

GINN & HEATH'S

CLASSICAL

ATLAS



GINN & HEATH BOSTON NEW YORK & CHICAGO



# GINN & HEATH'S CLASSICAL TEXT-BOOKS AND MAPS.

## GREEK TEXT-BOOKS.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>Goodwin's Greek Grammar (Syntax based on the author's Moods and Tenses).</p> <p>White's First Lessons in Greek (Exercises from First Four Books of Anabasis).</p> <p>Leighton's Greek Lessons (Exercises from First Book of Anabasis).</p> <p>Goodwin and White's Anabasis, Four Books (with full Notes and References).</p> <p>Goodwin and White's Anabasis (with Vocabulary).</p> <p>Goodwin's Greek Reader (First and Second Books of Anabasis and extracts from Plato, Herodotus, and Thucydides).</p> <p>Goodwin and White's Selections from Xenophon and Herodotus.</p> <p>Anderson's First Three Books of Homer's Iliad.</p> <p>Goodwin's Greek Moods and Tenses (the Sixth Edition).</p> <p>Allen's (F. D.) Medea of Euripides.</p> | <p>Allen's (F. D.) Prometheus of Æschylus.</p> <p>Sidgwick's First Greek Writer.</p> <p>Sidgwick's Introduction to Greek Prose Composition (imported).</p> <p>White's Ædipus Tyrannus of Sophocles.</p> <p>Whiton's Select Orations of Lysias.</p> <p>Tarbell's Philippics of Demosthenes (from the Zürich edition of the text).</p> <p>Flagg's Philippics of Demosthenes.</p> <p>Tyler's Selections from the Greek Lyric Poets.</p> <p>Seymour's Selections from Pindar, the Bucolic Poets, and the Greek Hymns.</p> <p>Yonge's English-Greek Lexicon (cloth, imported).</p> <p>Liddell &amp; Scott's Greek-English Lexicon (abridged).</p> <p>Liddell &amp; Scott's Greek-English Lexicon (unabridged).</p> |
|--|---|

*Goodwin's Greek Grammar has just been enlarged from 262 to 425 pages, and adapted to College use.*

In this edition the following portions are entirely new:—

- (1.) All that relates to the inflection of the Verb, which is increased from 50 to 100 pages.
- (2.) Part III., on the Formation of Words.
- (3.) Part V., on Versification.
- (4.) Greek and English Indexes, filling 30 pages.

The Catalogue of Verbs is nearly double in size, but is still confined, for the most part, to strictly classic forms. The remainder of the work has been carefully revised, and numerous changes and additions have been made.

The *London Athenæum* of Oct. 4, 1879, says of the English Edition of the Grammar:—

"MESSRS. MACMILLAN have published a new and revised edition of the ELEMENTARY GREEK GRAMMAR of that distinguished scholar, Prof. GOODWIN of Harvard. It is the best Greek Grammar of its size in the English language, and ought to meet with a wide circulation on this side of the Atlantic."

## CLASSICAL WALL-MAPS.

We can furnish Johnston's well-known CLASSICAL MAPS at a price much less than that asked for other similar Maps now before the public.

This Series is 50 by 42 inches in size, printed in permanent oil-colours, and mounted on cloth and rollers. The Series consists of the following Maps:—

Orbis Veteribus Notus.  
Italia Antiqua.  
Græcia Antiqua.  
Asia Minor.

Orbis Romanus.  
Outline Map of Countries bordering on  
Mediterranean.

Persons ordering the Maps can return them if not satisfactory.

GINN & HEATH, Publishers, Boston, New York, and Chicago.

# GINN & HEATH'S CLASSICAL TEXT-BOOKS AND MAPS.

## LATIN TEXT-BOOKS.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>Allen &amp; Greenough's Latin Grammar (Revised Edition, 1877).</p> <p>Allen's New Latin Method (with Additional Exercises by WM. DEUTSCH, of St. Louis).</p> <p>Leighton's Latin Lessons (rewritten, simplified, and carefully graded in 1877).</p> <p>Allen &amp; Greenough's Latin Composition, Parts I. and II. (bound together.)</p> <p>Allen &amp; Greenough's Latin Composition, Part I. (Constructions of Syntax.)</p> <p>Allen &amp; Greenough's Cæsar (Four Books, with Vocabulary).</p> <p>Allen &amp; Greenough's Sallust's Catiline.</p> <p>Allen &amp; Greenough's Cicero, Thirteen Orations (or Eight Orations with Vocabulary).</p> <p>Allen &amp; Greenough's Cicero de Senectute.</p> <p>Allen &amp; Greenough's Ovid (over 5000 lines, chiefly the Metamorphoses).</p> <p>Allen &amp; Greenough's Ovid (with Vocabulary).</p> <p>Allen &amp; Greenough's Virgil (Bucolics and Six Books of the Æneid).</p> <p>Allen &amp; Greenough's Virgil (with Vocabulary).</p> <p>Allen &amp; Greenough's Preparatory Course of Latin Prose (with Vocabulary), containing Four Books of Cæsar's Gallic War, and Eight Orations of Cicero.</p> <p>Allen's Latin Composition (new edition—1880—adapted to Allen &amp; Greenough's Grammar).</p> <p>Whiton's Auxilia Vergiliana; or First Steps in Latin Prosody.</p> <p>Whiton's Six Weeks' Preparation for Reading Cæsar. (Prepares for reading at sight.)</p> <p>Parkhurst's Latin Verb (illustrated by the Sanscrit).</p> <p>Allen's Latin Reader, with Vocabulary. (Selections from eleven Authors.)</p> | <p>Allen's Latin Grammar, Lessons, Primer, and Lexicon.</p> <p>Madvig's Latin Grammar. (Revised by PROF. THACHER, of Yale College.)</p> <p>Crowell &amp; Richardson's Brief History of Roman Literature. (Edited from the German edition of BENDER.)</p> <p>Stickney's Cicero de Natura Deorum. (Edited from the German edition of SCHOEMAN.)</p> <p>Allen's (F. D.) Remnants of Early Latin (chiefly inscriptions).</p> <p>Crowell's Selections from some of the Less-known Latin Poets. (Catullus, Lucretius, the Elegiac Writers, Lucan, and Martial.)</p> <p>Allen's (W. F.) Germania of Tacitus.</p> <p>Allen's (W. F.) Agricola of Tacitus.</p> <p>Peck's Annals of Tacitus. (Contains the first Six Books, covering the reign of Tiberius.)</p> <p>Peck's Letters of the Younger Pliny. (Contains all the Letters of Pliny, including the Correspondence with the Emperor Trajan.)</p> <p>Keep's Essential Uses of the Moods in Greek and Latin.</p> <p>White's Schmidt's Introduction to the Study of the Rhythmic and Metric of the Classical Languages.</p> <p>Harvard Examination Papers (containing Admission Papers from 1860 to 1878).</p> <p>White's Junior Student's Complete Latin-English Lexicon. Morocco (imported).</p> <p>White's Junior Student's Complete English-Latin Lexicon. Sheep (imported).</p> <p>White's Junior Student's Complete Latin-English and English-Latin Lexicon. Sheep.</p> |
|--|---|

*Allen & Greenough's Latin Course is used in One Hundred and Forty of the most prominent Colleges, and in three-fourths of the leading Preparatory and High Schools of the Country.*

"Allen & Greenough's Latin Grammar received in its first edition (1872) remarkable indorsement and extensive use. In the edition just issued (1877) it advances as much upon itself as then upon its rivals. It has been used in Phillips Academy for four years past.

"We find it ample in amount, clear in statement and arrangement, suggestive of higher studies in the same field, and easy to cite—in short, an excellent school grammar."—*C. F. P. Bancroft, Principal of Phillips Academy, Andover.*

"We have had in use in the Adams Academy, since it was opened in 1872, the Latin Grammar of Messrs. Allen & Greenough. I have regarded it as the best Latin Grammar for school use published in this country.

"The advanced sheets of the revised edition have been carefully examined by me, and I consider this new edition as a great improvement upon the former ones."—*Wm. R. Dimmock, late Principal of Adams Academy, Quincy.*

"We use Allen & Greenough's Grammar in preference to all others."—*W. L. Crushing, Principal of Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven, Conn.*

"EXETER, October 13, 1877.

"I am more than satisfied with our change in introducing Allen & Greenough's Grammar. The more I examine it, the better I am convinced of the great improvement that has been made in it, and of the entire adaptation to our wants. I see nothing more to ask for in it."

"EXETER, January 15, 1878.

"My continued use of Allen & Greenough's Latin Grammar does not in any way impair the satisfaction I felt with it at first."—*Albert C. Perkins, Principal of Phillips Academy, Exeter.*

GINN & HEATH, Publishers, Boston, New York, and Chicago.



# GINN & HEATH'S

TEXT-BOOKS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE AND GRAMMAR.

- Arnold's Manual of English Literature.  
Carpenter's Introduction to Anglo-Saxon.  
Carpenter's (Chaucer's) English of the XIVth Century.  
Craik's English of Shakespeare.  
Mudson's Classical English Reader.  
Mudson's Life, Art, and Characters of Shakespeare. 2 vols.  
Mudson's School Shakespeare. 1st Series.  
Mudson's School Shakespeare. 2nd Series.  
Mudson's School Shakespeare. 3rd Series.  
Mudson's Harvard Edition of Shakespeare's Complete Works.  
TWENTY-VOLUME EDITION.  
TEN-VOLUME EDITION.  
Mudson's Revised and Enlarged Editions of Shakespeare's Plays.  
In cloth binding. Containing a critical analysis of the play and its characters.  
Square 16mo. Cloth.

HAMLET.  
RICHARD SECOND.  
MACBETH.  
KING LEAR.  
JULIUS CÆSAR.  
MERCHANT OF VENICE.  
THE TEMPEST.  
MIDSUMMER-NIGHT'S DREAM. (In Press.)  
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.     "  
AS YOU LIKE IT.                 "

(Others to follow.)

Mudson's Separate Plays of Shakespeare. 12mo. Paper Covers.

THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.  
JULIUS CÆSAR.  
HAMLET.  
THE TEMPEST.  
MACBETH.  
HENRY THE EIGHTH.  
AS YOU LIKE IT.  
HENRY THE FOURTH. (Part I.)  
KING LEAR.  
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.  
ROMEO AND JULIET.  
OTHELLO.  
A MIDSUMMER-NIGHT'S DREAM.  
HENRY THE FIFTH.  
CORIOLANUS.

GINN & HEATH, Publishers, Boston, New York, and Chicago.



IN TWENTY THREE COLOURED MAPS,  
WITH COMPLETE INDEX



GINN & HEATH,  
PUBLISHERS,  
BOSTON, NEW YORK, AND CHICAGO.



## CONTENTS.

---

1. PLAN OF ROME, AND ILLUSTRATIONS OF CLASSICAL SITES.
2. THE WORLD AS KNOWN TO THE ANCIENTS.
3. MAP OF THE OUTER GEOGRAPHY OF THE ODYSSEY.
4. ORBIS VETERIBUS NOTUS (ET ORB. HOMERI, HECATÆI, DEMOCRITI, STRABONIS, HERODOTI, PTOLEMÆI).
5. HISPANIA.
6. GALLIA.
7. BRITANNIA (ET BRITANNIA STRABONIS, PTOLEMÆI, ETC.)
8. GERMANIA, VINDELICIA, ETC.
9. PANNONIA, DACIA, ETC.
10. ITALIA SUPERIOR ET CORSICA.
11. ITALIA INFERIOR, SILICIA, ET SARDINIA (ET CAMPANIA, SYRACUSÆ, ETC.)
12. IMPERIUM ROMANUM (ET IMP. ROM. OCCIDENTALE ET ORIENTALE).
13. GRÆCIA (ET ATHENS, MARATHON, THERMOPYLÆ, ETC.)
14. PELOPONNESUS, ATTICA, BÆOTIA, PHOCIS, ÆTOLIA, ET ACARNANIA.
15. GRÆCIA A BELLO PELOPONNESIACO USQUE AD PHILIPPUM II. (ET MANTINEA, LEUCTRA, PLATEA).
16. ASIA MINOR (ET BOSPORUS, TROAS, IONIA, ETC.)
17. SYRIA ET PALÆSTINA (ET HIEROSOLYMA, ETC.)
18. ARMENIA, MESOPOTAMIA, BABYLONIA, ETC. (ET ITER XENOPHONTIS).
19. REGNUM ALEXANDRI MAGNI (ET GRANICUS, ISSUS, ARBELA).
20. PERSIA ET INDIA (ET INDIA PTOLEMÆI).
21. ÆGYPTUS, ARABIA, ET ÆTHIOPIA (ET ÆGYPTUS INFERIOR).
22. AFRICA (ET CARTHAGO, ALEXANDRIA, NUMIDIA, ET AFRICA PROPRIA).
23. EUROPE (SHOWING THE GENERAL DIRECTION OF THE BARBARIAN INROADS, ON THE FALL OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE).

GEOGRAPHY OF THE ANCIENT WORLD.

INDEX IN WHICH THE PROPER QUANTITIES OF THE SYLLABLES ARE MARKED BY T. HARVEY, M.A., OXON.,  
AND E. WORSLEY, MAGD. COLL., OXFORD.

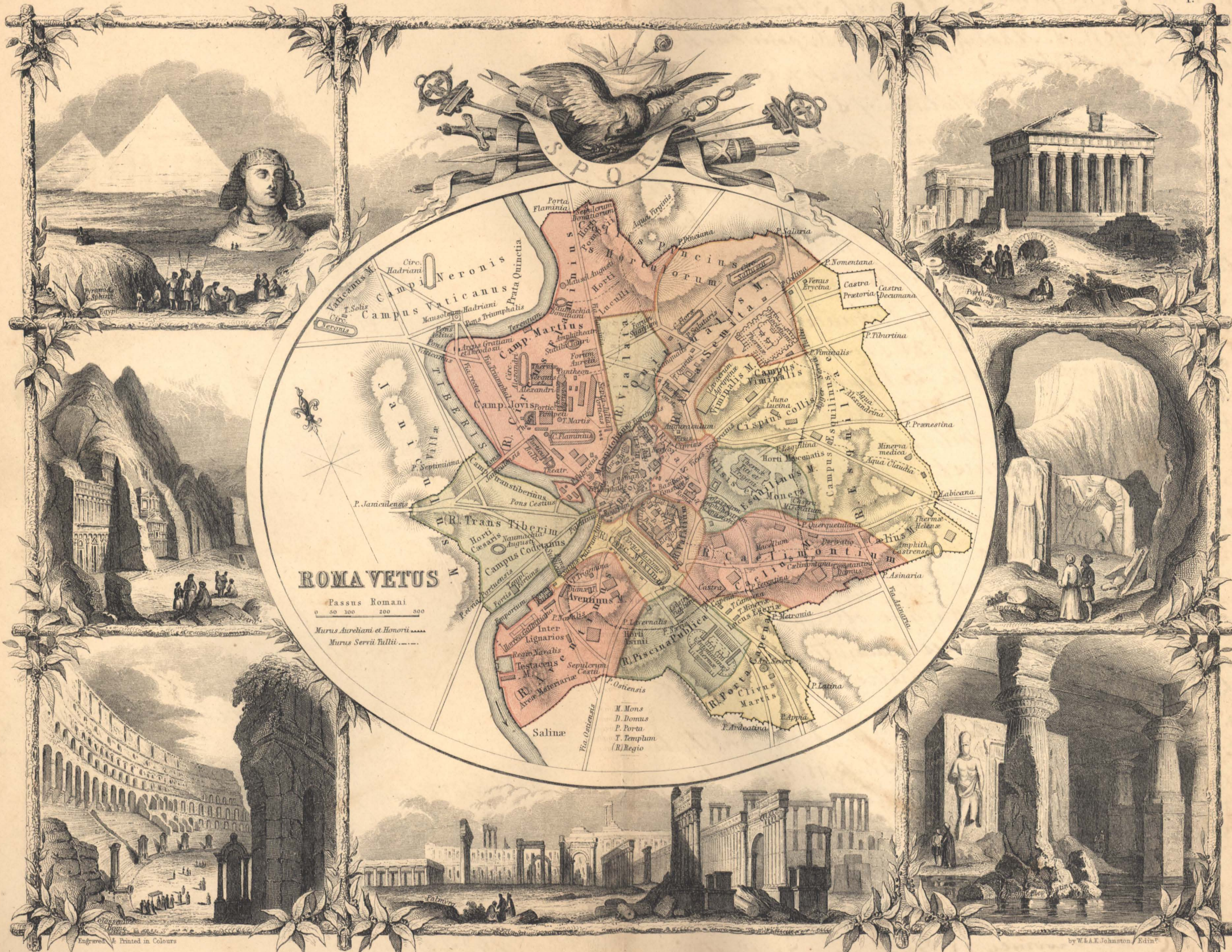


A. W. Pope.  
Racine College.  
Racine Wisconsin. Sept. 22/84

A. W. Pope.  
Racine Sept 29/85

Freshman Class - History.  
Gawry 1 Kerhan 8 Williams 15  
Cushman 2 Lester 9 Jackson 16  
Pelker 3 McCulmick 10  
Gyswold 4 Pope 11  
Hackbuck 5 Stanley 12  
Holmes 6 Taylor 13  
Kridall 7 Wickham 14





# ROMA VETUS

Passus Romani  
0 50 100 200 300

Murus Aureliani et Honorii  
Murus Serrii Tullii

- M. Mons
- D. Domus
- P. Porta
- T. Templum
- (R.) Regio



Topics to Memorialis Rome.

1. Site of Rome 2. Eight tribes in Italy!
3. The city at the junction of what 3 tribes/nations?
4. Describe each. 5. What Rome derived from each.
6. Numa's Institutions? 7. The first 4 kings.
8. Regifugium, C5 - Constitution of Servius, 10 Romans how divided? 11. Comitia curiata 12. The knights
13. The Senate. 14 Plebeians 15. Patrons & Clients
16. Ownership of land. 17. Censur & Centuri 18. Extent of territory under the kings. 19. Government after the Regifugium. 20 Conditions of the Plebs.
21. Secessions. 22. Origin of Tribunes. C. 7. 23 Agrarian laws. 24. Lex Publilia 25 The army of the dead.
26. General condition after the Regifugium. 28. Hill for
29. Lex decemviri. 30 The 12 tables. 31. Lex canuleia
- 32 Religious offices. 33. Militant tribunes. 34. Change in the army 35 Conquest of the Veii. 36. Second founders of Rome. 37. New Tribes 38 Licinian Rogations 39 Praetors 40. Curule Aediles. 41. Progress of the Plebs. 42 Gallic Summit. 43. Lex Servilia
44. Lex Publilia Philo. 45. War with Latins. 46
47. Origin of Proconsuls.
48. Caudine Forks. 49. First Samnite War. 50. Second Samnite War. 51. Four city tribes. 52. Lex Ogulnia.
53. Battle of 54. Lex. 55 Roman Progress in Southern Italy. 56. What brought Pyrrhus to Italy? 57. Growth of citizenship 58. New Tribes.
- 59 Franchise. 60. Condition of Italian Cities. 61. Socii.
62. 3 forms of right 63 Roman Colonies. 64 Roman Roads.
65. Describe Carthage 66. Historians of the Punic Wars. 67. Origin of First Punic War 68. Battle of Mylae 69. First Roman Fleets 70 Regulus. 71. End of First Punic War.
72. New Roman Provinces 73. Marcellus. 74. Carthaginians in Spain. 75. Political constitution of Rome
76. Social corruption. 77. Why Hannibal entered

- Italy. 78. How he entered Italy. 79. Punic battles in Syracuse 80. Cannae. 81. His efforts in southern Italy. 82. War in Spain & Sicily 83. Capua. 84 Battle of Metaurus 85. Publius Scipio Africanus. 86. Peace 87. The Peace. 88. Causes of Roman success. 89. The comitia & the rabble 90. The change in Italy. 91. The Ptoles. 92. The east after Alexander's death. 93. Macedonia. 94. Flaminius in the East. 95. Battle of Megara 96. New Provinces 97. Death of Hannibal the last of the Greeks. 98. Battle of Pydna 99. Fall of Corinth. 100. Third Punic War. 101. The last Spanish struggle. 102. The republic after the fall of Carthage. 103. Proconsuls. 104. The comitia 105 The nobles. 106. The knights. 107 The senate. 108. Aestones Perpetuae. 109. Influence of the Greeks. 110. Literature 111 Cato.





