

Authorized for circulation from reserve shelves.

UB:PM-

Library of




University of Toronto

College

Purchased from
The Hurstford Fund.

No

125



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2011 with funding from
Boston Library Consortium Member Libraries

EVERYMAN'S LIBRARY
EDITED BY ERNEST RHYS

REFERENCE

ATLAS OF ANCIENT AND
CLASSICAL GEOGRAPHY

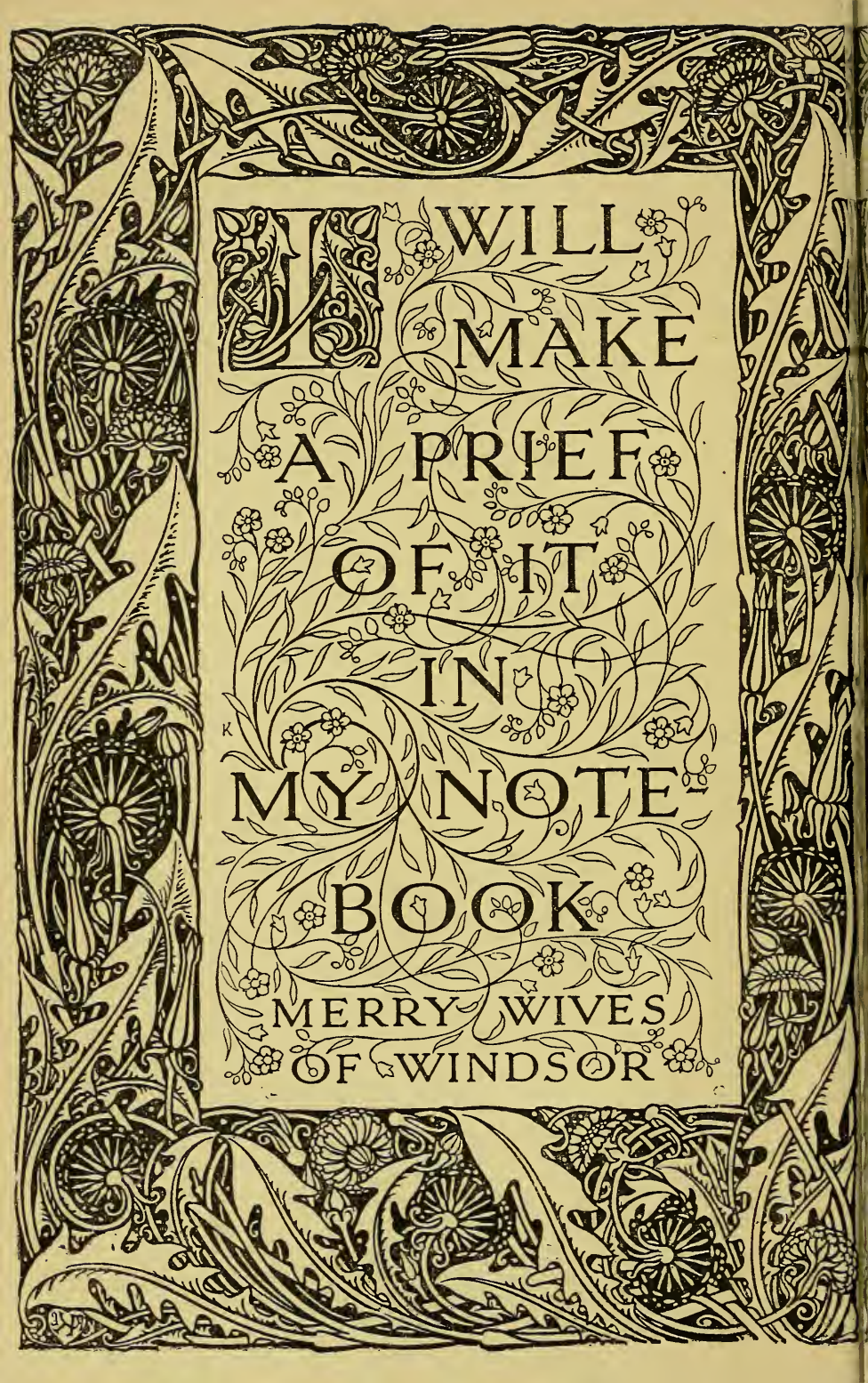
THIS IS NO. 451 OF *EVERYMAN'S LIBRARY*. THE PUBLISHERS WILL BE PLEASED TO SEND FREELY TO ALL APPLICANTS A LIST OF THE PUBLISHED AND PROJECTED VOLUMES ARRANGED UNDER THE FOLLOWING SECTIONS:

TRAVEL ☞ SCIENCE ☞ FICTION
THEOLOGY & PHILOSOPHY
HISTORY ☞ CLASSICAL
FOR YOUNG PEOPLE
ESSAYS ☞ ORATORY
POETRY & DRAMA
BIOGRAPHY
REFERENCE
ROMANCE



THE ORDINARY EDITION IS BOUND IN CLOTH WITH GILT DESIGN AND COLOURED TOP. THERE IS ALSO A LIBRARY EDITION IN REINFORCED CLOTH

J. M. DENT & SONS LTD.
ALDINE HOUSE, BEDFORD STREET, LONDON, W.C.2
E. P. DUTTON & CO. INC.
286-302 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK



I WILL
MAKE
A BRIEF
OF IT
IN
MY NOTE-
BOOK
MERRY WIVES
OF WINDSOR

ATLAS OF ANCIENT & CLASSICAL GEOGRAPHY

EVERY
MAN
I WILL
GO
WITH
THEE
BE THY
GUIDE



IN THY
MOST
NEED
TO
GO
BY
THY
SIDE

LONDON & TORONTO
PUBLISHED BY J. M. DENT
& SONS LTD & IN NEW YORK
BY E. P. DUTTON & CO

H

FIRST ISSUE OF THIS EDITION . 1907
REPRINTED 1908, 1909, 1910, 1912, 1914,
1917, 1921, 1925, 1928

133378

G

1033

A8

All rights reserved

PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN

INTRODUCTION

DR. BUTLER'S atlas, which for a time filled the place in the series taken by this volume, has only been laid aside in response to a demand for better maps, clearer in detail. The new maps are designed to lighten the search for the place-names and the landmarks they contain by a freer spacing and lettering of the towns, fortresses, harbours, rivers and so forth, likely to be needed by readers of the classical writers and the histories of Greece and Rome. The pages too have been so arranged as to save the unfolding and refolding of each chart as it is used, while the range of subjects has been notably extended in order to show the development of the old science of geography, and to illustrate the wars and changes of frontier and rise and fall of states and empires. We begin with the voyage of the Argonauts, and the world of Homer, representing a Europe on whose outer western rim these islands lay in Cimmerian darkness, with no western hemisphere of the future Americas beyond them. The eastern survey of Herodotus, and the Eratosthenes' map which ranges from Ultima Thule in the far north to Arabia Deserta and the Indian limits, carry the record to the point where the live contact between geography and ancient history occurs. It is seen in the voyage of Nearchus who sailed as far south-east as the mouth of the Indus in 325 B.C.; and Strabo and Ptolemy bring us to the partition of the old world at the beginning of the Christian era. It was in the library of Alexandria that Eratosthenes wrote the work which began the real mapping out of the globe with the lines of latitude and longitude.

Turning to the more special maps we realise in that

of Greece, as Professor Bury has shown us, how vitally its physical features affected its history and its place among the nations. We see how its ridged headland broken by a great sea rift, and how the heights of Olympus, Ossa and Pelion, and those of Eubœa and the island chain beyond; and how again Epirus and the Peloponnesus gave the land its mountain barriers. But finally it was the sea decided the fate of the people; they were fairly driven to seek their outlet and their defence in its waters; and the decisive factor was the Ægean, which became in a sense the fluid axis of Greek conquest, commerce and colonial life. In the same way, it is the map that makes us aware of the effect of position in the case of an old rival to Rome like Carthage. The line-maps of the cities include Syracuse, Thebes, Babylon, Jerusalem, Tyre; nor is Pompeii, nor Troy, omitted; and among the battle-fields are Marathon and Salamis, Issus and Thermopylæ.

From the pages of Grote and of Gibbon, from Herodotus, Livy, and Cæsar, from Tacitus and from the *Cyropædia*, we draw the historic detail that converts the map into a living document. Gibbon's account of the modifying of Italy under the Roman rule is a case in point. Before the Roman came, he wrote, "the country which is now called Lombardy was not considered as a part of Italy. It had been occupied by a powerful colony of Gauls, who, settling themselves along the banks of the Po, from Piedmont to Romagna, carried their arms and diffused their name from the Alps to the Apennine. The Ligurians dwelt on the rocky coast, which now forms the republic of Genoa. Venice was yet unborn; but the territories of that state, which lie to the east of the Adige, were inhabited by the Venetians. The middle part of the peninsula, that now composes the duchy of Tuscany and the ecclesiastical state, was the ancient seat of the Etruscans and Umbrians; to the former of whom Italy was indebted for the first rudiments of a civilised life. The Tiber rolled at the foot of the

seven hills of Rome, and the country of the Sabines, the Latins, and the Volsci, from that river to the frontiers of Naples, was the theatre of her infant victories. On that celebrated ground the first consuls deserved triumphs, their successors adorned villas, and *their* posterity have erected convents. Capua and Campania possessed the immediate territory of Naples; the rest of the kingdom was inhabited by many warlike nations, the Marsi, the Samnites, the Apulians, and the Lucanians; and the sea-coasts had been covered by the flourishing colonies of the Greeks. We may remark, that when Augustus divided Italy into eleven regions, the little province of Istria was annexed to that seat of Roman sovereignty."

We need but add that in the preparation of this Classical Atlas and aid to ancient history, the expert services of Dr. Bartholomew have been of the greatest assistance, as in the modern atlases in Everyman's Library.

CONTENTS

COLOURED MAPS

	PAGE
VOYAGE OF THE ARGONAUTS ACCORDING TO THE TRADITIONS OF THE ANCIENTS	1
THE WORLD ACCORDING TO HOMER, B.C. 1000	2
THE WORLD ACCORDING TO HERODOTUS, B.C. 450	2
THE WORLD ACCORDING TO ERATOSTHENES, B.C. 220	3
THE WORLD ACCORDING TO MELA, A.D. 43	4
THE WORLD ACCORDING TO PTOLEMY, A.D. 150	4, 5
THE WORLD ACCORDING TO STRABO, A.D. 18	5
ORBIS VETERIBUS NOTUS	6, 7
EGYPTIAN EMPIRE, B.C. 1450	8
BABYLONIAN EMPIRE, B.C. 560	9
PERSIAN EMPIRE AT ITS GREATEST EXTENT, B.C. 525	10, 11
GRECIAN EMPIRE, TIME OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT	12, 13
ROMAN EMPIRE AT THE DEATH OF CÆSAR	14, 15
ROMAN EMPIRE AT ITS GREATEST EXTENT, THIRD CENTURY A.D.	16, 17
VOYAGE OF ÆNEAS (illustrating Virgil's <i>Æneid</i>)	18
ITALIÆ PARS MEDIA (illustrating Virgil's <i>Æneid</i>)	19
ITALIA	20, 21
ITALIA SEPTENTRIONALIS	22, 23
ITALIA MERIDIONALIS	24, 25
VICINIA ROMANA	26, 27
ROMA URBS, TIME OF AUGUSTUS	28, 29
ROMA URBS, TIME OF REPUBLIC	30, 31
GRÆCIA	32, 33
GRÆCIA SEPTENTRIONALIS	34, 35
PELOPONNESUS ET GRÆCIA MERIDIONALIS	36, 37
ATHENÆ	38
PIRÆUS	39
GRECIAN AND PHŒNICIAN COLONIES	40, 41
MACEDONIA, THRACIA, ILLYRICUM, MÆSIA, AND DACIA	42, 43
BRITANNIA	44, 45
GALLIA	46, 47
GERMANIA	48, 49
HISPANIA	50, 51
AFRICA SEPTENTRIONALIS	52, 53
ÆGYPTUS	54, 55
ASIA MINOR	56, 57
ORIENS	58, 59

	PAGE
SYRIA	60
MESOPOTAMIA, BABYLONIA, ASSYRIA, MEDIA, AND SUSIANA	61
PALESTINE, OLD TESTAMENT	62
PALESTINE, NEW TESTAMENT	63
TROY	64
TROAS	64

LINE MAPS

OLYMPIA	65
BATTLE OF MARATHON, 29th September, 490 B.C.	66
BATTLE OF SALAMIS	66
MARCH OF CYRUS AGAINST ARTAXERXES (to illustrate Xenophon)	67
BATTLE OF ISSUS	68
BATTLE OF ARBELA (GAUGAMELA)	69
SPARTA	69
THERMOPYLÆ	70
MYCENÆ	71
CARTHAGE	72
SYRACUSE—Athenian and Carthaginian Sieges	72
POMPEII	73
THEBES	73
BABYLON	74
JERUSALEM	74
TYRE	75
CONSTANTINOPLE	76
ALEXANDRIA AT OPENING OF CHRISTIAN ERA	76
ROMAN EMPIRE—showing Early Christian Settlements	77
HISTORICAL GAZETTEER	87
INDEX	193

THE ATLAS
OF
ANCIENT AND CLASSICAL
GEOGRAPHY

VOYAGE OF THE ARGONAUTS

according to

THE TRADITIONS OF THE ANCIENTS

- Track of the Argo to Colchis
- Return Voyage according to Orpheus
- " " " " Pindar
- " " " " Apollonius

