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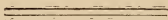
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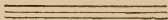
A DICTIONARY OF MYTHOLOGY

CONTAINING SHORT AND INTERESTING
SKETCHES OF CHARACTERS FOUND IN
GRECIAN AND ROMAN MYTHOLOGY
WITH ALL PROPER NAMES CAREFULLY
PRONOUNCED



BY JOHN H. BECHTEL

Author of "Slips of Speech," "Practical Synonyms," Etc.



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INTRODUCTION

MYTHOLOGY has ever been so intimately related to literature that the reader and student will not have gone far before discovering the necessity of an acquaintance with the gods and goddesses, the deities and heroes, who played so important a part in the affairs of the early races of mankind. These picturesque creations of a former time are so closely interwoven with the literature of all civilized nations, that even the man who reads nothing more than the daily or weekly newspaper, needs to be acquainted with them. As Coleridge says :

“ They live no longer in the faith of reason,
But still the heart doth need a language ; still
Doth the old instinct bring back the old names :
Spirits or gods that used to share this earth
With man as with their friend ; and at this day
'Tis Jupiter who brings whate'er is great,
And Venus who brings everything that's fair.”

While nearly all nations in their primitive condition had their systems of mythology, it is to the vivid imaginations of the Greeks and Romans that we are most indebted for whatever of fable adorns our literature.

Influence upon Civilization.—It is almost impossible at this late day to realize the intense hold that this system of belief had upon the people, and the influence it exercised

upon their civilization. The husbandman sowed his seed, firmly believing that the special deity whom he worshiped supplied the necessary rains, and attended to all the details of its growth; the artisan wrought his spear and shield, trusting for skill to the influence of a god; the sailor placed his life and property at the disposal of a guiding divinity; the poet and artist drew inspiration from a like trusted source. In all the operations of nature, the same mysterious influences exercised control,—in cloud and storm, in heat and cold, in the changing seasons, in the growing plant and the fading leaf, in wave and tide, in forest and dell, in stream and cascade, in mountain and plain, in sea and sky, in darkness and light, in life and death, a presiding deity was everywhere present.

Sources of Information.—Our knowledge of the mythology of the Greeks and Romans is derived from the ancient writers, poets, historians, and others, whose works have come down to our time, and also from the many examples of ancient art that still exist, of statues in marble and bronze, of painted vases, and of coins and engraved gems.

The Romans borrowed largely from the Greeks, and, while no coalescence of the two religious systems ever took place, the modern notions of Greek mythology are derived chiefly through the writings of the Latin poets. Constructing their poems after the Greek models, and sometimes substituting the names of their native deities for those of the Greeks that had similar characteristics, and at other times employing the Greek name under a Latin form, confusion has in these ways often arisen.

While Homer and Hesiod each gives some account of the creation, the Greeks were apparently more concerned

with the world as they found it, and with their relations to it and with it, than with the manner of its formation. The occurrences and accidents of daily life tend to bind men together. They learn to know each other,—their strength and weaknesses, their passions and instincts, their likes and dislikes. Having no other standards, they measure everything by the standard of themselves. The stronger, the braver, the wiser among them become their leaders. Physical proportions and powers and perfections are objects of admiration. Their worship becomes a form of man-worship. Their gods take the form of a man, but are endowed with the highest conceivable qualities. As knowledge and civilization advance, those attributes become more and more exalted, until their deities, multiplying in number, are made to rule over earth and air, and sea and sky.

Orders of Deities.—As men were valued according to the degree of their influence, so the gods were estimated according to their powers. Those that ruled over the mighty forces of nature or wrought most for the welfare of men were exalted to the first rank. The Olympian deities, twelve in number, include, as usually given, Jupiter, Juno, Neptune, Ceres, Apollo, Diana, Vulcan, Minerva, Mars, Venus, Mercury, and Vesta. Jupiter sat enthroned on the top of Mount Olympus; the habitations of the others occupied lower altitudes. While Thessaly has, perhaps, the best title to Olympus, there are no less than fourteen mountains in Greece which claim the distinction. The term Olympus afterward came to be applied to a region above the visible sky. Its height was so great that a brazen anvil falling from its summit occupied nine days in reaching the earth. Tartarus, a vast,

gloomy place in which the Titans dwelt, was at an equal distance beneath the surface of the earth.

The highest order of deities included not only the Olympian gods and goddesses already referred to, but also Uranus, the first of the race of gods, whose name signifies "the heavens viewed as the husband of the earth," and who, by his warmth and moisture, produces life and vegetation; Cronus, his successor, the god of the harvest, who also ripened and matured every form of life; Saturnus, who was chosen by Janus to share with him in the government of his kingdom, thereafter called Saturnia, a "land of seed and fruit"; Rhea, goddess of the earth, with its mountains and forests, and who was mother of Pluto, Neptune, Jupiter, Juno, Ceres, and Vesta; Amphitrite, goddess of the sea, who had the care of its creatures, and who often stirred up the great waves and hurled them against the rocks and cliffs; Proserpina, daughter of Ceres, who, with her mother, superintended the growing harvests during the summer, but who, in the autumn, like the seed, disappeared in the earth, and again came forth the next spring; Bacchus, who was worshiped under many names, and who instructed the people in the cultivation of the vine and taught them many of the arts of peace; and lastly, Themis, generally styled Urania, goddess of the rites of hospitality, who instructed mankind in the exercise of right and moderation, and in the highest forms of justice. To these might be added Sol and Luna, for, as civilization advanced, the distinction between physical and mental illumination was emphasized, and Apollo became the oracle of wisdom, enlightening the mind, while Sol, the god of day, symbolized the physical phenomenon of light. So Diana was at first worshiped as

the divine personification of the moon, but, in time, Luna was revered as the goddess of the physical orb of night, and to Diana was assigned the duty of quickening vegetation by the copious fall of dew which, it was discovered, came most on clear, cool nights. She was also supposed to wander through the groves, over the hills, across the valleys, and beside the streams, accompanied by her nymphs, and, by her light, to afford to the flocks and herds, and also to belated travelers, protection against the ravages of wild beasts. These gods and goddesses, acknowledging obedience only to Jupiter, were styled "Deities of the Highest Order."

Inferior Deities.—There were numerous inferior deities. These were worshiped independently. The Horæ, goddesses of the seasons, were Thallo, goddess of blossoming, and Carpo, goddess of harvest and fruit. Winter being a period of sleep or death in nature, was not regarded as one of the seasons. In some places the seasons were considered three in number—spring with its flowers, summer with its grain, and autumn with its fruit. As the harvest and fruitage were largely determined by the weather, these goddesses opened and shut the gates of heaven, and sent rain and sunshine in such proportion as would best promote vegetation. The blessings of life were so largely dependent upon the unchanging and orderly succession of the seasons that the Horæ were supposed to regulate the good order and morality of the people. In this character they were worshiped under the titles of Eunomia, goddess of wise legislation; Dike, goddess of justice; and Eirene, goddess of peace. Chloris goddess of buds and flowers, was also worshiped as one of the Horæ. Pomona was goddess of garden fruits;

Vertumnus, her husband, watched over the seasons and assisted in the care and protection of the products of the garden.

Janus was a purely Roman god, and was made almost equal to Jupiter. He opened and closed each day and month and year. He sat at the remotest confines of the earth, at the very gates of heaven. Having two faces, he looked backward and forward at the same time. The month of January being named for him, the first day of the new year was celebrated in his honor. Terminus was god of boundaries; Priapus, son of Bacchus and Venus, was a god of the fertility of nature, and guardian of vineyards, gardens, and fields.

Pan was regarded by the Arcadians as the god who watched over the pastures, herds, and herdsmen. The woods and plains were made his immediate protection, and hunting and fishing were his special care. He was fond of sportive dances, and of playing on the shepherd's pipe. As a spirit of the mountains, all strange and unusual sounds were ascribed to him, hence any anxiety or alarm arising from an unseen cause was called "panic fear," or fear caused by the presence of the spirit of Pan.

Faunus, a Roman deity, resembled the Greek Pan, but had some distinctive qualities. As prophetic deity of forest and field, he was often called Fatuus. Fatua, his wife, sometimes called Fauna, also delivered oracles, but only to women. The Fatui were the offspring of Fatuus and Fatua, and, as evil genii, sent nightmares and other torturing dreams. Picus, another Roman deity, was worshiped as a prophet and forest god. Picumnus and Pilumnus formed a pair of Roman deities whose office it was to watch over married life. The latter would drive away all

illness from childhood by means of the pilum, or club, which he used in pounding out the grain; the former, who superintended the fertilizing of the land, would give the child growth.

The Satyrs belong to the order of forest deities, and represent the genial, luxuriant life in nature, which spread over fields, and woods, and meadows. Their life was spent chiefly in the forests and on the hills, and was a perpetual round of amusements. Comus was the guardian of the banquet, mirth, and social pleasure. As representing the results of excessive conviviality, he is sometimes pictured, with torch reversed, leaning against a pillar in drunken stupor.

Silvanus, a Roman god, guarded the interests of herdsmen, preserved the boundary lines of the people, and protected the banks of the rivers. Pales presided over cattle-raising. ↘

The inferior deities include also the Oceanides, marine deities, offspring of Oceanus; the Nereides, often confounded with the Oceanides; the Tritons, who summoned the other marine deities whenever Neptune approached; the Sirens, who inhabited the cliffs of the islands lying between Sicily and Italy, and who, by their sweet voices, lured sailors to their destruction; the River-gods, who presided over the currents of the rivers and streams; the Nymphs, beautiful beings, who occupied a middle ground between gods and men, who were in touch with both, and who took various titles, according to the duties they performed or the places where they dwelt,—nymphs of woods and trees, of groves and ravines, of meadows and flowers, of hills and valleys, of rivers and lakes, of marshes and swamps. Many of the Nymphs had individual names,

The Muses, nymphs of the streams that trickled down the sides of Mount Helicon and Mount Parnassus, offspring of Jupiter and Mnemosyne, were nine in number, and included Clio, the Muse of History ; Melpomene, of Tragedy ; Thalia, of Comedy and Burlesque ; Calliope, the Muse of Heroic Poetry, and usually accounted chief of the Muses ; Urania, of Astronomy ; Euterpe, of Music ; Polyhymnia, of Song and Oratory ; Erato, of Love and Marriage Songs, and Terpsichore, of Dancing. Mnemosyne, the mother of the Muses, was the goddess of memory. Under the leadership of Apollo, the Muses played and sang at the banquets and marriage-feasts of the gods, while the Horæ, the Graces, and other deities, danced and contributed to the mirth and gaiety of the occasion. The Nymphs afforded to the ancient sculptors themes for the finest conceptions of grace and beauty.

The Wind-gods were another important class of inferior deities, and exercised a great influence in the affairs of life. Boreas the north wind, Eurus the east wind, Notus the south wind, and Zephyrus the west wind, were the principal wind-gods. Eolus, who dwelt upon a rocky island not far from Sicily, was supposed to keep the winds imprisoned in a great cave, and to release them as directed by Jupiter or Neptune.

Iris, the goddess of the rainbow, messenger of Jupiter and Juno in communicating their orders to mankind, was supposed to charge the clouds with water from lakes and rivers in order that they might fertilize the earth with gentle showers. Aurora, goddess of the Dawn ; Cupid, the god of Love ; Hymen, the god of Marriage ; Hebe, the goddess of Youth ; Hygeia, the goddess of Health ; Fortuna, the goddess of Fortune or of Chance ; Victoria, the

goddess of Victory ; Pax, the goddess of Peace ; Nemesis, the goddess of Punishment ; Discordia, the goddess of Strife ; Somnus, the god of Sleep ; Morpheus, the god of Dreams ; and Mars, the god of Death, son of Night and twin-brother of Sleep, were the most important among the other inferior deities.

Other creatures, such as the Furies, the Harpies, the Gorgons, the Grææ, were appointed as attendants to the higher as well as to the lower deities, assisting them in the accomplishment of their purposes, chiefly by punishing wickedness and crime.

Worship.—Costly temples were dedicated to most of the gods and goddesses, and sacrifices were offered upon their altars. No important enterprise was engaged in without first consulting the oracle, or propitiating the over-ruling divinity. Lest any deity should feel neglected or offended, they dedicated an altar to “the unknown god.” Paul refers to this altar when he says : “As I passed by and beheld your devotions, I found an altar with this inscription, ‘to the unknown god.’ Whom, therefore, ye ignorantly worship, him declare I unto you.”

In Æschylus is found this petition : “Zeus, whoever thou art, and by whatever name it please thee to be named, I call on thee and pray.” As mortal man was incapable of understanding the character of a god or of knowing his name, this form of petition served as a common introduction to their prayers. It was the custom of the Greeks, in praying, to lift the hands and turn the face toward the East. The Romans turned toward the North. In supplicating the sea-gods the hands were stretched toward the sea ; and when invoking the gods of the lower world, the suppliant beat the earth with his

hands. Sometimes the petition was inscribed on a tablet, sealed, and deposited at the feet of the image of the god or goddess invoked. The following was a common form of prayer: "Zeus, our Lord, give unto us whatever is good, whether we ask it of thee or not; whatever is evil keep from us, even if we ask it of thee." A sense of their dependence upon the overruling deities was ever present with them, and the occasions for prayer were numerous.

The sacrifices which were offered by the priests were of two kinds, one consisting of fruits, cakes, and wine; the other of animals, which were required to be absolutely perfect. Even the wood for the altar was selected that it might burn with a pure flame. These sacrifices were offered at regular times, and each person was expected to give of his substance. The herdsman offered the firstlings of his flock, the merchant gave a share of his gain, the soldier a portion of his booty.

Auguries and Oracles.—Sacrifices were sometimes offered in order to obtain, by the examination of the entrails of an animal, an augury of the issue of some war-like enterprise, or to sanctify the ratification of a treaty, or to obtain purification from some crime. Auguries were sometimes obtained from the direction of the flight of birds, from dreams, from thunder and lightning, from comets, meteors, eclipses, earthquakes, and other striking phenomena of nature. As many persons regarded themselves unqualified to interpret properly the will of the gods, a large number of soothsayers found a lucrative business in fortune-telling.

The deep piety of the Greeks is evidenced in their custom of consulting the oracles, in times of doubt and perplexity. The term "oracle" properly applies to the response deliv-

ered by a deity to an inquirer, but it is often used to designate the place where the petition is offered and the answer is received. Among the many oracles, that of Apollo at Delphi was the most celebrated among the Greeks. These oracles, or responses, were usually deemed infallible, and were generally dictated by justice, sound sense, and reason.

Festivals and Games.—Imposing festivals, some held annually; others, more or less frequently, were celebrated in honor of the various deities. These were mostly of a religious character, but sometimes they degenerated into shameless orgies. These festivals were considered so important that during the time of their celebration, even wars were suspended, and persons were permitted to pass unmolested through hostile territory.

The most celebrated of the ancient games were the Olympian, the Pythian, the Nemean, and the Isthmian. The Olympian games, which were held on the plain of Olympia, and occurred every four years, were so important that time was reckoned by Olympiads as we reckon it by years. The Pythian games were held at Delphi, in honor of Apollo, and occurred every four years. The Nemean games occurred once in two years, and were celebrated in honor of Hercules, in the forest of Nemea, near the place where he slew the Nemean lion. The Isthmian games were held in honor of Neptune, on the Isthmus of Corinth every two years.

Signification and Interpretation.—When we remember that these myths existed for ages as traditions related by father to son, and being widely distributed and taking on more or less of local coloring according to the time and place of their rehearsal, it is easy to account for

the variation in the incidents of many of the tales and the disputes among mythologists in the adjustment of these differences.

The interpretation of these myths has long constituted a fertile field of study for the scholar and antiquarian. Some have regarded them as allegories picturing the various phases of human life and occurrences in the physical world. Others have been disposed to regard them as historical facts disguised under the form of metaphor, and taking on other material as they were passed along, just as the rolling ball of snow in its onward movement gathers up stones and sticks and other foreign substances.

The philologists declare that "as the pearl is the result of a disease of the oyster, so myths are the result of a disease of language," and that the key to all mythologies lies in language. The anthropologists, on the other hand, hold that the explanation is found in man, in human thought and human language combined. Whatever the truth may be regarding the origin and significance of these wonderful myths, it is conceded by all that they have served to enrich the literature, and especially the poetry of all ages and nations since books have been born.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST
OF THE
ROMAN DEITIES AND HEROES

WITH THEIR EQUIVALENT NAMES IN THE MYTHOLOGIES OF
GREECE, INDIA, BABYLONIA, EGYPT, AND SCANDINAVIA.

Æsculapius—Gr. Asklepios.

Amor—Gr. Eros.

Apollo—Gr. Apollo or Helios—Eg. Oros.

Aurora—Gr. Eos.

Bacchus—Gr. Dionysus.

Bellona—Gr. Enyo.

Ceres—Gr. Demeter.

Cœlus—Gr. Uranus.

Cupid, or Amor—Gr. Eros—In. Kamadeva or Kama.

Diana—Gr. Artemis.

Discordia—Gr. Eris.

Fama—Gr. Pheme.

Fate, Fatum—Gr. Anake.

Flora—Gr. Chloris.

- Fortuna**—Gr. Tyche—Sc. Freyr.
Furies, Furiæ, Diræ, Semnæ—Gr. Erinys, or Eumenides.
Hercules—Gr. Heracles.
Juno—Gr. Hera—B. Hada.
Jupiter—Gr. Zeus—In. Dyaus, or Indra, or Janitar—E. Hemphtha—Sc. Odin, or Woden.
Justitia—Gr. Dike, or Astræa.
Juventas—Gr. Hebe, or Dia.
Latona—Gr. Leto.
Luna—Gr. Selene.
Mars—Gr. Ares—In. Kumara—E. Papremis—Sc. Hildur.
Mercury—Gr. Hermes—In. Ganesa—E. Thoth.
Minerva—Gr. Athene.
Mors—Gr. Thanatos.
Neptune—Gr. Poseidon.
Nox—Gr. Nyx.
Pax—Gr. Eirene, or Irene.
Pluto—Gr. Hades—Eg. Serapis, or Osiris.
Proserpine or **Proserpina**, or **Libera**—Gr. Persephone or Kora.
Pollux—Gr. Polydeuces.
Saturn, or Saturnus—Gr. Cronus.
Sol—Gr. Helios—In. Surya—Eg. Horus.
Somnus—Gr. Hypnus.
Suada, or Suadela—Peitho.

Terra—Gr. Ge, or Gæa.

Ulysses--Gr. Odysseus.

Venus—Gr. Aphrodite—Eg. Kinu—Sc. Freyr.

Vesta—Gr. Hestia.

Victoria—Gr. Nike.

Vulcan—Gr. Hephæstus—Sc. Egil.

DICTIONARY OF MYTHOLOGY

Abæus (a-be'us). A title applied to Apollo by the people of Abæa, a town in Greece, who worshiped at his shrine.

Abas (a'bas). The son of Hypermnestra and Lynceus, and father of the brothers Acrisius and Proetus, who were noted for their implacable hatred of each other from infancy. According to other authorities he was the son of Meganira, and was converted into a water lizard for profaning the Sacrifice.

Abderus (ab-de'rus). The armor-bearer of Hercules, after whom the town of Abderus was named.

Abduction. See *Europa, Paris, Pluto.*

Absyrtus (ab-ser'tus). The son of Æetes, king of Colchis, who was slain by his sister, the beautiful but cruel sorceress, Medea, in order to escape by flight from the fury of her father. See *Jason.*

Acastus (a-kas'tus). Son of Pelias and father of Laodamia.

Acestes (a-ses'tēz). A Trojan prince, governor of part of Sicily. With him Æneas left the women, the aged men, and all who could not serve him in his wars in Italy.

Achæans (a-ke'anz). The Achæans, the Æolians, the Dorians, and the Ionians comprised the four great branches of the Hellenic race.

Achelous (ak-e-lo'us). A river god. He and Hercules engaged in a wrestling bout to determine which should wed Deianeira. Achelous transformed himself first into a serpent and then into a bull. Hercules seized one of his horns, and in the fury of the contest it was broken off, and Achelous acknowledged himself defeated. He then turned himself into a river which has since borne his name. The sirens, sometimes called the Acheloides, were the daughters of Achelous.

Acheron (ak'e-ron). The black, deep current of this stream, the river of eternal woe, across which the souls of the departed were obliged to pass, was so swift that none dared venture to stem it except under the guidance of the aged boatman, Charon, to whom an obolus or coin, as passage money, must first be paid. For convenience this was placed under the tongue of the dead. Those who came without their fare were obliged to wait one hundred years, when Charon would carry them over without charge. The Furies were children of Acheron and Nyx. See *Styx*, *Pyriphlegethon*, *Cocytus*, and *Lethe*.

Achilles (a-kil'lēz). He was the son of Peleus, king of Thessaly, and was the bravest of all the Greeks who fought in the Trojan war. His mother, Thetis, who was a sea-nymph, plunged him when an infant into the river Styx, thus making every part of his body invulnerable, except the heel, by which she held him. He was

reared under the kindly care of Chiron, whose home was a cave in Mount Pelion, and whose knowledge of the art of healing was widely known. Patroclus, fighting side by side with Achilles, received a serious wound, which the latter, owing to his knowledge of medicine obtained from Chiron, was able to cure. In the siege of Troy, an arrow from the bow of Paris struck him in the heel, and caused his death.

Acidalia (as-i-da'li-a). A surname of Venus, from a fountain in Bœotia.

Acis (a'sis). A Sicilian shepherd, son of Faunus and the nymph Simæthis. Jealousy prompted Polyphemus to hurl a rock at him which crushed him to death. Galatea, who passionately loved him, transformed his blood into the river which bears his name.

Acrisius (a-krish'i-us). Son of Abas and brother of Prætus. Fearing that he should have no heir to his throne, he consulted the oracle, who told him that a daughter would be born to him, whose son would slay him and rule in his stead. This prophecy was fulfilled, for Perseus, while engaged in the public games, threw a disk which accidentally struck the foot of his grandfather and caused his death.

Acreta (a-kre'ta). Same as Acrete. See *Kakia*.

Actæon (ak-te'on). A famous hunter, son of Aristæus and Autonoe. For intruding upon the privacy of Diana while she and her attendants were bathing, he was changed by her into a stag and devoured by his own dogs. These were named Cisseta, Draco, Coran, Echnobas.

Ades (a'dêz). See *Hades*.

Admete (ad-me'te). The vain but beautiful daughter of Eurystheus.

Admetus (ad-me'tus). Son of Pheres and Clymene, king of Pheræ in Thessaly. Once, when ill, the oracle told him he would die unless someone offered himself in his stead. This his wife, Alcestis, offered to do, and she would have been carried off to Hades had not Hercules seized the god of death in his strong arms and held him fast until he promised to spare her to her husband. When Apollo was banished from heaven he attended the flocks of Admetus for nine years.

Adonis (a-do'nis). Son of Cinyras and Myrrha and a special favorite of Venus. He was fond of the chase, and while hunting the wild boar, was mortally wounded. He was changed by Venus into the beautiful anemone. See Shakespeare's "Venus and Adonis." Others say that to console Venus the gods decreed that he might return to life and spend the spring and summer with her, and that she must spend the rest of the year with him in the lower regions.

Adrastia (ad-ras-tī'a). Nemesis, one of the goddesses of justice, was sometimes known by this name.

Adscriptitii Dii (ad-scrip-tish'ī-ī dē-ī). Gods of the second order or rank.

Adversity. See Echidna.

Æacus (e'a-kus). The gate-keeper of hell, and with Minos and Rhadamanthus, judge of the lower regions. He was specially appointed to judge the Europeans.

Æcastor (e-kas'tor). An oath used only by women, referring to the Temple of Castor.

- Ædēpol** (ed'e-pol). An oath used by both men and women, referring to the Temple of Pollux.
- Æctes** (e-e'tēz). King of Colchis, and father of Medea, a celebrated magician. See *Jason*.
- Ægeon** (e-je'on). A mighty giant with fifty heads and one hundred arms. He was imprisoned by Jupiter under Mount Etna. Probably the personification of earthquakes.
- Ægeus** (e'je-us). King of Athens, son of Pandion. He slew Androgeus, son of Minos. Every eight years Minos demanded in satisfaction for the loss of his son, a tribute consisting of seven boys and seven girls of the noblest families of Athens, who were imprisoned in the vast labyrinth built by Dædalus, and presided over by the Minotaur. Theseus finally put an end to the grievous levy by slaying the monster.
- Ægina** (e-jī'na). An island in the Saronic Gulf on which were held annually mysterious festivals in honor of Hecate.
- Ægipanes** (ej-i-pā'nēz). Sometimes called Panisci. They were forest deities, and were represented, like Pan, with goat's legs.
- Ægis** (e'jis). The shield of Jupiter, made of the skin of the goat Amalthea. In later times, the breastplate of Pallas Athene.
- Ægisthus** (e-jis'thus). The son of Thyestes, who, during Agamemnon's absence, married Clytemnestra, his wife. These two, upon the return of Agamemnon, resolved to compass his death, and although he was warned by

Cassandra against the plot, he fell an easy victim to their schemes.

Ægle (Eg'lē). A daughter of Helios. The fairest of the Naiads. See *Lampetia*.

Ællo (a-el'lo). See *Harpies*.

Æneas (E-ne'as). A Trojan prince, the son of Anchises and Venus. He fought with great valor during the siege of Troy, encountering Diomed and Achilles. When the Greeks set fire to the city, he placed his aged father on his shoulders, and taking his son by the hand, bade Creusa, his wife, follow closely. She, however, became separated from Æneas and perished within the city. After wandering about for several years he reached Italy, and was kindly received by Latinus, the king. After the death of the latter, Æneas succeeded to the throne, and became the founder of a new race.

Æolians (E-ō'li-anz). See *Achæans*.

Æolus (E'ō-lus). God of the winds. He was the son of Hippotes, and lived in one of the rocky islands near the coast of Sicily. He confined the winds in a mighty cavern, and occasionally permitted them to blow over the world. When Ulysses, on his return from Troy, visited him, he gave him, tied up in a bag, all the winds that could prove contrary. The companions of Ulysses, supposing that the bag contained treasures, opened it slyly just as they were nearing port, and the baffling winds rushed forth and drove them far out of their course. Æolus was a great astronomer, and also the inventor of sails,

Æsculapius (es-cu-lā'pi-us). The son of Apollo and Coronis, or, as some declare, of Apollo and Larissa. At his birth his mother died, struck by the arrow of Artemis. Apollo saved the child and placed him under the guardianship of Chiron who carefully instructed him in all the mysteries of the healing art. He became physician to the Argonauts in their expedition to Colchis, and was so celebrated for his cures that Pluto, becoming jealous of him, prevailed upon Jupiter to destroy him with a thunderbolt. Apollo, to avenge his son's death, slew the Cyclops who had forged the thunderbolt. Æsculapius married Epione (or Epigone) and had two sons, Machaon and Podalirus, both celebrated physicians. He also had four daughters, of whom Hygeia, the goddess of health, was the most noted. After his death he was regarded as a god in Greece; festivals called Asclepia were held in his honor, and many temples were erected to him, and votive tablets hung therein by people who had been healed by him. See *Coronides*.

Æson (e'son). Son of Æolus and father of Jason. He was restored to youth by Medea.

Æther (e'ther). The god of light.

Æthon (e'thon). A personification of famine.

Æthra (e'thra). A daughter of Pittheus, King of Troezen, and mother of Theseus. See *Hyads*.

Agamemnon (ag-a-mem'non). Son of Plisthenes and king of Mycenæ and Argus. He married Clytemnestra, and his brother, Menelaus, married the beautiful Helen, both daughters of Tyndarus, King of Sparta. Helen eloped with Paris, the son of Priam, to Troy, and

when Menelaus demanded her restoration and was refused, Agamemnon at once became the leader of all the Greek forces, and set out to compel her return. This was the occasion of the Trojan war, which lasted ten years. While the Greek fleet was lying in the harbor of Aulis, Agamemnon's fondness for the chase led him to kill a stag, and, in the pride of his success, to boast that he could excel the goddess of the chase herself. The injured Diana first sent a calm which detained the fleet for a considerable time; then she demanded the sacrifice of his daughter Iphigenia. When the altar had been fully prepared, the goddess, satisfied with his intentions to make the sacrifice, suddenly appeared upon the scene and, providing a beautiful goat for the altar, carried off Iphigenia in a cloud to Tauris, and appointed her to the care of her temple there.

Aganippides (ag-an-ip'ĭ-dēz). A name derived from the fountain of Aganippe, and sometimes applied to the Muses.

Age. See *Golden Age*.

Agineus (aj-ĭ-nē'us). See *Apollo*.

Aglaia (ag-lā'ya). One of the three Graces, noted specially for her beauty and goodness.

Agni (ag'ni). The Hindoo god of lightning and of fire.

Agriculture. See *Ceres*, *Runcina*.

Ajax (ā'jax). Ajax and Achilles were the two foremost of the Greek heroes in the Trojan war. When Achilles fell, Ajax and Ulysses seized his body, and, fighting all the way, carried it back to camp. Achilles' armor being

offered by Thetis to the most deserving, was awarded to Ulysses, and Ajax, rendered insane by what he deemed the injustice of the award, fell upon his own sword and died. Some writers declare that instead of destroying himself he was slain by Paris : others that he was killed by Ulysses. This Ajax was the son of Telamon and Eriboëa. Another Ajax, son of Oileus, also took a conspicuous part in the war with Troy.

Alcæus (al-se'us). Son of Perseus and Andromeda and brother of Electryon.

Alcamenes (al-kam'e-nēz). An Athenian sculptor, a contemporary and rival of Phidias.

Alcestis (al-ses'tis). See *Admetus*.

Alcippe (al-sip'pe). A daughter of Mars and Aglaurus. For loving Halirrhotius, a son of Neptune, she was slain by her father.

Alcides (al-sī'dēz). A name given to Hercules.

Alcmæon (alk-me'on). Son of Amphiaraus and Eriphyle. He slew his mother to avenge his father's death.

Alcmena (alk-me'na). Wife of Jupiter and mother of Hercules. She was the daughter of Electryon, a king of Argos.

Alcyone (al-sī'o-ne). See *Pleiades*.

Alecto (a-lek'to). One of the three Furies. See *Furies*.

Alectryon (a-lek'tri-on). A servant of Mars. He was changed into a cock for failing to warn his master of the approach of the rising sun.

Alfadur (äl'fä''dur). The Supreme Being, Father of All, according to Scandinavian Mythology.

Alma Mammosa (al'ma mam-mo'sa). One of the names applied to Ceres.

Aloeus (a-lo'e-us). The father of Ōtus and Ephialtes, two giants, who once captured Mars and imprisoned him for thirteen months in a huge bronze vase.

Alpheus (al-fe'us). One of the river gods. See *Arethusa*.

Alseids (al'se-ids). Nymphs of the woods and trees. See *Nymphs*.

Altar. A table-like structure on which sacrifices were offered. Mere heaps of earth or rough unhewn stone served for altars in the earliest times. Later the sacrifice was attended with more ceremony, and the altars became more imposing. Some were provided with a kind of dish, into which frankincense was thrown to destroy the smell of burning fat. This probably gave rise to the custom of burning incense at the altar.

Althæa (al-the'a). Wife of Meleager. Some authorities say she was his mother.

Amalthæa (am-al-the'a). The goat which nourished the infantile Jupiter while concealed in a cave on Mount Ida, in the island of Crete.

Amarynthia (am-a-rin'thi-a). The name applied to Diana in Eubœa, where she was worshiped with great ceremony.

Amazons. Scythian women who, in the Trojan war, fought valiantly against the Greeks. Hercules totally

defeated them, and gave to Theseus, Hippolyte, their queen, for a wife.

Ambarvalia (am-bar-va'li-a). Festivals in honor of Ceres. These were instituted by the Roman husbandmen in order to purge their fields. At the spring festival the head of each family led the animal to be sacrificed, decked with oak-boughs, around his grounds. He was followed by a procession with shouts and songs. After harvest another festival was held, at which an offering of the first fruits of the season was made to Ceres.

Amber. Supposed by the ancients to flow from poplar trees like tears. See *Heliades*, *Lampetia*.

Ambrosia (am-bro'zhi-a). Celestial food used by the gods. The term was sometimes applied to Bacchanalian festivals.

Amica (a-mi'ca). A name sometimes applied to Venus.

Ammon. A famous oracle in Libya.

Amor (a'mor). Eros and Amor were other names for Cupid.

Amorettes (am-o-rets'). A name given to the troops of little winged figures which artists make to surround Aphrodite. Called also Eroles.

Amphiarus (am''fi-a-ra'us). Son of Oicles, and one of the seven heroes against Thebes.

Amphion (am-fi'on). Twin brother of Zethus and the son of Jupiter and Antiope. He was so skilled in music that, at the sound of the lyre which Mercury made for

him, the stones of Thebes arranged themselves in regular layers to form the walls of the city.

Amphitrite (am-fi-tri'te). Daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, wife of Neptune, and mother of Triton. She was goddess of the sea and had the care of its creatures. She was sometimes called Salatia.

Amphitryon (am-fit'ri-on). Perseus and Andromeda had two sons, Electryon and Alcæus. Alcmena, the mother of Hercules, was a daughter of the former, and Amphitryon, her husband, was a son of the latter.

Amycus (am'i-cus). King of Bebrycia. He was a son of Neptune, and was famed for his skill in boxing, and for his cruelty to all strangers who entered his territories. When the Argonauts landed on his coast to obtain fresh water, he challenged their best boxer. Pollux accepted, and killed Amycus in the contest.

Amymone (am-i-mo'ne). Daughter of Danaus who bore to Neptune a son, Nauplius, a shipwrecker.

Ananke (a-nan'ke). The Greek name for Fate. This deity was the offspring of Night and Erebus. Gods, as well as men, were subject to his unchanging decrees.

Ancæus (an-se'us). Son of Neptune and one of the brave heroes of Greece who joined in the famous hunt of the Calydonian Boar. He left a cup of wine untasted to engage in the hunt, and was killed by the boar. This is supposed to be the origin of the proverb, "There's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip."

Anchises (an-ki'sēz). The father of Æneas, and grandfather of Julius, the founder of the great Julian family in Rome.

Ancilia (an-sil'i-a). These were twelve sacred Roman shields. The first is said to have been sent by Mars in answer to the petition of the Roman populace for protection. Eleven others were made so nearly like the first, that only the priests were able to distinguish them from the first. Like the Palladium in the temple of Vesta, these shields were regarded with the greatest veneration. A Roman general, before going to war, would propitiate the god of war by going to the temple of Mars and touching the shield with his lance. As the perpetuity of the nation was supposed to depend upon the preservation of the ancilia, an order of priests was organized to take care of them. On the first of March in each year the shields were carried in procession, and in the evening a great feast, called *Cœna Saliaris*, was held.

Androgeus (an-dro'je-us). Son of Minos. He was slain by Ægeus, king of Attica. See *Ægeus*.

Andromache (an-drom'a-ke). Wife of the Trojan hero, Hector, and mother of Astyanax. In the distribution of the noble Trojan captives among the Greek heroes, she fell to the lot of Neoptolemus.

Andromeda (an-drom'e-da). The beautiful daughter of Cepheus and Cassiopeia, king and queen of the Ethiopians. She was rescued from the jaws of a terrible sea-monster, by Perseus, and afterward became his wife. See *Cassiopeia*.

Anemone (a-nem'o-ne). The tears that Venus shed for her beloved Adonis, as they fell to the ground, were changed into this flower, the anemone.

Angeronia (an-ge-ro'ni-a). This goddess, sometimes called Volupia, had power to drive away grief and anguish of mind.

Antæus (an-te'us). A giant, the offspring of Neptune. In a contest with Hercules, Antæus gained fresh strength from contact with the earth each time he was thrown. At last Hercules observed this, and, lifting his antagonist off his feet, squeezed him to death.

Anteros (an'te-ros). God of passion. Son of Venus and Mars.

Anthesteria (an-thes-te'ri-a). One of the festivals in honor of Bacchus, held in the month of February. The first day of the festival was called "cask-opening day," the second, "pouring-day."

Anticlea (an-tik'le-a). The mother of Ulysses.

Antigone (an-tig'o-ne). One of the two daughters of Œdipus and Jocaste. After her father had put out his eyes and abandoned the throne of Thebes, this faithful daughter followed him and ministered to his wants as he roamed from place to place.

