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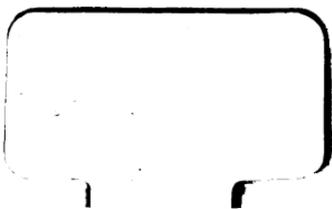
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A
VIEW OF THE EARTH,

AS FAR AS IT WAS KNOWN TO THE

A N C I E N T S.

BEING A SHORT BUT COMPREHENSIVE

S Y S T E M

O F

CLASSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

EXHIBITING

- | | |
|---|---|
| I. A Description of the several Empires, Kingdoms, and Provinces, their Cities, Towns, Rivers, and Mountains, mentioned in the Greek and Latin Classics, Homer, Virgil, Xenophon, Cæsar, Livy, Herodotus, &c. | II. An accurate Abridgment of the whole Æneid of Virgil, and Odyssey of Homer, in a geographical Description of the Voyages of Æneas and Ulysses. With the Travels and Voyages of Saint Paul. |
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Being a Work absolutely necessary for the right understanding of the Classics.

ADAPTED TO THE USE OF SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES.

Illustrated with a new Set of Maps, corrected from the best Ancient Historians and Geographers, on Purpose for this Work.

By *Richard* T U R N E R, Junior,
OF MAGDALEN HALL, OXFORD,

A N D

AUTHOR OF THE HERETICAL HISTORY.

L O N D O N:

Printed for J. D O D S L E Y, in Pall-Mall.

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T O
FRANCIS NORTH, Esq;

ELDEST SON OF

THE RIGHT REVEREND

THE

LORD BISHOP OF WORCESTER,

THE FOLLOWING SHEETS,

DESIGNED TO FACILITATE TO YOUNG MINDS THE
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LONDON,
Nov. 12, 1778.

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P A R T I .

I N T R O D U C T I O N .

S E C T I O N I .

The Antiquity of GEOGRAPHY.

THE study of Geography appears to have been diligently cultivated in the earlier ages of the world. The ancient Egyptian priests, the Babylonians and Chaldeans, not only taught it, but transmitted it to posterity, wrapped up in hieroglyphics, symbols, enigmas, and fables.

Homer is supposed to have first introduced this science into Greece *. In his poems he has given us an exact description of that country, mentioned particularly its cities, mountains, and plains, and traced out the courses of its rivers, with Asia Minor, and the nations bordering on the Hellespont.

* Strabo.

2 INTRODUCTION.

The first among the ancient Philosophers who attempted to delineate the earth in the form of a map, was *Anaximander* *, the successor of *Thales*, the celebrated founder of the Ionic School: and *Socrates* is said to have shewn to his scholar *Alcibiades*, a chart or map, on which was drawn the earth, divided into land and water. *Varro* tells us, that the Romans had hung up in the temples of *Tellus*, tables or maps of the earth.

This is a sufficient proof of the great industry of the Ancients, in cultivating this most useful science; without which the intercourse of nations with each other, and the various revolutions in states by wars, conquests, and migrations, would be obscure and unintelligible.

SECTION II.

The Figure of the EARTH.

WILD and extravagant were the notions the Ancients had with regard to the Figure of the earth.

Those of the earliest times supposed it to be one large extensive plane; the Heavens above it, in which the sun, moon, and stars appeared to move daily from east to west, they conceived to be at no great distance from it; and Hell as spread out at an equal depth all under the surface of it †: others, as absurdly, taught that it was concave; some, again, that it was oblong, or a parallelogram; and others, that it was quadrangular.

The form of a semi-circle we find ascribed to it by *Crates*; and that of a round table by *Hipparchus*.

* Γῆς καὶ θαλάσσης περιμετρὸν πρῶτος εἰργάσθη. Diog. Laertius.

† Hence they had passages that were supposed to lead directly to Hell, in every country; as the lakes of *Avernus* and *Amsancus* for Italy. "It is indifferent to me (says *Anaxagoras*) where you bury me, for my journey to the other world will be just the same."

The form of a sling was given to it by *Posidonius*; and *Leucippus* resembled it to a drum.

Such were the idle dreams of the old philosophers; which were in time confuted by the assistance of mathematical learning, and the experience of travellers, navigators, and astronomers; by which the spherical figure of the earth has invincibly been demonstrated*.

SECTION III.

The Peopling and Division of the EARTH.

THE earth was once in a confused and desolate state; but by divine Providence, in the space of six days, reduced into an habitable world: clothed with trees, shrubs, plants, and flowers, and stocked with various kinds of animals.

Sixteen hundred and fifty-six years after the earth was made and inhabited, it was overflowed and destroyed by a deluge of water; so that a general destruction and devastation was brought upon the earth and all things in it, mankind, and every living animal; excepting *Noah* and his family, who, by a special care of God, were preserved in a certain ark or vessel, with such kinds of living creatures as he took in with him.

After these waters had raged for some time on the earth, they began to lessen and shrink; they retired by degrees into their proper channels and caverns within the earth; and the mountains and fields began to appear, and the whole habitable earth in that form and shape we now see it.

Thus perished the old world, and the present arose from the ruins and remains of it!

Noah, when he came forth of the ark, settled in Mesopotamia, and before his death, divided the world among his three sons; giving to *Shem*, Asia; to *Ham*, Africa; and to *Japhet*, Europe.

* See this explained and delineated in Turner's *Modern Geography*, p. 2.

4 INTRODUCTION.

The descendants of *Shem* settled from *Media* westward to the sea-coast of *Aram* or *Syria*. His sons were *Elam*, *Ashur*, *Arphaxad*, *Lud*, and *Aram*.

I. ELAM possessed the country now called *Persia*. From him it had the names of *Elyme* and *Elymais*.

II. ASHUR settled on the west or north-west of *Elam* in *Assyria*, called likewise after him *Ashur*, at present *Cardestan*.

III. ARPHAXAD peopled *Chaldea*.

IV. LUD is supposed to have wandered as far as *Lydia*.

V. ARAM and his descendants inhabited *Armenia*, *Mesopotamia*, and *Syria*. From his son *Uz*, a tract about *Damascus*, the *Stony* and *Desert Arabia*, was called the *Land of Uz*.

The second son of *Noah*, *HAM*, removed into *Egypt*, which, in Scripture, is often called the *Land of Ham*. The sons of *Ham* were *CUSH*, *MIZRAIM*, *CANAAN*, and *PHUT*.

I. *CUSH*, his eldest son, possessed *Arabia*.

II. *MIZRAIM* and his descendants inhabited *Ethiopia*, *Lybia*, *Egypt*, and the neighbouring countries.

III. *CANAAN* and his posterity settled in *Phœnicia*, and the *Land of Canaan*, lying on the east and south-east of the *Mediterranean sea*. This was the land afterwards promised to *Abraham*, which he and his posterity accordingly enjoyed, and was then the *Land of Israel* and *Judab*.

IV. *PHUT*, the youngest son of *Ham*, planted himself in the western parts of *Africa*, on the *Mediterranean*, in the country of *Mauritania*, whence this country was called the *Region of Phut*, in *St. Jerome's* time.

The Scripture leaves us very much in the dark, as to the country where *Japhet*, the eldest son of *Noah*, settled. All we can collect upon this occasion is, that he retired with his descendants to the north of the countries planted by the children of

Sbem. His sons were GOMER, MAGOG, MADAI, JAVAN, TUBAL, MESHECH, and TIRAS.

I. GOMER, the eldest son of *Japhet*, was the father of the *Gomerites*, called by the Greeks, *Galatians*; who were the Gauls of *Asia Minor*, inhabiting part of Phrygia.

The families of *Gomer* soon grew very numerous, and sent divers colonies into several parts of Europe. They first settled at the lake *Mæotis*, and so gave the name of *Bosphorus Cimmerius* to the streight between it and the Euxine sea. These, in time, spreading by new colonies, along the *Danube*, settled in the country called from thence *Germany*, whose ancient inhabitants were the *Cimbri*, so called of the *Cimmerians*. From *Germany*, they afterwards spread themselves into *Gaul*, where they were originally called *Gomerites*, then by the Greeks *Galatæ*, and at last *Gauls*.

From the colonies of *Gaul* or *Germany*, came the first inhabitants of this our isle of GREAT BRITAIN.

II. MAGOG, the second son of *Japhet*, was the father of the *Scythians*; from whose descendants, migrating over *Caucasus*, it is supposed the *Russians* and *Moscovites* sprung.

III. MADAI, it is generally agreed, planted *Media*, and the *Medes* are called by his name in Scripture.

IV. JAVAN settled in the south-west part of *Asia Minor*, about *Ionia*. He had four children, ELISHA, TARSHISH, KITTIM, and DODANIM.

1. ELISHA peopled the most considerable isles between Europe and Asia; for they are called in Scripture the *Isles of Elisha*; and the sea itself might be called *Hellespont*, as if it were *Elishpont*, or sea of *Elisha*.

The descendants of *Elisha* passing over into Europe, were called *Hellenes*, and their country *Hellas*, and afterwards *Greece*.

2. TARSHISH gave name to *Tarsus*, and all *Cilicia*; of which it was the capital. It seems also to have been the *Tarshish* to which *Jonas* thought to flee from the presence of the Lord.

6 INTRODUCTION.

3. KITTIM peopled *Macedonia*, called in Scripture the Land of *Cbettim*. His posterity migrated into *Cyprus* and *Italy*.

4. DODANIM sent colonies into *Rhodes*.

5. & 6. TUBAL and MESHECH planted the country lying contiguous to *Magog*.

7. TIRAS led his colony into *Tbrace*.

These are the plantations of the sons of *Noah*; and after this manner were the nations divided in the earth after the flood, and dispersion of mankind.

By this account, it does not appear that they migrated eastward beyond *Media*, northward beyond the mountains of *Caucasus*, southward beyond *Ethiopia* or *Habashia*, or westward beyond a part of *Lybia* and *Greece*, including *Macedonia*; though it is most probable, the more distant parts were not planted immediately by these first colonies, but by their posterity afterwards.

SECTION IV.

The EARTH in general, so far as known to the Ancients.

THE knowledge the Ancients had of the Earth was very confused!—All they knew of it lay within a line supposed to be drawn from the island *Tbule*, or the modern *Iceland*, eastward through the middle of *Norway* and *Sweden*, round *Scythia*, including *India*; and from thence passing round the island *Argyre*, now denominated *Sumatra*, to the island of the *Hannoni*, or *Menutbias*, the modern *Madagascar*; then passing up within the eastern coast of *Africa*, excluding *Ethiopia*, with all the middle and lower parts of *Africa*, which are south of mount *Atlas*, taking in only *Egypt*, the coast of *Barbary*, *Mauritania*, and *Guinea*; crossing the Equinoctial, and passing upwards again, round the *Fortunate*
or

Sect. 4. *The EARTH in general.* 7

or *Canary Islands*, through the Atlantic, to *Tbule* again*.

The Earth, thus circumscribed, received many divisions; but the most common one, and which was generally received by all, was into three parts, EUROPE, ASIA, and AFRICA.

These parts, taken together, the Heathen writers termed the WORLD; a succinct account of which, including the most remarkable cities, towns, rivers, mountains, promontories, and bays, cannot but be a valuable present to the young classical scholar.

* See map of the world at the beginning of the book.

C H A P T E R I.

Of EUROPE.

SECTION I.

Ancient EUROPE in general.

EUROPE derived its name, according to the old historians and geographers, from EUROPA, the daughter of *Egenor*, king of the Phœnicians, who was stolen by *Jupiter*, transformed into a bull; that is, in a ship named the *Bull*, or bearing the figure of a bull in her stern; and carried into *Crete*.

Its ancient boundaries were, on the south, the *Mediterranean* sea; on the west, the *western* or *Atlantic* ocean; and, on the east, by the *Mare Ægeum*, the *Hellepont*, *Propontis*, the *Thracian Bosphorus*, and the *Euxine* sea; but on the north its boundary was unknown to the Ancients.

This tract of land, thus extended, was about 24,000 stadia, or 30,000 English miles in length, and 14,000 stadia, or 1750 miles in breadth.

EUROPE was divided by the Ancients into west, south, and north.

The western parts contained the countries of *Iberia* or Spain, including *Lusitania* or Portugal, and *Gaul*, with the *British Islands*.

The southern parts contained *Dacia*, *Illyricum*, *Græcia*, and *Italia*.

The northern parts contained *Germania*, *Sarmatia*, and *Scandinavia* or *Scandai*.

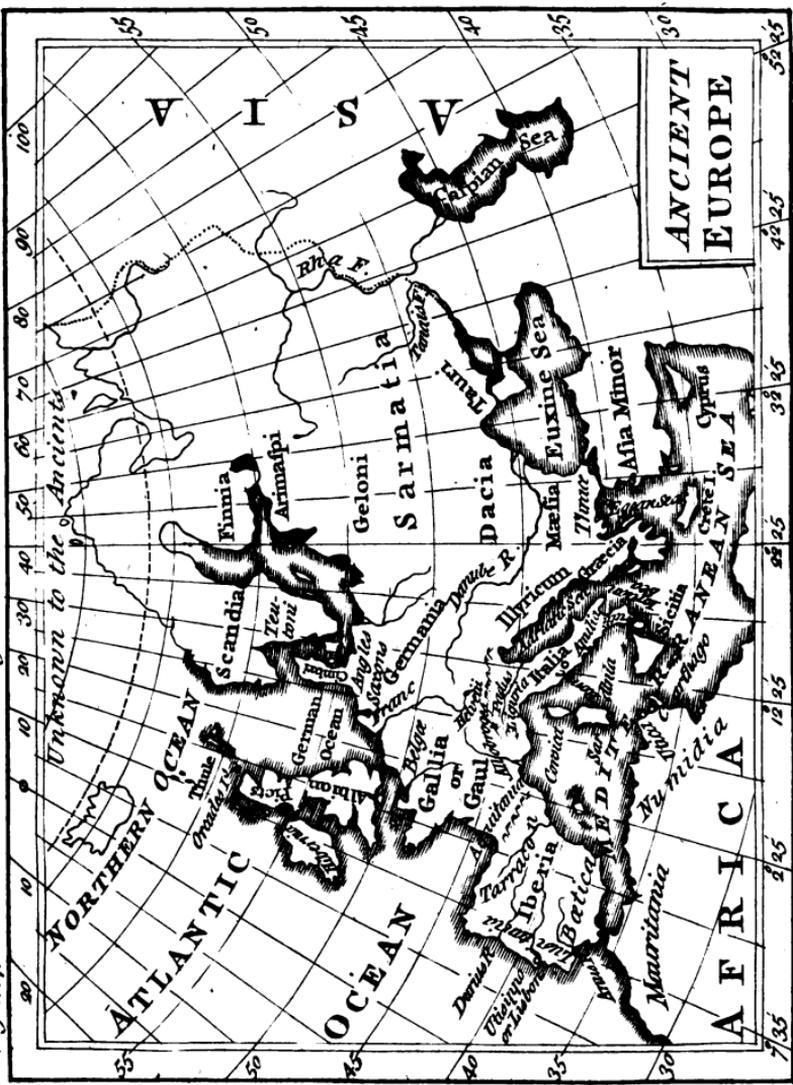
SECTION II.

IBERIA, including LUSITANIA.

THE ancient geographers gave the name of *Ἰβηρία*, *Iberia*, to that tract of land now called Spain and Portugal, from a colony of *Iberians*, a people bordering

Long. E.

Long. W. from Ferro



Division Sem. Sculp.

Long. E. from London

Long. W.

SECT. 2. IBERIA, including LUSITANIA. 9

dering upon mount *Caucasus*, planted there. It was called also *Hispania*, from *Hispan*, the son of *Hercules*, and *Hesperia ultima*, because it was the westernmost part of Europe.

IBERIA was separated from *Gaul* by the *Pyrenean* mountains on the north; on the other sides it was bounded by the *Mediterranean*; the *Sinus Gaditanus*, or bay of *Gades*; the *Fretum Herculeum*, or straits of *Gibraltar*; the western ocean, and the sea of *Cantabria*.

It was divided into *Hispania Citerior* and *Ulterior*, by the river *Iberus* in *Andalusia*; and afterwards into *PROVINCIA TARRACONENSIS*, *BAETICA*, and *LUSITANIA*. This latter division was made by *Scipio*.

I. *PROVINCIA TARRACONENSIS*, so called from *Taracco*, its principal city, was limited on the east by the *Mediterranean*, on the west by the ocean, and on the north by the *Cantabrian* sea, and the *Pyrenees*. It contained the modern *Old Castile*, *Arragon*, *Catalonia*, and *Valentia*.

The most remarkable cities of this Province were *PAMPELO*, *TARACCO* the metropolis, *VALENTIA*, *COMPLUTUM*, *MANTUA*, and *SEGOBRIGA*. This Province was famous for its delicate wines*.

II. *PROVINCIA BAETICA*, so called from the river *Baetis* dividing it in the middle, was bounded on the south by the *Mediterranean* and the *Sinus Gaditanus* or gulph of *Gades*, and on the north by the *Cantabrian* sea, now the Bay of *Biscay*.

Cities of most note in *Baetica* were, the famed city *HIPSA*, now *Seville*; *CORDUBA* and *GADES* or *GADIR*, now *Cadiz*.

III. *LUSITANIA*, the modern *Portugal*, was bounded by the *Anas* on the south; and the *Durius*, now the *Douro*, on the north.

Chief Towns were *OLYSIPPO*, now *Lisbon*, and *AUGUSTA EMERITA*. The people were called *Lusitani*.

• *Martial*.

The

The most celebrated rivers in *Iberia* were, the *Iberus*, now *Ebro*; the *ANAS*, now *Guadiana*; the *TAGUS*, now *Tajo*; the *BAETIS*, now the *Guadalquivir*; and the *DURIUS*, now *Douro*.

SECTION III.

GALLIA or Gaul.

GAUL was that part of Europe that lay within the boundaries of the *Alps*, and *Pyrenean* mountains, from east to west; the *Mediterranean* on the south; and the *Rhine* and *British* ocean on the north and north-east.

This tract of land, called by the Romans *Gallia*, and by the Greeks *Galatia*, was divided into four nations; namely, *BELGÆ*, *AQUITANS*, *CELTES* or *Gauls*, and *GALLIA NARBONENSIS*. This quadripartite division was made by Augustus Cæsar.

I. The *BELGÆ* inhabited that part called *Gallia Belgica*, extending from the British sea to the *Seine*.

The principal towns of *Belgica* were, *ANDOMATUNUM*, now *Langres*, the metropolis; *MOGUNTIA-CUM*, now *Mentz*; *AUGUSTA-TREVIRORUM*, now *Triers*; *DIVODURUM*, now *Metz*; *TULLIUM*, now *Toul*; *NEMETACUM*, now *Arras*; and *CÆSAROMAGUS*, now *Beauvois*.

II. *GALLIA AQUITANICA* lay between *Gallia Narbonensis*, the *Pyrenees*, the *Ocean*, and the river *Ligeris*, by which it was separated from *Gallia Celtica*.

Remarkable cities were, *AVARICUM*, now *Bourges*; *BARDEGALA*, now *Bordeaux*; *BAZAS*; and *ELUSABERRIS*, now *Aux*.

III. *GALLIA CELTICA*, called also *Lugdunensis*, was situated between the *Ocean* and the three rivers *Ligeris*, *Sequana*, and *Matrona*, now the *Loire*, *Seine*, and *Marne*. The two last divided it from *Belgica*.

Towns of note were, *VINDANA*, now *Vannes*; *CONDIVINCUM*, now *Nantz*; *VIDUNUM*, now *Mans*; *GENNABUM*,

GENNABUM, now *Orleans*; CÆSARODUNUM, now *Tours*; AGENDICUM, now *Sens*; LUGDUNUM, now *Lyons*; and their metropolitan city of LUTETIA, now *Paris*.

IV. GALLIA NARBONENSIS lay on the *Mediterranean* sea, being bounded by the *Alps* and the river *Varus* from Italy; by the *Pyrenean* mountains from Spain, and by the river *Garumna*: mount *Gebenna*, and the river *Rhodanus* divides it from *Gallia Aquitania* and *Gallia Celtica*.

Chief cities were, GENEVA; VIENNA; VALENTIA, now *Valence*; AVENIO, now *Avignon*; ARAUSIO, now *Orange*; ARELATE, now *Arles*; MASSILIÆ, now *Marseilles*; NARBO, their metropolis, now *Narbonne*; TOLOSA, now *Toulouse*; and NEMAUSIS, now *Nismes*.

Rivers of note in Gaul were, the *Scaldis*, now *Schelde* or *Escaut*. The *Sequana*, *Ligeris*, and *Garumna*, now the *Seine*, *Loire*, and *Garonne*. The *Rhodanus* or *Rbosne*.

Their principal lake was *Lacus Lemanus*, now the lake of *Geneva*.

Mountains were, the *Gebenna*, now *Cevenne*; the *Jura*, now *Jour*; and the *Vogesus*, now *Vauge*.

Hence it is evident, that GALLIA BELGICA included all *Germany* to the west of the *Rhine*, *Alsace*, *Lorrain*, all the *Low Countries* west of the *Rhine*, the greatest part of *Champagne*, and the *Isle of France*.