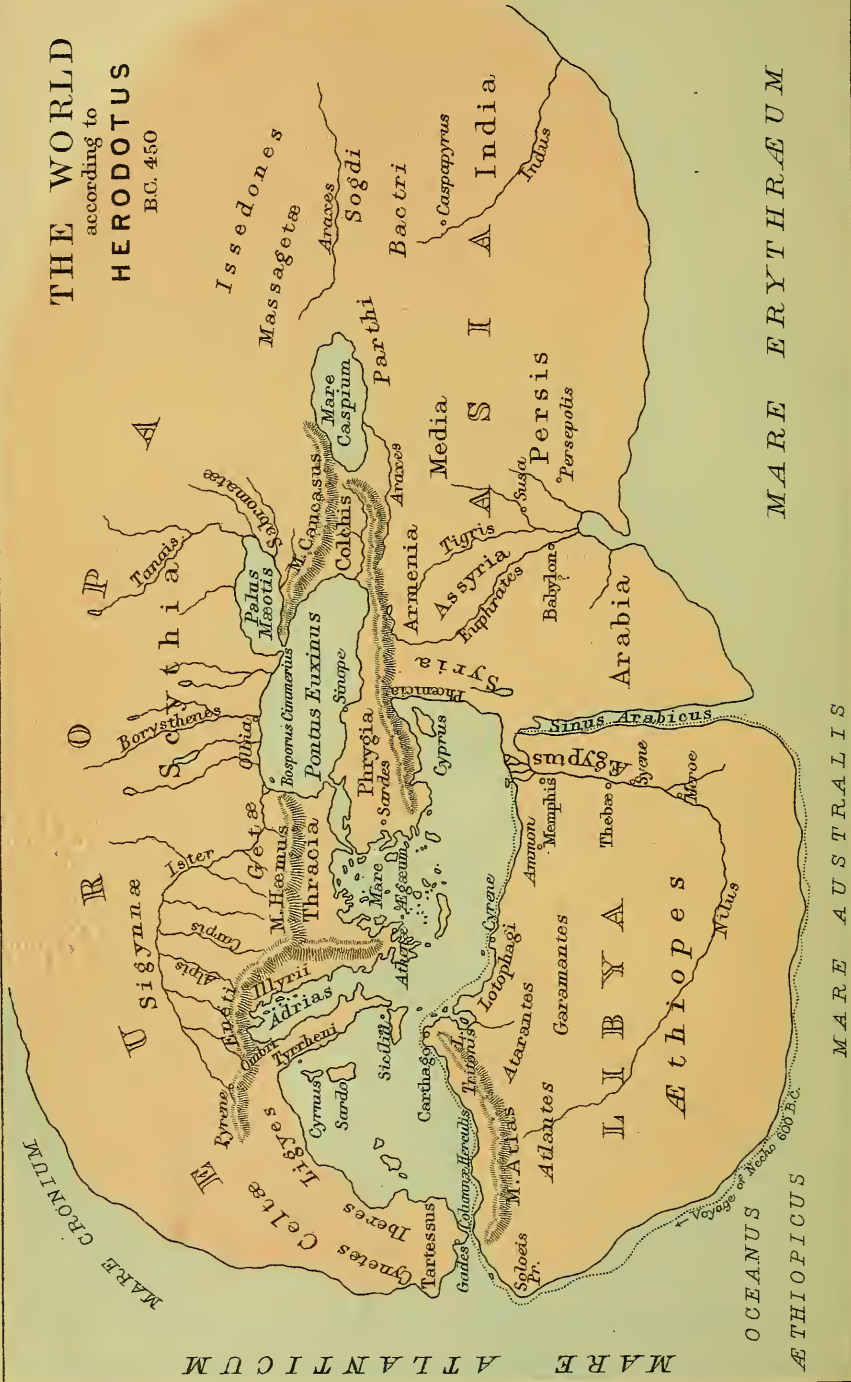


THE WORLD

according to
HOMER
B.C.1000



THE WORLD
according to
HERODOTUS
BC. 450



MARE ERYTHRÆUM

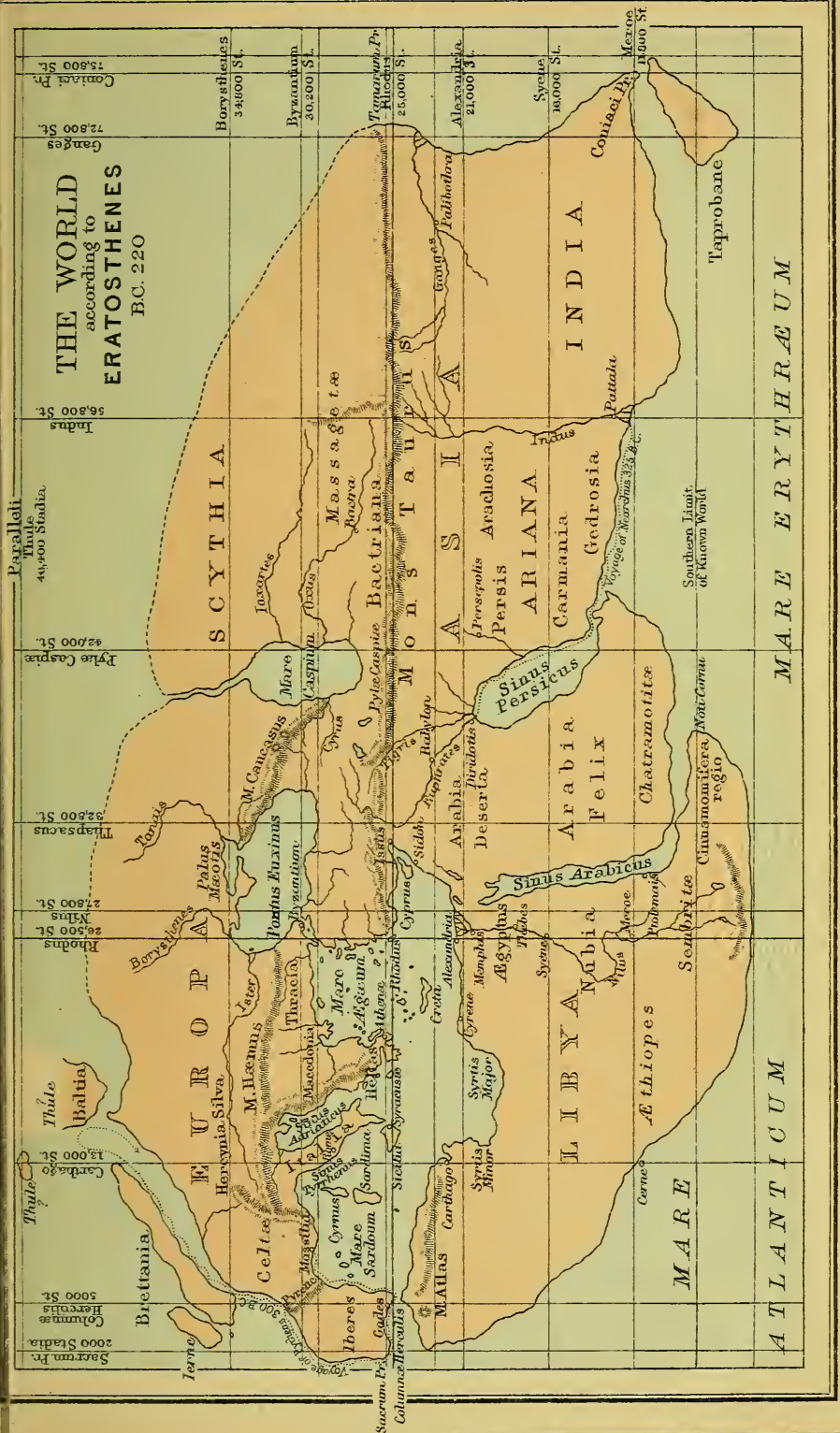
MARE AUSTRALIS

OCEANUS

ÆTHIOPICUS

MARE ATLANTICUM

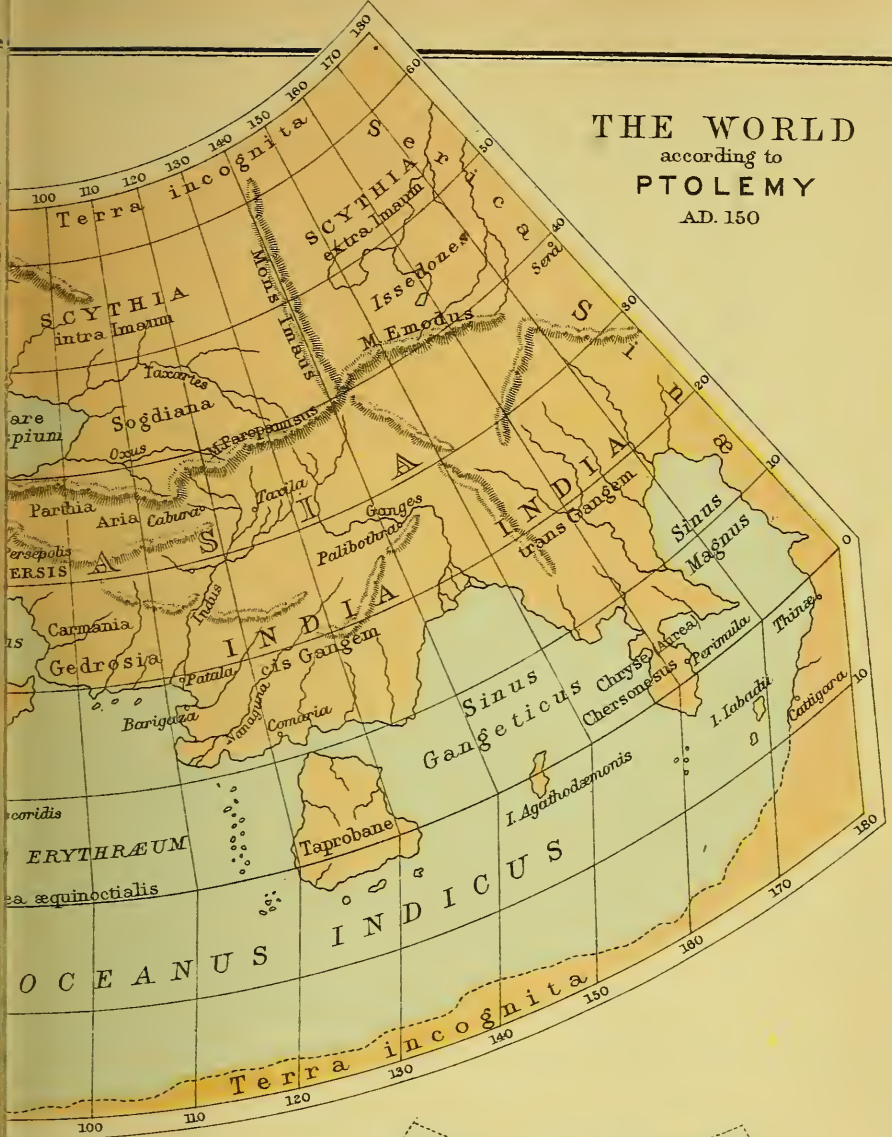
THE WORLD
according to
ERATOSTHENES
B.C. 220





THE WORLD
according to
MELA
AD. 43

THE WORLD
according to
PTOLEMY
AD. 150



THE WORLD
according to
STRABO
AD. 18



Linea aequinoctialis



OCEANUS ATLANTICUS

0 20 40

60

40

0

0 20 40

Fortunate Insulae

Orcades I^{ae}
Ebudæ I^{ae}

BRITANNIA
Londinium

Germanicum
Belgæ

GALLIA
Mare Cantabricum
Lugdunum

HISPANIA
Tarraco
Gades

Mauretania
Gætuli
Atlas M.

Libya
Phazania
Garamantes

Melanogætuli

Nigritæ

ÆTHIOPIA
Theophrastus M.

Equator

Sitones
Sueones
Gautæ

Scandia
Mare Suevicum

GERMANIA
Suevi
Mare Adriaticum

UEROPPA
Belgæ
Col. Agrip.
Marcomanni
Quadi

GALLIA
Rætia
Pannonia
M. Alpes

ITALIA
Roma
Mare Tyrrenum
Sicilia

MARE INTERNUM
Syracusæ
Syrtes Minor

Libya
Cyrenaica
Ammonium

Phazania
Garamantes

Melanogætuli

Nigritæ

ÆTHIOPIA
Agisymba I.

Equator

Genetes
Fennicae

Sarmatia
Venedæ

GERMANIA
Suevi
Mare Adriaticum

UEROPPA
Belgæ
Col. Agrip.
Marcomanni
Quadi

GALLIA
Rætia
Pannonia
M. Alpes

ITALIA
Roma
Mare Tyrrenum
Sicilia

MARE INTERNUM
Syracusæ
Syrtes Minor

Libya
Cyrenaica
Ammonium

Phazania
Garamantes

Melanogætuli

Nigritæ

ÆTHIOPIA
Agisymba I.

Equator

Sarmatia
Venedæ

GERMANIA
Suevi
Mare Adriaticum

UEROPPA
Belgæ
Col. Agrip.
Marcomanni
Quadi

GALLIA
Rætia
Pannonia
M. Alpes

ITALIA
Roma
Mare Tyrrenum
Sicilia

MARE INTERNUM
Syracusæ
Syrtes Minor

Libya
Cyrenaica
Ammonium

Phazania
Garamantes

Melanogætuli

Nigritæ

ÆTHIOPIA
Agisymba I.

Equator

Equator

Nili
Paludes
Nili I.

Equator

Sarmatia
Venedæ

GERMANIA
Suevi
Mare Adriaticum

UEROPPA
Belgæ
Col. Agrip.
Marcomanni
Quadi

GALLIA
Rætia
Pannonia
M. Alpes

ITALIA
Roma
Mare Tyrrenum
Sicilia

MARE INTERNUM
Syracusæ
Syrtes Minor

Libya
Cyrenaica
Ammonium

Phazania
Garamantes

Melanogætuli

Nigritæ

ÆTHIOPIA
Agisymba I.

Equator

Equator

Nili
Paludes
Nili I.

Equator

Sarmatia
Venedæ

GERMANIA
Suevi
Mare Adriaticum

UEROPPA
Belgæ
Col. Agrip.
Marcomanni
Quadi

GALLIA
Rætia
Pannonia
M. Alpes

ITALIA
Roma
Mare Tyrrenum
Sicilia

MARE INTERNUM
Syracusæ
Syrtes Minor

Libya
Cyrenaica
Ammonium

Phazania
Garamantes

Melanogætuli

Nigritæ

ÆTHIOPIA
Agisymba I.

Equator

Equator

Nili
Paludes
Nili I.

Equator

Siracæ

Pontus Euxinus

Armenia

Cyprus

Arabia Petrea

Thæbe

ARF

Minæi

Sab

Ad



Menuthias

60

80

100

ORBIS VETERIBUS NOTUS

- | | |
|---|--|
|  Aryan Races |  Hamitic Races |
|  Semitic Races |  Races of doubtful origin |



Longitude East 60 of Greenwich

80

100



EGYPTIAN EMPIRE

B.C. 1450

English Miles

0 100 200 300 400 500

25 30 35 40 45 Longitude East 35 of Greenwich



BABYLONIAN EMPIRE
B.C. 560
 English Miles



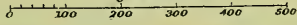


PERSIAN EMPIRE

AT ITS GREATEST EXTENT

B.C. 525

English Miles



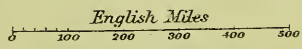


55 60 65 70 75 80



GRECIAN EMPIRE

TIME OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT



Alexander's Route shown thus —

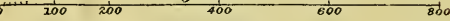
55 60 65 70



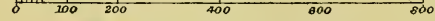
ROMAN EMPIRE

AT THE DEATH OF CÆSAR

English Miles



Roman Miles



- Roman Territory and Provinces
- Protected States

L I B



Longitude East 25 of Greenwich

50 55 40



ROMAN EMPIRE
AT ITS GREATEST EXTENT
THIRD CENTURY A.D.