**THE WORLD**  
AS KNOWN TO THE ANCIENTS

BY KEITH JOHNSTON, F.R.S.E.

Engraved & Printed in Colours

by W. & A.K. Johnston, Edin.

3  
4  
6  
8  
13  
16  
19  
22  
23  
34  
44  
54  
67  
65  
72  
76



# THE GEOGRAPHY OF HOMER.

## ILIAD.

THE Geography of Homer embraces an inner or known, and an outer or imagined world.

The description of the various districts in Greece which furnished contingents to the forces that destroyed Troy, as given in the Second Book of the Iliad, belongs to the first mentioned. This Catalogue, as it is called, was held by the Greeks of after ages as the great and only systematic record of the national claims of the respective States. The Athenians appealed to it in justification of their right to a prominent position in the Great Persian War.

The red lines in the Maps of Greece are intended to explain this portion of the Homeric Geography. The three principal divisions of the Catalogue would appear to lie as follows:—

Continental Greece south of Mount Ceta, Plate 13, including the middle and southern divisions, with the islands immediately adjacent. This section furnished sixteen contingents (Il. ii. 494-664).

Insular Greece, from Crete to Calydon (N.W. of Cos), Plate 15. These islands furnished four contingents (645-680).

Thessalian Greece, from Ceta and Otheys in the south to Olympus in the north. This district furnished nine contingents (681-759).

The purpose of the poet, in this seemingly arbitrary arrangement, would appear to be to aid the memory in recitation, the different parts each suggesting by association what was to follow. He naturally begins with the middle section, because it not only supplied the largest number of ships and men, and nearly all the greatest commanders, but also as it contained the seat of sovereignty and supplied the forces of the chief of the army.

In making each district of territory lead him on to the next, he observes these two rules: He never passes over an intervening territory, though he may cross a strait or a gulf. He throws the several States into curvilinear or other figures round the arc or along the line of which his recollection moves from point to point.

The first section is divided into two figures—the one elliptical, the other a zigzag. The ellipse includes nine, the zigzag seven contingents.

The second section—the insular division of the Catalogue—contains but one; the third figure, two.

The extension of the line into continental Greece is intended merely to show the relation of this section to the first and the third.

Thessaly, like Southern Greece, is divided into two figures—the one curvilinear, the other zigzag. It furnishes nine contingents, best described by the names of the leaders. The first forms an incomplete circle; four of the others are connected by a zigzag line, such as was used in Southern Greece. The dominions of Eurypylus Mr. Gladstone regards as conterminous with those of Polypetus.

The numerals along the lines, with the names at the side of the Maps, complete the explanation of this portion of the Catalogue.

The description of the Trojan army begins at line 816. It is shorter, and more limited in scope, containing no specification of the forces. Much information is given occasionally of the products of the various countries; but there is wanting that personal knowledge on the part of the poet which renders his account of the Greek continent and islands so graphic and full of interest.

The geographical distribution of the Trojan contingents is very simple. The poet follows a single line of States along the European and Asiatic coasts. He begins with the Trojans proper, giving the first place to the troops of Ilion itself, the next to the Dardan forces, and the last to the other contingents of the Troad.

The European allies follow these; after them come those of Asia, north and south of the Troad; Sarpedon and Glaucus, with their Lycians, closing the whole array.

## ODYSSEY.

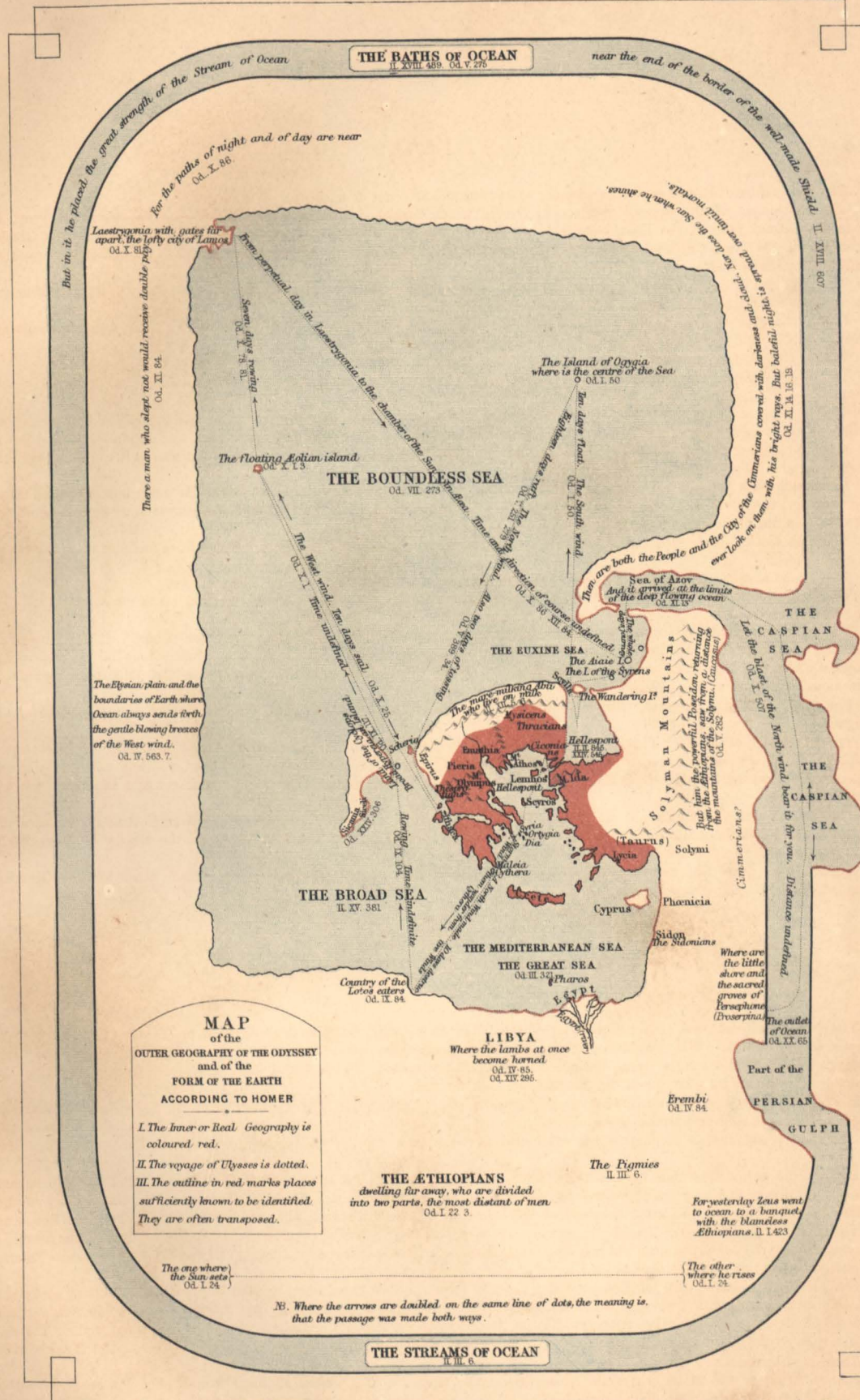
The countries mentioned in the Catalogue of the Iliad were, with perhaps the exception of Thrace, contained within the poet's known world. His knowledge of the regions beyond this—derived probably through the Phoenicians, the most adventurous people of these early times—becomes fainter as they recede, till at length it is wholly fabulous. The whole of this space we may divide into two zones—an intermediate and an outer.

Beginning in the west and north-west, we find Sicania (Upper Calabria), Epirus, and Thesprotia mark the points of the intermediate zone. A similar purpose is served, to the north, by Emathia; and to the north-east, by the northern shore of the Sea of Marmara (Propontis). Turning to the south-east, we encounter, in the region under consideration, Cyprus, Phoenicia, and Egypt.

Beyond the boundaries thus indicated lies the poet's outer world. Its most distant limit in his mind was the stream of Ocean. Its inner line may be expressed by points specified in the poems. These are, in the south, the country of the Lotus-Eaters and Libya; on the west, the land of the Cyclops; to the north-west, the mare-milking Abii, with the Bosphorus or strait of the wandering islands. Passing eastwards, we have the Solymi and their mountains; in the south-east, the Eretni; and beyond these the widely-spread Æthiopians. All the places, besides these, visited by Ulysses after the Lotus-Eaters, are to be regarded as lying yet further outward.

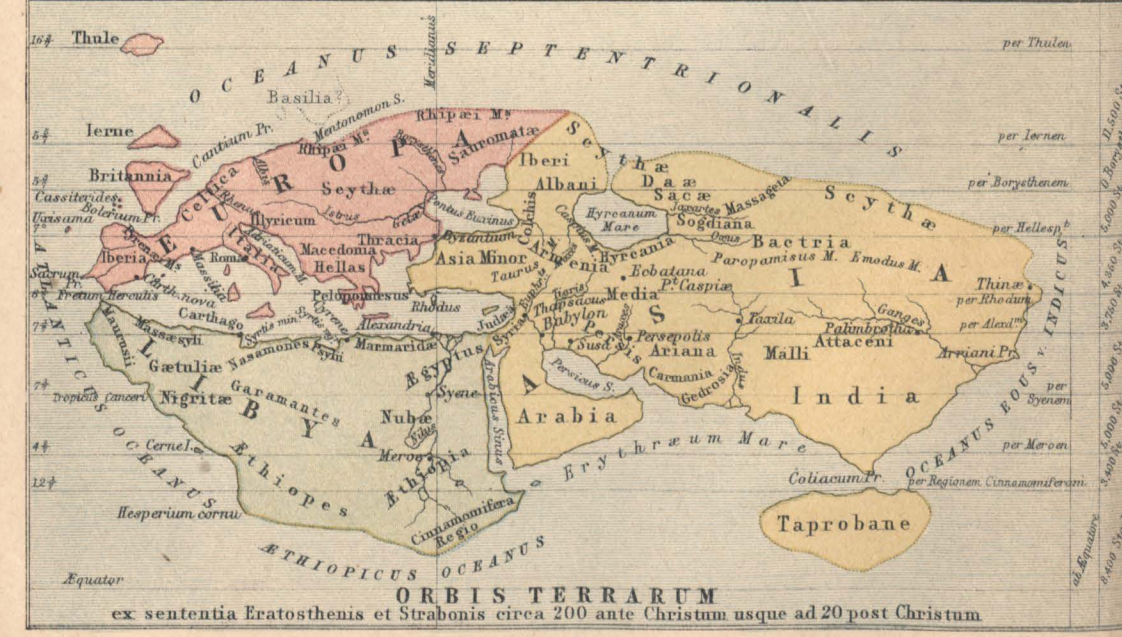
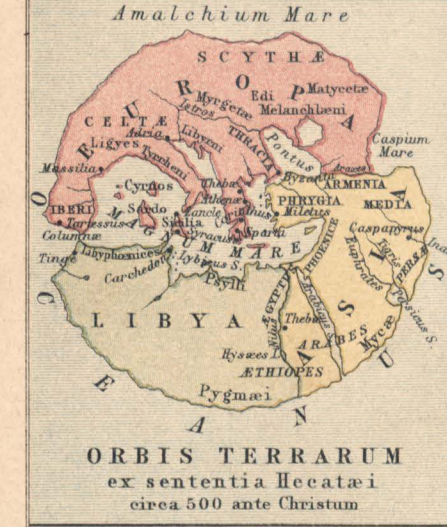
The geographical statements of Homer, within the sphere of his own experience, may be implicitly relied on as accurate; but all else he has treated in the way which best suited his poetic purpose, analysing his materials, and recombining them into a world of his own creation. In particular, he has placed to the north of the Italian peninsula, of Epirus, and of Thrace, an expanse not of land but of sea, connected with the Euxine, and communicating by the Gulfs of Genoa and Venice with the Southern Mediterranean.

The colouring of the Maps will make these brief notes clearer. The writer of them would refer his readers to the source whence he has derived all his materials—Mr. Gladstone's very learned and most interesting volumes, "Homer and the Homeric Age."





0 10 20 30 Longitude 40 East of 50 Ferro 60 70 80 90 100

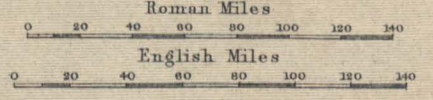






**IBERIA**  
or  
**HISPANIA**

BY KEITH JOHNSTON FR.S.E.  
Scale 70 miles to an inch = 5,600,000 of Nature



Itinera Hannibal's →

Longitude West 8 of Greenwich

Longitude East 2 of Greenwich





# GALLIA

BY KEITH JOHNSTON, F.R.S.E.

Scale. 70 miles to an inch 4,500,000 of nature.

Roman Miles

English Miles

Itinera Hannibatis

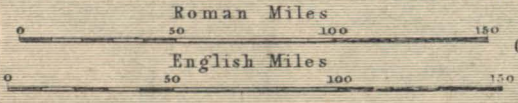




**INSULÆ  
BRITANNICÆ**

BY KEITH JOHNSTON, F. R. S. E.

Scale. 60 miles to an inch. 3,800,000 of nature.











**PANNONIA, DACIA,  
ILLYRICUM, MOESIA,  
MACEDONIA,  
ET THRACIA.**

BY KEITH JOHNSTON, F.R.S.E.  
Scale 70 miles to an inch 4,500,000 of nature  
Roman Miles  
English Miles









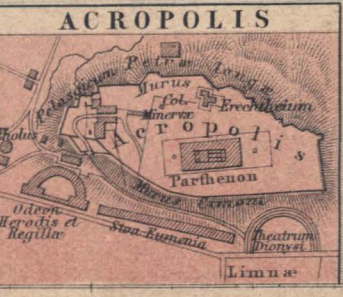
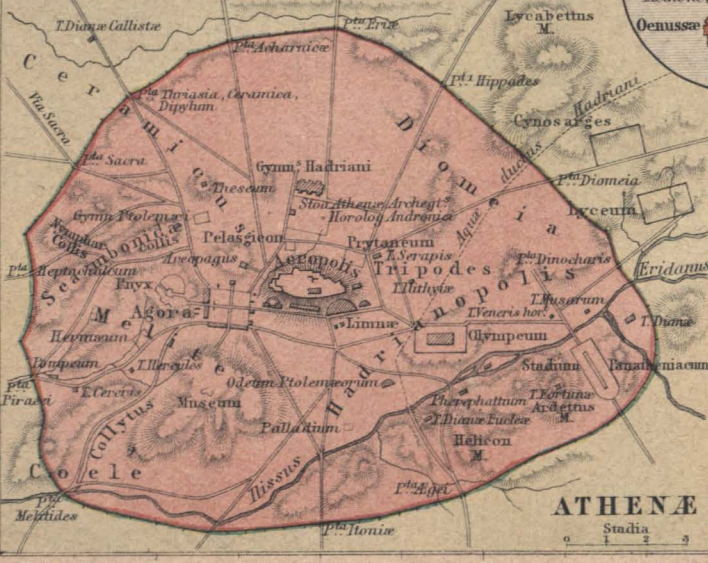








- MAP II. THE CATALOGUE.**
- FIGURE I**
- I Bœtia (1)
  - II Orchomenus (for Bœtia 2)
  - III Phocis
  - IV Locris
  - V Eubœa
  - VI Attica
  - VII Salamis
  - VIII Argolis
  - IX Mycena
- FIGURE II**
- I Lacedaemon
  - II Pylos
  - III Arcadia
  - IV Elis
  - V Dulichians
  - VI Cephallamians
  - VII Etolians
- FIGURE IV**
- I Territory of Achilles
  - II Protesilaus
  - III Eumelus
  - IV Philoctetes
- FIGURE V**
- I Podaleirus and Machaon
  - II Polybetes
  - III Goumens (Perrhebiens and Dodona)
  - IV Prothous (Magnesians)



**GRÆCIA**

BY KEITH JOHNSTON, F.R.S.E.  
Scale 35 miles to an inch 2,275,000 of nature.