GALLIA AQUITANICA contained *Guienne*, with so much of *Orleanois* and *Lionnois*, as lies on the south and west sides of the *Loire*.

GALLIA CELTICA comprized *Bretagne* and *Normandy*, as much of *Orleanois* as lies north and east of the *Loire*, as much of the *Isle of France* and *Champagne* as lies south of the *Seine* and *Marne*, with greatest part of *Burgundy Duchy*, and some of the government of *Lionnois*.

GALLIA NARBONENSIS comprehended *Languedoc*, *Provence*, *Dauphiny*, and *Savoy*.

SECTION IV.

BRITANNIA.

THE island now called GREAT BRITAIN*, was, in more ancient times, by way of distinction, stiled ALBION, the name of BRITANNIA being then common to all the islands.

BRITAIN lies opposite the coasts of *France* and *Germany* in a triangular form. It is divided from *Ireland* to the west by the *Vergivian*, or *Irish* sea; washed on the north by the *Northern* ocean; on the east by the *German* ocean; and on the south by the *British* channel, called by the Romans *Fretum Britannicum*.

That part of Britain which comprehends the present kingdom of England and Wales, was in ancient times divided into seventeen petit states; whereof the inhabitants were distinguished by the following names.

The DANMONII, the DUROTRIGES, the BELGÆ, the ATTRIBATII, the REGNI, the CANTII, the DOBUNII, the CATTIEUCHALANI, the TRINOBANTES, the ICENI, the CORITANI, the CORNAVII, the SILURES, the DIMETÆ, the ORDOVICES, the BRIGANTES, the OTTADINI.

Britain was divided by the Romans into *Britannia Romana* and *Britannia Barbara*; which last appellation they gave to that part of Britain which was not subject to *Rome*. *Britannia Romana* was divided into BRITANNIA SUPERIOR, and BRITANNIA INFERIOR, or Upper and Lower Britain. The former reached from the Channel to Chester; the latter extended to the Isthmus between *Glota*, now called the *Clyde*, and *Bodotria*, now called the *Firth of Forth*, where the

* The old Celtic name is *Brettan*, signifying a high mountainous-country.

Emperor *Severus* built a wall, parting *Britannia Romana* from *Britannia Barbara*.

The chief rivers were the *Tbamesis*, now the *Thames*; the *Sabrina*, at present the *Severn*; and the *Abus*, now known by the name of the *Humber*.

SECTION V.

IRELAND.

IRELAND is the second in extent among the British Islands, and was known to the Ancients by the names of *Iris*, *Ierne*, *Juverna*, *Hibernia*, and *Britannia Parva*.

It lies to the west of Britain, and was inhabited by the following people.

The *Rbobogdii*, *Venicnii*, *Erdini*, *Darni*, *Voluntii*, *Blani*, *Cauci*, *Menapii*, *Brigantes*, *Nagnatæ*, *Auteri*, *Gangani*, *Luceni*, *Velabri*, *Uterini* or *Iverni*, *Vodiæ*, and *Coriondi*.

Rivers of note in this island were, the *Senus*, now called the *S Shannon*; the *Birgus*, now the *Barrow*; and the *Bovinda*, at present, the *Boyne*.

The most remarkable of the lesser British isles were the *Cassiterides*, called also the *Hesperides*, the *Silures*, and the *Sigdeles*, lying over against *Promontorium Bolerium* in *Cornwall*; they are now called *Scilly Isles*. *MONA**, now *Anglesey*, on the west, in *North Wales*, *MONA*, or *Isle of Man*, over-against *Lancashire*; this is the *Mona* mentioned by *Cæsar*. The *ORCADES*, now *Orkneys*, off the north of *Scotland*. The *SCHETLAND* Isles are still further north; the chief of which is supposed to have been the *Tbule*, or utmost island of the Ancients. *VECTIS*, or the *Isle of Wight*, lies on the south of *Hampshire*.

* The ancient seat of the Druids. *TACITUS*.

SECTION

SECTION VI.

D A C I A.

THIS tract of land was bounded northward by the *Montes Carpatici*, now *Crapach*; eastward by the river *Hierasus*, now *Prut*, and the *Ister* or *Danube*; southward by the *Danube* again; westward by the River *Patissus* or *Tibiscus*, now the *Theysse*.

Within this compass is now contained all *Transylvania* and *Walachia*, part of *Moldavia*, and that part of *Upper Hungary* that lies east of the River *Theysse* *.

It was divided into three parts; *RIPENSIS*, which had the towns *Zurobara*, and *Zeugmac*, now *Temeswar*, and *Clausenberg*. *MEDITERRANEA*, where stood the cities *Zarmisogetusa* or *Colonia Ulpia Trajana*, *Alba Julia*, and *Patruissa*, at present *Verbeli*, *Weissemberg*, and *Constad*. *ALPESTRIS*, the third part, contained no towns of note.

The division of the people into *Daci* and *Getæ* is very ancient: those to the west, towards Germany, being called *Daci*, and those to the east, or towards the *Euxine*, were called *Getæ*.

SECTION VII.

M O E S I A.

MOESIA was bounded on the north by the *Danube*, which separated it from *Dacia*; on the east by the *EUXINE* Sea; on the south by Mount *Æmus*; and on the west by *Illyricum* and *Pannonia*.

It was divided into *MOESIA SUPERIOR*, now called *Servia*, and *MOESIA INFERIOR*, now *Bulgaria* †.

Its inhabitants were the *DARDANI*, the *TRIBALTI*, the *TROGLODYTÆ*, the *PEUCESTÆ*, and the *GETÆ*.

Its chief town was *Nessus*, now *Nissa*.

This country was joined by the Emperor *Trajan* to *Dacia* by an admirable bridge.

* Cellarius.

† Pliny. Ptolemy.

SECTION

SECTION VIII.

ILLYRICUM.

TO the west of *Moesia* and *Macedonia* lay ILLYRIS, ILLYRIA, or ILLYRICUM, along the *Sinus Adriaticus*, up quite to *Istria*, in *Italy*; but whose exact limits are left undetermined both by ancient historians and geographers.

It was divided into two parts.

I. LIBURNIA, which contained the towns of *Senia*, *Jadera*, and *Scardona*, now known by the names of *Zegna*, *Zara Vecchia*, and *Scardona*.

II. DALMATIA, where stood the cities of *Dulminium*, *Sicum*, *Salona*, *Narona*, *Epidaurus*, *Budua*, *Colchinium*, *Lissus*, and *Scodra*; at present called *Delminio*, *Sebenico*, *Spalato*, *Narenta*, *Ragusa*, *Budoa*, *Dolcigno*, and *Scutari* *.

SECTION IX.

THRACIA.

THIS country lay to the north-east of *Greece*, being bounded northward by mount *Æmus*; eastward by the *Euxine Sea*, the *Thracian Bosphorus*, and the *Hellepont*; southward by the mount *Ægeum*; and westward by the river *Styrmon*.

Among its people the chief were these; the BISTONES, CICONES, EDONES, ODRYSÆ, THYNI, BERYCES, SITHONI, BESSI, DENSELETÆ, MÆDI OF MEDI.

Its chief city was BYZANTIUM, afterwards called *Nova Roma*, and now *Constantinople*. Other remarkable towns were *Ænus*, *Philippi*, *Neapolis*, *Adrianopolis*, &c.

The inhabitants were the descendants of *Tiras*, son of *Japhet*, and from hence received their name, *Thracæ*. From their being a warlike people, *Mars*

* Ptolemy. Pliny.

was said to be born, and to have had his residence among them*.

SECTION X.

GRÆCIA.

THE general names by which the Grecians were known by ancient geographers and historians, were those of *Gaioi*, and *Graicoi*, from one *Græcus*, the father of *Thessalus*. Those they soon after changed for *Achæi* and *Hellenes*. Another name by which they were known in several parts of Greece, was that of *Pelasgi*, from *Pelasgus*, the founder of the *Arcadian* kingdom. But the most ancient name of all, is universally allowed to be that of *Iones*, derived from *Ion*, the son of *Xuthus*.

Greece was bounded on the east by the *Ægean* sea, on the west by the *Ionian*, on the south by the *Cretan*, and by *Thrace* and *Illyrium* on the north.

It was divided into five parts, PELOPONNESUS, GRÆCIA PROPRIA OF HELLAS, EPIRUS, THESSALIA, and MACEDONIA, and comprehended the following kingdoms:

In *Peloponnesus*; the kingdoms of SICYON, ARGOS, MESSENA, CORINTH, ACHAIA PROPRIA, ARCADIA, and LACONIA, of which *Lacedæmon* or *Sparta* was the metropolis.

Out of it, or in *Græcia propria*, those of ATTICA, with its chief city Athenæ, MEGARA, where stood the city Eleufis; BOEOTIA, its capital was Thebes; LOCRI-EPICHNEMIDIA, whose chief town was Ampliffa; DORIS, with its capital of the name; PHOCIS, whose most considerable city was Delphi; LOCRI-OZOLÆA, whose capital was Naupactus; and ÆTHOLIA, whose only city of note was *Ænias*.

* Sophocles, Euripides.

In *Epirus*; MOLOSSIA, where stood the sacred groves of Dodona; AMPHILOCHI, with its capital Amos Amphilocium; CASSIOPÆI, with the city Cassiope; DRÆOPES; CHAONES, where stood the city Oricum; THRESPOTII, in this country stood the town Buthrotum; ALMENY, whose principal town was Nicopolis; and ACARNANIA, where was the famous promontory of Actium*.

In *Thessaly* †, it contained the countries of the THESSALIOTES, ESTIOTES, PELASGIOTIS, MAGNESIA, and PÆTHIA.

In *Macedonia*, the TAULANTII, within whose territories stood the cities Epidamnus or Dyrrachium, and Apollonia; the PÆONES, whose chief city was Alorus; ÆMATHIA, Egea or Edeffa was the capital; MYGONIA, with the cities Antigonis, Letæ, and Terpilus; PIERIA ‡, with the city Pydna; PARAXIS, in this country stood the city Palena; AMPHAXITIS, where stood Thessalonica and Stagira; EDONIA, with the colonies of Amphipolis and Philippi; and CHALCIDICA, with the towns Angæa, Singus, and Acanthus.

All these have, at one time or other, been severally governed by kings of their own, whose names we find occasionally mentioned in the histories of the more considerable kingdoms of *Sicyon*, *Argos*, and *Mycene*, *Attica*, *Bœotia*, *Arcadia*, *Thessaly*, *Corinth*, and *Sparta*; of the *Argonautic* expedition, and of the *Trojan war*.

Greece was remarkable; 1. for the oracle and temple of *Dodona*, sacred to *Jupiter*, in *Molassia*, a province of *Epirus*. The trees were said to be endowed with human voice; and, therefore, the *Argonauts* built their ship *Argo* of them.

2. The river *Acheron* in *Epirus*, made by the poets one of the infernal streams.

* Celebrated on account of the victory Augustus gained over Antony and Cleopatra.

† Here were the plains of *Pharsalia*, where Cæsar routed Pompey.

‡ Famous for its being the region of the *Muses*, styled from hence *Pierides*,

C

3. Mount

3. *Mount Olympus* in *Thessaly*, celebrated among the poets for its extraordinary height.

4. The delightful valley of *Tempe*, about six miles in length, and five in breadth, situate between the mountains of *Ossa*, *Pelion*, and *Olympus*, so beautified with nature's gifts, and watered by the river *Peneus*, which ran through it, that it was reckoned the garden of the Muses.

5. The city of *Delpbi*, in *Pbocis*, famous for the temple and oracle of *Apollo*.

6. The *Pytbean games*, which were instituted in honour of *Apollo* at *Pythian*, a city in *Pbocis*.

7. The *Eleusinian mysteries*, in honour of *Ceres*, at *Eleusis*, a city in *Attica*.

8. The *Nemean games*, held in memory of *Hercules'* killing a lion, in the neighbourhood of *Nemea*, a city of *Peloponnesus*.

The province of *BOEOTIA* was famous for its thick, foggy air, and for the dullness and stupidity of its inhabitants; insomuch that calling a man a *Bœotian*, was the same as calling him a stupid fellow.—*Horace*, speaking of a dull, heavy fellow, says, *Bœotum jurares, crasso in aere natum.*

SECTION XI.

I T A L I A.

ANCIENT Italy was divided from *Africa*, *Greece*, the ancient *Dalmatia*, and *Liburnia*, by the *Tyrrhenian*, *Ionian*, and *Adriatic* seas; and from *Transalpine Gaul* and *Rætia*, by a long ridge of mountains called the *Alps*.

The country comprized within these boundaries was about 900 miles in length; its breadth, owing to its shape, is very unequal, being, at the foot of the *Alps*, 550 miles; in the middle parts 136, and in some places scarcely 25.

Its

Its appellation is, according to old geographers, from Itali *, the ancient name for oxen, for which this country was famous; or more probably from Italus, who was at the head of a colony †.

ITALY was, in more ancient times, like most other countries, parcelled out into endless petty kingdoms and states, till, in after-ages, when the Gauls settled in the western, and many Greek colonies in the eastern provinces of this country, it was divided into three great parts, GALLIA, CISALPINA, ITALY *properly so called*, and MAGNA GRÆCIA.

I. CISALPINE GAUL † was bounded on the north by the *Alps*, on the south it reached to the *Ligustic sea*, and the *Appennines* parted it from *Etruria*.

Under the common name of *Cisalpine Gaul* was comprehended LIGURIA, chief town *Genoa*; GALLIA CISPADANA, chief town *Bononia*; and GALLIA TRANS-PADANA, chief town *Mediolanum*. To this division of Italy may be referred the countries lying under the Alps, called the Subalpine countries.

II. ITALY *properly so called*, extended on the coast of the *Adriatic* from the city *Ancona*, to the river *Trento*, and on the *Mediterranean* from the *Macra* to the *Silarus*.

This tract contained ETRURIA, UMBRIA, SABI-NIUM, PICENUM, and the countries of the VESTINI, MARRUCINI, PELIGNI, MARSI, TRENTANI, SAMNITES, HIRPINI, CAMPANI, and PICENTINI.

III. MAGNA GRÆCIA: this country was called Greece, because most of the cities on the coast were Greek colonies.

It comprehended APULIA, LUCANIA, and the country of the BRUTII.

The most remarkable mountains were the *Alps* and the *Appennines*. The mountains *Maficus*, *Gaurus*,

* Varro. † Dion. Halicar. Virgil.

† Called also *Gallia Togata*, from the use of the Roman *Toga*, the inhabitants of these parts being, after the social war, admitted to the right of citizens.

Fifata, *Vesuvius*, and *Garganus*, are mentioned by ancient historians and geographers.

The rivers of note were, the PADUS or ERIDANUS, now the *Po*.—The DRURIA, the SESSITES, the TICINUM, the ADDUA, the OLLIUS, the MINCIUS, the TANARUS, the TRIBIA, the ATHESIS, and the RHENUS BONONIENSIS; now called the *Dora*, *Sessia*, *Tesino*, *Adda*, *Oglio*, *Mincio*, *Tanaro*, *Trebia*, *Adige*, and *Reno di Bologna*; spring from the *Alps*.—The ARNUS, and the TIBER, flow from the *Appennines*.—The LIRIS; the VULTURNUS; the SYBARIS; the CRATHIS; the AUFIDUS; the ATERNUS, and the METAURUS; now the *Garigliano*; *Volturno*; *Silaro*; *Cocibile*; *Crati*; *L'Ofanto*, *Pescara*, and *Metauro*. These were all rivers of great note.

Augustus Cæsar, abolishing the ancient names of Gallia and Magna Græcia, restored the common name, Italia, to the whole country, from Illyricum; and the Alps, quite round to the southmost extremity of Italy.

SECTION XII.

GERMANIA.

GERMANIA, or ANCIENT GERMANY, was divided from the ancient *Gauls* by the *Rhine* on the west, and the *Danube* on the south; it was bounded on the north by the *Hercynian* forest, the *German* and *Northern* oceans on the north-west, and *Scythia* and *Sarmatia* on the east.

This tract of land was inhabited by the following nations.

The CIMBRI, who possessed the present Denmark, and gave to it the name of Cimbrica Chersonesus; the CHAUCI; the FRISII; the BRUCTERI; the MARSII; the USIPII; the TENCTERI; the JUHONES; the COTTI; the MATTIACI; the UBI; the SEDUSII; the

NARISCI; the MARCOMANNI; the TANGRI; the TREVIRI; the TRIBOCCI; the NEMETES; the VANGIONES; the MEDIOMATRICI; the RAURACI; the VINDELICI; the NORICI; the HERMUNDURI; the BOII; the QUADI; the BASTARNÆ; the MARTINOI; the BURII; the BORADES; the LYGII; the RHÆTII; the SUEVI; the LONGOBARDI; the BURGUNDI; the SEMNONES; the AVIONES; the REUDIGNI; the EUDOLLES; the SWARDONES; the RUGII; the LEMNOVII; the HERULI; the GOTHONES; the SIDUCARINI; the ANGLI; the SAXI; the ÆSTII; the GEPIDÆ; the CHAIBONI.

Rivers remarkable were, the DANUBE, now called the *Ister*; the RHINE; the VISTULA, now called the *Weichsel*; the DRAVE or the DRAW; the MORAW; the NECKAR; the ELBE, called by the Romans *Albus*, by the Germans *Elve*, and now *Elbe*; the LUPPIA, now *Lippe*; the ISALA, now *Ysel*; the NAB; the VESER, more anciently called *Vifurgis*; and the EMS, more anciently called the *Amisa*.

ANCIENT GERMANY abounded with woods and forests, among which the most famed one was called the *Hercynian*, and by the Greeks the *Orcinian Forest*. The *Black Forest* is another famed one, which parted the *Suevi* from the *Cberusci*. The *Cassan Forest*, or *Cassia Sylva*, was also very famous,

SECTION XIII.

PANNONIA.

THE extensive tract of land called PANNONIA was bounded on the west by the *Norici*; on the south by *Dalmatia*; on the east by *Moestia*; and on the north by the *Danube*; so that it comprehended the modern *Carniola*, *Croatia*, *Windisch Marck*, part of *Austria*, part of *Hungary*, all *Sclavonia* and *Bosnia*, and part of *Servia*.

It was divided into *Upper* and *Lower Pannonia**, having the *Upper* to the west, and the *Lower* on the east side.

SIRMIUM was the capital city of all Pannonia. Other cities of note were, *Segesta*, *Nauportum*, *Vindoniana*, *Scarabantia*, and *Taurunum*.

SECTION XIV.

SARMATIA EUROPEÆ.

SARMATIA EUROPEÆ †, or *Sarmatia* in *Europe*, extended from the *Vistula*, now the *Weissel*, on the west, parting it from *Germania*, to the *Euxine* sea, the *Bosphorus Cimmerius*, the *Palus Mæotis*, and the *Tanais*, dividing it from *Asia* and the *Asiatic Sarmatia*.

In this extensive tract of land, comprehending the present *Livonia*, *Lituania*, *Russia*, and *Crim Tartary*, dwelt the following nations;—The BURGIONES, CARIONES, SUDENI, GELONI, HAMAXOBII, AGATHYRSI, BORUSÆ, MELANCHLÆNÆ, ALAUNI, JAZYGES, ROXOLENI, BASTARNÆ, CARPI or CARPATES, SIDONES, BORANI, and VENEDI.

The length of *European Sarmatia*, from the conflux of the rivers *Ister* and *Patissus*, to the mouth of the *Obi*, was 540 German leagues. Its breadth, from the *Volga* to the *White sea*, 360 ‡.

* Ptolemy. Diodorus.

† Called also *Scythia* by Herodotus, Strabo, Pliny, Diodorus.

They lived in wains; hence the appellation *Hamaxobii*: on rapine, and on the blood and milk of mares; hence the appellation of *Hippomolgi*: and were the descendants of the *Medes*; hence we see them called by Bochart *Saar Madai*.

‡ Pliny, l. 5 and 6.—Strabo, l. 7.—Mela, l. 3. &c.

SECTION XV.

The Islands in the MEDITERRANEAN.

S I C I L I A.

THIS Island was anciently known by the names of *Sicania*, *Sicilia*, and *Trinacria*.

It lies between the 35th deg. 40 min. and the 38th deg. 30 min. of north latitude, extending in longitude from 35 to 39 degrees. Its length 200 miles, breadth 180, and circumference 600.

The most ancient inhabitants of *Sicily* were the Cyclopes, the Lestrigones, and the Phæaces.

SYRACUSE was its metropolis. Its other cities of note were *Drepanum*, *Agrigentum*, *Catana*, *Panormus*, and *Messana* or *Zancle*.

In *Sicilia* stands mount *Etna*, famous for its frequent and dreadful eruptions. The fire which is continually burning in the bowels of this mountain, made the poets place here the forges of the *Cyclops*, under the direction of *Vulcan*, and the prison of the giants who rebelled against *Jupiter*.

The ÆOLIAN Islands

lie off the north coast of *Sicily* in the *Tyrrhenian* sea. They received their name from *Æolus*, who is supposed to have reigned here. They were called also the *Vulcanian* Islands, and by the Greeks, the *Hipbe-
siades*. There are seven of them. They are distant about 40 miles from the north coast of *Sicily*.

