


**NEW AID
TO
MEMORY**

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THE
NEW AID TO MEMORY.

PART II.



 *George: Augustus: Pala.* 

46. Mecklenburgh Sq W.C.

THE

London

NEW AID TO MEMORY:

Aug 1886

PART THE SECOND.



CONTAINING

THE MOST REMARKABLE EVENTS

OF THE

HISTORY OF ROME.

ILLUSTRATED BY

EIGHTY SYMBOLICAL ENGRAVINGS.

BY THE

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AND AUTHOR OF THE NEW AID TO MEMORY ADAPTED TO THE
HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

BY A CAMBRIDGE M.A.

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TO
THE RIGHT HONORABLE
THE COUNTESS OF DENBIGH,
THE VOLUME IS,
WITH HER LADYSHIP'S PERMISSION,
VERY RESPECTFULLY
INSCRIBED,
AS A SMALL TOKEN OF GRATITUDE,
BY
THE AUTHOR.

Just Published,

PART III.

OF THE

NEW AID TO MEMORY

COMPRISING

THE SCRIPTURES

WITH

CHRONOLOGICAL ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE PATRIARCHS,
JUDGES, KINGS, AND PROPHETS.

UNIFORM WITH PARTS I AND II.

CONTAINING

"ENGLAND AND ROME."

P R E F A C E.

THE memory is the foundation and storehouse of all knowledge. Such, however, is the multitude of objects which the varying panorama of existence presents to us, and such the crowd of ideas excited in our minds by those objects, that the strongest memory cannot preserve a clear arrangement and recollection of its stores, but by far the greater part of them falls first into confusion, and then into oblivion.

To provide a remedy for this evil has naturally been the study of all highly civilized ages. It was soon observed that recollection was greatly assisted by a rational, or even a casual, connexion of ideas. We say casual, as well as rational—because a casual connexion is often sufficient—nay, sometimes stronger than any rational connexion. From

seeing a garment we think of its owner—thence of his habitation—thence of timber and woods—thence of ships, sea-fights, admirals, etc.* But a casual connexion is sometimes formed between ideas seemingly the most incongruous; and as the mind is forcibly struck on such occasions with the very incongruity itself, the impression made is so much the deeper and more durable. Of the truth of this, the experience of almost every one can supply numberless instances.

On the principles suggested by such observations, the Greeks and Romans, who carried such investigations to an extent scarcely reached by any modern nation, seem to have formed their systems of artificial memory. The practice of their orators, as every school-boy knows, was to fix in the mind a series of substantial objects naturally connected, such as the houses in a street, and the apartments in a house; and by

* Harris's 'Hermes,' b. iii. c. 4.

persevering habit, so to associate them together in the memory, that when the first place occurred to them, the ideas of the others followed in a regular and certain succession, as the first bar of any once well-known melody generally suggests all the others with admirable facility. With each of those places the orator connected in his mind a part of the discourse, by always thinking upon the two together; and thus, whenever his memory was at fault, he had but to recur to the substantial associated idea, and with it any part of the longest oration was instantly brought to his recollection.

This system of artificial memory is supposed to have given rise to various expressions still preserved; — such as “common-places” — “in the first place” — “in the second place,” etc. It is alluded to both by Cicero and Quintilian, but not so fully described by either as to make it clearly intelligible to a modern reader; and, so far as we know.

no modern orator has been able, or has attempted, to reduce it into practice. Quintilian himself speaks of it as a laborious acquirement: but it seems to have been founded on just principles, and they who had mastered it by a resolute perseverance, found in it, no doubt, a very powerful auxiliary to memory.

Another instance, in which similar principles have been reduced into practice with more decided and intelligible effect, is to be found in the artificial classification made by the ancients, of the starry hosts that spangle the firmament. When any one unskilled in astronomy surveys on a clear winter's evening, the apparently numberless

“Immortal lights that live along the sky,”

he will be inclined to fancy that any attempt to arrange and recollect them, so that the place occupied by any particular star or planet might be instantly pointed out without difficulty, must be

utterly fruitless. Such an attempt, however, was long since made with perfect success, by a system of artificial memory, founded upon just principles. The ancient astronomers made a fanciful distribution of the starry spheres into the forms of various animals and things, and called the number of stars included within the outlines of each figure a constellation; on which they bestowed the name of the creature or thing of which it was symbolical.

The principles on which the present system of aiding the memory is founded, can be easily and most satisfactorily explained. In investigating the principles on which the most perfect system of artificial memory must be based, the question which naturally first suggests itself is, what are the objects and ideas which the memory most readily seizes and most tenaciously retains? If such objects and ideas can be ascertained, it seems to follow as a matter of course,

that they present the proper materials for a system of artificial memory, provided they are such as can be reduced into a simple and intelligible system. If means can be found to connect the principal occurrences and dates of history inseparably with such "objects and ideas," those means must form the best system of artificial memory. We venture to assert, that such "objects and ideas" can be discovered, and that by means of "association" they can be inseparably connected with historical dates and events; and that these assertions can be established on no less an authority than that of Mr. Locke, and by the concurrent testimony of all persons in all ages, who have bestowed on such inquiries particular attention. The words of Mr. Locke are nearly as follow:—"Those ideas which are most frequently restamped by a recurrence of the objects or actions that produced them, fix themselves best in the memory, and remain

there clearest and longest, and those therefore which are of the original qualities of bodies, viz solidity, extension, figure, motion, and rest, are seldom quite lost, whilst the mind retains any ideas at all.”*

Again, with respect to “association of ideas.” “Ideas which are in themselves not at all akin, come to be so united in some men’s minds that it is very hard to separate them. They always keep in company; and the one no sooner at any time comes into the understanding, but its associate appears with it; and if they are more than two which are thus united, the whole gang always inseparably shew themselves together. This strong combination of ideas not allied by nature, the mind makes in itself either voluntarily or by chance.”†

The symbols adopted in the present system are such as seem to possess in the highest degree the characteristics

* Essay on the Human Understanding, b. ii. c. 10.

† Id. b. ii. c. 33.

specified by Mr. Locke, as requisite to fix them most easily and indelibly on the memory. They have been selected and modified also with a view of making them such as, when once connected with other ideas by association, are the most difficult to be afterwards again severed.

Other systems, it must be admitted, have been numerous, yet short-lived; and the reason we venture to give is, that although in some measure efficacious and beneficial, they were intricate and perplexing, through systematizing and attempting too much; and thereby confusing what otherwise a gentle and easy suggestion to the memory would have made clear and agreeable.

This system, therefore, professes to pursue the natural suggestions of the mind, impressing the memory with dates and facts from symbols and pictorial representations, that have a *direct* allusion to what we would remember: and it avoids the devices, or vices, of the

topical system, that divides and subdivides buildings into rooms, walls, stripes, mosaic floors, etc., for the purpose of arranging matter in the repositories of the memory; by which means the repositories become as difficult to discover and remember as their contents. Our system, so far as it relates to places or divisions, merely marks out each Plate into ten spaces, and places therein symbols and pictorial representations, by which the dates or facts may at once be fixed on, or called to the memory: and so easy and pleasant is the method adopted, that a child of ordinary capacity, and able to read only, may make itself acquainted, in a very short time, with all the matter suggested through the medium of the Plates in the present work. This will be acquired too, not as a task, or through the influence of persuasion, threats, or fears, but as an amusing and attractive occupation. And with respect to grown individuals, we venture

to say that the dates of the whole number of important events and eras of Roman history, as detailed in the following pages, may be readily acquired, and permanently fixed in the memory, in the space of a very few hours.

The author has only to add, that should his anticipations of the utility and popularity of this little work be realised, it is his intention to apply the system, in a similar manner, to various other branches of historical knowledge.

EXPLANATORY PREFACE.

THE first thing to be attended to by the learner of the following system is the substitution of certain letters of the alphabet for the figures by which dates are usually set forth: *for these letters must be securely fixed in the memory before the learner can proceed a step in his course.* By reason of the association of ideas employed in the particular letters adopted in place of figures, this preliminary step will be found perfectly easy, and the work of a few minutes only.

1. The figure 1 differs from the letter t only by a stroke through the upper part of the letter;—t therefore is chosen

to express 1. (It will assist the memory to add that the word unit, denoting *one*, ends with a t).

2. The figure 2 is expressed by the letter n—there being *two* distinct strokes in the letter.

3. The figure 3 is expressed by the letter m, for a similar reason. Moreover, the figure 3 (if placed thus ∞) bears a resemblance to the letter m.

4. The figure 4 is represented by the letter r. It may be fixed in the memory by observing that it is the concluding letter of the word *four*, which word contains *four* letters.

5. The figure 5 is represented by l—l being the Roman numeral for 50—and fifty being a multiple of 5—and there being five letters in the word fifty.