Antiope (an-ti'o-pe). Daughter of Thebe and Nycteus, who, as regents, governed the kingdom of Thebes during the minority of Labdacus. Jupiter, disguised as a satyr, led her astray and corrupted her.

Antium (an'shĭ-um). A town in Italy where the goddess Fortuna had an oracle. Her principal worshipers were newly-married women.

Anubis (a-nu'bis). In Egyptian mythology, the name of one whose duty it was to weigh the good and the bad

deeds of the disembodied spirits in the scale of truth before handing them over to Osiris. Also called *Hermanubis*.

Aonides (ā-on'i-dēz). From the country Aonia. A term applied to the Muses.

Apaturia (ap-a-tu'ri-a). A festival of the Athenians in which a prominent place by the side of Jupiter and Athene was assigned to Vulcan in his capacity of god of the hearth and protector of the home.

Apeliotes (a-pe'li-o'tēz). The southwest wind, an Athenian wind-god.

Aphrodite (af-ro-di'te). A name applied by the Greeks to Venus.

Apis (a'pis). The sacred bull of Egypt, known also by the names Mnevis and Onuphis.

Apollo. God of the sun, music, poetry, and medicine. He was the son of Jupiter and Latona, and twin brother of Diana. He was the god of many names, the most common of which are: Sol, Helios, Phœbus, Cynthius, Delphinus, Didymæus, Agineus, Pythius, Nomius, and Pæan. He was banished from heaven for killing the Cyclops, who, by Jupiter's order, forged the thunderbolts with which Æsculapius was slain. The symbols of Apollo were the laurel, lyre, wolf, stag, raven, swan, and dolphin. The nine Muses were subject to him. His favorite residence was on Mount Parnassus. Being singularly beautiful and accomplished, he had many love adventures. Æsculapius and Phaeton were the most renowned of his children. See *Neptune*, *Phaeton*.

Apotheosis (ap-o-the'o-sis). The ceremony of the deification and consecration of a god.

Apple. See *Atalanta*, *Atlas*, *Discordia*, *Hesperides*, *Iduna*, *Titæa*.

Arachne (a-rak'ne). A Mæonian maid whom Minerva had taught to weave, became so vain of her accomplishments that she one day challenged the goddess to a trial of skill. Unable to find a flaw in the work of her pupil, Minerva angrily struck her on the head with her shuttle, whereupon Arachne hanged herself. Minerva then changed her into a spider, which, in Greek, is called *arachne*. According to another version, Arachne, remembering her oft-repeated boasts, was so humiliated upon seeing the superior workmanship of Minerva that she went off and hanged herself, whereupon the goddess, desiring to teach a lesson to all conceited youths, transformed her dangling body into a spider, and condemned her to weave and spin forevermore.

Arcadia. The favorite hunting-ground of Diana. A delightful country of peaceful pastoral life in the central part of Peloponnesus. Here Apollo is reputed to have reigned.

Arcas. Son of Jupiter and Callisto. Being driven from home by the offended Juno, he and his mother were at last found by Jupiter who pitied them and transformed them into bears, and afterward transferred them to the skies where they form the constellations of the Great and the Little Bear. See *Callisto*.

Archemorus (ar-kem'o-rus). Hypsipyle being entrusted with the duty of tending the young child, Opheltes, son of Lycurgus, laid him upon the ground

while she directed the Seven gainst Thebes to a well of water. Upon her return she found the child dead within the coils of a snake. Amphiaraus declared the reptile to be a mysterious creature sent by Zeus, and on this account he re-named the child Archemorus, the "dawn of mystery."

Archery. See *Uller, Vali*.

Arcopagus (ar-e-op'a-gus). A hill near Athens; site of the Parthenon. Also the tribunal where Mars (Greek, *Ares*) was tried for murder. The judges were called *areopagitæ*.

Ares (a'rêz). The Greek name for Mars. See *Mars*.

Arethusa (ar-e-thu'za). One of the most beautiful and virtuous of Diana's nymphs. She was pursued by Alpheus, a river god, but escaped by being transformed by Diana into a stream which flowed underground.

Arges (ar'jêz). One of the three cyclops. He represented a stream of light.

Argiope (ar-ji'o-pe). A nymph, the mother of Thamyris.

Argo. The ship built by Jason for the expedition of the Argonauts, the largest ship that had ever been seen in Greece.

Argonauts. The name given to the fifty heroes who, under Jason, sailed to Colchis in the ship *Argo*, to secure the Golden Fleece.

Argos. A city in Argolis dedicated to Juno.

Argus. A myriad-eyed giant who was set to watch Io, a beautiful maiden, who had been converted into a heifer by Jupiter in order to conceal his intrigue from

the eyes of his watchful spouse Juno. Half of the eyes of Argus slept while the other half waked and watched. So dutiful was he that Jupiter was prevented from stealing even a glance at Io. Jupiter called to his aid his faithful messenger, Mercury, who first lulled Argus to sleep and then killed him, but before he could drive the heifer away, Juno discovered his design, and sent a tormenting gadfly to attack the beautiful beast, which caused her to rush madly from country to country, and to plunge into the sea, which was afterward called the Ionian sea. She ultimately landed in Egypt where Jupiter restored her to the beautiful maiden she had once been. Here her son Epaphus was born, who became the first king and the founder of Memphis. Juno, grieving over the loss of her faithful Argus, gathered up his myriad eyes, and with them bedecked the tail of her favorite bird, the peacock, that she might ever have a memento of him near her side.

Ariadne (ā-ri-ad'ne). The beautiful daughter of Minos, king of Crete. By means of a clew of thread she enabled Theseus to escape from the fearful labyrinth, in which so many handsome youths and beautiful maidens of Athens had been devoured by the dreaded Minotaur, and sailed with him and his companions to the beautiful island of Naxos. Overcome with fatigue, she fell asleep on the shore, and the inconstant Theseus, with his companions, sailed away, leaving her behind. On waking, she was filled with grief and despair, and wept bitterly. Echo came to taunt her with her mocking cries. Venus consoled her, and Bacchus soon after wooed and won her. He gave her a crown of seven stars, which became the constellation, Corona Borealis, or Northern Crown.

Arion (a-rī'on). A celebrated lyric poet and musician who resided at the court of Periander, king of Corinth. After visiting other countries he embarked at Sarentum to return home, but the seamen robbed him and threatened to cast him into the sea. He begged them to let him play once more upon his harp before they cast him overboard. The dolphins, charmed with the music, flocked around the vessel, and when Arion threw himself into the sea, one of them took him up and carried him to Tænarus, near Corinth. In recognition of this kindly act, the dolphin was turned into a constellation of heaven. The name Arion is also applied to a winged horse which was wonderfully fleet.

Aristæus (ăr-is-te'us). Son of Apollo and Cyrene. He presided over the trees of the forest, acquainted mankind with the uses of honey and oil, and showed how oil is obtained from olives. Like his son, Actæon, he was a famous hunter.

Armata (ar-mā'ta). A name sometimes applied to Venus.

Arsinoë (ar-sin'o-e). An admirer of Venus, whom she disliked, and transformed into a stone.

Artemis (ar'te-mis). Goddess of the Chase. The Grecian name for Diana. The festivals in her honor were held at Delphi and were called Artemisia.

Arts. See *Muses*, *Phidias*.

Aruspices (a-rus'pī-sēz). A name applied to soothsayers and to sacrificial priests.

Ascalaphus (as-kal'a-fus). He informed Pluto that Proserpine had eaten pomegranate seeds in the infernal

regions, which act prevented her from returning to the earth. Ceres, the mother of Proserpine, punished Ascalaphus by changing him into an owl, the bird of ill-omen. Jupiter, to comfort Ceres, permitted Proserpine to spend six months of the year with her mother on the earth, and the remainder of the year with Pluto in Hades.

Ascanius (as-ka'ni-us). The son of Æneas and Creusa.

Asclepia (as-kle'pi-a). Festivals in honor of Æsculapius.

Asclepius (as-kle'pi-us). Another name for Æsculapius.

Ascolia (as-ko'li-a). Bottles of leather used in the Grecian games. The term is also applied to Bacchanalian feasts.

Asopus (a-so'pus). A river-god whose daughter, Ægina, was carried off by Jupiter.

Assabinus (as-sa-bī'nus). The Ethiopian name for Jupiter.

Ass's Ears. See *Midas*.

Astarte (as-tar'te). The Phœnician name for Venus.

Asteria (as-te'rī'a). Daughter of Cæus, and goddess of the starry night. Jupiter, under the form of an eagle, carried her off.

Astræus (as-tre'us). See *Boreas*, *Wind Gods*.

Astrea (as-tre'a). Daughter of Zeus and Themis, and mother of Nemesis. Goddess of justice and good faith, modesty and truth.

Astronomy. See *Urania*, *Stars*.

Astyanax (as-tī'a-nax). See *Andromache*.

Atalanta (at-a-lan'ta). Daughter of Cæneus, and a native of Arcadia. She was exceedingly beautiful, and had many suitors, but was forbidden, by the oracle, to marry. Being very fleet of foot, she agreed to marry the one who should outstrip her in the race, but, to prevent her admirers from entering the lists, she declared that all who were defeated should be slain. The terms were hard, but Hippomenes, desiring to win her, invoked the aid of Venus, who gave him three golden apples, one of which he rolled at the feet of Atalanta whenever she passed him. She stopped to pick them up, and he was thus enabled to reach the goal first, and won the prize. In the excess of his joy he forgot to return thanks to Venus for her assistance, which offended the goddess, and she turned them both into lions. See *Parthenium*.

Ate (a'te). The goddess of mischief, guilt, discord, and all evil. After being banished from heaven by Jupiter, she wandered over the earth searching for victims, and running before men to mislead them. She was swift of foot and strong in body.

Athamas (ath'a-mas). Husband of Leucothea, or Ino.

Athena (a-the'na). Another name for Minerva as the tutelary goddess of Athens.

Athos (ā'thos). A promontory in Greece on which the Persian fleet was wrecked by Boreas, the North Wind, in answer to the prayer of the Athenians. An altar to Boreas was afterward erected by them.

Atlantids (at-lan'tidz). Nymphs, the offspring of Atlas, and belonging to the same order as the Pleiads.

Atlas. An enormous giant who stood upon the western confines of the earth, and supported the heavens on his

shoulders. King of Mauritania, the northwestern portion of Africa. Hercules, in his search for the Hesperian apples, was told by Atlas that he would get them for him if Hercules would relieve him of his burden, to which proposition Hercules acceded. Atlas stole into the garden of the Hesperides, slew the dragon in his sleep, plucked the golden apples, and returned unmolesed. His relief from the burden of the world was so sweet that he resolved that Hercules might continue to bear the load, and declared that he would carry the apples to Eurystheus who had appointed the twelve labors to Hercules. As a special favor, Hercules asked that Atlas would assume the load while he adjusted a cushion to his shoulders. To this Atlas readily assented, and throwing the golden apples to the ground, took up the load he had so long borne, but Hercules, instead of preparing his shoulders for the burden, picked up the apples, and left Atlas as he had first found him. Atlas had seven daughters by his wife Pleione, and seven by his wife Æthra. The former were called Pleiades; the latter Hyades. Both groups became celestial constellations. The Atlantids and the Hesperides, other nymphs, are also accounted the offspring of Atlas. For his inhospitality to Perseus, that king changed Atlas into the mountain which bears his name.

Atreus (ă'tre-us). Son of Pelops and Hippodamia. He and his brother Thyestes, having slain Chrysippus, were obliged to leave Elis, and found refuge in Mycenæ. After the death of Eurystheus, Atreus became ruler of Mycenæ. Ærope, wife of Atreus and daughter of Minos, was induced by Thyestes to assist him in carrying off the ram with the golden fleece, the possession of which was sup-

posed to secure the government of the country. Jupiter interfered, and the scheme failed. Thyestes returned and was received with the semblance of reconciliation, but was horrified to find that he was presented at meat with the flesh of his son. Thyestes subsequently slew Atreus.

Atropos (at'ro-pos). See *The Fates*.

Attis. A young Phrygian shepherd whose extraordinary beauty won the heart of the daughter of the king of Pessinus. The goddess Rhea suddenly appeared among the guests at the wedding, spreading great consternation. Attis fled to the mountains where he stabbed himself and died, leaning against a pine tree into which his soul passed, while, from his blood, sprang banks of violets about the tree. The pine was therefore regarded as a symbol of winter and of sadness; the violet a symbol of spring and of hopefulness.

Atys (ā'tis). Son of Cræsus. He was born without the power of speech, but seeing a soldier about to kill the king, he exclaimed "Save the king," and had the power of speech ever after.

Augean Stables. See *Augeas*.

Augeas (au-je'as). Some authorities say that he was the son of Helios, because light streamed constantly from his eyes. He was the rich prince of Elis, the owner of the stable which Hercules cleansed by turning the river Alpheus, or Menius, through it, after it had been occupied by three thousand oxen for thirty years. Hercules was to receive one-tenth part of the cattle for this service, but as Augeas failed to keep his promise, Hercules slew him.

Augury. By the flight of birds, the examination of the entrails of animals, and in other ways, the Romans assumed to be able to foretell future events. The officiating priest was called an augur. The woodpecker was regarded as a sacred symbol of prophecy. Later the symbol was changed to the figure of a youth with a woodpecker on his head.

Aulis (aw'lis). The port where the Greek fleet of more than a thousand ships assembled before setting out for Troy.

Auloniads (au-lo'nĭ-adz). See *Nymphs*.

Aura (aw'ra). The goddess of the Morning Wind.

Aurora. The goddess of the morning "whose rosy fingers ope the gates of day." Daughter of Sol and mother of the stars and winds. By some she was regarded as the daughter of Theia and Hyperion. At her approach the red beams of morning spread, not unlike the fingers of a giant hand, hence "the rosy-fingered morn." By some she is figured as riding in a golden chariot drawn by four white horses; by others, as riding on the winged horse, Pegasus, which Jupiter gave Aurora after Belerophon had failed to ride it up the heights of Olympus.

Auster (aws'ter). The South Wind. A son of Jupiter.

Autonoe (aw-ton'ō-ē). One of the four daughters of Cadmus and Harmonia. She married Aristæus, and became the mother of Actæon, the famous huntsman.

Avernus (a-ver'nus). A lake situated at the entrance of the infernal regions, which was so poisonous that birds, in attempting to fly over it, fell lifeless into its waters.

Averruncus Deus (a-ver-run'cus de'us). Among the Romans, a god who could divert men from doing evil.

Axe. See *Dædalus*.

Baal (Bā'al). A Phœnician deity. The name implies "lord," and is applied to the sun. Baalbek means "city of the sun." The Greeks called that city Heliopolis.

Baal-peor (bā'al-pe'or). A Moabitish god, presiding over obscenity and licentiousness.

Babes. See *Rumina Dea*, *Infants*.

Bacchantes (bac-can'tēz). The priestesses who with wild shouts and songs took part in the Bacchanalia, or feasts of Bacchus.

Bacchus (bak'kus). God of revelry and wine. He was the son of Jupiter and Semele, and is supposed to have been born at Thebes. Juno, becoming jealous of Semele, entreated Jupiter that he should present himself before Semele in all his majesty as the god of Thunder. Semele was killed by one of Jupiter's fearful bolts; but in the moment of her death gave birth to Bacchus. To preserve him from the rage of Juno, he was secretly conveyed by Hermes, the messenger of the gods, to a place called Nysa, where his childhood was happily spent among the nymphs, satyrs, herdsmen, and vine-tenders. From these he acquired a knowledge of many of the arts of peace. When he reached manhood he started on an extended journey, and, on the way, he instructed the people in the arts he possessed, and was everywhere received as a great benefactor. Being opposed by Lycurgus, king

of Thrace, he drove this monarch mad and caused him to destroy his son, and afterward, in despair, to slay himself, thus, doubtless, representing the evil effects of over-indulgence in the use of wine. Bacchus is sometimes styled the "god of many names." The following are among the most common : Dionysius, Dithyrambus, Bromius, Biformis, Brisæus, Iacchus, Lenæus, Lyceus, Liber Pater. After Ariadne had been deserted by Theseus, Bacchus married her.

Baker. See *Pilumnus*.

Balios (ba'li-os). A horse given to Peleus by Neptune as a wedding present.

Barker. See *Anubis*.

Bassarides (bäs-sär'ĭ-dēz). A name sometimes applied to the priestesses of Bacchus.

Battle. See *Valhalla*.

Battus. The name of the rustic who informed Apollo of the trick the mischievous Mercury played upon him in stealing and hiding away his cattle.

Baucis (baw'sis). Philemon and his devoted wife Baucis, an aged couple, once entertained Jupiter so hospitably, that he transformed their humble abode into a splendid temple, and granted their request that when death came they might die together. At death they were transformed into two trees, an oak and a linden, and grew side by side.

Bear. See *Callisto*, *Arcas*, *Calliste*, *Parthenium*.

Beauty. See *Aglaia*, *Andromeda*, *Arethusa*, *Ariadne*, *Atalanta*, *Briseis*, *Cleitus*, *Galatæa*, *Ganymede*, *Helena*,

Hippodamia, Hylas, Hyperion, Io, Laodamia, Medusa, Narcissus, Niobe, Penelope, Proserpine, Sthenebœa, Venus.

Bed. See *Damastes, Procrustes.*

Bees. See *Mellona.*

Belisama (be-lis'a-ma). The Queen of Heaven, a goddess of the Gauls.

Bellerophon (bel-lër'o-fon). The hero who slew the Chimæra, a strange creature composed of a lion in front, a goat in the middle, and a serpent in the rear. It infested the mountains, and destroyed all who attacked it. Riding on the back of Pegasus, the winged horse, Bellerophon was carried just high enough to be out of reach of the monster's jaws, and yet was able to use his spear with deadly effect.

Belleros (bel'le-ros). Bellerophon signifies "slayer of Belleros." Some suppose that Bellerophon accidentally killed a person by that name, and that he paid the penalty for that crime by having to fight the Chimæra.

Bellona (bel-lo'na). Wife of Mars. Goddess of war. Her priests were called Bellonarii. On the 24th of March, Bellona's Day, her votaries hacked themselves with knives, and drank the blood of their sacrifices.

Belphegor (bel'fe-gor). See *Baal-peor.*

Belus (be'lus). The son of Neptune and Libya. He succeeded to the throne of Egypt, and marrying Ancirrhoe, a daughter of the Nile, became the father of two sons, Egyptus and Danaus. Belus is also the Chaldean name of the sun.

Berecynthia (bĕr-e-sin'thi-a). The name of Cybele, or Rhea, from a mountain where she was worshiped.

Bias. Brother of Melampus, the prophet and priest who cured the daughters of Prœtus of the strange hallucination of supposing that they were cows and who went about lowing like kine. They afterwards became the wives of Bias and Melampus.

Biformis (bī-for'mis). One of the many names applied to Bacchus. The term signifies having two forms, or two faces. He was sometimes represented as bearded and sometimes beardless.

Bifrons (bī-fronz). The term signifies two-headed, and was applied to Janus.

Birds. Eagle (see *Ganymede*, *Jupiter*), Hawk (*Nysus*), Hoopoe (*Philomela*), Kingfisher (*Halcyon*), Lark (*Scylla*), Magpies (*Pierides*), Nightingale (*Philomela*), Owl (*Polyphonte*), Partridge (*Perdix*), Pheasant (*Itys*), Swallow (*Philomela*), Swan (*Cygnus*), Vulture (*Erchidna*, *Prometheus*, *Tityus*), Woodpecker (*Picus*), *Argus*, *Augury*, *Coronis*, *Harpies*, *Hercules*, *Sirens*, *Stymphalides*.

Births. See *Lucina*, *Levana*, *Clotho*, *Fates*, *Pilumnus*.

Blacksmith. See *Vulcan*, *Brontes*.

Blame. See *Momus*.

Blind. See *Phineus*, *Pluto*, *Thamyris*, *Tiresias*.

Blood. See *Hyacinthus*, *Hydra*, *Medusa*.

Blossoming. See *Thales*.

Blue Eyes. See *Glaukopsis*.

Boar. See *Hercules, Laelaps*.

Bona Dea (bō'na de'a). The goddess of fertility, worshiped chiefly by the Roman matrons.

Bonus Eventus (bo'nus e-ven'tus). The god of success.

Boreas (bo're-as). See *Wind Gods, Chloris*.

Boundaries. See *Terminus, Hermæ*.

Boxing. See *Pollux, Games*.

Brahma (brā'ma). The chief divinity among the Hindus.

Briareus (brī-ā're-us). A hundred-handed giant. One of the Centimani.

Bribery. See *Myrtilus*.

Brisæus (brī-se'us). See *Bacchus*. The name has reference to the use of grapes and honey.

Briseis (brī-se'is). A beautiful maiden who fell to the lot of Achilles in the division of the spoils after the siege of Troy.

Britomartis (brit-o-mar'tis). A name applied to Diana as protector of the interests of fishermen on lakes and rivers, and on the shores and arms of the sea.

Bromius (bro'mī-us). See *Bacchus*.

Brontes (bron'tēz). One of the three Cyclops. The blacksmith who manufactured thunder.

Bronze Age. See *Golden Age*.

Bubona (bu-bo'na). A rural divinity, goddess of herdsmen.

Buddha (bōōd'da). The founder of the Buddhist religion, the personification of the preserving power of the divine spirit.

Bullock. See *Apis, Europa, Fortuna, Milo, Osiris, Phoenix, Zethus.*

Busiris (bu-sī'ris). Among the wonderful deeds related of Achilles was the slaying of Busiris, whose practise had been to sacrifice all strangers that ventured into his dominions.

Byblis (bī'blis). A niece of Sol who wept so much that she was changed into a fountain.

Cabiri (ka-bī'rī). Grecian divinities worshiped especially in Lemnos, Samothrace, and Imbros. The rites attending their worship are supposed to have been quite obscene.

Cacodæmon (kak-o-dē'mon). An evil spirit.

Cacus (kā'kus). A son of Vulcan, a three-headed giant slain by Hercules for stealing some of Geryon's cows, which Hercules had captured.

Cadmilus (kad-mī'lus). Sometimes called Casmilus, a name applied to Mercury by the inhabitants of Samothrace and the neighboring islands, especially in his office of the god who causes the flocks and herds to be prolific.

Cadmus (cad'mus). The father of Semele and brother of Europa. He was one of the earliest of the Greek demigods, and is said to have invented letters, his alphabet consisting of sixteen characters. He founded Thebes,

and rendered important service to Greece. He slew the Bœotian dragon and scattered its teeth over the ground, and each tooth grew up into an armed giant. These wild creatures, called Spartæ, were about to attack Cadmus, when he threw a stone among them which greatly infuriated them, and each supposing that the stone had been thrown by one of the other giants, they attacked and slew one another until only five remained. These quickly sheathed their swords and became subject to Cadmus, and from them the noblest families of Thebes afterward traced their descent.

Caduceus (ka-du'she-us). The rod given to Mercury by Apollo in exchange for the lyre. It had the power of reconciling all elements in opposition. Seeing two serpents quarreling, Mercury instantly thrust the rod between them, whereupon they peacefully twined themselves about it, and Mercury commanded them to remain there forever. Milton refers to the caduceus as the "opiate rod," from its power to produce sleep. See *Mercury*.

Cæneus (se'ne-us). Father of Atalanta, the beautiful virgin who was afterward changed by Neptune into a man and rendered invulnerable.

Cæus (se'us). . Father of Asteria.

Calais (cal'ā-is). Zetes and Calais, the winged sons of Boreas, out of gratitude to Phineas for showing the Argonauts the way to Colchis, slew the Harpies, and thus freed him from their persecution.

Calchas (kal'kas). A Grecian high priest who was consulted before the sailing of the Greeks against Troy.

Calliope (cal-lī'o-pe). One of the nine Muses, mother of Orpheus, and beloved of Apollo. She presided over rhetoric and epic poetry. By some she is accounted the mother of Hymen.

Callirrhoe (cal-līr'ho-e). One of the Oceanids, nymphs of fountains and streams.

Calliste (cal-lis'te). In Arcadia, Diana was worshiped under the form of a she-bear, and called Calliste.

Callisto (kal-lis'tò). An Arcadian maiden beloved of Jupiter, who, out of jealous hate on the part of Juno, his rightful spouse, was changed by her into a she-bear and driven into the forest. Here her son Arcas, while hunting, would have killed her, had not Jupiter intervened, and changed him into a he-bear. They were both transformed into the constellations the Great Bear and the Little Bear.

Calpe (käl'pe). One of the Pillars of Hercules.

Calves. See *Proteus*.

Calydonian Boar (cal-i-do'ni-an). The ferocious beast that laid waste the country around Calydon, defying the spears of ordinary men, and finally slain by Meleager.

Calypso (ka-lip'so). Daughter of Oceanus, and queen of the island of Ogygia, on which Ulysses was wrecked, and where he was prevailed upon to stay seven, some say eight, years. See *Ulysses*, *Trinacria*.

Camillus (ca-mil'lus). A name given to Mercury on account of his office as minister to the gods. Also the name of one of the unborn spirits seen by Anchises in

Hades, and who were to achieve greatness at a later day in Rome. The others were Romulus, Brutus, Cæsar, and the Gracchi.

Campus Martius (cam'pus mar'shi-us). See *Mars*.

Canache (can'a-ke). One of Actæon's hounds.

Canopus (ca-no'pus). The god of water among the Egyptians.

Capaneus (ca-pa'ne-us). One of the seven against Thebes, son of Hipponous of Argos.

Capula (cap'u-la). A cup constructed with ears or handles, used in drinking the health of the gods.

Capitolinus (cap-ĭ-to-lĭ'nus). One of Jupiter's names. So called because a temple on the Capitoline hill was dedicated to him.

Capripedes (ca-prip'ē-dēz). From *caper*, a goat, and *pes*, a foot. A name given to the Fauns, Satyrs, and Egipans, because, like Pan, they had goat's feet.

Caprotina (cap-ro-tĭ'na). Another name for Juno.

Carneia (car-ne'ya). A Spartan festival held in August, and conducted with much zeal in honor of Carneus. For several days, during its continuance, the people would remove from the cities and dwell in tents in the groves and on the hillsides to escape the heat of the dog-days.

Carneus (car-ne'us). A name applied to Apollo, who, as god of summer heat, creates disease, and whose arrows carry death into the cities and towns.

Carmo. Thallo and Carmo were the two goddesses of seasons. The latter was worshiped in Athens as the goddess of harvest and fruit.

Cassandra (cas-san'dra). The beautiful daughter of Priam and Hecuba, and sister of Paris. Apollo bestowed upon her the gift of prophecy, but failing to win her love, and being unable to recall his gift, he annulled her power by causing the people to disbelieve her statements. After the siege of Troy she was carried off by Agamemnon as a trophy of war.

Cassiopeia (cas'si-o-pe'ya). Wife of Cepheus and mother of the beautiful Andromeda. So vain was she of her daughter's beauty that she declared the beauty of the sea-nymphs was not to be compared to hers. This gave offense to Neptune, who thereupon visited the country with a great flood, and sent a dreadful sea-monster to destroy both men and cattle. Cepheus was informed by the oracle that the evil would not abate unless he sacrificed Andromeda, who was thereupon chained to a rock to be devoured by the frightful beast. Here Perseus, who was flying homeward after having slain the Gorgon Medusa, discovered Andromeda just in time to rescue her from the jaws of the terrible sea-monster, and was rewarded by receiving her as his wife. Perseus was ever in such high favor with the gods that, at his death, he and Andromeda and Cassiopeia were changed to a constellation of the stars.

Castalia (cas-tā'li-a). The fountain of the Muses on Mount Parnassus.

Castalides (cas-tal'ī-dēz). A name applied to the Muses, from the fountain Castalia.

Castor. Son of Jupiter and Leda, and twin-brother of Pollux. He was skilled in horsemanship. He joined Meleager in search of the Calydonian Boar, and was prominent in the expedition of the Argonauts. See *Dioscuri*.

Cattle. See *Rumina*.

Caucasus (kaw'ca-sus). See *Prometheus*.

Cauther (kaw'ther). The lake of paradise in Mohammedan mythology. Every believer who tastes of its waters will thirst no more.

Cave. See *Amalthæa*, *Charybdis*, *Chiron*, *Cronus*, *Græce*, *Horn Gate*, *Ida*, *Nereides*.

Cecropia (se-cro'pi-a). See *Cecrops*.

Cecrops (se'crops). King over the primitive race of Attica. He established himself in the Acropolis of Athens, and gathered around him a township which he called Cecropia. He had three daughters, Herse, Aglaurus, and Pandrosus. Herse became the mother of Ceryx, from whom the priestly family of heralds in Attica derived their lineage. Aglaurus bore a daughter to the god Ares. Pandrosus became the first priestess of Athene.

Celæno (se-le'no). One of the three Harpies, half woman, half bird. Called also Podarge. See *Harpies*.

Centaurs (cen'tawrz). Children of Ixion; represented with the head, arms, and body of a man, supported upon the body and legs of a horse. The combats between them and the Lapithæ formed an attractive subject for the Greek sculptors. The Centaurs lived in Thessaly.

Centimani (cen-tim'a-nī). Three sons of Uranus and Gæa, hideous hundred-handed creatures sent to join the Titans in Tartarus. They assisted in making the darkness terrible by their unceasing clamor for freedom. They were named Cottus, Briareus, and Gyges.

Cephalus (sef'a-lus). He was regarded as the type of constancy, but the jealousy of Procris, his wife, had been aroused by Aura, the goddess of the morning wind, whose sly advances Cephalus had steadfastly withstood. To assure herself, Procris one day secreted herself in the thicket near by where Cephalus was wont to rest from the fatigue of the chase, and from the heat of the noonday sun. Cephalus, hearing a slight noise in the thicket, and mistaking it for that of a wild beast, hurled his spear and slew Procris.

Cepheus (se'fe-us). See *Cassiopeia*.

Cephissus (se-fis'sus). See *River-gods*.

Ceraunius (se-rau'ni-us). The Fulminator. A name applied by the Greeks to Jupiter on account of his terrible thunderbolts.

Cerberus (ser'be-rus). The three-headed dog of Pluto that guarded the entrance to Hades, and prevented the living from entering, and the dead from coming out. See *The Twelfth Labor of Hercules*.

Cercyon (ser'si-on). A powerful giant slain by Theseus at Eleusis.

Ceremonies. See *Themis*.

Ceres (sē'rēz). Daughter of Cronus and Rhea, and mother of Proserpine. She was the goddess of agriculture and

of civilization. When Pluto stole her beautiful and beloved daughter, Ceres lighted her torch, and mounting her chariot drawn by winged snakes, passed through all lands in search of her. Wherever she was hospitably received she left her blessing in the form of instruction in the arts of agriculture. To Celeus she was specially grateful, and taught him the use of the plow, and gave to his son Triptolemus her snake-drawn chariot that he might travel through all lands and teach the inhabitants the arts she had taught him. Demeter, Magna Dea, Bona Dea, Alma Mammosa, Thesmophora, are other names applied to Ceres. See *Ambarvalia*, *Thesmophora*.

Ceryneā (ser-ĭ-ne'a). The name of a hill and hunting district near the borders of Arcadia and Achaia.

Cerynean Stag (sĕr-ĭ-ne'an). The capture of this fleet animal constituted the fourth labor of Hercules. His horns were gold and his hoofs were brass. His speed was so great that Hercules was obliged to drive him into the deep snows of the northland before he could be caught. This stag was sacred to Diana, having been dedicated by one of the Pleiads.

Ceryx (se'rix). See *Cecrops*.

Cestus. Venus' magic love-inciting girdle.

Ceto (se'to). Wife of Phorcys and mother of the three Gorgons and the three Grææ. See *Deino*.

Chalkeia (kal-ke'ya). A festival held annually in October in honor of Vulcan and Athene.

Chaos (kā'os). A personification of the confusion of matter as it existed before the creation.

Chariot. See *Apollo, Juturnus, Marpessa, Neptune, Phaeton, Triptolemus.*

Charis (kā'ris). The wife of Vulcan, according to Homer. Later writers substitute Aphrodite for Charis.

Charites (kār'ī-tēz). See *Graces.*

Charitesia (kar-i-te'zhi-a). Annual festivals accompanied with games, music, and dancing, held in honor of the Charites.

Charon (kā'ron). The aged ferryman, Son of Nox and Erebus, who conveyed the spirits of the dead over the river Styx to the realms of Hades. The obolus, or passage-money, was placed under the tongue of the dead. Those that failed to produce the toll were obliged to wander about for a hundred years, when Charon would ferry them over without charge.

Charybdis (ka-rib'dis). A dangerous whirlpool near the coast of Sicily. Scylla and Charybdis were two dread sea-monsters, between which vessels were obliged to pass. Three times each day Charybdis swallowed up the surrounding waters, and often engulfed the largest galleys. Scylla with her six huge hideous heads, occupied a cave under a rock, and sat ever watching for her prey. The expression "avoiding Scylla only to fall into Charybdis," is often employed to represent conflicting dangers. See *Ulysses.*

Chemosh (ke'mosh). The national god of the Moabites and the Ammonites.

Children. See *Nundina, Orbona.*

Chimæra (kī-mē'ra). A huge monster that infested the mountains, vomited fire, and destroyed all who attacked it. See *Bellerophon*.

Chiron (kī'ron). The famous physician who carefully instructed Æsculapius in the mysteries of the healing art, taught Hercules the use of all the different weapons, and trained him in all kinds of athletic sports, and in hunting and music. He had the form of a Centaur, but had nothing of their wild nature. He was wise, just, and kind, and beloved of gods and men. He dwelt in a cave on Mount Pelion. He was the teacher of Jason, and also of Achilles. In trying to make peace between Hercules and the Centaurs, he was accidentally struck by a poisoned arrow. Offering his life in the place of Prometheus, he was accepted by the gods, and was placed by Jupiter among the stars, where he shines as Sagittarius, the Archer.

Chloris (klō'ris). Goddess of spring and of flowers. The Greek name for Flora. Boreas and Zephyrus were rival suitors for her hand. She chose the latter and became his faithful wife.

Chou. An Egyptian god.

Chronos (kro'nos). Or Cronus. The Greek name for time. By some he was regarded as the counterpart of the Roman god Saturn.

Chryseis (krī-se'is). When the Greeks, after taking the town of Pedasus, came to divide the spoils, Agamemnon obtained as his captive, Chryseis, daughter of Chryses, the priest of Apollo, in the island of Chryse.

Cilix (sī'lix). Brother of Cadmus, and son of Agenor and Telephassa.

Cillaros (sil'la-ros). See *Cyllaros*.

Circe (ser'se). A golden-haired sorceress, the sister of Æetes and aunt of Medea. She poisoned her husband and was banished to Æeæ, where part of the crew of the fleet of Ulysses visited her, and were changed by her into swine on account of their gluttony. Ulysses compelled her to restore them to their human form again. He was hospitably entertained by her for a year, and was afterward assisted by her in his later enterprises.

Cisseta (sis-se'ta). One of Actæon's hounds.

Citherides (sith-ēr'ī-dēz). The Muses who dwelt on Mount Citheron.

Cities. See *Polias*.

Civilization. See *Ceres*.

Cleitus (kle'ī-tus). A beautiful youth for whom Aurora secured immortal life.

Cleta (kle'ta). An inferior deity.

Clio (klī'o). The Muse who presided over history. See *Muses*.

Cloacina (klo-a-sī'na). The goddess who presided over the Cloacæ or reservoirs of filth in Rome.

Clotho (klō'tho). The youngest of the three Fates, daughters of Jupiter and Themis. She presided over child-birth and held the distaff from which was spun the web of life.

Clowns. The clowns of Lycia were transformed into frogs by Latona, because they forbade her to drink at one of their streamlets. See *Momus*.

Cluacina (klu-a-sī'na). A name applied to Venus.

Clymene (clim'e-ne). See *Phaeton*.

Clytemnestra (klit-em-nes'tra). Wife of Agamemnon, slew her husband and married Ægisthus, who fearing her son Orestes might avenge his father's death, conspired with her to slay her son. Electra, the boy's sister, helped him to escape and placed him under the protection of his uncle Strophius, king of Phocis. His cousin Pylades became his inseparable friend, and their devotion to each other has become a proverb. Orestes afterward returned and slew both Clytemnestra and Ægisthus, and then fled pursued by the Furies led by Nemesis, goddess of revenge. The oracle at Delphi informed him that his crime could only be forgiven by his bringing the statue of Diana in Tauris back to Greece. Accompanied by Pylades he set out to find the statue. Searching in the temple of Diana he found his long-lost sister Iphigenia who conducted him to the object of his search, and accompanied him home to Greece, where he was permitted to dwell in peace. See *Agamemnon* and *Iphigenia*.