SARDINIA, more anciently SANDALIORIS, and ICHNUSA.

This island lies between the 27th and 29th degrees of longitude, and between the 39th and 41st degree, 15 min. of latitude.

Its ancient inhabitants were divided into the *Corfi*, *Balari*, *Diagebrenses*, and *Sardi Pelliti*.

C O R S I C A.

This small island lies over against the gulph of Genoa, at about the distance of 90 miles from that city.

MELITA, MALTA, OGYGIA, CALYPSUS INSULA, &c.

The isle known by these several names lies in lat. 34, 4, and long. 34, 45, and distant from Sicily about 60 miles.

Melita was the metropolitan city.

S E C T I O N XVI.

The Islands of the PROPONTIS, ÆGEAN, ICARIAN, CRETAN, MYRTOAN, and IONIAN Seas.

THE most considerable islands in the Propontis were,

P R O C O N N E S U S.

This island lay not far from Asia, over-against Cyzicum.

B E S B I C U S

was a small island between Cyzicum and the mouth of the Rhydacus.

The islands in the ÆGEAN Sea were,

T E N E D O S

was remarkable only for its lying opposite old Troy, and being the place to which the Greeks retired, and left the Trojans in a fatal security.

L E S B O S

was famous for the number of philosophers and poets it produced. It was about 56 miles distant from Tenedos.

C H I O S

C H I O S

lay about 80 miles west of Smyrna, between Lesbos and Samos, opposite the peninsula of Ionia.

S A M O S

lies opposite to Ephesus, on the coast of Asia Minor, about seven miles from the continent. This island is supposed to have been the native country of Juno.

P A T M O S O F P A T H M O S

is about 30 miles in compass. The Romans used this island as a place of banishment; under which punishment St. John resided here, and is supposed to have wrote his Revelations in a cave, which is shewn by a few Greek monks who are upon the island.

The CYCLADES islands lie in a circle round DELOS, the chief of them; which, though not above six miles in compass, was one of the most celebrated of all the Grecian islands, as being the birth-place of *Apollo* and *Diana*.

P A R O S

lies 28 miles from Delos; and was famous for its marble, which was of an exquisite whiteness.

C Y T H E R A.

This island lies over-against Malea, a promontory of Laconia. It was remarkable for being the favourite residence of *Venus*.

T H E R A

lies between Crete and the Cyclades. The island was consecrated to *Apollo*.

S A S O N

lies between Aulon, a city of Macedon, and Brundisium in Italy.

C O R C Y R A

lies over-against the coast of Epirus, called more anciently *Pheacia*; and was inhabited by the luxurious *Alcinous*, who entertained *Ulysses*, when cast on shore there.

I T H A G A,

famous for being the birth-place of *Ulysses*, is about 25 miles in circuit.

Z A C Y N T H U S.

This island is about 60 miles in compass, and lies 12 miles south of an island called Cephalea.

L E U C A S

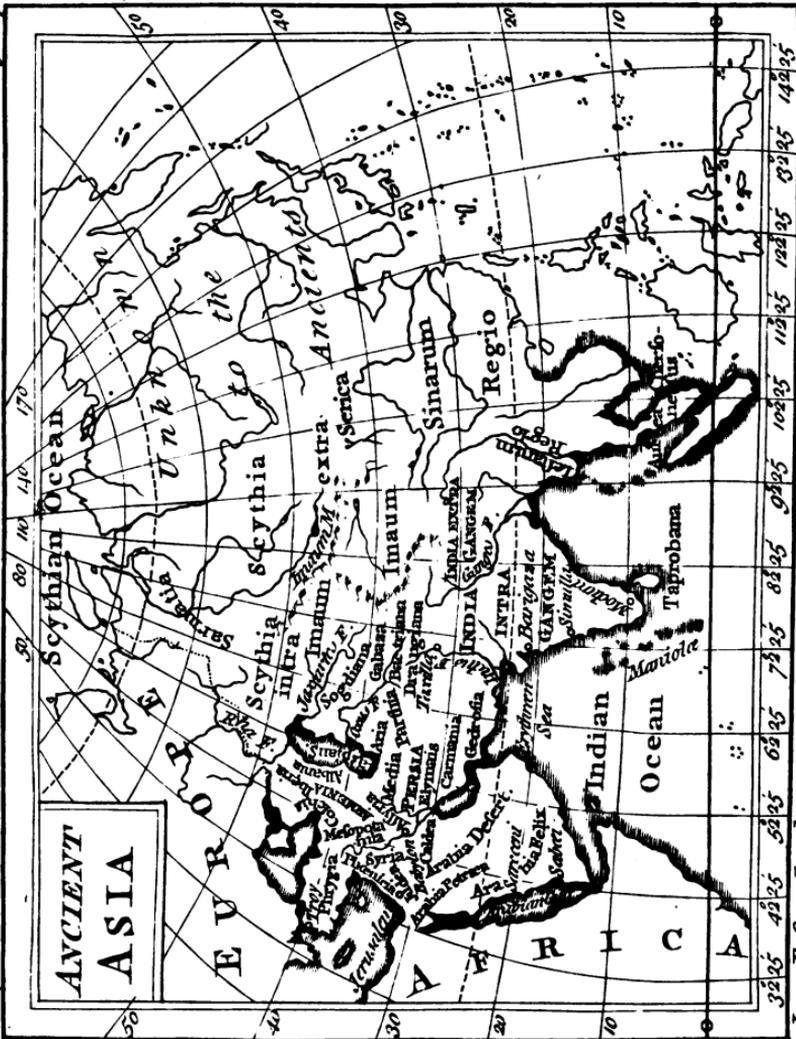
was anciently a peninsula, joined to the main-land of Acarnania by an isthmus of 50 paces over, which was cut by the Carthaginians.

The S T R O P H A D E S

were two small islands, over-against Arcadia, in Peloponnesus.

E U B E A

was formerly joined to Bœotia by an isthmus, as it is at present by a bridge. It lies opposite to the continent of Attica, Bœotia, and Locris.



32°25' 42°25' 52°25' 62°25' 72°25' 82°25' 92°25' 102°25' 112°25' 122°25' 132°25' 142°25'

Long. E. from London

T. Kitchin Sculpsit

CHAPTER II.

Of ASIA.

SECTION I.

ASIA in general.

VARIOUS are the opinions as to the common name of ASIA; some of the ancient geographers derive it from *Asia*, the daughter of *Oceanus* and *Tbetis*, wife of *Japetus*, and by him mother to *Prometheus*; others deduce it from *Asius*, the son of *Atys*, king of *Lydia*, from whom that kingdom, first, and in length of time the whole continent, was named *Asia*. But all that has or can be said on this head is bare conjecture; it will not, therefore, be worth our while to dwell on enquiries of this nature*.

The boundaries of this extensive country on the north and east could not be determined by the Ancients; on the west, it was separated from *Lybia* or *Africa* by the *Egyptian Isthmus*, now the Isthmus of Suez, and the *Sinus Arabicus* or Red Sea; and from *Europe* by the *Ægean Sea*, the *Hellepont*, the *Propontis*, the *Bosphorus*, the *Euxine Sea*, and the river *Tanais*; and, on the south, by the *Oceanus Eons*, or *Indian Ocean*, sailed over by *Nearchus*, under *Alexander*.

Asia is divided into Major and Minor; but this is a distinction perhaps of the lower age. The Ancients distinguished it into *Citerior*, or *Asia Minor*, and *Ulterior*, or *Asia Magna*.

This vast extent of territory was successively governed by the *Assyrians*, the *Medes*, the *Persians*, and

* Eratosthenes thinks it most probable, that this part of the ancient world received its name from *Asia*, a small district about the river *Cayster* and mount *Tmolus*.

the *Greeks*; but the immense regions of *India* and modern *Cbina* were very little known to *Alexander*, or the conquerors of the ancient world.

The principal regions that divide this country are as follow.

S E C T I O N II.

S Y R I A.

ANCIENT geographers are not agreed upon the exact extent of this country; I shall, therefore, confine myself to the *proper Syria*; to which we may venture to fet bounds, and determine its dimensions.

SYRIA PROPER lay between the *Mediterranean* on the west, and the river *Eupbrates* on the east; and between mount *Taurus* on the north, and *Arabia the Desert, Palestine, and Phœnice*, on the south.

This country, in the very early ages of time, was variously divided; in after-ages, it was divided into four principal kingdoms, *Zobab, Damascus, Hamath, and Gesbur*; of which *Beth-rebob, Ishob, and Maacha*, names found in the Scripture, were sub-divisions. Afterwards it was divided into the following provinces; namely,

COMMAGENE. SELEUCIS, in which stood the famous city of *ANTIOCH*. APAMENE. CYRRHESTICA, where stood the city of *Hierapolis*. CALCIDENE. CHALYBONTIS. PALMYRENE, remarkable for its capital city *Palmyra*, whose ruins are deservedly esteemed one of the wonders of the present world. COELE-SYRIA, where were seated the cities *Heliopolis*, now *Balbeck*, whose magnificent ruins claim the admiration of travellers; and *Damascus*, now *Sbam*. LAODICENE.

The people were called *Syri*, and *Aramæi*, by the sacred writers, and were of a voluptuous and slavish turn*.

* Strabo.

The rivers of the country are the *Orontes*; and the *Cbryssorboas* or *Barrady*. The rivers *Abana* and *Pbarphar* were only branches of the latter.

SECTION III.

BABYLONIA or CHALDÆA.

THE most ancient names by which this country was known were, *Skinar*, *Sennaar*, *Senjar*, *Singara*, &c. *Babylonia* is universally supposed to have been borrowed from the tower and city of *Babel*, and *Chaldea* from the *Chaldeans* or *Chasdim*. The inhabitants were much addicted to, and noted for astrology.

This extensive region was bounded eastward by the river *Tigris*, which divided it from *Assyria*; southward by the conflux of the two rivers and the Persian gulph; and westward by *Arabia Deserta*; how far it extended northward is very uncertain; but it must have been bounded by some part of *Mesopotamia*, but by what part of it is past our determination.

Its metropolis was BABEL * or BABYLON, built by Nimrod, and the oldest city in the world. It was in compass 60 miles, with walls 200 feet high, and 50 broad, built with brick and bitumen.

SECTION IV.

BITHYNIA.

THIS tract of land was bounded on the west by *Bosphorus Thracicus* and part of the *Propontis*; on the south by the river *Rhyndacus* and mount *Olympus*; on the north by the *Euxine* sea; and on the east by the river *Parthenius*.

* Moses.

It had anciently the names of *Myfia*, *Mygdonia*, *Bebrycia*, *Mariandynia*, and *Bitbynia*.

The metropolitan city of this country was **NICOMEDIA**.

SECTION V.

P E R S I A.

THE boundaries assigned to Persia has varied very much in different ages; *Ptolemy* makes it extend on the north to *Media*, on the east to *Carmania*, on the west to *Susiana*, and on the south to the *Persian gulph*; but this relates to Persia considered only as a province. I shall here consider it in another light, and give the boundaries of the Persian empire as they anciently stood. In which extent was included *Media* and *Assyria*.

The ancient empire of *Persia* then extended in length from the *Hellepont* to the mouth of the river *Indus*, about 2800 English miles; and in breadth from the *Pontus* to the mouth of the *Arabian Gulph*, about 2000 miles.

This extensive tract of land was divided into the following provinces:

GEDROSIA, CARMANIA, DRANGIANA, ARACHOSIA, PAROPAMISUS, BACTRIA, MARGIANA, HYRCANIA, ARIA, PARTHIA, PERSIS, SUSIANA. To these were added the provinces of MEDIA and ASSYRIA; but as they made so great a figure in ancient history, I reserve a particular description of them to the following Sections.

No country has had a greater variety of names given to it than Persia; in the holy Scripture we find it called ELAM and PARAS; and in the oriental writers AGJEM, IRAN; and SHAHISTAN, that is, the dominions of the SHAH.

* Strabo.

In respect to rivers, there is but one navigable stream in the whole country, which is called *ARAXIS*.

SECTION VI.

M E D I A.

THIS country, once the seat of a powerful empire, received its name from *Madai*, the third son of *Japhet*.

It was bounded on the north by part of the *Caspian* sea; on the south by *Perfis*, *Susiana*, and *Assyria*; on the east by *Parthia* and *Hyrkania*; and on the west by *Armenia Major*.

Its division anciently was into the following provinces; namely, *TROPATANE*; *CHAROMITHRENE*; *DARITES*; *MARCIANE*; *AMARIACE*; and *SYROMEDIA*. All these, by a later division, were reduced to two only, called *MEDIA MAGNA*, and *MEDIA ATROPATIA*, or simply *ATROPATIA* *.

The capital city of all Media was *Ecbatan*, celebrated by the Ancients for its walls.

The rivers of note in Media were the *Straton*, the *Amarodus*, the *Cyrus*, and the *Cambyses*.

SECTION VII.

A S S Y R I A.

THIS very extensive country received its name from *Asbur*, the second son of *Sbem*, its first planter after the flood †.

The exact extent of *Assyria* is very uncertain; but it is agreed upon by most geographers, that it lay eastward of the *Tigris*, and extended almost north-

* Strabo.

† Moses.

east and south-west from the springs of that river and the lake *Van*, to the province of *Khazestan* in Persia.

The situation of the cities built by *Asbur* we are at a loss to determine; all that we can collect from tradition is, that *Nineveh* stood on the east side of the *Dijlat* or *Tigris*.

ASSYRIA was divided and arranged by the Greeks into the following provinces, bordering on Armenia; ARRAPACHITIS, then ADIABENE, and to the east ARBELITES; to the north of Adiabene, CALACINE, and lower down to the south APPOLONIATIS, and at length SITTACENE *. To these the ancient geographers added the provinces named ATURIA, ARTACENE, and CHALONITIS, as part of this country; but there is no pretending to set bounds to these several divisions, or assigning to each the cities that might in former ages have belonged to them.

The rivers of Assyria were the TIGRIS, which watered all the western parts of this country; the LYCUS, the CAPRUS, and the GORGUS, at almost an equal distance from each other, and supposed to have been all between the two cities of *Ninus* or *Nineveh*, and *Seleucia*.

SECTION VIII.

P H O E N I C E.

THIS small tract of land, as exactly as we can collect from ancient historians, lay between the 32d and 35th degrees of north latitude. How many degrees of longitude it took up we are at a loss to determine; but it could take up no great space. This, as near as we can gather, was the extent of this kingdom and its situation. In general, we may say, it was bounded by *Syria* on the north and the east; by *Judab* on the south; and the *Mediterranean* on the west.

* Ptolemy.

In this tract of land stood the famous cities of *Tyre, Sidon, Tripoli, &c.*

Whence this country borrowed the name of *Phœnice* is not determined. Anciently it was called *Rhabbothin* and *Colpitis*. The Jews gave it the name of *Canaan*, though they knew some part of it by the name of *Syrophenice*.

The *Phœnicians* are said to have first invented letters. See *Lucan*, l. 3. v. 220, &c.

S E C T I O N IX.

C A P P A D O C I A and P O N T U S .

THIS country was anciently known by the general name of *Syria* or *Assyria*, and its inhabitants by that of the *Leucosyri*.

CAPPADOCIA formerly comprized all that tract of land which lies between mount *Taurus* and the *Euxine* sea, and was divided by the *Persians* into two *Satrapies* or governments; by the *Macedonians* into two kingdoms; the one called *Cappadocia Magna*, the other *Cappadocia ad Pontum*, and commonly *Pontus*.

The capital of all *Cappadocia* was anciently *Mazaca* or *Eusebia*, called afterwards *Cæsarea* by *Tiberius* in honour of *Augustus*. The city of *Comana* was famous for a temple consecrated to *Bellona*, whose priests and attendants amounted to the number of 6000 and upwards.

S E C T I O N X.

A R M E N I A .

WHENCE this tract of land received the name of *ARMENIA* is very uncertain. The Greeks derived it from one *Armenus*, who, after attending *Jason* in the Argonautic expedition, settled in this country.

D

ARMENIA

ARMENIA was, anciently, divided into the *greater* and the *lesser*, or ARMENIA MAJOR and ARMENIA MINOR.

I. ARMENIA MAJOR was bounded on the south by mount *Taurus*, separating it from *Mesopotamia*; on the east by *Media*; on the north by *Iberia* and *Albania*; on the west by *Armenia Minor* and some *Pontic* nations, and the *Euphrates*:

II. ARMENIA MINOR was bounded on the east by the *Euphrates*, parting it from *Armenia Major*; on the south by mount *Taurus*; and on the west and north by the mountains *Mons Scordiscus* and *Anti-taurus*.

The Romans divided this country into four provinces, called LAVIANA, MARIANA, ARARENA, and MELITENE.

Joining to *Armenia* on the north, between the *Euxine* and *Caspian Seas*, lay the small provinces of *Iberia*, *Albania*, and *Cholcis*.

SECTION XI.

ASIA MINOR, or ASIA properly so called.

ASIA MINOR, or, as it was commonly termed, ASIA PROPER, or ASIA PROPERLY SO CALLED, was bounded on the north by *Bitbynia* and *Pontus*, extending from *Galatia* to *Propontis*; on the east by *Galatia*, *Pamphylia*, and *Lycia*; on the south by part of *Lycia* and the *Rhodian Sea*; on the west by the *Hellespont*, by the *Ægean*, *Icarian*, and *Myrtoan Seas*.

It lies between the 35th and 41st degrees of north latitude, and extends in longitude from 55 to 62 degrees.

This tract of land, thus bounded, comprehended the provinces of PHRYGIA, MYSIA, LYDIA, CARIA, ÆOLIS, IONIA, and DORIS.

The most remarkable cities in these provinces were, TROY or ILIUM in *Phrygia*; CYZICUS in *Mysia*; SARDIS

SARDIS in *Lydia*; TRIPOLIS in *Caria*; HALICARNASSUS in *Doris*; CYME OF CUMA in *Æolis*; EPHE-SUS and SMYRNA in *Ionia*.

River of note was, the *Meander*, which rises on the hill *Celene*, and, after 600 windings, empties itself into the *Archipelago*.

Mountains remarkable were, *IDA* in *Phrygia*, where *Paris* judged the three goddesses; and mount *LATMOS* in *Ionia*, where the *Moon*, as the poets feigned, made her private visits to *Endymion*.

SECTION XII.

ARABIA.

ARABIA, called anciently by its inhabitants, *Arabab**, is situate between the twelfth and thirty-fifth degrees of north latitude, and the fifty-third and seventy-eighth of longitude.

It is bounded on the west by *Palestine*, part of *Syria*, the *Isthmus* of *Suez*, and the *Red Sea*; on the east by the *Euphrates*, the *Persian Gulph*, and *Bay of Ormus*; on the north by part of *Syria*, *Diyar-Beer*, *Irak*, and *Kbuzestan*; and on the south by the streights of *Bab-al-Mandab* and the *Indian Ocean*.

ARABIA was divided into three greater parts, termed *Arabia Petraea*, *Arabia Deserta*, and *Arabia Felix*†.

The chief city of *Arabia Petraea* was *PETRA*; the ancient Towns in *Arabia Deserta* have long since disappeared. The metropolis of *Arabia Felix* was *SABA*, famous for the residence of the Queen of *Seba*.

* Some imagine, that the Ἐρημῶν, in Homer, denotes the Arabs, as if they were called Ἐρημῶν, *Black, Dark*.

† Ptolemy.

In *Arabia Petraea* stands the mountains *Oreb* and *Sinai**, famous in sacred history, being the scene of many miraculous appearances.

SECTION XIII.

PALÆSTINA, or the HOLY LAND.

THIS once happy and fertile spot, and the peculiar object of the divine Providence, was first called the Land of *Canaan*, from Noah's grandson, by whom it was peopled; but it has been since more distinguished by other names; such as, the *Land of Promise*, the *Land of God*, the *Land of Israel* and of *Judab*, the *Holy Land*, and sometimes, by way of pre-eminence, *the Land*.

It was called *Palæstine*, from the *Palæstines*, or *Philistines*, who possessed a great part of it; and *Judea*, or *Judea Palæstina*, from *Judab*, whose tribe was the most considerable of the twelve, and possessed *Jerusalem* and the countries adjacent.

We Christians have dignified it with the title of the **HOLY LAND**, on account of its being the place of our Saviour's birth, the scene of his preaching, and manifold miracles, especially the place in which he accomplished the great work of our redemption.

Its boundaries are as follow: it was inclosed on the west by the *Mediterranean*; and, on the east, by the lake *Asphaltites*, the *Jordan*, and the sea of *Tiberias*, or of *Galilee*, and the *Samachonite* lake: to the north it had the mountains of *Libanus*, or rather of *Antilibanus*, or the province of *Pœnicia*; and to the south, that of *Edom*, or *Idumea*; from which it was likewise parted by another ridge of mountains.

It extends about 200 miles in length, and about 80 in breadth.