6. Reverse the letter d and you obtain something like the figure 6—d therefore expresses 6.

7. c, k, g, q. The figure 7 somewhat resembles a hooked stick, and to remem-

ber this *stick* the better, let us suppose a *cage* to be suspended from it. In the word *cage* there are the consonants c and g—k is also added to the number, for c is more frequently pronounced hard (as in *cage*) than soft (as in *centre*)—q being a guttural and a crooked letter, may be united with the *cage* and the *stick*. Thus, for the figure 7, we have a choice of the letters c, k, g, q.

8. b, h, v, w. In the figure 8 there are two naughts, or two round things: these may be converted into *beehives*; and if one be placed upon the other, the result will convey a tolerably accurate idea of the figure 8. For the numeral 8 then, we adopt the letters b, h, v, w:—it being scarcely possible to pronounce the word *beehive* without calling to mind these letters.

9. p, f. The figure 9 is rather like a pipe, and a pipe is seldom used without a *puff* of smoke issuing from it. The association of p and f with the *pipe*-like

form of the figure 9, cannot, therefore, easily be forgotten.

O. s, x, z. The O being round may be compared to a wheel or grinder of a mill; and this wheel, when in soft rotation, gives out a *hissing* sound. The *hissing* consonants s, x, z, are therefore attached to the cipher—x is also formed (in writing) from two half circles or wheels; and z is the first letter of the word *zero*.

We have thus the ten figures, of which all dates are composed, expressed by certain letters of the alphabet; all of which letters are *consonants*, be it observed. It only remains to convert these letters into words, by the introduction of *vowels*.

For example (*vide* Plate I): The first symbol or picture is a *kiln*, and a *room* being built, the date is obtained by k, l, n, or 752 B.C. Building a *Room* will suggest the building of *Rome* by Romulus, *Room* and *Rome* being alike in sound.

The *Couplets* are added for the benefit of those whose memories are easily impressed by the jingle of metre and rhyme. The *imitations of Latin Nonsense Hexameters* are made for the use of Grammar Schools, after the manner of Dr. Grey's "Memorial Lines." Any boy, therefore, who is able to learn his "Propria quæ maribus," can acquire these lines with the greatest facility, and retain them afterwards, as the memory in this system is impressed by the eye as well as the ear. And we can shew also, that the system confers another advantage upon the memory; inasmuch as our dates are *English words*, and not like Dr. Grey's system, merely an uncouth combination of letters. This combination in Grey's system arises from its resources being contracted, by admitting *vowels* as well as *consonants* to be substituted for figures; whereas we substitute the *consonants* for figures, and use the *vowels only* for the purpose of forming words.

The Christian Era in this work is distinguished by the *first two letters* in the explanation of the Plates, commencing with *A.D.* for Anno Domini. The plan adopted by the Author in the use of this system with his own pupils is (as soon as *the substitution of letters* for figures, as set forth in the Explanatory Preface, is fixed in the memory by the learner) to make them read over the Prose Explanation to each Plate and the *Couplets*, at least three times, comparing carefully the *suggestions* and dates with the *symbols*; the *Nonsense Hexameters* will then be easily retained by reading them once or twice, and all the *dates* and *facts* firmly fixed in the memory.

It is only necessary further to impress upon the learner, that in applying the symbolical words used in the pictures, he is to adopt the CONSONANTS only, as representatives of the required dates:—the *vowels* being introduced solely for the purpose of forming those consonants into

words that will suggest the symbols sought to be fixed in the memory.

When the learner has gone through the eight Plates, he is recommended to try his proficiency in them by the chronological table and date words, the symbols and pictures will then associate themselves with the facts and dates to be remembered, and thereby fasten them in the memory.

t	stands for	1
n	. . . .	2
m	. . . .	3
r	. . . .	4
l	. . . .	5
d	. . . .	6
c	}	. . . . 7
k		
g		
q		
b	}	. . . . 8
h		
v		
w		
p	}	. . . . 9
f		
s	}	. . . . 0
x		
z		

N.B.—Do not proceed until the Explanatory Preface and the above Table are *firmly fixed in the memory*. Nothing can be done without this knowledge.

THE
NEW AID TO MEMORY,

ADAPTED TO
THE HISTORY OF ROME.

In the following Dates I have confined myself to the more easy and convenient Eras of before (B.C.) and after (A.D.) Christ.

PLATE I.

1. BUILDING OF ROME BY ROMULUS.

Kiln, 752 B.C.

A *room* being built, and a *kiln* upon a hill, will suggest that Rome was built by Romulus, on the Palatine Hill.

Kiln will give the date 752 B.C.

2. ACCESSION OF NUMA POMPILIUS.

Gaiter, 714 B.C.

Vestal Virgins, each wearing a *gaiter*, and carrying a *pompion* or pumpkin; they are going with much *pomp* into the Temple of Janus.

which was built by Numa Pompilius, and was shut in peace and open in war.

Gaiter will give the date 714 B.C.

3. ACCESSION OF TULLUS HOSTILIUS.

Dogs, 670 B.C.

A *horse still* (for Hostil) or quiet, with *dogs* at his heels, will suggest the name and date of this king. The Roman swords and helmet will remind us of the battle which was decided between the Romans and Albans. Three brothers on each side of the same age decided the combat. Those of the Romans were called Horatii, those of the Albans, Curiatii. One of the Horatii survived the contest, and consequently the fight was in favour of the Romans. It has been said, that no *dogs* even ever fought so regardless of their own safety, each only sought the destruction of the other.

Dogs will give the date 670 B.C.

4. ACCESSION OF ANCUS MARTIUS.

Dymoke, or *Demi-Oak*, 637 B.C.

A warrior, or *Dymoke* the Champion, hurling a spear towards a *demi-oak*, which is here used

as a boundery mark. On his shield is an *anchor*, the first syllable of which, *anc*, will suggest the name of Aneus. These symbols will suggest the name and date of this king, and the ceremony which he instituted to precede a declaration of war. A Herald went with a javelin in his hand to the confines of the enemy, solemnly proclaimed war, and then flung his weapon into their territories.

Demi-oak, or *Dymohe*, will give the date 637 B.C.

5. ACCESSION OF TARQUINIUS PRISCUS.

Editor, 614 B.C.

An *old tar* (for Tarquin the Old) turned *editor*, standing in a circle with a book in his hand, will suggest the name and date of this King. The circle will remind us that Tarquinius Priscus laid the first foundations of an amphitheatre, for the combats of men and beasts.

Editor will give the date 614 B.C.

6. ACCESSION OF SERVIUS TULLUS.

Laced, 576 B.C.

A *servant* whose livery is much *laced*, will suggest the name and date of this king. He

had the name of Servius affixed to him because he was the son of a bondwoman, who had been taken at the sacking of a town belonging to the Latins, and was born while his mother was yet a slave.

Laced will give the date 576 B.C.

7. ACCESSION OF TARQUINIUS SUPERBUS.

Looms, 530 B.C.

A *Tar* on the *pro*w of a ship (for Tarquin the Proud) destroying *looms* with his cutlass, will suggest the name and date of Tarquinius the Proud, also the brutal treatment of Lucretia from his son Sextus, whose conduct on this occasion led to the subversion of the kingly power of Rome.

Looms will give the date 530 B.C.

8. BANISHMENT OF TARQUINIUS SUPERBUS.

Lie-a-soak, 507 B.C.

The *Tar* on the *pro*w is driven overboard, and fallen into a washing tub, where he may *lie-a-soak*. These symbols will suggest the date when the regal power was overthrown.

Lie-a-soak will give the date 507 B.C.

9. CREATION OF THE FIRST DICTATOR,
LARGIUS.

Reface, 497 B.C.

A *large* idol and a man going to *reface* it will suggest the name and date of this magistrate. The people invested him with uncontrollable power.

Reface will give the date 497 B.C.

10. CREATION OF THE TRIBUNES.

Air-fan, 492 B.C.

A *tribunal* with an *air-fan* swinging over it will suggest this institution and its date. The *five* sticks of the fan will remind us of the number of tribunes, when they were first created: their office was to annul all such decrees of the senate as they considered to lean upon the people, by the word, Veto, I forbid.

Air-fan will give the date 492 B.C.

1

When Romulus Old Rome erected,
A *Kiln* marks when it was projected.

2

Numa Pompilius now appears,
Each Vestal here a *Gaiter* wears.

3

These fighting *Dogs*, though here at rest,
Hostilius and his reign suggest.

4

The *Demi-Oak* struck by a spear,
Aneus suggests, his very year.

5

This *Editor* should throw the *Diseus*,
Clearly to shew Tarquinius Priscus.

6

Laced Servius his birth must own,
Though Fortune destined him a throne.

7

A Tar for Tarquin cuts the *Looms*,
Sextus his son Lueretia dooms,

7

8

Proud Tarquin's date is "*lic-a-soak*,"
When Banishment his crimes provoke.

