Testament it is called Mazor, or Misraim; and by the Arabs, Mesr.

about 600 long. It contained several lakes; such as **Tanis**, **Mareotis**, **Sirbonis**. Near **Sirbonis** the greater part of the Persian army was destroyed, B.C. 350; hence **Milton** speaks of it as

*That Serbonian bog
'Twixt Damietta and Mount Casius old,
Where armies whole have sunk.*

Par. Lost, Bk. ii, 592.

The chief towns were, **Canopus**, or **Canopus**; **Sais**; **Naucratis**, birth-place of **Athenaeus** and **Julius Pollux**; **Busiris**; **Bubastus**; **Pelusium** (called *Sin*, and "the strength of Egypt," in Scripture); **Heliopolis**, or **On**, the chief seat of the worship of the sun; **Heroöpolis**, the residence of the ancient shepherd kings, in the neighbourhood of **Goshen**; **Arsinoë** (*Suez*); **Nicopolis**; **Buto**; **Alexandria**; **Memphis**; **Abydos**, in Upper Egypt, where the celebrated *Tablet of Abydos*, now in the British Museum, was found; **Tentyra**; **Coptus**; **Syene** (*Assouan*); **Thebæ** (called *No* in Scripture), with its hundred gates; and many other towns, well known to the readers of **Herodotus**. The two islands of **Elephantine** (famed for its rock-hewn temples) and **Philæ** (for its architectural remains) stand in the Nile, in Upper Egypt, near the frontiers of **Ethiopia**.

The land of Egypt was very fertile, producing wheat, olives, figs, melons, beans, onions, the cotton plant, the papyrus, and the lotus. Its animals were oxen, horses, &c.; with alligators, serpents, ichneumons; and many kinds of fish.

The district between the two main mouths of the Nile was called **Delta**, from its triangular shape, and its resemblance to the Greek letter of that name. Hence *Delta* has become a general term for the land formed by alluvial matter at the mouths of rivers.

9. **Aethiopia** and **Meroë** (*Nubia* and *Abyssinia*) were the names of two districts lying south of Egypt, and extending on the south and west into unknown regions. **Meroë** was from early times the principal centre of commerce between **Aethiopia** and the Red Sea, **Carthage**, the East, and the interior of **Libya**. The chief towns were, **Anxûme**; **Adule** (where, in B.C. 535, the *Monumentum Adulitanum* was found); **Ptolemais Theron**, the chief ivory market; and **Meroë**, the religious capital.

The name of **Candace**, queen of **Ethiopia**, is well known from the defeat of **C. Petronius**, in the reign of **Augustus**, and from the baptism of one of her officers by **Philip** the evangelist.

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Fl. stands for *flumen*, river; *f.* for *fons*, fountain; *ins.* for *insula* (or *insulae*), island (or islands); *l.* for *lacus*, lake; *m.* for *mons* (or *montes*), mountain (or mountains); *p.* for *palus*, lake; *pr.* for *promontorium*, cape; *s.* for *sinus*, bay; *u.* for *urbs*, town or city.

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