* *Moses*,

The most considerable division of *Palæstine*, in ancient times, was that which was made by divine appointment, among the twelve tribes. The next remarkable one was made by king *Solomon*, who divided his kingdom into twelve provinces or districts. But the most fatal of all was, that which was made under his imprudent son *Reboam*, when, by the divine permission, ten or twelve tribes revolted from him, under the conduct of *Jeroboam*, who became head of this new monarchy, stiled the kingdom of *Israel* in opposition to that of *Judab*, the title which the maimed kingdom of *Reboam* was known by from that time downwards.

Under the Romans, it began to be divided into *Tetrarchies* and *Toparchies*: their names, and remarkable towns, were,

I. IDUMEA;—chief town *Gaza*.

II. JUDEA;—Towns of note were, *HIERUSALEM* (afterwards called *Elia Capitolina*) *Betlebem*, *Ramab*, *Emmaus*, *Arimathea*, *Lydda*, *Joppa*, *Azotus*, and *Jericho*.

III. SAMARIA;—Towns remarkable were, *Sichar*, or *Sichem*, *Antipatris*, *Saron*, *Enon*, *Salim*.

IV. GALILÆA;—Towns of note mentioned in the New Testament are, *Cæsarea*, *Nazareth*, *Cana*, *Naim*, *Genesaret*, *Capernaum*, *Bethsaida*, *Chorazin*, *Tiberias*, *Magdala*, *Dalmanutha*.

V. PERÆA, or JUDEA beyond the *Jordan*;—Its chief city was *Macherus*.

It must be here observed, that in assigning the above boundaries, I have confined myself to that part which is properly called the Land of Promise; as for the other part, *viz.* that which lay on the other side *Jordan*, called *Peræa*, and which makes the fifth division of the Romans; its exact boundaries cannot be fixed.

The highest and most considerable mountains in this tract of land were, *Lebanon* and *Antilebanon*, so often celebrated in Holy Writ. Mountains, next

in dignity for height, are *Hermon* and *Tabor*; the latter being rendered venerable, as having been the scene of our Saviour's transfiguration. Other mountains of note were, *Carmel*, *Olivet*, *Calvary* alias *Golgotha*, held in the greatest veneration on account of our Saviour's crucifixion upon it; and *Gibon*.

The seas were, the *Mediterranean*, the *Dead Sea*, or *Lake of Sodom*, the sea of *Tiberias*, the *Samacbonite* sea, and, the sea of *Fazer*.

The only river that deserves mentioning is the *Jordan*.

SECTION XIV.

SCYTHIA and SARMATIA in Asia.

THIS prodigious tract of land called *Scythia in Asia*, was parted from the *European Sarmatia*, by the *Asiatic Sarmatia*, and extended eastwards to almost the 110th degree of east longitude. The northern confines of this vast territory reached to the *Hyperborean* or *Frozen Sea*, called also by the Ancients the *Scythian Sea*, the *Cronian*, *Amalchian*, the *Dead Sea*, and by some other names which expressed its extreme coldness. On the east they were supposed to have extended to the promontory of *Tabis*, and to have been bounded by the *Cassian* mountains, which parted *Scythia* from *Serica*, now *Cattai* or northern China; and on the south by the *Eoum* or *Indian Sea*, and mount *Caucasus*, and the *Caspian Sea*.

These regions they divided into three parts; namely, *Scythia within*; *Scythia without*, or beyond the *Imaus*; and *Sarmatia*, which lay between the former and the *European Sarmatia*.

SCYTHIA did, therefore, comprehend, in general, *Great Tartary*, and *Russia in Asia*.

The

The people that inhabited these regions were, the BACTRIANS, SOGDIANS, GANDARI, SACKS, and MAS-SAGETES.

SARMATIA contained *Albania*, *Iberia*, and *Cholcis*, which make now the *Circassian Tartary*, and the province of *Georgia*.

Rivers of any note were, the *Rba* or *Volga*, the *Oby*, *Lena*, *Amur*, and *Helum*.

The most remarkable mountain was *Imaus*.

SECTION XV.

I N D I A.

THIS vast region is situated between the 69th and 90th degrees of longitude from the meridian of London, and the 8th and 36th degrees of north latitude, extending from the most western mouth of the *Ganges*, and from *Mus-Tag*, or mount *Imaus*, to cape *Comorin*.

The old geographers divided this country into two parts by the river *Ganges*, which they called INDIA *intra* GANGEM, and INDIA *extra* GANGEM.

I. INDIA *INTRA* GANGEM was limited on the west by the *Indus*; on the north by mount *Imaus*; on the east by the *Ganges*; and on the south by the *Indian* ocean.

In this part of India stood the city of *Taxila*, famous in the wars of Alexander the Great.

Here were seated the *Gymnosophites*, or *Indian Sages*, and the *Brachmans*, a branch of the *Gymnosophites*.

II. INDIA *EXTRA* GANGEM was terminated on the west by the *Ganges*; on the north by *Scythia*; on the east by the country of the *Sinæ*; and on the south by the *Indian* ocean.

The *Aurea Ocheronensis*, part of *India extra Gan-gem*, and now called *Malacca*, is supposed to be the OPHIR of Scripture.

Rivers of India were the *Indus* and the *Ganges*.

The mountains belonging to this country were, the *Imaus*, *Emodus*, *Paropamisus*, and *Caucasus*, which formed a long ridge of mountains, called by the present Tartars the mount *Pamer* and *Mus-Tag*.

SECTION XVI.

S E R I C A.

SERICA, or the country of the *Seres*, was bounded on the west by *Scythia extra Imaum*; on the north and east by the *Terra Incognita*; and on the south by *India extra Gangem*.

It answered to that part of the country called by the Tartars *Kathay*.

SECTION XVII.

The Country of the S I N Æ.

THE tract these people occupied was bounded on the east and south by the *Terra Incognita*; on the north by *Serica*; and on the west by *India extra Gangem*.

It seems to have answered to the tract comprehending the kingdoms of *Siam*, *Laos*, *Camboya*, *Tonquin*, and *Cochinchina*.



CHAPTER III.

Of AFRICA.

SECTION I.

AFRICA in general.

THE extensive tract of land now before us was known to the Romans by the name of *Africa**, and to the Grecians by that of *Lybia* †. It contained once several kingdoms and states, eminent for the liberal arts, for wealth, and power, and the most extensive commerce. The kingdoms of *Egypt* and *Ethiopia*, in particular, were much celebrated; and the rich and powerful state of *Carthage*, that once formidable rival to Rome itself, extended her commerce to every part of the then known world; even the British shores were visited by her fleets, till *Juba*, king of *Mauritania*, unhappily called in the Romans, who, with the assistance of the Mauritians, subdued *Carthage*, and, by degrees, all the neighbouring kingdoms and states.

AFRICA is a peninsula of a prodigious extent, joined to the continent of *Asia* by a small neck of

* Or *Afrika*, derived from the Phœnician or Punic, הַבְּרִיקָה *HEVREA* (for the orientals, for the most part, pronounced the second letter of their alphabet like a V) i. e. *Vreca*, *Varca*, or *Barca*, the name of a most remarkable part of this country, and one of the nations of *Cyrenaica*.

† Derived from the Hebrew word *LAAB*, signifying a dry, parched country. Such an appellation agrees extremely well with what the Ancients have related of *Lybia*.

land,

land, now called the *Isthmus of Suez*. It is bounded north by the *Mediterranean* sea, which parts it from *Europe*, and from *Asia Minor*; east, by the *Isthmus of Suez*, which parts it from *Syria*, and, by the *Sinus Arabicus*, at present the *Red Sea*, which parts it from *Arabia*; south, by the *Ethiopian* or *Southern* ocean; west, by the *Atlantic* ocean.

It was divided into the following regions.

SECTION II.

E G Y P T.

EGYPT was called by its ancient inhabitants *Chemia*, from *Ham*, the son of *Noah*. But the name by which it is generally denoted in Scripture is, the land of *Mizraim*. It received its Greek name of *Egyptus* from the darkness of its soil, and the dark colour both of its rivers and inhabitants.

EGYPT is situate between the 48th and 53d degrees of longitude, and the 24th and 33d degrees of north latitude; its length from north to south about 600 miles, and the breadth of its coast on the *Mediterranean*, from east to west, nearly 300 miles.

It was bounded on the south by the kingdom of *Sennar*; on the north by the *Mediterranean* sea; on the east by the *Arabian Gulph*, or *Red Sea*, and *Isthmus of Suez*; on the west by a region of *Lybia*, called *Marmarica*.

This tract of land was anciently divided into three parts; the UPPER EGYPT or THEBAIS, called in the Scripture *Patbros*; the MIDDLE EGYPT, or HEPTANOMIS, so called from the seven *Nomes* or *Profectures* into which it was divided; and the LOWER EGYPT, the best part of which was the *Delta*.

In UPPER EGYPT or THEBAIS stood the great city of THEBES, deservedly reckoned one of the finest cities in the world. Its length, before it was ruined by the emperor *Cambyses*, was no less than fifty-two miles

miles and an half. Here also stood the famous statue of *Memnon*, which is said to have uttered a sound daily, as soon as it was touched by the rays of the rising sun.

IN HEPTANOMIS was the famed city of MEMPHIS, once the metropolis of all Egypt, near which stand the *pyramids*, those stupendous structures, which were deservedly reckoned by the Ancients among the wonders of the world.

IN LOWER EGYPT stood the much-celebrated city of *Alexandria*, built by Alexander the Great.

The *Egyptian Labyrinth*, from whence *Dædalus* is supposed to have taken the model of that which he afterwards built in *Crete*. It stood near the lake *Mæris*, and seems to have been designed as a pantheon, or universal temple of all the *Egyptian* deities. It was also the place of the general assembly of the magistracy of the whole nation, those of all the provinces meeting here to feast and sacrifice, and to judge causes of great consequence.

The lake of *Mæris* is said to have been yet more wonderful than the labyrinth or pyramids, being fifteen leagues in circuit; which is prodigious, if we consider, that it was the work of mens hands. Its use was to correct the irregularities of the Nile, by receiving the superfluous waters when that river rose too high.

The only river remarkable in Egypt was the NILE. The sources or springs of this river were absolutely unknown to the Ancients. It enters Egypt out of *Ethiopia*, under the tropic of Cancer, pouring itself down no less than seven cataracts or falls; and, having passed through the Upper and Middle Egypt, empties itself into the sea by seven channels or mouths. On the annual inundation of this river, the fertility of Egypt depends, fattening the earth by the mud and slime it brings down with it.

SECTION III.

NUMIDIA.

NUMIDIA was limited on the north by the *Mediterranean*; on the south by *Getulia*; on the west by the *Mulucha*, which separated it from *Mauritania*; and on the east by *Tusca*, a boundary it had in common with *Africa proper*.

The most remarkable cities in this country were, CITRA, of considerable note in ancient history, having been the seat of *Juba* and *Syphax*; HIPPO REGIUS, TRABACA, SICCA, NARAGARA, THIRMIDA, &c.

Rivers worthy notice were, the *Ampfaga*, the *Armua*, the *Rubricatus*, and the *Tusca*.

SECTION IV.

MAURITANIA.

MAURITANIA, MAURUSIA, or the country of the MAURUSII, derived its name from the *Mauri*, an ancient people inhabiting it, frequently mentioned by the old historians and geographers.

This tract of land was bounded on the east by the *Malva* or *Mulucha*; on the west by the *Atlantic Ocean*; on the south by *Getulia* or *Lybia Interior*; and on the north by the *Mediterranean*.

This kingdom was divided into MAURITANIA CÆSARIENSIS, and MAURITANIA TINGITANA.

MAURITANIA CÆSARIENSIS had its name from *Julia Cæsarea*; its metropolis was TENEZ.

MAURITANIA TINGITANA was so called from TINGIS its capital, founded by the giant *Anteus*, cotemporary with *Hercules*, and conquered by him.

Rivers of note were, the MALVA; THALUDA; ZELIS; LIXUS; SUBUR; SALA, and DUUS.

SECTION

SECTION V.

GÆTULIA.

AS the limits of GÆTULIA have not been settled by any of the old geographers, it is impossible for me to define them; all that we can infer from the accounts we have of them in the ancient historians is, that the *Getulians* were a large nation, taking up a considerable part of *Lybia Interior*, and possessing some territories in the neighbourhood of the *Syrtes*.

As the *Getulians* led their flocks from pasture to pasture, living, for the most part, in tents, without any fixed habitation, the reader must not be surprized to find no town in this country worthy notice.

The rivers that watered *Getulia* were, the GIR, the NIGIR, the SULUS, and the SALATHUS.

SECTION VI.

MARMARICA.

MARMARICA was bounded on the east and west by *Egypt*, and *Cyrenaica*; on the south by the Deserts of *Lybia Interior*; and on the north by the *Mediterranean*.

The cities of note were, PARÆTONIUM and PELUSIUM.

SECTION VII.

CYRENAICA.

CYRENAICA was bounded on the east by MARMARICA; on the north by the *Mediterranean*; and on the south by the *Sabara*.

The principal nations of this tract were, the *Barcæi*, the *Pfylli*, and the *Nasomenes*.

The

The capital city of this country was CYRENE.

The principal river was LATHON.

Cyrenaica and Marmarica were sometimes comprehended under the name of Lybia proper.

SECTION VIII.

REGIO SYRTICA.

THE REGIO SYRTICA, so called because the two *Syrtes* were the northern extremities of its eastern and western limits, was bounded on the north by the *Mediterranean*; on the south by the country of the *Nesamones*, and the *Sabara*; on the east by *Cyrenaica*; and on the west by *Africa Propria*.

The most remarkable people that inhabited this tract of land were, the *LOTOPHAGI*, who lived upon the *Lotus*; from which circumstance they derived their name. Here *Ulysses* touched on his return to *Ithaca*.

With this tract the northern kingdom of *Tripoli* seems at present to correspond.

SECTION IX.

AFRICA PROPRIA.

AFRICA PROPRIA was limited on the west by the river *Tusca*, or side of *Numidia*; by the *Mediterranean* or *African Sea* on the north; by the frontiers of the *Garamantes* and Deserts of *Lybia Interior* on the south; and by the *Mediterranean*, with the *Lesser Syrtes*, on the east.

It was divided into two provinces, the REGIO ZEUGITANA, and BYZACIUM, with which the kingdom of *Tunis*, under its division into *Summer* and *Winter Circuits*, at present nearly corresponds.

The

The cities worthy of notice are, *CARTHAGE* the metropolis, and *UTICA*, both famous in the Roman history; the latter in particular, for the death of young *Cato*, who was from thence called *Cato Uticensis*, or *Cato of Utica*. These towns stood in *Zougitana*.

The most famous river of *Africa Propria* was the *BAGRADA*. On the banks of this river *Regulus*, in the first Punic war, by the help of his battering engines, killed a serpent of a monstrous size, being 120 feet in length.

SECTION X.

ETHIOPIA.

ETHIOPIA was limited on the north by *Egypt*, on which side it extended to the *Lesser Cataract*; on the west by *Lybia Interior*; on the east by the *Red Sea*; and on the south by a part of *Africa* unknown by the Ancients.

This seems to be the same tract which at this day comprehends the kingdoms of *Dongola*, *Sennar*, and *Abassia*, with part of *Adel* or *Zcila*.

ETHIOPIA had various names given it by the Ancients. Sometimes they called it *India*; likewise *Atlantia* and *Ætheria*; and, in very early ages, *Cephenia*; but the most usual name was *Abasene*. In Scripture it is called the *Land of Cush*.

The principal nations that inhabited this country were, the *BLEMMYES*, fabled to have had no heads, their mouth and eyes being fixed in the breast. This ridiculous story might have proceeded, perhaps, from their having short necks. The *TROGLODITES* were a very savage nation, living in caves, and feeding upon serpents, lizards, &c. and having a language of no articulate sounds, but resembling the shrieking of bats. The *PIGMIES* were a canton

of the *Troglodites*, and were extremely short, black and hairy all over.

This region did not abound in cities and towns of any considerable note. *AUXUME* was the metropolis.

Mountains remarkable were, the *Garbata*, and the *Elephas* or *Pbalangis*.

The most famous river that watered *Ethiopia* was the *Nile*, which the Ancients supposed to have had its rise on some mountains, which they called the mountains of the moon.

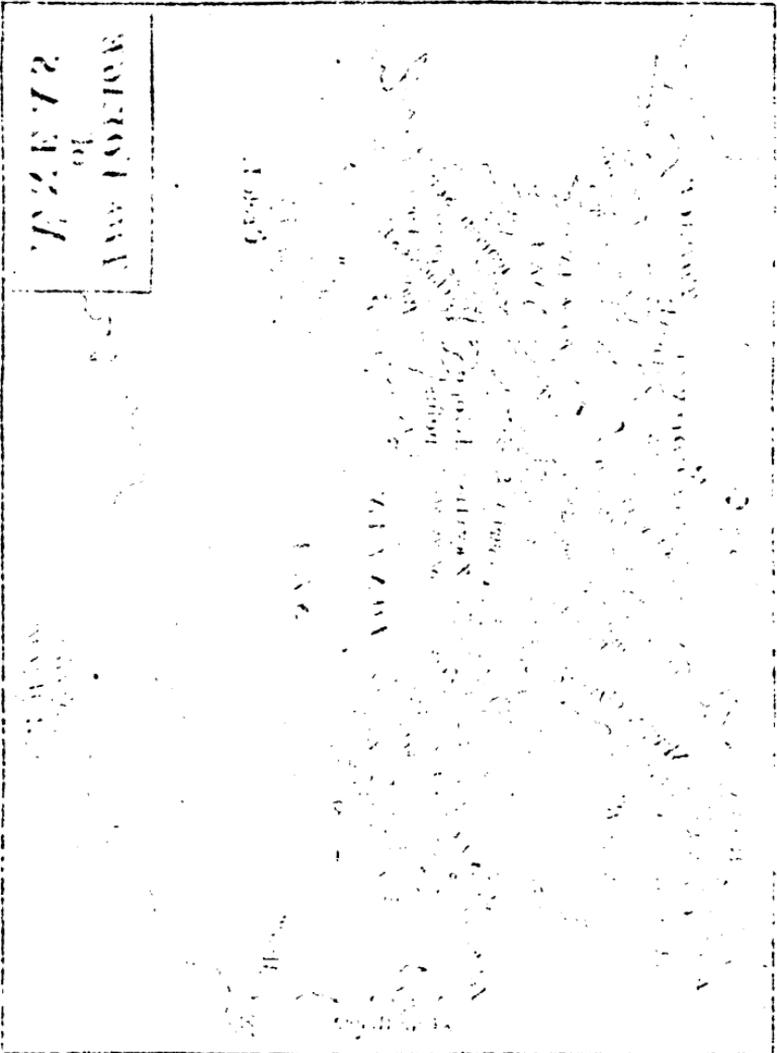
The END of the FIRST PART.

A SHORT

A
SHORT SYSTEM
OF
CLASSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

PART II.

F.



ACCEPTED
by
J. E. H. H.

A
S H O R T S Y S T E M
O F
C L A S S I C A L G E O G R A P H Y.

P A R T I I.

The Voyage of ÆNEAS from Troy to Italy.

THE siege of Troy is so very famous for lasting ten years, and also upon account of the great number of heroes who were there, that it is unpardonable for any one to be ignorant of such an event.

The cause of the war between the Greeks and Trojans was this: * Heaven and Earth were at peace, and the Gods and Goddesses enjoyed the most perfect tranquillity: when the goddess DISCORD, who delights in confusion and quarrels, displeased at this universal calm, resolved to excite dissension. In order to effect which, she threw among the goddesses a golden apple, upon which these words were written, "TO THE FAIREST." Immediately each of

* Lord Chesterfield's Letters to his Son, Vol. i. Let. vi. p. 16. Oct. edit.

the goddesses wanted to have the apple, and each said she was the handsomest. The strife was, however, more particularly between JUNO, the wife of *Jupiter*; VENUS, the goddess of love; and PALLAS, the goddess of arts and sciences. At length they agreed to be judged by a shepherd, named *Paris*, who fed his flocks upon mount *Ida**, and was, however, son to *Priam* king of *Troy*. They appeared all three before *Paris*. *Juno* offered him the grandeur of the world, if he would decide in her favour; *Pallas* promised him arts and sciences; but *Venus*, who tempted him with the most beautiful woman in the universe, prevailed, and he gave her the apple. The joy of *Venus* may be easily imagined, and the anger of *Juno* and *Pallas*. *Venus*, in order to perform her promise, ordered him to go to *Menelaüs* in Greece, whose wife, named *Helen*, would fall in love with him; accordingly he went, and was kindly received by *Menelaüs*; but soon after *Paris* ran away with *Helen*, and carried her off to *Troy*. *Menelaüs*, irritated at this injurious breach of hospitality, complained to his brother *Agamemnon*, king of *Mycenæ*, who engaged the Greeks to revenge the affront. Embassadors were sent to *Troy* to demand the restitution of *Helen*, and in case of a refusal to declare war. *Paris* denied to restore her; upon which war was proclaimed, and the Grecian princes, under the supreme command of *Agamemnon*, embark for *Troy*; but meeting with contrary winds, were detained by them at *Aulis*†; upon which *Calchas*, the high priest, declared, that those adverse winds were sent by the goddess *Diana*, who would continue them till *Iphigenia*, daughter to *Agamemnon*,

* *IDA*, a mountain of *Troas* in *Pbrygia*, not far from *Troy*, sacred to *Cybele*. Hence *Ganymede* was ravished. It was covered with wood, especially pine-trees, and underneath it *Æneas* built his fleet.