9

Reface the Idol of your choice,
In Largius' dictates now rejoice!

10

The Tribunes' *Airy Fan* will cool
The oppressive Senators' misrule!

NONSENSE HEXAMETERS.

Romkilm, Nugaiter, Hosdogs, Anc. *demi-Oak*,
Editor, *Prise*.

Serv. *Laced*, Tarq. *Looms*, Tarq. *Lic-a-soak*,
First Die. *Reface*, Tri. *Air-Fan*.

PLATE II.

1. CREATION OF THE DECEMVIRI.

Reels, 450 B.C.

The Roman figure X (for ten) on the pillars of the Forum, which appears to totter or *reel*, will suggest the ten Senators who had all the power of the State vested in them. The tottering or *reeling* pillars in the Court of Justice, will remind us how it was administered before Rome possessed the twelve Tables of the Law, which were brought at this time from Athens and the cities of Greece.

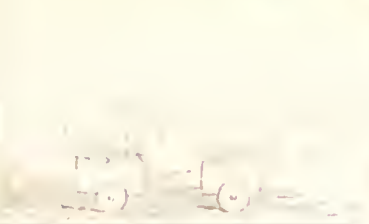
Reels will give the date 450 B.C.

2. EXPULSION OF THE DECEMVIRI.

Arrow, 448 B.C.

The Roman figure X tumbling from its pillar, on which a knife is lying, the point resembles an *arrow*.

The expulsion of the Decemviri was in consequence of the conduct of Appius Claudius,



one of the Deemviri, who was enamoured of Virginia, the daughter of Virginius, a centurion. The base endeavours of Appius against the honour of his daughter, rankled like an *arrow* within him; to save her therefore from being disgraced, he plunged a knife into her heart. The soldiers incensed at the conduct of Appius produced a revolution.

Arrow will give the date 448 B.C.

3. WARS OF THE SAMNITES.

Mart, 341 B.C.

Some knights (sound like Samnites) on horse-back standing in a horse-*mart* will suggest the name and date of these wars. The *mart* may remind us that a Roman knight was not allowed to sell his horse, unless he was deposed, and ordered to do so by the Censor.

Mart will give the date 341 B.C.

4. FIRST PUNIC, OR CARTHAGINIAN WAR.

Uulam, 263 B.C.

A puny cart (for Carthage) standing by a *puny* dam of water, which some men in helmets

(Romans) are endeavouring to *undam* or break up, will suggest the date of the First Punic War.

The origin of this war, was the desire of each nation, Carthage and Rome, to become possessed of the Island of Sicily. The Romans wished it as a granary for Rome; the Carthaginians, as of great advantage to them as a commercial station. Each nation, therefore, under pretence of affording assistance in an internal war at Messina in Sicily, sent auxiliaries, who soon turned their arms against each other.

Undam will give the date 263 B.C.

5. SECOND PUNIC, OR CARTHAGINIAN WAR.

Untied, 216 B.C.

Two *puny carts* (for Carthage) loaded with rolls of torn papers, the strings around them are *untied*, and a besieged town will suggest the infraction of the Articles of Peace by the Carthaginians.

The city of Saguntum in Spain, in alliance with Rome, was besieged by Hannibal, the Carthaginian General, contrary to the Articles of Peace.

Untied will give the date 216 B.C.

6. THIRD PUNIC, OR CARTHAGINIAN WAR.

Troop, 149 B.C.

A *cart* (for *Carthage*) which *three* wheels, attacked by a *troop* of black Numidians, will suggest the date of this war, and the ineursion of Masinissa the Numidian, into a territory claimed by the Carthaginians, who attempted to repel it.

This defence of themselves was considered by the Romans a violation of the treaty made after the Second Punie War, which treaty stated, that the Carthaginians were not to make war without the consent of the Romans.

On this account, the Romans, commenced the Third Punie War.

Troop will give the date 149 B.C.

7. DESTRUCTION OF CARTHAGE.

Turk, 147 B.C.

A *cart* (for *Carthage*) broken to pieces and a crescent upon it, will suggest the barbarous *Turk*-like treatment which Carthage endured when overthrown by the Romans.

Turk will give the date 147 B.C.

8. SEDITION OF THE GRACCHI.

Eat-meat, 131 B.C.

Two kicking horses, which are here made to *eat meat* out of a *rack-high* (for Gracchi), will suggest the sedition of Tiberius and Caius Gracchi, whose main object was to bring into operation the Licinian law, which enacted that no person in the state should possess above five hundred acres of land, but that the overplus should become the property of the state. In this agitation, which lasted upwards of ten years, Tiberius and Caius Gracchus lost their lives: the former, in an affray of the people; the latter, by assassination.

Eat-meat will give the date 131 B.C.

9. JUGURTHINE WAR COMMENCED.

Tattoo, 111 B.C.

An African chief, who has undergone the operation called *tattoo*, with a *jug of earth* (for Jugurtha) on his head, will suggest the name of Jugurtha, king of Numidia, in Africa, and also the date of the war. Jugurtha was attacked by the Romans for his treachery to Adherbal, one of the princes whom the Romans had decreed

should divide the kingdom of Numidia. After a war of five years, Jugurtha was taken prisoner, carried to Rome, and starved to death.

Tattoo will give the date 111 B.C.

10. SOCIAL WAR BEGINS.

Feet, 91 B.C.

A tumbler, who is striking his head with his *feet*, which have on the Roman *sock* (for *social*) will suggest the Social War and its date.

Most of the States of Italy entered into a confederacy against Rome, in order to gain the freedom, and to be treated as citizens of Rome. This was called the Social War. After three years' war, the States in a great measure succeeded. It may be called the war of the *feet* against the head.

Feet will give the date 91 B.C.

1

Decemviri are now created,
Then Justice *reels* and makes them hated.

2

Decemviri expelled the State,
When *Arrow* marks Virginia's fate.

14 !

3

For Samnites War a *Mart* is drawn,
No Roman Knight his horse must pawn. .

4

Undam First Punic War explains,
At Messina the battle reigns.

5

Next Punic War *Untied* bespeaks,
Saguntum now with Carnage reeks.

6

Third Punic War! Toll *Troop* its knell!
Carthage her wrongs must not repel.

7

When Scipio, Carthage rent asunder,
A. Turk suggests its date and plunder.

8

Eat-meat mad Gracchi now proclaim,
Agrarian laws their objects claim.

9

When first Jugurtha struck a blow,
The ornament *Tattoo* will show.

10

The *Feet* the Social wars denote,
Then States in Roman councils vote. .

NONSENSE HEXAMETERS.

Decemvirreels, Ex-Decem. *Arrow*, Samnites-*Mart-*
war.

First Punic *Undam*, Sec. Punic *Untied*, Third Punic
a Troop.

Carthage *Turk*, Grac. *Eat-meat*, Jug. *Tattoo*, Social
Feet.

PLATE III.

1. MITHRIDATIC WAR BEGINS.

Hop, 89 B.C.

A *withered date-tree* (for Mithridatic); upon it is the Roman standard, entwined by the hop-plant.

These symbols will suggest the Roman invasion of Pontus in Asia, the kingdom of Mithridates. This war continued 26 years.

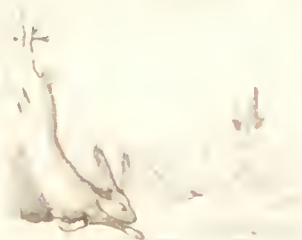
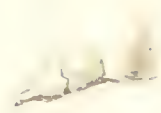
Hop will give the date 89 B.C.

2. CIVIL WARS OF MARIUS AND SYLLA.

Abbey, 88 B.C.

A broken bottle of *Marsala* wine, and an *abbey* in ruins, where a solitary individual is seen weeping. Marsala we may suppose to be compounded of *Mar* and *Sylla*, and consequently will easily suggest the names of Marius and Sylla. The ruin will suggest the ruins of Carthage, where Caius Marius concealed himself from the vengeance of Sylla.

Abbey will give the date 88 B.C.



3. DEATH OF SYLLA.

Cow, 78 B.C.

A *sillabub* (for *Sylla*) in a Roman urn, and by it stands a *cow*.

A little before his death, Sylla made his own epitaph, the tenor of which was, "that no man exceeded him in doing good to his friends, or injury to his enemies."

Cow will give the date 78 B.C.

4. SERVILE WAR.

Game, 73 B.C.

Dead *game* and a dying Gladiator, who has on a *servant's* hat, will suggest the origin and date of the Servile War. It took its rise from a few gladiators, who broke from the fencing-school at Capua, having drawn a number of slaves after them. Their number at length increased to an army of 40,000 men, who talked of attacking Rome.

At length, they were completely exterminated by Pompey, though they fought bravely to the last.