N.B. A \* marks the place assigned by Muller to Ormenium, which is placed by Homer between \* and \*\*



















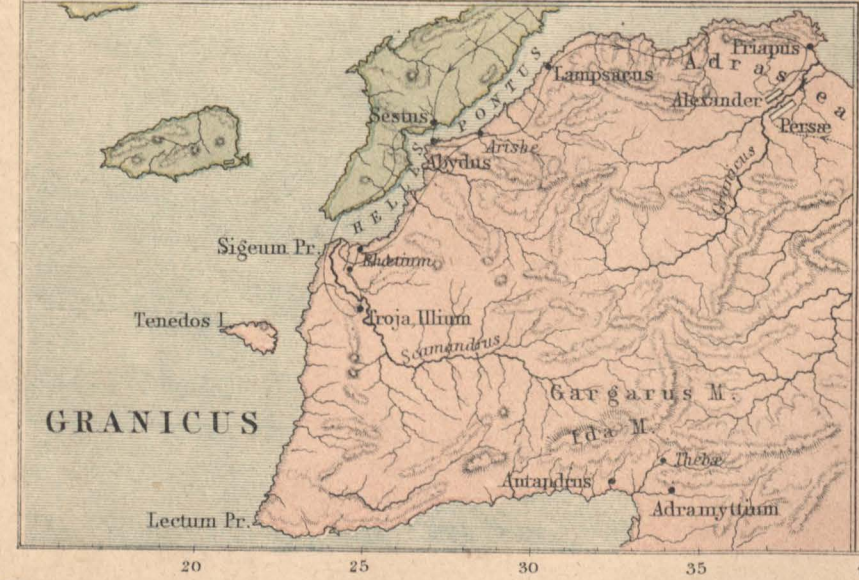
56 58 60 Longitude East 62 of Ferro 64 66 68

# ARMENIA MESOPOTAMIA, BABYLONIA, ASSYRIA.

BY KEITH JOHNSTON, F.R.S.E.  
Scale 75 miles to an inch 1:200,000 of nature  
0 10 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160  
Roman Miles  
0 10 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160  
English Miles







# REGNUM ALEXANDRI MAGNI

BY KEITH JOHNSTON, F.R.S.E.  
 Scale for Horizontal Measurements.  
 Scale. 400 miles to an inch 25,340,000 of Nature.  
 Roman Miles  
 English Miles  
 Itinera Alexandri →







Engraved & Printed in Colours

by W & A K Johnston Edin



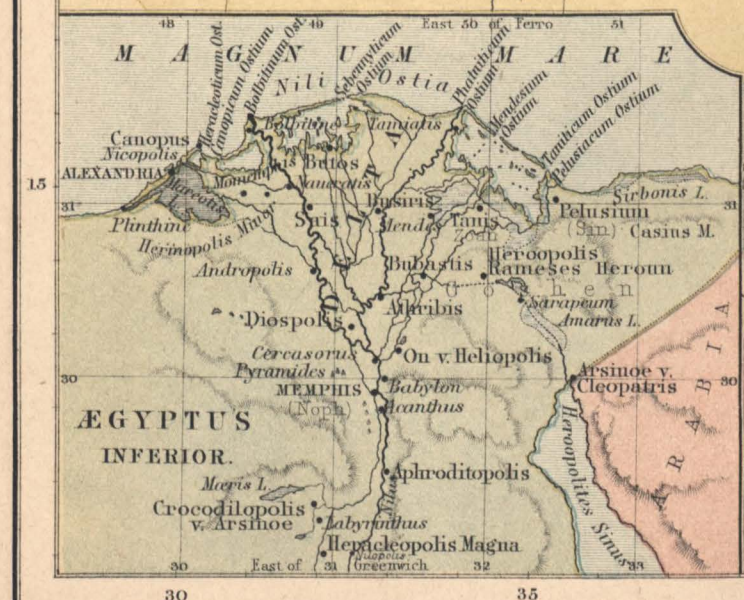


# ÆGYPTUS ARABIA ET ÆTHIOPIA

BY KEITH JOHNSTON, F. B. S. E.  
 Scale, 190 miles to an inch  $\frac{1}{12,088,000}$  of nature.

0 50 100 200 300  
 Roman Miles

0 50 100 200 300  
 English Miles











**EUROPE,**  
 SHOWING THE GENERAL DIRECTION  
 OF THE  
**BARBARIAN INROADS**  
 ON THE  
 FALL OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE.

BY KEITH JOHNSTON, F.R.S.E.  
 Scale. 260 miles to an inch 1:370,000 of nature.





# GEOGRAPHY OF THE ANCIENT WORLD.

## I. THE ANCIENT WORLD.

(MAP 2.)

THE world known to the ancients comprised the "circle of the lands" (*Orbis Terrarum*) directly bordering upon the Mediterranean Sea (*Mare Internum*). These lands belonged to three continents: Europe was separated from Asia by the Black Sea (*Pontus Euxinus*)\* and the waters which connect this with the Mediterranean; Asia from Africa by the Red Sea (*Sinus Arabicus*) and the narrow isthmus (Suez) which separates this from the Mediterranean. North of the Black Sea the boundary between Europe and Asia was reckoned the Don (*Tanais*), instead of the Volga, as now.

The southern (African) shore of the Mediterranean runs in a general direction east and west, only interrupted by the broad shallow bay of the *Syrtis*; the northern (European) coast forms long peninsulas and deep bays; the Adriatic Sea (*Mare Hadriaticum*) separates Italy and Greece; the Archipelago (*Mare Aegaeum*) separates Greece from the peninsula of Asia Minor.

A great range of mountains runs east and west north of the Mediterranean, known as the Alps where it is north of Italy, the Balkan (*Haemus*) north of Greece, and the *Taurus* in Asia Minor; it reaches its height in the mountain region of Armenia, between Asia Minor and the Caspian Sea. The straits which connect the Black Sea with the Mediterranean divide this continuous chain. South of the Mediterranean there are deserts instead of mountains. The fertile countries which lie along its southern shore are bounded on the south by sandy deserts, only interrupted by the course of the River Nile, forming the fertile land of Egypt. The lands which lie upon both shores of the Mediterranean, between the mountains on the north and the deserts on the south, are those within which the events of ancient history principally took place.

Central Asia was inhabited chiefly by people of Turanian race (Scythians); the countries upon the coast by Semitic nations, to which also the ruling classes in Egypt and Carthage belonged. Europe was for the most part occupied by the branches of the

Indo-European race: the Hellenic and Italian branches in the peninsulas of Greece and Italy; the Keltic in Gaul and Britain; the Teutonic in Germany; the Slavonic race is hardly noticed in ancient times. Spain and south-western Gaul were occupied by the primitive Iberians. The Thracians and Illyrians were probably of the Indo-European race; the Rætians and Etruscans were of doubtful nationality. The Sarmatians of Russia appear to have been akin to the Scythians. The great table-land of Iran, in Asia, south of the Caspian Sea, was occupied by the Persians, a branch of the Indo-European race.

Pupils should be practised upon drawing this map, until they can draw it accurately from memory. In this, the fortieth parallel of latitude, and the twentieth meridian east of Greenwich, will be found the best guides. After the outlines are fixed in the memory, and can be placed correctly upon the board, the principal names of countries may be added. The names of rivers and mountains can be left for the more detailed maps.

### TABLE OF ANCIENT EMPIRES.

|      |       |   |
|------|-------|---|
| B.C. | 2500. | Egyptian Empire in Middle Egypt.            |
|      | 2000. | Chaldean Empire in Babylonia.               |
|      | 1500. | Egyptian Empire in Thebes (Upper Egypt).    |
|      | 1000. | Assyrian Empire.                            |
|      | 750.  | Empire of Nineveh.                          |
|      | 600.  | Of Babylon.                                 |
|      | 500.  | Persian Empire. Darius Hystaspes.           |
|      | 300.  | Macedonian Empire. Successors of Alexander. |
|      | 0.    | Roman Empire—the Mediterranean Lands.       |
|      |       | Parthian Empire—the East: the Arsacidae.    |
| A.D. | 226.  | New Persian Empire: the Sassanidae.         |
|      | 395.  | Division of Eastern and Western Empires.    |
|      | 476.  | Overthrow of the Western Empire. Odoacer.   |

The dates, except the three last, are approximate for the time of greatest power and splendor.

### TABLE OF THE INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

|      |                        |                  |            |
|------|------------------------|------------------|------------|
| I.   | Aryan Branch.          | Two families:—   |            |
|      | 1. Indian.             | 2. Iranian.      |            |
| II.  | South European Branch. | Three families:— |            |
|      | 3. Hellenic.           | 4. Italian.      | 5. Keltic. |
| III. | North European Branch. | Two families:—   |            |
|      | 6. Slavonic.           | 7. Teutonic.     |            |

\* Long penults in ancient names are marked.

## II. THE ORIENTAL COUNTRIES.

(MAPS 18, 19, and 20.)

EAST of the Arabian Desert is the valley of the Euphrates and Tigris, two rivers which rise among the mountains of Armenia, and run in a general south-easterly direction into the Persian Gulf (*Persicus Sinus*). This valley is separated by Mt. Zagros from the table-land of Iran (*Ariana*).

### 1. ARMENIA.

A mountain region of remarkable volcanic character; its highest mountain, Ararat, is over 17,000 feet high,—that is, 2000 feet higher than Mt. Blanc. After the dissolution of the empire of Alexander the Great it was an independent kingdom, under the ARSACIDAE:



capital, Artaxata; later capital, Tigranocerta. The part west of the Euphrates, **Armenia Minor**, was annexed to the Roman Empire as a part of the province of Cappadocia.

North of Armenia are three mountain districts upon Mt. Caucasus, between the Black and Caspian Seas: **Colchis**, upon the Black Sea, with the River Phasis and the town Dioscurias; **Albania**, upon the Caspian Sea, north of the River Cyrus; **Iberia**, between the two.

## 2. THE TIGRIS-EUPHRATES VALLEY.

1. **Mesopotamia**, the country between the rivers, a well watered and well wooded region. Edessa, Nisibis, Carrhae † (B.C. 53).

2. **Assyria**, east of the Upper Tigris, the seat of a great early empire; later capital, Nineveh. Arbēla † (B.C. 331).

3. **Chaldea**, afterwards called **Babylonia**, a rich alluvial plain, upon the lower course of the two rivers. Here was a succession of famous capitals: Babylon, of the Babylonian Empire, and afterwards of the Persian; Seleucia, founded by Seleucus, King of Syria, after the death of Alexander the Great; Ctesiphon, capital of the Parthian Empire; in modern times, Bagdad.

4. **Susiana**, east of Babylonia, upon the slope of the Zagros; known in the Bible as **ELAM**. Here, at Susa, the great king of Persia had his winter palace.

In an oasis of the Arabian Desert was Palmīra, or

† This mark is used to indicate important battle-fields.

## III. THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN.

### 1. AEGYPTUS.

(MAP 21.)

**EGYPT** is a narrow strip of land, averaging about fifteen or twenty miles wide, lying between the mountains on the east and the desert on the left, and fertilized by the annual overflow of the River Nile in the summer months. The alluvial tract at the mouth of this river, which here divides into several branches, is known as Lower Egypt, or the **DELTA**. South of the Delta is Middle Egypt, or the **HEPTANOMIS**; further south, Upper Egypt.

Egypt was the seat of the earliest civilization and empire, having its capital first at Memphis, in Middle Egypt, then at Thebes, or Diospolis, in Upper Egypt. Afterwards the lead was taken by Saïs and other towns in Lower Egypt. After the time of Alexander the Great, Egypt was under the Greek dynasty of the Ptolemies (**LAGIDAE**), whose capital was Alexandria, on the Canobic mouth of the Nile. Annexed to the Roman Empire by Augustus, but not organized as a province. Commerce between Europe and India was chiefly carried on through Egypt, by caravans from the Nile to Berenice on the Red Sea (*Sinus Arabicus*), or by a canal from the Mediterranean to Arsinoë, at the head of the Red Sea.

West of Egypt, in an oasis of the desert, was the famous sanctuary and oracle of Ammon.

**Aethiopia** (*Nubia*), probably a colony of Egypt, and generally subject to it; chief town, Meroë.

Tadmor; flourished under Queen Zenobia; captured by Aurelian, A.D. 273.

### 3. ARIANA.

1. **Media** (modern *Persia*); capital, Ecbatana (*Hamadan*); the seat of a powerful empire in the seventh century, B.C. The northern region, upon the River Araxes, was called **ATRPCATĒNE**.

2. **Persis**, a mountain region upon the Persian Gulf, the original home of Cyrus, who overthrew the Median Empire and founded the Persian, B.C. 558. Capitals, Pasargadae and Persepolis.

3. East of the Caspian Sea, south of the Desert of Turkistan, were **Hyrcania** and **Parthia**. East of the desert, Mts. Paropamisus (*Hindoo Khoosh*) and Imāus (*Belurtag*); from these flowed the Rivers Oxus (*Gihon*) into the Caspian, and Jaxartes (*Sihon*) into the Sea of Aral. Upon these rivers the fertile countries of **Sogdiāna**, capital, Maracanda (*Samarcand*); **Bactriāna**, capital, Zariaspa; and **Margiāna**; further north, **Chorasmia**, upon the eastern coast of the Caspian.

4. **Eastern Ariana** (*Beloochistan* and *Afghanistan*). Upon the sea, east of Persis, **Carmania** and **Gedrosia**. East of the desert, **Aria**, where Alexander built Alexandria Ariāna (*Herat*); **Drangiāna** and **Arachosia**, where he built Alexandria Arachosiana (*Candahar*).

Beyond the Paropamisus are the Emōdi (*Himalaya Mountains*), from which flows the Indus, with its tributaries, Hydaspes (*Jeloom*) and Hyphasis (*Sutlej*).

### 2. ARABIA.

East of the Red Sea, divided into three parts: 1. **Arabia Felix**, the pleasant and fertile coast of the Red Sea and Arabian Gulf (*Mare Erythraeum*). 2. **Arabia Deserta**, the barren interior, stretching to the banks of the Euphrates. 3. **Arabia Petraea**, the Territory of Petra, a flourishing commercial town in the neighborhood of Mt. Sinai, consisting of houses cut in the solid rock; made a Roman province by the Emperor Trajan.

### 3. SYRIA.

(MAP 17.)

The country between the Euphrates and the Mediterranean; in its narrowest sense, the valley of the Orontes. The kingdom of Syria, founded by Seleucus, after the death of Alexander, had as its capital Antiochia (*Antioch*); made a Roman province by Pompey, B.C. 64. Mt. Amānus. Thapsacus.

**Coelesyria** (*Hollow Syria*), the fertile valley between Mt. Libānos (*Lebanon*) and Anti-libanos. Damascus, the seat of a flourishing kingdom, about B.C. 1000.

**Phoenicia**, a narrow sea-coast, famed for art and commerce. Sidon was the chief city before B.C. 1000; after this, Tyre. Ptolemāis (*Acre*).

**Palaestina**, or **Judaea**; among the mountains, between Phoenicia and the Arabian Desert, upon the River Jordan. It was a powerful kingdom under

David and Solomon about B.C. 1000; then divided into the two rival kingdoms of **Judah** (capital, Jerusalem) and **Israel** (capital, Samaria). Israel was captured by King Sargon of Assyria, B.C. 721; Judah by Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon, B.C. 586. The country was subject in succession to Babylon, Persia, Macedonia, Syria, and Rome; under the Roman Empire Jerusalem revolted, but was captured and destroyed by Titus, A.D. 70.

### 3. ASIA MINOR.

(MAP 16.)

A peninsula, lying between the Black Sea on the north and the Mediterranean on the south, formed by a continuation of the great mountain range of Taurus, running westward from Armenia; this divides it into two unequal divisions, that to the north being much the larger. The northern portion is again divided by the River Halys, running north into the Euxine. Asia Minor is a region of extraordinary natural beauty and fertility, but it has been ruined by centuries of waste and misgovernment.

In early times it was inhabited by several independent tribes, and fell into the following divisions:—

1. **Cappadocia**, north of the Taurus and east of the Halys. 2. **Cilicia**, south of Cappadocia. These two countries, occupying the entire east of the peninsula, were inhabited by **LEUKOSYRIANS** (*Fair Syrians*), so called to distinguish them from the dark natives of Syria proper.

West of the Halys were: 3. **Phrygia**, the great central region, a powerful kingdom in early times; the inhabitants were probably of a race allied to the Greeks. On the north coast: 4. **Bithynia**, inhabited by Thracians. On the west coast: 5. **Mysia**; 6. **Lydia**; 7. **Caria**. The Carians were distinguished for maritime enterprise in early times. Lydia rose to great power in the seventh century, B.C., and brought under its rule all the territory west of the Halys (capital, Sardes). King Croesus was conquered by Cyrus the Great, B.C. 546. On the southern coast: 8. **Lycia**, a prosperous federal republic in Roman times. 9. **Pamphylia** and **Pisidia**. 10. **Lycaonia**, between southern Phrygia and Cappadocia, separated from the latter by salt plains: among the mountains, the **Isaurians**. Iconium (*Konieli*) became the seat of the Turkish empire of RUM in the Middle Ages.

The island **Cyprus**, equally distant from Cilicia and Syria, was the meeting-point of Egyptian, Assyrian, Phœnician, and Greek civilization. Towns: Paphos (sacred to Aphrodite), Salamis. Mt. Olympus.

### GREEK COLONIES.

All along the coast of Asia Minor were planted Greek trading ports, many of which became cities of great wealth and importance. There were three principal groups of these:—

1. **Aeolis**, in northern Lydia. The island Lesbos (capital, Mitylēne) also belonged to Aeolis, and was distinguished for its lyric poets, Alcaeus and Sappho, in the seventh century before Christ.

2. **Ionia**, in Lydia and northern Caria. This was a confederacy of twelve cities, having its meeting at the Panionion, near Ephesus. Ionia was distinguished for its poets and philosophers in the seventh and sixth centuries before Christ. Miletus carried on an exten-

sive trade with the Euxine Sea, where it established a number of colonies; Phocaea had commerce chiefly with the west. In Roman times Smyrna and Ephesus were the chief seats of commerce. Colophon. Islands of Samos and Chios. Prom. Mycale † (B.C. 479).

3. **Doris**, in Caria. This included also the beautiful island of Rhodes, which rose into great political and commercial importance in the century before the Christian era. Cnidus, Halicarnassus.

On the northern coast were the colonies of Abūdus, Lampsacus, Cyzicus, Calchēdon, Hieraclēa, Trapēzus (*Trebizond*).

When Alexander's empire fell to pieces (B.C. 301), Asia Minor was divided into several independent kingdoms, which were one by one annexed to the Roman Empire.

1. **Pergamus** (capital, Pergamus), comprising all the western portion. Its kings, the **ATTALIDAE**, were distinguished for humanity and culture, and were generally in close alliance with Rome. The last king, Attalus III., bequeathed his dominions to Rome, B.C. 133, and they were made into the province **ASIA** (capital, Laodicēa). Ipsus † (B.C. 301). Magnesia on the Maeander † (B.C. 190).

2. **Bithynia** (capital, Nicomedia). Nicaea was famed for the first Christian Ecumenical Council, A.D. 325. Made a Roman province, B.C. 74.

3. **Pontus** (capital, Sinōpe), originally part of Cappadocia, became an independent and powerful kingdom. King Mithridates VI. carried on a long war with Rome (B.C. 89-65). The western part (**Paphlagonia**) was then annexed to Bithynia; the rest was gradually united with Galatia and Cappadocia. Zela † (B.C. 47).

4. **Cappadocia** (capital, Mazaca, or Caesarēa), in the interior; made a province by Tiberius. Lystra.

The countries south of the Taurus remained independent of these kingdoms, and became infested with pirates. Cilicia was conquered by Pompey, and made a Roman province, B.C. 64. Cyprus was made a province by Augustus; also Pamphylia, to which Lycia was afterwards annexed. Issus † (B.C. 333), Soli, or Pompeiopolis, Tarsus.

**Galatia**. In the third century, B.C., some Gallic tribes migrated from Europe to the interior of Asia Minor, and established themselves in four tetrarchies in the eastern part of Phrygia, between the Halys and Sangarius. These were united by Deiotarus, who received the title of King from Pompey. By Augustus, Galatia was made a province, including Lycaonia, Pisidia, and other adjoining regions.

Draw the map of Asia Minor, with the Rivers Halys, Sangarius, Iris, Thermōdon, Caicus, Hermus, Pactōlus, Caŷter, Maeander, Granicus † (B.C. 334), Eurymedon † (B.C. 466), Cydnus, Pyramus. The course of these rivers will show the position of the mountain ranges.

When this is well acquired, it will be well to add political divisions, islands, and towns.

### 4. EASTERN EUROPE.

(MAP 9.)