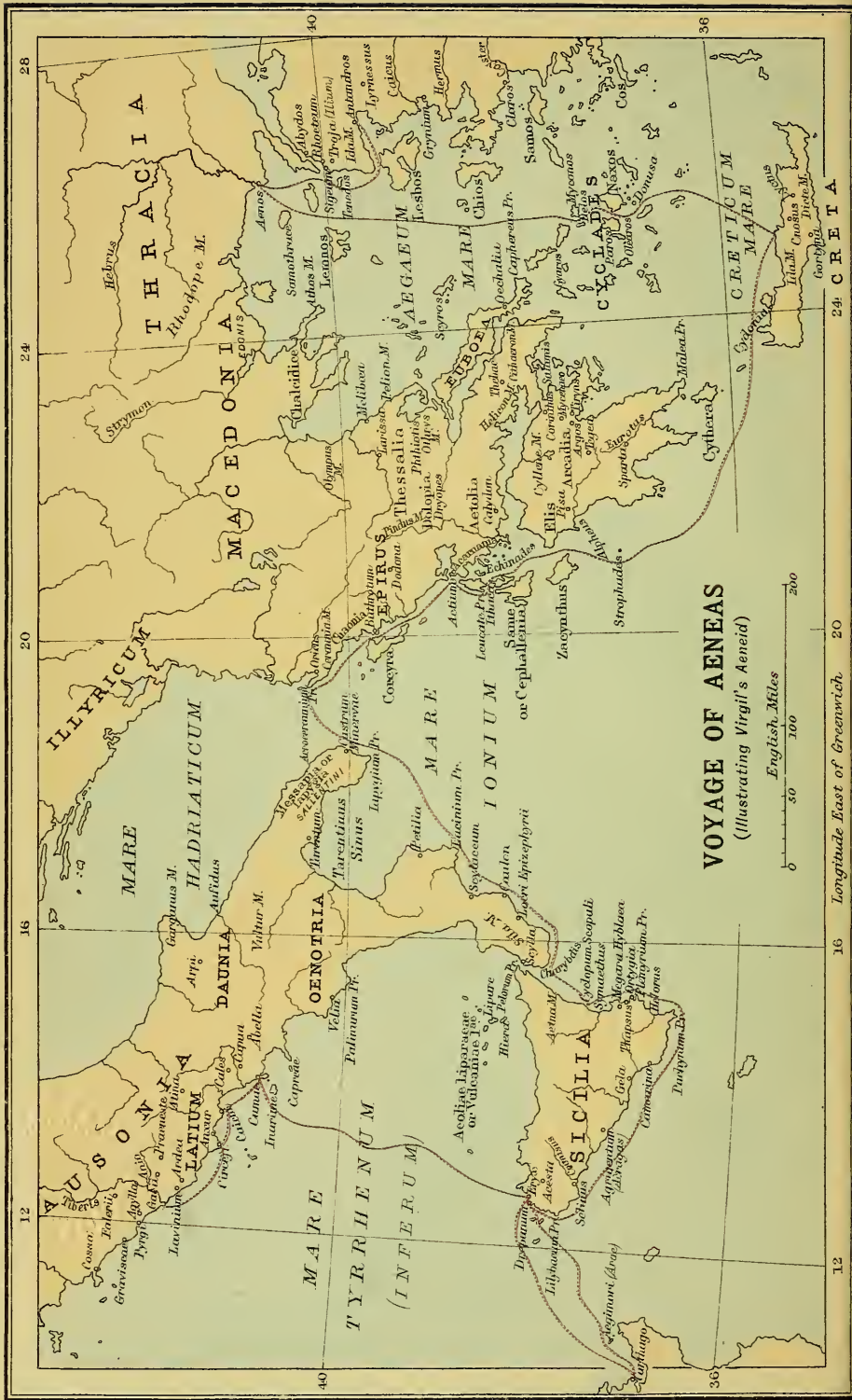
English Miles
 0 200 400 600 800

Roman Miles
 0 100 200 400 600 800

L I B



longitude East 25 of Greenwich 30 35 40



VOYAGE OF AENEAS
 (Illustrating Virgil's Aeneid)

English Miles
 0 50 100 200

Longitude East of Greenwich 20

24 CRETIA

12

ITALIAE PARS MEDIA

(Illustrating Virgil's Aeneid)

English Miles
0 10 20 30 40 50 60



Longitude East 13 of Greenwich

43

42

LATIUM VETUS

11

41

13

14

15

16

16

15

14

13

12

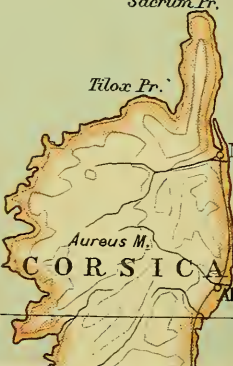
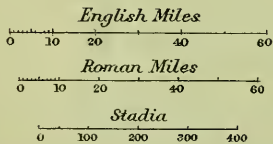
11

10





ITALIA
SEPTENTRIONALIS





A D R I A T I C U M

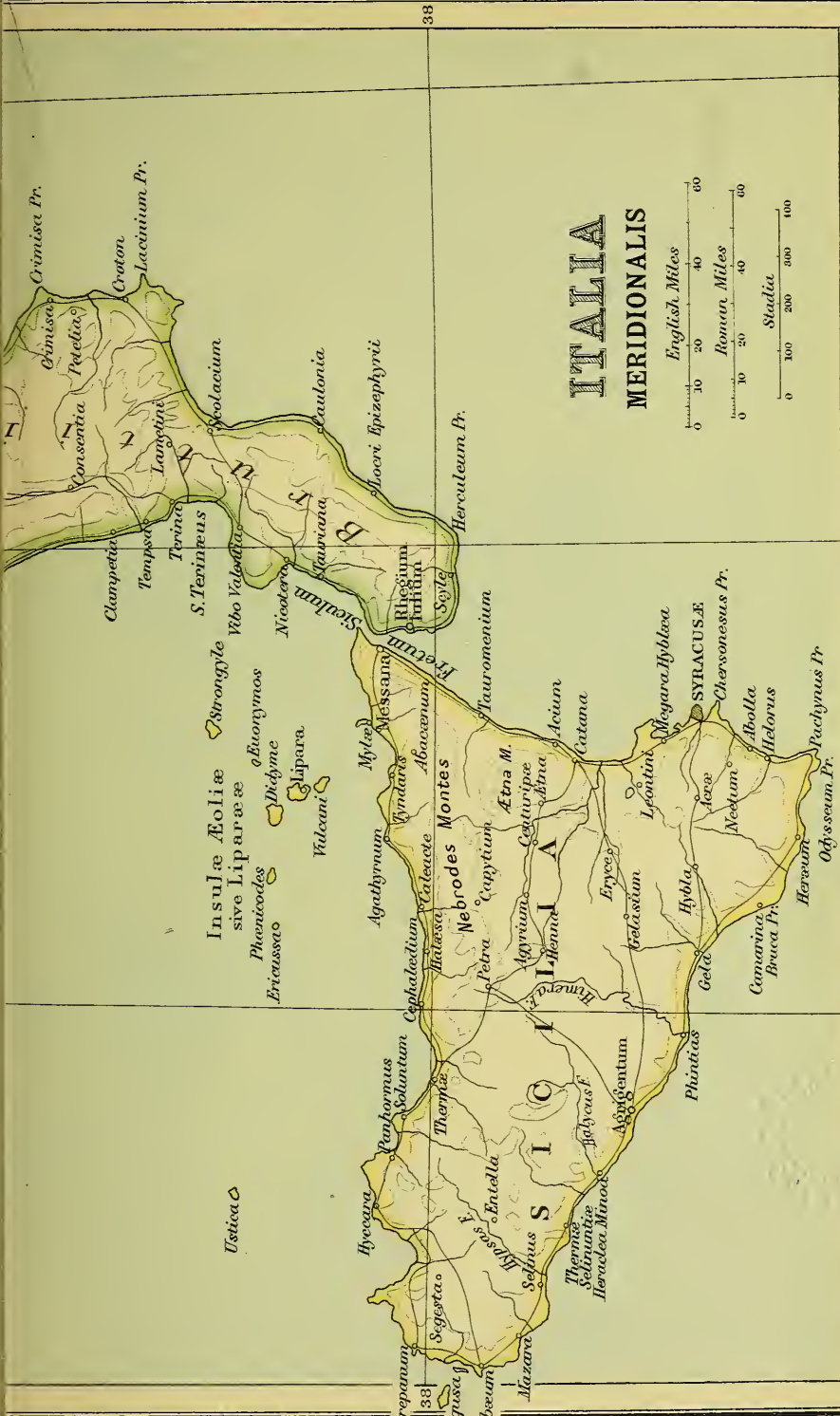
M A R E

T Y R R H E N U M

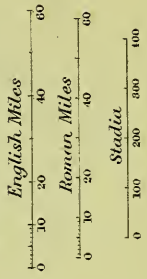
T A R E N T I N U S

S I N U S

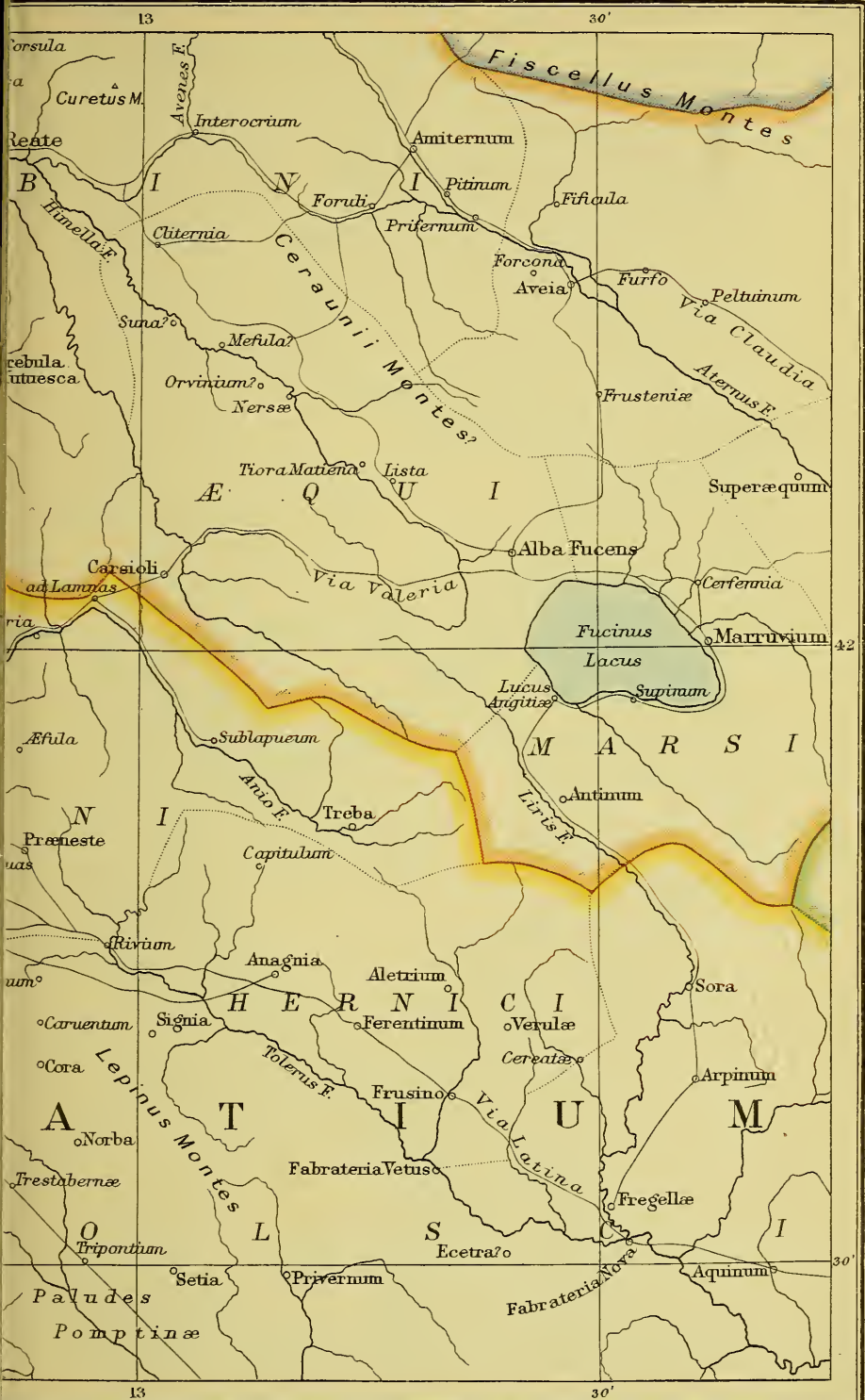




ITALIA MERIDIONALIS

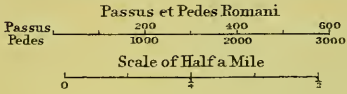






ROMA URBS

TIME OF AUGUSTUS



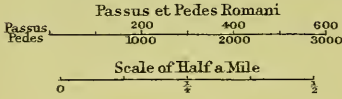
REGIONES AUGUSTI

- I Porta Capena
- II Caelimontium
- III Isis et Serapis
- IV Templum Pacis
- V Esquilie
- VI Alta Semita
- VII Via Lata
- VIII Forum Romanum
- IX Circus Flaminius
- X Palatium
- XI Circus Maximus
- XII Piscina Publica
- XIII Aventinus
- XIV Trans Tiberim



ROMA URBS

TIME OF REPUBLIC



CAMPUS VATICANUS

CAMPUS MARTIUS

I
A
N
I
C
U
L
U
S

Prata Quinctia

PAGUS IANICULENSIS

Horti Casariani

Via Flaminia

Tiberis f.

Horti Luculliani

Porta Capena
Porta Sanqualis Quir

Sæpta Villa Publica

Theatrum Pompei

Comitium
T. Bellona

Petronia ædis
Circus Flaminius

Porta Fontinalis

Navalia
Porta Philippi

Capitolium

Collis Latiaris

Pons Fabricius

Porta Minucia

Comitium

Pons Cestius

Velabrum

Regia

Via Aurelia

Forum Boarium

IV M. PALA

S
O
N
S

Via Campana

Tiberis f.

Circus Maximus

Porta Trigemina

Wallis Murcia

MONS AVENTINUS

Porta Raudusculana

Via Ostiensis

REGIONES URBANÆ

- I Sucusana
- II Esquilina
- III Collina
- IV Palatina







Doric
 Ionic

 Aeolian & Achæan

Longitude East 24 of Greenwich

25

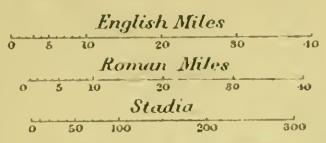
26

27

20

21

GRÆCIA SEPTENTRIONALIS





23

24

MARE

THRACIUM

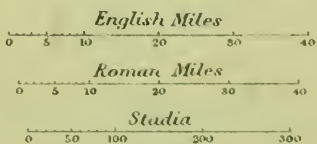
Longitude East of Greenwich

23

24

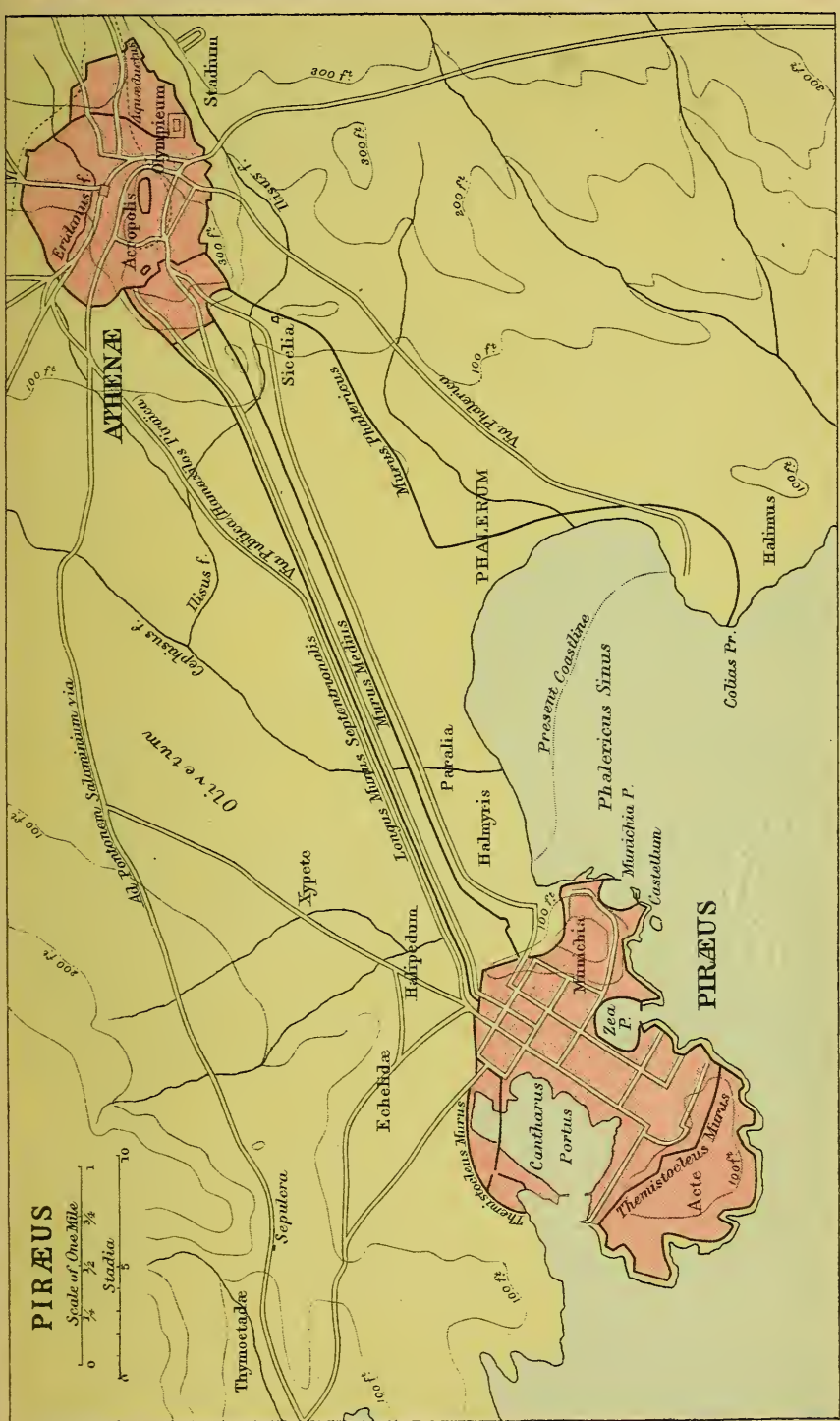


PELOPONNESUS ET GRÆCIA MERIDIONALIS





MARE MYRTOUM



PIRÆUS

Scale of One Mile

0 1/4 1/2 3/4 1

Stadia

Thymoetadee
Sepulera

Echeide

Xypete

Harpēdun.