Game will give the date 73 B.C.

5. CATILINE'S CONSPIRACY.

Dome, 63 B.C.

A *cat-of-nine tails* (for *Catiline*) on the *dome* or top of the Roman Senate House, will suggest the name of Catiline, who was accused in the Senate House by Cicero with being a traitor, and the enemy of his country.

Catiline and his army were totally destroyed by Petreius.

Dome will give the date 63 B.C.

6. FIRST TRIUMVIRATE.

Adze, 60 B.C.

A *triumphal* (for *triumvirate*) chariot, in which are standing three men, Julius Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus; preceding the chariot are the lictors, with their fasces or bundles of rods; in the middle of each bundle, instead of the axe, is placed an *adze*, which will give the date 60 B.C.

7. CIVIL WAR BETWEEN CÆSAR AND POMPEY.

Eels, 50 B.C.

The *seas are* (for *Cæsar*) swelling with much pride and *pomp*, and *eels* are curling in the waves.

Eels will give the date 50 B.C.

8. BATTLE OF PHARSALIA.

Robe, 48 B.C.

A *robe for sale* (for *Pharsalia*) will suggest the name and date of this battle between the troops of Cæsar and Pompey.

Robe will give the date 48 B.C.

9. ALEXANDRIA TAKEN BY CÆSAR.

Arc, 47 B.C.

Cæsar taking a mug of *ale X* (for *Alexandria*), and sitting upon an *arc*. He appears also to be wounded by Cupid's arrow. These symbols will suggest the taking of Alexandria by Cæsar, and his being captivated with the charms of Cleopatra, by whom he had a son called Cæsario.

Arc will give the date 47 B.C.

10. CATO KILLS HIMSELF.

Reed, 46 B.C.

A *cat* (for *Cato*) basking by an African *reed*: around the cat's neck hangs a sword. These symbols will suggest not only the death of Cato, but the African war, at the end of which Cato

killed himself, determined not to survive the liberty of his country.

Reed will give the date 46 B.C.

1

The Mithridatic throne alarm'd!
The *Hop* suggests when Romans arm'd

2

A ruined *Abbey* without rites,
Marks Marius and Sylla's fights.

3

When Sylla's corse to ashes burn,
By a *Cow* the date we learn.

4

Dead *Game* denotes the war of Slaves,
When Gladiators met their graves.

5

A *Dome* will easily define
Conspiracy of Catiline.

6

An *Adze*, instead of Axe of State,
Will give the first Triumvirate.

7

Cæsar and Pompey take the field,
And *Eels* the very year have sealed.

8

In *Robe* of woe let Pompey moan,
Cæsar! Pharsalia's thine own.

9

An *Arc* denotes, though old and shaken,
Alexandria by Cæsar taken.

10

Our life is but a fragile *reed*,
Thought Cato, when his soul he freed.

NONSENSE HEXAMETERS.

Mith. *Hop* War, Mar-*Abbey* Sylla War, *Cow* Sy-de,
Ser. *Game*.

Cati. *Dome*, First Tr. *Adze*, *Eels* Cæ-po, Phars *Robe*
Alex. *Arc*. Cat. *Reed*.

PLATE IV.

1. BATTLE OF MUNDA.

Ariel, 45 B.C.

Ariel, or the Spirit of Air, striking the moon (symbol for *Monday*, or *Munda*,) with a Roman standard, will suggest the battle of Munda and its date.

This battle was fought at Munda in Spain, between Cæsar and the Republican forces, under the command of the sons of Pompey the Great.

Ariel will give the date 45 B.C.

2. CÆSAR MURDERED.

Roar, 44 B.C.

A sea storm, or the *seus* (for *Cæsar*) *roar*, will suggest the consternation and uproar of the people of Rome, at the murder of Julius Cæsar in the Senate House, by his friend Brutus and other conspirators.

Roar will give the date 44 B.C.



3. SECOND TRIUMVIRATE IN OCTAVIUS, ANTONY AND LEPIDUS.

Arm, 43 B.C.

A *double-bodied triumphal ear*, in which are three men, each extending his *arm* and holding a pen, will suggest the date of the Second Triumvirate, and their dreadful proscription. This premeditated carnage amounted to three hundred senators, and above two thousand knights.

Arm will give the date 43 B.C.

4. BATTLE OF PHILLIPPI.

Roan, 42 B.C.

A *roan-filly* (for *Philippi*) will suggest *Philippi*, and the date of this battle.

This battle was fought near the city of *Philippi*, in Macedonia, between the Triumvirate and Brutus and Cassius, the leaders of the Republican party, which was routed; afterwards Brutus and Cassius killed themselves.

Roan will give the date 42 B.C.

5. BATTLE OF ACTIUM, AND THE TITLE OF AUGUSTUS GIVEN TO OCTAVIUS, WHO WAS NOW MADE EMPEROR.

Mate, 31 B.C.

A naval *action*, in which a naval officer called a *mate*, is very conspicuous.

This naval battle took place between the forces of Augustus and Antony, near Actium, a city of Epirus. Augustus was the victor. We may remember also by the *hemp* (for *Emperor*) ropes of the ship, and the symbolized *gust* of wind (for *Augustus*), that the era of the Roman *Emperors* properly begins here, of which *Augustus* was the first.

Mate will give the date 31 B.C.

6. DEATH OF CLEOPATRA.

Maize, 30 B.C.

A small serpent, or asp in a field of *clover* (for *Cleopatra*) and *maize* will suggest the name of Cleopatra, and the fact of her destroying herself by the bite of an asp. Cleopatra destroyed herself to avoid being led in triumph at Rome by Augustus, after he had taken Alexandria.

Maize will give the date 30 B.C.

7. THE EGYPTIANS ADOPT THE JULIAN YEAR.

Nile, 25 B.C.

Gipsies, or Egyptians, by a river (the *Nile*) with rings, emblems of the revolving year, in their ears, will suggest this fact and date.

Nile will give the date 25 B.C.

8. SECULAR GAMES CELEBRATED AT ROME.

Toga, 17 B.C.

A Roman in his *toga*, or gown, jumping in a sack (for *secular*), will suggest the celebration of the Secular Games, which, according to the Sibylline Oracles, were to be observed at the beginning of every age, a hundred and ten years. Their fifth celebration took place in the reign of Augustus Cæsar; and if duly observed, Rome was to flourish for ever, and all nations would become subjected to her dominion.

Toga will give the date 17 B.C.

The following Dates are in the Christian Era.

9. TIBERIUS BEGAN TO REIGN.

Tare, 14 A.D.

A-Dead *tare*-field surrounded with *high-berry* bushes. High-berry and Tiberi sound sufficiently alike to suggest the name of Tiberius.

The jealous conduct of Tiberius towards his nephew Germanicus and his children, all of whom he caused to be poisoned, will never be forgotten.

Tare will give the date 14 A.D.

10. CALIGULA BEGAN TO REIGN.

Mace, 37 A.D.

A-Diminished short buskin, called in Latin *Caliga* (for *Caligula*), that was now worn by the common sentinels, and which was also usually worn by this Emperor, gave him the name of Caligula. A *mace* also, the emblem of authority, is introduced in the picture: these symbols suggest the era, date, and name of this wicked Emperor.

Mace will give the date 37 A.D.

1

For Munda's fight is *Ariel*,
Where Pompey's sons did not prevail.

2

Cæsar by Brutus' hand is slain,
Then *Roar* the Ides of March explain.

3

Triumvirate the second's here
Arm and proscription mark this year

4

Philippi's battle is a *Roan*,
Where Cæsar's murderers atone.

5

Actium's sea-fight is a *Mate*,
An officer of lowest rate.

6

A *Maize* for Cleopatra dead,
T'avoid in triumph to be led.

7

The *Nile* adopts the Julian year,
The symbols in the Plate appear.

8

Secular Games are celebrated,
The *Toga* now seems quite elated.

Tiberius begins to reign.
A-D and *Tare* the object gain.

Caligula must bear a *Mace*,
 Short buskins too his legs embrace.

NONSENSE HEXAMETERS.

Mund. *Ariel*, Cæs. *Roar*, Sec. Tri. *Arm*, Phil. *Roar*.
 Actium, *Mate*.
 Cleo. *Maize*, Gyp. *Juli Nile*, Year, *Game*, *Toga*,
 Tibe. *Tare*, Cal. *Macc*.

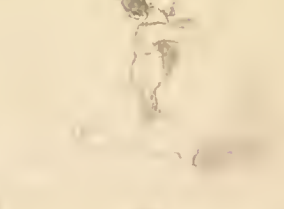
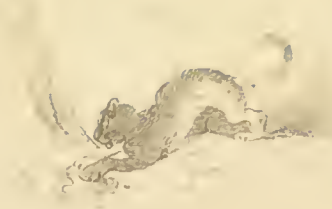


PLATE V.