Clytie (klit'ī-ē). A nymph who at her own request was changed into a sunflower because Apollo did not requite her love. To this day she turns her face continually toward the sun, hence, toward the sun-god, Apollo.

Cneph (nef). The Egyptian creator of the universe.

Cocytus (co-cī'tus). The river of Lamentation, one of the five rivers of Hades. It was formed of the tears of the condemned.

Cæculus (sē'cu-lus). A terrible robber, son of Vulcan.

Cælus (sē'lus). The most ancient of the gods, father of Saturn, Oceanus, and Hyperion. Also called Uranus, or Heaven.

Cæna Saliaris (se'na sā-li-a'ris). See *Ancilia*.

Colehis (kol'kis). The land of the Golden Fleece to which the famous expedition of the Argonauts was directed.

Collina (kol-li'na). Goddess of the hills.

Colonus (ko-lo'nus). A place near Athens at which a temple to the Furies was dedicated.

Comedy. See *Thalia*.

Commerce. See *Mercury*.

Compitalia (com-pī-ta'li-a). A festival in honor of the Lares and Penates, spiritual beings worshiped by the Romans, and celebrated annually at cross-roads. It usually occurred a few days after the Saturnalia.

Comus (ko'mus). God of revelry, feasting, and nocturnal amusements, sometimes pictured with torch reversed, leaning in drunken sleep against a wall or statue.

Conceit. See *Arachne*.

Concord. Two right hands joined and a pomegranate served as the symbol of Concord.

Concordia (con-cor'di-a). The Roman goddess of peace to whom Camillus erected a temple in the Capitol.

- Constancy.** See *Cephalus, Pylades, Halcyone, Hero.*
- Constellation.** See *Stars.*
- Consualia** (con-su-ā'li-a). Games in honor of Neptune.
- Consus.** A name of Neptune as the god of counsel.
- Convalescence.** See *Telesphorus.*
- Cophetua** (ko-fet'u-a). A legendary king of Africa who disliked women, but who ultimately fell in love with a beggar maid.
- Copia.** The goddess of plenty.
- Coran** (co'ran). One of Actæon's hounds.
- Corinth** (cor'inth). Its prominent location makes it conspicuous in mythical lore. The legends of Sisyphus, Glaucus, Bellerophon, and others are located here.
- Corn.** See *Ceres, Hostilina, Lactura, Matura, Pilumnus.*
- Coronides** (kõr-õ-nī'dēz). A title applied to Æsculapius, the son of Apollo and Coronis.
- Coronis** (ko-ro'nis). A maiden loved by Apollo. Mother of Æsculapius. Another Coronis was daughter of a king of Phocis, and was changed by Athena into a crow.
- Corybantes** (ko-ri-ban'tēz). The first priests of Cybele. It is said that they sprang from the mountain-side like trees, and that they were the first beings in mere human form that appeared on earth. In their wild dances they would strike themselves, and beat their cymbals, and engage in other frenzied acts. Same as Curetes.
- Corydon** (kõr'i-don). A love-sick swain mentioned by Virgil.

Corythaix (ko-ri-thá-ix). Shaker of the Helmet, a name applied to Mars.

Cos (kōs). On their return from Troy, Hercules and his companions sought shelter from a storm at Cos, and destroyed the town because its inhabitants refused to receive them.

Cottus. One of the Centimani, beings each with a hundred hands.

Cotytto (ko-tit'to). The Athenian goddess of lewdness.

Counsel. See *Consus*.

Cows. See *Melampus*, *Trinacria*.

Creditors. See *Jani*.

Creon (kre'on). King of Corinth. Father of the beautiful Creusa whom Jason married, which marriage aroused the jealousy of Medea, and brought disaster to Jason and Creon. Another Creon was king of Thebes, and father of Jocasta and Megara. His lands were ravaged by the terrible Sphinx, which was slain by his grandson Œdipus.

Cretan Bull. This bull was presented by Neptune to Minos, and placed by him among the herd of cattle sacred to the sun. Upon Hercules was imposed the task of bringing this bull to Mycenæ. It afterward escaped, roved wildly over the Peloponessus, and was finally captured at Marathon by Theseus.

Creus (kre'us) or Crius. One of the twelve Titans, son of Uranus and Gæa.

Creusa (krē-ū'sa). Daughter of Priam, king of Troy. Wife of Æneas. Killed in attempting to flee from Troy. Another Creusa was the daughter of Erechtheus, wife of Apollo and mother of Ion. A third Creusa was the daughter of Creon. She was sometimes called Glauce. See *Creon*.

Cronia (kro'ni-a). A Grecian festival to Cronus, similar to the Saturnalia of Rome.

Cronion (cro'ni-on). A title applied to Jupiter to indicate his unending career.

Cronus (kro'nus). The god of harvests, the ripener—a Titan, the son of Uranus. He deposed his father and married his sister Rhea, who bore him Pluto, Neptune, Jupiter, Vesta, Ceres, and Juno. It had been prophesied that he, in turn, should be deposed by one of his sons. To prevent this he swallowed his first five children as they came into the world. When Jupiter, the sixth child appeared, he was taken to Crete, and concealed in a cave on Mount Ida, being fed by the faithful goat Amalthea.

Cross-roads. See *Compitalia*.

Crow. See *Coronis*.

Cruelty. See *Itys*.

Cultivated Land. See *Sylvester*.

Cumæan Sibyl (ku-me'an). A name applied to Deiphobe, a daughter of Glaucus who lived in a grotto near the town of Cumæ, in Italy, and who was endowed with the gift of prophecy.

Cup-bearer. See *Gannymede*.

Cupid. God of love. Son of Jupiter and Venus, and husband of Psyche. Also called Eros and Amor. See *Psyche*.

Curetes (ku-rē'tēz). Servants of Rhea, mother of Jupiter. To drown the infant Jupiter's cries, so that his father, Cronus, should still be deceived in supposing his child to be dead, the Curetes kept up a continual din by screaming, clashing their weapons, and chanting rude war-songs. These servants or priests were also called Corybantes.

Curiosity. See *Epimetheus*, *Pandora*.

Cybele (sib'e-le). Mother of the gods, and often called Magna Mater. Ceres, Rhea, Ops, Dindymene, and Vesta are other names applied to her. She is represented as wearing a castellated crown to denote that she was the first to protect castles and walls with towers.

Cyclopes (sī-clo'pēz). These were three gigantic, one-eyed workmen of Vulcan, sons of Uranus and Gæa, who made Jove's thunderbolts. They were, Arges with his stream of light, Brontes with his thunder, and Steropes with his lightning. Orion, blind and helpless, once wandered to their cave, when one of the Cyclopes took pity on him, and led him to the sun, and thus restored his sight. These Cyclopes (or Cyclops) had only one eye, and this was in the center of the forehead.

Cygnus (sīk'nus). See *Cygnus*.

Cygnus (sig'nus). When Phaeton was cast from the chariot of the sun, his devoted friend Cygnus carefully

gathered up the scattered remains and gave them proper burial. The scene of Phaeton's death was on the bank of the river, and Cygnus in his excess of grief constantly haunted the place and often plunged into the water in the hope of finding other parts of the body. The gods, taking pity on him, turned him into a swan. This mournful bird still plunges its head under the water in continuance of the sad search for the remains of Phaeton. See *Phaeton*.

Cyllaros (sil'la-ros). A coal-black steed with white legs and tail belonging to Castor.

Cyllenius (sil-le'ni-us). A mountain in Arcadia, in a cave of which Mercury was born. Same as Cyllene.

Cylo (sil'lo). One of Actæon's hounds, said to have been lame. Cylopotes, another hound, also limped.

Cylopotes (sil-lop'o-tēz). See *Cylo*.

Cynosura (sin-o-su'ra) or Cynosure. One of Jupiter's nurses, turned into the constellation containing the pole star.

Cynthius (sin'thi-us). See *Apollo*.

Cyparissus (sip-a-ris'sus). A young hunter who, having accidentally killed Apollo's pet stag, grieved to death. He was changed by Apollo into a cypress tree, which was henceforth to shade the graves of those who in life were greatly beloved.

Cypress. See *Cyparissus*.

Cypria (sip'ri-a). A name of Venus, from the island of Cyprus, where she was worshiped.

Cyrene (sī-rē'nē). A Greek colony on the north coast of Africa.

Cythera (sī-thē'ra) or Cytherea. A name of Venus, from the island to which she sailed in a shell.

Dactyli (dac'tī-lī). Priests of Cybele, so named because, like the fingers of the hands, they were ten in number.

Dædalus (ded'a-lus). A noted sculptor and architect. He invented the wedge, ax, level, gimlet, and was the first to employ sails in propelling a boat. He constructed the famous labyrinth for Minos, King of Crete, and for offending the king, he and Icarus, his son, were imprisoned therein. He escaped by inventing wings with which he flew to Sicily, but Icarus lost his life in the attempt. See *Icarus*.

Dagon (dā'gon). The national god of the Philistines, represented as half-man, half-fish. In Babylonian mythology, a fishlike being who rose from the waters of the Red Sea, and became one of the great benefactors of men.

Dahak (dā-hāk'). The Persian spirit of evil.

Damastes (da-mas'tēz). Usually called Procrustes. His manner of slaying his victims was to place them on a bed which was either too long or too short. If too long, the victim was stretched to the required length; if too short, his limbs were cut off to fit. He was himself slain by Theseus.

Danae (dā'na-ē). Daughter of Acrisius and Eurydice. Acrisius, having no heir to his throne, was told by the

oracle that his daughter would bear a son who would slay his grandfather and rule in his stead. Acrisius attempted to prevent the fulfilment of the latter part of this prophecy, but Perseus, son of Danae, in a game of disk, accidentally struck his grandfather upon the foot and caused his death.

Danaides (da-nā'ī-dēz). A name applied to the fifty daughters of Danaus. See *Danaus*.

Danaus (dan'ā-us). King of Argos, who pledged his fifty beautiful daughters in marriage to his brother Ægyptus' fifty sons. When the preparations for the wedding had been completed, Danaus suddenly remembered that it had been prophesied that he should be slain by his son-in-law. He therefore called his daughters together, made known to them the prophecy, and giving each a keen dagger, bade them slay their husbands while asleep. Hypermnestra loved her husband too well to comply with her father's command, and Lynceus, to avenge the death of his brothers, slew Danaus, and thus fulfilled the prophecy.

Dancing. See *Terpsichore*.

Dangers. See *Charybdis*, *Scylla*.

Daphne (daf'ne). The goddess of the earth, daughter of Peneus, the river god. Fleeing in great fear from Apollo, she called aloud to her father for protection. When her trembling limbs brought her to the bank of the river she found her feet rooted to the ground, and a rough bark rapidly inclosed her body. Her arms became the limbs of a tree, and her trembling fingers changed into quivering leaves. Her father had granted her prayer

by turning her into a laurel tree. This tree was Apollo's favorite ever after, and its leaves were wreathed to crown the brows of poets and musicians.

Daphnephoria (daf-ne-fo'ri-a). A festival held at Thebes every eight years in honor of Apollo Ismenius.

Dardanus (dar'da-nus). Son of Jupiter. He built the city of Dardania. Supposed by some to be the founder of Troy. He killed his brother Jasius to obtain the kingdom of Etruria.

Days of the week. The names of the days of the week are all of Northern origin. Sunday is from the Anglo-Saxon Sunnan dæg, Sun day. Monday is from Monan dæg, or moon day. Tuesday is from Tyr, the Norse god of war and athletic sports, hence, Tyr's day. Wednesday is from Odin, or Woden, the Jupiter of the Scandinavian mythology, hence Woden's day. Thursday is from Thor, Odin's eldest son, the god of thunder, hence Thor's day. Friday is from Frigu, or Frey, the Norse god who presided over rain, sunshine, and the fruits of the earth, hence Frey's day. Saturday is from Sæter dæg, which, in turn, is from the Roman Saturnus, hence Saturn's day.

Dead-toll. See *Charon*.

Death. See *Nox*, *Mors*, *Thanatos*.

Deception. See *Apaturia*, *Dido*, *Ænopion*.

Deianira (de-i-a-ni'ra). Also spelled Deianeira, Dejanira. Daughter of Æneus, King of Calydon, who offered her in marriage to the man who should overcome the river god Achelous in wrestling. Hercules won the prize.

Deimos (dī'mos). The personification of Dread.

Deino (dī'no). The three daughters of Phorcys and Ceto, were Deino, "alarm," Pephredo, "dread," and Enyo, "horror."

Deioneus (dē-ī-ō'ne-us). Father of Dia, wife of Ixion. He perished in a great hole filled with fire kindled by Ixion.

Deiphobe (de-if'o-be). Daughter of Glaucus, to whom, with Cassandra, was granted the gift of prophecy.

Deities. See *Introduction*.

Delia (de'li-a). A festival held at Delos in May, in honor of the birth of Apollo and his twin sister Artemis.

Delos (dē'los). An island in the Ægean Sea upon which Apollo was born. It is said that prior to his birth the island floated about, but afterward it became fixed, and was filled with a golden light, while sacred swans encircled it seven times.

Delius (de'li-us). Same as Apollo. So named from the island of his birth.

Delphi (del'fi). A town on Mount Parnassus, celebrated for its oracle, and for a temple of Apollo.

Delphicus (del'fī-cus). A name of Apollo, from Delphi.

Delphinia (del-fin'i-a). An annual festival held in May to commemorate the tribute of seven boys and seven girls whom Athens was obliged to send every year to Crete to be offered as sacrifices to the Minotaur.

Delphinion (del-fin'i-on). A temple in Athens where Apollo was worshiped. Here a place of refuge was found, and a court for the trial of capital crimes was held.

Delphinus (del-fin'i-us). Apollo was worshiped under this name in the Delphinion.

Delphos (del'fos). The place where the temple was built from which the oracle of Apollo was given.

Demarus. The Phoenician name of Jupiter.

Demeter (de-me'ter). The Greek name for Ceres. See *Ceres*.

Demigods. The demigods, or heroes, were peculiar to the mythology of the Greeks. They were regarded partly of divine origin, and possessed the courage, strength, and form of the gods.

Demios (de'mi-os). Attendant of Mars. The name signifies dread.

Demogorgon (de-mo-gor'gon). A mysterious deity supposed to live underground, and represented as an old man covered with moss. Sometimes called the king of the elves and fays.

Den. See *Cave*.

Deucalion (du-ca'li-on). One of the demigods, son of Prometheus and father of Helen. He and his wife Pyrrha built a ship and survived the flood which Jupiter sent upon the earth. They landed on Mount Parnassus, and at once began to pick up stones and cast them about, as they had been told to do by Jupiter. The

stones cast by Deucalion became men and those cast by Pyrrha became women, and thus they founded a new face.

Dia (dī'a). A maiden loved and deserted by Ixion. Also a name applied to Hebe.

Diamonds. See *Gnomides*.

Diana (dī-an'a). One of the twelve Olympian deities, daughter of Jupiter and Latona, and twin sister of Apollo. She was the goddess of hunting and of chastity. As a celestial deity she was called Luna, goddess of the Moon; as a terrestrial deity Diana or Dictynna; and in the lower regions Hecate. She is associated with many of the most beautiful and touching incidents of mythology, and poets and artists have vied with each other in showing her honor.

Diana of the Ephesians. A goddess whom the early Greek colonists on the coast of Asia Minor found established in the worship of the people. When Paul went to Ephesus he strongly denounced the worship of Diana. The temple of Diana at Ephesus was reckoned among the seven wonders of the world on account of its size, wealth, splendor, and the grandeur of its architecture. This temple was set on fire and almost completely destroyed by Herostratus on the night on which Alexander the Great was born, in order that his name might be preserved in history.

Dictynna (dic-tin'na). The Greek name of Diana as a terrestrial goddess.

Dido (dī'do). Daughter of Belus and queen of Tyre and Carthage. Her husband Sychæus, who possessed

untold wealth, had been murdered by Pygmalion, his brother-in-law, and Dido had been warned by her husband's ghost ; she gathered her treasures, and, accompanied by a few friends, she escaped to Libya, and entreated the inhabitants to sell her as much land as an ox-hide could enclose. When the price had been agreed upon, she cut the hide into very narrow strips, and thus secured a large tract, and here built her beautiful capital. When Æneas was shipwrecked on her coast Dido showed him great kindness, and at last fell in love with him, but he did not reciprocate her affection. This so grieved her that she slew herself with a dagger.

Didymæus (did-i-me'us). One of the many names of Apollo.

Dies Pater (dī'ēz pā'ter), or Di-es'piter. The name of Jupiter as Father of the Day.

Dii Selecti (dī-ī se-lec'tī). Sol, Luna, Cœlus, Terra, Saturn, Genius, Oreus, and Bacchus comprised the second class of gods, and were called Dii Selecti.

Dike (dī'ke). Goddess of justice and good faith, modesty and truth. Called also Astræa.

Dindymene (din-di-me'ne). A name of Cybele or Rhea, from a mountain where she was worshiped.

Diomedes (di-o-me'dēz). A cruel tyrant of Thrace who fed his horses on the flesh of persons who had been shipwrecked on his inhospitable coast. In a fight which grew out of Hercules' attempt to bring these horses to Mycenæ, Diomedes was slain and his body fed to his own horses.

Dione (dī-o'ne). According to the olden belief Venus was the daughter of Zeus and Dione; but Hesiod says she was the offspring of Uranus. By some, Dione is regarded as a poetic name of Venus.

Dionysia (dī-o-nish'i-a). Festivals in honor of Bacchus, held chiefly in Athens, and lasting from the ninth to the fifteenth of March.

Dionysius (dī-o-nizh-i-us). One of the many names of Bacchus, perhaps from his father Jupiter (Dios) and his nurses, the Nysæ.

Dioscuri (dī-os-cu'ri). A name applied to Castor and Pollux, sons of Jupiter, and brothers of Helena and Clytemnestra. Helena and Pollux were immortal; Castor and Clytemnestra were mortal. See *Pollux*.

Dioscuria (dī-os-cu'ri-a). Festivals in honor of Castor and Pollux, especially popular in Sparta where the twin brothers were born.

Diræ (dī're). See *Furies*.

Dirce (der'se). Wife of Lycus. For having shamefully treated Antiope, mother of Amphion and Zethus, these twin brothers tied Dirce to the tail (some say the horns) of a bull, and looked on unmoved while she was dragged to death over the stones.

Dis. A name of Pluto, signifying riches.

Discord. See *Ate*.

Discordia (dis-cor'di-a). The goddess of discord and strife, sister of Nemesis and the constant attendant of Mars. Being offended because she was not invited to the

Marriage of Thetis with Peleus, king of Athens, she unexpectedly appeared in the banquet hall, threw a golden apple upon the table, breathed her poisonous breath upon the merry-making assembly and suddenly vanished. On the golden fruit was inscribed "To the fairest." Instantly Juno, Minerva, and Venus quarreled for the prize, and the pleasure of the feast was at an end. Discordia was driven from heaven for causing dissension among the gods. See *Paris*.

Diseases. See *Pandora*.

Distaff. See *Palladium, Clotho*.

Dithyrambus (dith-i-ram'bus). See *Bacchus*.

Divorce. See *Ino*.

Dodona (do-do'na). A famous oracle of Jupiter.

Dodonæus (do-do-ne'us). A name of Jupiter, from the city of Dodona.

Dog. See *Actæon, Hounds, Lares, Echidna, Orthos, Sirius*.

Dolabra (do-lā'bra). The sacrificial knife used by the priests.

Dolphin. See *Arion, Neptune, Nereides, Tritons*.

Domestic Life. See *Vesta*.

Doorga (dōōr'ga). The Hindoo goddess of contention and strife.

Dorians (do'ri-anz). One of the four great branches of the Hellenic race. See *Achaëans*.

Dorides (do-ri'dez). Called also Nereides. See *Nymphs*.

Doris (dō'ris). Wife of Nereus, an ancient sea-god, and son of Pontus and Gæa.

Doto (do'to). One of the Nereids, or sea-nymphs.

Draco (drā'co). One of Actæon's hounds.

Dragon. See *Cadmus, Echidna, Eurythion, Geryon, Golden Fleece, Ladon, Nidhogg, Triptolemus.*

Dread. See *Deimos, Deino, Demios, Fear, Pephredo.*

Dreams. See *Halcyone, Morpheus, Oneiropompus, Phobetor, Somnus.*

Dryads. Rural deities. They often appeared as huntresses or shepherdesses. See *Nymphs.*

Duels. See *Uller.*

Dumbness. See *Atys.*

Dwarfs. In the Norse and Old German mythologies these dwell in the heart of the mountains, and to them belong the metals and precious stones. See *Pygmies.*

Dweurgar (dwer'-gar). The Scandinavian god of the Echo, called also Dwerghaal-zwerg-sprache, or dwarf-voice. A pigmy.

Dyaus (dī-ouse). The Hindoo god of the Bright Sky.

Dynamene (dī-nam'e-ne). One of the nymphs who controlled the swell and impulse of the waves.

Eæcus (e'a-cus). Son of Jupiter and Egina. See *Æacus.*

Eagle. See *Asteria, Jupiter.*

Ears. See *Midas.*

Earth. See *Antæas*.

Eblis (eb'lis). The evil genius of the Mohammedans.

Echidna (e-kid'na). The mother of monsters. Her offspring include, the three-hundred-headed dragon of the Hesperides, the Colchian dragon, the many-headed dog Orthos, the Sphinx, Cerberus, Scylla, the Chimera, the Gorgons, the Lernæan Hydra, the vulture that gnawed the liver of Prometheus, and the Nemean lion. She was pictured as a woman with a serpent's tail.

Echion (e-kī'on). Father of Pentheus who ascended the throne of Thebes after the death of Polydorus.

Echnobus (ek-no'bus). One of Actæon's hounds.

Echo. A mountain nymph, servant of Juno, who fell in love with Narcissus, and, because he failed to return her love, she pined away until her voice was all that was left of her. She then dwelt in the woods and occupied herself in mimicking every sound she heard. When Theseus deserted the beautiful Ariadne on the shore of Naxos, taunting Echo came to mock her cries. Another fable makes Echo the daughter of Air and Tellus. Juno forbade her speaking more than to answer questions. See *Dweurgar*.

Egeon (e-je'on). A giant sea-god who helped the Titans in their war with Jupiter.

Egeria (e-je'rī-a). A nymph, the wife of Numa, to whom she suggested many wise laws. At his death she became disconsolate, and wept so many tears that Diana changed her into a fountain.

Egil (ē' jil). The Vulcan of northern mythology.

Egipans (ej'i-panz). Rural deities, half man, half goat, that inhabited the forests and mountains.

Egis (ē'jis). The shield of Jupiter and Minerva. This goddess often assisted Jupiter in his wars, gave him wise counsel, and sometimes borrowed his shield and herself sallied forth to battle. When Perseus went forth to slay the Medusa, Pluto gave him a magic helmet, Mercury attached his winged sandals to the youth's heels, and Minerva lent him her shield. In return, Perseus presented her with the Medusa's head, which she set in the center of the shield, and which still retained all its terrifying power. See *Ægis*.

Eileithyia (ī-lith-ī'ya). A name of Diana as guardian of children in infancy and in sickness.

Eirene (ī-re'ne). One of the Horæ, goddess of peace. Same as Irene.

Electra (ē-lec'tra). Mother of Iris, goddess of the rainbow. See *Pleiades*.

Electryon (e-lec'trī-on). He and Alcæus were sons of Perseus and Andromeda.

Eleusinia (el-u-sin'i-a). Two festivals, called Eleusinia were held annually, one in the spring when the earliest flowers appeared, the other, which was more important, began on the 20th of September and continued nine days. The Eleusinian Mysteries, according to some authorities, were celebrated by the Cretans and the Lacedæmonians every fourth year, and by the people of Athens every fifth year. These were religious rites in honor of Ceres and Proserpine.

Eleutho (e-lu'tho). Same as Eileithya.

Elis (ē'lis). Province of the Peloponnesus. The legends of Elis and Argas are noted for the deeds of violence committed by their famous heroes.

Elopement. See *Helena, Marpessa, Agamemnon.*

Eloquence. See *Iduna, Mercury.*

Elves. See *Fairies.*

Elysium (e-lizh'i-um). The Elysian Fields, the temporary abode of the just in Hades.

Emathion (e-ma'thi-on). Son of Eos and Tithonus, and brother of Memnon.

Empyrean (em-pī-re'an). The fifth heaven; the abode of the heathen deity.

Enagonius (e-na-go'ni-us). One of the names of Mercury.

Enceladus (en-sel'a-dus). A giant defeated by Jupiter and buried under Mount Etna.

Endymion (en-dim'i-on). A beautiful young shepherd whom Diana beheld asleep upon the mountain side. Charmed by his beauty she left her silvery lunar car to impress an airy kiss upon his lips. This was repeated nightly until Diana, fearing that age and toil would soon destroy his charms, carried him to her cave in Mount Latinus and bestowed upon him the gift of eternal youth.

Enipeus (e-nip'e-us). A river which, when greatly swollen, was crossed by Jason, by the aid of Juno, with the loss of only one sandal.

Entertainment. See *Comus*.

Envy. See *Furies*.

Enyo (e-nī'o). The Grecian name of Bellona, the goddess of war and cruelty. Also one of the Grææ.

Eolus (e'o-lus). See *Æolus*.

Eos (e'os). The Grecian name of Aurora.

Eous (e-o'us). One of the four horses which drew the sun chariot.

Epaphus (ep'a-fus). Son of Jupiter and Io.

Epeus (e-pe'us). The Greek sculptor who constructed the famous wooden horse used in the siege of Troy.

Ephialtes (ef-ī-al'tēz). A giant son of Neptune, who, with his brother Otus, overcame Mars and kept him chained a prisoner for fifteen months, until released by the skill of the artful Mercury. Ephialtes lost one eye in a fight with Hercules, and the other was destroyed by Apollo.

Epicurus (ep-ī-cu'rus). A famous Grecian philosopher.

Epidaurus (ep-ī-dau'rus). A celebrated temple erected in honor of Æsculapius.

Epigone (e-pig'o-ne). Wife of Æsculapius.

Epimelius (ep-i-me'li-us). A name among herdsmen given to Mercury.

Epimenides (ep-i-men'i-dēz). A friend of Apollo. He fell asleep in a grotto, and when he awakened fifty-six years later, he found himself endowed with the gift of prophecy.

Epimetheus (ep-i-me'the-us). Son of Japetus. The name means "Afterthought." When Mercury presented Pandora, Epimetheus kindly received her into his house and made her his wife, although warned by his brother Prometheus to accept no favor from the gods. After several years of unalloyed happiness, Mercury again appeared, bearing a curious box which he begged to leave with them, promising to call for it shortly. Prompted by curiosity, Pandora raised the lid and instantly there swarmed around her a multitude of venomous insects representing the diseases, sorrows, troubles, and vexations which were henceforth to afflict the world, and which Jupiter had carefully packed into the box. Epimetheus reproached his wife in bitter terms, but just then he heard another voice call from the box which Pandora, in her haste to close the lid, had shut in. This was the voice of Hope, who came to undo much of the misery produced by the others, and to point to a happier future.

Epopheus (e-po'pe-us). King of Sicyon, who afforded protection to Antiope when she was driven from her father's house.

Erato (er'a-to). The Muse of songs of love and marriage, and patroness of light poetry, especially that of a lyric and amatory character. She listened to the complaints of lovers and helped them in their troubles.

Erebus (er'e-bus). God of darkness, who married his mother Night.

Erectheus (e-rek'the-us). Son of Pandion and grandson of Erichthonius, with whom the dynasty of Cecrops ended.

Ergane (er-gā'ne), or Ergatis. Mistress of industry. A name given to Minerva for having invented spinning and weaving.

Eribœa (er-ĭ-bē'a). Mother of Ajax.

Eriethonius (e-rik-tho'ni-us). Fourth king of Athens ; son of Vulcan and Gæa. He is represented as having the form of a snake.

Eridanus (e-rid'a-nus). The river into which Jupiter cast Phaeton. See *Phaeton*.

Erinyes (e-rin'is), or erinnys. A Greek name for the Furies. Same as Erinnyes and Eumenides. See *Furies*.

Eris (e'ris). The personification of fatal strife, the constant attendant of Mars.

Eros (e'ros). The Greek god of love. See *Cupid*.

Erostratus (e-ros'tra-tus), or Herostratus. The miscreant who fired the Temple of Diana at Ephesus. See *Diana*.

Erotidia (er-o-tid'i-a). A festival in honor of Eros.

Erycina (er-ĭ-sī'na). A name of Venus, from Mount Eryx in Sicily.

Erymanthus (er-i-man'thus). A mountain north of Arcadia, the haunt of the Erymanthian Boar. Also the name of a stream which flowed down the mountain side. See *Hercules*.

Erysichthon (er-ĭ-sik'thon). A wretch who defiled the groves of Ceres and cut down one of her sacred oaks. She sentenced him to the tortures of unappeased hunger.

Having spent all his means to procure food he sold his daughter as a slave, and when her purchase money was consumed he devoured himself.

Erytheis (er-ĭ-the'is). One of the first three Hesperides.

Erythros (e-rith'ros). The Grecian name of one of the horses of Sol's chariot.

Esculapius (es-cu-la'pi-us). See *Æsculapius*.

Eteocles (e-te'o-clēz). He and Polynices were the two sons of Œdipus and Jocaste. Both fell fatally wounded in a personal combat, the result of a dispute concerning the succession to their father's kingdom.

Eteoclus (e-te'o-clus). One of the Seven against Thebes.

Ethon (e'thon). One of the horses that drew the chariot of Sol, the sun.

Etna, or *Ætna*. The volcanic flames from this mountain are, according to Virgil, the breathing of the giant Typhon who is buried underneath.

Euclid (ū'clid). He and Archimedes were two of the greatest mathematicians of ancient Greece.

Eudromos (u'dro-mos). One of Actæon's hounds.

Eulalon (u'la-lon). A name of Apollo.

Eumenides (u-men'i-dēz) See *Furies*.

Eumolpus (u-mol'pus). The duties of high priest were vested in the family of Eumolpidæ whose ancestor Eumolpus had been installed in the office by Ceres.

Euneus (u-ne'us). A son of Jason and Hypsipyle.

Eunice (u-nī'ce). One of the Nereids, a personification of the swell of the sea.

Eunomia (u-no'mi-a). One of the Horæ who presided over legislative halls.

Euphrosyne (u-fros'ī-nē). See *Graces*.

Euripides (u-rip'ī-dēz). A celebrated poet of Greece.

Europa (ū-ro'pa). Sister to Cadmus, Phœnix, and Cilix. She was abducted by Jupiter in the form of a white bull, and carried to Europe, which was named in her honor.

Eurus (u'rus). The east wind, son of Æolus. He brought warmth and rain, and is represented holding an inverted vase as if pouring water from it.

Euryale (u-rī'a-le). One of the three terrible Gorgons, daughters of Phorcys and Ceto.

Eurybia (u-rib'i-a). One of the twelve Titans.

Eurydice (u-rid'i-se). A lovely nymph of the vales, and wife of Orpheus, who was killed by a serpent on her wedding night.

Eurynome (u-rin'o-me). One of the two Oceanids who took charge of Vulcan when at his birth he was cast from Olympus into the sea, where for nine years he dwelt among the sea-gods and nymphs.

Eurypylus (u-rip'ī-lus). Son of Telephus, who joined the Trojan ranks and distinguished himself in combat with Neoptolemus, son of Achilles.

Eurystheus (u-ris'the-us). It was he that set Hercules his twelve great tasks.

Eurythion (u-rith'i-on). A dragon with seven heads.
See *Geryon*.

Eurytion (u-rish'i-on). A bold centaur who, excited by wine at the wedding banquet of Peirithous, laid violent hold of his bride Deidamia.

Euterpe (u-ter'pe.) "Giver of Pleasure." The Muse that presided over instrumental music.

Euvyhe (û-vî'-he). An expression meaning "Well done, son," so often applied to Bacchus by Jupiter, that it came to be regarded as one of Bacchus's names.

Evander (e-van'der). King of the Tuscans, an ally of Æneas and father of Pallas.

Evening Star. See *Hesperus*.

Evenus (e-ve'nus). Father of Marpessa. Applied also to the river in which Evenus drowned himself because he could not overtake the fleeing lovers, Ides and Marpessa, who were sailing swiftly along in the boat Neptune had lent them.

Evil. See *Cacodæmon*, *Febris*, *Pandora*.

Eye. See *Cyclops*, *Ephialtes*, *Glaukopsis*, *Grææ*.

Fairies. Fays, elves, sprites, and fairies were generally regarded as diminutive creatures, of a playful and mischief-loving nature, but generally kindly disposed. See *Libissa*.

Faithfulness. See *Tuccia*.

Fama (fā'ma). Goddess of fame. Attendant of Jupiter. See *PHEME*.

Fame. A poetical deity. A temple was built in her honor by the Romans. See *Herostratus*, *Pheme*.

Fate. Offspring of Night and Erebus. See *Nereus*.

Fates. Also called *Mœræ* or *Parcæ*, three sisters who sat near Pluto's throne weaving the destinies of human lives. Clotho, the youngest, held the distaff; Lacheris spun the thread; and Atropos cut the thread with her fatal shears, representing that another soul was about to enter Hades. See *Norns*.

Fatuus (fat'u-us). Same as *Fauna*.

Faun. A rural divinity somewhat like the Satyrs. They were half-man, half-goat, and were attendants of Pan.

Fauna (faw'na). Wife of Faunus. Her oracles were delivered only to women.

Faunalia (faw-na'li-a), or *Lupercalia*. An annual festival held in honor of Faunus.

Favonius (fa-vo'ni-us). Same as *Zephyr*, the west wind, favorable to the growth of vegetation.

Fays. Fantastic creatures of a later time, having varying dispositions, now helpful, now mischievous. See *Fairies*.

Fear. See *Phlegyas*.

Feasts. See *Comus*, *Festivals*.

Febris (fe'bris). To propitiate this evil deity she was worshiped by the people.

Februus (feb'ru-us). A Roman deity in whose honor lustrations were performed in the month of February. Also a surname of *Lupercus*.

Feronia (fe-ro'ni-a). The Roman goddess of orchards, and the patroness of enfranchised slaves.

Fertility. See *Lupercus*, *Lutinus*.

Festivals. See *Thalia*, *Lupercalia*, *Matronalia*, *Minervalia*, *Nemesia*, *Saturnalia*, *Septerion*.

Fidelity. See *Iolaus*, *Fides*.

Fides (fi'dēz). Goddess of faith and honesty.

Filth. See *Cloacina*, *Augeas*.

Fine Arts. See *Minerva*.

Fire. See *Vesta*, *Vulcan*, *Salamander*, *Etna*.

Fisherman. See *Glaucus*.

Fleece. See *Golden Fleece*, *Argonauts*, *Jason*.

Flies. See *Muscarius*.

Flocks. See *Pales*, *Napææ*.

Flora. Goddess of flowers and gardens. Wife of Zephyrus. She was the fairest among the inferior divinities. See *Chloris*.

Floralia (flo-ra'li-a). Licentious games in honor of Flora, held in May.

Flowers. See *Flora*, *Chloris*, *Hortensis*, *Zephyrus*, *Hyacinthus*, *Sunflower*, *Heliotrope*, *Clytie*.

Flute. See *Marsyas*, *Parthenope*.

Forgetfulness. See *Lethe*.

Fortuna (for-tu'na). Goddess of fortune, daughter of Jupiter. She moved through the world on an ever-

turning wheel, and scattered good or ill fortune. This doubtless gave rise to the expression "the wheel of fortune." The Attican Fortuna was the goddess of plenty. She witnessed the fight between Hercules and Achelous, and admiring the valor of the former she took the horn which he had broken off the head of Achelous, and placing in it her treasures, she carried it as a trophy of the combat, and it has become the "horn of plenty."

Fountain. See *Egeria*, *Hippocrene*.

Fraud. An evil deity with a human face, a serpent's body, and the sting of a scorpion in her tail. She dwelt in the Cocytus, a river of Hades, and only her head appeared above the surface of the water.

Frey (frī), or Freyr. The patron god of Iceland and Sweden, the god of fertility and peace.