Phalericus Murus

Cantharus Portus

Themistocleus Murus

Acte

Munichia P.

Castellum

Phalericus Sinus

Present Coastline

Phalericus Sinus

Munichia P.

Castellum

Phalericus Sinus

Munichia P.

Castellum

Al. Romanorum, Salaminiarum via

Cephasus f.

Hiasus f.

Via Publica/Romanorum Tracia

Athenæ

Acropolis

Stadium

Phalericus Murus

Phalericus Sinus

Phalericus Sinus

Phalericus Sinus

Phalericus Sinus

Phalericus Sinus

Phalericus Sinus

Phalericus Sinus

Phalericus Sinus

Phalericus Sinus

Phalericus Sinus

Phalericus Sinus

Phalericus Sinus

Phalericus Sinus

Phalericus Sinus

Phalericus Sinus



20

30

40

GRECIAN & PHENICIAN COLONIES

Greek Colonies

Phœnician Colonies



Longitude East 20 of Greenwich

30



MACEDONIA
THRACIA, ILLYRICUM,
MÆSIA AND DACIA





Longitude East 24 of Greenwich

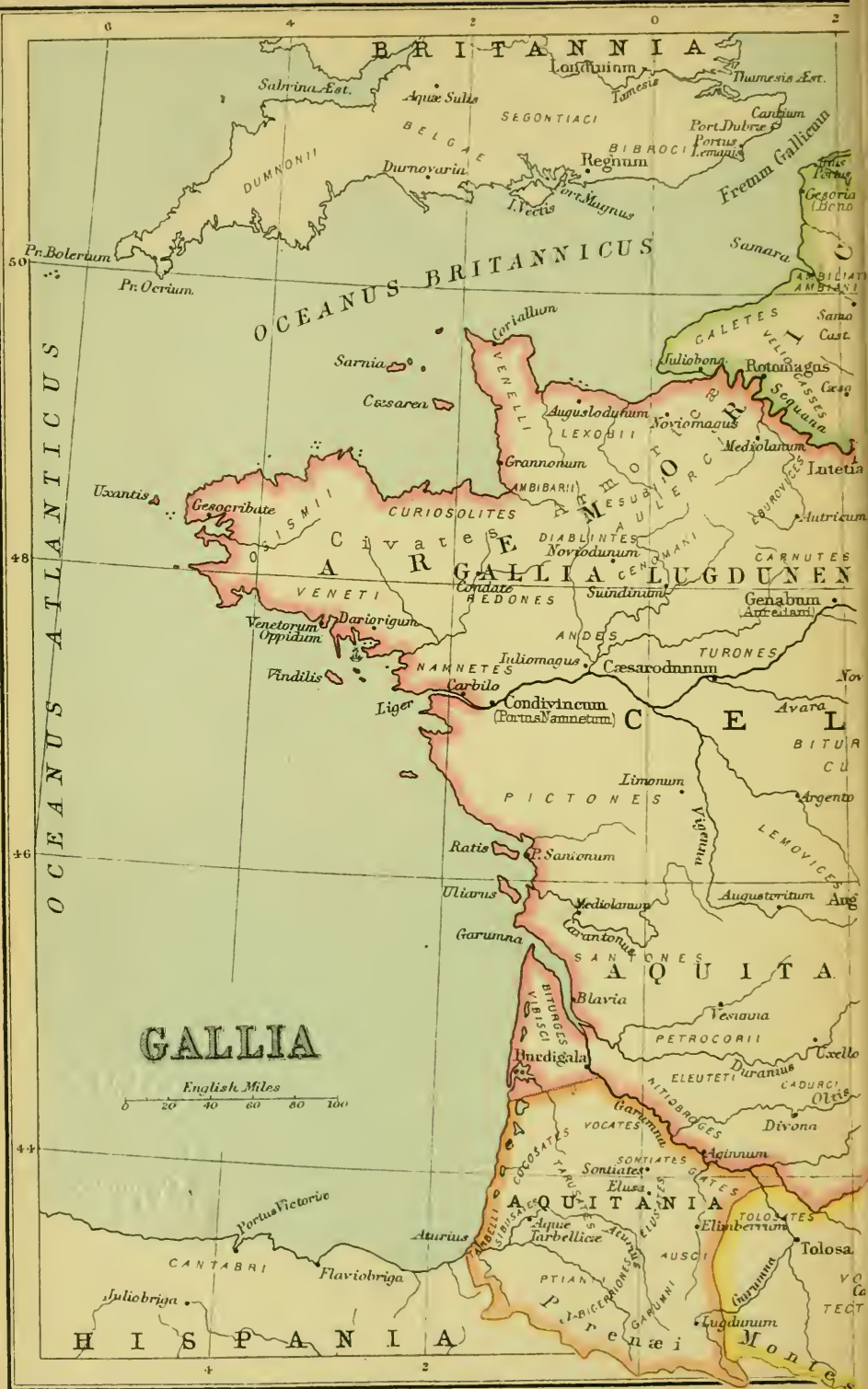
26

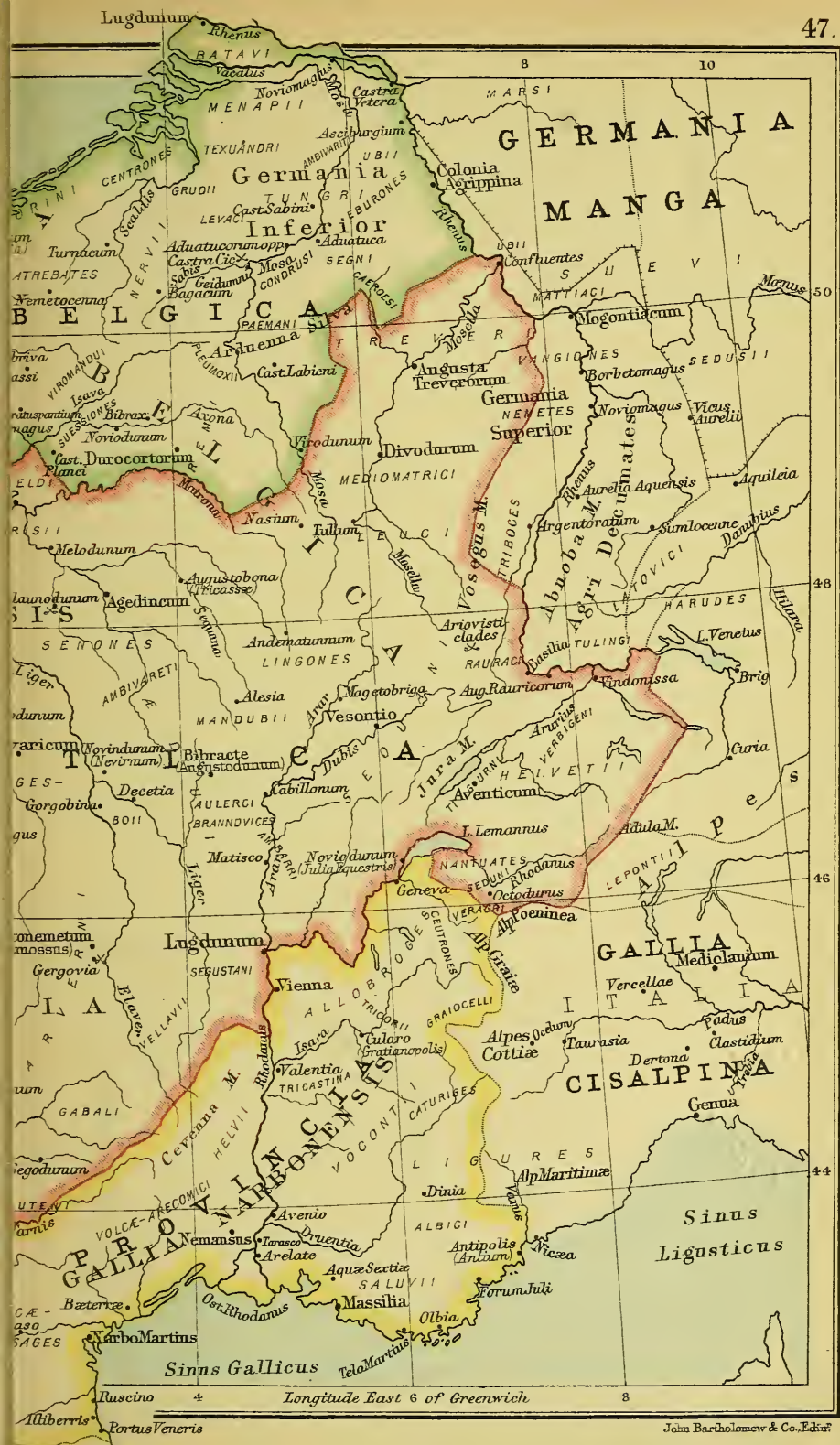
23



John Bachman & Co., Edin.