1. CLAUDIUS BEGAN TO REIGN.

Root, 41 A.D.

1-Dreadful wild beast, whose *claw* (for *Claudius*) is fixed on the root of a tree, will suggest the era, name, and date of this imbecile monster of an Emperor.

Root will give the date 41 A.D.

2. NERO BEGAN TO REIGN.

Lyre, 54 A.D.

A-Dulcet *lyre*, played by a *hero*, or Nero, while a city (Rome) appears to be in flames, will suggest something of the character of this cruel, vicious, and unnatural monster: who is said to have played music, as he stood upon a

high tower during a conflagration in Rome, which conflagration most historians ascribe to him.

Lyre will give the date 54 A.D.

3. GALBA BEGAN TO REIGN.

Dove, 68 A.D.

A-Dear girl (vulgarly pronounced *gal*) with a *dove*, will suggest the name and date of Galba.

The virtues which had shone so bright in Galba, when a private man, totally disappeared after he ascended the throne.

Dove will give the date 68 A.D.

4. OTHO BEGAN TO REIGN.

Deaf, 69 A.D.

A Deaf adder feeding upon *oats* (for Otho), will suggest the name and date of this Emperor.

During the reign of Nero, Otho was the companion in his vices and debaucheries; at that time he was *deaf* to every call of virtue; but when he became Emperor, he proved himself to be courageous, benevolent, and humane.

Deaf will give the date 69 A.D.

5. VITELLIUS BEGAN TO REIGN.

Deep, 69 A.D.

A-Dead headless body, which has received a *deep vital* (for *Vitellius*) blow from the executioner, will suggest the name, date, and end of this Emperor. This monster was put to death by the soldiers of *Vespasian*, and his body flung into the river *Tiber*.

Deep will give the date 69 A.D.

6. VESPASIAN BEGAN TO REIGN.

Dip, 69 A.D.

A-Daring man in a *vast passion* (for *Vespasian*), ready to *dip* his hands in blood, will suggest the enthusiasm of the army of *Vespasian*, when at *Jerusalem* the soldiers determined to make him Emperor.

Dip will give the date 69 A.D.

7. TITUS BEGAN TO REIGN.

Cup, 79 A.D.

A-Daring titmouse (for *Titus*), feeding out of the *Crater* (or *cup*) of *Mount Vesuvius*, will suggest the era, name, and date of this Emperor,

also the destruction of the cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii, by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius.

When he had done nothing beneficial to mankind the day preceding, he would exclaim: "I have lost a day!"

Cup will give the date 79 A.D.

8. DOMITIAN BEGAN TO REIGN.

Hat, 81 A.D.

A-Dreadful man, dressed in a *domino* (for Domitian), or toga, and wearing a Roman cap or *hat*, will suggest the name and date of this monster.

Hat will give the date 81 A.D.

9. NERVA BEGAN TO REIGN.

Pied, 96 A.D.

A-Divine goddess, *Minerva* (for Nerva), with her favourite bird, the owl; the plumage of which is here very much *pied*.

Nerva was the first foreign Emperor who reigned in Rome, and justly reputed a prince of great generosity and moderation.

Pied will give the date 96 A.D.

10. TRAJAN BEGAN TO REIGN.

Pew, 98 A.D.

A-Delightful memorial, erected to commemorate the victories of this excellent Prince; it is called Trajan's Pillar! We have placed the pillar in a sort of *pew*, and made ivy to *trail* (for Trajan) about the pillar, to suggest the name and date of this Emperor.

Pew will give the date 98 A.D.

1

The *Root* of Claudius is bad,
His actions imbecile and sad.

2

A *Lyre* the monster Nero plays,
And views the city in a blaze.

3

Short reign of Galba is a *Done*,
His sway the Romans could not love.

4

Once *Deaf* to virtue, Otho's fame
Ended benevolent and humane.

5

Vitellius' corse is in the *Deep*,
The Tiber, where it ought to sleep.

6

Dip not the hands in blood affray,
Soldiers! Vespasian obey.

7

Here's health to Titus! take the *Cup*,
This Emperor's name is ever up.

8

Though beast, and worthless as a *Rat*,
Domitian must wear a *Hat*.

9

Minerva's favourite bird is *Pied*,
The reign of Nerva to decide.

10

To show the Roman Royal line,
A *Pew* is Emperor Trajan's sign.

NONSENSE HEXAMETERS.

Clauroot, Nerolyre, Galdore, Deaf Otho,
Vitellius *deep*.
Vespasiantip, Titeup, Hat Domi. Pied Nerva,
Trapew.

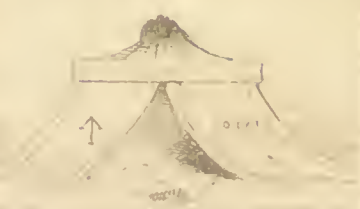
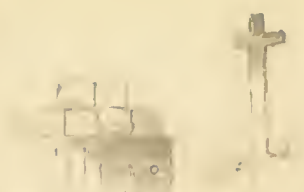


PLATE VI.

1. ADRIAN BEGAN TO REIGN.

Attica, 117 A.D.

A-Drian, symbolized by *hay dry* (for *Adrian*) *at the quay* (for *Attica*), and a cross, will suggest not only the name and date of this excellent Emperor, but his visit to Athens, where he mitigated the severity of the treatment endured by the Christians.

Attica will give the date 117 A.D.

2. ANTONINUS PIUS BEGAN TO REIGN.

Tomb, 138 A.D.

A-Decidedly pious (for *Pius*) man kneeling at a *tomb*, will suggest the name, date, and character of this excellent Prince, who declared, that if any should disturb the Christians upon the account of their religion, such should undergo the same punishment which was intended against the accensed.

Tomb will give the date 138 A.D.

3. MARCUS AURELIUS.

To date, 161 A.D.

A-Dark mark upon the *awning* of a Royal tent, *to date* the year of the accession of this Emperor.

Mark and *awning* will suggest the name of Marcus Aurelius, who was an excellent and a wise man. When he died, it seemed as if the whole glory and prosperity of the Roman Empire died with him.

To date will give the date 161 A.D.

4. COMMODUS BEGAN TO REIGN.

Tubs, 180 A.D.

A-Dirty common (for *Commodus*) wareman, with his wares in *tubs* upon his head, will suggest the name, date, and low frolics of this Emperor, who sometimes disguised himself as a petty chapman, and attended markets to sell small wares.

His whole reign is but a tisse of wantonness and folly, crnelty and injustice, rapacity and corruption.

Common will suggest Commodus, and the weathercock made of swords will symbolize his capricious cruelty.

Tubs will give the date 180 A.D.

5. PERTINAX BEGAN TO REIGN.

Eat-a-pine, 192 A.D.

1-Delicate *tiny axe* (for *Pertinax*) in a *pine*-apple, must here be made use of instead of a knife to *eat-a-pine* with.

Tiny axe will suggest the name and date of this excellent Prince, who was cut off by assassination.

Eat-a-pine will give the date 192 A.D.

6. DIDIUS JULIAN BEGAN TO REIGN.

Eat-a-pine, 192 A.D.

1-Dark *hileous Jew* (for *Didius Ju*) with bags of gold—he is about to *eat-a-pine*. These symbols will suggest the name and date of this Emperor, who purchased the Empire with gold of the Pretorian soldiers, who had murdered his predecessor.

Eat-a-pine will give the date 192 A.D.

7. SEVERUS BEGAN TO REIGN.

Eat-a-file, 195 A.D.

A-Deadly viper, endeavouring to *eat-a-file*, has broken or *severed* it. These symbols will suggest the name, date, and the almost insuperable difficulties which Severus overcame, in his extraordinary march with his army from the East into Britain, to attack Albinus, who commanded the Roman forces in that country.

Eat-a-file will give the date 195 A.D.

8. CARACALLA AND GETA BEGAN TO REIGN.

One Tit, 211 A.D.

A-Dazzling Royal *car* (for *Caracalla*), drawn by a pair of *tits* or small horses—*one tit* is *jet* (for *Geta*) black. These symbols will suggest the names and dates of these Emperors, who for a time jointly governed the Empire.

The weathercock, made of swords and fixed to the car, will suggest the capricious and horrid cruelties of Caracalla.

One tit will give the date 211 A.D.

9. OPPILLIUS MACRINUS BEGAN TO REIGN.

Antique, 217 A.D.

A-Dull, sailing, *antique* fishing-boat, with *mackerel* (for Macrinus), lying near the *piles*, will suggest the name, date, and short reign of this Emperor; who, having risen from the lowest ranks of society to the throne, may be compared to a mackerel, which is hardly out of its element before it dies.

Antique will give the date 217 A.D.

10. HELIOGABALUS BEGAN TO REIGN.

Neat Beau, 218 A.D.