The Black Sea is connected with the **Ægēan** by the Bosphorus (*Straits of Constantinople*), Propontis (*Sea of Marmora*), and Hellespont (*Dardanelles*); these separate Asia Minor (Bithynia and Mysia) from Thrace.



1. **Thracia.** *Thrace* was the name given originally to the whole region north of the Ægean. It was afterwards confined to the valley of the Hebrus, where the ODRYSAE maintained their independence until the Christian era; made a Roman province, A.D. 46, being bounded on the north by Mt. Haemus (*Balkan*), and on the west by the River Nestus. Mt. Rhodope. Thracian Chersonesus. Greek towns: Abdëra, Sestus, Byzantium (afterwards Constantinopolis). Of later formation: Hadrianopolis † (A.D. 378), Philippopolis, Aegospotamos † (B.C. 405).

Lysimachus, one of the generals of Alexander, founded a Greek kingdom of Thrace, which embraced a great part of Asia Minor, but soon came to an end.

2. **Moesia.** The part of Thrace between the Haemus and the Danube (*Ister*) was conquered by Augustus, and made into a Roman province.

3. **Illyria**, west of Moesia, on the Adriatic Sea. Its rocky coast was infested by pirates until it was conquered by Rome in the second century, B.C., and made a province, afterwards known as **Dalmatia**. The northern part of the coast was called **LIBURNIA**; west of this, the peninsula **ISTRIA**. Scodra, Epidamnus or Dyrrhachium, Epidaurus.

When the Roman Empire was reorganized by Dio-

clitian, about A.D. 300, the name **Illyricum** was extended to the western part of Moesia (now known as **Dacia**) and the whole of Greece. Illyria proper, under the name of the diocese of Illyricum, was united to the western empire, while the rest belonged to the eastern empire, as the prefecture of Illyricum.

4. **Dacia**, north of the Danube; inhabited by **GETAE**, who afterwards called themselves **DACI**, and formed a powerful kingdom in the first century of the Christian era; capital, Sarmizgethüsa. Conquered and made a province by Trajan (A.D. 98-117), but given up by his successor, Hadrian, after which time the Roman boundaries were never extended. A portion of the inhabitants were removed south of the Danube, and the name **Dacia** given to the western part of Moesia.

5. North of **Dacia**, in the vast steppes of Russia, wandered the **SARMATIANS**, of Tartar race.

6. In the **Tauric Chersonesus** (*Crimëa*), upon the Cimmerian Bosphorus (*Straits of Jenikale*), the Greeks established a colony at Panticapæum (*Kertch*). It became the capital of a flourishing kingdom, called **Bosphorus** from its situation, ruling all the regions about, and sending to Greece large quantities of wheat. It was conquered by Mithridates VI. of Pontus, early in the first century before Christ.

## IV. GRAECIA.

(MAP 13.)

At right angles from the Haemus, in a southerly direction, runs the mountain range of Pindus, forming the peninsula of Hellas, or Greece, lying between the Ægean and Hadriatic Seas. At the southern end of Hellas another peninsula is connected with it by a very narrow isthmus; this is called **PELOPONNĒSUS**. The gulf upon the east is called Saronic; that upon the west, Corinthian. Both peninsulas are cut up by cross ranges of mountains, with numerous little valleys, each of which was originally the seat of an independent city. These cities were naturally grouped in larger districts, and often were brought into political subjection to one of their own number; but, as a rule, the *autonomy*, or self-government, of each petty state or city was the leading characteristic of the Greek political system. They derived from it a remarkable degree of political capacity, but it led to such disunion and internal dissensions that in the end it destroyed their liberties and independence. The whole course of the political history of Greece is taken up with contests between rival powers to obtain the *hegemony*, or leadership of the states of Greece. This was held in the earliest times by Argos; afterwards by Sparta; then, in the period of Greek splendor (the fifth century before Christ), Athens obtained the leadership of a portion of the states, which was then lost again to Sparta; then, for a brief interval, it was held by Thebes; at last all fell a prey to Macedonia, although with a nominal independence, until they were swallowed up by Rome.

The same mountain system which gave Greece its political character of disintegration and local *autonomy*

made the Greeks a maritime people. The coast is marked, like those of Norway, Scotland, and Maine, by bays and rocky inlets, the inhabitants of which almost lived upon the water. This is especially the nature of the eastern coast; the commerce of Greece was therefore towards the east, and most of the history of Greece was transacted in its eastern portions. The Ægean Sea, on the east, studded with islands so near one another that the voyager is rarely out of sight of land, formed the natural field of action of the Greeks, and a connecting link between Greece and Asia. The numerous Greek colonies of Thrace and Asia Minor on the north and east, and the Greek island of Crete on the south, made this an enclosed and almost purely Grecian water.

Greece was inhabited in early times by the Pelasgians, a people who appear afterwards to have been merged in the Hellenes, or Greeks proper. Of the Hellenes there were four principal races. The **IONIANS** were distinguished for culture and intellect, and the **DORIANS** for vigor: Athens was Ionian; Sparta, Dorian. The **ACHEANS** were more nearly related to the Ionians; those who did not belong to either of these races were for the most part classed as **ÆOLIANS**.

### A. HELLAS.

1. **Macedonia** (capital, Pella). The Macedonians were hardly recognized as kinsmen by the Greeks during the period of Greek splendor; but when the greatness of Greece was past, and the country was torn by dissensions, Philip II. of Macedon, and his son, Alex-

ander the Great, succeeded in bringing all Greece under their authority. Alexander then proceeded to the conquest of the Persian Empire, which he united with his own. (Map 19.) After his death, B.C. 323, and the dissolution of his empire, Macedonia remained independent until conquered by Rome, B.C. 146.

Chalcidice. Rivers Strymon, Haliacmon. Thessalonica, Pydna † (B.C. 168), Philippi † (B.C. 42), Potidaea, Olynthus, Amphipolis.

2. **Epirus**, the country between the Pindus and the Hadriatic Sea. It was divided among various tribes, chiefly the **CHAONIANS**, **MOLOSSIANS**, **THESPROTIANS**, and **ATHAMANIANS**. Pyrrhus, prince of the Molossians, shortly after the time of Alexander united them under his power as king; capital, Ambracia.

Acroeraunia. Ambracian Gulf. Rivers Aōus, Thyamis, Arachthus. Dodōna.

3. **Acarnania**, a small country, south of the Ambracian Gulf, and west of the River Achelōus. The promontory of Actium † (B.C. 31) is usually reckoned a part of Acarnania.

4. **Aetolia**, separated from Acarnania by the River Achelōus; capital, Thermum. Inhabited by a rude people, organized in a league, which rose to power and importance in the third century before Christ.

5. **Thessalia**, a country watered by the River Penēus, which made its way into the Ægean through the beautiful valley of Tempe. Surrounded by mountains on every side: on the north, the Cambunian range and Mt. Olympus; on the west, Pindus; on the south, Othrys; on the east, the range of Pelion and Ossa, forming the promontory of **MAGNESIA**. Enclosed by this promontory, the Pagasæan Gulf. Upon this gulf Demetrias, one of the "three keys of Greece" in the time of the Macedonian rule, the others being Corinth and Patrae. The country upon the main course of the River Penēus was **PELASGIŌTIS**; chief town, Larissa. Pherae was the seat of government of a powerful and cruel race of tyrants, in the fourth century, B.C., just before the rise of the Macedonian power. Cynoscephalae † (B.C. 197). On the upper Penēus, **IISTIAEŌTIS**. South of this, on the Apidanus, **THESSALIŌTIS**. Pharsalus † (B.C. 48). East of this, on the Enipēus, **PHTHIŌTIS**. West of Phthiōtis, **DOLOPIA**.

South of Mt. Othrys, between it and Mt. Oeta, was the valley of the Sperchēus, which flows into the Malian Gulf, through the country of the Aeniānes and Malis. Thermopylae † (B.C. 480).

6. **Doris**, a small district among the mountains, with no city. It was the original home of the Dorians, who from here went to the south, and conquered most of the Peloponnesus.

7. **Locris**. The Locrians were divided into three parts. (a) The **EPICNEMIDIAN**, upon a promontory extending into the Malian Gulf. (b) The **OPUNTIAN**, east of them; chief town, Opus. These were the most important branch. (c) The **OZOLIAN**, upon the Gulf of Corinth, east of Aetolia; chief town, Amphissa. They were separated from the two other branches by

8. **Phocia**, a confederacy of cities, of which Elatēa was the head. Delphi, at the foot of Mt. Parnassus, contained a famous oracle of Apollo; here, once in four years, were celebrated the Pythian Games.

9. **Boeotia**, a powerful confederacy, with Thebae (*Thebes*) at its head. The Boeotians, of the Æolian

race, were regarded as stupid, and produced no famous writers except Hesiod and Pindar. They never took any leading position until after the downfall of the Athenian Empire, when Sparta had become tyrannical and detested. Epaminondas and Pelopidas now obtained for Thebes the hegemony of Greece, and from this time until the supremacy of the Macedonians it took the lead in Grecian affairs. Of the smaller towns, Thespiæ and Plataeæ were always jealous of Thebes, and allied with Athens. The situation of Boeotia, stretching from the Straits of Euripus to the Corinthian Gulf, and containing many open plains, made it the natural thoroughfare for those passing between northern and southern Greece; it was, therefore, like Belgium in modern times, the battle-ground of Greece. Important battles were fought at Plataeæ (B.C. 479), Tanagra (B.C. 457 and 456), Coronēa (B.C. 447 and 394), Leuctra (B.C. 371), and Chaeronēa (B.C. 338). Mt. Helicon. Lake Copais. Orchomenus, Lebadēa, Aulis.

10. **Attica**, the territory of Athēnæ (*Athens*), the chief city of Greece, equally famed for art, literature, industry, and political aptitude. All citizens of Attica were citizens of Athens. About B.C. 450, Athens partly superseded Sparta in the hegemony of Greece, and grouped about her most of the maritime cities and islands, which she converted into a powerful empire; overthrown by the Peloponnesian war, B.C. 431-404. Peiræus was its seaport, and the source of its commercial prosperity; it was connected with Athens by long walls, which brought it within the city enclosure.

The plain country of Attica, the seat of the wealthy aristocracy, was called **PEDIŌN**; the seacoast, inhabited by fishermen, **PARALIA**; the hilly country, occupied by peasants, **DIACRIA**. These three sections were bitterly hostile to one another, until the highlanders obtained the supremacy, and their leader, Pisistratus, made himself tyrant, B.C. 560. The **THRIASIAN** Plain was the territory about Eleusis, west of Mt. Aegaleos.

Athens was built about the **ACROPOLIS**, a steep, rocky hill, which contained the principal temples, especially the Parthenon, or temple of the Virgin Athēne (*Minerva*), the patron goddess of the city. West of the Acropolis, three lesser hills: the **AREOPAGUS** (*Mars Hill*), used for courts of justice; the **PNYX**, used for assemblies, &c.; the **MUSEUM**; in a valley between these, the Agora, or market-place. The city lay chiefly north of the Acropolis; south of it the great Dionysiac theatre. The **CERAMĪCUS**, a suburb north of the city; the Academy, a grove about three miles in the same direction, a favorite resort of Plato; the **Lycēum**, a grove east of the city.

Mt. Hymettus, famed for honey; Pentelicus, or Brilessus, for marble; Laurium, for silver; Parnes, Cithæron, Aegaleos. River Cephissus, Ilissus. Pass of Phyle. Prom. Sunium. Islands, Salamis † (B.C. 480), Aegina. Decelēa, Marathon † (B.C. 490), Eleusis.

### B. PELOPONNĒSUS (*Morëa*).

Most of the Peloponnesus was occupied by Dorian states, founded at the time of the great Dorian invasion, commonly known as the Return of the **HERACLIDÆ** (assumed date, B.C. 1104). The Dorian states were:—



1. **Megara**, stretching across the northern part of the isthmus, separated by Mt. Geronēa from

2. **Corinthus** (*Corinth*), which occupied the southern part of the isthmus. It was the chief commercial city of Greece, especially in Roman times, and its citadel, Acrocorinthus, was one of the "three keys of Greece." Aphrodite was especially worshipped here. In its territory were celebrated the Isthmian Games, in honor of Poseidon (*Neptune*), once in two years.

3. **Sicyon**, and 4. **Phlius**, near Corinth. Near Phlius were celebrated the Nemean Games, in honor of Zeus (*Jupiter*), once in two years.

5. **Argolis**, the eastern peninsula. Argos, one of the five chief cities of Greece (with Athens, Sparta, Thebes, and Corinth), possessed a sort of hegemony over the Argolic cities, and was the leading city of Greece in the very earliest times. It was famed for the worship of Hera (*Juno*). River, Inachus. Argolic Gulf. Tirysus, Epidaurus, Troezen, Mycēnae. Island CALAURIA. A narrow, mountainous strip of coast, called CYNURIA, separated Argolis from

6. **Laconica**, the territory ruled by Sparta (Lacedaemon), on the River Eurōtas. Sparta was famed for its military prowess, and the severity of its discipline. It held the hegemony of Greece oftener and longer than any other city. Laconic Gulf. Prom. Malea, Taenarum. Amŷclae, Sellasia † (B.C. 221). The great mountain chain of Taygetus separated Laconica from

7. **Messenia**, the fairest and most fruitful of all the provinces of the Peloponnesus. It was held in subjection by Sparta, until freed by Epaminondas, who founded the city of Messēne on Mt. Ithōme. Messenian Gulf. River Pamisus. Island, Sphaacteria † (B.C. 425).

Besides these Dorian states, there were:—

8. **Arcadia**, wholly surrounded by mountains, and made up of independent and disunited cities: the inhabitants were of old Pelasgic origin. Epaminondas founded *Megalopolis* (*ἡ μεγάλη πόλις*), in the southwest of Arcadia, near the River Alphēus, on the road from Sparta to Messenia, as a check to Sparta, and with the intention that it should be the capital of a united Arcadia. This hope was disappointed; but it became, in the third century, B.C., one of the leading cities of the Achaean League, and probably the best governed city in Greece.

River Ladon. Mt. Lycaeum, Erymanthus, Cyllēne, Maenalus. Prom. Rhium. Tegea, Mantinēa † (B.C. 362), Stymphālus.

9. **Elis**, colonized by Aetolians, on the River Penēus.

It never had any political importance, but in the territory of the city of Pisa was situated Olympia, the seat of the Olympian Games (celebrated in honor of Zeus once in four years), and the most sacred spot of the Greek religion. The southern part of Elis was called TRIPHYLIA.

10. **Achaia**, a confederacy of twelve cities on the Corinthian Gulf; capital, Aegium. It was of little importance during the period of Greek splendor; but after the Macedonian times (in the third century, B.C.), the Achaean League was extended so as to include nearly all the Peloponnesus, with a part of northern Greece. Patrae.

### C. ISLANDS.

(MAP 15.)

#### I. IN THE ÆGEAN SEA.

1. **Euboea** (*Negropont*), a long, mountainous island, separated from Boeotia by the narrow, rapid channel of the Euripus. Prom. Artemisium † (B.C. 480). Chalcis, Eretria.

2. **Creta** (*Crete*) bounds the Ægean on the south. It was the seat of a very early civilization, and famous for the worship of Zeus (*Jupiter*); afterwards conquered by the Dorians. Cnossus, Gortŷna, Cydonia.

3. The **Cyclades** were the islands grouped about Delos, a small island, sacred to Apollo, inhabited by Ionians. In the period following the Persian wars, Delos was the seat of a great maritime confederacy, with Athens at its head. In the Roman times, it was the chief slave mart of the world. Naxos was the largest and most fertile of the Cyclades; sacred to Dionŷsus (*Bacchus*). Paros was famous for its marble.

4. The **Sporades**, scattered islands east of the Cyclades.

5. In the north of the Ægean, Thasos was the most important island. Lemnos was sacred to Hephaestus (*Vulcan*). Samothrace.

The CRETAN Sea, north of Crete; the CARPATHIAN, south-east of it; the ICARIAN, north of the Carpathian; the MYRTŌAN, west of the Cyclades.

#### II. IN THE IONIAN SEA.

Of these, Cephallenia was the largest; Zacynthos (*Zante*), famed for its fertility; Ithaca, the home of Ulysses; Corcŷra (*Corfu*), an important Dorian island. West of the Peloponnesus, the small group of the Strophades (Verg. Aen. iii. 209).

Draw, from Map 15, the outline of the lands enclosing the Ægean Sea, including Crete on the south, and as far north as the map extends. Then draw Map 13, marking the rivers, and again, marking the political divisions.

## V. ITALIA.

(MAPS 10 and 11.)

THE second of the three peninsulas, Italy, extends south-easterly from the great mountain chain of the Alps. While Greece is cut up by cross ranges into a multitude of little enclosed valleys, Italy receives its shape and character from a single long chain, the Apennines. This chain, running the whole length of the peninsula, keeps nearer its eastern coast; for this reason, the great rivers and the river valleys of Italy

are for the most part on its western coast, and the history of Italy was chiefly transacted west of the Apennines. There are, however, two great plains on the eastern coast: in the north, CISPALPINE GAUL, the broad, alluvial valley of the Padus (*Po*), between the Apennines and the Alps; in the south, APULIA, where the Apennines bend to the west to form the BRUTTIAN Peninsula and the Island of Sicily.

The Alps, north of Italy, are the great central mountain chain of Europe. The several parts of the Alps are known by different names. The JULIAN separate Italy from Dalmatia; the CARNIC connect these with the NORIC (*Styrian*). Next west come the RAETIAN (*Tyrolese*) and PENNINE (*Swiss*), where the Alps reach their greatest height. The modern name LEPONTINE is sometimes given to the portion about *Monte Rosa*, intermediate between the Raetian and Pennine. From the Pennine group the Alps turn southward, separating Italy from Gaul. Here are the GRAIAN, COTTIAN, and MARITIME Alps: from the Maritime Alps the Apennines extend easterly along the coast.

The name Italy was at first confined to the extreme southern parts of the peninsula, and was gradually extended over the whole. Politically, however, the valley of the Po was never included in ancient Italy, but was known as Cisalpine Gaul. Italy was inhabited by three principal races: the GAULS, who made their way into the north in quite late times; the ETRUSCANS, who occupied the valley of the Arnus (*Arno*) and the territory south of this; and the ITALICAN race, nearly related to the Greeks, who possessed nearly the whole of Italy. This was divided into three principal branches: the UMBRIANS, furthest north, who very early lost their independence and importance; the SABELLIANS, closely allied to them, who occupied the principal mountain regions of the Apennines, and were the most widely spread of all; and the LATINS, on the western coast, south of the Tiber. The Romans were a Latin people.

Italy was separated from Greece and Illyria by the Adriatic Sea; on the west, the Tyrrhenian Sea was enclosed by Sicily on the south, and Sardinia and Corsica on the north, thus forming an Italian bay.

1. **Gallia Cisalpina**. The Etruscans in early times occupied the country upon the Padus (*Po*), but were expelled thence by invasions of Celts from Gaul, in the fifth century before Christ. Five principal tribes of Gauls established themselves here. The INSUBRES were furthest north-west; capital, Mediolanum (*Milan*). East of these, the CENOMANI; capital, Verōna. South of the Po were the BOII; capital, Bononia (*Bologna*). On the coast of the Adriatic, the LINGONES; capital, Ravenna; and the SENONES; capital, Sena Gallica (*Sinigaglia*).