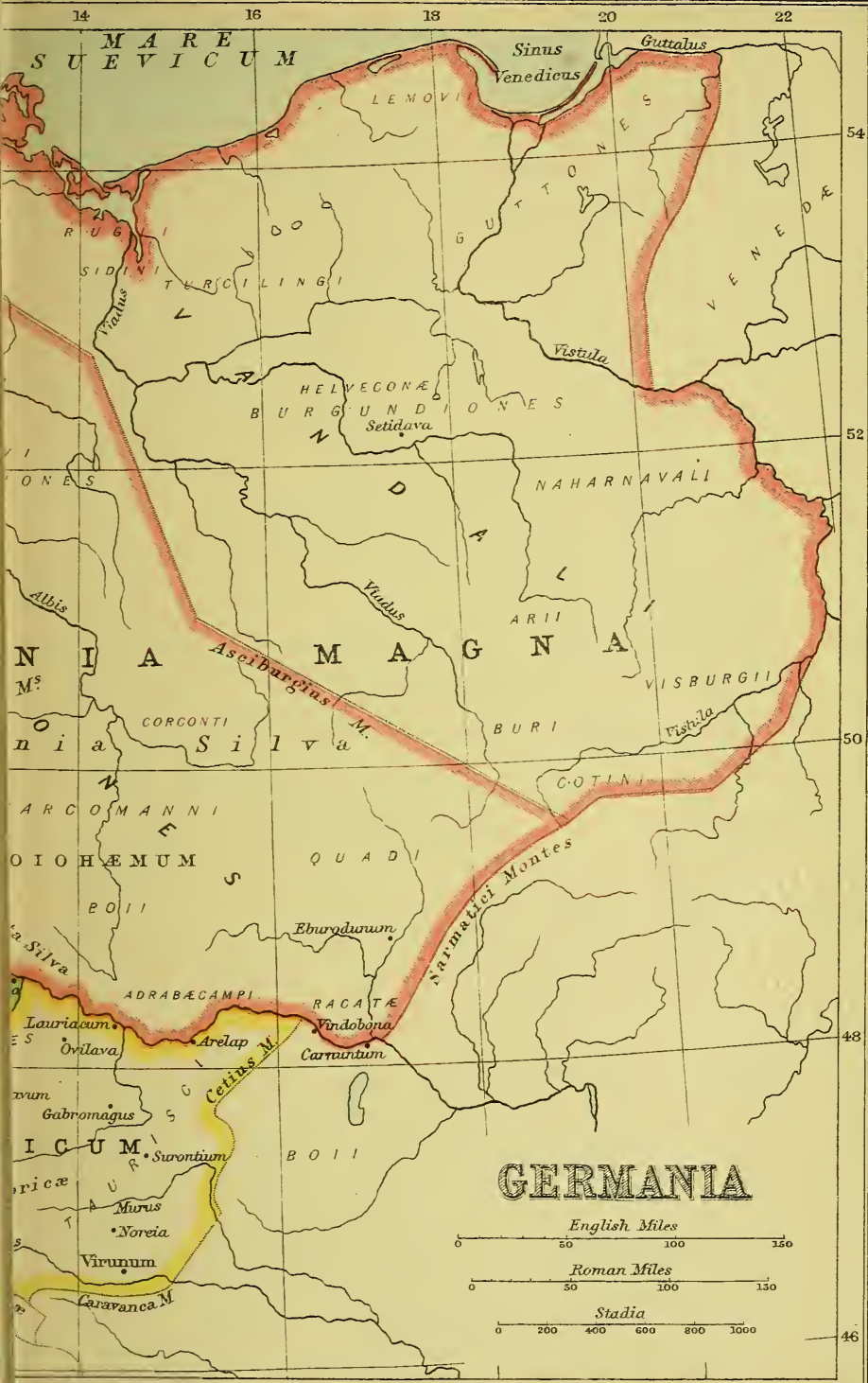
Longitude West 2 of Greenwich





Longitude East 6 of Greenwich





GERMANIA

English Miles
0 50 100 150

Roman Miles
0 50 100 150

Stadia
0 200 400 600 800 1000

Longitude East 16 of Greenwich 18 20

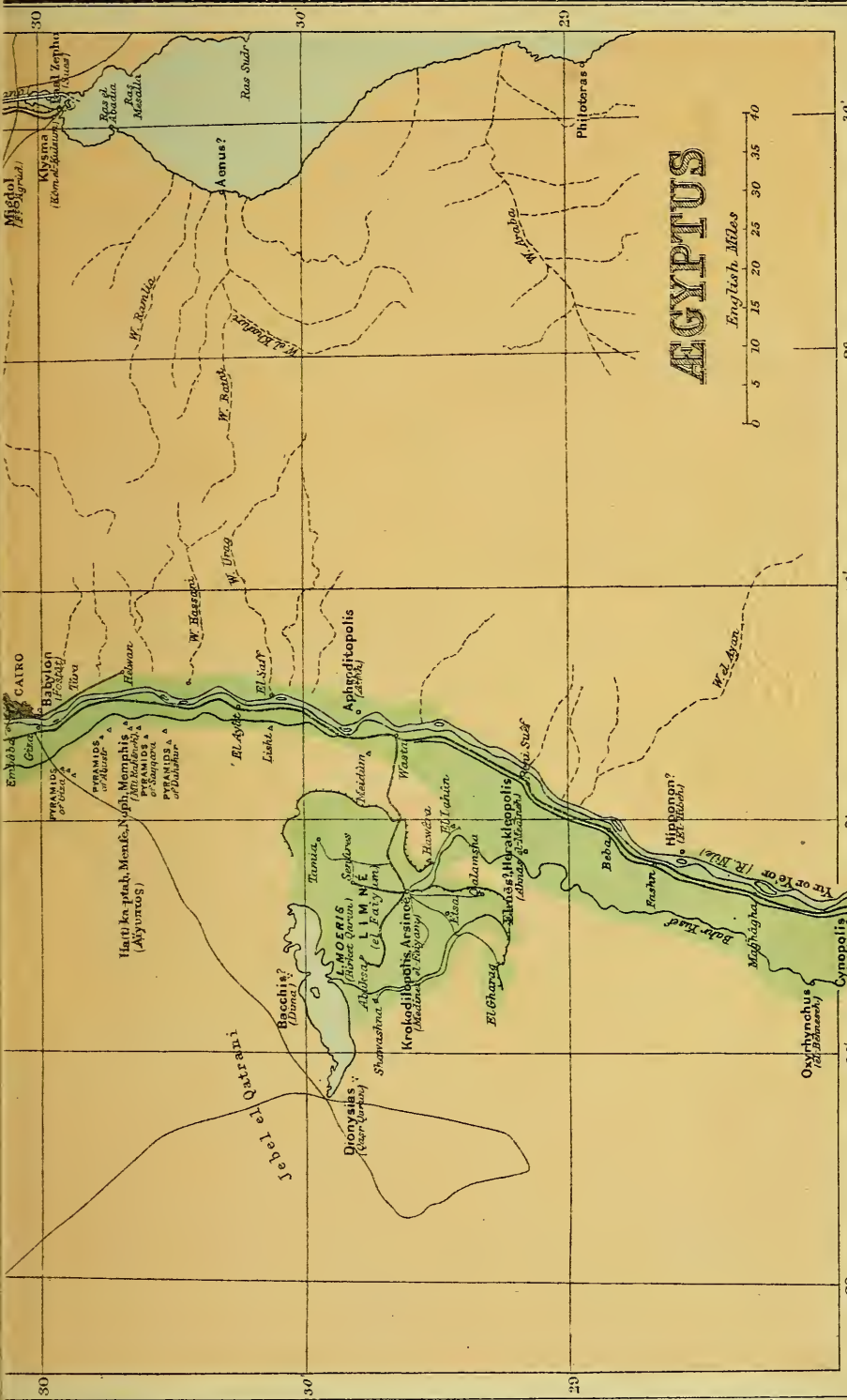


HISPANIA
English Miles
0 20 40 60 80 100









EGYPTUS

English Miles
0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40

CAIRO

BABYLON
(Heliopolis)

THEBES
(Waset)

LUXOR

ASSUAN

ASSIUT

EL KHAYMA

EL HELWAN

EL MENA

EL DOKKI

EL HELWAN

Hiati ka-ptah, Meni, Nophi, Memphis
(Abydos)

THEBES
(Waset)

LUXOR

ASSUAN

Bacchis?
(Dana)

DRONYSIS
(Sais)

THEBES
(Waset)

LUXOR

ASSUAN

THEBES
(Waset)

LUXOR

ASSUAN

ASSIUT

EL HELWAN

THEBES
(Waset)

LUXOR

ASSUAN

ASSIUT

EL HELWAN

THEBES
(Waset)

LUXOR

ASSUAN

ASSIUT

EL HELWAN

THEBES
(Waset)

LUXOR

ASSUAN

ASSIUT

EL HELWAN

THEBES
(Waset)

LUXOR

ASSUAN

ASSIUT

EL HELWAN

THEBES
(Waset)

LUXOR

ASSUAN

ASSIUT

EL HELWAN

THEBES
(Waset)

LUXOR

ASSUAN

ASSIUT

EL HELWAN

THEBES
(Waset)

LUXOR

ASSUAN

ASSIUT

EL HELWAN

THEBES
(Waset)

LUXOR

ASSUAN

ASSIUT

EL HELWAN

THEBES
(Waset)

LUXOR

ASSUAN

ASSIUT

EL HELWAN

THEBES
(Waset)

LUXOR

ASSUAN

ASSIUT

EL HELWAN

THEBES
(Waset)

LUXOR

ASSUAN

ASSIUT

EL HELWAN

THEBES
(Waset)

LUXOR

ASSUAN

ASSIUT

EL HELWAN

THEBES
(Waset)

LUXOR

ASSUAN

ASSIUT

EL HELWAN

THEBES
(Waset)

LUXOR

ASSUAN

ASSIUT

EL HELWAN

THEBES
(Waset)

LUXOR

ASSUAN

ASSIUT

EL HELWAN

THEBES
(Waset)

LUXOR

ASSUAN

ASSIUT

EL HELWAN

THEBES
(Waset)

LUXOR

ASSUAN

ASSIUT

EL HELWAN

THEBES
(Waset)

LUXOR

ASSUAN

ASSIUT

EL HELWAN

THEBES
(Waset)

LUXOR

ASSUAN

ASSIUT

EL HELWAN

THEBES
(Waset)

LUXOR

ASSUAN

ASSIUT

EL HELWAN

THEBES
(Waset)

LUXOR

ASSUAN

ASSIUT

EL HELWAN

THEBES
(Waset)

LUXOR

ASSUAN

ASSIUT

EL HELWAN

THEBES
(Waset)

LUXOR

ASSUAN

ASSIUT

EL HELWAN

THEBES
(Waset)

LUXOR

ASSUAN

ASSIUT

EL HELWAN

THEBES
(Waset)

LUXOR

ASSUAN

ASSIUT

EL HELWAN

THEBES
(Waset)

LUXOR

ASSUAN

ASSIUT

EL HELWAN



ASIA MINOR

English Miles
0 10 20 30 40 50 100

34

36

38

E U X I N U S

42



ncyra
A T I A

N I A

C I L I C I A

pus M
Citium

Thrapesus

40

38

36

38



45

50

55

40

35

30

25

45

50

Longitude East 55 of Greenwich

MUSCHI

Albana

Sinus Scythicus

ARMENIA

Albania

MARE CASPIUM

Armenia

Media

Atropatene

HYRCANIA

Euphrates

Araxes

Chios Mts

Ararat Mts

Tyris

Ninus

Arbela

Gozaca

Mesopotamia

Lorissae

Assyria

Bagistana

Thambrax

Mesopotamia

Mempis

Orontes M.

Ecbatana

Rhagae

Mesopotamia

Dura

Orontes M.

Ecbatana

Apamea

Mesopotamia

Opis

Artemita Mts

Bagistana

Gerepa

Mesopotamia

Sitace

Seleucia

Paræ

Canatha

Mesopotamia

Ctesiphon

Babylonia

Susiana

Aspadana

Mesopotamia

Orchoë

Chaldaea

Susap

Siacus

Mesopotamia

Teredon

Chaldaea

Susap

Nisace

Mesopotamia

Ichara I.

Chaldaea

Susap

Persepolis

Mesopotamia

Ichara I.

Chaldaea

Susap

Persepolis

Mesopotamia

Ichara I.

Chaldaea

Susap

Persepolis

Mesopotamia

Ichara I.

Chaldaea

Susap

Persepolis

Mesopotamia

Ichara I.

Chaldaea

Susap

Persepolis

Mesopotamia

Ichara I.

Chaldaea

Susap

Persepolis

Mesopotamia

Ichara I.

Chaldaea

Susap

Persepolis

Mesopotamia

Ichara I.

Chaldaea

Susap

Persepolis

Mesopotamia

Ichara I.

Chaldaea

Susap

Persepolis

Mesopotamia

Ichara I.

Chaldaea

Susap

Persepolis

Mesopotamia

Ichara I.

Chaldaea

Susap

Persepolis

Mesopotamia

Ichara I.

Chaldaea

Susap

Persepolis

Mesopotamia

Ichara I.

Chaldaea

Susap

Persepolis

Mesopotamia

Ichara I.

Chaldaea

Susap

Persepolis

Mesopotamia

Ichara I.

Chaldaea

Susap

Persepolis

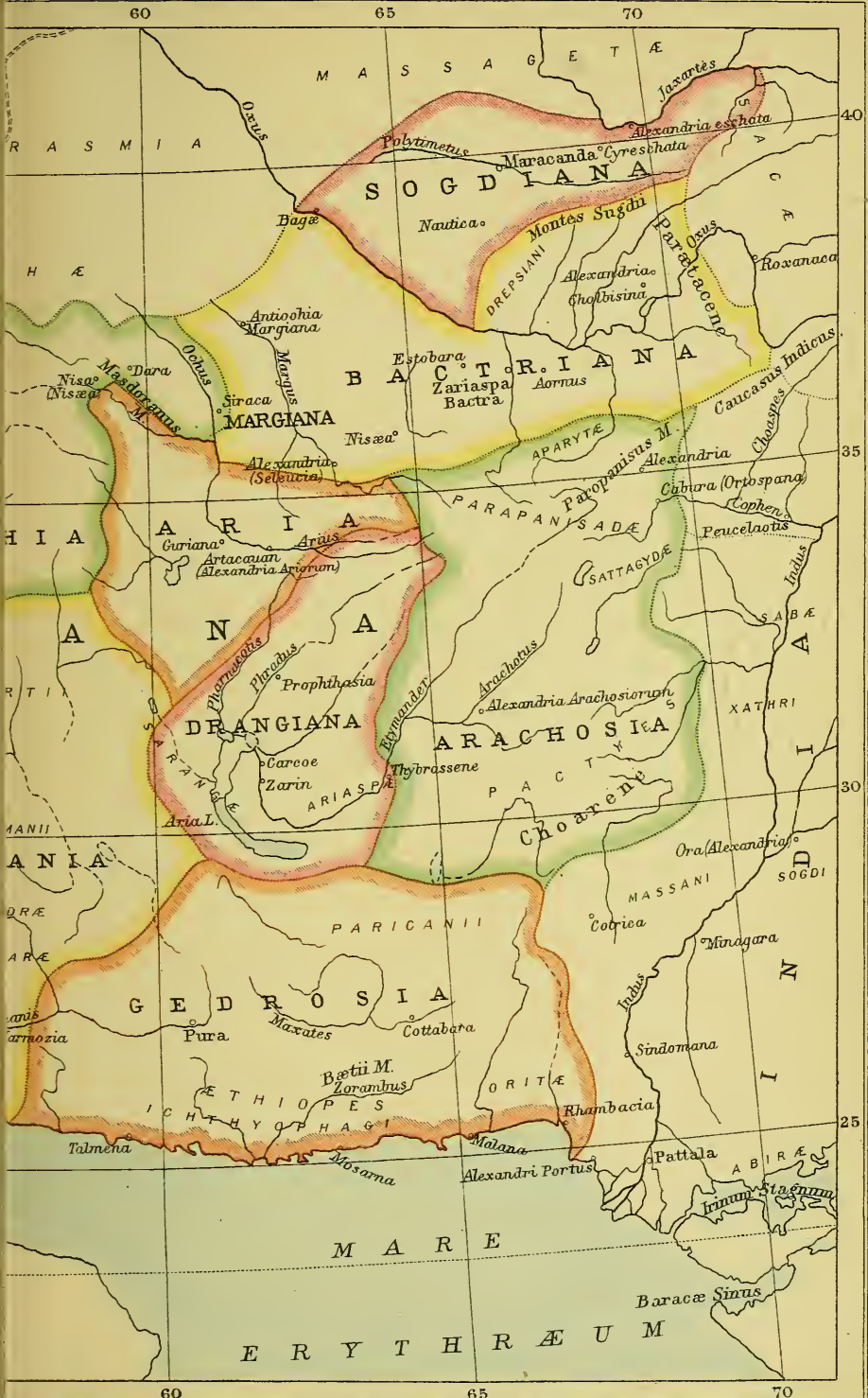
Mesopotamia

Ichara I.

Chaldaea

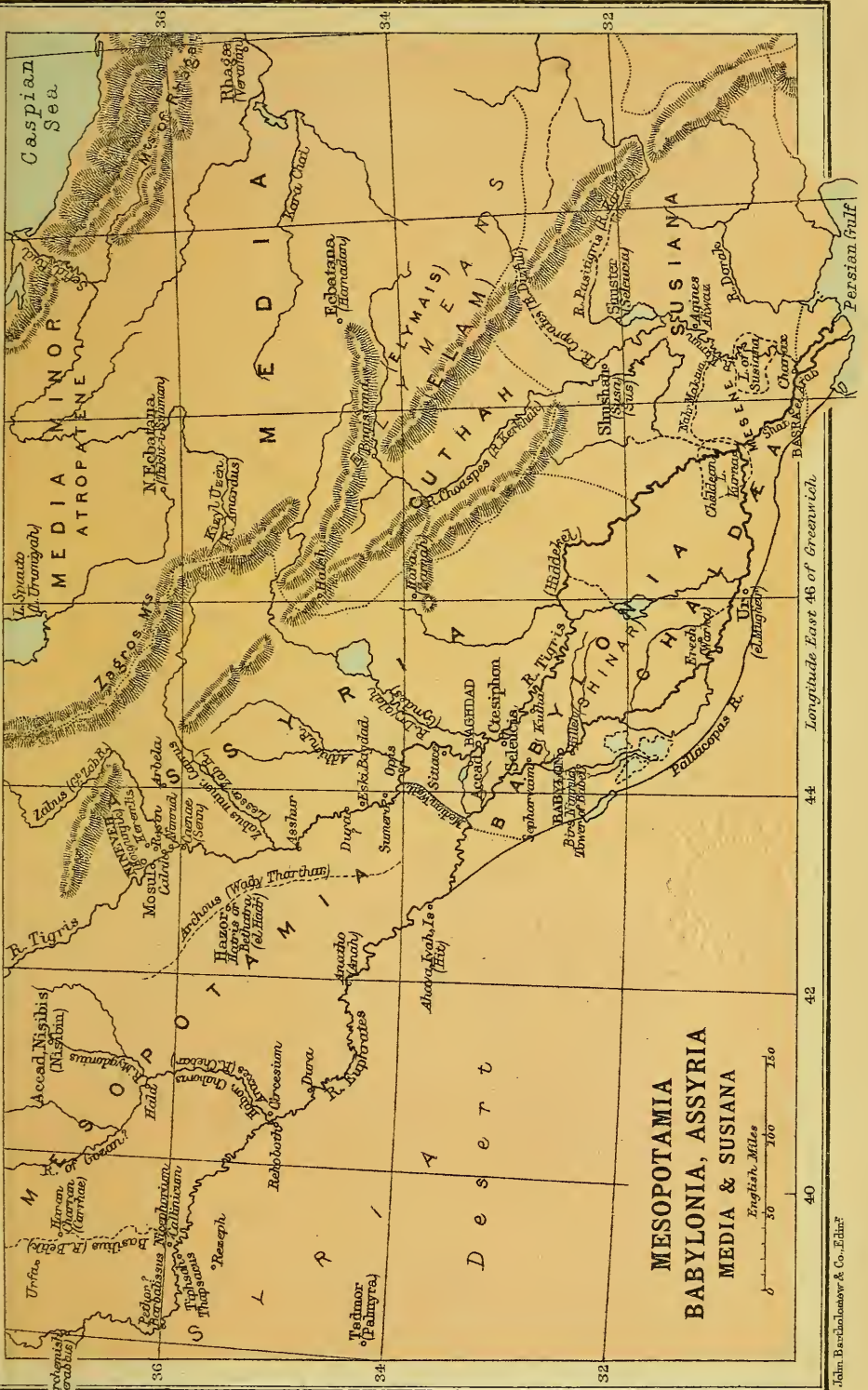
Susap

Persepolis





Longitude East 36 of Greenwich



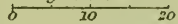
**MESOPOTAMIA
BABYLONIA, ASSYRIA
MEDIA & SUSIANA**

English Miles
0 50 100 150

Longitude East of Greenwich.