A-Debased character, a *neat beau* in woman's attire, with an *ell* measure in his hand, will suggest the name, date, and some part of the vicious conduct of this young Emperor. He was a monster of sensuality, and even took upon himself the quality of a woman, and publicly married one of his officers. He was put to death by his soldiers.

Neat beau will give the date 218 A.D.

1

To *Attica* when Adrian goes,
The Christian people find repose.

2

The *Tomb* here marks the Christians free,
For Antoninus bends the knee.

3

We ought to *date* Aurelius,
A man both great and virtuous.

4

The *Tubs* of Commodus declare
The frolics of his selling ware.

5—6

Come *eat-a-pine*, and date your facts,
Didius Julian, and Pertinax.

7

Eat-a-file, thou hardy man!
Severus, who the East o'erran.

8

In Royal Car drawn by *one-tit*
Must Caracalla and Geta sit.

The word's *Antique*, the race is new,
Macrinus' days are very few.

Heliogabalus, the *neat beau*,
Humanity and virtue's foe.

NONSENSE HEXAMETERS.

Adr. *Attica*, Anto. *Tomb Pius*, Aurelius *to date*
Marcus.

Pertinax *eat-a-pine*, Did Juli. *eat-a-pine*, *Eat pl.*
Severus.

Car. Geta *One Tit*, Opp. Mac *Antique*, Heli.
neat beau

PLATE VII.

1. ALEXANDER BEGAN TO REIGN.

An union, 222 A.D.

A-Due balance, or the scales of justice, held by *an union* of hands, will suggest the name, date, and excellent character of this Emperor.

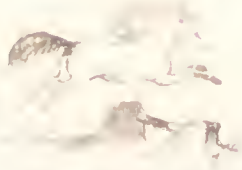
An union will give the date 222 A.D.

2. MAXIMIN BEGAN TO REIGN.

Animal, 235 A.D.

A-Drover, or we will call him a royal herdsman, having a sword instead of a whip, to drive a very large (Maximus) *animal*, will suggest the name, date, size, origin, and character of this cruel Emperor. He was eight feet and a half high, well proportioned, and originally a poor herdsman of Thrace.

Animal will give the date 235 A.D.



3. PUPIENUS AND BALBINUS BEGAN TO REIGN.

Numb, 238 A.D.

A-Dying puppy (for *Pupienus*) in a *numb* torpid state, with a *ball* (for *Balbinus*) tied to its tail, will suggest the names and date of these two Emperors, who were partners in the Empire. The swords will remind us that they were murdered.

Numb will give the date 238 A.D.

4. GORDIAN BEGAN TO REIGN.

One Mow, 238 A.D.

A-Deadly scythe, which has cut asunder at *one mow* a knot in a cord (the *Gordian* knot), will suggest the name, date, and end of Gordian, who was slain by the order of Philip, and made his equal in the command of the Empire.

One mow will give the date 238 A.D.

5. PHILIP BEGAN TO REIGN.

In Rome, 243 A.D.

A-Dreadful sight! a head, which is almost cut asunder by a sword that has severed the jaws through the *lips* (for *Philip*), will suggest the

name, date, and the exact manner in which he was killed. He caused the Secular Games to be celebrated, it being just a thousand years from the building of the city.

In Rome will give the date 243 A.D.

6. DECIUS BEGAN TO REIGN.

Nerve, 248 A.D.

A-Determined arm and hand, in which a *nerve* is visible, trying to restrain and hold together a globe, which is breaking to pieces, and running down a *deseent* (for *Decius*), will suggest the name and date of this Emperor, as well as the approaching downfall of the state, which, it appeared, no human means could prevent. The Roman standard and Christian banner crossed, remind us of the obstinate disputes between the Pagans and Christians.

Nerve will give the date 248 A.D.

7. GALLUS BEGAN TO REIGN.

Inlet, 251 A.D.

A-Dreary gallows (for *Gallus*), on which an olive wreath is suspended: the *gallows* is situated on an *inlet*. The *gallows* will suggest

the punishment he deserved for his treachery, when a general, to the late King his master; and the olive wreath, the dishonourable peace he bought from the Goths, to whom he agreed to pay a considerable annual tribute.

Inlet will give the date 251 A.D.

8. VALERIAN BEGAN TO REIGN.

An Elm, 253 A.D.

A-Deep Valley Valerian with *an elm* tree, and by it is a man mounting a horse, making another man's back his footstool.

These symbols will suggest the name and date of this unfortunate Emperor, who was treated in this servile manner by Sapor, king of Persia.

An elm will give the date 253 A.D.

9. GALIENUS BEGAN TO REIGN.

In Leap, 259 A.D.

A-Dusty galloway (for *Galienus*) *in leap*; the mane of the horse is under the effect of a gale from the north. These symbols will suggest the name and date of this Emperor, as well as

the violent incursions of the Northern nations upon the Roman Empire.

In leap will give the date 259 A.D.

10. CLAUDIUS BEGAN TO REIGN.

Endive, 268 A.D.

A-Dirty bird's *claw* (for *Claudius*), holding a bunch of endive, will suggest the name and date.

Endive will give the date 268 A.D.

1

An Union for Alexander,
Whose reign was even without slander.

2

An Animal fitted for a sty
Was Maximin, full eight feet high.

3

Of Pupienus and Balbinus,
Numb and *Puppy* will remind us.

4

Gordian by Philip is laid low,
Whose date is fixed by *One Mow*.

5

Philip's jaws were cleft asunder
In Rome, the upper from the under.

6

Though Decius tried with all his *Nerve*,
He could not Ancient Rome preserve.

7

When treacherous King Gallus reigns,
An *Inlet* properly explains.

8

In Elm denotes Valerian's rule,
Sapor made his back a stool.

9

For Galienus—*In a leap*,
Whose realms the Northern nations sweep.

10

The date of Claudius we give,
By a little bunch of *Endive*.

NONSENSE HEXAMETERS.

Alex. *an Union*, Max. *Animal*, Balb. *numb*. Pupienus
Gord. *one Mow*, Philip *in Rome*, Decius *Nerve*, Gallus
inlet.

Valeri. *an Elm*, Galienus *in leap*, Claudius *Endive*.

PLATE VIII.

1. AURELIAN BEGAN TO REIGN.

Ounces, 270 A.D.

A-Dagger in “*a real lion*,” (pronounced quickly, sounds not unlike Aurelian); near him stand two *ounces*, animals of the same class.

After an obstinate siege of his native city, Tyana of Cappadocia, he took it. But though its inhabitants were in his power, and his soldiers requested him to allow them to plunder, he forbade them. This part of his character was noble, like that of the *lion*; but his cruelty afterwards is well represented by the treacherous and savage disposition of the *ounces*.

Ounces will give the date 270 A.D.

2. TACITUS BEGAN TO REIGN.

Angel, 275 A.D.

A-Dear angel wearing a crown, having a finger upon the lips (a *tacit* for Tacitus, emblem of Wisdom) and holding a book. These symbols





will suggest the name and date, as well as the conduct and character of this Emperor: compared with most of his predecessors, he was more like an *angel* than a man. He was fond of learning, particularly the works of his namesake, Tacitus the historian. He commanded that they should be placed in every public library throughout the empire.

Angel will give the date 275 A.D.

3. PROBUS BEGAN TO REIGN.

Angel, 275 A.D.

A-Dear *Angel* with a *probe* (for Probus) in his hand, with which he is pointing at a suspended bottle. The character and conduct of this Emperor was like the last. His pointing at the bottle is to remind us of his saying, which he used on seeing the rebel Bonosus, a determined votary of Bacchus, after he had hung himself: "There hangs not a man but a bottle."

Angel will give the date 275 A.D.

4. CARUS, AND HIS TWO SONS, CARINUS AND
NUMERIAN, BEGAN TO REIGN.

An Ebony, 282 A.D.

A-Dismal ear, "*an ebony*" one, made to carry three, with the *number* upon it. *Car*, *carry*, and *number* will easily suggest the names, and "*an ebony*" the date of this triumvirate.

An ebony will give the date 282 A.D.

5. DIOCLESIAN BEGAN TO REIGN.

One Boar, 284 A.D.

A-Dying diocesan (for Dioelesian), or bishop with a cross or X upon his mitre, attacked by *one boar*, will suggest not only the name and date of this Emperor, but the ten (or X) last persecutions of the Christians which happened in this reign. *One boar* suggests also the fulfilment of a prophecy, that Dioclesian, who slew Aper, the father-in-law of the previous Emperor Carinus, should be Emperor, after he had slain a boar, the Latin of which word is Aper.

One boar will give the date 284 A.D.

6. CONSTANTIUS AND GALLERIUS BEGAN
TO REIGN.

Measure, 304 A.D.