Freya (frī'a). The Scandinavian goddess of love. Half of those who fall in battle are hers, the other half go to Odin. Friday is named in her honor.

Friendship. See *Orestes*, *Lofen*.

Frigga (frig'a). Same as Freya. Scandinavian goddess of marriage. The Saxon goddess of earthly enjoyments.

Fro. The Scandinavian god of tempests and winds.

Frogs. See *Clowns*, *Latona*.

Fruits. See *Apples*, *Atlas*, *Discordia*, *Ceres*, *Carpo*; *Pomona*.

Funerals. See *Libitina*, *Manes*.

Furies. The avenging deities, daughters of Acheron and Nox. They were named Alecto, Megæra, and Tisiphone. Collectively they were also called Diræ, Erinys, Eumenides, and Semnæ. See *Colonus*. They were noted for their heartlessness and cruelty.

Futurity. See *Cassandra*.

Gæa (jē'a). The goddess of earth and mother of Uranus, the Titans, Cyclops, Centimani, and giants.

Galatæa (gal-a-te'a). A beautiful sea-nymph, beloved of Polyphemus, the hideous giant, whose attentions she refused, and also by the handsome Sicilian shepherd, Acis, whose affection she returned. In a fit of rage Polyphemus hurled a huge rock upon the lovers as they sat together in the shade of a crag. Galatea being immortal was unhurt, but Acis was slain. See *Pygmalion*.

Galaxaure (gal-ax-au're). One of the Oceanids, a nymph presiding over a stream.

Galene (ga-le'ne). One of the Nereids, a personification of the shimmering light upon the surface of the sea.

Galli (gal'li). Priests of Cybele. During their sacrifices they would cut and slash themselves and act so much like madmen, that their name, Gallantes, was given to persons who were demented.

Gamelia (ga-me'li-a). One of the names of Juno.

Games. Early in the history of Greece national festivals or games were instituted in honor of certain gods. These were regarded of such importance that during

their progress the wars between the several states were suspended, and persons desiring to visit the games were permitted to pass, even through hostile territory, unmolested.

The Olympian games, in honor of Jupiter, were held on the plain of Olympia, in Elis, every four years. These periods were called Olympiads. Boxing, wrestling, running, horse-racing, and chariot-racing were the chief exercises. The prize was a simple wreath of olive, but so great was the honor that kings sent their horses to compete in the races.

The Pythian games also occurred every four years. These were held at Delphi in honor of Apollo, and comprised contests in music as well as in athletics. The prize was a laurel wreath.

The Nemean games occurred in the second and fourth Olympic years, and were celebrated in the forest of Nemea, the scene of Hercules' first great task, the slaying of the Nemean lion. They were designed to commemorate his heroic deeds and early death. The prize consisted of an ivy wreath. Some authorities contend that the Nemean games were in honor of Jupiter.

The Isthmian games occurred every two years, and were held on the Isthmus of Corinth, in honor of Neptune. The prize was a simple wreath of pine. See Boxing (*Pollux*), Horsemanship (*Castor*), Wrestling (*Deianira*), *Palamedes*.

Ganesa (ga-ne'sa). The Hindoo god of wisdom and prudence.

Ganga (gang'ga). One of the three Indian river goddesses. Hence the Ganges.

Ganymede (gan'ĩ-me-de). A beautiful Phrygian prince, son of Tros, king of Troy. Hebe, who served as Jupiter's cup-bearer, once displeased him upon a solemn occasion, and, assuming the form of an eagle, he swooped to earth, and discovering the beautiful Ganymede, caught him up and carried him to Olympus, where he was carefully trained in his duties as cup-bearer.

Gardens. See *Pomona, Flora, Lulinus, Priapus, Vertumnus.*

Gates. See *Janus, Horn Gate.*

Gautama (gau-ta-mah'), or Buddha. The founder of the Hindu Nyaya philosophy.

Genii. Household deities, two of which attended every mortal. One brought him happiness, the other misery.

Genetor (jen'e-tor). The Lycian name of Jupiter.

Geometry. See *Mercury.*

Geryon (jē'rĩ-on). A giant of Erythea having three bodies. His herds of cattle were guarded by Orthos, a two-headed dog, and Eurythion, a seven-headed dragon. These guardians Hercules slew, and brought the divine cattle to Eurystheus. This act was one of twelve labors which he was set to accomplish. Same as Geryones, Geryoneus.

Giants. Beings of human, or partly human, form, but of monstrous size and usually of great ugliness, as the Titans and the Cyclopes. They were bold, fierce, and warlike, and are supposed to have personified the violent forces of nature, earthquakes, cyclones, volcanic action,

etc. Their habitations were not infrequently within the caves of Ætna. See *Porphyrion*.

Glauce (glaw'se). One of the Nereids. See *Galene*.

Gimlet. See *Dædalus*.

Girdle. See *Cestus*, *Hippolyte*, *Venus*, *Mercury*.

Glaucus (glaw'kus). A humble fisherman, who noticed that when his fish were thrown upon the shore they snapped eagerly at the blades of a certain kind of grass and seemed endowed with renewed life, for they at once plunged into the sea. Thinking the same vegetable diet might strengthen him he ate thereof, and was at once seized with an irrepressible desire to plunge into the sea. Yielding to the impulse, he was changed into a sea-god, and was worshiped by fishermen and boatmen, whose interests he protected. A second Glaucus was the grandson of Bellerophon. He aided Priam in the Trojan war, and exchanged his golden armor with Diomedes for an iron one. A third Glaucus, son of Minos and Pasiphæ, was smothered in a cask of honey, and was restored to life by Polyidus, the soothsayer.

Glaukopis (glaw-ko'pis). Minerva, so named because she had blue eyes.

Gnomes (nō'mz). Dwarfed and mis-shapen goblins, the special guardians of mines and miners.

Gnomides (nō'mids). Female gnomes, special protectors of diamonds. They were reputed to be very small and beautiful.

Gnossis (nos'sis). Ariadne, so named from the city of Gnossus, in Crete.

Goat. See *Iphigenia*, *Venus*, *Amalthea*, *Capripedes*, *Mendes*, *Hylæus*, *Pan*.

Gold. See *Midas*.

Golden Age. The Golden Age occurred during the reign of Cronus the "ripeners," the "harvest god." In this age the people had an abundance of everything necessary to their comfort and happiness. "Innocence, virtue, and truth prevailed; neither were there any laws to restrict men, nor judges to punish." But nothing in this world is lasting. After wars with the Titans and with the Giants, in which the gods prevailed, peace was again established, and the Silver Age was ushered in. Jupiter now ruled the world, while Neptune held sway over the sea, and Pluto governed the nether world. Although the earth brought forth of its abundance, men lacked the innocence and contentment which were the true sources of the happiness that prevailed during the Golden Age. They became selfish and overbearing, and lacked proper reverence for the gods. Then followed the Bronze Age, noted for its constant quarreling and deeds of violence. This was followed by the Iron Age, the worst of all. Enfeebled by wars and strife, the people were obliged to toil for bread, and, bent on gain, they did their best to overreach one another. Passion knew no bounds, and men refused all homage to the gods. Jupiter's wrath was kindled against them, and after consulting with the other gods, he decided to sweep them off the earth by a great flood. For the re-peopling of the earth, see *Deucalion and Pyrrah*.

Golden Apple. See *Atalanta*, *Discordia*, *Hesperides*, *Atlas*.

Golden Fleece. Phryxus and Helle, son and daughter of Athamas and Nephele, to escape the cruel treatment of Ino, their stepmother, mounted a winged, golden-fleeced ram, sent by Neptune to carry them to Colchis. Frightened by the tossing waves underneath her, Helle let go her hold of the fleece, and fell into the sea which was afterward called the Hellespont. Phryxus, upon reaching Colchis, sacrificed the ram to the gods for the safety they had vouchsafed him, and hanging the golden fleece on a tree, stationed a dragon to guard it night and day. This fleece Jason and his Argonautic expedition recovered, and carried back to Thessaly, and demanded, as his reward, that his uncle, Pelias, restore the throne to Æson, the rightful king, who was brother to Pelias, and father of Jason. See *Jason*.

Gopya (go-pi'a). Nymphs of Indian mythology.

Gorgons (gor'gonz). These were three sisters of hideous appearance, named Stheno, Euryale, and Medusa. Their hair took the form of twisting vipers. Every one who looked upon them was turned into stone. Perseus conquered them, and cutting off the head of Medusa, presented it to Minerva, who placed it in the center of her shield. She was afterward often called Gorgophone, or Gorgon-slayer.

Graces. Daughters of Jupiter and Eurynome, and attendants of Venus. They were named, Aglaia, so called on account of her beauty and goodness; Thalia, from her constant freshness; and Euphrosyne, from her perpetual cheerfulness. They were represented as beautiful and charming maidens, always dancing and singing,

or bathing in the fountains, or bedecking themselves with flowers. They dwelt with the Muses in the neighborhood of Olympus. Authorities are not quite agreed as to their origin or number. They were also called Gratiã or Charities. See *Hegemone*.

Gradivus (gra-dī'vus). A name given to Mars by the Roman soldiers.

Grææ (grē'ē). Daughters of Phorcys and Ceto. They were three hideous creatures, old and withered, with only one eye and one tooth for the use of the three. They were named, Enyo, signifying "horror;" Deino, "alarm;" and Pephredo, "dread." Their abode was a dark cave near the entrance to Tartarus.

Granaries. See *Tutelina*.

Grapsios (grap'si-os). Jupiter, so named in Lycia.

Grasshopper. See *Tithonus*.

Grief. See *Niobe*, *Egeria*, *Halcyone*, *Ismene*, *Lamentation*, *Orpheus*.

Gyges (jī'jēz), or Gyes. One of the three Centimani.

Gyrton (jer'ton). A place in Thessaly, the scene of the combats between the Lapithæ and the Centaurs.

Hada. The Babylonish Juno.

Hades (hā'dēz). The infernal regions; the nether world; kingdom of Pluto. The name is also applied to Pluto himself; and signifies dark, hidden, gloomy. Written also *Ades*, or *Aides*. See *Narræ*, *Nastrand*, *Minos*.

- Hæmon** (hē'mon). Son of Creon, lover of Antigone.
- Hæmus** (hē'mus). A mountain in Thrace to which Orpheus withdrew to mourn his loss of Eurydice.
- Hailstorm.** See *Nuriel*.
- Hair.** See *Nysus*, *Medusa*, *Nereides*.
- Halcyone** (hal-sī'o-ne), or Alcyone. Wife of Ceyx, king of Thessaly. While on his way to consult the oracle, his vessel was wrecked, and all on board perished. Halcyone went with her attendants daily to watch on the shore for the returning sails. The gods, taking pity on her, decided to break the sad news through a dream. In her vision she saw the body of her husband stretched upon the shore. Awaking in the morning, she fled in terror to the beach, only to see her husband's cold corpse washed upon the sand. Feeling that she could not endure life without him, she instantly cast herself into the sea. Touched by her intense love and grief, the gods changed both bodies into birds, called Halcyons, or Halcyon Birds. The expression "halcyon days" means such days as Halcyone and her husband spent together before his death. See *Halcyons*.
- Halcyons** (hal'sī-ons), or Halcyon Birds. The kingfisher, whose nest is supposed to have been built upon the waves which were always at rest during the period of brooding. The seven days preceding and the seven days following the shortest day of the year, being exceptionally free from storms, were regarded as Halcyon Days.
- Halie** (hā'lī-ē). Thœ and Halie were Nereids who personified the fantastic play of waves of the sea.

Halirrhothius (hal-ir-ro'thī-us). A son of Neptune beloved of Alcippe, daughter of Mars.

Haloa (ha-lo'a). A harvest festival in honor of Ceres.

Hamadryades (ham-a-dri'a-dēz). Wood nymphs who presided over trees. See *Nymphs*.

Happiness. See *Genii*, *Halcyone*.

Harbors. See *Palæmon*, *Portunus*.

Harmonia (har-mo'ni-a). Wife of Cadmus. She was daughter of Mars and Venus and mother of Semele.

Harpies. Loathsome creatures having the heads and breasts of women, the bodies of birds, and the claws of lions. They lived in filth, and poisoned everything they touched. They were named Ællo, Ocypete, and Celæno, or Podarge. They were driven to the Strophades Islands by the sons of Boreas. The term is now applied to any ravenous wretch or extortioner. See *Pandareus*, *Phineus*.

Harpocrates (har-pok'ra-tēz), or Horus. The Egyptian god of silence or secrecy. He was the son of Osiris and Isis. He was represented as a youth holding a finger to his lips.

Harvest. A Roman deity who presided over the harvest. See *Carpo*, *Segestia*, *Metagitnea*, *Ceres*, *Thesmophoria*.

Hawk. See *Nysus*.

Health. See *Hygeia*, *Salus*, *Meditrina*.

Hearth. See *Hestia*, *Manes*, *Vesta*.

Heaven. See *Belisama*, *Cœlus*.

Hebe (he'be). Goddess of youth. Daughter of Jupiter and wife of Hercules. She was cup-bearer to Jupiter until an awkward slip at a feast deprived her of this office. See *Ganymede*.

Hebrus (he'brus). The river into which the Bacchantes cast the remains of Orpheus after they had torn him to pieces because his grief for Eurydice prevented him from playing for them such music as they wished for their wild dances.

Hecate (hek'a-te). Daughter of Perseus and Asteria. She was known as Diana on earth, Luna in heaven, and Hecate or Proserpine in the lower regions.

Hecatombæon (hek-a-tom-be'on). A festival held at Olympia in Elis every fifth year in honor of Jupiter.

Hecatoncheires (hek-a-ton-kĩ'rēz). Same as Centimani, which see.

Hector. Son of Priam, leader of the Trojans, and slain by Achilles.

Hecuba (hek'u-ba). Mother of Paris, and second wife of Priam, king of Troy. She was the daughter of Dymas, a Phrygian prince, or, according to some writers, of Cisseus, a Thracian king. When her son Paris was born, she exposed him on Mount Ida, in the hope that he would perish, for the soothsayers had foretold that he would cause the death of his family and the downfall of his native city. In the Trojan war she saw most of her children perish and was herself made captive, falling to the lot of Ulysses. She cast herself into the sea and was drowned. Some say she was changed into a hound.

Hegemone (he-jem'o-ne). Auxo and Hegemone were the names given in Athens to two of the Graces.

Heifer. See *Ino*.

Helena (hel'e-na). Daughter of Jupiter and Leda. When a child she was so beautiful that Theseus and Perithous kidnapped her and placed her under the care of Theseus' mother. Castor and Pollux recovered her. She married Menelaus, king of Sparta, but afterward eloped with Paris to Troy. The king sent ambassadors to the court of Priam demanding her restitution, but Priam refused. This was the cause of the Trojan war. After the death of Paris she married Deiphobus, his brother, and then betrayed him to Menelaus. She was tied to a tree and strangled by order of Polyxo, king of Rhodes. Often written *Helen*.

Helenus (hel'e-nus). King of Epirus. After the death of Hector, Andromache became his slave.

Heliades (he-li'a-dēz). Sisters of Phaeton. Their names were Ægle, Lampetia, and Phaethusa. They stood mourning their brother's tragic death until they were changed into poplar trees, and their tears were converted into amber.

Helicon (hēl'i-con). A mountain in Bœotia sacred to Apollo and the Muses, whence flowed the fountain of Hippocrene.

Heliconiades (hēl-i-co-ni'a-dēz). A name of the Muses, from Helicon.

Heliopolis (hē-li-op'o-lis). In Egypt, was the city of the sun.

Helios (hē'li-os). Helios and Sol were names given to Apollo as god of the sun. He went forth every day in his chariot, but returned at night in a golden boat which had wings.

Heliotrope. Apollo changed Clytie, a love-lorn maiden whose affections he could not return, into this flower. Some writers say she was turned into a sunflower. See *Clytie*.

Helle (hel'le). The Hellespont, now called the Dardanelles, was named in her honor. See *Golden Fleece*.

Hellen. Son of Deucalion and Pyrrha. From him the Hellenic race derived its name. Its four great branches, the Æolians, Dorians, Achæans, and Ionians traced their names and descent from his four sons, Æolus, Dorus, Achæus, and Ion.

Hellespontiacus (hel-les-pon-tē'a-cus). A title of Priapus.

Hemera (hem'e-ra). Nox or Nyx, meaning night, became the wife of Erebus, darkness, and bore to him two children, Æther, the pure air, and Hemera, day.

Hemphtha (hemf'ta). The Jupiter of the Egyptians.

Hephæstia (hef-es-ti'a). Festivals in honor of Vulcan.

Hephæstus (he-fes'tus). The Vulcan of the Greeks. See *Vulcan*.

Hera (he'ra). The Greek name of Juno. See *Juno*.

Heracles (her'a-clēz). The Greek name of Hercules, which see.

Hercules (her'cu-lēz), or Heracles. The Theban, son of Jupiter and Alceme. Juno, the rightful wife of Jupiter, stung with jealousy, sent two serpents to destroy the infant Hercules, but, though only eight months old, he strangled them. He was carefully educated by Chiron, a wise and kind Centaur, who taught him the use of all weapons, and trained him in athletic sports. Juno prevailed upon Jupiter to place Hercules under Eurystheus, king of Argos. This wicked and cruel taskmaster set him to perform what were thought to be impossible tasks. These are known as "the Twelve Labors of Hercules."

1. To slay the Nemean Lion. This fierce creature had committed countless depredations, carried off cattle and sheep, and destroyed men, women, and children, and had eluded all attempts at capture. But the heroic Hercules tracked him to his den, took him by the throat, and strangled him as he had strangled the snakes in childhood. He skinned the beast, and afterward wore his pelt as a covering.

2. To destroy the Hydra. Having returned in triumph from the scene of his first exploit, he was sent into the marshes of Lerna to destroy the many-headed Hydra. Having succeeded in cutting off one head he discovered that immediately seven other heads came in its place. Taking a fire-brand he seared each wound as soon as a head had been sundered, and soon completed the second task.

3. To capture the Erymanthian Boar. This task was accomplished with like success. See *Erymanthus*.

4. To capture the Cerynean Stag. See *Cerynean Stag*.

5. To destroy the Stymphalian Birds. These danger-

ous, brazen-clawed carrion birds infested the stagnant waters of Lake Stymphalus. In performing his second task he dipped the points of his unerring arrows in the poisonous blood of the Hydra. This increased their power of destruction and enabled him soon to destroy them all.

5. To cleanse the Augean stables. See *Augeus*.

7. To capture the Cretan Bull. See *Cretan Bull*.

8. To capture the horses of Diomedes. See *Diomedes*.

9. To secure Hippolyte's Girdle. Admete, the daughter of Eurystheus, Hercules' taskmaster, a beautiful but vain princess, had heard of the magic charms of Hippolyte's girdle, and expressed a desire to have it. Eurystheus at once sent off Hercules on a long and dangerous journey to secure it; a task which he accomplished with his usual success.

10. To capture the divine cattle of Geryon. See *Geryon* and *Cacus*.

11. To procure some of the golden apples from the garden of the Hesperides. See *Hesperides*, *Atlas*.

12. To bring up Cerberus from Hades. See *Cerberus*.

The number and order of these tasks are variously stated by different writers. These and many other exploits are ascribed to Hercules, whose wisdom, strength, and skill seemed to be sufficient for every emergency. He slew the Centaur, Nessus, to prevent him from carrying off Deianeira, his wife. She accepted the Centaur's robe, and, in a fit of jealousy, upon one occasion, urged Hercules to put it on, which he had no sooner done than he was seized with an incurable disease. He erected a funeral pyre with his own hands on mount *Æta*, for his faithful servants, knowing his purpose, refused to

assist at his death. He then cast himself upon the burning pile, and when Jupiter beheld the flames, he caught the disembodied spirit, and bore it to the abode of the gods, there to dwell in happiness forever. See *Trachinia Æta*.

Herdsmen. See *Bubona*.

Hermæ (her'me). Statues of Hermes, or Mercury, set up in Athens to denote boundaries, and as guide-posts to direct travelers. They were also placed in front of temples and tombs, in the gymnasia, porticos, libraries, and other public places, and were held in great reverence. Written also *Hermes*. It was the duty of travelers passing one of these sign-posts on the highways to place a stone at its foot. This custom served to clear the roads and fields of stones. If more than two roads crossed, a corresponding number of heads were used, one pointing each way. Sometimes the faces of Hermes and Apollo surmounted the same pedestal. These were called *Hermapollo*. In like manner a combination of Hermes and Athene was called *Hermathenæ*.

Hermanubis (her-ma-nu'bis). See *Anubis*.

Hermapollo (her-ma-pol'lo). See *Hermæ*.

Hermathenæ (her-ma-the'ne). See *Hermæ*.

Hermes (her'mēz). The Greek Mercury.

Hermione (her-mi'o-ne). Daughter of Mars and Venus, and wife of Cadmus, King of Thebes. She was converted into a snake and permitted to dwell in the Elysian Fields. She was sometimes called *Harmonica*. Another *Hermione*, daughter of Menelaus and Helen, was betrothed to Orestes, but was carried away by Pyrrhus, son of Achilles.

Hero. A charming maiden, priestess of Venus. Leander swam the Hellespont every night to visit her, but was drowned at last in a terrible storm, and Hero, overcome by her sad loss, cast herself into the sea and shared his fate.

Herodotus (he-rod'o-tus). The most noted of ancient historians.

Heroes or Demigods. They were regarded as of divine origin partly, and were pictured as of godlike form, strength and courage. See *Valhalla*.

Herostratus (he-ros'tra-tus). See *Diana of the Ephesians*.

Herse (her'se). Daughter of Cecrops, king of Attica. She became the mother of Ceryx, from whom the priestly family of heralds of Attica were descended.

Hesiod (he'sī-od) or Hesiodus. One of the most famous of ancient poets.

Hesione (he-sī'o-ne). Daughter of Laomedon. She was rescued from a sea-monster by Hercules. See *Laomedon*.

Hespere (hes'pe-re). One of the Hesperides.

Hesperia (hes-pe'ri-a). A name applied by Æneas to ancient Italy.

Hesperides (hes-pě'r'ī-dēz). Three daughters of Hesperus, king of Italy. They were appointed to guard the golden apples which Juno gave Jupiter on their wedding-day. See *Atlas*, *Hercules*, *Titæa*.

Hesperis (hes'per-is). Mother of the Hesperides. A personification of the "regions of the West."

Hesperus (hes'per-us). Father of the Hesperides. God of the West. He was changed into the evening star.

Hestia (hes'tī-a). Greek Vesta. Goddess of the hearth. One of the twelve Olympian deities.

Hieroglyphics. See *Mercury*.

Highways. See *Janus*, *Hermæ*.

Hildur. The Mars of Scandinavia.

Hills. See *Collina*.

Himeros (him'e-ros). Also Himerus. God of the "desire of love"; one of the attendants of Venus.

Hippia (hip'pī-a). A surname of Minerva.

Hippius (hip'pī-us). A surname of Neptune.

Hippo. One of the Oceanids. The term signifies "like a swift current."

Hippocampus (hip-po-cam'pus). Neptune's favorite horse, a fabulous creature, half horse, half fish.

Hippocoöntides (hip-poc'o-on-tī'dēz). Hercules assisted Tyndareus to regain his throne from which he had been driven by the family of Hippocoöntides.

Hippocrenides (hip-po-cre-nī'dēz). A name of the Muses, from the fountain of Hippocrene, the horse fountain, said to have been formed by a kick of the winged horse Pegasus.

Hippocrene (hip-po-cre'ne). A fountain of Bœotia, near Mount Helicon, sacred to the Muses. See *Hippocrenides*,

Hippodamia (hip-po-da-mī'a). Wife of Pirithous. See *Lapithus*, *Myrtilus*.

Hippolochus (hip-pol'o-cus). One of the three beautiful children of Bellerophon.

Hippolyte (hip-pol'ī-tē). Daughter of Mars and queen of the Amazons. She had a famous girdle which Hercules was commanded to secure. She and her female warriors attacked him, but were finally overcome, and Hercules gave her in marriage to Theseus.

Hippolytus (hip-pol'i-tus). Son of Theseus and Hippolyte, a virtuous youth who, unwilling to elope with his young and beautiful stepmother Phædra, was falsely accused by her, and met a violent death. According to some accounts he was raised to life again, some say by Diana, others by Æsculapius.

Hippomenes (hip-pom'e-nēz). Same as Milanion. See *Atalanta*.

Hippona (hip-po'na). A rural divinity; the goddess of horses.

Hipotes (hip-po-tēz). Father of Eolus, god of the winds.

History. See *Herodotus*, *Clio*, *Saga*.

Homer. The father of poetry, author of the *Iliad*.

Honesty. See *Fides*.

Honey. See *Aristæus*, *Dryads*.

Hope. See *Pandora*, *Epimetheus*.

Horæ (ho're). Daughters of Sol and Chronis, or, according to others, of Jupiter and Themis. They were goddesses of the seasons and attendants of Venus.

Horn. See *Fortuna*.

Horn Gate. The gate leading from the cave of Somnus to the outer world. Same as Ivory Gate. See *Morpheus*.

Horse. See *Cyllaros*, *Ocyroe*, *October-Horse*, *Hippona*, *Arion*, *Eons*, *Ethon*, *Erythros*, *Centaurus*, *Hippocampus*, *Pegasus*, *Minerva*, *Neptune*.

Horsemanship. See *Castor*.

Horse Races. See *Neptune*.

Hortensis (hor-ten'sis). A name of Venus in her character of caretaker of flowers and plants in gardens.

Horus (ho'rus). The Egyptian Sol, or god of day. Also the son of Osiris and Isis. See *Harpocrates*.

Hostilina (hos-ti-lī'na). Goddess of growing corn.

Hounds. See *Cisseta*, *Coran*, *Cyllo*, *Cyllopotes*, *Dogs*, *Draco*, *Endromos*, *Hecuba*, *Ichnobate*, *Ladon*, *Lælaps*.

Hours. Attendants of Venus and of Apollo.

Household. See *Lares*.

Hundred-handed. See *Centimani*.

Hunger. See *Erysichthon*.

Hunting. See *Diana*, *Pan*, *Agamemnon*.

Hyacinthia (hī-a-sin'thi-a). A festival in honor of Apollo celebrated annually at Sparta in July, and lasting nine days.

Hyacinthius (hī-a-sin'thī-us). A name of Apollo.

Hyacinthus (hī-a-sin'thus). A boy greatly loved by Apollo and Zephyrus. Seeing Apollo and Hyacinthus engaged in a friendly game of quoits, Zephyrus, the south wind, ever jealous of the companionship of Hyacinthus who was an exceedingly amiable youth, blew against the side of Apollo's quoit, and caused it to strike his friend, and he died from the effects of the wound. The drops of blood that fell from the wound were instantly changed by Apollo into beautiful clusters of hyacinths which the disconsolate Zephyrus jealously guarded and tenderly cared for.

Hyades (hī'a-dēz). The seven daughters of Atlas and Æthra.

Hydra (hī'dra). A hundred-headed serpent slain by Hercules. See *Hercules*.

Hygeia (hī-je'ya). Goddess of health. Daughter of Æsculapius and Epione, and held in great honor by the ancients. Some writers say she was the wife of Æsculapius.

Hylæus (hī-le'us). A forest god. Same as Pan.

Hylas (hī'las). A beautiful youth who accompanied Hercules in the Argonautic expedition. Being sent to a spring to fetch water, he failed to return, and Hercules discovered that the nymphs of the spring, enamored of his beauty, drew him to their abode.

Hymen (hī'men). God of marriage. Son of Bacchus and Venus, or, according to other writers, of Apollo and one of the Muses. Same as Hymenæus.

Hymettus (hī-met'us). Name of a mountain in Attica.

Hyperboreans (hī-per-bo're-ans). A virtuous race living north of Oceanus, where it was always light.

Hyperion (hī-pē'ri-on). "Wanderer on high;" the Titan who had charge of the sun-chariot. Son of Coelus and Terra. The model of manly beauty.

Hypermnestra (hī-perm-nes'tra). See *Danaus*.

Hypnus. God of sleep. Same as Somnus, Hupnos, Hypnos.

Iacchus (ī-ak'kus). A name of Bacchus.

Iapetos (ī-ap'e-tos). Same as Japetus.

Iapis (ī-ā'pis). A physician who, with the aid of Venus, cures Æneas.

Iasius (ī-ā-shī-us). Father of Atalanta. Same as Iasion.

Iblis (ib'lis). The Satan of the Arabians.

Icarus (ik'a-rus). Son of Dædalus. He and his father made themselves wings with which to fly from Crete to escape the anger of the king. The wings were fastened to the shoulders with wax, and in the exuberance of his joy at their novel means of escape, he flew too near the sun; the wax melted, the wings dropped off, and Icarus fell into the Icarian, or Ægean, sea, and was drowned. See *Dædalus*.

Icelus (is'e-lus). An assistant to Morpheus in the fashioning of dreams. See *Morpheus*.

Ichnobate (ik-nob'a-te). "Tracker." One of Actæon's hounds.

Ida. A mountain in Crete, the scene of many mythological events. Also the name of one of the nymphs who nursed Jupiter when, as an infant, he was concealed in a cave on Mount Ida.

Idæa (i-de'a.) Same as Cybele, so called from Mount Ida, where she was worshiped.

Idæan Mother. Another name for Cybele.

Idalia (i-da'li-a). Venus, so called from Mount Idalus, in Cyprus, where there was a grove consecrated to her.

Idas. A handsome youth to whom Neptune lent his boat that he might carry off Marpessa as his bride. He also assisted Meleager in the Calydonian Hunt.

Idomeneus (i-dom'e-nuce). Son of Deucalion, king of Crete. On his return from the Trojan war, being caught in a terrible storm, he vowed to Neptune that, if permitted to escape destruction, he would offer to the god the first living creature he should see on reaching the Cretan shore. This was his son, and the performance of his vow offended his subjects and caused them to drive him from his dominions. It was while Menelaus was on a visit to Idomeneus that Helena, his wife, taking advantage of his absence, eloped with Paris.

Iduna (i-du'na) or Idun. Wife of Bragi, the Norse god of poetry and eloquence. She keeps in a box the apples whereof the gods partake when they feel old age approaching, and are thus made young again.

Ilia (il'i-a). One of the Titanides, daughter of Uranus and Gæa. Also a priestess of Vesta, wife of Mars and mother of Romulus and Remus.

Iliad. Homer's epic poem on the Trojan war.

Ilion. Same as Troy, or Ilium.

Iliithya. (il-ĭ-thī'ya). See *Eileithya*.

Imbros (im'bros). Lemnos and Imbros, islands near Greece, where Mercury was worshiped as the god who gave fruitfulness to flocks and herds. See *Cadmilus*.

Imperator. Jupiter, a name given him at Præneste.

Inachus (in'a-kus). A river god, father of Io.

Incendiary. See *Erosatus*.

Incense. See *Venus*.

Incubus. "Nightmare." A name given to Pan by the Romans.

Indigetes (en-dĭ-jĕ'tez). Gods of the fourth rank.

Indra. The Jupiter of the Hindoos. Indrant, his wife, presides over the winds and thunder.

Industry. See *Ergane*.

Infants. See *Natio*, *Levana*, *Nundina*, *Rumia Dea*.

Ingratitude. See *Atalanta*.

Inhospitality. See *Busiris*.

Innus (ĭn'nus) or Innuus. See *Incubus*.

Ino (ĭno). Daughter of Cadmus and Harmonia. She married Athamas, king of Thebes, after he had divorced

Nephele. Ino had two children who could not ascend the throne while Phryxus and Helle, Nephele's children, were living. Ino's ill-treatment of her stepchildren led them to plan their escape. See *Golden Fleece*. To escape the fury of her husband she cast herself into the sea and was drowned. Neptune changed her into a sea-goddess called Leucothea.

Inoa (ī-no'a). Festivals in honor of Ino.

Inuus (in'ū-us). See *Pan*.

Insanity. See *Melampus*, *Phryxus*.

Instrumental Music. See *Euterpe*, *Lyre*, *Flute* (*Marsyas*).

Io (ī'o). Daughter of Inachus. Because of her intrigue with Jupiter, she was driven by Juno out of the country. She finally reached Egypt, and became the wife of King Osiris. Her son Epaphus became the first king and founder of Memphis. After her death Io was worshiped as the goddess Isis.

Iobates (ī-ob'a-tēz). King of Lycia, to whom Prætus, son of Abas, fled for protection from his father Acrisius.

Iolaus (ī-ō-lā'-us) or Iolas. Son of Iphicles. He helped Hercules to destroy the Hydra. See *Hydra*. Lovers used to go to his statue at Phocis to pledge their love and fidelity.

Ioleus (ī-ol'cus). Seat of the ancient race of the Minyæ, in Thessaly, kingdom of Æson.

Iole (ī'o-le). Daughter of Eurytus, king of Œchalia, who refused the marriage of Iole with Hercules.

Ion (ī'on). Grandson of Helen, ancestor of the Ionian race.

Iothun. Giants and monsters of Celtic mythology.

Iphicles (if'-ī-clēz) or Iphiclus. Son of Amphitryon and Alcmena, and twin brother of Hercules. Jealous of Hercules, Juno sent two serpents to destroy him. Iphicles was filled with fear, but Hercules seized them, one in each hand, and squeezed them to death.

Iphigenia (if'-ī-je-nī'a). Daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra. See *Agamemnon*.

Iphimedeia (if-ī-me-de'ya). Mother of Otus and Ephialtes, two giants who were puny when born, but who, living entirely upon grain, grew so fast that they became noted for their wonderful size and beauty. See *Alceus*, *Ephialtes*.

Iphis (ī'-fis). Father of Eteoclus, who was one of the Seven against Thebes.

Iris (ī-ris). The rainbow. One of the Oceanides, attendant of Juno and messenger of the gods. Her duty was to cut the thread which held the soul to the body. She also filled the clouds with water from the streams and lakes, and caused the showers to fall and fertilize the earth.

Iron. See *Vulcan*.

Iron Age. See *Golden Age*.

Isandrus (ī-san'drus). One of the three beautiful children of Bellerophon. He was slain by Mars.

Isis (ī'sis). An Egyptian deity, wife of Osiris. See *Io*.

Isles of the Blest. These islands lay west of Oceanus, and were inhabited by the virtuous dead.

Ismarus (is'ma-rus). A town in Thrace despoiled by Ulysses.

Ismene (is-me'ne). She and Antigone were daughters of Œdipus and Jocaste. The unfortunate marriage of their parents brought ruin and disaster to the family. Ismene died of grief.

Ismenius (is-me'ni-us). See *Daphnephoria*.

Isthmian Games. See *Games*.

Itanus. The legends of Itanus, Talus, and Jardanus, found among the Greeks, in Crete, are ascribed to the Phœnicians, who once occupied the island.

Ithaca (ith'a-ca). The insular kingdom of Ulysses, the home of Penelope.

Itys (i'tis). Son of Tereus, king of Thrace, and Procne, daughter of Pandion, king of Athens. When he was six years old, he was slain by his mother and her sister, and served up to Tereus for food. This cruel act was done out of revenge, because Tereus cut out the tongue of Procne and sent her away in order that he might marry her sister. See *Tereus*, *Procne*.

Iulus (i-u'lus). Son of Æneas. See *Silvia*.

Ivory Gate. Gate leading from the cave of Somnus to the outer world. Same as Horn Gate. See *Morpheus*.

Ixion (ix-i'on). His ancestry is a subject of controversy. Some say his father was Phlegias, others say Leontes, and still others, Antion. Ixion was king of the Lapi-

thæ. In return for the hand of Dia, he was to give her father a certain sum, which he declined to do. Being loudly importuned to fulfil his promise, he slew his father-in-law, and the case was appealed to the gods. Ixion pleaded his case so skilfully that Jupiter was about to acquit him, when he suddenly caught him making love to Juno. For this offense Jupiter sent him to Tartarus and had him bound to an ever-revolving wheel which with every turn exposed him to a flame of fire.

Jacchus (jak'us). See *Dionysius*.

Janitar (jan'i-tar). See *Dyaus*.

Jani (jā'nī). A meeting place in Rome for borrowers and lenders of money. It was marked by three statues of Janus.

Janiculum (ja-nik'u-lum). A city on the Tiber founded by Janus.