PALESTINE OLD TESTAMENT

English Miles



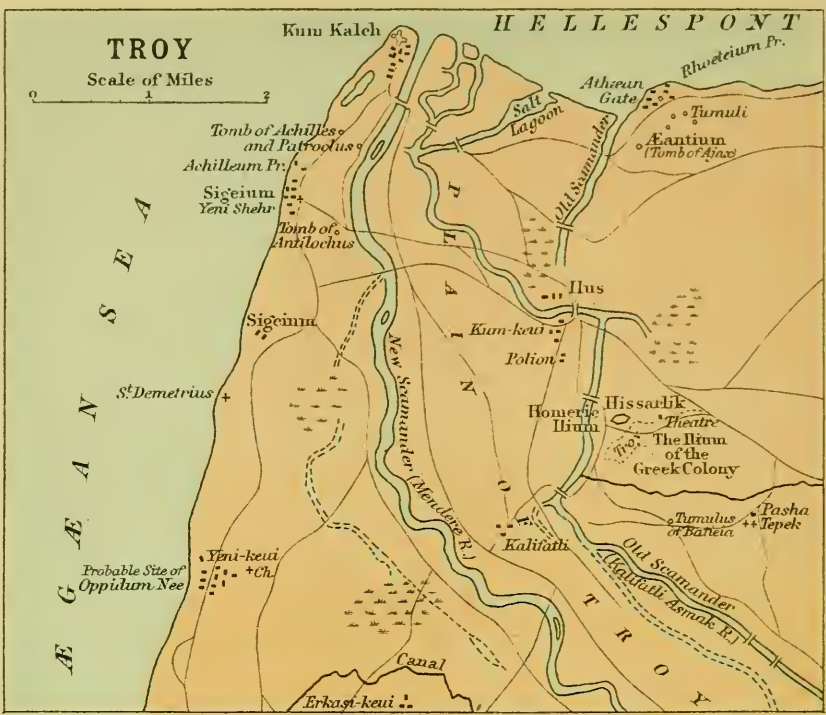
Cities of Refuge underlined thus Golan



PALESTINE NEW TESTAMENT

English Miles
0 10 20

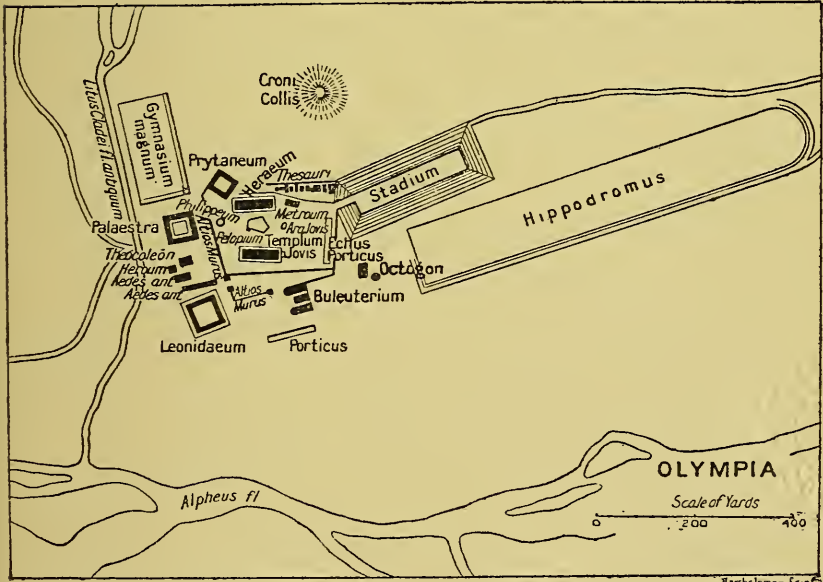




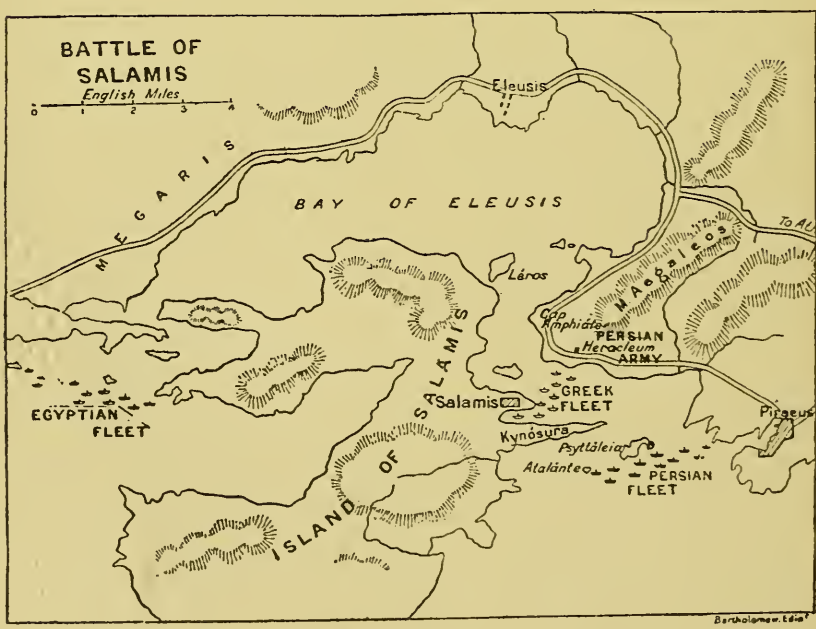
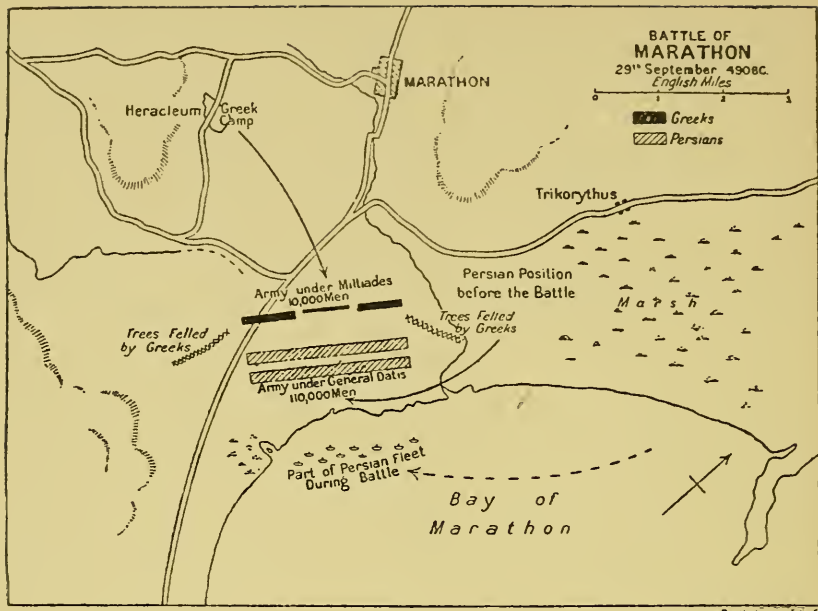
MAPS AND PLANS

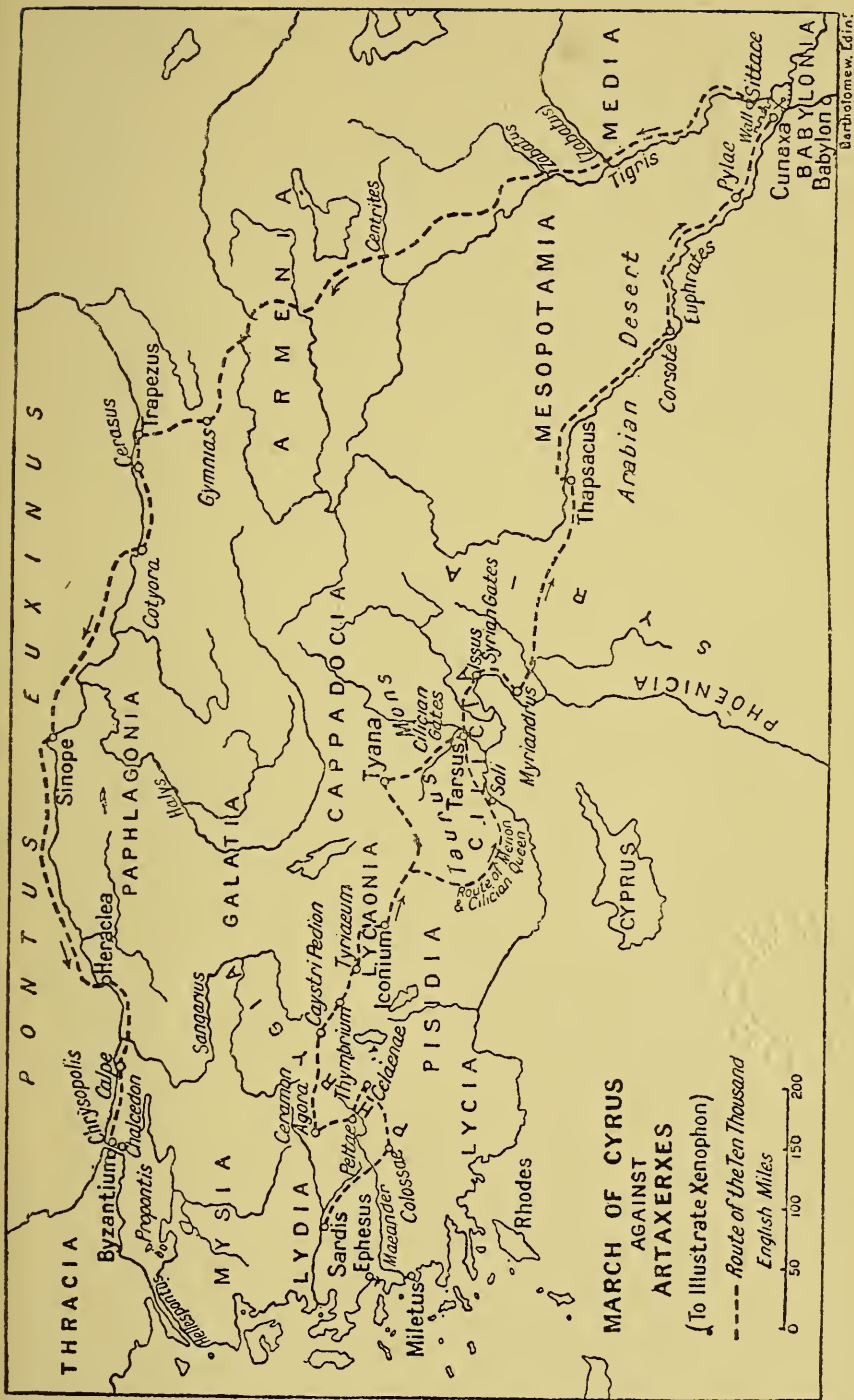
OF

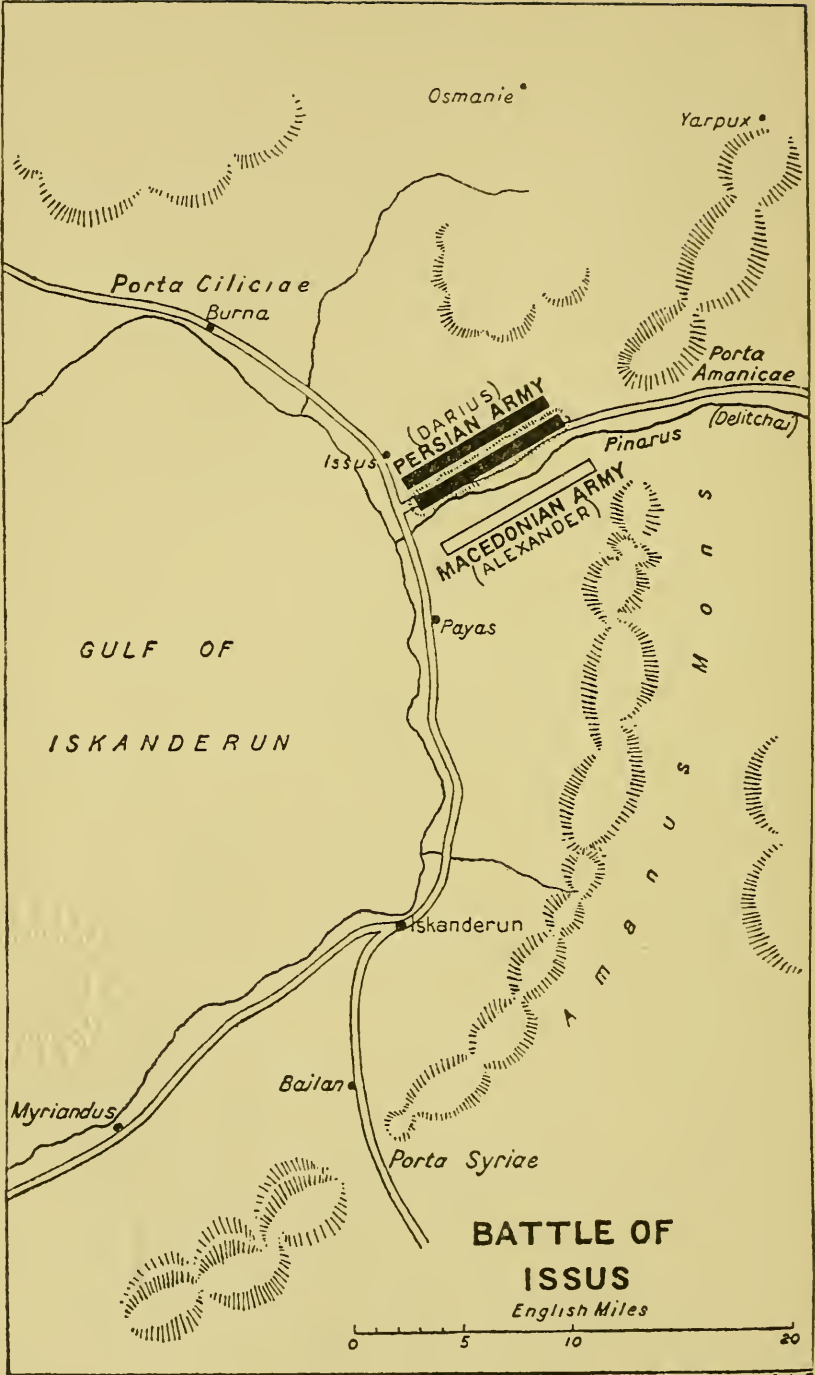
NOTABLE BATTLES AND DISTRICTS



OLYMPIA

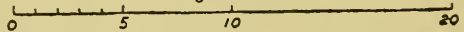


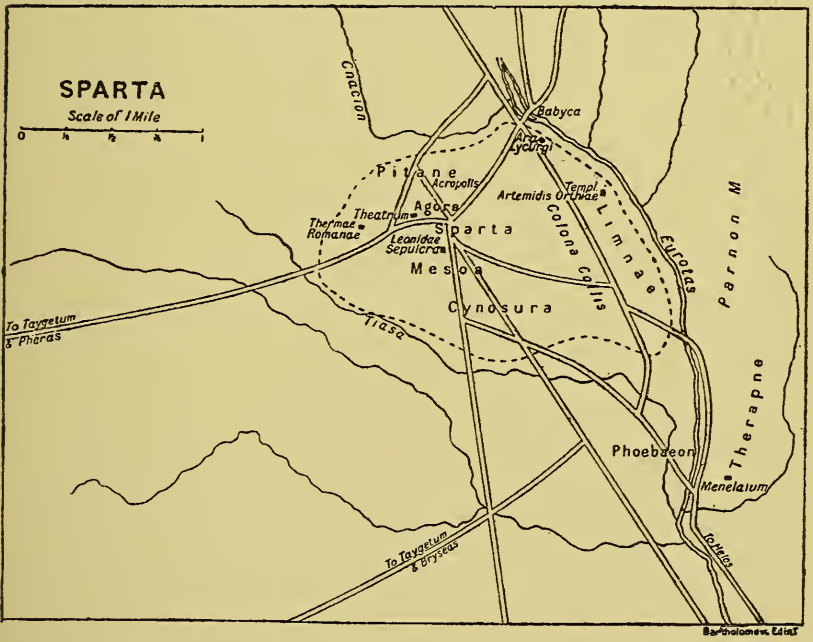
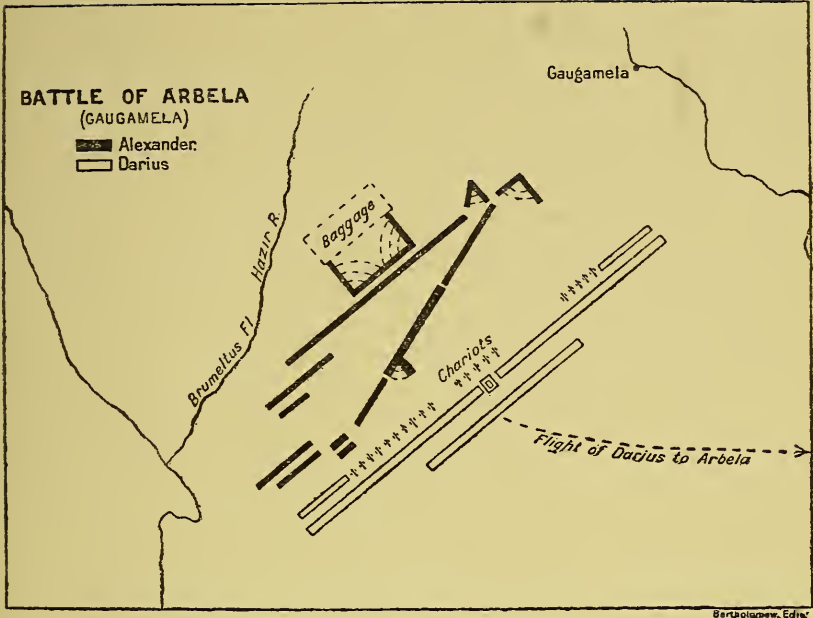