A-Dandified man in a *gallery* (for *Galerius*) with a quadrant, about to *measure* the height of a *constellation*, will suggest the names and date.

Measure will give the date 304 A.D.

7. CONSTANTINE THE GREAT BEGAN TO REIGN.

Motto, 311 A.D.

A-Devoted man gazing at the *great constellation* (for Constantine the Great); by it is the miraculous pillar of light in shape of a cross, and the *motto*, "In this overcome," which was a means of converting this Emperor to Christianity.

Motto will give the date 311 A.D.

8. SEAT OF EMPIRE REMOVED FROM ROME
TO CONSTANTINOPLE.

Mean Hoy, 328 A.D.

A-Dull sailing, *mean hoy*, with a throne on board. The pilot is looking at and steering by the *great constellation*.

Mean hoy will give the date 328 A.D.

9. CONSTANTINOPLE SOLEMNLY DEDICATED
11TH OF MAY.

May-Muse, 330 A.D.

A-Dancing girl, one of the Nine Muses (we will call her the *May-muse*), singing and dancing under a *May-pole* by the light of the great constellation.

May-muse will give the date 330 A.D.

10. DEATH OF CONSTANTINE THE GREAT.

My Image, 337 A.D.

A-Descending star is falling from the great constellation upon *my image* of Constantine.

My image will give the date 337 A.D.

1

Aurelian is shewn by *Ounces*,
For cruelty his mind announces.

2

Tacitus from every vice is free,
Angel and Tacitus thus agree.

3

Probus bears an honest name,
An *Angel* fitly dates his fame.

4

Here *An Ebony* chariot runs,
With Carus and his reigning Sons.

5

Dioclesian slew *One Boar*,
And persecuted Christians sore.

6

Galerius entered on a *Measure*
With Constantine to half the treasure.

7

A heavenly *Motto* gave the State
To Christian Constantine the Great.

8

From west to east this *Mean Hoy* sails,
Constantinople now prevails.

9

Constantinople now elate,
The *May-Muse* sings to dedicate.

10

My Image must commemorate
The death of Constantine the Great.

NONSENSE HEXAMETERS.

Aur. *Ounces*, Tac. *Angel*, Prob. *Angel*, Carus *Au*
Ebon.

Diocl. *One Boar*, Const. *Measure Gale*, Constantine
Motto.

Const. nople *Mean Hoy*, Const. nople *May-Muse*,
Consta. De. *My Image*.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE,
WITH
THE DATE WORDS OF THE EVENTS
CONTAINED IN THIS VOLUME.

Rome under the Dominion of Kings.

PLATE I.

	DATE WORD.	B.C.
1. Building of Rome by Romulus	<i>Kiln</i>	. 752
2. Accession of Numa Pompilius	<i>Gaiter</i>	. 714
3. Accession of Tullus Hostilius	<i>Dogs</i>	. 670
4. Accession of Ancus Martius .	<i>Dymoke</i>	. 637
5. Accession of Tarquinius Priscus	<i>Editor</i>	. 611
6. Accession of Servius Tullius .	<i>Laeed</i>	. 576
7. Accession of Tarquinius Superbus	<i>Looms</i>	. 530
8. Banishment of Tarquinius Superbus	<i>Lie-a-soak</i>	507
<i>Commonwealth.</i>		
9. Creation of the first Dictator	<i>Reface.</i>	. 197
10. Creation of the Tribunes .	<i>Air-Fan</i>	. 192

PLATE II.

	DATE	WORD.	B. C.
1. Creation of the Decemviri .		<i>Reels</i>	450
2. Expulsion of the Decemviri .		<i>Arrow</i>	448
3. Wars of the Samnites . . .		<i>Mart</i>	341
4. First Punic War		<i>Undam</i>	263
5. Second Punic War		<i>Untied</i>	216
6. Third Punic War		<i>Troop</i>	149
7. Destruction of Carthage . . .		<i>Turk</i>	117
8. Sedition of the Gracchi . . .		<i>Eat-meat</i>	131
9. Jugurthine War commenced .		<i>Tattoo</i>	111
10. Social War begins		<i>Feet</i>	91



PLATE III.

1. Mithridatic War begins . . .		<i>Hop</i>	89
2. Civil Wars of Marius and Sylla		<i>Abbey</i>	88
3. Death of Sylla		<i>Cow</i>	78
4. Servile War		<i>Game</i>	73
5. Catiline's Conspiracy		<i>Dome</i>	63
6. First Triumvirate		<i>Adze</i>	60
7. Civil War between Cæsar and Pompey		<i>Eels</i>	50
8. Battle of Pharsalia		<i>Robe</i>	48
9. Alexandria taken by Cæsar . .		<i>Arc</i>	47
10. Cato kills himself		<i>Reed</i>	46

PLATE IV.

	DATE	WORD.	B.C.
1. Battle of Munda		<i>Ariel</i>	45
2. Cæsar murdered		<i>Roar</i>	44
3. Second Triumvirate in Octavius, Antony, and Lepidus		<i>Arm</i>	13
4. Battle of Philippi		<i>Roan</i>	42
<i>Empire of Rome.</i>			
5. Battle of Actium, and the Sove- reign power of Augustus		<i>Mate</i>	31
6. Death of Cleopatra		<i>Maize</i>	30
7. The Egyptians adopt the Julian Year		<i>Nile</i>	25
8. Secular Games celebrated at Rome		<i>Toga</i>	17
			A. D.
9. Tiberius began to reign		<i>Tare</i>	14
10. Caligula began to reign		<i>Mace</i>	37

PLATE V.

1. Claudius began to reign		<i>Root</i>	41
2. Nero began to reign		<i>Lyre</i>	54
3. Galba began to reign		<i>Dove</i>	68
4. Otho began to reign		<i>Deaf</i>	69

	DATE WORD.	A.D.
5. Vitellius began to reign .	<i>Deep</i> .	69
6. Vespasian began to reign .	<i>Dip</i> .	69
7. Titus began to reign .	<i>Cup</i> .	79
8. Domitian began to reign .	<i>Hat</i> .	81
9. Nerva began to reign .	<i>Pied</i> .	96
10. Trajan began to reign .	<i>Pew</i> .	98

PLATE VI.

1. Adrian began to reign .	<i>Attica</i> .	117
2. Antoninus Pius began to reign	<i>Tomb</i> .	138
3. Marcus Aurelius began to reign	<i>To date</i> .	161
4. Commodus began to reign .	<i>Tubs</i> .	180
5. Pertinax began to reign .	<i>Eat-a-pine</i>	192
6. Didius Julian began to reign	<i>Eat-a-pine</i>	192
7. Severus began to reign .	<i>Eat-a-file</i>	195
8. Caracalla and Greta began to reign	<i>One Tit</i> .	211
9. Oppilius Maerinus began to reign	<i>Antique</i> .	217
10. Heliogabalus began to reign .	<i>Neat Beau</i>	218

PLATE VII.

	DATE WORD.	A.D.
1. Alexander began to reign	<i>An Union</i>	222
2. Maximin began to reign	<i>Animal</i>	235
3. Pupienus and Balbinus began to reign	<i>Numb</i>	238
4. Gordian began to reign	<i>One Mow</i>	238
5. Philip began to reign	<i>In Rome</i>	243
6. Deci is began to reign	<i>Nerve</i>	248
7. Gallus began to reign	<i>Inlet</i>	251
8. Valerian began to reign	<i>An Elm</i>	253
9. Galienus began to reign	<i>In Leap</i>	259
10. Flavius Claudius began to reign	<i>Endire</i>	268

PLATE VIII.

1. Aurelian began to reign	<i>Ounces</i>	270
2. Tacitus began to reign	<i>Angel</i>	275
3. Probus began to reign	<i>Angel</i>	275
4. Carus and his two Sons, Cari- nus and Numerian, began to reign	<i>An Ebony</i>	282
5. Dioclesian began to reign	<i>One Boar</i>	284
6. Constantine and Galerius began to reign	<i>Measure</i>	304

	DATE WORD.	A.D.
7. Constantius the Great began to reign	<i>Motto</i> .	311
8. Seat of Empire removed from Rome to Constantinople .	<i>Mean Hoy</i>	328
9. Constantinople solemnly dedi- cated 11th of May	<i>May-Muse</i>	330
10. Death of Constantine the Great	<i>My Image</i>	337

OF THE
ROMAN YEAR AND MONTHS.