† *Aulis*, or *Aulide*, was a city and port of *Bæotia*, on the gulph of *Negropent*.

was sacrificed. *Agamemnon* obeyed, and sent for *Iphigenia*; but as she was going to be sacrificed, *Diana* put a hind in her stead, and carried off *Iphigenia* to *Tauros*, where she made her one of her priestesses. After this, the winds became more favourable, and they pursued their voyage to *Troy*, where they landed and began the siege; but the Trojans defended their city so well, that the siege lasted ten years.

The *Greeks*, finding they could not take it by force, had recourse to stratagem. They made a great wooden horse, and inclosed in its body a number of armed men; after which they pretended to retire to their ships, and abandon the siege. The Trojans fell into this snare; and brought the horse into their town, which cost them dear; for, in the middle of the night, the men concealed in it, got out, set fire to the city, opened the gates, and let in the Grecian army, that had returned under the walls of *Troy*.

The *Greeks* took the town by storm, and put all the inhabitants to the sword, except a very few, who saved themselves by flight. Among these was *ÆNEAS*, a Trojan prince, son of *Anchises* and of the goddess *Venus*, who protected him in all the dangers he underwent.

With his aged father on his shoulders*, his young son *Ascanius*, or *Julus*, by one hand, the household gods † in the other, and his wife *Crœusa* following behind him, but who was killed in the flight, he made his escape to *Antänder*, a town situate near

* For which reason he was surnamed by *Virgil*, the pious *Æneas*.

† The household gods were the deities who took the care and guardianship of private families, and were called *Penates*. They were placed in the utmost recess of the house. *Dardanus* brought them from *Samothracia* to *Troy*, whence, on the destruction of that city, *Æneas* transports them to *Italy*. They were reckoned so sacred, that the expression of driving a man from his *Penates*, was used to signify his being proscribed, or expelled his country.

mount *Ida*, where he found the remainder of the Trojans, who had escaped the sword of the *Grecians*. Here they built a fleet of twenty ships, and the spring following they set sail and arrive at *Thrace* on the other side the *Propontis*, where they founded the city of *Ænēa*, called so, in honour of *Æneas*.

They had not resided here long, before they were warned to depart, by a voice that issued from a small mount, whither *Æneas* went to pluck some branches to hide, or overshadow his altars; which informed them, that he who spoke was *Polidōre*, *Priam's* young son; whom, being sent thither during the wars, loaded with gold, *Polymnēstor*, then king of *Thrace*, had treacherously murdered, and there buried.

After performing *Polidōre's* funeral obsequies, which he had requested of them, they all agreed to depart; and hoisting sail, they directed their course down the *Ægean sea*, and arrived at *Ortygia* or *Delos*, a small and pleasant island near the islands *Mycōne*, and *Gyaros*, where was a famous temple and oracle of *Apollo* *, whose king and priest happened to be an old acquaintance of *Anchīses*, named *Anius* †.

Here

* *APOLLO* was son of *Jupiter* and *Latona*, who was delivered of him and *Diana* in the island of *Delos*. He is god of the sun, and thence generally is called *Phabus*. The poets describe him as drawn in a chariot by four horses full of life and fire, and breathing quick as they run along. His course is said to lie between two fixed points; the first half is all uphill, and the latter all down-hill. He sets out from the eastern, and drives into the western sea, where he is supposed to pass the nights in the palace of *Octānus*. He is imagined daily to drive his chariot over a transparent (or crystal) arch in the heavens, on which appear the tracks of his wheels, as on a common road upon earth. *Apollo* is also the god of poetry and music; in which character he is represented with a lyre in his hand.

† *Anius* was of the family of *Cadmus*, on the side of his mother *Rheo*, the daughter of *Staphilus*, who claimed *Bacchus* for his father. *Rheo* having had some intrigue, her father exposed her upon the sea in a little ship, in which she arrived at *Delos*, where she was delivered of *Anius*, who, by his marriage with *Doripe*, had three daughters, extremely frugal, and who laid

Here they asked the oracle what place the gods had appointed for their fixt abode.

By a misinterpretation of the oracle's answer, *Anchises* supposed it to be the island *Crete*; accordingly they set sail for that place, where they arrived after a three days voyage, having passed by the islands of *Naxos*, famous for wines, *Paros* for marble, the verdant *Domyssa*, *Olēaron*, and the *Cyclādes*. Here they were no sooner landed, than looking upon this country as the place of their abode, they laid the foundations of the city of *Pērgamus*, drew their fleet on shore, and attempted to settle; but lo! a sudden plague seized the men; blights destroyed their trees, their corn was blasted, and their grass burnt up. In this afflicted condition, they knew not what steps to pursue: *Anchises*, therefore, as the best method, advised them to dispatch a messenger back again to consult the oracle at *Delos*, when the night following the household gods gave the true sense of the oracle to *Æneas* in a vision, advising him to make the best of his way to *Italy*; adding,

Those are the native realms the Fates assign;
 Thence rose the fathers of the Trojan line.
 The great Iāsius, sprung from Heaven abóve,]
 And ancient Dardanus, deriv'd from Jove;
 Rise then, in haste, these joyful tidings bear,
 These truths unquestion'd, to thy father's ear.
 Be gone—the fair *Aufonian** realms explore,
 For Jove himself denies the Cretan shore.

Æneas having related this vision to his father and his friends, they all immediately consent to forsake

laid up great stores of offerings, which were brought to the temple of Apollo. The Greeks, during the siege of Troy, sent *Palamedes* to ask provisions from *Anias*, and obliged him even to give his daughters hostages. These princesses, however, found a way to escape; which gave occasion to say, that *Bacchus* had transformed them to pigeons.

* The ancient name of Italy was *Aufonia*, from its most ancient inhabitants, the *Aufones*. VIRGIL, SERVIUS.

Crete, leaving a small colony behind them. They accordingly spread their sails and put to sea; but as soon as they had lost sight of land, they met with a dreadful storm, which wrap'd them in darkness three days, and, on the fourth, drove them upon the islands *Ströphades*. These islands lie in the *Ionian sea*, and were inhabited by the *Harpies* *. These devouring monsters they were obliged to disperse with their swords, after they had twice seized on their repast; when *Celæno*, their chief harpy, prophetically pronounced this tremendous denunciation; that *before they should raise the walls of the promised city, they should DEVOUR THE PLATES ON WHICH THEY THEN FED.*

The Trojans were so terrified, that they immediately deprecated the gods to avert the horrid fate, and set sail; and after passing within sight of the woody islands, *Zacynthus* and *Samē* on their left, and craggy *Neritūs* and *Dulichium* on the right, avoiding with the greatest care *Ithaca*, the rocky island of the dire *Ulysses*, they cast anchor before the little town of *Ægium*, near the promontory *Leucātē*, where they pay their vows to Jove, celebrate Trojan games, and, for a monument of their arrival here, Æneas hung up on the sun's temple door, the shield and buckler he had taken from Abas, with this inscription,

* HARPIES, had their name from their rapacity, (ab ἀρπαζω, rapio.) They were born of *Oceanus* and *Terra*, with the faces of virgins, and bodies of birds; their hands were armed with claws, and their habitation was in the islands.

But, fiends to scourge mankind, so fierce, so fell,
Heav'n never summon'd from the depths of hell;
Bloated and gorg'd with prey, with wombs obscene,
Foul paunches, and with ordure still unclean;
A virgin's face, with wings and hooked claws;
Death in their eyes, and famine in their jaws.

ÆN. III. 288. PITT.

—These

— These arms with blood distain'd,
From conquering Greece the great Æneas gain'd.

Being pleas'd they had with safety pass'd through so many Grecian islands.

In the winter following they pursu'd their voyage, and pass'd by the lofty island of *Pheacia*, and coasting along the rocky shores of *Epirus*, they land at *Chaonia*, from whence they go immediately to the town of *Butbrötum*, situate near *Dodöna*, then under the government of *Hëlënus*, Priam's captive son, who had just succeeded the late king *Pyrrhus*, and married his widow *Andrömache*, who, before, had been the wife of *Hëctor*.

King *Hëlënus* and his consort received the Trojan wanderers with the greatest joy, and conducted them into their small city, the walls of which he laid out in the form of old Troy.

Here they refresh'd themselves two days; and at their departure, *Hëlënus*, who had learnt from Apollo prophecy, inform'd *Æneas* of his future adventures, telling him, that he must not expect to reach very soon the destined shore of *Italy*; for that he'd be oblig'd to cruize along the *Sicilian* coasts round to *Italy*, and afterwards to pass by *Circë's* island, and at length, before he would be able to raise the foundations of his new city, he must pass the *Stygian* lake, and visit the infernal regions; promising him, that *Apollo* would avert the dire prediction of the offended *Harpies*; and concluded by giving him this most certain omen, when he shall have found the land decreed by fate.

When, lost in contemplation deep, you find
A large white mother of the bristly kind,
With her white brood of thirty young, who drain
Her swelling dugs, where Tyber bathes the plain:
There, there thy town shall rise.—&c.

ÆN. III. 52. PITT.

Hëlënus

Hélénus afterwards advised them to pass with caution the coast of *Italy* facing *Epirus*; for those coasts were possessed by the *Grecians*, and called by them *Græcia Magna*. Here dwelt the savage *Locrians*, and fierce *Iðmèneus* had settled in *Salentia*, and *Philoctetes* in *Petilia*. That the present wind would bear them to the streights of *Cape Pétarus*, between *Italy* and *Sicily*; on the right of which streights stands the dreadful rock *Scylla*, and on the left the roaring whirlpool *Cbarybdis*; to shun which, he advised him to double the whole island, and steer away for the *Tiber*. He concluded by particularly advising them, wherever they came, to pay their devotions to *Juno*, and sooth her with repeated oblations; and that after several dangers, they should arrive safe at *Cuma* in *Italy*, where, in a dark rocky cave, dwelled the *Cumæan Sybil*, by whose assistance he should visit and consult his father *Anchises*, who would then be in the infernal regions. After which *Hélénus* made the *Trojans* many rich presents of horses, arms, and provisions; and *Andromache* presented *Ascanius* with a *Phrygian* vest.

The *Trojans*, with warmest thanks, depart, and steer along the coast near the *Ceraunæan* mountains, where they cast anchor, and again refresh themselves all night on the shore, while *Pälinūrus*, their chief pilot, observing the watery *Hyades*, and *Plyades*, the bright constellation of *Orion* and the *two Bears*, promised fair weather, orders that next morning they should sail directly across for *Italy*, where they worshipped the goddess *Juno* as *Hélénus* had directed. From thence they sailed cross the *Tarentum gulph*, and passed within sight of *Lacīnia*, the lofty cliffs of *Caulon*, and the shipwrecking strands of *Scylæcum*.

They now arrive in view of the smoaky mountain *Ætna* in *Sicily*, and hear the dreadful roar of *Scylla* and *Cbarybdis*, which they avoid by bearing off to sea, and at length, after being tossed about by a terrible

rible storm, they are driven on the *Sicilian* coasts of the *Cyclops*, very near burning *Ætna*, where they lie all the night in the woods.

Early next morning they are greatly surprized at the sudden sight of *Acbamēnides*, a Grecian, who had by chance been left there some months before by *Ulysses*. He, with tears, prayed them to take him from those inhuman shores, describing the vast and cruel *Cyclops Giant Pölypbēmus*, whom *Ulysses* had blinded with a firebrand in revenge for devouring some of his men.

Scarce had *Acbamēnides* done speaking, than the huge ill-shaped monster appeared in sight. The Trojans seized with a sudden terror, ran to their ships, with the unfortunate Grecian *Acbamēnides*, cut their cables, and in the greatest hurry put to sea. The sightless giant hearing the noise made by their oars, followed them far into the ocean, terribly bellowing when he found he could go no further after them. His dreadful roarings brought from the mountains an hundred more huge frightful *Cyclops*. The Trojans ply their oars with all their force, and soon reach the small island *Ortygia*, by the assistance of the north wind, having passed the rocky mouth of the river *Pantāgia*, the gulph of *Mägāris*, and low *Tapsus*.

From the island *Ortygia*, they steer by the city *Syracuse*, and the still river of *Elōrus* and its fruitful shores, and double the high cliffs of Cape *Pachynus*, and come in sight of the town *Camarīna*, the *Gelonian Plains*, the city of *Gela*; then of lofty *Acrāgas*, a town famous for breeding war horses. Afterwards they pass the palmy isle of *Selīnus*, and, shunning the dangerous rocks near the promontory of *Lilybēia*, they come to shore at Port *Drāpinum*; where *Æneas's* father, *Anchises*, worn out with endless toils and old age, died, and is much lamented by his pious son and companions. After some stay at this melancholy place with the generous *Acestes*, they

they again set sail for that part of Italy once called *Hesperia*, and inhabited by the *Oenotrians*.

ÆNEAS and his followers had scarce lost sight of *Sicily*, and got into the *Tuscan* or *Pyrrbanian* sea, but revengeful *Juno* prevails upon *Æolus* *, god of the winds, to raise a prodigious tempest. The storm sinks one of their ships, and scatters the others; three being driven on the hidden rocks called *Aræ*, and three more on the *Getulian* quick-sands, called the *greater* and the *lesser Syrtes*. The whole must inevitably have perished, had not *Neptune* † came timely to their help, who rebuking the winds, and chastizing their master *Æolus*, for insolently meddling with his dominions, immediately calms the sea, by his trident, and, assisted by *Triton* ‡ and the sea nymphs, clears the vessels from the rocks and sands. *Æneas* with his own ship and six more, which the late dreadful storm had spared, sailed for the nearest land, which happened to be a port called *Nympharum Antrum*, on the coast of *Africa* or *Lybia*, in the mean time, *Venus* complains to *Jupiter* of her son's misfortunes,

* *ÆOLUS* was son of *Jupiter* by *Acesta*, daughter of *Hippota*. He presided over the rougher winds, and is described by the poets, of an angry temper, and rough look, sitting in a vast cave, with his subjects fettered or chained down about him. These he was supposed to let out for a storm, and to shut them up again after it.

† *NEPTUNE* was governor of the inland seas; and is generally described by the poets with a trident in his right-hand. This was his peculiar sceptre, and seems to have been used by him chiefly to rouse up the waves. He holds a dolphin in his left-hand, and rests one of his feet on part of a ship, to shew he presides over the inland seas, more particularly over the *Mediterranean*, which was the great and almost only scene for navigation among the Greeks and Romans. His aspect is majestic and serene, and is so described by *Virgil*, even when he is represented as in a passion.

‡ *TRITON* was the messenger of *Neptune*, as *Mercury* was of *Jupiter*, and *Iris* of *Juno*. He is represented by the artists and poets, with his upper part human, and his lower like a fish.

mentioning

mentioning *Antenor* and his party of Trojans being permitted to escape the Greeks, and quietly to settle at *Patavium* or *Padua*, in Italy. *Jupiter* comforts her, and sends *Mercury* * to procure *Æneas* a kind reception at Carthage.

ÆNEAS, next morning, going out to discover the country, meets his mother *Venus* in the shape of a huntress, who informs him that he was in *Lybia*, near *Carthage*, a city which was then building by a *Tyrian* colony under Queen *Dido* †, the daughter of *Belus* II. king of Tyre and Sidon in Phœnicia, who had fled hither by sea, passing the seven mouths of the *Nile*, in *Egypt*, down the *Carpathian*, *Lybian*, and *Mediterranean* seas, from her brother *Pygmalion*, who ascended the throne of Tyre and Sidon, after the death of his father, and who, through covet-

* *MERCURY* was the son of *Jupiter* by *Maia*. His chief character is that of *Jupiter's* messenger. His distinguishing attributes are his *Petagus*, or winged cap: the *Talaria* or wings for his feet; and the *Caduceus*, or wand, with two serpents about it. *Mercury* had also a general power given to him by *Jupiter*, of conducting souls to their proper place, and of re-conducting them up again upon occasion.

† We are told that *Dido* bought from the inhabitants of the country, as much ground as a bull's hide would cover; upon which she cut down a hide into many thongs, which encompassed a quantity of ground sufficient to build a citadel upon, which from thence was called *Byrsa*, that is, *a bull's hide*; but this is a fable arising from the Greeks pretending to find in their language the etymology of all antiquities, not knowing that *Bofra*, or *Bothrab*, in the Phœnician language, imports a citadel. Thus instead of saying that *Dido* built a citadel, having found this barbarous word in the annals they had read, and not knowing its signification, they translated it by that of *Byrsa*, which having no sense in this place, they framed the commentary now mentioned. We are further told, that those who dug the foundations of this citadel, found there a horse's head, which they reckoned a presage of its future grandeur; another fable, if we may believe *Bochart*, founded upon this citadel's being named *Cacabé*, a word which, in the language of the Phœnicians, signifies *a horse*. See *BOCHART*, *Chan.* l. i. c. 14.—*VOSSIUS DE JOL.* l. i. c. 3.—and *BANIER'S Myth.* vol. iv. p. 318. Eng.

ousness,

oufness, had murdered her husband *Sicheus*, that he might possess his immense riches. *Venus*, moreover, tells him, his ships and friends, which he thought were lost in the late tempest, were all safely arrived at *Carthage*, whither she conveyed him involved in a cloud, where he, and his companions, received a kind entertainment from the queen, and leave to stay till they had refitted their fleet.

But, unfortunately for her, *Dido*, by the device of *Venus*, conceived a passion for ÆNEAS, and prevailed upon him to relate to her, in a particular manner, the history of his adventures since his departure from *Troy*, it being now seven years since the destruction of that city.

Next morning, the now amorous queen, discovered to her sister *Anna*, her love for ÆNEAS, and her thoughts of marrying him; to accomplish which purpose, she generously entertained the Trojans, and proposed a hunting match; in the midst of which, *Juno*, by *Venus's* consent, raised a storm, which separated the hunters, and drove ÆNEAS and *Dido* into the same cave, where their marriage was consummated.

They had not lived thus as man and wife long, before the goddess *Fame* reported it to *Iarbas*, king of the *Getulians*, a former lover of *Dido's*, who appealed to *Jupiter* as injured; *Jupiter* moved with his intreaties, dispatched *Mercury* to ÆNEAS, to order him to sail for *Italy*. ÆNEAS, secretly, prepares for his voyage; but *Dido* discovering his design, to put a stop to it, makes use of her own and her sister's intreaties, and discovers all the variety of passions that are incident to a neglected lover; which not prevailing, she, in despair at being abandoned by the man she loved, stabbed herself on a funeral pile, and was burned to death.

Mean time ÆNEAS, and his Trojans, put to sea in the night, but are thrown, by a most dreadful storm, the same evening, on the *Sicilian coasts*, and
are

are obliged once more to call on their old friend *Acestes* at *Drëpänum*, who expressed much joy at their return, and joined *ÆNEAS* in instituting funeral games, in honour of his father *Anchises*, who was buried there.

While these sports were celebrating, which consisted of rowing-matches, foot-races, shooting with bows, boxing with the *cæstus*, and the Trojanum agmen, or *Ascanius*' trained bands, *Juno* sent *Iris** to persuade the Trojan women to burn the ships, who, tired with wandering, at her instigation, set fire to them, which entirely destroyed four, and would have consumed the rest, had not *Jupiter*, by a miraculous shower, extinguished it. Upon this *ÆNEAS*, at the advice of one of the generals, and a vision of his father, built a town for the women, old men, and others, who were either unfit for war, or weary of the voyage, and set sail for *Italy*. *Venus* procured of *Neptune* a safe voyage for him, and all his men, excepting only his pilot *Palinurus*, who, vanquished by *Morpheus*, the god of sleep, unfortunately fell over-board and was drowned.

They now passed the dangerous rocks of the *Syrens*, and landed soon after on the *Cumæan* coast.

ÆNEAS, immediately on their landing, set out for *Cumæ*, where he is introduced to the *Sybil*, in the dark recess of *Apollo*'s temple, by her priestess *Dēiphöbe*, with whom he consults concerning the farther progress of his voyage. She informed him, that the Fates had destined him to undergo greater hardships than any he had yet met with; adding, that he would shortly have horrid wars in *Italy*. As to visiting the infernal re-

* *IRIS*, or the genius of the rainbow, was the daughter of *Thaumas*, or *Admiration*. The poets speak of her as handsome and well-dressed. They make her the messenger of *Juno*, as *Triton* was of *Neptune*, or *Mercury* of *Jupiter*. She has wings to shew her dispatch. She is described with a zone, which has all the beautiful colours we so much admire in the rainbow.

gions,

gions, she told him, he must first procure a certain golden bough for a passport, and present to *Proserpina*, queen of hell: and, also, bury his friend, who then lay dead in his fleet.