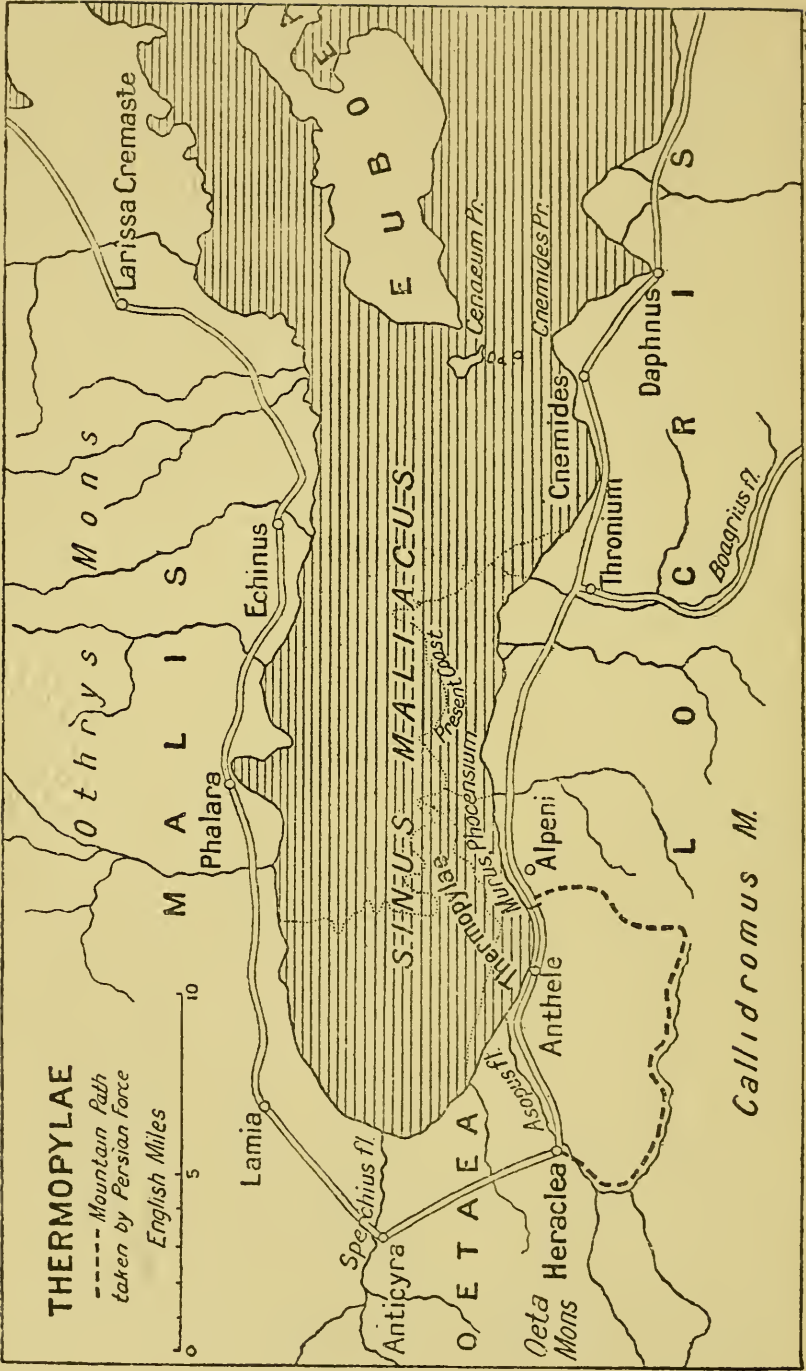


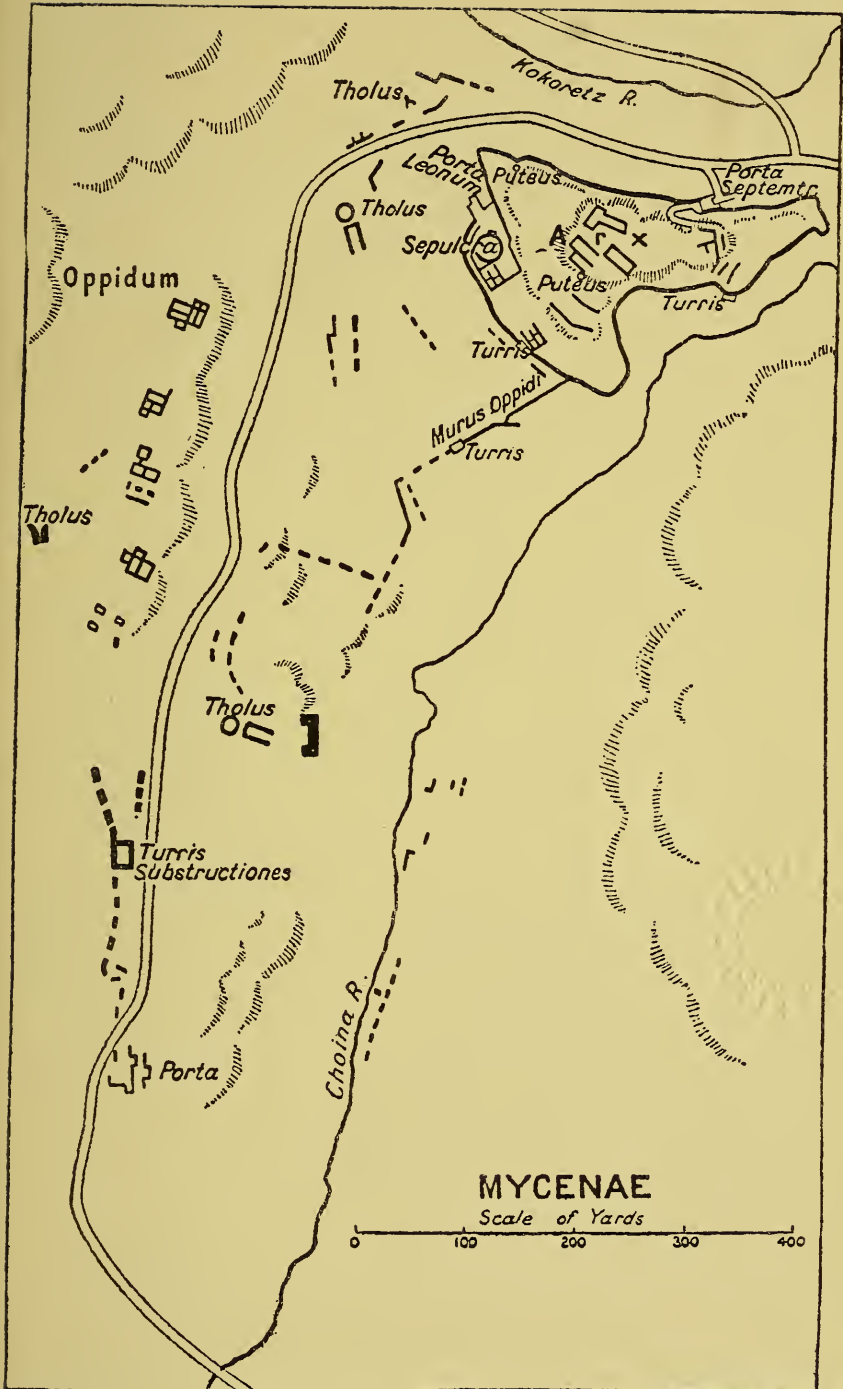
**BATTLE OF
ISSUS**

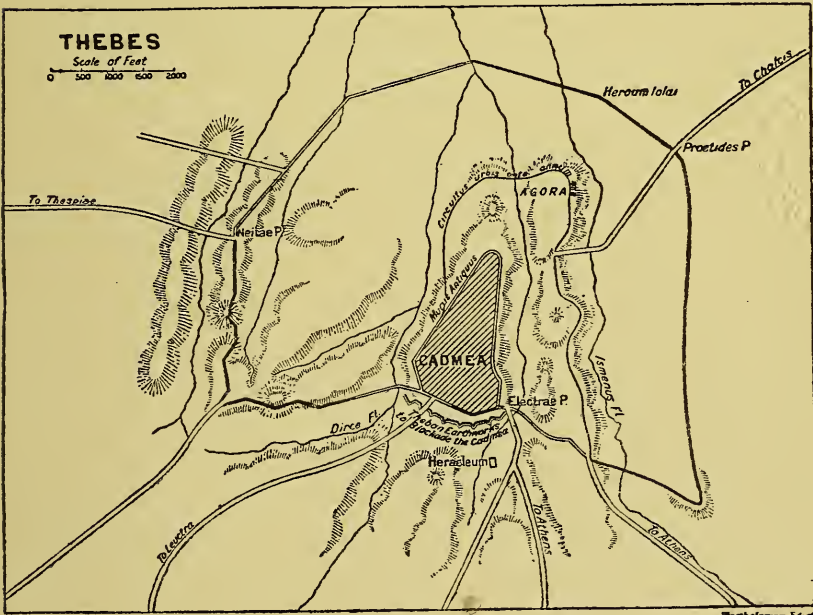
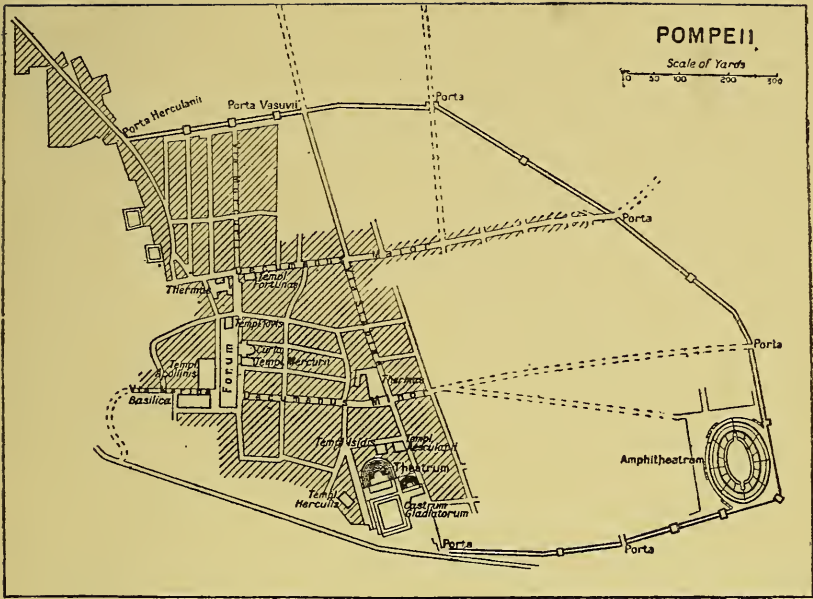
English Miles





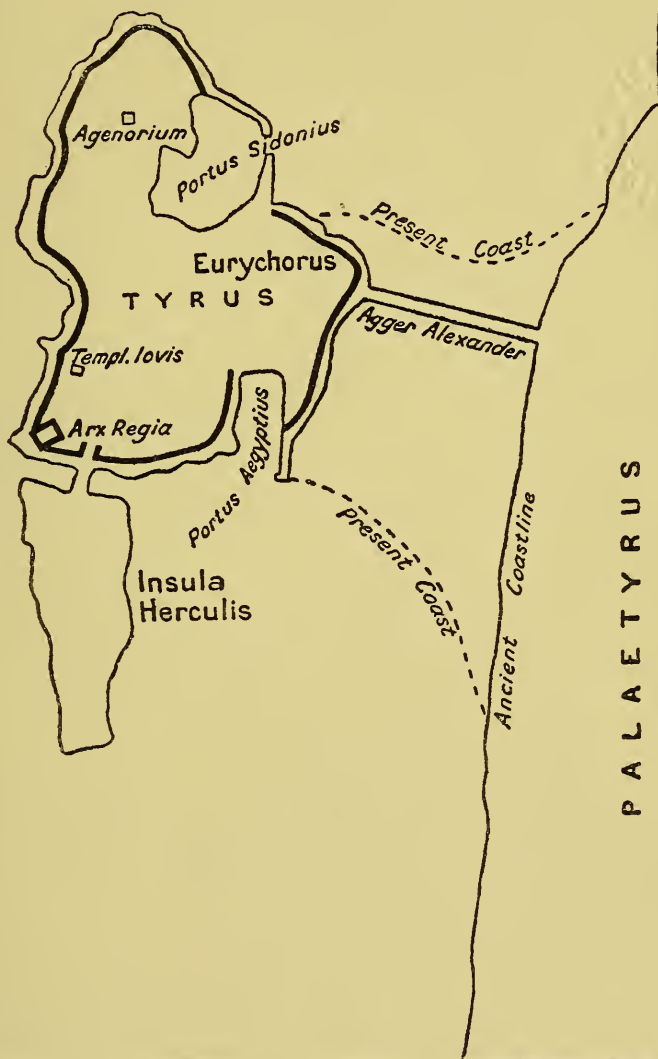
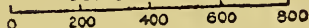