West of the Gauls, included in the province of Cisalpine Gaul, were the LIGURIANS, a race of mountaineers with whom the Romans carried on continuous wars during the third century, B.C. North of these the TAURINI, — the Roman colony, Augusta Taurinorum is the modern *Turin*. East of the Gauls was VENETIA.

Sinus Ligusticus (*Gulf of Genoa*). Lake Verbēnus (*Maggiore*), Larius (*Como*), Benācus (*Garda*). River Ticinus † (B.C. 218) (*Ticino*), Addua, Ollius (*Oglio*), Mincius (*Mincio*), Athesis (*Adige*), Trebia † (B.C. 218), Rubico. Vercellae † (B.C. 101), Patavium (*Padua*), Aquileia, Ravenna, Mediolanum (*Milan*), Placentia (*Piacenza*), Cremōna, Mantua, Verōna, Bononia (*Bologna*).

2. **Etruria**, a confederacy of twelve cities. The ruins and other remains of the Etruscan towns are among the most interesting of antiquity, but their

language remains a puzzle; the best philologists are inclined to class it with the Indo-European group. The Etruscan confederacy was at the height of its power about B.C. 500, when it ruled as far north as to the Alps, and had colonized a part of Campania. The Gauls expelled them from the Po valley, the Samnites conquered Campania, and the rising Roman Republic overthrew the Etruscan empire in its home.

River Arnus (*Arno*), Tiberis (*Tiber*). Lake Trasimēnus † (B.C. 217). Ciminian Forest. Faesulae † (B.C. 62) (*Fiesole*), Perugia, Arretium (*Arezzo*), Cortōna, Clusium, Tarquinii, Falerii, Veii, Caere, Volaterrae, Pisae (*Pisa*).

3. **Umbria**, east of Etruria, extending to the Adriatic. River Nar, Metaurus † (B.C. 207). Ariminum (*Rimini*), Interamna (*Terni*), Sentinum † (B.C. 295), Spoletium (*Spoletto*).

4. **Picēnum**, on the coast; its inhabitants were Sabine colonists. Ancōna, Hadria.

5. The **Sabīni** occupied the high mountain range of central Italy, and were a virtuous, vigorous people, of Sabellian race; chief town, Reāte. Kindred tribes were: the MARSI, famous for their prowess in war (it was a saying, "Who can conquer the Marsi, or without the Marsi?"); their chief town was Alba Fucensis, near Lake Fucinus; the PAELIGNI, in whose territory was Corfinium, which was made the capital of the Italian Allies in the Social War, under the name *Italia*, B.C. 90; the VESTINI and MARRUCINI, on the Adriatic coast. Mons Lucretilis. Amiternum.

6. **Samnium**. The Samnites were of Sabine origin, and formed the most powerful nation of the Sabellian race. They headed the Italian nations in three great wars against Rome, but their loosely organized state was not able to cope with the concentrated power of Rome. They consisted of three chief tribes: the PENTRI (capital, Bovianum); the CAUDINI (capital, Beneventum, † B.C. 275), [the name had been Maluentum, but was changed on account of the evil omen of the syllable *mal*]; the HIRPINI. The FRENTANI, on the Adriatic, were also of Samnite stock. Furculae Candinae † (B.C. 321).

7. **Lucania** was likewise colonized by Sabines; capital, Potentia. Prom. Palinūrum.

8. The peninsula south of Lucania was inhabited by the BRUTTI, who were also of Italian race, but largely mixed with Greeks. Prom. Lacinium.

9. **Apulia**, the plain country east of the mountains. It was occupied as pasture-land during the winter season, and in the dry summer the herds were driven to the mountains of Samnium and Lucania. Apulia was colonized in very early times by Greeks. The south-eastern promontory was called CALABRIA, and inhabited by a fragment of the old JAPYGIANS. Mt. Gargānus. Prom. Japygium. Canusium, Luceria, Venusia, Cannae † (B.C. 216), Brundisium, the port from which travellers sailed for Italy.

10. **Campania**, the fertile plain between Samnium and the Tyrrhenian Sea, inhabited by Oscans; colonized by Greeks [at Cumae and Parthenope (*Naples*)], and then conquered by the Samnites; capital, Capua, at the foot of Mt. Tifata. It is a volcanic country; and, A.D. 79, Pompeii and Herculanium, at the foot of Mt. Vesuvius, were destroyed by an eruption of this mountain. Cumānus Sinus or Crater (*Bay of Naples*).



Islands Pithacussa or Aenaria (*Ischia*), Capreae (*Capri*) (the retreat of the Emperor Tiberius). River Vulturinus. Mt. Massicus and the Ager Falernus, famed for wine; Mt. Gaurus † (B.C. 343). Teanum. Nola.

11. **Latium** was originally the uneven country between the Tiber, the Sabine territory, the sea, and the Pomptine Marshes: the name was afterwards extended as far as the boundaries of Campania. The Latin confederacy of thirty cities was grouped about Alba Longa, fabled to have been a colony of Lavinium, on the sea-coast: the leadership was afterwards transferred to Rome. River Anio. Gabii, Tibur (*Tivoli*), Praeneste (*Palestrina*), Tusculum, Lanuvium, Aricia, Ardea, Antium, Circeii, Formiae, Minturnae, Sinuessa.

The Sabellian tribe of the Aequi occupied the mountains back of Tibur and Praeneste; the Volsci, the mountains further south, and nearer the coast, including the lower course of the River Liris; capital, Suessa Pometia. In the fifth century, B.C., the Romans were incessantly carrying on war with these tribes. Between them, in the valley of the Trerus, the Hernici, allied with Rome; capital, Anagnia. The later Latium comprised the territories of all these. Ferentinum, Arpinum, Aquinum, Fregellae.

#### MAGNA GRAECIA.

In the seventh and sixth centuries before Christ, the Greeks were actively engaged in commerce in every direction, and founded colonies in all parts of the Mediterranean and the Black Sea. Several important colonies were founded upon the southern and western coasts of Italy, and were known by the name of Magna Graecia (*Great Greece*). These were of three classes: 1. **Dorian**. Tarentum, on the Sinus Tarentinus (*Gulf of Otranto*), was the most important of these, and was the chief town of Italy after Rome and Capua. Heraclea was also Dorian, as was also Syracuse in Sicily. 2. **Achaean**: Metapontum, Sybaris (noted for luxury), destroyed by Crotona; Thurii afterwards founded in its place. Crotona, Locri Epizephyrii. Paestum, famed for its roses; its temples are still standing. 3. **Ionian**, chiefly founded by Chalcis in Euboea. These were on the west coast: Rhegium (*Reggio*), Elea or Velea, seat of the Eleatic school of philosophy; Cumae, the home of the Sibyl, the oldest Greek colony.

Greek cities in Sicily: Syracusae (*Syracuse*), Messana (*Messina*), Agrigentum, Selinus, Panormos (*Palermo*).

#### ROMA.

ROME, a Latin city, upon the left bank of the Tiber, near the Etruscan and Sabine frontiers, soon became, by virtue of its situation, the head of the Latin nation. It was built upon seven hills: 1. **Palatinus**, the original city; this was a low, square hill, hence the early name Quadrata. 2. **Capitolinus**, its citadel, to the north-west; the Forum, or market-place, lay between these two hills. 3. **Caelius**, south-east of the Palatine. 4. **Aventinus**, in the south, the plebeian part of the city; between this and the Palatine was the *Circus Maximus*. 5. **Esquilinus**, north of the Caelian; between them was built the Flavian Amphitheatre, or Colosseum. These five were called Montes (*moun-*

*tains*); the two following were called Colles (*hills*); and the district which they formed was called COLLINA. 6. **Viminālis**, the highest point of land in the city. 7. **Quirinālis**, in the north, probably at one time the seat of an independent town, which was afterwards united with Rome. The hollow between the hills was the SUBURRA; the *Carinae* was the point of the Esquiline, a fashionable place of residence.

**Janiculum**, a fortified hill on the Etruscan side of the Tiber. *Campus Martius*, the open field outside the walls, between the hills and the river, used for military and gymnastic exercises, and the assembling of the *comitia centuriata*; the modern city lies chiefly here. Across the river was the *Campus Vaticanus*; here is now the Vatican palace, with St. Peter's church. The *Sacra Via* ran along the eastern side of the Forum to the foot of the Capitoline, which was then ascended by the *Clivus Capitolinus*. On the north-eastern point of the Capitoline was the *Arx*, or Citadel, used for taking auspices; on the north-western the Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus; here was also the Tarpeian Rock, down which traitors were hurled. The island in the Tiber was sacred to Aesculapius.

The port of Rome, at the mouth of the Tiber, was Ostia; when its harbor became filled up with sand, a new one, called Portus, was made by the Emperor Claudius. Rome was connected by great paved military roads with all parts of Italy: the *Via Appia* led by the sea-coast, the *Via Latina* by the valley of the Trerus, to Capua; thence the Appian Way extended to Brundisium, the port of embarkation for Greece. The *Via Valeria* led to the Marsian, the *Via Salaria* to the Sabine country; the *Via Flaminia* up the valley of the Tiber; the *Via Cassia* north through Etruria; the *Via Aurelia* by the Etruscan coast. The city was supplied with water by magnificent arched aqueducts. Some of these roads and aqueducts are still in use.

Rome was governed by kings until B.C. 509, when it became a republic, and soon after commenced its career of conquest. In the first century of the republic (fifth before Christ) the Aequians and Volscians, and Veii, in Etruria, were subdued; in the fourth century came the Samnite wars, resulting in the conquest of Italy; Cisalpine Gaul was conquered later. In the third century were the two Punic wars, when Sicily, Sardinia (with Corsica), and Spain were made Roman provinces. In the second century, followed Greece and Macedonia, Asia (Minor) and Africa (*Tunis*), after which the conquests followed rapidly, both east and west. In the course of the last century before Christ the whole circuit of the Mediterranean was brought in; but after the establishment of the empire few permanent acquisitions were made.

#### ISLANDS.

1. **Sicilia** (*Sicily*), separated by a narrow strait, Fretum Siculum, from Italy, of which it properly forms a continuation. The native inhabitants were of Italian race; but many colonies were planted on the coast by Greeks and Phoenicians. Syracuse united all the eastern half of the island under its rule in the third century before Christ, while the western half was subject to Carthage. In the controversies between these powers, Rome was drawn in, and conquered the whole island in the First Punic War, B.C. 264-241. Sicily was

now made the first Roman province. Mt. Eryx. Prom. Pelorum, Pachynum, Lilybaeum. From its three-cornered shape the island was often called TRINACRIA. Islands near Sicily: Melita (*Malta*), Aegates † (B.C. 241), Lipareae or Aeoliae (*Lipari*).

2. **Sardinia**, and 3. **Corsica**. These islands, inhabited by a Ligurian population, were conquered by Carthage, and passed into the possession of Rome soon after Sicily, becoming the second Roman province. **Iiua** (*Elba*).

## VI. THE WESTERN MEDITERRANEAN.

### 1. AFRICA.

(MAP 22.)

1. West of Egypt stretches the great Libyan desert, *Sahara*; on the coast a narrow strip of fertile country, occupied by the Greek colony of **Cyrène** (*Barca*).

2. West of Cyrenaica, the two deep bays of the Greater and Lesser Syrtis, with **Tripolitāna** along the coast. In the interior the nomadic GAETULI.

3. **Carthāgo**. Carthage (*Tunis*), a Tyrian colony on the northernmost point of Africa, where the Tyrrhenian Sea opens into the Mediterranean, between the islands of Sicily and Sardinia. It was, therefore, directly opposite the mouth of the Tiber, and early came into rivalry with Rome. The three "Punic" (Phoenician) wars with Carthage, in the third and second centuries before Christ, were the greatest struggle in which the Roman Republic was engaged. When Carthage was conquered, its territory was made into the province of Africa (capital, Utica). Zama † (B.C. 202), Thapsus † (B.C. 46). Tritōnis Palus.

The northern part of the province was called ZENGITANA, the southern BYZACIUM. From a mixture of the Phoenician colonists with the native Libyans came the race of LIBYPHENICIANS.

4. **Numidia**, west of Africa; the two tribes of MASSYLII and MASSAESYLII were united under King Masinissa (capital, Cirta) in alliance with Rome, about B.C. 200. His grandson, Jugurtha, revolted against Rome, and was subdued by Marius and Sulla, B.C. 105. The Numidians were noted as cavalry.

5. **Mauretania**, annexed by Rome, A.D. 42, and divided into the two provinces CAESARIENSIS (*Algiers*) and TINGITANA (*Morocco*), separated by the River Mulucha. Mt. Atlas.

### 2. HISPANIA.

(MAP 5.)

Spain, the westernmost of the three peninsulas north of the Mediterranean, resembles Italy in consisting of extensive valleys watered by great rivers, and separated by long mountain chains, rather than of the multitude of little mountain valleys which are characteristic of Greece. The principal rivers of Spain flow into the Atlantic, the Iberus (*Ebro*), in the north-east, being the only large river which flows into the Mediterranean. The peninsula is nearly square, and is separated from Gaul on the north by the Pyrenees Mountains; from Africa on the south by the Fretum Gaditanum (*Strait of Gibraltar*). Spain was inhabited by the Iberian race, which in the north was mixed with Celts, making the CELTIBERI. After the first Punic War, Carthage undertook to recompense herself for the loss of Sicily

and Sardinia by colonizing Spain, where she founded the city of Carthago Nova (*Cartagena*); the Iberus was at this time made the boundary. The result of the second Punic War was to transfer Spain to Rome, and the peninsula was made into two provinces, — *Citerior*, called TARRACONENSIS, from its chief town Tarraco; and *Ulterior*, called BAETICA, from the River Baetis (*Guadalquivir*). Afterwards Lusitania (*Portugal*) was set off, separated by the River Anas (*Guadiana*). During the second century before Christ the Spaniards fought vigorously, for their independence, against Rome; the siege of Numantia (captured, B.C. 133, by Scipio Aemilianus) lasted ten years.

River Tagus, Durius. Gades (*Cadiz*), Corduba (*Cordova*), Saguntum † (B.C. 219), Ilerda † (B.C. 49).

East of Spain were the **Baleāres** islands; the inhabitants were famed for their skill with slings.

### 3. GALLIA (*Gaul*).

(MAP 6.)

Ancient Gaul extended from the Pyrenees to the Alps and Rhine, including modern France, Belgium, part of Holland and Switzerland, and the western provinces of Germany. It was inhabited by Celts, except in the south-west, where the Aquitanians were probably of Iberian race. The Belgians, of the north-east, were largely mixed with Germans who had crossed the Rhine as conquerors.

The Celtic tribes, about fifty in number, were independent of each other, or united into loose confederacies, or grouped about some more powerful tribe upon which they were dependent. In the century before the Christian era, the tribes of eastern Gaul were divided into two rival leagues. At the head of one were the ARVERNI, in the volcanic region of *Auvergne* (capital, Gergovia); after the decay of their power the SEQUANI, in the beautiful country of Franche Comté, succeeded to the leadership (capital, Vesontio [*Besançon*]). The other faction was headed by the HAEDUI, in the rich province of Burgundy; capital, Bibracte (*Autun*). The Haedui favored the Romans, while the Sequani brought in the Germans, under Ariovistus, to their support. Other leading tribes were the ALLOBROGES, in the Roman province; the HELVETII, in western Switzerland; the NERVII, in Brabant; the TREVERI, represented by *Treves*; the REMI, by *Rheims*; the SUSSIONES, by *Soissons*; the SENONES, by *Sens*; the BITURIGES, by *Bourges*; the VENETI, by *Vannes*.

The Gauls were at the height of their power several centuries before the Christian era. In the fifth century they invaded Italy, and conquered Cisalpine Gaul:



B.C. 389, they captured and burned Rome; and about a century later invaded Greece, and occupied the province of Galatia in Asia Minor. At this time they held a considerable part of Germany, and the Gallic tribe of *Boii* have left their name in the country *Bohemia*. After this period the Germans encroached upon them from the east, driving them west of the Rhine, and even crossing the Rhine themselves. The Romans attacked them from the south, and, B.C. 58, Julius Cæsar took advantage of the divisions of the Gauls, and conquered the whole territory in about ten years. It was organized by Tiberius into three provinces, corresponding in the main to differences of race; the old *Provincia (Provence)* making a fourth.

I. **Gallia Narbonensis** (*Provincia*); capital, *Narbo (Narbonne)*; on both sides the *Rhodanus (Rhône)*, extending from the Alps to the Pyrenees. Mt. *Cebenna (Cevennes)*. *Gallicus Sinus (Gulf of Lyons)*.

*Massilia (Marseilles)*, an old Greek colony; *Arelate (Arles)*, of importance in the later empire; *Nemausus (Nîmes)*; *Tolosa (Toulouse)*; *Vienna (Vienne)*.

II. **Aquitania**, extending north to the River *Liger (Loire)*; the original Aquitanians only came to the River *Garumna (Garonne)*. *Cantabricum Mare (Bay of Biscay)*, *Burdigala (Bordeaux)*.

III. **Gallia Lugdunensis** (capital, *Lugdunum [Lyons]*), was a long, narrow province, stretching from the River *Rhone* to the ocean, including the peninsula of *ARMORICA (Brittany)*. River *Sequana (Seine)*, *Matrona (Marne)*. *Lutetia Parisiorum (Paris)*, *Genabum (Orleans)*.

IV. **Belgica**. Rivers *Mosa (Meuse)*, *Mosella (Moselle)*. *Gallicum Fretum (Straits of Dover)*. *Ardenna Silva (Forest of Ardennes)*.

The two provinces of **Germania Superior** and **Inferior** were composed of parts of original Gaul.

## VII. NORTHERN EUROPE.

### 1. BRITANNIA.

(MAP 7.)

THE British Islands were **Britannia** (*Great Britain*), and **Hibernia** [*Ierne*] (*Ireland*). The inhabitants were of Celtic race, and were only partially conquered by Rome. Britain was first invaded by Julius Cæsar, B.C. 55, and was made a province by Claudius. **Caledonia** (*Scotland*) remained unsubdued, and the frontier was defended by a wall built by Hadrian near the present boundary, and afterwards by one built by Antoninus in the neighborhood of Edinburgh. The Britons never adopted the Roman language and manners, like the inhabitants of Gaul and Spain, although they embraced Christianity; and when, in the disruption of the empire, the Roman troops were withdrawn, A.D. 410, they retained their native language with the Christian religion. Soon after they were conquered by Saxons and Angles from Germany, Christianity was extirpated, and the surviving Britons were either reduced to slavery or took refuge in the mountains of Wales and Cornwall. *Britannicus Oceanus (English Channel)*, *Germanicus Oceanus (German Ocean)*, *Verginium Mare*, *Hibernicus Oceanus (Irish Sea)*. Islands *Vectis (Wight)*, *Mona (Man)*, *Mona (Anglesea)*, *Hebudes (Hebrides)*, *Orcades (Orkneys)*. River *Tamesis (Thames)*, *Sabrina (Severn)*, *Abus (Humber)*. *Cantii*, *Trinobantes*, *Iceni*, *Brigantes*. *Londinium (London)*, *Camulodunum (Colchester)*, *Eboracum (York)*, *Lindum (Lincoln)*, *Verulamium (St. Alban's)*.