After ÆNEAS had received this answer from the Sybil, he returned to his ships, and found his trumpeter, *Misēnus*, the son of *Æolus*, had been drowned by *Triton* for contending with him*; and, in assisting to get wood for his funeral pile in the neighbouring groves, two of *Venus'* doves guided ÆNEAS to the golden branch; with which, after paying the last rites to *Misēnus*, and sacrificing, he descended with the Sybil into hell, through the lake *Avernus*, between his fleet and the city *Cumæ*. † At the en-

* This accident gave the name of Port Misēnus to this place; at this day it is called Monte Miseno.

† At hell's dread mouth a thousand monsters wait;
Grief weeps, and *Vengeance* bellows in the gate:
Base Want, low *Fear*, and *Famine's* lawless rage,
 And pale *Disease*, and slow repining *Age*;
 Fierce, formidable fiends!—the portal keep;
 With *Pain*, *Toil*, *Death's* half-brother *Sleep*.
 There *Joys* embitter'd with *Remorse* appear;
 Daughters of *Guilt!* here storms destructive *War*.
 Mad *Discord* there her snaky tresses tore;
 Here, stretch'd on iron beds, the *Furies* roar.
 Full in the midst a spreading elm display'd
 His aged arms, and cast a mighty shade;
 Each trembling leaf with some light vision teems,
 And heaves, impregnated with airy dreams.
 With double form each *Scylla* took her place
 In hell's dark entrance, with the *Centaur's* race;
 And close by *Lerna's* hissing monster, stands
Briareus dreadful with a hundred hands.
 There stern *Geryon* rag'd; and, all around,
 Fierce *Harpies* scream'd, and direful *Gorgons* frown'd.

VIRG. ÆN. vi. 385. PITT.

Milton seems to have carried the description of the monsters in hell farther than any poet whatever.

————— where nature breeds
 Perverse, all monstrous, all prodigious things,
 Abominable, inutterable; and worse
 Than fables yet have feign'd or fear conceiv'd,
 Gorgons, and Hydras, and Chimeras dire.

Parad. Lost, B. i. 162.

trance

trance of which he beheld, first, those beings which make the real miseries of mankind upon earth; such as *War, Discord, Labour, Grief, Cares, Distempers,* and *Old Age*; secondly, the terrors of fancy, and all the most frightful creatures of our imagination, as the GORGON with snaky hair; the double-shaped CENTAUR and SCYLLA; the HARPY with a woman's face, and a lion's talons; the seven-headed HYDRA; GERYON, with his three human heads; BRIAREUS with many hands; and the CIMERA, which breathes forth a flame, and is a compound of three animals. And on the banks of the rivers *Acheron* and *Cocytus*, he saw the ghosts of the departed, begging the infernal ferryman, *Charon*, for a passage over; among whom were *Orontes*, and *Palinurus*, who intreat ÆNEAS to cause them to be buried, without which they were not allowed to pass the *Stygian* lake, 'till they had wandered a hundred years on those dreary banks*.

Charon, seeing a man in armour approach him, at first, proved very furly, saying, in an angry tone, that none but the souls of the dead are to pass over the river; but on sight of the golden bough, shewn him by the Sybil, he is appeas'd, and at last admitted ÆNEAS with his companion into his boat, and ferries them over to the other shore. No sooner are they pass'd this fatal river, than they approach the gate to the kingdom of PLUTO, where the Sybil first soothed, and with an enchanted sop, made with honey and poppies, lulled the three-headed dog *Cerberus*, the porter of hell, to sleep; and, upon opening the gates, found in their several receptacles, first, the ghosts of infants—second, such as were charged with false accusations, and unjustly put to death—third, self-murderers—this was a melancholy region, amidst marshes formed by the overflowing of the river *Styx*—fourth, the fields of

* This was taught, to promote the funeral rites, which were instituted by the legislator to prevent private murders.

mourning, full of dark groves, for those who died for love; among whom were the unhappy Phædra*, Procris, Eryphyle, Evadne, Laodamia, Pasiphaë, Cænis, and unfortunate *Dido*, who, looking first upon him with a countenance full of indignation and fury, turns her face aside, fixes her eyes upon the ground, and then leaves him abruptly, without giving him one word of an answer †—fifth, and last,
for

* The short history of these unfortunate ladies is as follows: Phædra, the wife of Theseus, being in love with her son-in-law, Hippolitus, and he continuing inflexibly deaf to her incestuous passion, she first accuses him wrongfully to his father of attempting her virtue, and then murders herself out of remorse. Procris, the wife of Cephalus, was extremely jealous of her husband; in hopes of surprizing him, she conceals herself in a thicket, where she imagined he met his mistress: Cephalus hearing her move, and imagining it to be a wild beast, bent his bow, and shot her dead. Eryphyle, the wife of Amphiarus, discovered to Adrastus the place where her husband had concealed himself, to avoid going to the Theban war. Amphiarus perishing before Thebes, Alcmeon, his son, revenged his death by slaughtering his mother. Evadne, the wife of Capaneus, so desperately loved her husband, that she cast herself on the funeral pyre, when his body was burning. Laodamia was so fond of her husband Proteusilaus, that after he was killed before the walls of Thebes, she begged of the gods she might see his ghost; which being granted, she perished in his embraces. Pasiphaë was said to be the daughter of the Sun, and wife to Minos king of Crete; she fell desperately in love with a bull. Cænis, the daughter of Elatus, a Lapithan, obtained of her lover, Neptune, as a reward of her prostitution, that she might be transformed into a man, and rendered invulnerable: but the gods being offended at her pride and cruelty, she was destroyed in the war with the Lapithæ, and made a woman again after her death, that for her impieties, she might be deprived of both the favours which Neptune had granted her.

† The silence of *Dido* is described in a beautiful manner by the poet:

Talibus Æneas ardentem, et torva tuentem
Lenibat dictis animum, lacrymasque ciebat
Illa solo fixos oculos averſa tenebat . . .
Tandem proripuit sese, atque inimica refugit
In nemus umbriferum.— ÆN. VI. 467.

“ Nought

for departed warriors. ÆNEAS here beheld the Grecian generals and common soldiers who had perished at the siege of Troy, as drawn up in squadrons and terrified at his approach, which renewed in them those impressions of fear they had before received in battle with the Trojans.

Here likewise he viewed the Trojan heroes who had lived in former ages, amidst a visionary scene of chariots and arms, flowery meadows, shining spears, and generous steeds, which were their pleasures while upon earth, and now made up their happiness in *Elysium*.

Among these shades he found *Deiphobus*, Priam's son, with his mangled body; who being married to *Helen* after *Paris*, was betrayed by her on the bridal night to *Menelaus*, and cut to pieces:

His hands, ears, nostrils, hideous to survey!
The stern insulting foes had lopp'd away.—

After this the road branches into two. That on the left-hand leading to the place destined for the various punishments of the wicked, surrounded with the burning river *Phlegethon**, and guarded by

“ Nought to these tender words the fair replies,
“ But fixt on earth her unrelenting eyes,
“ The chief still weeping;—with a fullen mien,
“ In steadfast silence, frown'd th' obdurate queen.
“ Fixt as a rock amidst the roaring main,
“ She hears him sigh, implore, and plead in vain.
“ Then, where the woods their thickest shades display,
“ From his detested sight she shoots away.” PITT.

* Milton has given us a noble description of the rivers of hell:

Abhorred Styx, the flood of deadly hate;
Sad Acheron, of sorrow; black and deep!
Cocytus, nam'd of lamentation loud
Heard on the rueful stream: fierce Phlegethon,
Whose waves of torrent fire inflame with rage.
Parad. Lost, B. ii. 577.

Typhbone, one of the chiefs of the furies. Within this region was a vast deep pit, in which the tortures were supposed to be performed. The noise of stripes, the clank of chains, and the groans of the tortured, strike the pious ÆNEAS with a kind of horror; and, as they were not permitted to enter into TARTARUS, the Sybil pictures to him the punishments of the REBEL GIANTS, who, after their defeat by Jupiter, were cast down into this horrid place, to receive the punishment due to their enormous crimes. SALMONES, for imitating Jove's thunder and lightning. TITYOS, lying on his back, and a vulture plunging his beak into his side, for daring to make love to Latona. IXION, condemned for impiety and ingratitude, fixed to a wheel, which hurried him round in one perpetual whirl. THESEUS, who attempted to carry off Proserpine for his friend *Piritheus*, sits for ever upon a stone, whence he cannot possibly stir. The LAPITHÆ, who were placed round a table plentifully set out, with a loose rock hanging over their heads, and the Fury close by to watch and threaten them, the moment they offered to taste any of the tempting things set before them.

Hence they marched towards PLUTO's palace, where they left the golden bough for PROSERPINA, and turned on the right-hand road for *Elysium*, or the regions of bliss, which was the habitation of those who died for their country; those of pure lives; inventors of arts; and all who have done good to mankind. Here, in the most pleasant situation, they, at length, found *Anchises*, who instructed ÆNEAS in those sublime subjects, the immortality of the soul, and the happiness and misery of a future state; and shewed him the glorious race of heroes that were to descend from him and his posterity, even to *Augustus Cæsar*, with their proper characters and actions.

Lastly, *Anchises* having shewn him the whole of the *Elysian* fields, and given him proper directions and admonitions respecting his future adventures, led him

him and the Sybil through the ivory gate, at the house of Sleep, again to the earth; and ÆNEAS immediately sailed from *Cuma*, steering by the strand, to *Cajeta*, so called by him from his old nurse *, whom he there buried, and raised a tomb to her memory.

As soon as the funeral rites were performed, they spread the sails, and depart from *Cajeta* along the *Tyrrhene* sea, and safely passing by the dangerous shelves of the sorceress *Circe's* enchanted island, infamous for turning *Ulysses's* men into swine, and other filthy monsters, they arrive next morning at the mouth of the river *Tyber*, where they go on shore. Nigh which, at *Laurentum*, reigned then over the *Arborigines* or *Latins*, king *LATINUS*. This *LATINUS* had an only daughter *LAVINIA*, who, by the oracle of *Faunus*, was destined for a foreign husband, who was there to land, and extend their empire over the world. Notwithstanding which, her mother, Queen *Amata*, had promised her to *Turnus*, a neighbouring king of the *Rutilians*, who inhabited the maritime parts of *Campania*.

ÆNEAS sent a hundred select youths, loaded with presents, as messengers of peace to king *Latinus*, to crave a settlement; who kindly received them, and adopted him as his destined son-in-law; permitting him likewise to build a small town, which they called *New Troy*.

In the mean time, *Juno*, enraged at the Trojans' success, to destroy the good understanding between them and the *Latins*, raises the Fury *ALECTO* from *Tartarus*; who receiving her orders, instantly flies to the Queen of *Latium*, and darts one of her serpents into her bosom. This produces in her, first, melancholy and complaints; then rage; and, at last, open acts of violence. From her *ALECTO* flies to

* Among the Ancients, the nurse was regarded through life as a venerable character.

Turnus, and at midnight appears to him in his sleep, under the form of a priestess of *Juno*, and tries in a speech to incite him to raise troops against ÆNEAS and his allies. *Turnus* at first treats her as a false prophetess, at which she is in a rage, and assumes her own shape with all its terrors about it: her face grew larger and larger every instant; her eye-balls became like flames of fire, and her snakes rose about her head in all their fury. She then bids him observe who she was, the dispenser of wars and destruction, darting at the same time her burning torch against his breast. *Turnus* starts with the fright out of his sleep, calls aloud for arms, excites the people, engages in his quarrel *Mēzentius*, *Cāmilla*, *Messāpus*, and many other neighbouring princes, and breathes nothing but slaughter. From him *Alecto* flies, and raises a quarrel between a party of *Trojans*, and some *Latians*; and when she saw them sufficiently provoked, she herself sounded the onset to battle; the infernal blast made the woods tremble, and was heard for a vast compass round about. She flies, thence to heaven, tells *Juno* her commands were obeyed, and wants to do more mischief. *Juno* says it is enough, and bids her return to *Tartarus*. On which she flies down, and plunges herself into a horrid sulphureous lake, which leads her directly to her usual abode.

The war being thus begun, both generals made all possible preparations. *Turnus* erecting his standard at *Taurantum*, sends ambassadors to *Diomedes*, who, after the siege of Troy, had settled in *Italy*, at *Argyrrippa* in *Apulia*. ÆNEAS went in person to beg succours of *Evander*, who, from *Arcadia*, had settled upon mount *Palatine*, and the *Tuscans*.

Evander received him kindly, furnished him with men, and sent his son *Pallas* with him.

In the mean time, *Venus* brings him a suit of armour made by *Vulcan*, on which was engraven the most memorable actions of his posterity.

Turnus

Turnus taking advantage of *ÆNEAS*' absence, fired some of his ships (which are transformed into sea-nymphs) and assaulted his camp. The Trojans, being reduced to the utmost distress, sent *Nisus* and *Euryalus*, a generous pair of friends, to recall *ÆNEAS*. Having safely passed through the enemies' trenches in the night, they found them fast asleep after a debauch of wine, and made great slaughter among them; but day approaching, they resolved to retire. *Euryalus*, like most young warriors, taken with the glittering spoils of the killed and wounded, seized, among other things, *Massäpus*' crested helmet, and put it upon his own head; which inconsiderate action proved fatal to both him and his friend *Nisus*; for by it, *Volsens*, at the head of a party of horse, espied them in their retreat, upon which they fled into a neighbouring wood for safety, where *Euryalus* lost his way; nor did *Nisus* miss him till he was got a great way off; but how great was his surprize, when boldly returning in quest of him, he saw him in the hands of his enemy! Resolved to rescue his friend, he threw two lances unobserved, and killed two of their men, which so enraged *Volsens*, that he immediately plunged his sword into the breast of *Euryalus*. *Nisus* bravely revenged his death on *Volsens*, by mortally wounding him in the mouth, and then, covered with wounds, flung himself on his breathless friend, and slumbered in eternal rest. The Latins fixed both their heads on spears, and set them up in their camps; which the unhappy Trojans beholding from their walls, they greatly lament their death.

The next morning, *Turnus* rigorously renewed the siege; and for a long time great execution was done on both sides, both by the besieged, and by the besiegers. At length, *Turnus* broke into the town, and the gates being immediately shut, was surrounded with multitudes of enemies, numbers of whom he killed, but was obliged by little and little

to give back towards that part of the town which looked into the river *Tyber*, and at last, armed as he was, jumped in, swam over, and so escaped to his troops.

While things were thus situated, *Jupiter* called a council of the gods, and forbid them to engage on either party; but to leave all to the Fates.

At length *ÆNEAS* returned, having staid some time in *Etruria* or *Tuscany*, with numerous *Tuscan* and *Arcadian* auxiliaries, under *Tarchon*, in thirty ships, and by the way met those sea-nymphs his Trojan ships had been turned into; who informed him of the dangers his Trojans had been, and still were, in.

Hence, making all the haste he could, next morning, by break of day, coming within sight of the enemy up the river *Tyber*, he landed his army, and a sharp and bloody battle ensued. Prince *Pallas* was slain by *Turnus*, and the impious *Mexentius*, with his virtuous son *Lausus*, were both slain by *ÆNEAS*. *Turnus* being in great danger himself, was freed by *Juno*, who raised a phantom of *Æneas*, which he followed as fleeing towards, and into, one of his ships; whose cables *Juno* immediately cutting, *Turnus* was carried safe to *Ardea*, the palace of his father *Daunus*.

The next day *Æneas* erected a trophy of the spoils and arms of *Mexentius*, to *Mars*; granted a truce for two days to bury the dead, and sent home the body of *Pallas* with great solemnity. *Latinus*, upon being refused assistance from *Diomedes*, called a council to propose terms of peace to *ÆNEAS*. *Drances*, coming into the measures of the king, bitterly reproached *Turnus*, as the occasion of the war; which *Turnus* as sharply, and courageously, replied to, declaring himself ready to end the war, by single combat with *Æneas*.

While they were thus disputing, word is brought them, that the Trojan light horse were marching towards

wards *Laurentum*, and, that *ÆNEAS*, with the rest of his forces, were to follow by way of the mountains.

Accordingly, *Turnus* divided his army, placing his horse under the command of *Camilla* and *Messapus*, to oppose the Trojan horse, while he, with his infantry, lay in ambush for *ÆNEAS* in the narrow streights of the mountain. A sharp engagement of the horse followed, and *Camilla* was slain; but, night coming on, they encamped before *Laurentum*.

TURNUS having thus lost two battles, resolved to challenge *ÆNEAS* to a single combat; accordingly, articles were agreed upon, but were broken by the *Rutilians*, who attacked the Trojans and wounded *ÆNEAS*, who is obliged to be carried out of the field of battle. On his return, after being miraculously cured by his mother *Venus*, he called upon *Turnus* to the duel before agreed upon. In which *ÆNEAS* getting the better, *Turnus* begged his life, and the other was almost moved to compassion; till, seeing him have on the famous belt of his friend *Pallas*, he, in a furious resentment, killed him.

ÆNEAS immediately married *Lavinia*, and, in honour of her, built the city *Lavinium*; soon after which, engaging in another war against the *Rutuli*, he was vanquished in turn, and died in battle, after a reign of three years, and was conveyed to heaven by his mother *Venus* *.

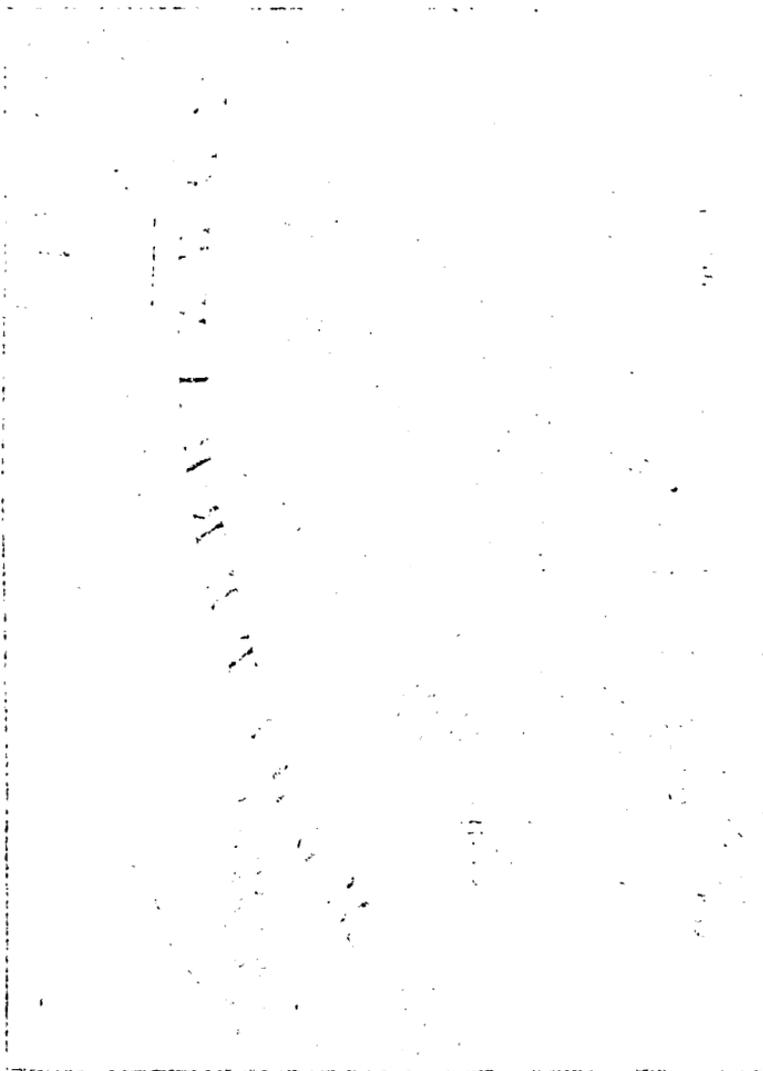
* His body not being found, it having probably fallen into the river *Numicus*, near which the battle was fought, it was given out that *Venus*, having purified him in the water of that river, had promoted him to the rank of the gods. A tomb was erected to him upon the banks of the river, a monument which was still subsisting in the time of *Titus Livius*, and where sacrifices were offered to him afterwards, under the name of *Jupiter Indiges*. This hero died at the age of thirty-eight years, and reigned only three.