A brief Explanation of the Roman methods of computing time may be here, it is hoped, not improperly introduced. The form of the Roman Month was so different from modern modes of reckoning, that many young persons feel some perplexity on a first examination of it, and are apt to imagine it cannot be understood without laborious attention. It must be admitted, indeed, that the discrepancies which are found, on comparing the accounts which have been given of this subject, are calculated to confuse and discourage the student; but, it is hoped, the following observations will place it in a clear light, divest it of all difficulties, and

make it easy to be comprehended. No satisfactory account of the Latin year, as established previously to the time of Romulus, is to be found in any writer; and the accounts of the reformation effected by him are various and contradictory. Some maintain that his year (as we may designate it) consisted of ten months of 31 or 30 days each, to which names were given, and two anonymous intercalary months. Others assert, that the additional intercalary months were not added until the reign of Numa; and the weight of authority, as well as the difficulty which must have attended any computation by established anonymous months, seems to favour this opinion. The year then of Romulus may be deemed to have consisted of the following months.

	Days.
1 March—so called from Mars the father of the state	31
2 April—from <i>aperio</i> to open, because the buds and flowers open in the spring time	30
3 May—from Maia the mother of Mercury	31
4 June from Juno	30
5 Quintilis or 5th Month	31
6 Sextilis or 6th	30
7 September or 7th	30
8 October or 8th	31
9 November or 9th	30
10 December or 10th	30

The errors and inconveniences of such a method of computation must soon have become apparent. The seasons must have greatly varied—spring sometimes coming in April, and sometime in December. It is probable, therefore, that in the latter part of the reign of Romulus attempts were occasionally made by the introduction of intercalary months, to remedy this confusion; but it seems not to have been until the succeeding reign, that a revision of the Calendar took place, and measures were adopted to introduce great regularity and correctness for the future. The reformation effected by Numa consisted in the addition of 50 days to the old year, in order to make it agree with the lunar year, which contains 354 days. These additional days he divided into two months, called Januarius (from the deity Janus), and Februarius, from *fibruo* to purify, because, during that period of the year, were celebrated the lustrations and purifications. But an even number being deemed unlucky, it is related, that Numa's superstition induced him to give his year an additional day, making it to consist of 355 days; and that from the same motive, he took one day from each of the existing six months which had an even number of days, and

added six days to the two additional months introduced by him. After all, however, having 56 days to divide between two months, he felt himself compelled to allot 28 to February, which month was consequently always deemed unfortunate. The year of Numa, therefore, was as follows :—

	Days.
January	29
February	28
Martius	31
Aprilis	29
Maius	31
Junius	29
Quintilis	31
Sextilis	29
September	31
October	29
November	29
December	29
	355

From the progress, however, which had been made in the observations of the celestial bodies, Numa had become acquainted with the difference of nearly 11 days, existing between the lunar and solar year; and he directed that every other year an interstitial month called “*Mensis intercalaris*,” should be introduced, to provide for the deficiency existing in his year; but the

regulation of the calendar being left to the priests, they made a handle of this intercalary month for their own purposes; and served their friends who were in office, or had to collect the taxes, by making the year longer or shorter as best suited their convenience. The natural consequence of this abuse was that, in the time of Julius Cæsar, the Calendar was found to have fallen into utter confusion. Before noticing the improvement which he introduced, we will just observe that some writers assert the old calendar of Romulus continued in use until the time of Tarquinius Priscus; and others relate, that the position of February, as the second month in the year, was given to it in the time of the Decemvirs, and that previously it took its place after December as the last month. We will now proceed to consider the Julian year, which has continued in use to this day in all Christian countries, without any other variation than the "new style" introduced by Pope Gregory the XIII. in 1582.

When Julius Cæsar had established himself as master of the Roman State, his great and active mind sought employment in revising its institutions, and correcting the disorders and abuses by which they were disfigured. Amongst other

reforms, his attention was given to the confusion and uncertainty of the calendar. To introduce as correct a system as possible, he sought the aid of the ablest astronomers; and it is reported that he selected Sosigenes, an eminent philosopher of Alexandria, and brought him from Egypt to execute the task. To restore the succession of the seasons at their proper months, Cæsar introduced into the current year, besides the intercalary month of twenty-two days, two extraordinary months, between November and December, thus making that year to consist of fifteen months, and of 445 days. The year in which this reformation was commenced, was the 46th or 47th B.C., and was appropriately styled the last year of confusion. He next adjusted the year according to the true course of the sun, making it to consist of 365 days, as follows :

	Days.
January	31
February	28
March	31
April	30
May	31
June	30
July (formerly Quintilis)	31
Sextilis (afterwards Augustus or August)	31
September	30
October	31
November	30
December	31
	365

It appears, therefore, that he restored to the months the days of which they had been deprived by Numa from motives of superstition; and to supersede the system of intercalary months, added to the established months as many days as the year of Numa fell short of the true year. But the true year consisting of 365 days 5 hours and about 49 minutes, he added an intercalary day to February every fourth year, from which circumstance that year came to be called bisextile; the sixth of the Calends of January, or the 24th of February, being then reckoned twice over. Of course the Julian year itself exceeded the true year by about 11 minutes, which, in 131 years amount to a whole day. From the time of the General Council of Nice, held in the year 325 of the Christian era, to the time of Pope Gregory XIII. in 1582, it was found that the vernal Æquinox had advanced ten days. Ten days were, therefore, abstracted from the month of October in that year, to make the Æquinox fall on the 25th March, as it did in the time of the Council. To prevent the like variation for the future, Pope Gregory ordered that only one hundredth year in every four hundred years should be deemed bisextile, or leap-year. This was at that time esteemed as almost an exact conformity

to the true solar year. Dr. Halley, however, makes the solar year to be

days	hours	min.	sec.	3rds	4ths	5ths
365	5	48	54	41	27	31

According to which calculation, in 400 years the Julian year of 365 days 6 hours will exceed the solar by 3 days 1 hour and 5 minutes; so that in 50 centuries, the excess in the Gregorian, or New Style, will amount to about a day.

The greater part of Europe soon adopted the new style; but in this country the Julian calendar was retained until the year 1752, when the new style was established by Act of Parliament, and the excess over the true year was corrected by leaving out of the month of September eleven days. Russia alone still retains the old style.

OF CALEND, NONES, AND IDES.

The Romans divided their months into three parts: the Calends, Nones, and Ides. At the time of every new moon, the Pontifex assembled the people in the capitol, and called over as many

days as there were between the day of assembling, and the Nones; and from this practice, that day obtained the name of *Kalendæ* or *Calends*, from the old Latin word "*calo*," or the Greek *καλῶ*, to call. This custom, however, continued only until the year of the city 450, when C. Flavius, the Curule Ædile, ordered the *Fasti* or *Calendar*, to be affixed up in public places for general information. The *Calends* were always fixed to the first day of every month.

The *Nonæ* or *Nones* were so called, because, counting inclusively, they were nine days from the *Ides*. March, May, July, and October, had six *Nones* each, but the other months only four. In the former, therefore, the *Nones* arrived on the 7th day, and the *Ides* on the 15th; in the others, the *Nones* were on the 5th day, and the *Ides* on the 13th.

The *Ides* were so called, as some report, from the Greek work *εἶδος*, the "appearance" of the full moon: but as others assert, with more probability, from the obsolete verb "*idurare*" to divide, because they nearly divide the month. The mode of reckoning was backwards; thus January 1st

was the 1st of the Calends (or Kalends) of January. December 31st was *Pridie Kal: Januar: Dec.* 30 was *Terti: Kal: Januar:* and so on to the 13th, or *Idus Decembris.*

It should be observed, that whenever the word *Kalendas, Nonas, or Idus,* is used in the accusative case, the preposition *ante* is always understood; thus “*tertio Kalendas,*” etc. is the same as *tertium die ante Kalend:* “*Nonas,*” or “*Idus.*”

To afford a further illustration of this subject, we subjoin the following Table:

FORMS OF THE ROMAN MONTHS.

<i>Januarius.</i>		<i>Februarius.</i>	
1	Calendæ.	1	Calendæ.
2	4th Non. vel ante Nonas.	2	1th Nonas—or before the
3	3rd do.		Nonas.
4	Pridie	3	3rd do.
5	Nonæ	4	Pridie
6	8 Idus—or ante Idus	5	Nonæ
7	7th do.	6	8 Idus
8	6th do.	7	7th do.
9	5th do.	8	6th do.
10	4th do.	9	5th do.
11	3rd do.	10	4th do.
12	Pridie—or day before	11	3rd do.
13	Idus	12	Pridie
14	19th Calendas Februarii	13	Idus
15	18th do.	14	16th Cal. Martii
16	17th do.	15	15th do.
17	16th do.	16	14th do.
18	15th do.	17	13th do.
19	14th do.	18	12th do.
20	13th do.	19	11th do.
21	12th do.	20	10th do.
22	11th do.	21	9th do.
23	10th do.	22	8th do.
24	9th do.	23	7th do.
25	8th do.	24	6th do.
26	7th do.	25	5th do.
27	6th do.	26	4th do.
28	5th do.	27	3rd do.
29	4th do.	28	Pridie Cal. Martii.
30	3rd do.		
31	Pridie Cal. Feb.		