### 2. GERMANIA.

(MAPS 6, 8, and 9.)

A line of provinces was established by Augustus and his immediate successors, along the frontier of the Rhine and Danube, to protect the empire against the invasions of barbarians.

1. **Germania Inferior** (capital, *Colonia Agrippina [Cologne]*), the low country between the *Moselle* and the ocean, including most of Belgium, part of Holland, and the Rhenish provinces of Prussia. The *BATAVI* occupied an island of the Rhine, and for a long time succeeded in maintaining their independence. Confluents (*Coblentz*), *Augusta Treverorum (Trevés)*.

2. **Germania Superior** (capital, *Moguntiacum [Mentz]*), from the *Moselle* to Switzerland. *Argentoratum (Strassburg)*.

Both provinces of Germany were inhabited by friendly German tribes, settled as *Laeti*, that is, receiving lands for which they rendered military service.

From the neighborhood of *Moguntiacum* the frontier line left the Rhine and crossed to the Danube, defended by a wall. The space thus enclosed, now belonging to *Württemberg*, *Baden*, and *Hesse Darmstadt*, was known as *AGRI DECUMATES*, tithe fields, and fell under the government of the two adjoining provinces.

3. **Raetia** (*Tyrol* and western *Bavaria*); capital, *Curia (Chur)*. The part which now belongs to *Bavaria* was called *Vindelicia*. *Lacus Brigantinus (Lake of Constance)*. *Augusta Vindelicorum (Augsburg)*.

4. **Noricum**, part of *Bavaria* and *Austria*.

5. **Pannonia**, lower *Austria* and *Hungary* as far as the *Danube*; capital, *Sirmium*. River *Savus (Save)*, *Dravus (Drave)*. *Vindobona (Vienna)*, *Carnuntum*.

### GERMANY.

Germany proper extended from the frontier of the empire to the North Sea and Baltic Sea (*Oceanus Suevicus*) on the north; its eastern limit is undefined. The whole north of Germany was a vast plain, covered with forests and marshes. South of this stretched the *Hercynian Forest (Hercynia Silva)*, the great forest-covered range extending eastward from Mt. *Abnoba*

(*Black Forest*) to the frontiers of Russia. It was inhabited by a warlike people of Teutonic race, who had become partly civilized, lived in fixed habitations, and cultivated the ground. They were divided into a number of independent nations, of which the most important were the *SUEVI (Swabians)*, a kind of confederacy of uncertain extent, *CHATTI (Hessians)*, *CHERUSCI*, *SEMNONES*, *BURGUNDIONES*, *HERMUNDURI*, *MARCOMANI* in *Bohemia*, *GOTHONES*, *SAXONES*; part of these were *Suevi*. Rivers *Visurgis (Weser)*, *Albis (Elbe)*, *Viadrus (Oder)*, *Vistula*.

North of Germany the *CHERSONESUS CIMBRICA (Jutland, Denmark)*, and the *Scandinavian Peninsula*, supposed by the ancients to be an island.

Julius Cæsar first invaded Germany B.C. 58, but did not attempt its conquest. In the reign of Augustus successful expeditions were made against Germany by his step-sons, *Drusus* and *Tiberius*; but by the bloody defeat of *Varus*, A.D. 9, its independence was secured. After this time the Germans began to group into con-

federacies, and invade the empire in their turn. In the first two centuries of the Christian era the empire of the *MARCOMANI (frontiersmen)*, in *Bohemia*, was a dangerous antagonist of Rome. In the third century, the *FRANKS* formed a confederacy in central Germany and on the lower Rhine, the *ALEMANNI* in south-western Germany; and a great Gothic empire flourished in southern Russia, extending to the *Danube*. In the meantime, many German tribes were settled upon lands within the borders of the empire as *Laeti*, on condition of military service; others, as *Foederati*, furnished regular contingents to the armies of the empire; and large numbers of mercenaries took service in the Roman armies, so that these armies were in a large degree composed of Germans. Germans of ability also entered into the service of the emperors, and in many cases rose to fill offices of high importance and responsibility. Thus *Stilicho* the Vandal was the chief minister of the Emperor *Honorius* at the beginning of the fifth century of the Christian era.

## VIII. THE ROMAN EMPIRE.

(MAP 12.)

THE following is the order in which the provinces of the Roman Empire were organized.<sup>1</sup> In the reign of Augustus they were divided in administration between the Emperor and the Senate; those which were governed by the Senate at the death of Augustus are distinguished by the asterisk:—

### DURING THE REPUBLIC.

1. B.C. 241. *Sicilia*.\*
2. 231. *Sardinia et Corsica*.\*
3. 197. *Hispania Citerior (Tarraconensis)*.
4. *Hispania Ulterior (Baetica)*.\*
5. 167. *Illyricum* (afterwards *Dalmatia*).
6. 146. *Africa*.\*
7. *Macedonia*,\* with *Achaia* (until 27).
8. 133. *Asia*.\*
9. 120. *Gallia Narbonensis*.\*
- [10. 81. *Gallia Cisalpina*\* (until 43)].
11. 74. *Bithynia* (and *Pontus*, 65).\*
12. *Cyrenaica*\* } (until 27).
13. 67. *Creta*\* }
14. 64. *Cilicia*, with *Cyprus* (until 27).
15. *Syria*, with *Judaea* (until A.D. 70).
46. *Numidia*, with *Africa* (until A.D. 200).
- (15.)<sup>2</sup> B.C. 30. *Aegyptus*, not made a province, but governed as a kingdom.
16. 29. *Moesia*.

Sixteen organized provinces at the end of the republic.

### IN THE REIGN OF AUGUSTUS.

17. 27. *Lusitania*.
18. *Achaia*,\* with *Epirus*.
19. *Cyprus*.\*  
[*Crete* united with *Cyrenaica*.]

- (19.)<sup>2</sup> B.C. 25. *Galatia*.
20. *Pamphylia* (and *Lycia*, A.D. 43).
21. 15. *Raetia*.
22. *Noricum*.
23. A.D. 10. *Pannonia*.
24. 14. *Alpes Maritimae*.

Twenty-four organized provinces at the death of Augustus.

25. A.D. 17. *Cappadocia*.
26. *Aquitania*.
27. *Lugdunensis*.
28. *Belgica*.
29. *Germania Superior*.
30. *Germania Inferior*.
- The last five had been, since their conquest, united with *Gallia Narbonensis*.
31. 40. *Mauretania Tingitana*.
32. *Mauretania Caesariensis*.
33. 43. *Britannia*.  
[*Lycia*, with *Pamphylia*.]
34. 46. *Thracia*.
35. — *Alpes Cottiae* (under Nero).
63. [Pontus *Polemoniacus*, with *Galatia*.]
36. — *Epirus* (under *Vespasian*?).
37. 70. *Judaea* or *Palestina*.
38. 105. *Arabia*.
39. 107. *Dacia*.
40. 114. *Armenia*.
41. 115. *Mesopotamia*.
42. *Assyria*.
- The last four were shortly surrendered.
43. *Alpes Poeninae*.
44. 200. *Numidia*.

The number of organized provinces at the end of

<sup>1</sup> The dates are taken from Marquardt's *Organisation des römischen Reichs (Römische Staatsverwaltung, I.)*.  
<sup>2</sup> These figures stand twice, because of the union of *Gallia Cisalpina* with Italy, and of *Crete* with *Cyrene*.



the second century was forty-three: Moesia having been divided by Domitian, and Pannonia by Trajan, each into *Superior* and *Inferior*, and Syria into *Coele* and *Phoenice* by Septimius Severus.

Near the close of the third century of the Christian era, the Roman Empire was reorganized by the emperors Diocletian and Constantine. The whole number of provinces was increased to one hundred and twenty, and an elaborate system of administration established for them. The provinces were grouped into thirteen Dioceses, corresponding to national divisions, and these again into four *Præfectures*:—

I. **Oriens**; capital, Nicomedia, afterwards Constantinople.

|           |              |    |            |
|-----------|--------------|----|------------|
| Dioceses. | 1. Aegyptus. | 6  | Provinces. |
|           | 2. Oriens.   | 15 | "          |
|           | 3. Pontus.   | 11 | "          |
|           | 4. Asia.     | 11 | "          |
|           | 5. Thrace.   | 6  | "          |

II. **Illyricum**; capital, Sirmium.

|  |               |   |   |
|--|---------------|---|---|
|  | 1. Dacia.     | 5 | " |
|  | 2. Macedonia. | 7 | " |

III. **Italia**; capital, Rome. *Mediolanum* (*Milan*), and afterwards Ravenna, were the usual residence of the emperors.

|  |  |    |            |
|--|--|----|------------|
|  | 1. Italia (including western Illyricum). | 14 | Provinces. |
|  | 2. Urbs Roma.                            | 10 | "          |
|  | 3. Africa.                               | 6  | "          |

IV. **Galliae**; capital, Augusta Treverorum (*Treves*).

|  |                              |    |   |
|--|------------------------------|----|---|
|  | 1. Hispania.                 | 7  | " |
|  | 2. Septem Provinciae (Gaul). | 17 | " |
|  | 3. Britannia.                | 5  | " |

The administration of the empire was several times divided: first, between the sons of Constantine the Great (A.D. 337); second, between the brothers Valentinian and Valens (A.D. 364); third, between Arcadius and Honorius, sons of Theodosius the Great (A.D. 395). This last division continued until A.D. 476, when the last emperor of the west, Romulus Augustulus, was deposed by Odoacer, and the unity of the empire nominally restored. In the meantime, several German tribes had taken possession of different parts of the western empire, either as conquerors (the Vandals and Suevi in southern and western Spain) or as *foederati* in the nominal service of the emperors (the Visigoths in south-western Gaul and eastern Spain, the Burgundians in south-eastern Gaul), and had established dynasties there, practically severing these countries from the authority of the empire. In 425 the Vandals abandoned Spain to the Visigoths, and took possession of northern Africa. Italy alone, therefore,—with the exception of a part of northern Gaul, which continued under its Roman governor,—remained now subject to the empire.

The general directions for map drawing, already given for the countries of the East, may be followed for those of the West. When Italy, Spain, etc., have been learned separately, a useful exercise will be to take Gaul as a centre, and add to it the four countries which, so to speak, radiate from it,—Italy, Spain, Britain, and Germany,—with the principal rivers and mountain chains. The map of the provinces of the Roman Empire will appropriately follow. The empire at the close of the Republic, and at the middle of the first century of the Christian era (reign of Nero),—the boundaries being indicated by colored crayons, and the dates of organization added,—may be followed by the division into *præfectures* and *dioceses* of the fourth century. The provinces of this final division are unessential.

COPYRIGHTED BY GINN, HEATH, & Co., 1882.

# I N D E X.

\* \* The names to which no Geographical position is appended, will in all cases be found in the subordinate maps given on the Plates to which these names are referred.—Where the identity of the ancient and modern place is not fully certified, the mark (?) is appended to the modern name given.

Contractions used:—*fl.*, fluvius—*m.*, mons—*ms.*, montes—*pr.*, promontorium—*i.*, insula—*iae*, insulae—*s.*, sinus—*l.*, lacus—*fr.*, fretum—*r.*, river.

|  | MAP.                         | LAT.                       | LONG.   |  | MAP.                          | LAT.                | LONG.   |
|--|------------------------------|----------------------------|---------|--|-------------------------------|---------------------|---------|
| Abacænum                                 | Tripi                        | XI 38°2' N                 | 15°7' E | Acincum ( <i>prob. a</i> )   | Alt Buda                      | IX 47°29' N         | 19°3' E |
| Abæ                                      | Ruins in N.E. of Phocis      | XIII, XIV 38.35 N          | 22.52 E | Aciris, <i>fl.</i> ( <i>word of doubtful origin.</i> )                                     |                               |                     |         |
| Abānā, <i>fl.</i>                        | Barada                       | XVII 33.30 N               | 36.33 E | *Akiris lengthened form of <i>kiris-lix-vos</i> , <i>cf. Stephanius sub. voc. kiris.</i> ) | Agri                          | XI 40.10 N          | 16.45 E |
| Abārim, <i>m.</i>                        | El Belka                     | XVII 31.30 N               | 33.40 E | Acis, <i>fl.</i>   | Jaci                          | XI 37.35 N          | 15.12 E |
| Abdērā                                   | Adra                         | V 36.46 N                  | 3.1 W   | Acrae  | Palazollo                     | XI 37.7 N           | 14.56 E |
| Abellā                                   | Avella Vecchia               | XI 40.56 N                 | 14.34 E | Acragās, <i>fl.</i>  | Girgenti                      | XI 37.15 N          | 13.31 E |
| Abellinum                                | Avellino                     | XI 40.54 N                 | 14.46 E | Acrītās, <i>pr.</i>  | C. Gallo                      | XIII, XIV 36.44 N   | 21.52 E |
| Abii, the                                |                              |                            |         | Acrōcēraunia vel Acroceranium, <i>pr.</i>  | C. Linguetta                  | IX, XIII 40.26 N    | 19.17 E |
| Abilā                                    | Abil                         | XVII 33.42 N               | 36.6 E  | Acrōcēraunii, <i>ms.</i>   | Khimara                       | XI, XIII 40.20 N    | 19.30 E |
| Abilēnē                                  |                              | XVII 33.35 N               | 36.10 E | Acrolōchias  |                               | XXII 31.13 N        | 29.54 E |
| Abisāmā                                  |                              | II 14.15 N                 | 50.15 E | Acroreia   | Pr. Mt. Athos                 | XIII, XIV 37.50 N   | 21.40 E |
| Abisāmā                                  |                              | XXI 13.58 N                | 47.45 E | Actē   |                               | IX 40.19 N          | 24.8 E  |
| Abisāris Regnum                          |                              | XIX 34.0 N                 | 76.0 E  | Actē, <i>pr.</i>   | La Punta                      | XIII, XIV 38.57 N   | 20.41 E |
| Abnōbā, <i>m.</i>                        | Black Forest, or Schwarzwald | VIII 48.0 N                | 8.0 E   | Actūm, <i>pr.</i>  | Adana                         | XVI, XVII 36.58 N   | 35.20 E |
| Abōn - teichōs vel Iōnōpōlis             | Ineboli                      | XVI 41.51 N                | 33.45 E | Adānā  | Aden                          | II, XXI 12.46 N     | 45.10 E |
| Abrotōnum vel Sabrātā                    | Tripoli Vecchio              | XXII 32.50 N               | 12.15 E | Adāsā  |                               | XVII 31.53 N        | 35.10 E |
| Absyrtidēs, <i>ice</i>                   | Cherso v. Lossini            | IX 44.40 N                 | 14.30 E | Adātā vel Gērmānīcā  | Marash                        | XVII 37.34 N        | 36.55 E |
| Abūs, <i>fl.</i> ( <i>*Abos</i> )        | Humber                       | VII 53.40 N                | 0.0 E   | Ad Cēbrum  | near mouth of the Zibritza R. | IX 43.49 N          | 23.21 E |
| Abūs, <i>m.</i> ( <i>*Abos</i> )         | Ali Dagh                     | XVIII 39.25 N              | 41.20 E | Addā, <i>fl.</i>   | Adda                          | X 45.10 N           | 9.55 E  |
| Abūdōs ( <i>§ Avienus</i> )              | Aidos? xv, xvi, xix          | 40.10 N                    | 26.27 E | Adēbā  |                               | V 40.39 N           | 0.41 E  |
| Abūdōs                                   | Arabat el Matfoon            | XXI 26.10 N                | 32.0 E  | Adēpeus  |                               | XIV 38.53 N         | 23.3 E  |
| Abylā                                    | Rock of Ceuta                | II, V, XXII 35.54 N        | 5.18 W  | Adiābēnē   |                               | XII, XVIII 36.0 N   | 44.0 E  |
| Acābēnē                                  |                              | XVIII 36.10 N              | 42.30 E | Admedera   |                               | XXII 35.46 N        | 8.25 E  |
| Acāmās, <i>pr.</i>                       | C. St Pifano                 | XVI 35.6 N                 | 32.14 E | Adōnīs, <i>fl.</i>   | Nahr Ibrahim                  | XVII 34.2 N         | 35.36 E |
| Acāmpsīs v. Bāthys, <i>fl.</i>           | Erisso                       | XVIII 41.36 N              | 41.36 E | Adoraim  |                               | XVII 31.32 N        | 35.5 E  |
| Acānthūs                                 | Dashoor                      | XXI 29.48 N                | 31.22 E | Adōrēūs, <i>m.</i>   |                               | XVI 38.45 N         | 31.15 E |
| Acānthūs                                 |                              | XIII, XIV, XV 38.40 N      | 21.10 E | Adrāmītē   |                               | IV, XXI 14.0 N      | 48.0 E  |
| Acārnāniā                                | S. Pietro                    | XI 39.10 N                 | 8.18 E  | Adrāmītēnūs, <i>s.</i>   | G. of Adramyti                | XV, XVI 39.25 N     | 26.25 E |
| Accipitrum, <i>i.</i>                    |                              |                            |         | Adrāmītium   | Adramyti                      | XVI, XIX 39.32 N    | 27.0 E  |
| Accō, Ace, vel Ptolemais                 | Acre                         | XVII 32.55 N               | 35.5 E  | Adrāstā  |                               | XIX 40.30 N         | 27.0 E  |
| Acērrae                                  | Acerra                       | XI 40.57 N                 | 14.24 E | Adriā vel Hadrīā   |                               | IV, X 45.5 N        | 12.3 E  |
| Acēsīnēs, <i>fl.</i>                     | Chenab                       | II, XIX, XX 32.30 N        | 75.0 E  | Adriā vel Hadrīā   | Atri                          | X 42.38 N           | 14.0 E  |
| Achāfā                                   |                              | XII, XIII, XIV, XV 38.10 N | 22.0 E  | Adriānōpōlis   | Adrianople                    | IX, XV 41.41 N      | 26.35 E |
| Achārnāe                                 | Menidi?                      | XIII 38.5 N                | 23.43 E | Adriānōpōlis   |                               | XXIII 41.41 N       | 26.35 E |
| Achēlōūs, <i>fl.</i>                     | Aspro-potamo                 | XIII, XIV 38.22 N          | 21.9 E  | Adriās, <i>s.</i>  | Adriatic                      | XV 42.0 N           | 17.0 E  |
| Achērōn, <i>fl.</i>                      | Arconti?                     | XI 39.16 N                 | 17.12 E | Adriaticum Mārē, vide Hadriaticum  |                               |                     |         |
| Achērōn, <i>fl.</i>                      |                              | XIII, XV 39.15 N           | 20.30 E | Adriatic Sea   |                               | XXIII 43.0 N        | 15.0 E  |
| Achērūsīā                                | Chērsō-                      |                            |         | Adrymāchidae   |                               | XXII 30.30 N        | 26.0 E  |
| nēsūs                                    |                              | XVI 41.16 N                | 31.27 E | Ad Sālicēs   | Kara Kerman                   | IX 44.34 N          | 28.48 E |
| Achērūsīā Pālūs                          | L. of Fusaro                 | XI 40.50 N                 | 14.2 E  | Ad Tūrrēs  |                               | V 38.54 N           | 3.55 W  |
| Achērūsīā Palus                          |                              | XIII 39.18 N               | 20.33 E | Adūatīcā   | Tongres                       | VI 50.50 N          | 5.20 E  |
| Achillis vel Leucē, <i>i.</i> Serpent I. | El Aliah                     | XXII 35.15 N               | 11.5 E  | Adūatīci   |                               | VI 50.30 N          | 4.25 E  |
| Achollā                                  |                              |                            |         | Adulā, <i>m.</i>   | M. St Gothard?                | VI, VIII, X 46.35 N | 8.32 E  |
| Actīā ( <i>Ακιά and ὄκηλις</i> )         |                              | XXI 12.47 N                | 43.30 E | Adulē vel Adūlis   | Zulla?                        | II, XXI 15.2 N      | 39.55 E |
|  |                              |                            |         | Adūni Pōrtūs   |                               | VII 50.50 N         | 0.12 W  |











Table with columns: MAP., LAT., LONG., and various geographical entries such as Atlánticus Oceanus, Atlas, and various cities and regions.