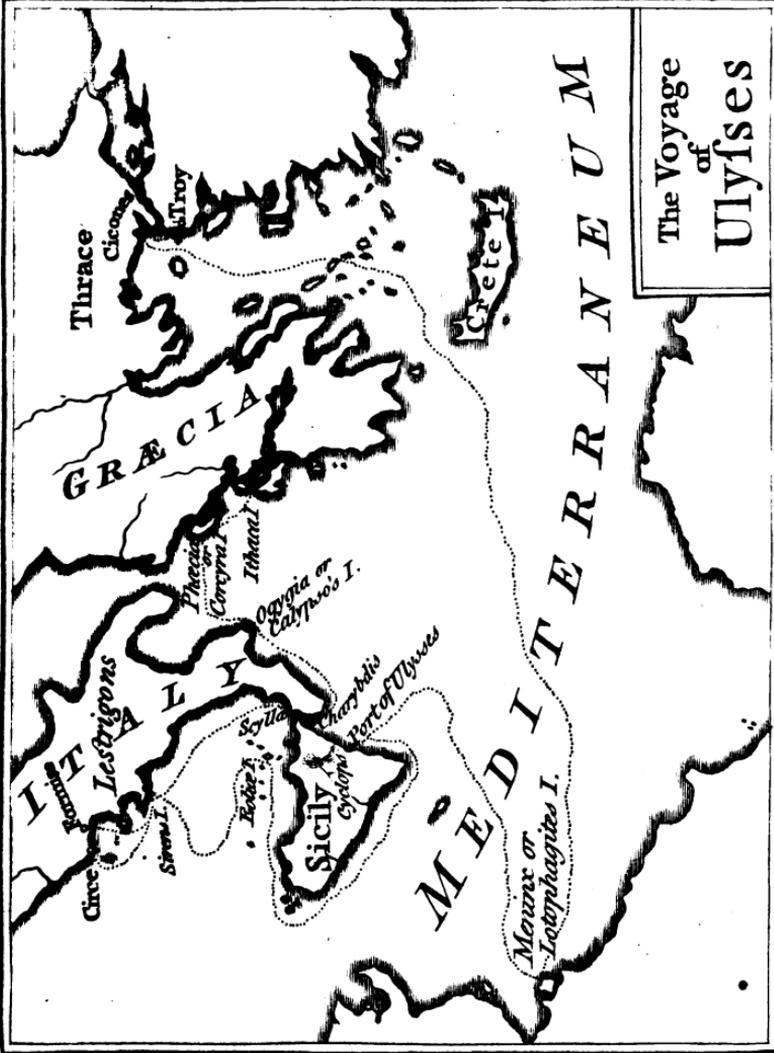
ASCANIUS, his son, succeeded to the kingdom, and built the famous city *Alba*, where his descendants reigned three hundred years, in a succession of fifteen princes, till *Rhea-Sylvia*, a vestal virgin, and niece to *Numitor*, their last king, being ravished by *Mars*, the God of war, was, in due time, brought to bed of two boys, *Romulus* and *Remus*; who, about seven hundred and fifty years before the birth of Christ, began the foundation of a city, that was one day to give laws to the world. It was called *ROME*, and its inhabitants *ROMANS*, after the name of *Romulus*.

Mænia, Romanosque suo de nomine dicet.
His ego nec metas rerum, nec tempora pono:
Imperium sine fine dedi.—— *ÆN. i. 281,*

—— Imperial Romulus shall mount the throne;
From his own name, the people Romans call,
And from his father Mars, his rising wall.
No limits have I fix'd, of time or place,
To the vast empire of the godlike race.——
The Thunderer said———— *BITT.*

Thus ends the whole of Virgil's inimitable poem called the *Æneid*.





The Voyage
of
Ulysses

T. Mathew, Sculp.

THE
 V O Y A G E
 OF
 U L Y S S E S
 FROM
 T R O Y T O I T H A C A.

ULYSSES was king of a small rocky island in the *Ionian* sea, called ITHACA, and son to *Laertes*. His wife's name was *Penelope**, with whom he was so much in love, that, unwilling to leave her, he feigned himself mad, in order to be excused going to the siege of Troy; but this device being discovered, he was compelled to embark for *Ilion*†.

The city, after ten years siege, being taken and destroyed by the Greeks, ULYSSES embarked with twelve ships, and the remains of his troops; but a sudden storm arising, they were driven down north-

* Penelope was the daughter of *Icarius*, who lived at Athens in the time of *Pandion* II. She had offers of marriage made her from several princes of Greece; and her father, to avoid quarrels that might have happened, obliged her to be contended for in the games which he made them celebrate; a thing very common in those times. Ulysses was the conqueror, and gained the lady for his prize.

PAUSAN. in Lacon.

† Troy.

ward from *Troy* to *Ismarus*, a town of the *Cicons* in *Thrace*, which they pillaged, and burnt, divided the spoil, put the men to the sword, and attempted to carry away the women; but were prevented by their shrieks, which brought down numberless *Cicons* from every part of the continent, who obliged them to give up their prey, and put off immediately to sea, with the loss of six men out of each ship.

The night following, a furious tempest* from the north forced them to put in to the little island of *Lemnus* †, where they staid two days to refit their battered ships, and then hoisted sail, with a fair wind, down the *Ægean* sea for *Ithaca*; but when they arrived off cape *Malæa*, a promontory of *Laconica*, another dangerous storm from the north, forced them to sail on the south of *Cythera*, an island dedicated to *Venus*, opposite *Crete*; and afterwards drove them far into the Mediterranean sea, where they were tossed up and down for nine days; and on the tenth they were cast on shore at *Meninx*, the island of the *Lotophagi*, on the coast of *Africa*, where they fed on the Lote-tree ‡, brought to them by the hospitable inhabitants.

- * Meanwhile, the god, whose hand the thunder forms,
 Drives clouds on clouds, and blackens heaven with storms;
 Wide o'er the waste the rage of Boreas sweeps,
 And night rush'd headlong on the shaded deeps.
 Now here, now there, the giddy ships are borne,
 And all the rat'ling shrouds in fragments torn.
 We furl'd the sails, we ply'd the lab'ring oar,
 Took down our masts, and row'd our ships to shore,—&c.
 HOM. Od. l. ix. POPE.

† Called also *Diopolis*, from its consisting of two towns; into the forum of which mount *Athos* casts its shadow at the solstice. It is in compass about one hundred and twelve miles, and was sacred to *Vulcan*.
 PLINY.

‡ The Lote was a tree whose fruit was of the size of a bean, of a saffron-colour; but often changing colour before its ripened, growing thick on the branches in manner of myrtle-berries, not

tants. The food of the Lote was so luscious as to make strangers forget their native country. Many of ULYSSES' men, therefore, were resolved to stay, which he perceiving, dragged and bound them on board, and immediately set sail for the island *Sicily* or *Trinacria*, the country of the monstrous gigantic one-eyed *Cyclops*; where, landing in the night, at a place called *Ulysses' Harbour* *, they slept on the sandy shore, and in the morning ascended the mountains, and shot, with their bows and arrows, goats sufficient for each ship's crew; upon which, and the wine they had taken from the *Cicons*, they feasted all that day, and at sun-set,

“ Slept satiate along the sea-beat shore.”

The day following, ULYSSES, with only his own ship's company, sails along the shore, to view the country and the manners of the inhabitants, while his other companions remained to guard their vessels. When making to the nearest verge of land, they discovered a lonely, high, and spacious grotto, shaded with laurels. They landed cautiously, ULYSSES taking with him on shore, a dozen of his best men, and a goatskin of prodigious strong wine, formerly given him, with other costly presents, by one *Maron*, priest of Apollo, at *Ismarus*, to save him, his house, and family, from being plundered among the other *Cicons*. This wine, one cup of which would bear twenty of water, was designed for a present to the master of this great cave, which happened to be the *Cyclops'* giant, *Polypheme*.

They entered cautiously, and finding all vacant within, they made bold to regale upon his sheep,

of cherries, as in Italy. The inhabitants were called *Lotophagi*, from their living on the *Lote*.

* Now Capo di Marza, also Capo di Castelluccio.

CLUVERIUS.

goats,

goats, milk, &c. which they found in great abundance. But unfortunately for them, in the midst of their feast, lo! *Polyphemus* returned, with a great burden of wood on his back to dress his supper; which he cast down with so hideous a noise at the door, as to fright his new guests into

“ The deep recesses of the den,”

— where they skulked, and held their breath; while the giant entered with his milched cattle, and rolled to the mouth of the cave; a huge maffy rock of enormous weight, which would have loaded twenty-two waggons. He then prepares to milk his flock, and makes a large fire, the sudden blaze of which unhappily discovered them. The *Cyclops*, with a voice like thunder, demanded who they were, and taking them for thieves, instantly snatched two of them, dashed out their brains upon the stony floor, and tearing limb from limb, devoured them; and, filled with human carnage, lay stretched upon the ground, amidst his flock, covering half the cavern with his length.—After that, he served two more so next morning; and in the following evening two more. Hereupon ULYSSES, to escape the like dreadful fate, had the presence of mind, at a distance, to talk of the excellency of his wine, a goblet full of which he gives the giant, telling him, he designed the whole as a present to him, if he'd behave more humanely, and suffer them to depart. The monster heard, took, and poured down his throat the luxurious draught, then cried for more! and more! and, promising his request, asked his name?—My name is *Nobody*, Sir, replies *Ulysses*. Well then, *Nobody!* cries *Polyphemus*, if you will give me a can or two more of your nectar, I will do you such a favour, that you yourself will own shall deserve it. Pray, what may be the favour you'll do me?—Why, *Nobody!* “ *I'll devour you last of all.*”
He

He had no sooner spoke, than, giddy with the fumes of the wine, he thought the cave turned topsy turvy, and at length, unable to stand, fell to the ground,

and snoring lay supine ;
 His neck obliquely o'er his shoulders hung,
 Press'd with the weight of sleep, that tames the strong !
 There belch'd the mingled streams of wine and blood,—&c.

Of which ULYSSES taking the advantage, immediately thrust out his eye with a fire-brand, and saved himself and his surviving friends, by escaping under the belly of some of the milch cattle, after the giant had taken away the enormous rock at the cave's mouth, in order to let them out to pasture. Upon this *Polypheme* roared aloud, and the rocks and dens echoing around his dreadful groans and dismal yell, brought together his brother *Cyclops*, from their caves about mount *Ætna* ; who enquired who had hurt him, and were told NOBODY. They, taking *Polypheme* to be mad, left him ; but upon his prayer and complaint to his father *Neptune*, he promised him to be revenged on ULYSSES. *Polypheme* afterwards pursued the ships as far as he could into the sea, roaring dreadfully, and throwing at their vessels huge craggy stones and pieces of rock, which had like to have sunk them, before they got to that part of the island, where they had left their companions in the other ships.

They all immediately unbind their ships, and hoist sail for the *Æolian Islands* *, leaving, by chance, *Achæmenides*, behind them. Here they are hospitably entertained for a month, by *Æolus*, king of the

* Now called *Isole di Lipari*, seven islands, situate between Sicily and Italy. The Greeks call them *Hephæstides*, and the Romans *Vulcaniæ*, from their fiery eruptions. They are also called *Liparæorum Insulæ*, from the principal island *Lipara*. *Dionysius Periegetes* calls them *Πλωλαί*, because circumnavigable.

island,

island, who presented ULYSSES with many rich gifts, and assisted him with a western wind, which he wanted, and pent up all the other winds in a sack made of neat's leather, to be let out just as ULYSSES had occasion for them.

They sailed, in this manner, prosperously for nine days, and got within sight of ITHACA; when ULYSSES, tired with being all that time himself at the helm, fell asleep; and his men suspecting the sack to be filled with gold and silver, rashly untied it. Whence, immediately, to their sorrow, rushed out the most furious contrary winds; which drove them off from the shore, and afterwards, with great impetuosity hurried them back again to *Æolia*, into the very port they set out at. Where *Æolus* absolutely refused to receive them again, looking upon them as men abandoned by the gods.

Forced thus to put to sea again immediately, they, after six days hard rowing, landed on the continent, near *Lestrigonia* in *Italy*, where, out of twelve of their ships, eleven, men and all, are entirely demolished by the bloody-minded *Lestrigonian* cannibals, who, when they had slain the men, hung them like fish, on files round their girdles.

ULYSSES, horribly frightened hereat, immediately cut with his sword the cables of his own ship from the rocks, and with his crew rowed away to *Ææa* or *Circæum*, the habitation of a powerful sorceress, the infamous *Circé**, daughter of the *Sun*, and granddaughter of the *Ocean*; where, in a safe harbour, they rested themselves two days.

On the third morning, ULYSSES ascended to the top of the mountains to view the country; and in his return killed a huge stag, upon which they regaled all that day, with plenty of wine and venison.

* She dwelt in a peninsula (*ΑΙΑΙΑ ΝΗΣΟΣ*, a land island) "Where," says Homer, "was the abode of the *Morning*, and *Out-goings* of her parent, the *Sun*."

The

The next morning early, he divided his men into two parties of twenty-two men each: *Eurýlōchus* commanded one, and himself the other, drawing lots which should guard the ship, and which should go; which last fell to *Eurýlōchus*' company: who accordingly went, and discovered *Circe*'s palace, in a woody vale, built with large square stones, and surrounded with wolves, lions, and other wild beasts, who were rendered so tame by her enchantments, as to wag their tails, and fawning, lick their feet like dogs.—The goddess, on their approach, immediately set open her gates, and invited them in. All, except *Eurýlōchus*, imprudently accept the invitation, and enter. She gave them at first a kind reception, set victuals before them, and presented them with delicious wine; but secretly mingled a poison with all she gave, which had the power to make them absolutely lose all remembrance of their country. She then gave them a stroke with her wand, and they are all changed into hogs, driven into the stable, and reduced to the life and condition of beasts*.

In the mean time, *Eurylochus*, suspecting they were either all killed or kept prisoners, returned to *ULYSSES*, the messenger of woe! who immediately resolved to rescue them, or be revenged; when, in his way, meeting with Mercury, that god prevented him from running the same danger, and gave him the herb called *Moly*, as a sure preservative against the fatal poison of that goddess; and told him at the same time, that when *Circé* struck him with her wand, he should draw his sword, and threaten to kill her, till such time as she should restore his friends, make an offer of her love and bed to him, and swear by *Styx*, the great oath of the gods, to do him no manner of hurt. *ULYSSES* punctually followed Mercury's

* We have here a lively image of the sorrowful estate a man is brought into, who gives himself up entirely to pleasure.

advice; and *Circé* afterwards restored his companions to him in their former shape.

After living here a whole year, ULYSSES presses hard to depart, and *Circé*, out of her great love to him, permitted him, foretold him of his descent into hell, and ordered what sacrifice he should first offer to *Pluto*, *Proserpine*, and the prophet *Tiresias*. Of the last he was to enquire concerning his affairs. She then told him, he need only hoist sail and sit still, for she would procure *Boreas* to waft him safe to the end of the ocean, where he would find the grove of *Proserpine*; at the end of which was *Pluto's* palace, hard by where the river *Acheron* falls into *Cocytus*, a branch of the *Styx*, and with it into *Pyriphlegethon*.

Here she ordered him to make a pit with his sword a cubit wide, and pour round it wine mixed with honey, pure wine, pure water, and over all to throw flour; for that, says she, is the drink of the dead. Then let out the blood of a ram, and a black ewe, into the pit; make afterwards your vows to *Pluto* and *Proserpine*, and sit down by the pit, sword in hand, letting none of the dead taste the blood till you see blind *Tiresias*, the *Theban Prophet*, who will tell you all that's to come; and afterwards your mother *Anticleas's* shade, will tell you all that's past at home, since your departure for Troy.

ULYSSES having received this account of the voyage, set sail in the morning, and in the evening of the same day arrived in the place which the goddess had described to him; where, after having made a plenteous sacrifice, he sat down by the side of the holy blood, which attracted a prodigious assembly of ghosts, of all ages and conditions, that hovered round, and feasted upon the steams of his oblation*.

The

* Homer has given us a most beautiful picture of the spirits in *Hades*, of their still posture, their motion, their confusion, and the odd noises they utter, in the following lines:

Trembling

The first he knew was the shade of Elpenor, who had broken his neck in a debauch of wine; and begs ULYSSES, that, for the repose of his soul, he would build a monument over him, and perform funeral rites to his memory. ULYSSES, with great sorrow of heart, promises to fulfil his request, and is immediately diverted to an object much more moving than the former. The ghost of his own mother *Anticlea*, whom he thought still living, appears to him among the multitude of shades that surrounded him, and sits down at a small distance from him, by the lake of blood, without speaking to him, or knowing who he was,

ULYSSES was exceedingly troubled at the sight, and could not forbear weeping as he looked upon her; but seeing Tiresias, does not reveal himself to her, till he had consulted that great prophet, who was the occasion of his descent into the empire of the dead.

Tiresias, having cautioned him to keep himself and his companions free from the guilt of sacrilege, and to pay his devotions to all the gods, promises him a safe return to his kingdom and family, and a happy old age in the enjoyment of them*.

Trembling the spectres glide, and plaintive vent
Thin, hollow screams, along the deep descent.
As in the cavern of some rifted den,
Where flock nocturnal bats, and birds obscene,
Cluster'd they hang, till at some sudden shock
They move, and murmurs run thro' all the rock:
So cowering fled the fable heaps of ghosts,
And such a scream fill'd all the dismal coasts.

Od. 24. POPE.

* Mr. Pope's translation of this concluding part of the speech of Tiresias, is incomparable:

Peaceful shalt thou end thy blissful days,
And steal thyself from life, by slow decays:
Unknown to pain, in age resign thy breath,
When late stern Neptune points the shaft with death;
To the dark cave retiring, as to rest,
Thy people blessing, by thy people blest.

G 2

ULYSSES,

ULYSSES, after he had dispatched his business with Tiresias, yielded himself up to the calls of natural affection, and made himself known to his mother.

Her eyes are no sooner opened, but she cries out in tears, *Ob! my son!* and enquires into the occasion that brought him thither, and the fortune that attended him.

ULYSSES, on the other hand, desires to know what the sickness was that had sent her into those regions, and the condition in which she had left his father, his son, and more particularly his wife.

She tells him, they were all three inconsolable for his absence; "*as for myself,*" says she, "*that was the sickness of which I died. My impatience for your return, my anxiety for your welfare, and my fondness for my dear ULYSSES, were the only distempers that preyed upon my life, and separated my soul from my body.*"

ULYSSES was melted with these expressions of tenderness, and thrice endeavoured to catch the apparition in his arms, that he might hold his mother to his bosom, and weep over her.

The mother seems to withdraw from her son's embraces; and in excuse, describes the notions the Heathens at that time had of an unbodied soul. *The soul,* says she, *is composed neither of bones, flesh, nor sinews; but leaves behind her all those incumbrances of mortality, to be consumed on the funeral pile. As soon as she has thus cast her burden, she makes her escape, and flies away from it like a dream.*

This melancholy conversation is succeeded by the shades of the finest women that had ever lived upon the earth, and, who had either been the daughters of kings, the mistresses of gods, or mothers of heroes; such as, *Antiope, Alcmena, Leda, Ariadne, Iphimedia, Eriphyle,* and several others.

The circle of beauties disappeared, and was followed by the shades of several *Grecian* heroes, who had been engaged with ULYSSES in the siege of Troy. The first that approached was *Agamemnon,*
their

their generalissimo, who, at the appearance of his old friend, wept very bitterly; and, without saying any thing to him, endeavoured to grasp him by the hand. ULYSSES, who was much moved at the sight, poured out a flood of tears, and asked him the occasion of his death, which Agamemnon related to him in all its tragical circumstances; how he was murdered at a banquet, by the contrivance of his own wife, in confederacy with her adulterer. The next that presented themselves were *Achilles* with *Patroclus* and *Antilochus*. Achilles enquires after the welfare of his father and son. ULYSSES informs him of the great honour and rewards his son had purchased before Troy, and of his return from it without a wound. The shade of Achilles was so pleased with this account of his son, that he enquired no further; but stalked away with more than ordinary majesty over the green meadow that lay before him. *Ajax* follows, and refuses to speak to ULYSSES, who had won the armour of Achilles from him, and by that means occasioned his death. ULYSSES, in a speech, attempts to soften his rage; but *Ajax*, without making any reply, turned his back upon him, and retired into a crowd of ghosts.

ULYSSES, after these visions, beheld *Tityus*, *Tantalus*, *Sisyphus**, and *Hercules*, who lay in tortures, for the crimes they had committed upon the earth; and has a great curiosity to see the heroes that lived in the ages before him; but the ghosts began to gather about

* Καὶ μὲν Σίσυφον εἰσίδον, κρατέρ', ἀλγὲ ἔχουσα,

Λαῶν βασιλεύοντα πηλώριον ἀμφοτέρησιν.

Ἡ τοι ὁ μὲν οκηριπτομένοῃ χερσίνιε ποσσίνιε

Λᾶων ἄνω ὤδισκε ποτὶ λόφον· ἀλλ' ὅτε μέλλοι

"Ἄκρον ὑπερβαλίειν, τότε ἀπογρέψασκε κραταίης

Αὔτις, ἔπειτα πέδιον δι' κυλινδέϊο Λᾶας ἀναιδέης.

Αὐτὰρ ὄγ' ἄψωσασκε, τιλαινομένοῃ κατα δ' ἰδρῶς

"Ἐρρίην ἐν μελίῳ, κοίη δ' ἐν κρατὸς ὀρώσει.

Od. xi. v. 592.

about him in such prodigious multitudes, and such a confusion of voices, that his heart trembled, as he saw himself amidst so great a scene of horrors, and he was afraid lest some hideous spectre should appear to him, that might terrify him to distraction; he, therefore, withdrew in time.

In his return back, he called again at *Æsa*, the island of *Circé*; and is received by her with great kindness, and once more warned of the future dangers and accidents, which he should strive to avoid: such as the sweet enchanting songs of the *Syrens*, as he passed by their island; which he had much ado to escape, by being bound to the mast of his ship, and stopping his ears, and the ears of all his companions, with wax*. Then the dangerous rocks of

These verses, in a most surprizing manner, express the taking of great pains, and laborious exercise. They are thus translated by Mr. Pope.