Janus (jā'nus). A native of Thessaly and king of Italy. He was the son of Apollo ; some say of Cœlus and Hecate. He is represented with two faces because he could see the future as well as the past. He presided over highways, locks, and gates. He was unknown to the Greeks, but was, from the earliest times, held in high esteem by the Romans. His temple was always open in time of war, and closed in time of peace. See *Months*.

Janus Quadrifons (jā'nus kwod'ri-fonz). A celebrated temple dedicated to Janus. It was perfectly square, and had one door and three windows on each side. The doors represented the four seasons, and the windows the three months of each season.

Japetus (jap'e-tus). Son of Coelus and Terra, husband of Clymene. The Greeks regarded him as the father of mankind. Same as Iapetus.

Jardanus. See *Itanus*.

Jasion (ja'si-on). The first sower of grain. Ceres bore to him a son, Plutus, a personification of the wealth derived from the cultivation of grain.

Jaso (jā'so). See *Meditrina*.

Jason (jā'son). Son of Æson and Alcimedea. He was educated by the Centaur Chiron, and was the chief of the Argonautic expedition. On his way to Colchis he met with many interesting adventures. Juno and Minerva both aided him in overcoming the more serious obstacles, and his own courage, strength, and wisdom were sufficient to meet the rest. His great kindness of heart led him to befriend many persons on the way. Upon reaching Colchis, Æetes, the king, declared that before Jason could have the Golden Fleece he must catch and tame two fiery bulls and use them to plow a piece of stony ground sacred to Mars. Upon this ground he must sow some dragon's teeth and conquer the giants that would spring up from them. His third task was to destroy the dragon that had been set to guard the Golden Fleece. These seemingly impossible tasks would have baffled even so great a hero as Jason had he not had the assistance of Medea, the king's daughter, a beautiful young sorceress, who fell in love with the brave and manly Jason, and who promised to aid him in his labors if he would marry her. He gladly accepted her proposition, and by the aid of her magic he was enabled

to harness the terrible bulls and plow the field, and sow the dragon's teeth. When he saw the host of giants in full armor come out of the ground he would have fled, but Medea told him to snatch up some dust and throw it in their faces. Half blinded, they attacked one another, and soon were all slain. With an opiate prepared by Medea he next put the dragon to sleep, and then severed his hideous head, and, tearing the coveted fleece from the tree to which it had been fastened, he bore it in triumph to the Argo, where he was welcomed with rejoicing by his forty-nine companions in the expedition. Under cover of the night they stealthily sailed away, taking with them Medea and her little brother Absyrtus, the king's only son and heir. With the early dawn the king and his followers started in pursuit, and would have overtaken the Greeks had not the cruel Medea slain her only brother, and, cutting his body in pieces, dropped them one by one into the sea in sight of the distracted father. He carefully gathered up the precious fragments, thus delaying the speed of the boat, and soon lost sight of the fugitives. Upon reaching home, Jason found that his father Æson had grown old and decrepit. He invoked the aid of Medea's magic, whereby he was restored to youth, strength, and grace again. Pelias, the brother who had usurped the throne of Æson, had two daughters who, hearing how their uncle had been made young and beautiful, applied to Medea in order that their beauty might be enhanced. The crafty Medea gave them instructions which led to their father's death. Soon after, Jason fell in love with Glauce, or Creusa. Frantic with rage and jealousy, Medea sent the maiden a beautiful magic robe, which she had no sooner

put on than she was seized with convulsions and died. Medea then slew her own children in the presence of their father, and, mounting her dragon car, she departed, declaring that the Argo would yet cause Jason's death. Filled with despair, he led a sorrowful life. One day he wandered to the shore, and sitting in the shade of the Argo's hulk, which was now fast going to decay, a sudden gale detached a beam, which fell upon him, fracturing his skull and producing instant death.

Jealousy. See *Procris*, *Galatæa*, *Hercules*, *Hyacinthus*, *Jason*.

Jocasta (jo-kas'ta). Daughter of Menœceus. She married Laius, king of Thebes. She afterward married Œdipus, her son, not knowing who he was. On making the discovery, she hanged herself. She is sometimes called Epicasta.

Jove. A name often used for Jupiter.

Joy. See *Nandi*.

Judges. In the place of departed spirits, Rhadamanthus was judge for the Asiatics; Æacus for the Europeans. Minos was the presiding judge. See *Triptolemus*, *Midas*.

Jugatinus (ju-ga-tī'nus). A marriage deity.

Juno. Daughter of Saturn and Ops, or, according to the Greeks, of Cronus and Rhea. She was the queen of heaven, or the personification of the female powers of the heavens. The faithful wife of Jupiter and the ideal of womanly virtues, she punished severely all who transgressed, and especially those who had been the

objects of Jupiter's affections. She was the goddess of marriage, and the special guardian of married women. In the competition for the golden apple she was displeased with Paris for awarding it to Venus, for Juno accounted herself the most beautiful among the contestants. She was the mother of Mars, Vulcan, Hebe, and Lucina. She was worshiped with special reverence in Argos, Olympia, Corinth, and many other towns. Her favorite bird was the peacock. The Matronalia was the chief festival in her honor. It was held on the first of March annually, and only women were permitted to attend. See *Argus, Paris, Parthenia*.

Junones (ju-no'nēz). A term applied to the spirits or deities that afforded special protection to women.

Jupiter. Son of Cronus and Rhea, or, according to the Romans, of Saturn and Ops, was born on Mount Ida, in Crete, and nourished by the goat Amalthæa. He was the chief god among the Romans who styled him Optimus Maximus, the Best Greatest. As he presided over the phenomena of the heavens, he was frequently invoked by such titles as "cloud-gatherer," "mighty thunderer," "god of the broad light of day." As he ruled supreme in the affairs of men he was styled "the ruler and preserver of the world," "the father of gods and men." To propitiate him, sacrifices were offered at the beginning of every important undertaking. As the light of day is best represented by white, that color was sacred to him. His chariot was drawn by four white horses, his priests wore white caps and offered up white animals as sacrifices. He assumed the form of a white bull when he abducted Europa. While yet quite young, Jupiter rescued

his father from the Titans. Later, with the help of Hercules, he overcame the giants, sons of earth, who sought to avenge the death of the Titans. With his many virtues as a god he coupled many of the weaknesses of mortals. His first marriage was with Metis, a daughter of Oceanus, whom he swallowed before her son was born, in order to insure the continuance of his power as the chief deity. From his own head then sprang Minerva. Themis bore him Astræa and the Horæ. Juno bore him Hebe, Mars, Vulcan, and Lucina. Ceres bore him Proserpina. Latona bore him Apollo and Diana. Dione bore him Venus. Maia bore him Mercury. Semele bore him Bacchus. Alcmena bore him Hercules. Mnemosyne bore him the Muses, and Eurynome bore him the Graces. He is usually represented with thunderbolts in his hand, and with the eagle, his favorite bird, placed beside his throne. A deity corresponding to Jupiter is found in many nations. The Africans called him Ammon; the Babylonians, Belus; the Egyptians, Osiris; the Greeks, Zeus.

Justice. See *Astrea*, *Nemesis*, *Themis*, *Dike*.

Juturnus (ju-tur'nus). Sister and charioteer of Turnus.

Juventus (ju-ven'tus). A name applied to Hebe, goddess of youth.

Kakia (ka'kī-a). Goddess of vice. When Hercules had finished his instruction under Chiron and had set out to seek his fortune, he was met by two beautiful women, Acrete, representing virtue, and Kakia, representing vice. Each offered to be his guide. Kakia promised riches,

honor, ease, and love ; Acrete told him that if he chose to follow her, his life would be one of endless toil, hardship, and poverty, spent in waging war against evil. He chose the latter for his guide.

Kali (kā'le). A goddess of the Hindoos, whence the name of the city Calcutta.

Kaloc. A Mexican god.

Kama (kā'mä). The Hindoo god of love.

Kebla. The point towards which worshipers pray. The sun-worshipers toward sunrise, the Mahommedans toward Mecca.

Kederli. A god of the Mahommedans corresponding to the English St. George. The Turks still invoke his aid in their wars.

Kindness. See *Litæ*.

Kiun. Venus of the Egyptians.

Kneph (nef). An Egyptian god, having a man's body and a ram's head.

Kopo. A ceremony held at Thebes every eighth year in honor of Apollo Ismenius.

Kora. Proserpine, or Proserpina, was also known to the Romans as Libera. The Greeks called her Kora or Persephone.

Krishna. An Indian god, the revenger of wrongs.

Krodo. The Saxon Saturn.

Kumara (koo-mă'ra). The Hindoo god of war.

Kuvera (koo-vă'ra). The Hindoo god of riches.

Labdacus (lab'da-cus). Son of Polydorus, succeeded to the Throne of Thebes, after the death of Pentheus.

Labe. The Circe of the Arabians. She had unbounded power of metamorphosis.

Labor. See *Atlas, Hercules*.

Labyrinth. See *Theseus, Ædædalus*.

Lachæcis (lak'e-sis). One of the Parcæ, or Fates. See *Fates*.

Lacinia (la-sin'i-a). A name of Juno.

Lactura (lac-tu'ra). A goddess of growing corn.

Ladon (la'don). One of Actæon's hounds. Also a river in Arcadia to which Syrinx fled, pursued by Pan, where she was changed into a reed, and where Pan made his first pipe. Also the dragon that guarded the apples in the garden of the Hesperides.

Lælaps (le'laps). One of Actæon's hounds. Also one of Diana's hunting dogs that was changed into stone while pursuing a wild boar.

Læertes (lā-er'tēz). Father of Ulysses.

Laius (la'yus). He was slain by his son Œdipus.

Lake. See *Avernus, Cauther, Stympthalus, Limnads*.

Lakshmi (laksh'me). Hindoo goddess of wealth and pleasure. A wife of Vishnu.

Lameness. See *Plutus*, *Vulcan*.

Lamentation. See *Cocytus*, *Grief*.

Lamia (lā'mī-a). A female demon that enticed youths and fed upon their flesh. Among the Greeks and Romans, an evil deity greatly feared by children.

Lamp. See *Lares*, *Penates*.

Lampetia (lam-pe'shi-a). When Phaeton had been hurled from the sun-chariot of Apollo and slain, his sisters, Phaetusa, Lampetia, and Ægle, called the Heliades, spent their days in weeping and wringing their hands. The gods, in pity, transformed them into poplar trees and their tears into amber.

Lampos (lam'pos). Aurora's chariot horses were named Phaeton and Lampos.

Laocoon (lā-ok'o-on). A priest of Apollo. In the Trojan war he appeared bringing the wooden horse into the city. He and his two sons were strangled to death by serpents. This was supposed to be a punishment for having thrust his spear into the body of the wooden horse.

Laodamia (lā-od-a-mī'a). The beautiful daughter of Acastus and wife of Proterilaus. She was slain by Diana.

Laomedon (lā-om'e-don). Son of Ilus, and king of Troy, whose walls he, with the aid of Apollo and Neptune, built. Failing to receive the promised reward for his services, Neptune sent a terrible monster to devastate the country. This desolation, the oracle declared, could be stayed only by the sacrifice of a beautiful virgin. A

young maiden was accordingly chosen by lot and chained by the priests to a rock near the shore, and there was devoured by the hideous beast, and peace prevailed for a year. Then the devastation began again, and another victim was sacrificed. At length the lot fell upon Hesione, the daughter of the king. Laomedon at once offered a great reward to any one who would slay the monster. Hercules successfully accomplished the task, and again Laomedon violated his promise. Later Hercules, with a notable band of followers stormed the city, slew the king and all his sons except Podarces, who, with Hesione, his sister, was taken captive to Greece.

Lapis (lā'pis). The Romans swore by Jupiter Lapis, the oath stone.

Lapithæ (lap'ī-the). Descendants of Lapithus. See *Lapithus*.

Lapithus (lap'i-thus). Son of Apollo and Stilbe, and husband of Orsinome. Phorbas and Periphas, their children, had a numerous offspring, and these were called Lapithæ. The Centaurs and the Lapithæ were invited to the wedding feast of Pirithous and Hippodamia. Struck with the unusual beauty of the bride, the Centaurs attempted to kidnap her, but the Lapithæ, assisted by Theseus and Hercules, frustrated the attempt. This combat has afforded a fertile field for the painter.

Lara (lā'ra). A nymph, wife of Mercury, and mother of the two Lares.

Lararium (la-rā'rī-um). The particular parts of the house where the statues of the Lares and Penates were kept.

Lares (lā'rēz). Roman divinities of an inferior order who presided over homes and families. There were two classes, the Lares and the Penates. Every household was under the protection of one Lar and several Penates. Their statues were placed within the doors of houses, or near hearths. Lamps were held in great reverence as the symbol of vigilance, and the dog was their sacrifice.

Lark. See *Scylla*, *Nysus*, *Birds*.

Larvæ (lar've). The ancients believed that after death the spirits of the good became kindly Lares, while the spirits of evil-doers became Lemures, or Larvæ, wicked spirits who wandered about the earth tormenting mankind with all sorts of illnesses. The only remedy was to sacrifice to the gods. Those who died without due expiation were pursued by Larvæ in the nether world.

Latins. The people of Latinus.

Latinus (la-tī'nus). King of Latium.

Latium (lā'shī-um). Province of Italy ruled by Latinus.

Latona (la-to'na) or Leto. The goddess of dark nights, a beautiful daughter of Coeus and Phoebe, beloved of Jupiter to whom she bore Apollo and Diana. Juno, stung with jealous rage, banished Latona to earth and threatened punishment to any mortal who extended pity or help. Weary and thirsty she approached a pool, and would have refreshed herself but some husbandmen, sometimes called the Lycian Clowns, fearing Juno's vengeance, bade her pass on, and to further guard against her drinking of the water sprang into the shallow depths and stirred up the mud at the bottom.

Overcome with thirst Latona prayed that her cruel tormentors might never leave the spot where they stood, and Jupiter immediately changed them into huge green frogs.

Laughter. See *Momus, Venus*.

Laurel. See *Daphne, Peneis*.

Laverna (la-ver'na). A Roman goddess invoked by rogues and thieves.

Lavinia (la-vin'-i-a). Daughter of Latinus. She became the second wife of Æneas.

Laws. See *Menu, Nomius, Themis, Eunomia, Satyavrata*.

Leander (le-an'der). See *Hero*.

Learchus (le-ar'kus). Son of Athamas and Ino, and brother of Melicestes. He was slain by his father.

Leda (lē'da). Daughter of Thestius and Eurythemis, and mother of Castor and Pollux, Helen and Clytemnestra. She was wooed by Jupiter in the form of a swan. After death she was named Nemesis.

Legislation. See *Eunomia, Laws*.

Lelaps (le'laps). See *Lælaps*.

Lemnius (lem'ni-us). A name of Vulcan.

Lemnos (lem'nos). See *Imbros*.

Lemures (lem'u-rēz). See *Larvæ*.

Lenæa (le-ne'a). A festival in honor of Bacchus in which one of the principal features was a shameful night procession of women.

Lenæus (le-ne'us). A name of Bacchus.

Lerna (ler'na). The lake near Argos where Hercules conquered the Lernæan Hydra. Also the name of a place where Neptune rescued a beautiful Danaid from the attack of a Satyr, and where he caused a perennial spring to flow in her honor.

Lesbos (les'bos). An island in Greece, noted as the home of many celebrated poets and musicians.

Lethe (le'the). A river which separates the Elysian Fields from Hades. Thousands that drank of its waters at once forgot all they ever did or knew while on earth.

Leto (le'to). See *Latona*.

Letters. See *Cadmus*, *Oannes*.

Leucippus (lu-sip'pus). Father of Phœbe and Hilæira, who were married to Lynceus and Idas. Castor and Pollux being invited to the wedding became enamored of the brides and attempted to carry them off. In the fight that ensued, Castor slew Lynceus, husband of Phœbe, Idas slew Castor, and Pollux slew Idas, husband of Hilæira. Pollux then implored Jupiter to restore his brother Castor to life, proposing that they should live only on alternate days, and his request was granted.

Leucophryne (lu-co-frī'ne). Under this title Diana was worshiped in Asia Minor.

Leucosia (lu-co'shī-a). See *Sirens*.

Leucothea (lu-co-the'a). A name applied to Ino after the gods had transformed her into a sea-nymph. See *Ino*.

Levana (le-va'na). The guardian deity of new-born children.

Level. See *Dædalus*.

Lewdness. See *Cotytto*, *Lenœa*.

Liakura (li-a-ku'ra). Mount Parnassus.

Liber (lē'ber). Same as *Bacchus*.

Libera (lib'e-ra). See *Kora*.

Liberalia (lib-er-a'li-a). Festivals held in autumn in honor of Bacchus.

Liberal Arts. See *Minerva*.

Liber Pater. Same as *Bacchus*.

Liberty. See *Bacchus*.

Libissa (li-bis'sa). Queen of fays and fairies.

Libitina (lib-i-tī'na). The principal funeral deity among the Romans. Same as *Lubentina*.

Licentiousness. See *Lewdness*, *Belphegor*, *Baal-peor*.

Lichas (li'kas). Son of Dejanaira who carried the fatal robe to Hercules. See *Hercules*.

Ligea (li-je'a). A sea-nymph or siren. Same as *Ligeia*.

Light. Same as *Æther*.

Lightning. See *Agni*.

Lilith (lil'ith). A Jewish legend says she was Adam's first wife, and was driven from paradise for disobeying him. She was regarded as a specter, and was the special dread of children.

Limnads. Nymphs of lakes, marshes, and swamps. They allured and misled belated travelers by their mock screams for help.

Limnaia (lim-nā'ya). Diana as the special goddess of marshes.

Limoniads (li-mo'ni-adz). Nymphs of meadows and flowers.

Lina. The goddess of weaving.

Linden. See *Trees, Baucis*.

Lindor. A shepherd lover; a love-sick swain. See *Corydon*.

Linus (lī'nus). A teacher of Hercules, who for neglect of duty attempted to punish his pupil. Hercules resisted and slew his master.

Lion. See *Atalanta, Chimæra, Echidna, Mater Turrita*.

Lips. A winged wind-god, who from the southeast wafted home the ships as they approached the harbor of Peiræus.

Little Bear. See *Calisto*.

Liver. See *Tityus, Prometheus*.

Locks. See *Janus*.

Litæ (lī'te). Sweet-natured goddesses who comforted and soothed those whom Ate distressed.

Lizard. See *Stellio*.

Loïen. The Norse god who presides over friendship.

Lofna. The Norse goddess who reconciles lovers.

Loki (lō'kī). Same as Lok, or Loke. The Norse god of strife or spirit of evil.

Lotis (lō'tis). A nymph, daughter of Neptune, who was pursued by Priapus, and only escaped by being changed into a lotus plant.

Love. See *Cupid, Psyche, Eros, Venus, Corydon, Linda, Lofna.*

Lucian (lu'shi-an). The impersonation of folly.

Lucifer (lu'si-fer). The planet Venus, when it appears as the morning star, is called Lucifer; when it appears in the evening it is called Hesperus. Also a name of Satan, the Prince of Darkness.

Lucina (lu-sī'na). Daughter of Jupiter and Juno, or, according to others, of Latona. The goddess who presided at child-birth. The name is sometimes applied to Juno herself.

Luna. Goddess of the moon. See *Diana, Hecate.*

Lupercal (lu-per'-cal). A grotto in the Palestine Hill in Rome, sacred to Lupercus.

Lupercalia (lu-per-ca'lia). Festivals held on the 15th of February in honor of Lupercus.

Lupercus (lu-per'cus). The Roman god of fertility, an early rustic deity somewhat identified with Faunus. See *Pan.*

Lutinus (lu-ti'nus). Called also Priapus. He was a son of Bacchus and Venus, and was god of the fertility of nature and guardian of vineyards, gardens, and fields.

- Lyæus** (lī-e'us). One of the many names of Bacchus.
- Lycæon** (li-ka'on). King of Arcadia, and father of Callisto. See *Lycæonian food*.
- Lycæonian Food** (lik-ā-ō'ni-an). Lycæon, to test Jupiter's power of discernment, served up to him a dish of human flesh. The god discovered the trick and punished the offender by turning him into a wolf. The term is now applied to any nauseating or revolting food.
- Lycia** (lish'i-a). The land ruled by Iobates who sent Bellerophon to slay the Chimæra.
- Lycian Clowns** (lish'i-an). See *Latona*.
- Lycius** (lish'i-us). A name applied to Apollo as the god of light. Lycia was the center of this form of worship.
- Lycomedes** (lik-o-me'dēz). King of Scyros, son of Apollo, treacherously slays Theseus. He affords shelter to Achilles who, dressed as a girl, is permitted to grow up with Lycomedes' daughters.
- Lycurgus** (li-cur'gus). A celebrated Spartan lawgiver. Also king of Thrace, whom Bacchus drove mad, and caused him to kill his son, and afterward to destroy himself in despair.
- Lycus** (li'kus). The second husband of Antiope. He was slain by Amphion and Zethus.
- Lydia**. Kingdom of Midas in Asia Minor.
- Lymniades** (lim-nī'a-dēs). Same as Limnads. See *Nymphs*.

Lynceus (lin'se-us). Son of Aphareus, was one of the hunters of the Calydonian Boar, and also one of the Argonauts. He was noted for his power of sight. Another of the same name, son of Ægyptus and husband of Hypermnestra, who shared her husband's life, preferring to be regarded as a weak woman rather than to be a murderess. She became the mother of the Argive line of kings. See *Danaus*.

Lyncus (link'us). King of Scythia, changed by Ceres into a lynx.

Lynx. See *Lyncus*.

Lyra. Orpheus' lute, placed as a constellation in the heavens.

Lyre. A favorite instrument with the gods. By its wonderful tones Amphion built the walls of Thebes, Arion charmed the dolphins, Orpheus beguiled the most savage beasts, and even the Harpies and the gods of the infernal regions, and Hercules broke the head of Linus, his teacher, with the lyre he was learning to play. See *Mercury*.

Machaon (ma-kā'on) or Machæon. Son of Æsculapius. Like his father he was a great physician. He healed the foot of Philoctetes.

Mæander (me-an'der). A river of Asia Minor celebrated for its many windings, hence the term "meandering."

Mænades (men'-a-dez). Same as Mænads. Priestesses of Bacchus.

Magicians. See *Telchines*.

Magna Dea. See Ceres.

Magpies. See Pierides.

Maia (mā'-ya). Mother of Mercury, goddess of the plains, and also goddess of growth.

Mammon. The god of riches.

Manes (mā'nēz). A name given by the ancients to the spirits of the dead. The god of funerals and tombs. The Lares, Penates, and Manes shared with Vesta the honor of being invoked for special blessings upon the family hearth.

Marina (ma-rī'-na). A name applied to Venus, meaning sea-foam, because she was formed from the froth of the sea. See *Aphrodite*.

Marpessa. Daughter of Evenus and wife of Idas. She and her husband eloped, and were assisted by Neptune, who loaned them his chariot, but they were brought to a sudden halt by Apollo who claimed Marpessa's hand. A voice from a thunderbolt declared that Marpessa should exercise her choice, and the lot fell to Idas.

Marriage. See *Hymen*, *Cama*, *Juno*, *Jugatinus*, *Frigga*, *Pilumnus*, *Unxia*.

Mars. God of war. Son of Jupiter and Juno. He was originally god of the tempest and hurricanes. From this to god of the storm of battle the transition was easy. His favorite goddess was Venus. In the Trojan war he opposed the Greeks and was overcome by Diomedes, "He fell," says Homer, "with a crash like that of ten thousand warriors engaged in battle." His sons, like

himself, were fond of strife, and distinguished themselves by their prowess in battle. There was in Rome a large space called *Campus Martius*, the Field of Mars, on which were held military maneuvers, athletic contests, and martial games. The booty brought back from the wars was also dedicated here. The first month of the old Roman year (March) was sacred to Mars. See *Salii*.

Marshes. See *Lymniades*, *Limnaie*, *Nymphs*.

Marspiter (mars'pī-ter). The Romans believed Mars to be the father of Romulus and Remus, and regarded themselves as his direct descendants. He was their Mars Pater, their father Mars.

Marsyas (mar'si-as). A Phrygian satyr, a famous piper, who challenged Apollo to a musical contest, and being defeated, was, according to previous arrangement, flayed alive. When the mountain nymphs learned of the sad fate of Marsyas, who had been a great favorite with them, they shed such a torrent of tears as to form a river which was named Marsyas in memory of the sweet musician. He was the reputed inventor of the flute.

Mater Turrita. A name given to Rhea, goddess of the earth with its mountains and forests, which sheltered the lion and panther, and which it was her delight to tame.

Matronalia (mat-ro-na'li-a). Roman festivals in honor of Juno.

Maruts (mä'rööts). The Hindoo god of tempests.

Matura (ma-tu'ra). A rural deity, guardian of the ripening corn.

Maximus. An appellation of Jupiter, the greatest of the gods.

Meadows. See *Simoniads*, *Nymphs*.

Measures. See *Mercury*.

Mechanitis (mek-an-ī'tis). One of the numerous names applied to Minerva, signifying "ingenious."

Medea (me-de'a). Daughter of Ætes, king of Colchis, and niece of Circe. She was a celebrated magician, and having fallen in love with Jason, she by her witchcraft made him proof against fire and sword. See *Jason*.

Medicine. See *Apollo*, *Æsculapius*, *Machaon*, *Physician*, *Meditrina*, *Podalirius*.

Meditation. See *Harpocrates*.

Mediterranean. The sea that divided the world in two, according to the belief of the ancients.

Meditrina (med-i-trī'na). Hygeia preserved health, Meditrina restored it. Same as the Greek goddess Jaso. An annual festival in her honor was called Meditrinalia.

Medusa (me-du'sa). The youngest and most beautiful of the three daughters of Phorcys and Ceto. Her sisters were regarded as immortal, but Medusa was mortal. For desecrating the temple of Minerva that goddess changed her beautiful hair into serpents. Her face became so hideously terrible that all who looked upon her were changed into stone. Perseus cut off her head, and placed it on Minerva's shield, which became at once an object of terror to all who beheld it. See *Gorgons*.

Megara (meg'a-ra). The first wife of Hercules, whose three children he, in a fit of madness, burned to death. Also the name of a country of which Pylus was king, with whom Pandion took refuge when driven from Attica by the sons of Metion.

Megæra (me-je'ra). Tisiphone, the avenger of murder; Alecto, the unwearied persecutor; and Megæra, the grim, were the Furies, the goddesses of vengeance. In early times their number varied, but it was afterward fixed at three. See *Furies*.

Megale (meg'a-lē). A Greek name of Juno.

Melampus (me-lam'pus). Prætus had three beautiful daughters who scorned the worship of Bacchus, and ridiculed the sanctity of Juno's shrine. For this they were punished by a form of insanity which drove them forth to wander as cows among the hills and woods of Argos and Arcadia. Melampus was asked to work a cure. He consented, upon condition that he should have a third of the kingdom. He was refused, and the evil grew worse. Other women abandoned their husbands, slew their children, and wandered about lowing like kine. Melampus was recalled, and now demanded an additional third of the kingdom for his brother Bias. Prætus consented, and the evil was cured. The eldest princess died, and the other two were given in marriage to Melampus and Bias.

Meleager (me-le-ā'jer). Son of Cæneus, king of Calydon, and Althea, his wife. Upon reaching manhood Meleager took part in the Argonautic expedition, but his fame rests chiefly upon his leading the hunt for the Calydonian Boar.

Melete (mel'e-te). One of the Muses who, with her sisters Mneme and Acædte, are supposed to be daughters of Uranus.

Melia (me'lī-a). Wife of Inachus, who stands as the head of the Argive line of heroes.

Melian Nymphs. The nymphs who nursed Jupiter in his infancy.

Melicerta (mel-ī-ser'ta). See *Palæmon*.

Melicertes (mel-ī-ser'tēz). Youngest son of Athamas and Ino.

Melobosis (me-lob'o-sis). An Oceanid, nymph of "The river that waters the meadows."

Mellona (mel-lo'na). The goddess of bees.

Melpomene (mel-pom'e-ne). Daughter of Jupiter and Mnemosyne. She presided over tragedy. See *Muses*.

Memnon. King of Ethiopia. Son of Tithonus and Aurora. He came with ten thousand men to assist Priam in the Trojan war. He was slain by Achilles. A statue was erected in his honor, and from this statue a peculiar sound issued every morning at sunrise.

Memory. See *Mnemosyne*, *Munin*.

Mendes (men'dēz). The Egyptian Pan. He was worshiped in the form of a goat.

Menelaus (men-e-lā'us). King of Sparta, and brother of Agamemnon. His wife Helen, or Helena, was the most beautiful woman of her time. Her elopement with Paris was the cause of the Trojan war. See *Helena*.

Meneceus (me-ne'se-us). Father of Jocaste, wife of Laius and mother of Œdipus.

Menetius (me-ne'shī-us). One of the four sons of Japetus and Clymene.

Mentor. A name assumed by Minerva while serving as guide to Telemachus.

Menu (mā'nōō). The Hindoo lawgiver.

Merchants. See *Mercury*.

Mercuralia (mer-cu-ra'li-a). Festivals in honor of Mercury.

Mercury. He was the messenger of the gods in general, and special messenger, ambassador, and herald of Jupiter. He presided over eloquence, and was patron of commerce and gain. He is supposed to have invented the lyre, and also weights and measures. The lyre he gave to Apollo and received in exchange the Caduceus which the god of poetry used to drive the flocks of King Admetus. He was regarded a most accomplished thief, having stolen the bow and quiver of Apollo, the trident of Neptune, the girdle of Venus, the sword of Mars, and the tools of Vulcan. He was sometimes styled the god of thieves. One of his principal offices was to conduct the souls of the dead to Hades. In very early times he had special charge of the flocks whose increase constituted the chief source of wealth. Later it was found that trade was more profitable than grazing, and he became the god of trade and traders. A smooth tongue influences purchasers, hence he became the god of persuasive speech. Cunning and roguery soon played

their part, and Mercury became the protector of rascals and thieves.

Mermaid. See *Nereides*.

Merope (mer'ō-pē). Daughter of Œnopion, and the promised but lost bride of Orion. She married Sisyphus, son of Æolus, and was changed into a constellation. See *Pleiades*.

Meru (mer'oo). The Hindoo Olympus, the abode of the god Vishnu. It is on the top of a mountain 8,000 leagues high.

Metagitnia (met-a-jit'ni-a). An Athenian festival in honor of Apollo as the god of harvest and plenty.

Metals. See *Vulcan*, *Mulciber*.

Metamorphosis (met-a-mor'fo-sis). See *Proteus*, *Jupiter*, *Pygmalion*.

Metanira (met-a-ni'ra). Wife of Celemo, King of Eleusis and mother of Triptolemus.

Metion (me'shī-on). See *Megara*.

Metis (me'tis). Daughter of Oceanus and Tethys. The personification of prudence. By Rhea's counsel she gave Cronus a nauseous potion which obliged him to give up the children he had swallowed.

Midas (mī'das). Son of Gordius and king of Phrygia. For his hospitality to Silenus his highest wish was to be gratified by Bacchus. He asked that everything he touched might be turned into gold, but when his food became metal, and he was in danger of starving, he begged the god to revoke the favor. Bacchus told him

to bathe in the river Pactolus, and upon complying, he was at once restored to his former condition, but the sands of the river remained golden forever. Midas was once appointed judge in a musical contest between his favorite flute-player Pan, and Apollo. Midas gave the prize to Pan. To show his supreme contempt for such low musical taste, Apollo bestowed upon him a pair of asses' ears. To hide his shame Midas had his barber prepare him a wig to cover his ears, and pledged the barber to secrecy on pain of death, but being unable to keep the joke, he dug a deep hole in a field and shouted the secret into it. Reeds soon grew about the hole, and as they bent in the wind they were heard to murmur "Midas, King Midas has asses' ears," so that all who passed by could hear. The expression "Midas-eared" is often used to denote indiscriminating or ill-advised judgment.

Midea (mī-de'a). An old fort in Mycenæ where Arteus and Thyestes, having slain Chrysippus, found refuge.

Milanion (mī-la'ni-on). Husband of Atalanta. Same as Hippomenes.

Milo (mī'lo). A noted strong man of Crotona, Italy, who slew a bullock with his fist, and carried it on his shoulder. He also ate it in one day. When an old man he attempted to pluck up a tree, but the limbs split apart and caught his hands fast in the rift, and wolves came and devoured him. Milo is also the name of an island where the statue of Venus was found.

Mimallones (mī-mal'o-nēz). Wild women who took part in the orgies of Bacchus. So named because they put horns on their heads and mimicked his actions.

Mimir (me'mer). The Scandinavian god of wisdom.

Mind. See *Erinnys*.

Minerva (min-er'va). The Roman Athene, goddess of wisdom, war, and all the liberal arts. She sprang full-armed from the head of Jupiter, and at once took her place in the assembly of the gods. Her counsel was of great service to Jupiter. She could hurl his thunderbolts, prolong the lives of mortals, and bestow the gift of prophecy. She had many names, of which Athene, Pallas, Glaukopis, and Parthenos were the most common. She was called Tritonia because she was worshiped near lake Tritonis; Hippia, because she taught mankind the use of the horse; and Sais, being worshiped at Sais. To her is ascribed the invention of numbers, and the number five is sacred to her. She presided over peace, defensive war, and needlework, thus combining the qualities of a god with those of a goddess. Her chief temple was the Parthenon at Athens. The city was named in her honor. Ruins of the temple still remain. The Elgin Marbles were obtained from the Parthenon by Lord Elgin many years ago and placed in the British Museum.

Minervalia (min-er-va'li-a). Festivals held in Rome annually in honor of Minerva.

Mines. See *Gnomes*.

Minos (mī'nos). Son of Jupiter and Europa, and king of Crete. His laws were still in force in the time of Plato. After death he became the supreme judge of the spirits in Hades.

Minotaur (min'o-tawr). A monster; half man, half beast, confined in a famous labyrinth. See *Ariadne*, *Theseus*, *Dædalus*.

Minyæ (min'ī-ē). Iolcus, in Thessaly, was the seat of the ancient race of the Minyæ.

Mirth. See *Momus*.

Misery. See *Genii*.

Mithras (mī'thras). The Persian Sol, ruler of the universe.

Mneme (ne'me). One of the three later Muses, not included in the nine referred to by Homer and Hesiod.

Mnemosyne (ne-mos'ī-ne). Goddess of memory and mother of the Muses. She was one of the six daughters of Uranus, called the Titanides. Jupiter, in the guise of a shepherd, wooed her.

Mockery. See *Momus*.

Modesty. See *Astrea*.

Mœræ (me're). The Fates, or Parcæ, who spin, twist, and cut the thread of life. In earlier times there appears to have been but one goddess, Moera, instead of three.

Mœragetes (me-raj'e-tēz). A title applied to Jupiter as leader of the Mœræ.

Moloch (mo'lok). The Phœnician god to whom human victims, mainly children, were sacrificed. Hence, any evil influence which impels us to destroy that which we should love and cherish.

Momus (mo'mus). The god of mirth. He amused himself by turning into ridicule the doings of the gods and goddesses. Venus was the only one against whom he could find nothing worthy of blame, and he vexed him-

self to death in consequence. He is also called the god of mockery and blame.

Moneta (mo-ne'ta). A name applied to Juno as the goddess of money.

Money. See *Moneta*, *Mammon*, *Wealth*.

Monsters. See *Centaur*s, *Centimani*, *Charybdis*, *Dragon*, *Geryon*, *Gorgons*, *Grææ*, *Harpies*, *Hippocampus*, *Hydra*, *Minotaur*, *Oannes*, *Parthenope*, *Polyphemus*, *Scylla*, *Sleipner*, *Typhon*.

Months. January was named in honor of Janus, the Roman god of all beginnings, and of gates, locks, etc. January opens the gateway of the year. February was named in honor of Februus, a Roman deity in whose honor lustrations or ceremonial purifications were performed during this period of the year. March was named in honor of Mars, and according to the Roman calendar, was the first month of the year. April, from the Latin *Aprilis*, from *aperio*, open. Hence, the opening period of the year. May was named in honor of Maia, goddess of growth. June is from the Roman name Junius. July was so named in honor of Julius Cæsar. August was named by the Roman emperor, Augustus Cæsar, in his own honor. September, October, November, and December, from the Latin numerals *septem* meaning seven, *octo* meaning eight, *novem* meaning nine, and *decem* meaning ten, were the seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth months of the Roman calendar respectively.