Table with columns: MAP., LAT., LONG., and various geographical entries such as Autrigonēs, Auxaci, and various cities and regions.

Table with columns: MAP., LAT., LONG., and various geographical entries such as Bastarnae, Bastetani, and various cities and regions.

Table with columns: MAP., LAT., LONG., and various geographical entries such as Billaeus, Bingium, Bisalta, and various cities and regions.



Table with columns: MAP., LAT., LONG., and various geographical entries including Brigantes, Britanni, Brixia, Brundisium, etc.

Table with columns: MAP., LAT., LONG., and various geographical entries including Caecina, Caenina, Caenys, Caerul, etc.

Table with columns: MAP., LAT., LONG., and various geographical entries including Cana, Cana Emporium, Canaria, Candidum, etc.

Table with columns: MAP., LAT., LONG., and various geographical entries including Cartenna, Carthage, Carthago Nova, Carthago, etc.











Table with columns: MAP., LAT., LONG., and various geographical entries such as Dürü Minder, Dürü, Dürüvária, Düröbriva, etc.

Table with columns: MAP., LAT., LONG., and various geographical entries such as Ellis (urbis), Ellöpiä vel Hällöpiä, Eläsa, Elümäls, etc.

Large index table with columns: MAP., LAT., LONG., and various geographical entries such as Eryx, Eryx, m, Esbüs, Escol, Eshicol, Essex, Estians, etc.























|  | MAP.                     | LAT.                  | LONG.           |
|--|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Pärachōatās, m   | IV                       |                       |                 |
| Pärachōathrās, m   | XIX, XX                  | 32°0' N               | 51°0' E         |
| Päretācēnē (ā as in <i>Παριούσαι</i> )                     | XIX, XX                  | 32.0 N                | 53.0 E          |
| Päretācēnē   | XIX                      | 38.15 N               | 70.0 E          |
| Päretōnium   | II, XII, XIX, XXI, XXII  | 31.15 N               | 27.25 E         |
| Pärägōn, s   | XXI                      | 25.0 N                | 57.0 E          |
| Pärällä  | XIII, XIV                | 38.44 N               | 22.25 E         |
| Pärällä Sörētānum  | II                       | 12.5 N                | 80.30 E         |
| Päräpötāmfi  | Belissi                  | XIV                   | 38.35 N 22.56 E |
| Pärās, fl  | II                       | 45.10 N               | 28.5 E          |
| Päräsöpflä   | XIV                      | 38.17 N               | 23.22 E         |
| Paris  | XXIII                    | 48.50 N               | 22.0 E          |
| Pärisi   | in Holderness, Yorkshire | VII                   | 53.50 N 0.10 W  |
| Pärisi ( <i>adj.</i> Pärisiā-cūs, <i>Venant. Fortun.</i> ) | of Paris                 | VI, XII               | 48.50 N 2.20 E  |
| Pärūm  | XVI                      | 40.24 N               | 27.5 E          |
| Pärūm, m   | XIX                      | 37.0 N                | 36.0 E          |
| Pärmä  | Parma                    | X                     | 44.48 N 10.19 E |
| Pärnāsūs   | XVI                      | 38.52 N               | 33.33 E         |
| Pärnāsūs, m  | Lyakoura                 | XIII, XIV, XV         | 38.32 N 22.41 E |
| Pärnēs, ms   | Nozia                    | XIII, XIV             | 38.12 N 23.46 E |
| Pärnōn, m  | Malevo                   | XIII, XIV             | 37.12 N 22.40 E |
| Paropamisadē vel Paropamisus ( <i>cf.</i> Paropamisus)     |                          | XIX, XX               | 33.30 N 68.0 E  |
| Päröpāmīstūs, m ( <i>Παρῶπιος Διον. Περιέγ.</i> , 1097)    | Hindoo Koosh             | II, XIX, XX           | 35.0 N 67.0 E   |
| Pärörēä  | XVI                      | 38.25 N               | 31.7 E          |
| Pärōs, i   | Paros                    | XV                    | 37.2 N 25.12 E  |
| Pärhāsītūs, m  | XIV                      | 37.23 N               | 22.0 E          |
| Pärširē  | XX                       | 25.26 N               | 64.32 E         |
| Pärthēnītūs, fl  | Al Bartin                | XVI                   | 41.40 N 32.18 E |
| Pärthēnītūs, m   | XIII, XIV                | 37.35 N               | 22.33 E         |
| Pärthēnōpē   | Naples                   | XI                    | 40.51 N 14.18 E |
| Pärthi   | IV                       | 36.0 N                | 57.0 E          |
| Pärthiā  | Khorassan                | II, IV, XIX, XX       | 35.0 N 55.0 E   |
| Pärthini   | IX                       | 41.48 N               | 20.23 E         |
| Pärthōrum Rēgnum   | XII                      | 35.0 N                | 48.0 E          |
| Pärvum Littūs  | II                       | 4.55 N                | 48.10 E         |
| Pärvärdrēs, m  | XVI                      | 40.40 N               | 38.20 E         |
| Pärvētī, ms  | XX                       | 32.0 N                | 68.0 E          |
| Päsārgādā vel ae   | II, XIX, XX              | 23.45 N               | 54.25 E         |
| Päsārgādā  | XIX                      | 30.10 N               | 53.18 E         |
| Päsārōn  | XIII                     | 39.41 N               | 20.52 E         |
| Päsītigrīs, fl   | Shat-el-Arab             | XVIII, XIX            | 30.25 N 48.30 E |
| Pätälä ( <i>also</i> Pättälä)                              | Tatta                    | XIX, XX               | 24.50 N 67.45 E |
| Pätälä   | II, XIX                  | 24.0 N                | 68.0 E          |
| Pätärä   | Patara                   | XVI, XIX              | 36.18 N 29.20 E |
| Pätāvūm  | Padua                    | X                     | 45.24 N 11.52 E |
| Pathissūs, fl ( <i>ā prob.</i> )                           | Theiss                   | IX                    | 45.8 N 20.23 E  |
| Pätmōs, i ( <i>ā natu-rally</i> )                          | XV, XVI                  | 37.20 N               | 26.35 E         |
| Pättrē   | Patras                   | XIII, XIV             | 38.14 N 21.43 E |
| Päx Augūstā  | Badajos                  | V                     | 38.53 N 6.48 W  |
| Päx Jullā  | Beja                     | V                     | 38.4 N 7.41 W   |
| Päxūs, i   | Paxo                     | XIII                  | 39.13 N 20.11 E |
| Pēgē   | XIII, XIV                | 38.6 N                | 23.12 E         |
| Pēlagōnā   | in Rumelia               | IX                    | 41.10 N 21.30 E |
| Pēlagūs, Pontus  | IV                       |                       |                 |
| Pēlasgiōtīs  | XIII                     | 39.30 N               | 22.30 E         |
| Pēlendōnēs   | in Old Castile           | V                     | 41.40 N 2.30 W  |
| Pēlignī  | X                        | 42.0 N                | 14.0 E          |
| Pēlinnā  | Kardhiki                 | XIII                  | 39.38 N 21.50 E |
| Pēllōn, m  | Plessichi                | XIII, XV              | 39.28 N 23.3 E  |
| Pēllum   | XIX                      | 40.35 N               | 21.0 E          |
| Pēllä  | IX, XII, XV, XIX         | 40.40 N               | 22.34 E         |
| Pēllä  | XVII                     | 32.27 N               | 35.38 E         |
| Pēllēnē  | XIII, XIV                | 38.2 N                | 22.36 E         |
| Pēlodēs P <sup>us</sup>                                    | XIII                     | 39.45 N               | 20.0 E          |
| Pēlōpōnnēsūs   | Morea                    | II, IV, XII, XIII, XV | 37.30 N 22.0 E  |
| Pēlōriās, m  | Spreverio                | XI                    | 37.45 N 15.15 E |

|  | MAP.              | LAT.                             | LONG.             |
|--|-------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| Pēlōrum vel Pēlō-rūs, <i>pr</i>                                      | C. Taro           | XI, XV                           | 38°16' N 15°40' E |
| Pēlso, l   | Balaton, l        | IX                               | 47.40 N 16.45 E   |
| Pēlūsācūm Ost.   | XXI               | 31.10 N                          | 32.22 E           |
| Pēlūsūm  | II, XII, XIX, XXI | 31.2 N                           | 32.26 E           |
| Pēnēsūs, fl  | Gastouni          | XIII, XIV                        | 37.49 N 21.13 E   |
| Pēnētūs vel Pe-neius, fl   | Salambria         | XIII, XV                         | 39.55 N 22.37 E   |
| Pēntāpōllis  | II, XXII          | 32.30 N                          | 21.15 E           |
| Pēntēlicūs, m  | Penteli           | XIII, XIV                        | 38.3 N 23.57 E    |
| Pēntri   | XI                | 41.25 N                          | 14.20 E           |
| Peor, m  | XVII              | 31.43 N                          | 35.46 E           |
| Pēpārēthūs, i  | XIII, XV          | 39.12 N                          | 23.54 E           |
| Pēreā (Rhodiorum)  | XV, XVI           | 36.55 N                          | 28.40 E           |
| Pērēri   | Peijar-Kala       | XVIII                            | 38.56 N 43.37 E   |
| Pērgā  | Kara Hizar        | XVI                              | 36.57 N 30.56 E   |
| Pērgāmūs vel Pērgā-mum   | Bergamah          | II, XII, XV, XVI                 | 39.3 N 27.15 E    |
| Pērgūsā, l   | Percusa           | XI                               | 37.28 N 14.20 E   |
| Pērīmūlā   | XX                | 2.38 N                           | 102.20 E          |
| Pērīmūlicūs, s   | Malacca Str.      | II, XX                           | 4.0 N 100.0 E     |
| Pērīnthūs  | Erekli            | IX, XV, XVIII                    | 41.2 N 27.55 E    |
| Pērkkōtēs  | XVI               | 40.12 N                          | 26.35 E           |
| Pērōrsi  | II                | 25.35 N                          | 11.30 W           |
| Pērse  | IV                |                                  |                   |
| Pērsārum Rēgnum  | XII               | 35.0 N                           | 48.0 E            |
| Pērsēpōllis  | near Istakhr      | II, IV, XIX, XX                  | 30.0 N 53.0 E     |
| Pērsiā   | XX                | 32.0 N                           | 60.0 E            |
| Pērsian Gulf   | III               |                                  |                   |
| Pērsici, ms  | XX                | 27.0 N                           | 58.0 E            |
| Pērsicūs, s  | Persian G.        | II, IV, XII, XVIII, XIX, XX, XXI | 27.0 N 52.0 E     |
| Pērsis   | Farsistan         | II, IV, XII, XIX, XX             | 30.0 N 52.0 E     |
| Pērūsā (ū <i>Ausonius</i> )  | Perugia           | X                                | 43.7 N 12.23 E    |
| Pēsānūs  | XVI               | 39.19 N                          | 31.48 E           |
| Pētīlā   | Strongoli         | XI                               | 39.16 N 17.4 E    |
| Pētōvā   | IX                | 46.27 N                          | 15.40 E           |
| Pētōvō ( <i>Ποτόβιον and Παταβιον, Ptol.</i> )                       | VIII              | 46.33 N                          | 15.48 E           |
| Pētrā  | IX                | 41.23 N                          | 23.13 E           |
| Pētrā  | XII, XXI          | 30.12 N                          | 35.33 E           |
| Pētrā  | XVIII             | 41.45 N                          | 41.45 E           |
| Pētrā  | XX                | 40.50 N                          | 65.40 E           |
| Pētrōcōrī  | VI                | 45.5 N                           | 1.0 E             |
| Pētrōcōrī vel Vē-sūnnā   | Perigueux         | VI                               | 45.14 N 0.53 E    |
| Peucē, i   | IX                | 45.5 N                           | 29.20 E           |
| Peucē, m   | XII               | 50.0 N                           | 25.0 E            |
| Peucētīā   | XI, XV            | 41.0 N                           | 16.40 E           |
| Peucini  | II, IX, XII       | 45.5 N                           | 29.10 E           |
| Phaestūs   | XV                | 35.4 N                           | 24.47 E           |
| Phālācerum, <i>pr</i>  | Drasti C.         | XIII                             | 39.51 N 19.38 E   |
| Phālērūm   | XIII              | 37.57 N                          | 23.38 E           |
| Phālīgā vel Cir-cēsium   | Karkisia          | XVIII                            | 35.50 N 40.27 E   |
| Phānāgōrīā   | near Taman        | IV, XII                          | 45.5 N 37.0 E     |
| Phārā  | XIII, XIV         | 38.38 N                          | 20.36 E           |
| Phāre  | XIII, XIV         | 38.6 N                           | 21.41 E           |
| Phāre  | Kalamata          | XIV                              | 37.2 N 22.9 E     |
| Phārmācūsē, <i>ae</i>  | XIII              | 37.59 N                          | 23.39 E           |
| Phārnāciā  | Kerasun           | XVI                              | 40.59 N 38.23 E   |
| Phārōdēni  | VIII              | 54.0 N                           | 12.45 E           |
| Phārōs   | near Alexandria   | III                              |                   |
| Phārōs, i  | XI                | 40.39 N                          | 17.59 E           |
| Phārūs, i  | Lesina            | IX                               | 43.10 N 16.27 E   |
| Phārūs, i  | IV, XXII          | 31.20 N                          | 30.0 E            |
| Phārsālūs ( <i>but</i> Phār-sālūs <i>in Catullus</i> )               | Fersala           | XIII, XV                         | 39.18 N 22.26 E   |
| Phārūsī  | II                | 27.0 N                           | 11.30 W           |
| Pistōriā   | XVI               | 36.30 N                          | 30.37 E           |
| Phāsēllis  | Fionda            | XVII                             | 31.59 N 30.25 E   |
| Phāsēllis  | XVII              | 31.59 N                          | 30.25 E           |
| Phāsīs   | Poti              | XVIII                            | 42.6 N 41.43 E    |
| Phāsīs, fl   | IV, XII, XVIII    | 42.5 N                           | 41.43 E           |
| Phātmitēum Ost.  | XXI               | 31.30 N                          | 31.45 E           |
| Phāzānā ( <i>on this class of words see Spitz-ner, Gr. Prosody</i> ) | Fezzan            | II, IV, XII                      | 29.0 N 15.0 E     |