“ I turn’d my eye, and as I turn’d, survey’d
 “ A mournful vision!—the Syzyphian shade;
 “ With many a weary step, and many a groan,
 “ Up the high hill he heaves a huge round stone;
 “ The huge round stone, resulting with a bound,
 “ Thunders impetuous down, and smokes along the ground;
 “ Again the restless orb his toil renews,
 “ Dust mounts in clouds, and sweat descends in dews.”

* Homer, by this ingenious fable, has designed to let us know, that there are pleasures, which seem very innocent, that are yet very dangerous. The *Syrens* were a kind of sea-nymphs, who, by the sweetness of their voices, and the harmony of their songs, drew all such as had the curiosity to hear them, into a precipice. For which reason, the Poet *Martial* calls them, very elegantly, “ the pleasing pain; the cruel joy; and “ the agreeable destruction of travellers.”

Sirenas, hilarem navigantium pœnam,
 Blandasque mortes, gaudiumque crudele,
 Quas nemo quondam deserebat auditas,
 Fallax Ulysses dicitur reliquisse.—

See *ROLLIN'S Belles Lettres*; vol. iv. p. 332.

Scylla

Scylla and *Charybdis*; the first of which swallowed six of his men. He afterwards landed in *Trinacria*, or *Sicily*; which island, with its flocks and herds, were consecrated to *Apollo* or the *Sun*, which *ULYSSES* was forewarned not to meddle with. But, while he was asleep, his companions, being reduced to extreme hunger, by want of provision, killed some of those oxen. Which sacrilege was revenged on the seventh day;

“ When to! the wild winds whistle o’er the main.”

The heavens are blackened with storms; and his only remaining ship is dashed to pieces by a thunder-bolt from *Jupiter*, and all his crew perish, himself being obliged to swim on the broken mast, and rudder tied to it, till, after having been tossed and re-tossed nine days upon the waves, he got to the island *Ægygia*, under the foot of Italy.

In this island dwelt the goddess *CALYPSO*, the daughter of *Oceanus* and ancient *Tethys*, who kindly received, and hospitably entertained *ULYSSES* for seven years, promising to make him immortal, if he would consent to stay with her always. But, in a council of the gods, *Minerva*, ever careful of him, prevails upon *Jupiter* to command *CALYPSO* to send away *ULYSSES*; to which, with much difficulty, she consented, and he embarked on a raft of trees tied together; but being unfortunately overtaken by revengeful *Neptune* with a terrible tempest, his raft is dashed to pieces, and himself driven naked upon the coast of the island *Corcyra*, or *Phœcia*.

Here, quite spent with fatigue, *ULYSSES* slept on a heap of dry leaves all that night: when early the next morning, the princess *Nausicca*, the daughter of *Alcinous*, king of the *Phœcians*, who came to wash her garments in the river*, found him; and, after cloathing

* Kings and princes, in Homer, have nothing of the luxury and pomp which have since infected the courts of great men; simplicity

ing him, brought him to her father, to whom he related all his adventures; and from him and his nobles, receives presents of different kinds, and of immense value, and a safe conveyance, while he's asleep, to ITHACA; where *Minerva* appears to him in the shape of a shepherd, and informs him where he is, while vindictive *Neptune* maliciously turns the *Phœacian* ship, that conveyed him, into a rock.

MINERVA afterwards assisted him to hide his treasures, instructed him what to do, and, to conceal his return, and disguise his person the more effectually, she transformed him into the figure of an old beggar: under which habit, going to his hog-herd, *Eumæus*, he informed himself, undiscovered; how affairs then went with *Penelope's* suitors. *Eumæus* afterwards conducts him to his palace, where he is known by his old dog, *Argos*, after an absence of twenty years, and is entertained by *Penelope* very courteously, without knowing him, who commands that his feet might be washed, and that he should have a bed; in doing which, his old maid-servant or nurse, *Euryclea*, found out he was ULYSSES, by a scar on his leg, which he formerly received in hunting the wild boar on Parnassus.

In the mean time, he consults with *Minerva* about the destruction of the woers, and makes himself known to his son *Telemachus*, *Eumæus*, and his neat-herd, *Philætius*, while the suitors are striving to bend ULYSSES' bow: for *Penelope* had, from time

simplicity and modesty were the happy character of those early ages. A noble and vigorous education had inured them to labour, and to such offices as we think low and mean, but were agreeable to what they were at first designed for, to their condition and capacities, and more proper to preserve their virtue, than the vain amusements and diversions which have succeeded in their stead. They went to draw water from the spring in person. Nausicea, the daughter of the Phœacian king, goes to wash her garment in the river with her women: and the queen, her mother, was got up to her spinning by break of day, in the chimney-corner.

to time, for almost twenty years, put off her suitors till such time as she should have finished a piece of weaving, of which she undid every night all she had wrought in the day; at last she brings out her husband **ULYSSES'** bow, promising to marry the person who had strength and skill enough to bend it, and shoot through the ringlets; which all of them endeavoured to do, but in vain. **ULYSSES** then desires leave to try his strength, which, though refused with indignation by the suitors, Penelope and Telemachus cause it to be delivered to his hands; he immediately bent it, and shoots through all the rings; *Jupiter*, at the same instant, thundered from heaven; **ULYSSES** accepted the omen, and gave a sign to Telemachus, who stood ready armed at his side.

ULYSSES immediately began the slaughter of the suitors by the death of *Antinoüs*. Then declared himself, and, with the assistance of *Telemachus*, *Eumæus*, and *Philætius*, he slew the rest of the suitors, and afterwards ordered the unfaithful servants to be executed; especially, out of *Penelope's* fifty maids, twelve, who had behaved imprudently, were hanged. The rest acknowledged their master with all demonstrations of joy.

ULYSSES being restored to the beauty of his youth by *Minerva*, is then introduced to *Penelope*; and they recount to each other all that had passed during their long separation.

The next morning, **ULYSSES**, arming himself and his friends, went from the city, in the habit of a stranger, to visit his father *Laertes*, whom he found sorrowing for his absence, and busying himself in his garden, to divert the melancholy of his thoughts. The hero does not discover himself immediately; but only just mentions to him, that he had seen **ULYSSES** in his travels; and that when they parted, he flattered himself with hopes of seeing him again; but now, he found, he must despair of that happiness.

pinels. This was too much for the good old Laertes to bear: he is overcome with sorrow; when Ulysses

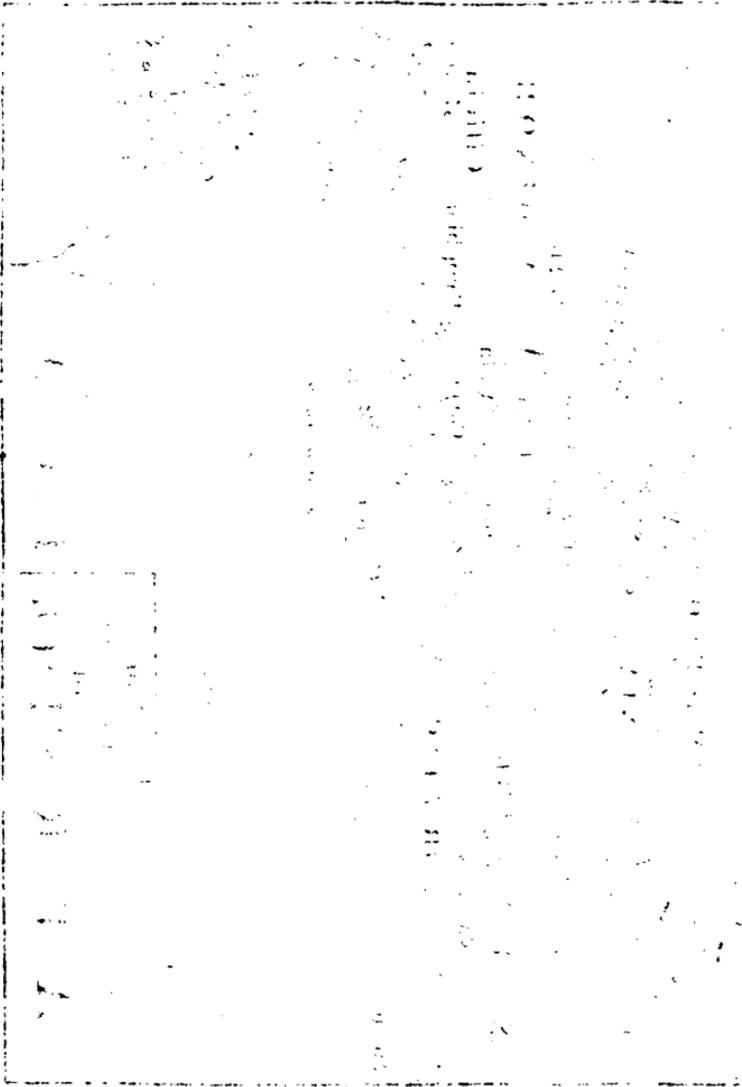
— ran, and seiz'd him with a strict embrace,
 With thousand kisses wander'd o'er his face,
 I, I am he; oh father, rise! behold,
 Thy son! —————

Laertes at first expresses some doubts; but, on seeing the scar made by the tusk of a wild boar, is satisfied, and, with Dolius and his six sons, acknowledge the king.

*Cyllenius** (Mercury) in the mean time, conveys with his golden wand the souls of the suitors to the infernal shades, and their bodies are buried by the *Itacaconsians*, who, headed by *Euphites*, the father of *Antinoüs*, rebel, and a dreadful battle ensues, in which *Euphites* is slain by old *Laertes*: when the goddess *Minerva*, descending from above, commands them to desist, and concludes a lasting peace between ULYSSES and his subjects.

Thus ends that very fine poem, written by Homer in Greek, and called the *Odyfsey*.

* Mercury is so called as being the son of Jupiter and Maia, and born on the mountain *Cyllene* in *Arcadia*.



T H E

T R A V E L S A N D V O Y A G E S

O F

S A I N T P A U L.

SAIN T PAUL was a native of *Tarsus*, the metropolis of *Cilicia*, a city famous for riches and learning, and where the inhabitants enjoyed the liberties of Roman citizens; which advantage, St. Paul asserted afterwards before Festus, as the privilege of his birth-right. He was born about two years before CHRIST, and belonged to the tribe of *Benjamin*, the youngest son of *Jacob*.

The first action we find him engaged in, was the disputation he had with the martyr *Stephen*, whose death he consented to, keeping *the raiment of them that slew him*. Our Apostle afterwards became a great enemy to the Christian faith, and prosecuted all its professors with the utmost fury at Jerusalem. Having thus made great havock of the church in that city, he procured a commission of the high-priest and council, to seize, bind, and imprison all Christians at *Damascus*, and to bring them to *Jerusalem*.

I

But

But in the midst of his bloody career, he was miraculously converted by a voice from heaven, and three days after, was baptized by *Ananias*, a devout man, and one of the seventy disciples, at *Damascus*, where he preached that gospel which he had so lately sought to destroy, to the very great astonishment of those who knew on what occasion he was sent thither.

ST. PAUL did not stay long at *Damascus* after his conversion; but retired into *Arabia Petraea*, and, having preached some time there, returned again to *Damascus*, where he staid three years.

The malice of the Jews, being incensed for having lost so considerable a champion, pursued him close. They contrived all possible means to dispatch him; and, after many other stratagems in vain, made their request to the governor, under *Aretas*, king of *Arabia Petraea*, (into whose hands, by the defeat of *Herod's* army, that city had now fallen) that he would gratify them in his destruction. The gates were day and night most strictly guarded, to prevent his escape; but the disciples let him down over the city-wall in a basket.

He now went up to *Jerusalem*; where he met with *Peter*, and *James* the Lord's brother, and abode with them fifteen days, speaking boldly in the name of *JESUS*, and disputing with the Greeks, who also had consulted how they might kill him; but *PAUL* praying in the temple, had a trance, in which the Lord bad him depart from *Jerusalem*, since they'd not receive his testimony; adding, that he would send him to the *Gentiles*.

PAUL, therefore, left *Jerusalem*, and, coming to *Cesarea Philippi*, he set sail for his native city of *Tarsus*; from whence, in company with *Barnabas*, he went to *Antioch*, the capital of *Pisidia*, where he continued a whole year, converting multitudes to the faith. Here it was that the disciples first obtained that honourable title of Christians.

PAUL

PAUL and *Barnabas* afterwards set forward in their preaching the gospel, planting the Christian faith in *Seleucia*, *Cyprus*, and other places. At *Paphos*, (a city in *Cyprus*) they converted *Sergius Paulus*, the governor of the island; where *Bar-Jesus*, a Jewish impostor, who styled himself *Elymas*, withstanding them, was, at *Paul's* request, struck blind.

From *Cyprus*, ST. PAUL repaired to *Perga* in *Pamphilia*, and, taking *Titus* with him, travelled to *Antioch*, where the *Gentiles* believe, but the *Jews* gainsay. Whereupon they turned to the *Gentiles*, and came to *Iconium*, the metropolis of *Lycaonia*, a province of *Lesser Asia*; and after some stay here, the malice of the *Jews* pursuing them hither also, caused them to flee to *Lystra* and *Derbe*, cities of *Lyconia*. At *Lystra*, upon PAUL's healing a cripple, the mob called out, *the gods are come down*; and bringing sacrifices, they would needs have honoured them therewith, calling BARNABAS *Jupiter*, and PAUL *Mercury*. But they are soon exasperated against them by the perverse spite of the *Jews* from *Antioch*, and stone *Paul*, dragging him out of their city for dead; who, coming again to himself, departed next day with *Barnabas* to *Derbe*, where he did not continue long, but returned into *Syria* and *Cilicia*.

PAUL afterwards coming to *Derbe*, took *Timothy*, a young man just converted, with him; and, in a vision, is directed to go into *Macedonia*. Passing, therefore, through *Phrygia*, he took ship, and came to *Samothracia*, an island in the *Ægean Sea*, not far from *Thrace*; and the next day to *Neapolis*, a port of *Macedonia*. Leaving *Neapolis*, he repaired to *Philippi*, the metropolis of that part of *Macedonia*, and a Roman colony, where he staid some days, and converted *Lydia*, and cast out of a maid-servant a spirit of divination, which had brought her master considerable gain.

Upon this the master complained to the magistrates, who severely scourged and imprisoned them.

But

But their vain malice was presently defeated; for, at midnight, PAUL and *Silas* praying and singing psalms, the doors of the prison flew open, and their bonds were unloosed, attended by an earthquake, that shook the foundations of the prison. This convulsion of nature roused the keeper, who, believing his prisoners were escaped, at first in despair was going to kill himself; but was afterwards converted, and baptized, with all his family; and the next day the magistrates themselves came and prayed them to depart the city.

Hence ST. PAUL continued his journey towards the west, till they came to *Thessalonica*, about an hundred and twenty miles from *Philippi*; where he disputed in the synagogues of the Jews, mightily convincing them of the truth of his doctrine. Here he is again persecuted, and obliged to fly, by night, to *Beræa*, a city about fifty miles south of *Thessalonica*, and soon after he arrived at *Athens*; where, endeavouring to convince the philosophers of their errors and delusions, and declaring unto them, that *Ἄγνωστος Θεός*, unknown God, whom they had, under false notions, blindly worshipped, he converted *Diomysus*, the *Areopagite*, and some others: and from thence passed to *Corinth*, a very populous place, and famous for its trade. Here he found *Aquila*, and *Priscilla* his wife, lately come from *Italy*, having been banished Rome by the decree of the emperor *Claudius* against all Jews; and, they being of the same trade he himself had learned in his youth, that of a tent-maker, he wrought with them, that he might not be troublesome to the new converts.

PAUL, after a stay of a year and six months, departed in a ship from *Corinth*, and passed to *Ephesus*, thence to set out by sea towards *Jerusalem*, that he might be there at the feast of the passover.

Landing, therefore, at *Cesarea*, he went first to *Jerusalem*, and then down to *Antioch*, he came into
the

the regions of *Galatia* and *Pbrygia*, confirming the disciples in all those places. He then returned to *Ephesus*, and disputed daily in the school of *Tyrannus*, and continued preaching thereabouts, till *Demetrius*, a silversmith at *Ephesus*, raised a mob upon PAUL, who were appeased by the town-clerk: but PAUL departed into *Macedonia*, to gather a contribution for the relief of the saints at *Jerusalem*. In his return out of *Greece*, he sails down the *Ægean Sea* from *Philippi* to *Troas* in five days, and then coasted down to *Affas*; and from thence to *Mitylene*. Next day they came over-against the isle of *Cbios*, and arrived the next at *Samos*; and the day after came to *Miletus*. Setting sail from *Miletus*, they came in a straight course to the small island of *Coos*, and the day following to the island of *Rhodes*, and from thence to *Patara*, the metropolis of *Lycia*, where they went on board another vessel bound for *Tyre* in *Phœnicia*. Here they staid seven days; when, sailing from *Tyre*, they staid a day at *Ptolemais*, and the next landed at *Cesarea*; from whence, in carriages, they went to *Jerusalem*.

Soon after PAUL was come to *Jerusalem*, he was apprehended in the temple, and secured in the castle; where, claiming the privilege of a Roman, he escaped scourging: and afterwards pleaded his cause before *Ananias* the high-priest.

Next day, being again brought before the council of the Jews, when *Claudius Lysias*, the Roman chief captain there, understood that above forty Jews had bound themselves under a curse, neither to eat nor drink till they had killed PAUL, he sent him under a guard of two centurions, with two hundred foot soldiers, seventy horse, and two hundred spearmen, immediately away in the night, to *Felix*, governor of the province, before whom he was accused by *Tertullus* the orator; and *Felix*, soon after going out of his office, to gratify the Jews left PAUL in prison.

Felix being succeeded in the government by *Portius Festus*, the Jews came to *Cesarea* to renew their complaints against *PAUL*, who answered for himself; but found it necessary to appeal to *Cæsar* *.

King *AGRIPPA* being then come to *Cesarea*, *Festus* opened the whole matter to him; and *PAUL* made his defence in his presence; who thereby is almost persuaded to be a Christian, and the whole company pronounce him innocent; *Agrippa* declaring to *Festus*, that he saw no reasonable objection to his release, except the impracticability of it after an appeal.

* This was a privilege belonging to Roman subjects; that, upon any suspicion of foul dealing, they had liberty to remove a cause out of an inferior court, and refer it to the judgment of the emperor in person.

T H E
V O Y A G E
O F
S A I N T P A U L
F R O M
C E S A R E A T O R O M E.

IT being thus finally determined that PAUL should be sent to Rome, he was, with several other prisoners of consequence, committed to the care of *Julius*, commander of a company belonging to *Cæsar's* own legion.

In September 56 or 57, he embarked on board a ship of *Adramyttium* *, and sailed to *Sidon*. After a short stay, they sailed from thence for *Cyprus*, and arrived at a place near *Myra*, a city in *Lycia*; where the centurion, finding a ship of *Alexandria* bound for *Italy*, put into it the prisoners.

In which ship, being a slow sailer, and the winds contrary, they were many days in getting against *Cnidus*. From whence, sailing past the isle of *Rhodes*, under the island of *Crete*, over-against the promontory of *Salmone*, which they passed with difficulty, they came to a place called the *Fair Havens*, nigh to the city *Lasea* in *Crete*; where, when much time

* Now L'Andramiti, or Endramiti, a port near Troas.

soners, lest any should make their escape; but the centurion, willing to save PAUL, ordered all that could swim to make the best of their way; and the rest, some on boards, and some on broken pieces of the ship, so that all got safe to land, which they found to be the island of *Malta* or *Melita*.

Here PAUL and all the company, after their shipwreck, were hospitably entertained by the Barbarians, who stood amazed to see PAUL shake a venomous viper off his hand unhurt. He then cured the governor's father of a fever and bloody-flux, and many other diseases in the island.

After receiving great honours and favours for three months, they set sail again in the *Castor* and *Pollux* of *Alexandria*, and landing at *Syracuse* in *Sicily*, they tarried there three days. And from thence sailed to *Rhegium*, at the toe of *Italy*, where waiting a day for a south-wind, they came the next day to *Puteoli*: where all landing, and PAUL meeting with his friends, they were desired to tarry with them seven days, and then went by land towards Rome. On the road, at *Appii-Forum* and *Three Taverns*, (two towns, the former fifty miles, and the latter thirty from Rome) more of PAUL's friends met them, and conducted them to the city; where the centurion delivered the other prisoners to the captain of the guard; but PAUL was a prisoner at large, in his own hired house, and preached there two years.

Being, at the end of two years, set at liberty, he went to preach at *Crete*: and at length suffered martyrdom, with St. Peter, at the *Agnæ Salvæ*, three miles from Rome, towards the latter end of NERO's reign, about the year of Christ 67. His body was buried in the *Via Ostiensis* near Rome. A stately church was built to the honour of his memory by *Constantine the Great*, which was afterwards enlarged and beautified by other of the succeeding Christian emperors.

F I N I S.

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BY THE
AUTHOR OF THE FOREGOING SHEETS,

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S Y S T E M

OF

CLASSICAL ASTRONOMY.