Moon. By the ancients the moon was called Hecate before rising and after setting; Astarte when appearing as a crescent, and Diana when full. See *Luna*.

Morpheus (mor'fe-us). While Somnus is the god of sleep, Morpheus is the god of dreams. Morpheus was assisted by Icelus in shaping dreams that had all the appearance of reality; by Phobeter in fashioning those that were filled with dread and alarm; and by Phantasus in framing those that were strange, fanciful, deceptive, and unreal. Oneirus was a personification of dreams of whatever sort. These dreams were kept in a splendid palace of the Western Oceanus. Those of a prophetic character issued from the Horn Gate; those of a light, fanciful, or unreal character from the Ivory Gate.

Mors. God of death, and son of Nox, or Nyx (Night.) He was twin-brother of Somnus (Sleep.) By some he was regarded as the son of Earth and Tartarus. Some authorities regard Thanatas and Mors as identical, others regard the former as a more benignant deity, and death as but the transition from life to Elysium.

Mosychlos (mo-sik'los). The mountain in Lemnos upon which Vulcan fell from heaven.

Mountain. See *Atlas, Nymph, Olympus, Helicon.*

Mulciber (mul'si-ber) or Mulcifer. Same as Vulcan, the smelter of metals.

Munin (möö'n'in). The Norse god of memory.

Musagetes (mu-saj'e-tēz). A name given to Apollo as leader of the choir of the Muses.

Muscarius (mus-ca'ri-us). A name applied to Jupiter because he kept the flies from the sacrifices.

Muscia (mu-se'ya). Contests associated with the worship of the Muses celebrated in a grove on Mount Helicon.

Muses or Musæ. Goddesses who presided over poetry, music, dancing, and all the liberal arts. They were daughters of Jupiter and Mnemosyne, nine in number, and were born at Piesia. They were often called Pierides, and were regarded as nymphs of the springs whose waters flowed gently down the sides of Mount Helicon and Parnassus. See *Sappho*.

Music. See *Apollo, Pan, Midas, Muses, Euterpe, Flute, Lyra, Lyre*.

Myrmidons (mer'mī-dunz). The soldiers of Achilles who were led by Patroclus. Hence, in modern times, any rough character who executes the commands of his leader or master without question or scruple.

Myrrha (mir'ra). The being whom Venus transformed into a myrtle tree.

Myrtilus (mer-tī'lus). The charioteer of Cœnomaus, who was bribed by Hippodamia to take a spoke out of the wheel of his master's chariot in order that Pelops might win the race and secure the hand of Hippodamia, his master's daughter.

Myrtle. See *Attis, Myrrha*.

Mythras. The Egyptian Apollo.

Naiads (na'yads). Beautiful nymphs in human form who presided over springs, fountains, and wells.

Nandi. The Hindoo goddess of joy.

Napææ (na-pe'e). Nymphs of the valleys who looked after the flocks.

Narræ (nar're). The Hades of the Hindoos.

Narcissus (nar-sis'us). A beautiful youth, son of Cephisus and the nymph Liriope. Seeing his image reflected in a fountain, and supposing it to be the nymph of the place, he fell in love with it. Every token of his love was reflected in the pool until Narcissus felt sure that his passion was fully reciprocated, but in his eagerness to clasp the beautiful creature in his arms he disturbed the mirror-like surface of the water, and she fled from his sight. Hoping she would return, he waited patiently until her fears had subsided, when he again ventured to peer cautiously over the edge of the low bank. Again the nymph returned with caution, but with eyes love-laden, and when Narcissus ventured to address her, he saw her lips part as if to answer, and her soft glances grow more and more tender, but when he again ventured to clasp her to his arms, she again disappeared. Time and again this pantomime was enacted, but though she constantly eluded his embrace, the youth could not tear himself away from the spot, and finally died. The gods gazed compassionately upon the beautiful corpse and changed it into the flower Narcissus, which has ever since flourished beside quiet pools wherein its pale image is clearly reflected. See *Echo*.

Nastrand (näs'tränd). The Scandinavian Hades.

Natio (na'shī-o). A Roman goddess who guarded infants.

Nauplius (naw'plī-us). Son of Neptune and Amymone. Nauplius means "shipwrecker." By false lights he led many ships to destruction upon the rocks of Argus, and

enriched himself from their cargoes. By a strange fatality he perished in the same way. His mother, Amymone, was a beautiful Danaid whom Neptune saved from the attack of a Satyr. Nauplius had three sons, Palamedes, noted for his inventive genius; Oiax, the Steersman; and Nausimedon, the ship-captain.

Nausicaa (nau-sik'ā-a). Daughter of Alcinous and Arete. Strolling along the coast one day, she discovered Ulysses who, wearied with the exertion of swimming from the raft which Neptune in his anger had destroyed, had just reached the shore. She conducted him to her father, the king, who kindly sent him to his home in Ithaca.

Naxos (nax'os). An island visited by Theseus and Bacchus.

Nectar. A beverage of the gods, poured out by Hebe and Ganymede.

Needlework. See *Arachne*, *Minerva*.

Neleus (ne-le'us). Son of Neptune, father of Nestor, and brother of Peleus who sent out the Argonauts.

Nemea (ne'me-a). A forest in Greece devastated by the Nemean Lion which Hercules slew. See *Hercules*.

Nemean Games. See *Games*.

Nemesia (ne-me'shi-a). Special festivals held annually in Athens and in Smyrna to conciliate Nemesis.

Nemesis (nem'e-sis). Goddess of vengeance, daughter of Nox, and by some she is regarded as one of the Parcae. She constantly sought for and punished crime

with great severity. She was also regarded as the goddess of justice. By some writers she is referred to under the names of Adrastia, and Rhamnusia. The Romans, to signify that they never took up arms except in the cause of justice always sacrificed to Nemesis before going to war. She is often pictured with a wheel, to denote the swiftness of her punishment, also with a yoke, a bridle, a lash, and a sword. See *Pœna*.

Neoptolemus (ne-op-tol'e-mus). Son of Achilles and slayer of Priam. Sometimes called Pyrrhus.

Nephalia (ne-fa'li-a). Grecian festivals in honor of Mnemosyne.

Nephele (nef'e-le). Wife of Athamas, and mother of Phryxus and Helle.

Neptune. One of the Olympian gods, son of Saturn and Ops, and brother to Jupiter and Pluto. He was swallowed by his father at his birth but was restored again, and shared with his brothers the empire of Saturn, receiving as his portion the kingdom of the sea. Being dissatisfied with his share, he conspired with Pluto to dethrone Jupiter, who had taken for his portion the empire of heaven and earth. The conspiracy was discovered, and Jupiter condemned Neptune to build the walls of Troy. In this he was assisted by Apollo. In his disputes with the gods and goddesses, he was frequently defeated, and in revenge he would cause the rivers to overflow their banks, the sea to inundate the land, or huge monsters of the deep to devastate the country. Neptune married Amphitrite, who bore him a son named Triton. He was also father of Polyphemus, Phorcus, and Proteus.

Although he was god of the sea, he is reputed to have presided over horse-racing and the training of horses. The double function was portrayed in the sea-horses which drew his chariot, these animals combining the head and body of a horse and the tail of a dolphin. Ships were also under his protection. At his presence the ocean always became calm. His scepter was a trident. See *Consualia*.

Nereides (ne-re'í-dēz). Sea-nymphs, daughters of Nereus and Doris. Most authorities make their number fifty, but some say there were a hundred. They are represented as young and beautiful maidens riding on the backs of dolphins and armed with tridents. They attended constantly upon Neptune. The poets represent them as living in a beautiful cave at the bottom of the sea, now playing in the warm sunshine on the shore, now drying their wet tresses on the banks of the rivers. These divinities doubtless suggested the modern mermaid.

Nereus (ne're-us). Son of Pontus and Gæa, and husband of Doris. He was a sea-god subject to Neptune, but presided over the milder aspects of the sea. He had the gift of prophecy, foretold fates, and had the power to assume various forms, and thus escaped the importunities of those wishing to consult him.

Nesæe (ne-se'e). One of the Nereides who personified the mad rush of the waves on the shores and islands.

Nessus. The Centaur slain by Hercules for insulting Deianira. Nessus' blood-stained robe caused Hercules' death. See *Hercules*.

Nestor. Son of Neleus and Chloris, and grandson of Neptune. He was present at the battle between the Centaurs and the Lapithæ upon the occasion of the wedding-feast of Pirithous. He distinguished himself in the Trojan war, and was regarded by Homer as the most perfect character among all the Greek heroes. He lived to a very great age, and his reputation for prudence and wisdom made his counsel to be much sought after.

Neverita (ne-ver'i-ta). A sea-goddess of the Romans.

Nice (ni se). An attendant of Jupiter. Same as Victory.

Nicephorus (ni-sef'o-rus). Jupiter as the bearer of Victory.

Nidhug (nīd'höög). The Scandinavian dragon inhabiting Nastrond.

Niflheim (nīfl'hime). The Scandinavian hell, supposed to consist of nine vast regions of ice beneath the North Pole, where darkness reigns perpetually.

Night. See *Nox*.

Nightingale. See *Philomela*.

Nightmare. See *Incubus*.

Nike (ni'ke). Goddess of Victory. Daughter of the giant Pallas and the nymph Styx. Constant companion of Jupiter and Minerva. Same as Nice, Victoria, Victory.

Nilus (nī'lus). King of Thebes. The river Nile was named in his honor.

Niobe (nī'o-be). Daughter of Tantalus, the Lydian king. She is the personification of grief. She married Amphion, and, according to Hesiod, they had ten sons and ten daughters; some authorities say seven sons and seven daughters, all exceedingly beautiful. Latona, mother of Apollo and Diana, boasted that no children were equal to hers in beauty, intelligence and power. Niobe taunted Latona for having but two, while she could boast of a large number, equally beautiful. Offended at this, Latona commanded Apollo to destroy all of Niobe's sons, and, before her grief had subsided, Diana was commanded by her mother to destroy all of Niobe's daughters. The gods, touched with pity, turned Niobe into a statue of stone. So intense was her grief that during the summer-time tears still flowed down her marble cheeks.

Nisus (ni'sus). The youth who accompanied Euryalus to summon Æneas back to camp.

Noman (no'man). A name assumed by Ulysses to mislead Polyphemus.

Nomius (no'mi-us). A lawgiver; a surname given to the divinities that protect pastures and shepherds. The name is sometimes applied to Apollo as patron god of herdsmen, and to Mercury for the share he had in the making of beneficent laws.

Norns. Three Scandinavian goddesses who wove the woof of human destiny.

Notus. The South Wind, son of Æolus and Aurora. Same as Auster.

Nox. Daughter of Chaos and wife of Erebus. She personified night, and was the mother of Nemesis and the Fates, and, according to some, of the Parcæ, Hesperides, Dreams, and Death. Same as Nyx.

Nundina (nun'di-na). The goddess who took charge of children when they were nine days old—the day upon which the Roman children were named.

Nuptialis (nup-shi-ā'lis). A name of Juno as the goddess of marriage. When the victim was sacrificed at the wedding-feast, the gall was taken out and cast behind the altar, signifying that no gall, or bitterness, or anger should arise between the wedded pair.

Nuriel. The Hebrew god of hailstorms.

Nurse. See *Cynosura*, *Almathea*, *Nysæ*, *Ophettes*.

Nyctelius (nik-te'li-us). A name of Bacchus, because his festivals were usually celebrated by torchlight.

Nycteus (nik'te-us). Antiope, mother of the Theban brothers, was the daughter of the river-god Asopus. According to other traditions, she was the daughter of Thebe and Nycteus. The name signifies "the dark and stormy."

Nymphs or Nymphæ. A general name for a class of female deities who were attendants upon the gods and goddesses. These occupied a middle place between gods and men. Sanctuaries, called Nymphæa, were erected in their special honor, and sacrifices of goats, lambs, milk, and oil, were presented. Wine was forbidden. There were two general classes: land nymphs and water nymphs. The Dryads, or Hamadryads, or Alseids, were nymphs of woods and trees. They inhabited groves,

ravines, and wooded valleys, and sometimes appeared as rustic shepherdesses or huntresses. The Oreads were mountain nymphs, and often took special names from the particular mountains they inhabited. The Limoniads were nymphs of meadows and flowers. The Napææ, or Auloniads, were nymphs of the mountain vales in which herds grazed.

The Oceanids, daughters of Oceanus, were nymphs of fountains and streams. They took individual names according to the special characteristic of the fountain or stream which they represented. The Potamids were river nymphs. The Limnads were nymphs of lakes, marshes and swamps. The Nereids, Naiads, Pleiads, Atlantids, and Hyads, or Dodomids had their peculiar offices. Some were special attendants upon the gods, and assisted them in their duties.

Nysæ (nī'se). A name applied to the nymph who nursed Bacchus. Same as Nysiades.

Nysæus (n -se'us). A name of Bacchus, because he was worshiped at Nysa, a town of Ethiopia.

Nysus (nī'sus). King of Megara. He had a charmed lock of hair which rendered him invisible. His daughter Scylla cut off this lock and thus betrayed him to his enemies. She was changed into a lark, and her father into a hawk, and he still pursues her to punish her for her treachery.

Oak. See *Baucis, Trees, Erysixthon.*

Oannes (o-an'nēz). A Babylonish god, half man, half-fish. During the day he was employed in teaching men

the use of letters, at night he retired to the depths of the seas. See *Letters*.

Oath. See *Lapis, Tyndareus*.

Ocean. See *Neptune*.

Oceanides (o-ce-an'i-dēz). Sea-nymphs, daughters of Oceanus and Tethys. Some authorities place their number at sixteen; Hesiod, at forty-one; and Apollodorus, at three thousand. See *Nymphs*.

Oceanus (o-ce'an-us). Son of Cœlus and Terra, or of Uranus and Gæa. He was father of all the river gods. See *Oceanides*. The name was also applied to the sea itself.

Ocridion (o-crid'i-on). King of the Isle of Rhodes. He was deified after death.

Ocrisia (o-crish'i-a). A slave, one of the wives of Vulcan, and the reputed mother of Servius Tullius, sixth king of Rome.

October Horse. Chariot races were held at Rome in March and October of each year, in honor of Mars, to whom the off-horse of the biga that won the October race was sacrificed. He was called the October Horse.

Ocypete (o-sip'e-te). One of the three Harpies who infected everything she touched. See *Harpies*.

Ocyroe (ō-sir'ō-ē). Daughter of Chiron. She possessed the gift of prophecy. She was changed into a mare.

Odin (ō'din). The Scandinavian god of the universe, husband of Friga, and father of all the Scandinavian

kings. His sons were Thor and Balder. The Wodin of the early German tribes.

Odysseus (o-dis'se-us). Hero of the Odyssey. Same as Ulysses, which see.

Odyssey (od'i-sy). Epic poem of Homer relating the adventures of Ulysses.

Æagrus (e'a-grus). King of Thrace, and some say, father of Orpheus. Most authorities make Orpheus the son of Apollo.

Ædipus (ed'i-pus). Son of Laius and Jocaste, king and Queen of Thebes. Laius was told by the oracle that he would perish by the hand of his son. To prevent the fulfilment of this prophecy, Ædipus was abandoned to perish upon a mountain, but the infant was found by the shepherds of Polybus, whose wife, Peribœa, tenderly cared for him and educated him as her own child. After he reached manhood, he accidentally met his father, and being angered by one of the king's heralds, he slew Laius, together with his followers. See *Laius*, *Jocasta*, *Sphinx*.

Æneus (e'ne-us). Father of Meleager and Dejanaira, and husband of Althæa.

Ænomaus (e-nom'ā-us). Son of Mars, and king of Elis, and father of Hippodamia. He was told by the oracle that he would be slain by his son-in-law. His daughter, being possessed of unusual beauty, had many suitors. Her father declared that she should become the bride of the man who would defeat him in a chariot race, and that all who failed should be slain. After many had

been defeated, Pelops, son of Tantalus, entered the lists, and by large bribes, induced the king's servant to provide the king with a damaged chariot. Pelops won the race, married Hippodamia, and became king of Pisa, in Elis.

Cenone (e-no'ne). A nymph of Mount Ida. She had the gift of prophecy. Paris married her, and afterward deserted her for Helen.

Cenopion (e-no'pi-on). King of Chios, and father of Merope. Orion was promised Merope in marriage, on condition that he won her by the performance of some heroic deed. Being a fickle youth, he was unwilling to abide by Cenopion's wishes, but sought to abduct his daughter. For this he was punished not only by the loss of his bride, but also of his sight. By the aid of one of the Cyclops who led him to the Sun, his sight was again restored. Being fond of hunting, he met Diana in the forest, and a warm affection soon sprang up between them. Apollo viewed their attachment with disfavor, and, by deception, led Diana innocently to slay Orion. When she discovered what she had done, she vowed never to forget him, and placed him and his faithful dog Sirius as constellations in the sky.

Eta (e'ta). A mountain on whose summit Hercules built his funeral pyre. See *Hercules*.

Ogygia (o-jij'i-a). The island in the Mediterranean on which Ulysses was shipwrecked, and where Calypso detained him seven years.

Oiax. See *Nauplius*.

Oicles (o'ī-clēz). Father of Amphiaraus. He took part in the first war against Troy.

Oil. See *Aristæus*.

Oileus (o-il'e-us). See *Ajax*.

Ointment. See *Phaon*.

Olenus (ol'e-nus). Son of Vulcan, who married Lathæa. For thinking herself more beautiful than the goddesses, Lathæa and her husband were turned into stone statues.

Olives. See *Aristæus*.

Olympia (ō-lim'pī-a). A city in Elis, celebrated for its temple and games.

Olympiads (ō-lim'pī-adz). Periods of five years, the time between the Olympian Games. Some authorities say four years.

Olympian Games. See *Games*.

Olympius (ō-lim'pī-us). A name of Jupiter, from Olympia, where the god had a splendid temple, which was one of the Seven Wonders of the World.

Olympus (ō-lim'pus). A mountain in Thessaly whose top touched the heavens. Here the gods resided, and here Jupiter held his court. There were smaller mountains of the same name.

Olyras (o-lī-ras). A river near Thermopylæ. It is said this river was moved to extinguish the flames of Hercules' funeral pyre.

Omophagia (om-o-fā'ji-a). A feast of Bacchus at which raw meats were served.

Omphale (om'fa-le). Daughter of Jardanus, and queen of Lydia. Hercules, for slaying Eurytus, was sold as a slave, and was purchased by Omphale, who set him free. He wooed her, and she reciprocated his passion. The poets represent him sitting and spinning at her side as she sat surrounded by her women, while she robed herself in his lion's skin and armed herself with his club.

Onarus (on'a-rus). A priest of Bacchus who married Ariadne after Theseus had deserted her.

Oneiopompus (o-ni-ro-pom'pus). A name applied to Mercury as the guide of dreams. Same as Oneicopompus.

Oneirus (o-nī'rus). See *Morpheus*.

Onuna (o-nū'na). The Venus of the ancient Gauls.

Opalia (o-pa'li-a). Festivals in honor of Ops, held in Rome on the 14th of January.

Opheltes (o-fel'tēz). The child of Lycurgus, who was nursed by Hypsipyle.

Opiate-rod. See *Caduceus*.

Ops. The origin of this goddess is in doubt. Some mythologists identify Saturn with Cronus, and regard Ops as the wife, she being identified with Rhea, or Cybele. Others regard Saturn and Cronus as distinct divinities, and make Rhea the wife of Cronus, and Ops the wife of Saturn. Ops was known by several names, the principal being Cybele, Rhea, Bona Dea, Magna Mater, Tellus, Thya, and Proserpine. She was the Roman goddess of plenty. See *Opalia*.

- Oracles** (ör'a-k'lz). See *Themis*, *Ædipus*, *Halcyone*, *Cassandra*, *Nereus*, *Deiphobe*, *Proteus*, *Trophonius*, *Orion*.
- Oræa** (o-re'a). Sacrifices offered to the goddesses of the seasons in order to secure fair weather for the ripening fruits.
- Orbona** (or-bo'na). Roman goddesses of children, especially of orphans.
- Orchards**. See *Feronia*, *Pomona*, *Vertumnus*.
- Oreades** (o-re'a-dēz). Attendants on Diana. See *Nymphs*.
- Orestes** (ō-res'tēz). See *Pylades*, *Clytemnestra*.
- Orgies** (or'-jīz). The riotous feasts of Bacchus, hence any drunken revel.
- Orion** (o-rī'on). A handsome hunter, but lacking in daring. He was made blind by *Ænopion*, restored by the aid of the oracle, beloved, and afterwards slain by Diana. See *Ænopiōn*.
- Orithyia** (ör-ī-thī'ya). Daughter of Erectheus. Boreas, who loved her, carried her off to his regions of snow and ice, where he made her his wife. She became the mother of Zetes and Calais, who took part in the Argonautic expedition, and drove away the Harpies. She also had two daughters, Cleopatra and Chione. See *Jason*, *Golden Fleece*.
- Ormuzd** (or'mūzd). The Persian creator of all things.
- Oros** (ō'ros). The Egyptian Apollo.
- Orphans**. See *Orbona*, *Children*.

Orpheus (or'fe-us). Son of Apollo and Calliope. He played on the lute in such a masterly way that the rivers ceased to flow and the wild beasts became tame. Eurydice, his wife, died from the bite of a serpent. Pluto was so moved by Orpheus' grief and so enraptured with his music that he suffered him to bring Eurydice out of Hades on condition that he must not look at her until he had passed out of the dark portal. Orpheus agreed, but upon nearing the exit, he forgot his promise, and Eurydice immediately vanished. He afterward excluded himself from the society of mankind. The Thracian women, in the midst of their Bacchanalian revels, took offense at his coldness, and tore him to pieces, throwing his head into the Hebrus. His lute floated down the river to the sea, and was carried to the island of Lesbos, which became celebrated for its poets and musicians. See *Strymon*.

Oschophoria (os-co-fo'ri-a). A festival to Bacchus, instituted by Theseus at Athens.

Osiris (o-si'ris). The Egyptian god of the sun. He was worshiped under the form of a sacred bull called Apis.

Ossa. A mountain in Thessaly, once the residence of the Centaurs. These giants piled Ossa on the top of Mount Pelion, to enable them to reach heaven and attack the gods.

Othrys (o'thris). The mountain occupied by the Titans in their war with the gods who were intrenched on Olympus.

Otus (ō'tus). A giant son of Neptune, slain by Apollo and Diana.

Owl. See *Æsculapius, Itys, Polyphonte, Ascalaphus.*

Ox. See *Apis.*

Pactolus (pac-to'lus). A celebrated river in Lydia in which Midas washed to remove the curse of having everything turn to gold that he touched. See *Midas.*

Pæan (pe'an). A surname of Apollo, from pæan, a hymn or song which was sung in his honor for having slain the Python.

Palæmon (pa-le'mon). Melicertes and his mother, Ino, were thrown by his father, Athamas, into the sea, and were drowned. According to others, she cast herself into the sea. Under the name of Leucothea, she became a marine deity, and was worshiped as the protector of travelers by sea. The son, under the name of Palæmon, was worshiped as the god of harbors.

Palamedes (pal-a-me'dēz). Son of Nauplius, the shipwrecker. He was sent to summon Ulysses to the war against Troy. He is credited with the invention of the games of dice, backgammon, and other games.

Pales (pā'lēz). Goddess of shepherds and protectress of flocks. Her festivals were called Palilia.

Palinurus (pal-ĭ-nu'rus). Æneas's pilot who was lost at sea off Cape Misenum.

Palladium (pal-lā'di-um). A noted statue of Minerva. Various accounts are given of its origin. Some say it fell from heaven near the tent of Ilus as he was building the citadel of Ilium; others that it fell in Phrygia;

others that Dardanus received it as a present from his mother, Electra. On its preservation the fate of Troy depended. The Greeks were greatly rejoiced when they obtained possession of it.

Pallantides (pal-lan'ti-dēz). The name given to the fifty giants, sons of Pallas, uncle of Theseus.

Pallas. A name given to Minerva when she destroyed the famous giant Pallas. The Greek goddess of wisdom was Pallas Athene. See *Minerva*. Pallas was also the name of a son of Evander. He was slain by Turnus while fighting for Æneas. A giant named Pallas was father of Nike, goddess of Victory.

Pallor. A lover of strife, and special attendant of Mars.

Pan. The god of shepherds, huntsmen, and rural folk. He is generally regarded as chief of the inferior deities, and from Arcadia, where his worship began, it soon spread all over Greece. His parentage is somewhat in doubt. Some say he was the son of Mercury and Calisto; others, of Mercury and Penelope; and still others, of Jupiter and one of the Nymphs. In appearance he was a monster, but in disposition he was kind and gentle. He had the legs, thighs, feet, tail, ears, and horns of a goat, and his body was covered with goat's hair. The Gauls, when invading Greece, were so frightened at the sight of Pan that they fled, though no one pursued. This gave rise to the expression "panic fear." The Fauns and Satyrs greatly resembled Pan, and served as his attendants. He was excessively fond of music and dancing, and of the pretty Nymphs of the

wood. He once pursued the beautiful Syrix, who, frightened at his appearance, precipitately fled. Just as she was overtaken, she breathed a prayer to Gæa for protection, and was instantly changed into a clump of reeds, which the panting lover embraced, thinking he had caught the maiden. He breathed a prolonged sigh of disappointment, which, passing through the reeds, produced sweet plaintive tones. He immediately took seven pieces of the reeds and formed them into a musical instrument, which, in honor of his lost love, was called a Syrix. He once challenged Apollo to a musical contest, and won the prize, Midas being the judge. (See *Midas*.) Under the name of Hylæus he was worshiped as a forest god. By the Romans he was sometimes called Innuus, because he taught them how to breed cattle; and sometimes Lupercus, because he instructed them to employ dogs to protect their herds from the wolves.

Panathenæa (pan-ath''e-ne'a). An unusual festival held at Athens in honor of Minerva.

Pandareus (pan-da're-us). His daughters were carried off by the Harpies.

Pandion (pan-di'on). Father of Erectheus, king of Attica. With the latter the dynasty of the Cecrop line came to an end, and passed over to Ion, ancestor of the Ionian race. Pandion's daughters were Procne and Philomela.

Pandora (pan-do'ra). Hesiod, one of the earliest writers, declares that she was the first mortal woman. Vulcan made her of clay and gave her life; Venus gave

her beauty ; the Graces bestowed upon her their own arts of captivating ; Apollo instructed her in music ; and Mercury taught her eloquence. She married Epimetheus, brother to Prometheus. Jupiter having punished Prometheus for bestowing upon man the “ fire of the immortals,” now proposed to avenge himself upon man for receiving the gift. Accordingly he sent his servant Mercury, with a curious box, which he at once took to the home of Epimetheus, and begged to leave it with him for a short time. Pandora, curious to know what the box contained, took advantage of her husband’s absence, undid the fastenings and raised the lid, when out flew all the diseases, vices, crimes, and sorrows that have since afflicted mankind. Upon this, Epimetheus reproached his loving spouse for her indiscretion, and the first family quarrel ensued. In the midst of his reproof a faint whisper was heard coming from the box. Epimetheus commanded his wife to again raise the lid, saying that she had already entailed so great misery upon the race that it was not possible to add thereto, and that probably Jupiter had put some good spirit into the bottom of the box. Upon lifting the lid a second time, out fluttered Hope, on snowy pinions, who immediately set about relieving the torment and sorrow already caused by the other occupants of the box. Thus, according to ancient belief, evil entered into the world, closely followed by Hope, pointing to a happier future.

Panisci (pan-is’sī). See *Panes*.

Panope (pan’o-pe). Neptune and his wife Doris had fifty daughters. Some authorities make the number one hundred. These were called Nereides or Dorides.

Of these, Amphitrite and Thetis were the most famous, and next to them were Panope and Galatea.

Pantheon (pan'the-on). A celebrated temple at Rome. "The all-divine place," "the temple of all the gods," built by Agrippa B. C. 27. It was circular in form, 144 feet in diameter, and 144 feet high, and was in the Corinthian style of architecture. Pliny ranked it among the wonders of the world.

Panther. See *Mater Turrita*.

Paphia (pā'fī-a). A name of Venus. See *Paphus*.

Paphus (pā'fus). Son of Pygmalion and the statue into which Venus had breathed the breath of life. See *Pygmalion*.

Papremis (pa-pre'mis). The Egyptian Mars.

Parcæ (par'se). The Fates, three powerful goddesses who presided over the birth and life of human beings. See *Fates*.

Paris. Son of Priam, king of Troy. His mother was Hecuba. It had been foretold before his birth that he would cause the ruin of his country. His mother had also dreamed that she had given birth to a child who had set fire to the palace. His father therefore ordered that he should be strangled as soon as he was born, but the slave to whom this unpleasant duty had been assigned, carried the infant to Mount Ida, where some shepherds found him, and cared for him. He married the nymph Cœnone. At the celebrated nuptial feast of Peleus and Thetis, Paris was made umpire to decide who was the handsomest among the goddesses present. The

prize was a golden apple (see *Discordia*). The contestants were finally reduced to three. Juno tried to bribe him by offering him power; Minerva offered him wisdom, and Venus promised him the most beautiful woman in the world. Venus received the prize; and as Helen, wife of Menelaus, king of Sparta, enjoyed that distinction, Priam, who now acknowledged Paris as his son, sent him to fetch her. The abduction of Helen by Paris occasioned the famous war between the Greeks and Trojans, which ended in the destruction of Troy and 676,000 of her citizens, including Paris.

Parnassides. A name applied to the Muses, from Mount Parnassus.

Parnassus (par-nas'sus). A mountain in Phocis, sacred to the Muses and to Apollo and Bacchus. It was named after one of the sons of Bacchus. Some say, after a son of Neptune. Any one who slept on this mountain became a poet. See *Deucalion*.

Parthenia (par-the'ni-a). Juno as a bride was named Parthenia; as a wife, Zygia, or Teleia; as helpful at childbirth, Eileithyia. The latter title is, by some, applied to Diana.

Parthenium (par-the'ni-um). The name of the mountain upon which the king of Arcadia exposed to the fury of wild beasts his infant daughter Atalanta, because of his disappointment and anger, for he had hoped that his child might be a son. Some hunters, passing by, found her fearlessly nursing from a she-bear. They took her home, kindly cared for her, and trained her to the chase.

Parthenope (par-then'o-pe). Ligeia, Leucosia, and Parthenope were the three most famous sirens, half bird and half woman in form, and were represented as playing upon a double flute.

Parthenopæus (par'then-o-pe'us). Son of Atalanta and Melanion. He was prominent in the expedition against Thebes.

Parthenon (par'the-non). A temple of Athens sacred to Minerva, and the most beautiful building of antiquity. It stood on the Acropolis, was destroyed by the Persians, and rebuilt by Pericles. Its ruins are still standing.

Parthenos (par'the-nos). A name applied to Juno; also to Minerva.

Pasiphae (pa-sif'a-ē). Daughter of Helios and Perseis. She married Minos, king of Crete, and became mother of the Minotaur, slain by Theseus.

Pasithea (pa-sith'e-a). While the Graces are usually spoken of as three in number, Homer mentions a whole race of them, the youngest being Pasithea. Another version makes Aglæa, or Aglaia, the youngest. The name is also applied to one of the Nereides.

Pastoral Poetry. See *Thalia*.

Patroclus (pat'ro-clus). A friend of Achilles. He was slain by Hector.

Pavan. The Hindoo god of the winds.

Pax. Same as Eirene, or Irene, which see.

Peace. See *Concordia*, *Eirene*, *Freyr*, *Pax*.

Peacock. See *Argus*.

Pegasus (peg'a-sus). The winged horse born of Neptune and Medusa. According to another version, Pegasus was the product of the sea-foam mingled with the blood of Medusa. He dwelt on Mount Helicon. One day he struck the ground with his hoof which caused water to spring forth. This fountain was called Hippocrene. After Bellerophon's failure to ride Pegasus to the top of Olympus, Jupiter gave the winged steed to Aurora.

Peirene (pī-re'ne). A famous fountain at Corinth at which the winged steed Pegasus halted to drink.

Perithous (pe-rith'o-us). Ixion and Perithous were the two most prominent figures among the Lapithæ of Thessaly.

Peitho (pī tho). A name applied to Venus as the personification of "the soft speech of love." Same as *Suadela*, or *Suada*.

Peleus (pe'le-us). King of Thessaly. Son of Æacus and Endeis. The latter was the daughter of Chiron. Peleus married Thetis. This is said to be the only marriage between a mortal and an immortal. See *Discordia, Paris*.

Peliades (pe-lī'a-dēz). A name applied to the Oreads, or mountain nymphs.

Pelias (pe'li-as). Son of Neptune and Tyro. Afterward Tyro married Cretheus, King of Iolchos. Æson was the eldest of their three children. After the death of Cretheus, Pelias visited his mother and usurped the place that properly belonged to Æson. Jason, the son of Æson, who had been educated by Chiron, on attaining

manhood, demanded the kingdom of his deceased father. Pelias by false promises, and by appeals to his courage and heroism, sent Jason on the Argonautic expedition. Pelias met a cruel death at the hands of his daughters through the craftiness of Medea. See *Jason*. The spear of Achilles was called Pelias. It was so heavy that none could wield it but himself.

Pelion (pe'li-on). Sometimes called Pellos. A well-wooded mountain of Thessaly, the scene of the famous wars between the giants and the gods. Also the abode of the Centaurs who were expelled by the Lapithæ. See *Ossa*. Also the name of a son of Peleus. His name is pronounced Pe-li'on.

Pelops (pe'lops). Son of Tantalus, King of Phrygia, a cruel monster who slew and served up Pelops, to feed his guests, the gods and goddesses, but the deception failed. The gods sent Tantalus to Tartarus for punishment, and Pelops was restored to life. He afterward won Hippodamia in a chariot race, and married her. See *Tantalus*, *Myrtilus*.

Penates (pe-na'tēz). Inferior Roman deities who presided over the domestic affairs of families. The hearth was their altar. See *Lares*.

Peneis (pe-ne'is). One of the principal river gods, father of Daphne, whom he changes into a laurel. Same as *Peneius* and *Peneus*. Also the name of a river in Greece.

Penelope (pe-nel'o-pe). The faithful wife of Ulysses and daughter of Icarus. She was the mother of Telemachus. When Ulysses failed to return at the close of the Trojan war, many suitors sought her hand, telling her

that her husband was dead. For twenty years she kept them at bay, and was at last rewarded by the return of Ulysses. The accounts given of her differ widely.

Penthesilea (pen'the-sĩ-le'a). Queen of the Amazons. She was slain in the Trojan war.

Pentheus (pen'the-us). King of Thebes. He refused to receive Bacchus, and was slain.

Pepredo (pe-fre'do). One of the three Grææ. The name means dread.

Perdix. A nephew of Dædalus who, jealous of the young man's skill, cast him from the top of the Acropolis, but Minerva changed him into a partridge and saved his life. He ever after avoided lofty flights and high places.

Periclymenus (per-ĩ-clim'e-nus). A strange being who had the power to assume any form he pleased. Hercules, with the assistance of Minerva, slew him.

Periphetes (pěr-ĩ-fe'tēz). Son of Vulcan slain by Theseus.

Perseis (per-se'is). Wife of the sun-god, Helios, and mother of Pasiphæ, wife of Minos.

Persephone (per-sef'o-ne). The Greek name of Proserpine.

Perses (per'sēz). Husband of Asteria (starry-night) and, some writers say, father of Hecate.

Percus (per'se-us). Son of Jupiter and Danae, the daughter of Acrisius. The oracle had foretold that Acrisius should perish by the hand of his daughter's off-

spring. To prevent this, Perseus and his mother were both placed in an empty cask and set adrift in the sea. They drifted to the island of Seriphos, and were received kindly by Polydectes, the king. Perseus grew up a handsome and chivalrous young man. The king desired to wed his mother, but she repelled his advances. Perseus boasted that no one should force his mother to do what she did not wish. The king taunted him as an idle braggart, and told him to prove his courage by bringing the head of Medusa, which Perseus essayed to do. Pluto lent him a helmet which made the wearer invisible; Minerva, who had been insulted by the Gorgon was glad to lend Perseus her buckler, and Mercury supplied him with wings. Thus equipped he soon accomplished his purpose. From the blood of Medusa which dripped into the sea, sprang the winged horse Pegasus. In the course of his flight he discovered the beautiful Andromeda chained to a rock to be devoured by a sea-monster. He slew the terrible creature, and married Andromeda. He now hastened to Seriphos, turned Polydectes into stone by showing him the Gorgon's head, and later, occasioned Acrisius' death by accidentally striking his foot with a quoit, and thus fulfilled the oracle. See *Medusa, Andromeda, Acrisius*.