|  | MAP.               | LAT.                | LONG.             |
|--|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| Pheīā  | Pondiko-Kastro     | XIV                 | 37°40' N 21°19' E |
| Phēnēsūs   | XIII               | 37.55 N             | 22.16 E           |
| Phēre  | Velestina          | XIII                | 39.26 N 22.42 E   |
| Phīālā, l  | XVII               | 33.14 N             | 35.47 E           |
| Phīgāllā   | XIII, XIV          | 37.26 N             | 21.50 E           |
| Phīlādēlphā  | Allah Sher         | XV, XVI             | 38.20 N 28.35 E   |
| Phīlādēlphā  | Rabbath-Ammon      | XVII                | 31.58 N 36.0 E    |
| Phīlāe   | XXI                | 23.50 N             | 32.54 E           |
| Phīlāenōrum Ārē  | IV                 | 30.30 N             | 18.40 E           |
| Phīllā, <i>pr</i>  | Kalionjik C.       | IX                  | 41.28 N 28.22 E   |
| Phīllippī ( <i>penult. short in Plautus often</i> )            | II, IX, XV, XIX    | 41.0 N              | 24.14 E           |
| Phīllippōpōllis  | Felibé             | IX                  | 42.3 N 25.2 E     |
| Phīllistā  | XVII               | 31.40 N             | 34.40 E           |
| Phīllōmēllum   | Ak Shehr           | XVI                 | 38.28 N 31.30 E   |
| Phīneā v. Phīnōpōllis  | XVI                | 41.10 N             | 29.4 E            |
| Phīlēgrā (Φλεγρα) vel Pāllēne, <i>pr</i>                       | IX                 | 40.8 N              | 23.19 E           |
| Phīlēgrēi Cāmpi  | XI                 | 40.52 N             | 14.10 E           |
| Phīlāsīā   | XIII, XIV          | 37.50 N             | 22.40 E           |
| Phīlūs ( <i>Dioscorid. 28, 3; so also Φλιδ-σιος, 29, 4</i> )   | XIII, XIV          | 37.52 N             | 22.39 E           |
| Phōcēā   | Phokia             | XVI                 | 38.40 N 26.50 E   |
| Phōcis   | XIII, XIV, XV      | 38.35 N             | 22.40 E           |
| Phōnicē  | XIII               | 39.58 N             | 20.10 E           |
| Phōnicē  | IV, XII            | 34.0 N              | 36.0 E            |
| Phōnicīā   | III, XVII, XIX     | 34.0 N              | 35.40 E           |
| Phōnicūsā, i   | XI                 | 38.35 N             | 14.30 E           |
| Phōlōcē, m   | XIII, XIV          | 37.46 N             | 21.40 E           |
| Phōrēs, <i>pr</i>  | XIII, XIV          | 38.30 N             | 20.39 E           |
| Phrāsāpā Vērā  | IV, XVIII, XIX, XX | 36.28 N             | 47.8 E            |
| Phriclūs, m  | XIII               | 38.42 N             | 22.30 E           |
| Phrygēs  | IV                 |                     |                   |
| Phrygīā  | IV, XII, XVI, XIX  | 38.50 N             | 30.40 E           |
| Phrygīā Epictētūs  | XVI                | 39.28 N             | 30.15 E           |
| Phrygīā Minōr  | XVI                | 40.0 N              | 26.30 E           |
| Phthiōtīs  | XIII               | 39.5 N              | 22.40 E           |
| Phyēūs   | XXII               | 32.53 N             | 21.57 E           |
| Phylācē  | XIII               | 39.13 N             | 22.40 E           |
| Phylē  | Fili               | XIII, XIV           | 38.8 N 23.40 E    |
| Picēntiā   | XI                 | 40.39 N             | 14.50 E           |
| Picēntini  | XI                 | 40.45 N             | 14.40 E           |
| Picēnum  | X, XII             | 43.0 N              | 13.80 E           |
| Pictōnes   | in Poitou          | VI                  | 46.35 N 1.0 W     |
| Picti  | XXIII              | 56.30 N             | 4.0 W             |
| Piēriā   | III, IX            | 40.10 N             | 22.8 E            |
| Piēriā   | XVII               | 36.30 N             | 36.10 E           |
| Piēriūs, m   | XIII               | 40.20 N             | 22.12 E           |
| Piēriūs vel Piēriā, m  | XVII, XIX          | 36.20 N             | 36.0 E            |
| Piēriūs, fl  | XIII, XIV          | 38.9 N              | 21.32 E           |
| Piētās Jullā vel Pōlā Pola                                     | X                  | 44.52 N             | 13.50 E           |
| Pignīs, the  | III                |                     |                   |
| Pinārā   | XVI                | 36.43 N             | 29.21 E           |
| Pinārūs, fl ( <i>ī Av., 1 Pris.</i> )                          | XVI, XIX           | 36.46 N             | 36.10 E           |
| Pindūs   | XIII, XIV          | 38.45 N             | 22.16 E           |
| Pindūs, fl   | XIV                | 38.42 N             | 22.32 E           |
| Pindūs, m  | Pindus             | XIII, XV            | 39.40 N 21.28 E   |
| Pinnā  | Civita di Penne    | X                   | 42.30 N 13.54 E   |
| Pintīā   | Valladolid         | V                   | 41.40 N 4.45 W    |
| Piraeūs  | XIII, XIV, XV      | 37.57 N             | 23.41 E           |
| Pirātārum Pōrtūs   | XXII               | 31.13 N             | 29.52 E           |
| Pisā   | XIII, XIV          | 37.39 N             | 21.38 E           |
| Pisae (Πισα, <i>Pindar</i> )                                   | Pisa               | II, X, XII          | 43.43 N 10.22 E   |
| Pisātūs  | XIII, XIV          | 37.41 N             | 21.35 E           |
| Pisaurum   | Pesaro             | X                   | 43.55 N 12.51 E   |
| Pisaurūs, fl   | Fogliā             | X                   | 43.55 N 12.52 E   |
| Pisidīā (Pisidāe <i>Clau-dian</i> , Pisidāe <i>Pris-cian</i> ) | XVI, XIX           | 37.20 N             | 31.10 E           |
| Pisōrcā, fl  | Pisuerga           | V                   | 41.32 N 4.51 W    |
| Pistoriā   | Pistoja            | X                   | 43.56 N 10.57 E   |
| Pitānē   | Sandarli           | XVI                 | 38.57 N 27.0 E    |
| Pithēcūsā, i   | Ischia             | XI                  | 40.46 N 13.54 E   |
| Pitýindā   | II, XX             | 16.48 N             | 81.57 E           |
| Pitýūs   | Pitsunda           | IV, XII, XIX, XXIII | 43.40 N 39.55 E   |
| Pitýūsā, i   | XIII               | 37.24 N             | 23.31 E           |
| Pitýūsā, i   | XIV                | 37.30 N             | 22.52 E           |

|  | MAP.              | LAT.     | LONG.           |
|--|-------------------|----------|-----------------|
| Pitýūsē, <i>ae</i>   |                   |          |                 |
| Plācēntiā  |                   |          |                 |
| Plānāsīā, i  |                   |          |                 |
| Plātēā   | XIII, XIV, XV     | 38.15 N  | 23.16 E         |
| Plātēā, i  | XXII              | 32.12 N  | 23.32 E         |
| Plāvīs, fl   | Piave             | X        | 45.31 N 12.41 E |
| Pleistūs, fl   | Xeropotamo        | XIV      | 38.28 N 22.35 E |
| Plēmniyriūm, <i>pr</i>   | Punta di Gigante  | XI       | 37.2 N 15.20 E  |
| Plēmniyriūm  | XI                | 37.3 N   | 15.18 E         |
| Pleurōn  | XIII, XIV         | 38.25 N  | 21.23 E         |
| Plinthinē  | XXI               | 30.52 N  | 30.5 E          |
| Plōtē, <i>ae</i>   | XIII, XIV         | 37.12 N  | 20.58 E         |
| Plōtinōpōllis  | IX                | 41.17 N  | 26.17 E         |
| Plūmbārā, i  | XI                | 39.5 N   | 8.20 E          |
| Pōcēsā   | XIV               | 37.34 N  | 24.18 E         |
| Pōlā vel Pietas Julia Pola                                     | X                 | 44.52 N  | 13.50 E         |
| Pōlātēum, <i>pr</i>  | X                 | 44.47 N  | 13.53 E         |
| Pōlēmōniūm vel Sidē  | XVI               | 41.0 N   | 37.31 E         |
| Pōlichna   | XI                | 37.5 N   | 15.12 E         |
| Pōllēntiā  | Pollenza          | V        | 39.54 N 3.3 E   |
| Pōllēntiā  | X                 | 44.41 N  | 7.53 E          |
| Pōlytimētūs, fl  | XIX               | 39.0 N   | 64.0 E          |
| Pōmpei   | XI                | 40.43 N  | 14.28 E         |
| Pōmpeiōpōllis  | XVI               | 41.28 N  | 34.25 E         |
| Pōmpēlo  | V                 | 42.49 N  | 1.40 W          |
| Pōmptināe Pāludēs  | Pontine Marshes   | X, XI    | 41.25 N 13.5 E  |
| Pōns AELi  | Newcastle-on-Tyne | VII      | 58.48 N 1.35 W  |
| Pōns Alittae   | Slatina           | IX       | 44.26 N 24.24 E |
| Pōns Augustā   | IX                | 45.23 N  | 22.38 E         |
| Pōns Mōsae   | Maastricht        | VI, VIII | 50.56 N 5.37 E  |
| Pōns Trājāni   | IX                | 44.37 N  | 22.32 E         |
| Pōntiā, i  | XI                | 41.0 N   | 12.57 E         |
| Pōntiā, <i>ae</i>  | XI                | 40.56 N  | 13.10 E         |
| Pōntiūs  | IV                |          |                 |
| Pōntūs   | IV, IX, XII, XVI  | 40.10 N  | 38.0 E          |
| Pōntūs Euxinūs   | Black Sea         | IV, XII  | 43.0 N 35.0 E   |
| Pōntūs Pōlēmōniācūs  | XII               | 41.0 N   | 38.0 E          |
| Pōpōlōniūm   | Popolonia         | X        | 43.0 N 10.30 E  |
| Pōpōlōniūm, <i>pr</i>  | C. Piombino       | X        | 42.55 N 10.30 E |
| Pōrātā, Pūrētūs vel Hērāsūs, fl ( <i>Gr. Poparā, Puperōs</i> ) | Pruth             | IX, XII  | 45.20 N 28.15 E |
| Pōri Rēgnum  | XIX               | 32.0 N   | 73.0 E          |
| Pōrphyrītēs, m   | XXI               | 26.15 N  | 34.0 E          |
| Pōrtō Cālē vel P. Callēnsis                                    | Oporto            | XII      | 41.10 N 8.30 W  |
| Pōrtūs Albītūs   | XXI               | 26.10 N  | 34.18 E         |
| Pōrtūs Hērēūllis   | X                 | 42.28 N  | 11.12 E         |
| Pōrtūs Hērēūllis   | Monaco            | X        | 43.43 N 7.25 E  |
| Pōrtūs Magnūs  | V                 | 36.47 N  | 2.30 W          |
| Pōrtūs Magnūs vel Artābrōrum                                   | V                 | 43.25 N  | 8.15 W          |
| Pōrtūs Magōnūs vel Māgo  | V                 | 39.50 N  | 4.16 E          |
| Pōrtūs Vēnērīs   | Port Vendre       | V        | 42.38 N 3.4 E   |
| Pōrtūs Vēnērīs   | Porto Venere      | X        | 44.2 N 9.49 E   |
| Pōrtūs Vindānā   | VI                | 47.40 N  | 3.20 W          |
|  |                   |          |                 |



















|                                       | MAP.         | LAT.     | LONG.    |                               | MAP.        | LAT.     | LONG.           |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|----------|----------|-------------------------------|-------------|----------|-----------------|
| Xinūs                                 | II           | 35°45' N | 43°20' E | Zareah                        | XVII        | 31°47' N | 34°59' E        |
| Zāaram                                | II, XXI      | 20.48 N  | 39.30 E  | Zārfāspā vel Bāctrā           | II, XIX, XX | 36.45 N  | 67.21 E         |
| Zābātūs vel Lycūs, <i>f</i> Great Zab | XVIII,       |          |          | Zēlā ( <i>η Strabo, but</i>   |             |          |                 |
| Zābā                                  | XIX          | 36.0 N   | 43.24 E  | Zēleia, and in Zeli-          |             |          |                 |
| Zābūs Mīnōr, <i>f</i>                 | II           | 1.56 N   | 104.45 E | tis authors vary be-          |             |          |                 |
| Zācynthūs                             | XVIII        | 33.14 N  | 43.32 E  | tween $\epsilon$ and $\eta$ ) | Zilleh      | XVI      | 40.10 N 36.0 E  |
| Zācynthūs                             | V            | 39.40 N  | 0.17 W   | Zēleā                         | Sarakeui    | XVI      | 40.15 N 27.33 E |
| Zācynthūs, <i>i</i>                   | XIII, XIV    | 37.47 N  | 20.52 E  | Zēnōbīā                       |             | XVII     | 35.41 N 39.43 E |
| Zādrācārtā vel Cārtā Sari             | XV           | 37.48 N  | 20.45 E  | Zēphyrīum, <i>pr</i>          | Bruzzano C. | XI       | 38.4 N 16.11 E  |
| Zāgrūs, <i>m</i> (Zārypos) Zagros     | XII, XIX, XX | 36.36 N  | 53.0 E   | Zēphyrīum, <i>pr</i>          |             | XVI      | 42.8 N 35.0 E   |
| Zāmā                                  | XVIII, XIX,  |          |          | Zeugitānā                     | Roum Kalé   | XXII     | 37.2 N 37.56 E  |
| Zāmā                                  | XX           | 35.0 N   | 46.0 E   | Zeugmā                        | Arzilla     | XXII     | 35.19 N 5.59 W  |
| Zāmētūs, <i>m</i>                     | XII          | 33.15 N  | 8.0 W    | Zilīā                         |             | II       | 34.15 N 6.26 W  |
| Zānclē                                | XII, XXII    | 36.10 N  | 9.32 E   | Zilīs (Zēlīs, <i>Strabo</i> ) |             | II       | 8.0 N 50.10 E   |
| Zārādrūs, <i>f</i>                    | XXI          | 24.0 N   | 45.15 E  | Zingīs, <i>pr</i>             |             | II       | 8.0 N 50.10 E   |
| Zārāx                                 | IV, XI       | 38.11 N  | 15.33 E  | Ziph                          | Tel Zif     | XVII     | 31.30 N 35.10 E |
| Zārāx, <i>m</i>                       | Messina      |          |          | Zoan vel Tānis                |             | XXI      | 30.42 N 31.50 E |
|                                       |              |          |          | Zophim                        |             | XVII     | 30.48 N 35.10 E |
|                                       |              |          |          | Zōrāmbūs, <i>f</i>            |             | XX       | 25.10 N 61.15 E |
|                                       |              |          |          | Zōstēr, <i>pr</i>             |             | XIII     | 37.27 N 23.1 E  |
|                                       |              |          |          | Zōstēr, <i>pr</i>             | Lombarda C. | XIV      | 37.47 N 23.46 E |

## GINN &amp; HEATH'S TEXT-BOOKS.

## MATHEMATICS.

BOND & WINLOCK'S Annals of Harvard College Observatory.  
 BYERLY'S Differential Calculus.  
 HILL'S Geometry for Beginners.  
 PEIRCE'S Three and Four Place Tables of Logarithms.  
 PEIRCE'S Mathematical Tables, chiefly to Four Figures. (First Series.)  
 PEIRCE'S Elements of Logarithms.  
 SEARLE'S Outlines of Astronomy.  
 WENTWORTH'S Elements of Plane and Solid Geometry.  
 WENTWORTH'S Elements of Plane Geometry.  
 WENTWORTH'S Geometrical Exercises.  
 WENTWORTH'S Elementary Algebra.  
 WHEELER'S Elements of Plane and Spherical Trigonometry.  
 WHEELER'S Elements of Plane Trigonometry.

## MUSIC READERS AND CHARTS.

EICHBERG'S High School Music Reader for Mixed Voices.  
 EICHBERG'S Girl's High School Music Reader.  
 MASON'S First Music Reader.  
 MASON'S Second Music Reader.  
 MASON'S Third Music Reader.  
 MASON'S Intermediate Music Reader.  
 MASON'S First Music Chart.  
 MASON'S Second Music Chart.  
 MASON'S Third Music Chart.  
 MASON'S Fourth Music Chart.  
 MASON'S Manual for First Chart and Reader.  
 MASON & HOLT'S Teachers' Manual for Second and Third Series of Charts and Readers.  
 MASON & HYDE'S National Hymn and Tune Book for Female Voices.  
 MASON'S National Hymn and Tune Book for Male Voices.  
 SHARLAND'S Fourth Music Reader.  
 SHARLAND'S Abridged Fourth Music Reader.

## GERMAN TEXT-BOOKS.

COOK & SHELDON'S German Grammar.  
 HODGE'S Course in Scientific German.  
 SHELDON'S Short German Grammar for High Schools and Colleges.

## GUIDES FOR SCIENCE TEACHING.

I. HYATT'S About Pebbles.  
 II. GOODALE'S Concerning a Few Common Plants.  
 III. HYATT'S Commercial and other Sponges. Illustrated.  
 IV. AGASSIZ'S A First Lesson in Natural History. Illustrated.  
 V. HYATT'S Corals and Echinoderms. Illustrated.  
 VI. HYATT'S Mollusca. Illustrated.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

DIPPOLD'S Emanuel Geibel's Brunhild.  
 FISK'S Teachers' Improved Class-Book.  
 HARRISON'S Odes of Horace in English Verse.  
 HALSEY'S Historical Chart.  
 HILL'S Questions and Exercises on Stewart's Physics.  
 LEIGHTON'S Harvard Examination Papers.  
 MARCH'S A-B-C Book.  
 SEELYE'S Hickok's Moral Science.  
 SEELYE'S Hickok's Mental Science.



GINN & HEATH'S  
TEXT-BOOKS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE AND GRAMMAR.

Mudson's Pamphlet Sections of Text-Books of Prose and Poetry.

12mo. Paper Covers.

BURKE No. I.

(Five Speeches and ten "Papers.")

BURKE No. II.

(Life, two Papers, four Letters, and five Speeches.)

WEBSTER No. I.

(Reply to Hayne and six other Speeches.)

WEBSTER No. II.

(Life and Extracts from twenty-five Speeches.)

BACON.

(Life and thirty Essays.)

WORDSWORTH.

(Sixty Poems and Sonnets.)

WORDSWORTH'S EXCURSION.

(With Introduction and Notes.) Cloth.

COLERIDGE AND BURNS.

(Lives and forty-five Poems.)

ADDISON AND GOLDSMITH.

(Fifteen Papers from Addison, eleven from Goldsmith.)

Mudson's Text-Book of Poetry.

Mudson's Text-Book of Prose.

Lounsbury's (Chaucer's) Parliament of Foules.

Sprague's Six Selections from Irving's Sketch-Book.

Sprague's First Two Books of Milton's Paradise Lost and Lycidas.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

Bigsby's Elements of English Composition.

Gilmore's Outlines of the Art of Expression.

Knox's Manual to accompany Whitney's Grammar.

Knox's Teachers' Edition (Part I.) of Elementary Lessons in English.

Whitney's Essentials of English Grammar.

Whitney & Knox's Elementary Lessons in English:—

Part I. "How to Speak and Write Correctly."

Part II. "How to Tell the Parts of Speech."

GINN & HEATH'S  
GEOGRAPHIES, GLOBES, AND WALL MAPS.

FITZ'S Terrestrial Globe (6 inches).

FITZ'S Terrestrial Globe (12 inches).

FITZ'S Hand-Book, to accompany Fitz's Terrestrial Globe.

GINN & HEATH'S Classical Atlas. Containing 23 Coloured Maps and a complete Index. Size of Maps, 15 by 12 inches. Folded 8vo, 7½ by 12.

HALL'S Our World, No. 1; or, First Lessons in Geography.

HALL'S Our World, No. 2; or, Second Series of Lessons in Geography.

JOSLIN'S Six-inch Terrestrial or Celestial Globe. Semi-frame.

JOSLIN'S Nine-inch Terrestrial Globe. Semi-frame.

JOSLIN'S Twelve-inch Terrestrial or Celestial Globe. Semi-frame.

WALL MAPS.

Engraved by W. & A. K. Johnston, Edinburgh.

Most accurate, handsome, and substantial School Maps ever published. From the great demand, they are constantly at press, and no Map is ever printed without being thoroughly revised. They show the latest geographical discoveries and political changes. They are printed by steam in permanent oil colours. The whole series is of uniform and convenient size—50 by 42 inches. They can be used in connection with any text-book on geography. Names are all engraved in plain Roman letters. They are engraved on copper plates, and therefore lines and letters are shown with great beauty and distinctness. Heavy cloth backs, mounted on rollers, and varnished—the best material only being used. *Any Map sold separately.*

This set is made up of the following Maps:—

POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

EASTERN AND WESTERN HEMISPHERES  
(one Map).

WORLD, MERCATOR'S PROJECTION.\*

EASTERN HEMISPHERE.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

SCOTLAND.

IRELAND.

BRITISH ISLES.

CANADA, NOVA SCOTIA, ETC.

UNITED STATES.

SOUTH AMERICA.

FRANCE.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

ITALY.

CENTRAL EUROPE.

ORKNEY AND SHETLAND.

ASIA.

INDIA.

AFRICA.

CAPE COLONY.

AMERICA.

NORTH AMERICA.

AUSTRALIA.

NEW ZEALAND (in Counties).

PACIFIC OCEAN.

CLASSICAL AND SCRIPTURAL GEOGRAPHY.

ORBIS VETERIBUS NOTUS.

ITALIA ANTIQUA.

GRÆCIA ANTIQUA.

ASIA MINOR.

ORBIS ROMANUS.

TRAVELS OF ST. PAUL.

OUTLINE MAP OF COUNTRIES BORDERING  
ON MEDITERRANEAN.

CANAAN AND PALESTINE.

BIBLE COUNTRIES.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

WORLD IN HEMISPHERES. | EUROPE. | ASIA. | AFRICA. | AMERICA.

\* Coloured to show all the Colonies of Great Britain at one view.