Persuasion. See *Pitho, Suada*.

Phædra (fe'dra). Pasiphae bore to Minos two daughters, Ariadne and Phædra. The latter married Theseus.

Phaeton (fā'e-ton). Son of Apollo and Clymene. Hesiod and Pausanias say he was the son of Cephalus and Aurora. Apollodorus declares his parents to have

been Tithonus and Aurora. Proud and conceited, the result of over-indulgence on the part of his mother, Phaeton begged of his father the privilege of driving the chariot of the sun for one day. With many misgivings the privilege was granted. By carefully observing Apollo's instructions he did quite well for a time, but, becoming elated with his success, he grew careless. The chariot wheeled out of the proper course, and came so near the earth that the fountains were dried up, the rivers began to boil, and a part of the human race became black in color. The general clamor was so great that Jupiter was aroused, and seeing the impending calamity, hurled one of his deadliest thunderbolts, killed Phaeton and saved the imperiled world. Phaeton fell from the chariot into the river Eridanus. See *Cygnus*, *Lampetia*.

Phaethusa (fa-e-thu'sa). See *Lampetia*.

Phantasus (fan'ta-sus). See *Morpheus*.

Phaon (fa'on). A boatman of Mitylene, in Lesbos. Venus, disguised as an old woman, presented him with a box of ointment, which rendered him very beautiful, and the celebrated poetess, Sappho, became enamored of him. The ointment was soon consumed, and Phaon returned to his former condition, and Sappho, in despair, drowned herself.

Pheasant. See *Itys*.

PHEME (fe'me). The Greek goddess of Fame, or of good or bad report. She never sleeps; is fleet of foot, and is always prying into the affairs of others. Whatever she sees or hears she whispers to a few persons, then in a

louder tone to a larger circle, and soon the world is apprised of her secrets. Same as *Fama*.

Pherephate (fe-ref'a-te). Same as *Proserpine*, or *Persephone*.

Pherusa (fe-roo'sa). Dynamene and Pherusa, nymphs of the sea, represented the swell and impulse of its mighty waves.

Philammon (fi-lam'mon). King of Thrace, and father of Thamyris.

Phidias (fid'i-as). A noted Greek sculptor who made statues of the gods.

Philemon (fi-le'mon). See *Baucis*.

Philoctetes (fil-oc-te'tēz). Son of Poeas. One of the Argonauts. He received from Hercules the arrows which had been poisoned in the blood of the Hydra, and with them destroyed a large number of the Trojans, including Paris. His adventures were dramatized by Sophocles.

Philomela (fil-o-me'la). Daughter of Pandion, king of Athens. Procne, her sister, married Tereus, king of Thrace, and grieving over the separation from her sister, besought her husband to fetch her. On the way he treated Philomela with great cruelty, cutting off her tongue, and casting her into a lonely castle, and informed Procne that she had died. Procne learned of her husband's cruelty to her sister, and, in revenge, slew his son and served him upon Tereus's table. Tereus then drew his sword, and slew both the sisters, whereupon he was changed into a hoopoe, Philomela into a nightingale,

and Procne into a swallow. Some authorities say Tereus cut out Procne's tongue and hid her away so that he might marry Philomela. See *Procne*, *Tereus*.

Philonoe (fī-lon'o-e). Daughter of Iobates, and wife of Bellerophon.

Phineus (fin'e-us). The blind king of Thrace, who, for his cruelty to his son, and his contempt for the gods, was punished by the Harpies.

Phlegethon (fleg'e-thon). A river in the infernal regions between whose banks flowed a stream of fire instead of water. The intense heat parched and withered everything on its banks.

Phlegon (fle'gon). The term signifies burning. The name of one of the four chariot-horses of Sol.

Phlegyas (fle'jī-as). Son of Mars, and father of Ixion and Coronis. He desecrated and plundered the temple of Apollo at Delphi, and as a punishment he was sent to Hades, and there made to sit with a huge stone suspended over his head, which he had reason to fear would fall upon him at any moment.

Phobetor (fo-be'tor). The author of alarming dreams; an assistant to Morpheus.

Phobos (fo'bos). One of the attendants of Mars.

Phœbe (fe'be). One of the Titanides. Same as Diana.

Phœbus (fe'bus). The term signifies light and life. One of the names of Apollo.

Phœnicia (fe-nish'i-a). A province of Asia Minor, named after Phoenix.

Phœnix (fe'nix). Europa had three brothers, Cadmus, Phoenix, and Cilix. Jupiter, falling in love with Europa, transformed himself into a beautiful white bull, and carried her off on his back. The brothers went in search of her, but Phoenix and Cilix, becoming weary, settled down in Phœnicia and Cilicia respectively, countries named in their honor. Cadmus, accompanied by his mother, Telephassa, continued the pursuit but failed to find Europa.

Phocis (fo'cis). A province in Greece on the Gulf of Corinth.

Pholus (fo'lus). A centaur who in entertaining Hercules as his guest, incurred the displeasure of the other Centaurs, and, in the strife which ensued, lost his life.

Phorcus (for'cus) or Phorcys, or Poreys. Son of Neptune, and father of the Gorgons. Same as Oceanus.

Phoroneus (fo-ro'ne-us). According to the Argive legends he was the first man upon the earth, being the offspring of the river-god Oceanus and the nymph Melia.

Phryxus (frix'us). Son of Athamas and Nephele. Athamas discarded Nephele, charging her with insanity and married Ino, who persecuted Phryxus, and endeavored to cause his death in order that one of her own children might succeed to the throne. See *Golden Fleece*.

Physician. See *Æsculapius, Machaon*.

Picumnus (pi-cum'nus). A rural divinity who presided over the manuring of land. Called also Sterentius. See *Pilumnus*.

Picus (pī'cus). Son of Saturn. He was king of Latium, married Venilla, and became father of Faunus. While hunting, Circe met him, loved him, and, because her love was not requited, changed him into a beautiful woodpecker.

Pierides (pi-er'ī-dēz). A name of the muses because they were born near Pieria, a fountain in Thessaly, or because they were daughters of Pierus, king of Macedonia. They challenged the Muses to a singing contest, and for their presumption were changed into magpies. See *Pierus*.

Pierus (pī'e-rus). A Thracian, father of the Pierides, whom he named after the nine Muses. See *Pierides*.

Pietas (pī'e-tas). The Roman goddess of domestic affection.

Pillar. See *Calpe*.

Pillars of Hercules. Two hills on the opposite sides of the Strait of Gibraltar, said to have been torn apart by Hercules.

Pilumnus (pi-lum'nus). A rural divinity that presided over the grinding of corn. Often called the god of bakers. He and his brother Picumnus formed a pair of Roman deities whose office was to watch over married life. A couch was spread for them at child-birth. Pilumnus, with his club, *pilum*, used in pounding out grain, would drive away all illness from the new-born babe, while Picumnus, who had introduced the manuring of land, would give the child growth.

Pimpla. The springs that trickled down the sides of Mount Helicon and Mount Parnassus were called Cas-

talia, Aganappe, Pimpla, or Pimplea. These waters possessed the property of inspiration, and were presided over by the Muses, or Pierides.

Pine Tree. See *Trees, Atys, Attis*.

Pipe. See *Pan, Ladon*.

Pirene (pi-re'ne). A fountain near Corinth where Pegasus drinks.

Pirithous (pi-rith'o-us). Son of Ixion and Dia, the daughter of Deioneus, who was king of the Lapithæ. Pirithous and Theseus became warm friends. When Pirithous married Hippodamia, Theseus, Hercules, and the rest of the Lapithæ were invited to the wedding. The Centaurs were also invited, and, becoming intoxicated, attempted to kidnap the beautiful bride. This led to the famous fight between the Centaurs and the Lapithæ, in which many of the former were slain, and the rest only saved their lives by flight.

Pitho (pi'tho). Daughter of Mercury and Venus, and goddess of persuasion. Same as *Suada*.

Pittheus (pit'the-us). Noted for his wisdom and virtue, which he carefully instilled into the mind of his grandson Theseus.

Plains. See *Maia*.

Plants. See *Demagorgon*.

Pleasure. See *Frigga, Rembha*.

Pleiades (ple'ya-dēz). A general name applied to Electra, Alcyone, Celæus, Maia, Sterope, Taygete, and Merope,

the seven daughters of Atlas and Pleione, who were changed into a constellation. As only six stars are visible, the ancients believed that Merope, having married a mortal, was ashamed to appear among her sisters who had married gods.

Pleione (ple-ī'o-ne). See *Pleiades*.

Plisthenes (plis'the-nēz). See *Agamemnon*.

Plenty. See *Copia*, *Metagitnia*, *Ops*, *Fortuna*, *Freyr*.

Pluto. Son of Saturn and Ops. Saturn was king of the universe. His children, Jupiter, Neptune, and Pluto quarreled over the division. As the result of the conflict Jupiter fell heir to heaven and earth; Neptune took the sea; and Pluto was left king of the lower regions, of death, and of funerals. He kidnapped Proserpine as she was gathering flowers in the fields, bore her away to his dark realm, and made her his wife. By the Greeks he was called *Hades*; by the Romans *Orcus*, *Dis*, and *Tartarus*. His chief attendant was the three-headed dog Cerberus, and surrounding his throne were the Harpies, the Furies, and the Eumenides.

Plutus (plu'tus). Son of Jason and Ceres; god of riches. He is represented as blind and lame; blind because he so often bestows his wealth so injudiciously; lame because fortune comes so slowly.

Pluvius (plu'vi-us). A Roman name for Jupiter as god of the rain.

Podalirius (pod-a-lir'i-us). A celebrated surgeon; son of Æsculapius and Epione. His medical skill made him of great service in the Trojan war.

Podarces (po-dar'sēz). Same as Priam. When in the siege of Troy, Laomedon, the king, and his sons were slain, Pōdarces, at the earnest entreaty of Hesione, his sister, was spared. Podarces assumed the name of Priamus, and, after the withdrawal of Hercules and his forces, established a new dynasty in Troy.

Podarge (po-dar'je). See *Harpies*.

Pœna (pe'na). Nemesis, who was a terror to evil-doers, had three attendants to execute her commands,—Dike representing justice; Pœna, punishment, and Erinys, vengeance.

Poet. See *Parnassus*.

Poetry. See *Apollo, Calliope, Muses, Iduna*.

Poison. See *Circe, Hercules' Fifth Labor*.

Poisonous Lake. See *Avernus*.

Polias (po'li-as). Minerva as the guardian and protectress of cities.

Polites (po-lī'tēz). The last of Priam's sons. He was slain at his father's feet by Pyrrhus.

Polllear (polē'-ar). Hindoo god of wisdom; son of Siva.

Pollux. Son of Jupiter and Leda, and twin-brother of Castor. By the Greeks he was called Polydeuces. Castor and Pollux, under the name of Dioscuri, were the deities that presided over the public games in Rome, Castor presiding over the equestrian exercises, and Pollux over boxing. They joined Jason in the Argonautic expedition, and also participated in the Calydonian Hunt. Castor, who was mortal, was slain by the sons of

Aphareus. Pollux then implored Jupiter to let him die also, and the god was so touched by their brotherly love that he translated them to the skies, where they now form the constellation Gemini, the Twins. See *Ædepol*.

Polybotes (pol-i-bo'tēz). One of the giants who, in the war against Jupiter, was slain by Neptune.

Polybus (pol'i-bus). King of Corinth. He adopted Œdipus when, as a new-born babe, he had been left on Mount Cithæron to perish.

Polydectes (pol-i-dec'tēz). King of Seriphus, who was turned into stone upon being shown the Medusa's head. See *Perseus*.

Polydeuces (pol-i-du'sēz). See *Pollux*.

Polydorus (pol-i-do'rus). A Trojan youth murdered in Thrace. His grave was discovered by *Æneas*.

Polyhymnia (pol-i-him'ni-a). Daughter of Jupiter and Mnemosyne. The Muse who presided over singing and rhetoric.

Polyidus (po-lī'i-dus). A seer to whom Bellerophon applied for advice as to how he might be enabled to catch the flying head of Medusa.

Polynices (pol-i-nī'sēz). Son of Œdipus, king of Thebes, and Jocasta. He and Eteocles, his brother, inherited their father's kingdom, agreeing that each should reign a year alternately. Eteocles refused to resign the scepter at the end of the first year, and Polynices fled to Argos, married Argia, daughter of Adrastus the king, invoked the help of his father-in-law, raised an army, and

marched on Thebes. The battle was decided by a combat between the brothers, who killed each other. Poly-
nices' body was buried by Antigone.

Polyphemus (pol-i-fe'mus). A noted Cyclops, son of Neptune and the nymph Thoosa, daughter of Phorcys. He captured Ulysses and twelve companions, took them to his cave, and ate six of them. The rest, through a trick of Ulysses, escaped. This monster had but one eye and this was in the middle of his forehead. This eye was put out with a firebrand in the hands of Ulysses.

Polyphonte (pol-i-fon'te). Having incurred the displeasure of Venus, Polyphonte was changed by the goddess into an owl.

Polyxena (po-lix'e-na). Daughter of Priam and Hecuba. Through her treachery Achilles was shot in the heel. See *Achilles*.

Pomona (po mo'na). The Roman goddess of orchards, gardens, and fruit trees. She married Vertumnus.

Pontus. The name given to the sea when first created.

Poplar. See *Trees, Heliades*.

Porphyriion (por-fir'i-on). The king and leader of the giants whose mother, Earth, made them proof against the weapons of the gods, but who were overcome at last through the weapons of mortals. See *Giants*.

Portunus (por-tu'nus). The Roman god of harbors; son of Ino.

Poseidon (po-si'don). God of the sea. The Greek name of Neptune. See *Neptune*.

- Potamia** (po-ta'mi-a). Diana as a river goddess.
- Potamids** (pot'a-midz). River nymphs. See *Nymphs*.
- Pothos** (po'thos). God of the amities of love. One of the many attendants of Venus.
- Pracriti**. The Hindoo goddess of nature.
- Predictions**. See *Oracles*.
- Priam**. The last king of Troy. Called also Priamus and Podarces. See *Paris*.
- Priapus** (pri-ā'pus). Son of Venus and Bacchus. Guardian of gardens, and god of natural reproduction.
- Prisca**. One of the names of Vesta.
- Procne** (proc'ne). Wife of Tereus, and sister of Philomela. See *Ilys, Tereus*.
- Procris** (pro'cris). Daughter of Erectheus, king of Athens. She was slain by her husband. See *Cephalus*.
- Procrustes** (pro-crus'tēz). The Stretcher. Slain by Theseus. See *Damastes*.
- Prætus** (pre'tus). The husband of Anteia and kinsman of Bellerophon.
- Prometheus** (pro-me'the-us). Son of Japetus and Clymene, one of the Oceanides, and father of Deucalion. He laughed at the gods and deceived Jupiter himself. He made men of clay and animated them with fire which he took from Olympus. To punish him for his theft, and the rest of mankind for receiving stolen goods, Jupiter took fire wholly away from earth. With the assistance of Minerva; Prometheus climbed the heavens,

and stole fire from the chariot of the sun. Jupiter, in punishment, sent him a box filled with the ills that afflict humanity, but Prometheus was too shrewd to accept. Pandora, who married his brother Epimetheus, prompted by curiosity, opened the box and spread the evils over the earth. Jupiter being still angry with Prometheus, commanded Mercury to bind him to a rock on Mount Caucasus, where a vulture gnawed his liver, which grew as much in the night as was consumed in the day, thus prolonging the torture. Hercules at last slew the vulture and set Prometheus free. See *Tityus*.

Prophecy. See *Oracles*, *Seer*.

Proserpine (pros'er-pin) or *Proserpina*. Daughter of Jupiter and Ceres, and goddess of vegetation. She was known as "The Queen of Hell," Hecate, Juno Inferna, and Libitina. Her Greek name was Persephone. See *Pluto*.

Proteus (pro'te-us). A sea-god, son of Oceanus and Tethys, or, some say, of Neptune and Phenice. His residence was a cave in the depths of the sea, which he left only long enough to take the sea-calves of Neptune to graze on the coasts and islands of the Mediterranean. Neptune bestowed upon him the gift of prophecy, but he often refused to answer when consulted, puzzling inquirers by assuming fantastic shapes.

Proverbial Expressions. "Halcyon days" (See *Halcyone*); "Meandering streams" (*Meander*); "Midas-eared," "Midas-fingered" (*Midas*); "Stony grief," "The Niobe of nations," "Like Niobe, all tears," "A marble to her tears" (*Niobe*); drunken revels, (*Orgies*);

Panic, (*Pan*) ; unfeeling extortioners (*Harpies*) ; hydra-headed, " Had I as many mouths as Hydra, such answer would stop them all " (*Hydra*) ; Argus-eyed (*Argus*) ; " Rosy fingered Morn " (*Aurora*) ; " Pandora's box " (*Pandora*) " Procrustean bed " (*Procrustes*) ; " Crossing the Rubicon " (*Rubicon*) ; Scylla and Charybdis (*Charybdis*) ; " Stone of Sisyphus " (*Sisyphus*) ; tantalize (*Tantalus*) ; titanic (*Titans*) ; with stentorian voice (*Stentor*).

Prudence. See *Metis*.

Psyche (sī'ke). A Greek term signifying the soul or spirit. Represented under the form of a beautiful nymph, whose charms were sufficient to excite the envy of Venus. This goddess, therefore, ordered her son Cupid to inspire Psyche with love for some vulgar wretch who would disgrace her, but Cupid fell in love with her himself and married her. This only increased the hatred of Venus, but Jupiter kindly interposed, effected a reconciliation, rendered Psyche immortal, and thus united her forever with her beloved.

Psychopompus (sī-co-pom'pus). Mercury was appointed to lead the souls of the departed to the realm of Hades, and, in this capacity, he was called Psychopompus.

Punishment. See (*Pœna*).

Purity. See *Tuccia*.

Pygmalion (pig-ma'li-on). King of Cyprus, and a noted sculptor, who had resolved to die a bachelor. One day he finished a statue of Galatea, which was so beautiful that he fell in love with it, and begged Venus to inspire

it with life. Delighted to see him become a victim of the tender passion, she consented, and the statue, now a beautiful woman inspired with life, became his wife. See *Paphus*. Another of the same name murdered his brother-in-law Sychæus, king of Tyre, husband of Dido, and the possessor of untold riches.

Pygmies. A race of dwarfs who lived in Africa.

Pyllades (pil'a-dēz). Son of Strophius, king of Phocis. Husband of Electra. See *Clytemnestra*.

PyLOTIS (pī-lo'tis). A Greek name of Minerva.

PyLus (pī'lus). King of Megara, with whom Pandion, when driven from Attica, took refuge.

Pyracmon (pīr-ac'mon). One of the chiefs of the Cyclops.

Pyramus (pīr-a-mus). Believing that his beloved Thisbe had been killed by a lion, he committed suicide. She, finding his corpse under a white mulberry tree, the place appointed for their meeting, plucked his dagger from his body, and with it ended her life. Since then the juice of the mulberry has been red.

Pyrois (pīr'o-is). One of the four chariot horses of the Sun. See *Phaeton*.

Pyrrha (pīr'ra). She with her husband Deucalion were the only persons who survived the flood.

Pyrrhus (pīr'us). Son of Achilles. See *Neoptolemus*.

Pythia (pith'i-a). The priestess of Apollo at Delphi. She delivered the answers of the oracle. The name is also applied to the Pythian games. See *Games*.

Pythius (pith'i-us). Surname given to Apollo as the Python slayer. Same as Pytheus.

Pythian Games. See *Games*.

Python (pī'thon). A terrible serpent born of the slime of the deluge, and which haunted the caves of Parnassus. It was slain by Apollo. See *Septerion*.

Quadratus (kwa drā'tus). A name of Mercury, owing to the fact that some of his statues had four fronts.

Quadrifons (kwod'ri-fonz). When the statues of Janus were given four faces, they were called Janus Quadrifons.

Quies (kwī'ēz). Goddess of rest. A temple was built to her just outside the Collini gate at Rome.

Quietus (kwi-ē'tus). One of the names of Pluto, because death produces quiet, rest.

Quinquatria (kwin-kwā'tri-a). Festivals in honor of Minerva.

Quirinalia (kwīr-i-nā'li-a). Festivals in Rome in honor of Quirinus. See *Romulus*.

Quirinal (kwī-rī'nal). One of the seven hills on which Rome is built.

Quirinus (kwī-rī'nus). A name given to Romulus when deified; to Mars during time of war; and Virgil applies the name to Jupiter. See *Romulus*.

Quoit. See *Hyacinthus*, *Perseus*.

Race. See *Atalanta*.

Rage. See *Furies*.

Rain. See *Pluvius, Thyene*.

Rainbow. See *Iris*.

Rama (rā'ma). A Hindoo god who represented Vishnu on earth.

Ram. See *Golden Fleece, Kneph*.

Reeds. See *Pan, Syrinx, Midas*.

Refuge. See *Pylus*.

Regillus (re-jil'us). A lake in Italy where occurred the battle in which the Dioscuri took part.

Rembha. Goddess of pleasure among the Hindoos.

Remus (re'mus). Son of Mars and Ilia, and twin brother of Romulus.

Reproduction. See *Priapus*.

Rest. See *Quies*.

Revelry. See *Comus*.

Revenge. See *Ate, Erinyes, Itys, Jason, Latona, Nemesis, Neptune, Philomela*.

Rhadamanthus (rad-a-man'thus). Son of Jupiter and Europa, and brother of Minos and Sarpedon. He reigned over the Greeks in the islands of Asia, and his rule was marked for its justice and impartiality. He and Minos were appointed judges in the infernal regions.

Rhamnusia (ram-nu'shi-a). In Rhamnus, a town of Attica, Nemesis had a temple in which was her statue, consisting of one stone ten cubits in height. She was there called Rhamnusia.

Rhea Cybele (re'a sib'e-le). The Greek name of Cybele. Daughter of Manus and Gæa. She was called Mother of the gods.

Rhea Sylvia (re'a sil'vi-a). Romulus and Remus, founders of the city of Rome, were sons of Mars and a vestal princess named Rhea Sylvia.

Rhetoric. See *Calliope Polyhymnia*.

Rhodeia (ro-de'ya). One of the Oceanids. The name means "flowing among rose trees."

Rhodes (roads). An island in the Mediterranean where the famous Colossus stood.

Rhœtus (re'tus). In the great war between the gods and the giants, Rhœtus was overcome by Bacchus.

Riches. See *Plutus, Mammon, Pygmalion, Midas*.

Riddle. See *Sphinx*.

Riot. See *Saturnalia*.

Rivers. See *Eridanus, Nilus, Phlegethon, Potamia, Styx*.

River Gods. Sons of Oceanus who exercised dominion over particular rivers.

Roads. See *Vialis*.

Robber. See *Cacus, Cæculus*.

Robe. See *Nessus, Hercules*.

Rock. See *Andromeda, Prometheus*.

Romulus (rom'u-lus). He and Remus, twin brothers, were the fruit of the clandestine union of Mars and the vestal virgin Ilia. When her parents learned that Ilia had broken her vows, they commanded that she should suffer the prescribed penalty of being buried alive, and that her children should be exposed to the wild beasts of the forest. Here they were kindly suckled by a she-wolf, and were afterward found by Faustulus, a shepherd, and reared by him. In laying out the city of Rome, they quarreled over the choice of a name, and Romulus slew Remus, and became the founder and first king. His reign was that of a tyrant. The senators, weary of his arbitrary measures, and desiring to be relieved of his despotic rule, took advantage of the darkness of an eclipse, slew him in the Forum, hacked his body to pieces, and removed the fragments under cover of their wide togas. They informed the people that he had been carried off by the immortal gods, and that he was henceforth to be worshiped as a god under the name of Quirinus. Accordingly a temple was erected on one of the seven hills upon which the city had been built, since called Mount Quirinal, and here yearly festivals, called Quirinalia, were held.

Rumia Dea. The Roman goddess of babies in arms. See *Infants*.

Rumina (ru'min-a). Pastoral deities who guarded suckling cattle.

Runcina (run-sī'na). The goddess of weeding and cleansing the ground.

Rubicon (ru'bi-con). A small river in Italy. Cæsar, in crossing it, passed beyond his boundaries, and thus virtually declared war against Pompey and the senate. Hence, any irrevocable step taken in a matter of importance, is likened to "crossing the Rubicon."

Sacrifices. By means of sacrifices men expressed their belief in and dependence upon the gods. The sacrifices were of two kinds, one consisting of fruits, cakes, and wine; the other of animals which were decked with ribbons and garlands, brought to the altar with great pomp, and after various ceremonies slain. The animals selected were without blemish, for a diseased or imperfect one would be an insult to the god. The heralds called the people together who formed a procession led by musicians. The morning was chosen for sacrifice to the gods of heaven; the evening to gods of the lower world. The priest, clad in white robes, and crowned with a wreath of leaves from the tree sacred to the particular god to whom sacrifice was being offered, took the basket containing the sacrificial knife, some corn and flowers, and with a vessel of water, passed them around the altar. The water was purified by dropping into it a fire-brand from the altar. The people who had brought the sacrifice then sprinkled themselves and the altar, and taking a handful of corn from the basket, scattered it on the head of the victim. The priest cut a lock of hair from the head of the animal, distributed it among the bystanders who threw it upon the altar fire, and offered a

prayer that the sacrifice might be acceptable to the god. The victim was then slain, and the blood and entrails were mixed with wheat, wine and incense, and placed upon the fire. For purposes of divination, the entrails were examined by the Haruspices to determine what they foretold. The carcass was then divided, and the thighs, covered with fat, were placed upon the fire, and the rest of the animal was cooked and eaten.

The gods were supposed to share in the sacrifices, the smell of the burnt offerings, and the aroma from the wine ascending to their abodes. In sacrificing to the deities of the lower world the blood was not placed upon the altar, but was poured into a hole in the ground, in the hope that it would sink down and reach them. In the same hole, or near by, the ashes from the altar were also buried. The portions offered to marine or river deities were sunk deep in the water.

The sacrificial feast was celebrated with music, dancing, and hymns of praise to the god thus honored. On great occasions, as many as a hundred bullocks were offered at one time. In very early times, and especially among the northern nations, the custom of offering human sacrifices was quite common. See *Introduction* under *Rites and Ceremonies*.

Saga (sā'ga). The Scandinavian goddess of history. The Norse legends and mythical traditions are called Sagas.

Sagittarius (sa-jit-ta'ri-us). See *Chiron, Stars*.

Sails. See *Dædalus*.

Salamanders (sal'a-man-ders). Pluto says these genii dwelt amid flames of fire.

Salacia (sa-lā'sai-a). Goddess of salt water. Same as *Salatia*, and *Amphitrite*.

Salamis (sal'a-mis). An island of Attica near which the Greek fleet gained a decisive victory over the Persians.

Salii (sā'li-ī). Priests of Mars and custodians of the sacred shields.

Salmoneus (sal-mo'ne-us). A king of Elis who, for trying to be as great as Jupiter, was sent by that deity direct to Tartarus where he was placed beneath an overhanging rock which threatened momentarily to fall upon him.

Salus (sā'lus). The goddess of health among the Romans.

Samos (sā'mos). A city in Greece in which was erected by Polycrates a splendid temple to Juno.

Sappho (saf'fo). Born at Lesbos about 600 B. C. Noted for her beauty and poetical talents. The Greeks called her "the tenth Muse." Because Phaon, a youth of Mitylene lost his beauty, she threw herself into the sea. See *Phaon*.

Sarcasm. See *Momus*.

Saron (sā'ron). A sea-god.

Sarpedon (sar-pe'don). Son of Jupiter and Europa. He was slain in the Trojan war. See *Europa*.

Satan (sa'tan). Prince of Evil. See *Iblees*.

Saturn (sat'urn). The origin of the Roman god Saturnus, or Saturn, is not quite clear. By some he is confounded

with the Greek Cronus, and thus made to be the father of Jupiter, Ceres, Juno, Pluto, Neptune, and Vesta. Later research makes these to be the children of Cronus, and distinguishes him from Saturn. According to the popular belief of the Romans, Saturn appeared in Italy at the time when Janus reigned as king over the fertile region stretching along the Tiber. Janus asked him to assist in the government of his kingdom. In some stories Janus and Saturn are confounded. Ops was the wife of Saturn. See *Ops, Janus, Cronus*.

Saturnalia (sat-ur-na'li-a). Disorderly festivals in honor of Saturn, held about the middle of December.

Saturnia (sa-tur'ni-a). The time when Saturn shared with Janus in the government of his kingdom. The period of the Golden Age of Roman mythology.

Satyavrata (Sa-ti'a-vrā-ta). The Hindoo god of law. Same as Menu.

Satyrs (sat'ers). Attendants of Bacchus, similar in many respects to the Fauns. They are usually represented as half goat, half man. See *Pan, Silenus*.

Scaean Gate (se'an-gate). The gate which led from Troy to the plain.

Sciences. See *Muses*.

Seiron (sē'ron). A giant encountered by Theseus on the Isthmus of Corinth.

Sculptor. See *Pygmalion*.

Scylla (sil'la). A beautiful nymph, daughter of Nysus, who failed to reciprocate the love of the sea-god Glaucus. He implored the golden-haired enchantress Circe to give

him a love-potion that would secure Scylla's love. Circe being jealous of the love of Glaucus, gave him a powerful drug which changed Scylla into a terrible sea-monster that afterward lived in the cave of a well in the sea. The name was also applied to the rock itself. See *Charybdis*, *Nysus*.

Scyros (sī'ros). An island in the Grecian Archipelago the home of Lycomedes, visited by Achilles and Theseus.

Sea. See *Neptune*, *Poseidon*.

Seasons. The four daughters of Jupiter and Themis. See *Vertumnus*.

Sea-Weed. See *Glaucus*.

Secular Games. Held every hundred years in honor of Pluto.

Seer. See *Oracles*, *Prophecy*, *Tiresias*.

Segetia (se-je'shi-a) or Segesta. A rustic deity who protected corn during harvest.

Sem. The Hercules of the Egyptians.

Semele (sem'e-le). Daughter of Cadmus and Hermione, and mother of Bacchus. After death she was deified, and named Thyone. See *Bacchus*.

Semones (se-mo'nēz). A name applied by the Romans to a class of gods occupying a rank between the mortal and the immortal, such as the Fauns and Satyrs.

Septerion (sep-te'ri-on). A festival to celebrate the victory of Apollo over the Python. Held at Delphi every nine years.

Serapis (se-rā'pis). An Egyptian deity, same as Osiris.
See *Apis*.

Seriphus (se-rī'fus). The island where Danæ and Perseus were cast ashore.

Serpent. The serpent was regarded by the Greeks and Romans as symbolical of guardian spirits. It was often engraved on their altars. See *Snake*.

Seshanaga (sā'sha-nā-ga). The Egyptian Pluto.

Seven Wonders of the World. The seven wonders of the ancient world were (1) the Pyramids of Egypt, (2) Walls of Babylon, (3) Hanging Gardens of Babylon, (4) Temple of Diana at Ephesus, (5) Statue of Jupiter at Olympia, (6) Mausoleum at Halicarnassus, (7) Colossus of Rhodes.

Servius Tullius (ser'vi-us tul'li-us). See *Ocrisia*.

Sewers. See *Cloacina*.

Sharp-sightedness. See *Lynceus*.

Sheep. See *Theophane*, *Trinacria*.

Shepherds. See *Pan*, *Nomius*, *Pales*.

Shields. See *Ancilia*.

Ships. See *Neptune*, *Nauplius*.

Sibyl (sib'il). A prophetess of Cumæ who led Æneas down to Hades.

Sicania (si-ca'ni-a). The land where Anchises died, visited twice by Æneas.

Sign-posts. See *Hermæ*.

Silence. See *Harpocrates, Tacita, Vidor.*

Silenus (sī-le'nus). The chief of the Satyrs and tutor of Bacchus. Some say he was the son of Mercury; others the son of Pan and a nymph. He is represented as a drunken, old fat man, crowned with flowers, and riding on an ass.

Silvanus (sil-vā'nus) God of the woods. One of the inferior Roman divinities.

Silver Age. See *Golden Age.*

Silvia (sil'vi-a). Daughter of a shepherd. Her stag was wounded by Iulus.

Singing. See *Polyhymnia, Thamyris.*

Sinis (sī'nis). The pine-bender, a giant slain by Theseus.

Sinon (si'non). The Greek slave who advised the Trojans to secure the wooden horse.

Sirens (sī'renz). Nymphs of the sea who by their entrancing music lured sailors to destruction. Ulysses, on his return from Troy, ordered his companions to bind him to the mast and had their ears stopped with wax, and in this manner passed by the Sirens in safety, who, thinking their music had lost its power, drowned themselves. One version makes them daughters of the river-god Achelous and a Muse; another, of Phorcys. At first they were represented as half bird and half woman; later, as having the lower part of the body in the shape of a fish. The three most noted Sirens were Parthenope, Ligeia, and Leucosia. The Sirens were probably personifications of hidden shoals where the sea is smooth and inviting, but which proves in the end the destruction of the ship.

Sirius (sīr'i-us). The name of Orion's favorite dog. Also the dog-star.

Sisyphus (sis'i-fus). Son of Æolus and Euareta, and king of Corinth. Having offended Jupiter, he was condemned, after death, to roll a stone to the top of a hill. When he reached the summit it eluded his grasp and rolled to the bottom, and his task became an unending one.

Siva (se'va). The Hindoo "Destroyer and Regenerator."

Slaughter. See *Furies*.

Slaves. See *Feronia*.

Sleep. See *Caduceus*, *Morpheus*, *Somnus*.

Sleipner (sleep'ner). The eight-legged horse of Odin, chief of the Norse gods.

Snakes. See *Æsculapius*, *Apollo*, *Ceres*, *Chimera*, *Erichthonius*, *Eurydice*, *Gorgons*, *Hercules*, *Hermione*, *Laocoon*, *Medusa*, *Python*.

Sol (söl). A name sometimes applied to Apollo, but the sun was worshiped by the Egyptians, the Persians, and other nations long before the Apollo of the Greeks was known. See *Helios*, *Surya*.

Somnus. The Roman god of sleep, son of Nox, and twin-brother of Mors. One of the deities of the infernal regions. He dwelt in a gloomy, stifling cave in Tartarus.

Song. See *Polyhymnia*.

Soter (sō'ter). A Greek name for Jupiter, meaning deliverer.

Soul. See *Psyche*.

South Wind. See *Auster*.

Spartæ (spar'te). The name of a race of wild armed giants who sprang from the teeth of the dragon slain by Cadmus. See *Cadmus*.

Spear. See *Pelius*.

Sphinx (sfinks). This fabled monster dwelt in or near Thebes. It had the head and breasts of a woman, the body of a dog, the tail of a serpent, the wings of a bird, and the feet of a lion. It propounded riddles and devoured those who could not solve them. Œdipus, in his wanderings, met the Sphinx, guessed the riddles, and slew the monster. On account of this deliverance, the people welcomed him with shouts of joy, crowned him king, and married him to their queen. See *Œdipus*, *Laius*, *Jocasta*.

Spider. See *Arachne*.

Spindle. See *Pallas*.

Spinning. See *Arachne*, *Ergotis*.

Spring. See *Vertumnus*, *Attis*, *Lerna*.

Stable. See *Augæas*.

Stag. See *Ceryneian Stag*, *Actæon*.

Stars. See *Arcas*, *Arion*, *Ariadne*, *Aurora*, *Calisto*, *Chiron*, *Hesperus*, *Lucifer*, *Lyra*, *Merope*, *Œnopion*, *Pleiades*, *Pollux*, *Sagittarius*, *Sirius*, *Urania*, *Ursa Major*, *Ursa Minor*.

Statue. See *Stone*.

Stellio (stel'li-o). A lad changed to a lizard by Ceres when searching for Proserpine.

Stentor (stěn'tor). One of the Greeks who went to the Trojan war. He was noted for the loudness of his voice. Hence the common expression "with stentorian voice."

Stepmother. See *Golden Fleece*.

Sterentius (ste-ren'shi-us). The Roman divinity who presided over the manuring and fertilizing of land. See *Augeas*, *Picumnus*.

Steropes (stēr'o-pēz). One of the Cyclopes, son of Uranus and Gæa.

Sthenebœa (sthen-e-be'a). Daughter of Iobates and Amphianax, and wife of Proetus. She had three most beautiful daughters whose fate was singularly sad. See *Melampus*.

Sthenelus (sthen'e-lus). On the day on which Hercules was to have been born, Juno heard Jupiter declare, in the presence of the assembled gods, that the boy to be born that day should have rule over all about him. To vent her hate upon Hercules she hastened to Argos to assist the wife of Sthenelus, and enabled her to give birth to Eurystheus, a weakly premature child, at the same time delaying the birth of Hercules, who, in consequence, became the subject of Eurystheus.

Stheno (sthē'no). Same as *Stheino*. One of the Gorgons. See *Gorgons*, *Medusa*.

Stone. See *Arsinoe*, *Medusa*, *Lælaps*, *Niobe*, *Olenus*, *Paphus*, *Perseus*, *Phlegyas*, *Pygmalion*, *Rhamnusia*, *Sisyphus*, *Zethus*.

Streets. See *Apollo*.

Strife. See *Ate, Discordia, Doorga, Eris, Loki, Pallor*.

Strophades (strof'a-dēz). Islands where the Harpies took refuge when driven from Thrace.

Strophius (stro'fi-us). Father of Pylades. He afforded a refuge to Orestes when his life was in danger. The abiding friendship of Orestes and Pylades have been sung in every tongue. See *Pylades, Orestes*.

Strymon (strī'mon). The river on whose banks Orpheus sat for seven months mourning the loss of Eurydice, and refusing food and drink.

Stymphalides (stim-fal'i-dēz). Destructive birds slain by Hercules. See *Hercules, Birds*.

Stymphalus (stim'fa-lus). The lake upon whose banks Hercules slew the brazen-clawed stymphalides.

Styx (stiks). A noted river of Hades which is crossed in passing to the regions of the dead. The gods swore by this river, and the oath was held inviolable. See *Achilles, Thetis, Charon*.

Suada (su-ā'da). The goddess of persuasion, or, of the soft speech of love; one of Venus' train of attendants. Same as *Suadela*. See *Pitho*.

Success. See *Bonus Eventus*.

Suicide. See *Halcyone, Hero, Jocasta, Phædra, Pyramus, Thisbe*.

Sun. See *Apollo, Aurora, Belus, Osiris, Sol, Surya*.

Sunflower. See *Clytie*.

Suradevi (su-rad'e-vi). Hindoo goddess of wine. See *Sacrifices*.

Surgeon. See *Podalirius*.

Surya (soor'ya). The Hindoo Sol, god of the sun.

Swallow. See *Itys, Birds*.

Swamps. See *Marshes*.

Swan. See *Cygnus, Leda, Birds*.

Swiftmess. See *Atalanta, Mercury*.

Swine. See *Circe*.

Sychæus (sī-ke'us). King of Tyre, husband of Dido. He was murdered by Pygmalion.

Sylphs (silfs). Genii who dwelt in the regions of the air.

Sylvester (sil-ves'ter). A name applied to Mars as protector of the land against the ravages of war.

Symplegades (sim-pleg'a-dēz). Two great cliffs in the sea which moved upon their bases, and which, like the ponderous jaws of a huge-vise, crushed whatever came between them. Phineus in return for a kindness shown him by the Argonauts directed them past the symplegades in safety.

Syrinx (sī'rinx). A beautiful nymph. See *Pan*.

Tacita (tas'i-ta). Goddess of silence. See *Harpocrates, Horus*.

Tænarum (ten'a-rum). The Greek entrance to Hades on the Cimmerian coast. Same as *Tænarus*.

Talaria (ta-la'ri-a). Mercury's winged sandals, given him by the gods to speed him on his errands for them.

Talus (tā'lus). A brazen giant, son of Vulcan. The watchman of Minos. See *Stanus*.

Tantalus (tan'ta-lus). Father of Niobe and Pelops. In punishment for an offense to the gods he was placed in a pool in the infernal regions, and as the waters rose and approached his parched lips he would attempt to quench his burning thirst, when instantly the waters would recede, and gradually rise again. Hence arises our word "tantalize." See *Pelops*.

Tartarus (tar'tar-us). An abyss under the earth where the Titans were confined, and where the wicked were sent after death.

Tasks. See *Hercules*.

Tauris (taw'ris). The country to which Diana brought Ephigenia. Same as *Taurus*.

Taygete (tā-ij'e-te). One of the Pleiads who dedicated to Diana the Ceryneian stag.

Teacher. See *Chiron*, *Linus*.

Tears. See *Cocytus*, *Heliades*.

Teeth. See *Cadmus*, *Grææ*.

Teiresias (tī-rē'shī-as). The seer of the lower regions to whom Ulysses was sent by Circe to inquire concerning the fate in store for him.

Telamon (tel'a-mon). Father of Ajax and husband of Hesione.

Telchines (tel-kī'nēz). Inhabitants of Rhodes who were noted for their powers of sorcery and magic.

Telea (te-le'a). A title applied to Juno as the goddess of wifehood.

Telemachus (te-lem'a-cus). Son of Ulysses and his beautiful wife Penelope.

Telephassa (tel-e-fas'sa). Wife of Agenor and mother of Europa.

Telephus (tel'e-fus). Son of Hercules. He was wounded by Achilles' spear, and the wound would not heal until Ulysses scraped the rust from the same spear and applied it to the wound. Out of gratitude Telephus led the second expedition against Troy.

Telesphorus (te-les'fo-rus). The deity of convalescence and the attendant of Æsculapius.

Telesto (te-les'to). The nymph of the cool springs previously employed by the Greeks for cleaning and purification.

Tempe (tem'pē). A beautiful vale of Thessaly.

Tempests. See *Fro.*

Temple. An edifice erected in honor of some god or goddess, in which sacrifices were offered.

Tenedos (ten'e-dos). An island off the coast of Troy.

Tereus (te're-us). Son of Mars, husband of Procne, and father of Itys. See *Philomela, Itys.*

Tergemina (ter-jem'i-na). Diana in her threefold divinity, as goddess of heaven, earth and hell, was called Tergemina.

Terminalia (ter-mĭ-na'li-a). An annual festival in honor of Terminus. Numa Pompilius erected the first altar to this god, and required his subjects to respect the boundary rights of their neighbors.

Terminus (ter'mĭ-nus). The Roman god of boundaries.

Terpsichore (terp-sik'o-re). Daughter of Jupiter and Mnemosyne. The Muse that presided over dancing.

Terra (tĕr'ra). The Earth; one of the most ancient Greek goddesses.

Tethys (te'thys). Wife of Oceanus and mother of Proteus.

Teucer (tū'ser). An ancient king of the Trojans.

Teutamias (tu-ta'mi-as). King of Thessaly whom Perseus found engaged in public games. Participating in these festivities, Perseus threw the discus which accidentally struck the foot of Acrisius and caused his death, thus fulfilling the decree of the oracle. See *Acrisius*.

Thalestris (tha-les'tris). Queen of the Amazons.

Thalia (tha-lĭ'a). The Muse who presided over festivals pastoral poetry, and comedy. One of the Graces was also named Thalia, noted for her perpetual freshness. See *Charites*.

Thalassius (tha-lash'i-us). A title applied to Hymen for having restored a band of beautiful maidens who were captured by pirates. The name means "seafarer."

Thallo. Goddess of blossoming, daughter of Jupiter and Themis. She was one of the *Horæ*. See *Horæ*.

Thamyris (tham'i-ris). A skilful singer who challenged the Muses to a contest. He was defeated, and by them was made blind, in accordance with the conditions agreed upon.

Thanatos (than'a-tos). Same as *Mors*, the god of Death.

Thargelia (thar-je'li-a). A festival held at Athens in honor of Apollo as god of the sun.

Thargelius (thar-je'li-us). A name of Apollo as god of the sun.

Thaumas (thaw'mas). Iris, the goddess of the rainbow, was a daughter of Thaumas and Electra.

Thebes (theebz). The capital of Bœotia. It was founded by Cadmus. Amphion, Athamas, Pentheus, and Œdipus were each, in turn, king of Thebes.

Theban War. After the unfortunate death of Œdipus and Jocasta, king and queen of Thebes, their two sons, Eteocles and Polynices, disputed the succession. They finally agreed to reign year about. Eteocles occupied the throne first, but at the end of the year he declined to retire. Polynices allied himself with Tydeus, a claimant for the throne of Argos. They visited many parts of Greece, and succeeded in interesting five other stout heroes in their cause. These constituted the "Seven against Thebes." Each, at the head of an army, placed himself before one of the seven gates of

Thebes, but the gods did not favor their cause, and after a seven years' siege they were defeated. Eteocles and Polynices slew each other in a hand-to-hand conflict, and Creon, their uncle, reigned. Thirty years later the sons of the heroic Seven destroyed Thebes, and avenged the death of their fathers. This was the "War of the Epigoni."

Theia (the'ya). Daughter of Uranus and Terra, and wife of Hyperion. Same as *Thea*.

Themis (the'mis). Daughter of Coelus and Terra, and one of the wives of Jupiter, to whom she bore The Moeræ, the Horæ, and Astræa. She was goddess of justice, ceremonies, and oracles.

Theophane (the-of'a-ne). A maiden changed by Neptune into a sheep.

Theophania (the'o-fa-nī'a). An annual festival held at Delphi to celebrate the return of Apollo from the Hyperboreans.

Theoxenia (the-ox-e'ni-a). A harvest festival at which Apollo entertained the other gods at his hospitable board.

Thersites (ther-sī'tēz). A despicable creature who insulted and was slain by Achilles.

Theseus (the'se-us). King of Athens, and son of Ægeus and Æthra. He was one of the most celebrated heroes of antiquity. He rid Attica of Procrustes and other evil-doers, slew the Minotaur, caught the bull of Marathon and sacrificed it to Minerva, conquered the Amazons and wedded their queen. Pirithous, king of Lapithæ, in-

vaded his territories, but the two became firm friends. They descended to Hades to carry off Proserpine, but Pluto frustrated their plans. He retired to Scyros, where he fell from a precipice and was killed.

Thesmophora (thes-mof'o-ra). One of the names of Ceres.

Thesmophoria (thes-mo-fo'ri-a). A harvest festival in honor of Ceres.

Thetis (the'tis). A sea-goddess. Daughter of Nereus and Doris, and wife of Peleus, king of Thessaly, to whom she bore Achilles. See *Achilles*.

Thief. See *Laverna, Mercury*.

Thisbe (this'be). See *Pyramus*.

Thor (thôr). The Norse god of war. Son of Odin. Like Jupiter, he hurled thunderbolts against his foes.

Thor's Belt. A girdle which doubled his strength whenever Thor put it on.

Thoe (thō'e). See *Halie*.

Thoth (thôth). The Egyptian Mercury.

Thread of Life. See *Fates*.

Thunderbolts. See *Cyclops*.

Thunderer. A name applied to Jupiter. See *Tonitrualis*.

Thya (thī'a). Another name for Ops.

Thyades (thī'a-dēz). Priestesses of Bacchus, wild creatures of the woods. They wore tiger-skins and carried torches.

Thyene (thī-e'ne). One of the Hyads, or Dodonids, the rainy stars.

Thyestes (thi-es'tēz). See *Atreus*.

Thyrsus (ther'sus). The staff or wand borne by the followers of Bacchus. It was wreathed with ivy and topped with a pine-cone.

Time. Husband of virtue and father of Truth.

Tiresias (tī-re'shi-as). The blind seer who was visited by Ulysses on the Cimmerian shore.

Tisiphone (ti-sif'o-ne). Daughter of Nox and Acheron. The avenger of murder. See *Furies*.

Titæa (ti-te'a). A goddess of the earth who, at the wedding of Jupiter and Juno, brought as a present, a tree which sprang up and bore golden apples. The care of the tree was entrusted to the Hesperides.

Titan (ti'tan). Brother of Saturn.

Titanides (ti-tan'i-dēz). The six daughters of Uranus and Gæa.

Titans or Titanes. The giant sons of Uranus and Gæa. The most noted were Briareus, Cottus, Hyperion, Iapetus, Oceanus and Saturn. Some say there were six, and some say twelve. Our English word *Titanic* is derived therefrom.

Tithonus (ti-tho'nus). Aurora, the fair goddess of dawn, married Tithonus, and desiring that their felicity might never be interrupted, invoked the gods to bestow upon her husband immortality, but forgot to couple it

with perpetual youth. Tithonus grew old and feeble. Having lost his charms, Aurora changed him into a grasshopper which moults as it grows old, and thus becomes young again.

Tityus (tit'i-us). A giant son of Jupiter whose prostrate body covered nine acres. For insulting Diana he was cast into the innermost hell, where he was chained, and like Prometheus, a vulture feeds unceasingly upon his liver.

Toil. See *Atlas*, *Sisyphus*.

Tombs. See *Manes*.

Tongue. See *Tereus*.

Tonitrualis (ton-i-tru-ā'lis). The Thunderer, a title applied to Jupiter. Same as *Tonans*.

Tooth. See *Teeth*.

Towers. See *Cybele*.

Trachinia (tra-kin'i-a). The land where Hercules died.

Tragedy. See *Melpomene*.

Travelers. See *Palæmon*.

Treachery. See *Lycomedes*, *Nysus*, *Polyxena*.

Trees. See *Ash* (*Ygdrasil*), *Cypress* (*Cyparissus*), *Laurel* (*Daphne*), *Linden* (*Baucis*), *Mulberry* (*Pyramus*), *Myrtle* (*Myrrha*), *Oak* (*Philemon*, *Erysichthon*), *Poplar* (*Heliades*), *Pine* (*Attis*), *Aristæus*, *Helena*, *Milo*, *Nymphs*.

Tribulation. See *Echidna*.

Trident. See *Neptune*, *Nereides*.

Triformis (trī-for'mis). See *Tergemina*.

Trinacria (tri-nā'cri-a). An island, probably Sicily, on which Apollo, as the sun-god, had seven herds of cows and seven herds of lambs. Here Ulysses and his sailors had been driven ashore, and detained by unfavorable winds, and though warned against slaying any of the sacred flocks, the hungry sailors, after their provisions had become exhausted, feasted upon the finest cattle. For this offense they were all drowned except Ulysses, who had piously abstained from eating the forbidden food, and he escaped by clinging for nine days to the rudder of the wrecked ship. He was at last driven upon the island where the nymph Calypso dwelt. She received him kindly and entertained him for seven happy years. See *Ulysses*, *Calypso*.

Triptolemus (trip-tol'e-mus). Son of Oceanus and Terra, or, according to others, of Celeus and Neæra. He was a favorite of Ceres who in his youth cured him of a severe illness. Later she taught him agriculture, and gave him her chariot drawn by dragons, in which he traveled over the earth and distributed corn to the inhabitants and taught them how to grow it. He is mentioned by Cicero as the fourth judge of the dead.

Trieterica (trī-ē-tēr'i-ca). Bacchanalian festivals.

Tritogenia (trit-o-je-nī'a). One of the names of Minerva. Also called *Tritonia* and *Athenæa*.

Triton (trī-ton). A marine deity, son of Neptune and Amphitrite, or, according to others, of Oceanus and Tethys. In the war with the Giants he assisted Jupiter by making

such a terrible din with his trumpet as to cause them to retire, fearing the approach of some horrible monster.

Tritonis (trĭ-tō'nis). One myth regards Minerva as having sprung from Neptune and a nymph named Tritonis. There was also a lake named Tritonis.

Tritons. Sons of Triton, inferior sea-deities who blew upon their shell trumpets to soothe the restless waves of the sea. They were represented as a kind of mermen, half man, half dolphin.

Trivia (triv'i-a). A name given to Diana because she presided over all places where three roads met.

Trœzene (tre-ze'ne). An ancient city in Argolis, the birthplace of Theseus.

Troilus (tro'i-lus). Youngest son of Priam, who was captured and put to death by Achilles.

Trojans. The inhabitants of ancient Troy.

Trophonius (tro-fo'ni-us). An ancient architect who had an oracle in a cave at Labadea, which Jupiter consulted.

Tros (trôs). See *Ganymede*.

Troy. The famous city whose conquest by the Greeks forms the subject of Homer's *Iliad*. It is supposed to have occupied a slight elevation near the foot of Mount Ida, in Mysia, and nearly surrounded by the river Scamander, but its location is in dispute, and some even doubt that it ever existed. The founding of the kingdom is ascribed to Teucer whose grandson was Tros, who was the father of Ilus, who called the city Ilium

after himself, and also Troja after Tros, his father. The classic poets say that the walls of the city were built by the magic sound of Apollo's lyre. The date of the taking of the city, after a ten years' siege, is usually placed at 1184 B. C. See *Achilles*, *Agamemnon*, *Ajax*, *Dardanus*, *Hector*, *Helen*, *Hercules*, *Paris*, *Priam*, *Ulysses*.

Trumpeters. See *Tritons*.

Truth. A daughter of Time. See *Astrea*.

Tuccia (tuk'shi-a). A vestal virgin who, when charged with offense, gave proof of her purity by carrying water in a sieve from the Tiber to the temple. During one thousand years only eighteen vestals failed to keep their vows.

Turnus. A rival of Æneas for the hand of Lavinia, daughter of Latinus, king of Latium.

Tutelina (tu-te-lī'na). Goddess of granaries. A rural divinity.

Tyche (ti'ke). In very early times men believed that chance, or luck, or fortune and fate, ruled in human affairs. The Greeks called this goddess *Tyche*; the Romans, *Fortuna*. The Parcæ, or Fates, were her sisters.

Tydeus (tid'e-us). See *Theban War*.

Tyndareus (tin-da're-us). The foster-father of Helen, who, to avoid incurring the enmity of her many suitors, suffered her to choose for herself, and obliged all the rivals to take an oath that they would be satisfied with her choice, and assist her husband in whatever enterprises he might engage.

Typhoeus (ti-fo'e-us). According to Hesiod, he was a monster giant, son of Terra and Tartarus, and identical with Typhon.

Typhon (tī'fon). A hundred-headed monster who made war against the gods, was put to flight by Jupiter's thunderbolts, and imprisoned under Mount Ætna. Milton describes him as "ending in snaky twine." In Egyptian mythology the god who strove to undo all the good accomplished by Osiris.

Ullr (óól'er). In Norse mythology, the stepson of Thor. He was god of winter and winter sports, and presided specially over archery and duels.

Ulysses (u-lis'sēz). A famous king of Ithaca, son of Anticlea and Laertes, or, perhaps, of Sisyphus. He feigned madness that he might escape going to the Trojan war, in order that he might be with his wife Penelope, but the trick was discovered, and he became one of the most noted warriors against Troy. He secured the poisoned arrows of Hercules, and used them with great effect; he enabled Paris to shoot one of them into the heel of Achilles, and thus slay that charmed champion. On his return to Greece, he was taken prisoner by the Cyclopes, but escaped (see *Polyphemus*). At Æolia he put all the winds of heaven in bags, but when they reached Ithaca, the sailors thinking to find gold, opened the bags, and they were all blown back again to Æolia (see *Æolus*). He was shipwrecked on the island of Æea, and Circe, the enchantress, turned all his companions into swine, but Ulysses compelled her to restore them to their human form again (see

Circe). He successfully passed the Sirens by fastening himself to the mast of his ship, and stopping the ears of his men with wax (see *Sirens*). In trying to avoid Charybdis he unfortunately sailed too near Scylla, and lost six of his men (see *Scylla*). Landing near Apollo's pastures, his men offended the gods by feasting upon the sacred flocks (see *Trinacria*). For this offense they were shipwrecked, and all were drowned except Ulysses, who floated for nine days upon the rudder of the ship, and at last drifted to the island of Ogygia, where the fair sea-nymph Calypso detained him eight years (see *Calypso*), when, through the favor of Minerva, he was permitted to depart on a clumsy raft. This Neptune dashed to pieces by one of his tempests, but by the help of the goddess Leucothea, he was again rescued. After various other misfortunes, he at last reached Ithaca, his home, and found his wife, Penelope, faithful through all these twenty years, although he had been reported dead, and her hand had been sought by many admirers. His adventures on his return from the Trojan war form the subject of Homer's *Odyssey*.

Undine (un-deen'). According to Folk-lore, a female water-spirit without a soul, with which she may be endowed by marrying a mortal and bearing a child.

Unxia (unk'shi-a). A name of Juno, because of her protection of persons newly married.

Urania (ū-rā'ni-a). Daughter of Jupiter and Mnemosyne. The Muse of astronomy.

Uranus (ū'ra-nus). The son and husband of Gæa; the father of the Titans and the Cyclopes. The term means *Heaven*.

Urgus (ur'gus). One of the names of Pluto.

Ursa Major. See *Calistro*.

Ursa Minor. See *Arcas*.

Usurers. See *Jani*.

Utgard Loki (ūt'gard lo'ke). In Norse mythology, a giant of Utgard, visited by Thor.

Valhalla (val-hal'la). The temple of immortality, whither, by direction of Odin, the souls of those who are slain in battle, are borne by the valkyries.

Vali (vā'le). The Norse god of archery.

Valleys. See *Vallonia*.

Vallonia (val-lo'ni-a). Goddess of valleys.

Varuna (vā'ru-nā). The Hindoo god of waters; originally the guardian of immortality, truth, and right, and punisher of evil.

Vase. See *Alceus*.

Vedius (ve'di-us). Same as *Vejovis*.

Vegetation. See *Proserpine*.

Vejovis (vēj'o-vis). Little Jupiter, a name applied to Jupiter when he appeared without his thunder.

Vejupiter (ve-ju'pi-ter). Same as *Vejovis*.

Veneralia (ven-e-ra'li-a). An annual festival in honor of Venus, consisting chiefly of nocturnal dances and passionate enjoyments in gardens and bowers.

Vengeance. See *Nemesis, Erinys, Revenge.*

Venilia (ve-nil'i-a). A Roman sea-goddess resembling Amphitrite.

Venus (ve'nus). Goddess of beauty and mother of love. Some of the qualities of the earlier Greek Aphrodite were doubtless borrowed from the Phœnician goddess Astarte. In those parts of Greece where the Phœnicians had made settlements, the function of protectress of commerce was made prominent in her worship. Homer describes her as the daughter of Jupiter and Dione; Hesiod regards her as the offspring of Uranus born of the foam of the sea. She was immediately taken to Olympus where the gods were all charmed with her exceeding beauty. She married Vulcan, but permitted the attentions of the other gods, particularly of Mars, to whom she bore Anteros, Cupid, and Hermione. She then fell in love with the beautiful Adonis, which caused her to leave Olympus. He was killed by a wild boar, and Venus besought Jupiter to restore his life, but Pluto being unwilling to have him leave Hades, they compromised by giving Adonis permission to live on the earth during the summer, but requiring his return to the nether regions during the winter.

As goddess of love, Venus had much to do with the many love myths, such as Hero and Leander, Pyramus and Thisbe, Echo and Narcissus, Pygmalion and Galatea, Cupid and Psyche. Indirectly she was the cause of the Trojan war (see *Paris*). The classic poets have given her many names, the most common being Aphrodite, Astarte, Cypria, Cythera, Paphia, and Urania, also "the laughter-loving-goddess." The only animal that might

be sacrificed to her was a white goat, but incense alone was usually offered on her altars. Her attendants were Cupids, the Graces, and the Horæ.

Verticordia (ver-ti-cor'di-a). A title applied to Venus, signifying the power of love to change the hard-hearted. The corresponding term in Greek was Epistrophia.

Vertumnus (ver-tum'nus). The Roman god who presided over orchards and gardens. Some mythologists say he was god of spring; others, of the seasons. His wife was Pomona, goddess of fruits and orchards.

Vesta (ves'ta). Daughter of Cronus and Rhea, was the goddess of the hearth and fire, and the guardian and protectress of family life. Though wooed by Neptune and also by Apollo, her request to remain unmarried was granted by Jupiter. Her special charge was to care for and protect a noted statue of Minerva before which the Vestal Virgins, her faithful priestesses, kept a fire constantly burning. Same as *Hestia*.

Vestals or Vestal Virgins. Priestesses of Vesta. They were chosen from the best families, and were under a solemn vow to live lives of perfect chastity. Six of these were in constant attendance, and the fire was kept constantly burning. See *Tuccia*.

Vialis (vi-ā'lis). A name of Mercury as presiding over road building.

Vice. See *Kakia*.

Victory or Victoria. One of the attendants of Jupiter, said to have been the daughter of Styx and Acheron. See *Nicephorus*, *Nike*.

Vidor (ve'dor). The Norse god of silence, corresponding to Harpocrates. He could walk on the water and in the air.

Vineyards. See *Lutinus*.

Virtue. An ancient goddess worshiped under various names. The temple of Virtue led to the temple of Honor. See *Acreta*, *Kakia*, *Pittheus*.

Vishnu (vish'noo). The supreme god of the Hindoo pantheon, the Preserver. Brama, Siva, and Vishnu form the Hindoo trinity.

Volupia (vo-lu'pi-a). See *Angeronia*.

Vulcan (vul'can). The god of fire—the fire of the earth, or within the earth. This is to be distinguished from the fire of the sun, or of the lightning. Vulcan was the son of Jupiter and Juno. Having offended his father he was cast from heaven, and was one whole day in reaching the earth. He landed in Lemnos, and struck the earth with such force that he broke his leg, and was lame ever after. Another version says that Juno was so ashamed of his ugly appearance that she cast him from Olympus with her own hand, and, falling into the sea, he was found by Thetis and Eurynome, tenderly cared for by them, and remained nine years in the caves of the sea-gods. While here he devised a throne which he presented to Juno, knowing that when she sat in it she would be firmly held there, and that no power but his could release her. His plan succeeded, but through the mediation of Bacchus, he became reconciled to his mother, and released her from her perilous position. His skill as a worker in metals is shown not only in the

making of Juno's throne, but in the ægis and scepter which he wrought for Jupiter, the armor for Achilles and Memnon, and the famous net with which he caught Mars and his unfaithful wife Venus. He formed Pandora out of clay. His servants were the Cyclopes, and they helped him to forge Jupiter's thunderbolts. He was the patron deity of blacksmiths, and as the smelter and softener of metals, he is called Mulciber.

Vulcanalia (vul-ca-na'li-a). Like the Hephæstia, these were great festivals in honor of Vulcan. Animals and fishes of certain kinds were cast into the fire and burned to death.

Wand. See *Caduceus*.

War. See *Bellona*, *Chemos*, *Mars*, *Enyo*.

Water. See *Canopus*.

Water Nymphs. See *Doris*, *Nymphs*.

Waves. See *Halie*, *Negsaie*.

Wax Tablets. See *Calliope*.

Wealth. See *Cuvera*, *Moneta*.

Weapons. See *Porphyrion*.

Weaving. See *Ergatos*, *Arachne*, *Fates*, *Lina*, *Norus*.

Web. See *Weaving*.

Wedding Feast. See *Marriage*, *Nuptials*, *Pirithous*, *Paris*.

Wedge. See *Dædalus*.

Weeding. See *Runcina*.

Weights and Measures. See *Mercury*.

West-Wind. See *Favonius*, *Winds*.

Wheel. See *Ixion*.

Wifehood. See *Telea*, *Zygia*.

Wind-gods. The principal wind-gods were Boreas, the north-wind; Eurus, the east-wind; Notus, the south-wind; and Zephyrus, the west-wind. They are the offspring of Eos and Astræus. These and others were personified and represented on the "Tower of the Winds" at Athens.

Winds. See *Apeliotes*, *Aura*, *Aurora*, *Auster*, *Boreas*, *Eurus*, *Favonius*, *Fro*, *Hippotes*, *Lips*, *Maruts*, *Notus*, *Pavan*, *Zephyr*.

Wings. See *Dædalus*, *Pandora*, *Perseus*.

Wine. See *Bacchus*, *Nymphs*, *Sacrifices*, *Suradevi*.

Winter. See *Uller*.

Wisdom. *Chiron*, *Mimir*, *Minerva*, *Pittheus*, *Pollear*.

Woden. Same as *Odin*. See *Odin*, *Days of the Week*.

Wolf. See *Lycæonian Food*, *Milo*.

Women's Safeguard. See *Junones*, *Sospita*.

Wonders. See "Seven Wonders of the World."

Woodpecker. See *Augury*, *Birds*, *Picus*.

Woods. See *Dryads*, *Nymphs*, *Silvanus*.

Woof. See *Weaving*.

World. See *Chaos, Gæa, Terra.*

Wrestling. See *Games.*

Xanthus (zan'thus). Achilles' horse that spoke with a human voice. The name of a lyric poet. The name of Greek historian. The name of a river of Troas, the Scamander. The name of an ancient city of Asia Minor.

Yama (yä'ma). The Hindoo god of departed spirits, and the judge and punisher of the dead. His garments are of the color of fire, and his skin is a bluish green.

Ygdrasil (ig'dra-sil). The noted Scandinavian ash-tree where the gods met in daily council.

Ymir (ē'mer). The Norse god corresponding to Chaos of the Greeks.

Youth, Perpetual. See *Hebe, Iduna, Tithonus.*

Zephyr (zef'er). The West-wind. The god of flowers. Son of Astræus and Aurora, and husband of Flora. See *Favonius, Wind-gods.*

Zephyrus (zef'i-rus). Same as Zephyr.

Zetes (ze'tēz.)—He and his brother Calais, the winged sons of Boreas, drove the Harpies from Thrace.

Zethus (ze'thus). Son of Jupiter and Antiope, and twin brother of Amphion. Lycus, the second husband of Antiope, put her away that he might marry Dirce. Zethus and Amphion hastened to Thebes, besieged and

took the city, and delivered their mother from prison into which she had been cast at Dirce's suggestion. They then fastened Dirce to the tail of a wild bull, and she was dragged over the stones until she was dead. See *Amphion*.

Zeus (zūce). The Greek name for Jupiter. He was chief among the gods of Grecian mythology. He ruled over the affairs of earth, air, and sky. He often visited the earth in disguise to inquire into the affairs of men. The story of Baucis and Philemon illustrates his kindness of heart. By his victory over the Titans he established his right to reign in place of his father Cronus. The Giants with whom he afterward strove, were proof against the weapons of the gods, but, with the assistance of Hercules, the mortal, they were overcome. Mount Olympus, in Thessaly, was the principal seat of his dominion. Many of the finest temples were dedicated to his worship. He was often called Jove. See *Jupiter*.

Zygia (zij'-i-a). A title applied to Juno as the divinity of wifehood. Same as *Gamelia* and *Telea*.

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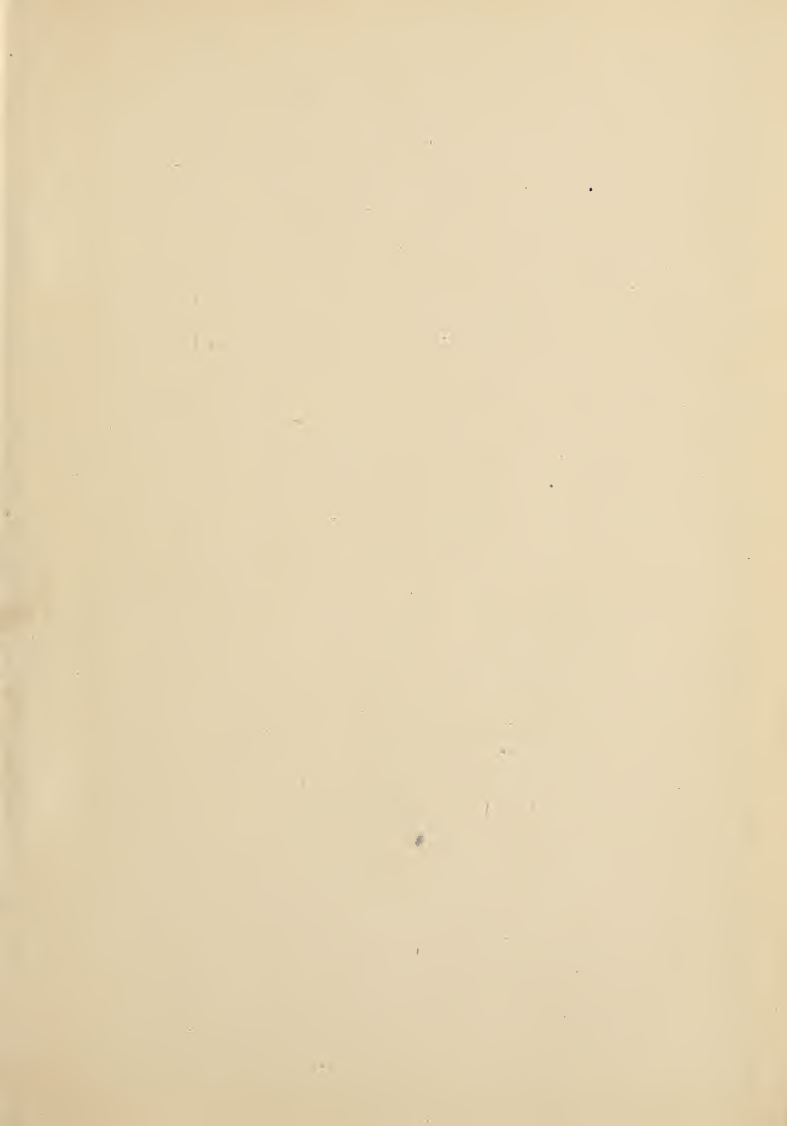
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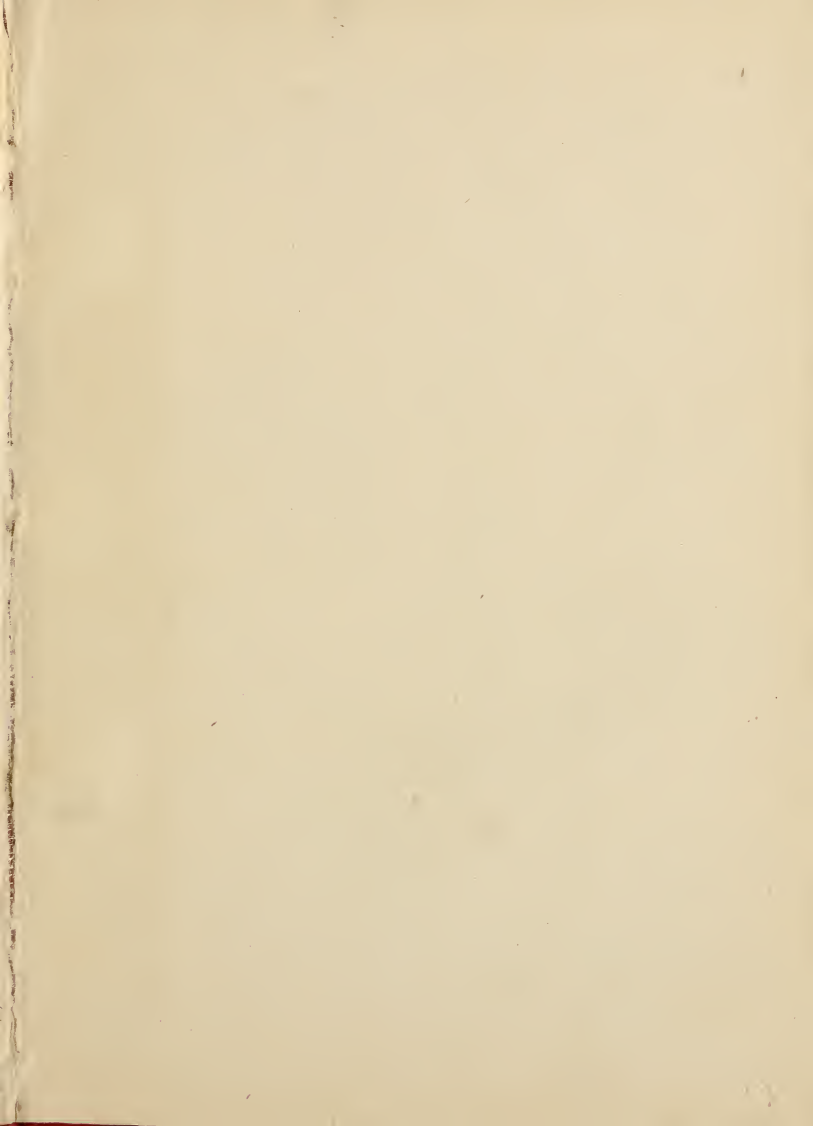
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