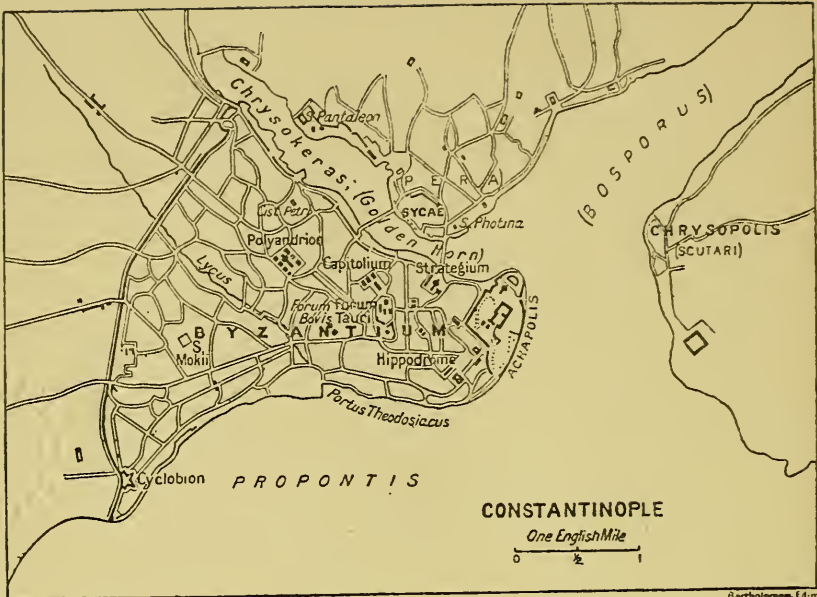


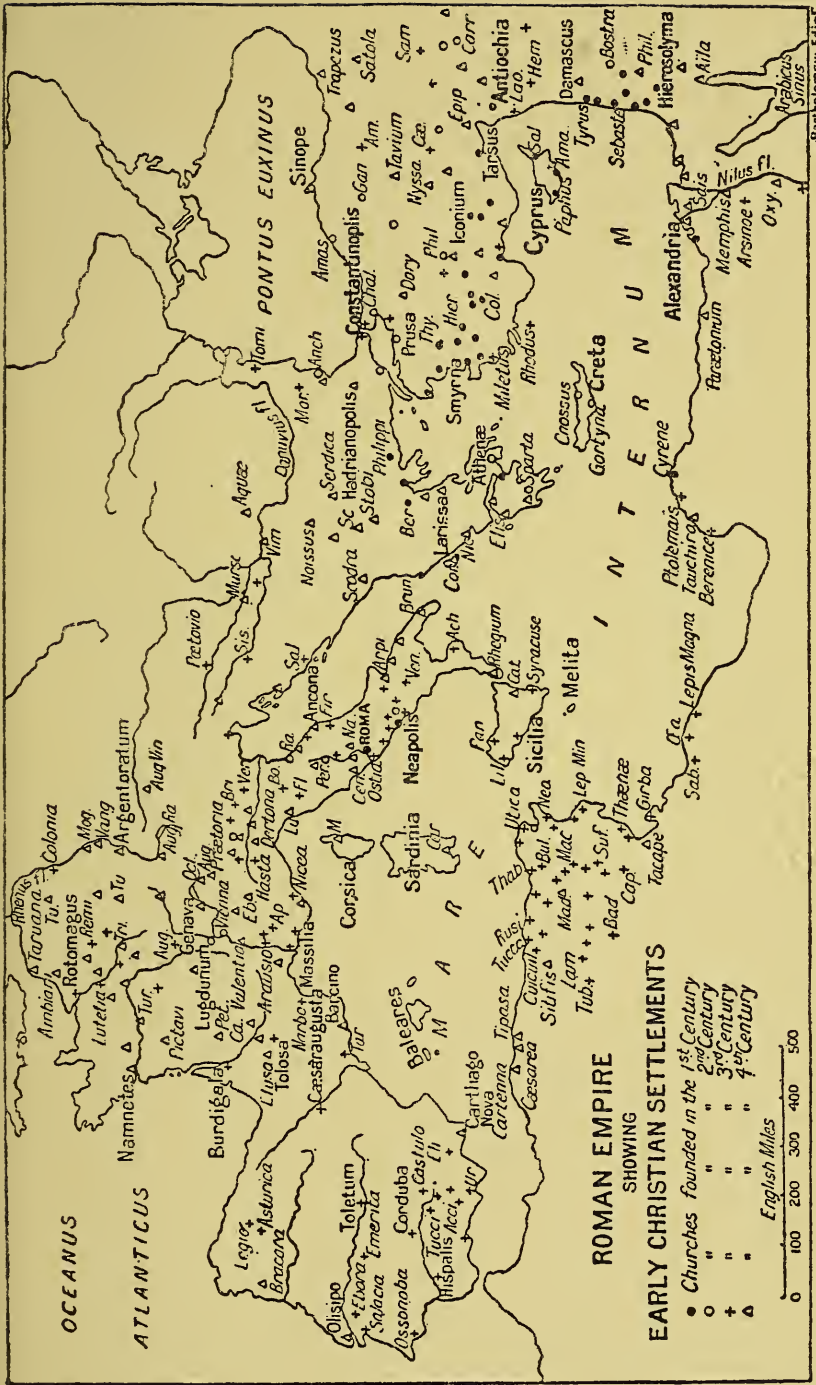


TYRE

Scale of Yards







ROMAN EMPIRE
 SHOWING
EARLY CHRISTIAN SETTLEMENTS
 • Churches founded in the 1st Century
 ○ " " " 2nd Century
 + " " " 3rd Century
 △ " " " 4th Century
 English Miles

Burdalamew, Edmt.

HISTORICAL GAZETTEER

HISTORICAL GAZETTEER

ALEXANDRIA

The Hellenic capital of Egypt, was founded by Alexander the Great in 332 B.C. It stood in lat. 31° N., long. 47° E. On his voyage from Memphis to Canopus he was struck by the natural advantages of the little town of Rhacôtis, on the north-eastern angle of the Lake Mareotis. The harbour of Rhacôtis, with the adjacent island of Pharos, had been from very remote ages the resort of Greek and Phœnician sea-rovers, and in the former place the Pharaohs kept a permanent garrison. At Rhacôtis Alexander determined to construct the future capital of his western conquests. His architect Deinocrates was instructed to survey the harbour, and to draw out a plan of a military and commercial metropolis of the first rank. The ground-plan was traced by Alexander himself; the building was commenced immediately, but the city was not completed until the reign of the second monarch of the Lagid line, Ptolemy Philadelphus. It continued to

receive embellishment and extension from nearly every monarch of that dynasty. The plan of Deinocrates was carried out by another architect, named Cleomenes, of Naucratis. Ancient writers compare the general form of Alexandria to the cloak worn by the Macedonian cavalry. It was of an oblong figure, rounded at the S.E. and S.W. extremities. Its length from E. to W. was nearly 4 miles; its breadth from S. to N. nearly a mile, and its circumference, according to Pliny, was about 15 miles. The interior was laid out in parallelograms: the streets crossed one another at right angles, and were all wide enough to admit of both wheel carriages and foot-passengers. Two grand thoroughfares nearly bisected the city. They ran in straight lines to its four principal gates, and each was a plethrum, or about 200 feet wide. The longest, 40 stadia in length, ran from the Canobic gate to that of the Necropolis (E.-W.): the shorter, 7-8 stadia in length, extended from the Gate of the Sun to the Gate of the Moon (S.-N.). On its northern side Alexandria was bounded by the sea, sometimes denominated the Egyptian Sea: on the S. by the Lake of Marea or Mareotis; to the W. were the Necropolis and its numerous gardens; to the E. the Eleusinian road and the Great Hippodrome. The tongue of land upon which Alexandria stood was singularly adapted to a commercial city. The island of Pharos broke the force of the N. wind, and of the occasional high floods of the Mediterranean.

The headland of Lochias sheltered its harbours to the E.; the Lake Mareotis was both a wet-dock and the general haven of the inland navigation of the Nile valley, while various other canals connected the lake with the Deltaic branches of the river. The springs of Rhacôtis were few and brackish; but an aqueduct conveyed the Nile water into the southern section of the city, and tanks, many of which are still in use, distributed fresh water to both public and private edifices. The soil, partly sandy and partly calcareous, rendered drainage nearly superfluous. The fogs which periodically linger on the shores of Cyrene and Egypt were dispersed by the north winds which, in the summer season, ventilate the Delta; while the salubrious atmosphere for which Alexandria was celebrated was directly favoured by the Lake Mareotis, whose bed was annually filled from the Nile, and the miasma incident to lagoons scattered by the regular influx of its purifying floods. The inclination of the streets from E. to W. concurred with these causes to render Alexandria healthy; since it broke the force of the Etesian or northern breezes, and diffused an equable temperature over the city. Nor were its military less striking than its commercial advantages. Its harbours were sufficiently capacious to admit of large fleets, and sufficiently contracted at their entrance to be defended by booms and chains. A number of small islands around the Pharos and the harbours were occupied

with forts, and the approach from the N. was further secured by the difficulty of navigating among the limestone reefs and mud-banks which front the mouth of the Nile.

We shall first describe the harbour-line, and next the interior of the city.

The harbour-line commenced from the E. with the peninsular strip Lochias, which terminated seaward in a fort called Acro-Lochias, the modern *Pharillon*. The ruins of a pier on the eastern side of it mark an ancient landing-place, probably belonging to the Palace which, with its groves and gardens, occupied this peninsula. Like all the principal buildings of Alexandria, it commanded a view of the bay and the Pharos. The Lochias formed, with the islet of Antirhodus, the Closed or Royal Port, which was kept exclusively for the king's galleys, and around the head of which were the Royal Dockyards. W. of the Closed Port was the Poseideon or Temple of Neptune, where embarking and returning mariners registered their vows. The northern point of this temple was called the Timonium, whither the defeated triumvir M. Antonius retired after his flight from Actium in 31 B.C. Between Lochias and the Great Mole was the Greater Harbour, and on the western side of the Mole was the Eunostus or Haven of Happy Return, connected by the basin with the canal that led, by one arm, to the Lake Mareotis, and by the other to the Canobic arm of the Nile. The Eunostus

fronted the quarter of the city called Rhacôtis. It was less difficult of access than the Greater Harbour, as the reefs and shoals lie principally N.E. of the Pharos. Its modern name is the Old Port. From the Poseideon to the Mole the shore was lined with dockyards and warehouses, upon whose broad granite quays ships discharged their lading without the intervention of boats. On the western horn of the Eunostus were public granaries.

Fronting the city, and sheltering both its harbours, lay the long narrow island of Pharos. It was a dazzling white calcareous rock, about a mile from Alexandria, and 150 stadia from the Canobic mouth of the Nile. At its eastern point stood the far-famed lighthouse, the work of Sostratus of Cnidus, and, nearer the Heptastadium, was a temple of Phtah or Hephæstus. The Pharos was begun by Ptolemy Soter, but completed by his successor, and dedicated by him to "the gods Soterēs," or Soter and Berenice, his parents. It consisted of several stories, and is said to have been 400 feet in height. The old lighthouse of Alexandria still occupies the site of its ancient predecessor. A deep bay on the northern side of the island was called the "Pirates' Haven," from its having been an early place of refuge for Carian and Samian mariners.

The Pharos was connected with the mainland by an artificial mound or causeway, called, from its length, the Heptastadium. There were two breaks in the Mole to let the water flow through, and pre-

vent the accumulation of silt; over these passages bridges were laid, which could be raised up at need. The temple of Hephæstus on Pharos stood at one extremity of the Mole, and the Gate of the Moon on the mainland at the other.

Interior of the City.—Alexandria was divided into three regions: (1) The *Regio Judæorum*. (2) The *Brucheium* or *Pyrucheium*, the Royal or Greek Quarter. (3) The *Rhacôtis* or Egyptian Quarter. This division corresponded to the three original constituents of the Alexandrian population. After 31 B.C. the Romans added a fourth element, but this was principally military and financial, and confined to the *Brucheium*.

1. *Regio Judæorum*, or Jews' Quarter, occupied the N.E. angle of the city, and was encompassed by the sea, the city walls, and the *Brucheium*. Like the Jewry of modern European cities, it had walls and gates of its own, which were at times highly necessary for its security, since between the Alexandrian Greeks and Jews frequent hostilities raged.

2. *Brucheium*, or *Pyrucheium*, the Royal or Greek Quarter, was bounded to the S. and E. by the city walls, N. by the Greater Harbour, and W. by the region *Rhacôtis* and the main street which connected the Gate of the Sun with that of the Moon and the Heptastadium. It was also surrounded by its own walls, and was the quarter in which Cæsar defended himself against the Alexan-

drians. The Brucheium was bisected by the High Street, which ran from the Canobic Gate to the Necropolis, and was supplied with water from the Nile by a tunnel or aqueduct, which entered the city on the S., and passed a little to the W. of the Gymnasium. This was the quarter of the Alexandrians proper, or Hellenic citizens, the Royal Residence, and the district in which were contained the most conspicuous of the public buildings. It was so much adorned and extended by the later Ptolemies that it eventually occupied one-fifth of the entire city. It contained the following remarkable edifices. On the Lochias, the Palace of the Ptolemies, with the smaller palaces appropriated to their children and the adjacent gardens and groves. The far-famed Library and Museum, with its Theatre for lectures and public assemblies, connected with one another and with the palaces by long colonnades of the most costly marble from the Egyptian quarries, and adorned with obelisks and sphinxes taken from the Pharaonic cities. The Library contained, according to one account, 700,000 volumes, according to another 400,000; part, however, of this unrivalled collection was lodged in the temple of Serapis, in the quarter Rhacôtis. Here were deposited the 200,000 volumes collected by the kings of Pergamus, and presented by M. Antonius to Cleopatra. It suffered severely by fire when Julius Cæsar was besieged in Alexandria, and was finally destroyed by Amrou, the lieutenant of the Caliph

Omar, A.D. 651. The Museum succeeded the once renowned college of Heliopolis as the University of Egypt. It contained a great hall or banqueting room, where the professors dined in common; an exterior peristyle, or corridor, for exercise and ambulatory lectures; and a theatre where public disputations and scholastic festivals were held.

In the Bruchesium also stood the Cæsarium, or Temple of the Cæsars, where divine honours were paid to the emperors, deceased or living. Near the site of the Cæsarium is a tower perhaps not inappropriately named the "Tower of the Romans." Proceeding westward, we come to the public granaries and the Mausoleum of the Ptolemies, which, from its containing the body of Alexander the Great, was denominated *Soma*. In this quarter also was the High Court of Justice, in which, under the Ptolemies, the senate assembled and discharged such magisterial duties as a nearly despotic government allowed to them, and where afterwards the Roman Juridicus held his court. A stadium, a gymnasium, a palestra, and an amphitheatre, provided exercise and amusement for the spectacle-loving Alexandrians. The Arsinoëum, on the western side of the Bruchesium, was a monument raised by Ptolemy Philadelphus to the memory of his favourite sister Arsinoë; and the Panium was a stone mound, or cone, with a spiral ascent on the outside, from whose summit was visible every quarter of the city. The purpose of this structure

is, however, not ascertained. The edifices of the Bruchesium had been so arranged by Deinocrates as to command a prospect of the Great Harbour and the Pharos. In its centre was a spacious square, surrounded by cloisters and flanked to the N. by the quays—the Emporium, or Alexandrian Exchange. Hither, for nearly eight centuries, every nation of the civilised world sent its representatives. Alexandria had inherited the commerce of both Tyre and Carthage, and collected in this area the traffic and speculation of three continents.

3. *The Rhacôtis*, or Egyptian Quarter, occupied the site of the ancient Rhacôtis. Its principal buildings were granaries along the western arm of the cibotus or basin, a stadium, and the Temple of Serapis. The Serapeion was erected by the first or second of the Ptolemies. The image of the god, which was of wood, was, according to Clemens, enclosed or plated over with layers of every kind of metal and precious stones: it seems also, either from the smoke of incense or from varnish, to have been of a black colour. Its origin and import are doubtful. The Alexandria which the Arabs besieged was nearly identical with the Rhacôtis. It had suffered many calamities both from civil feud and from foreign war. Its Serapeion was twice consumed by fire, once in the reign of Marcus Aurelius, and again in that of Commodus. But this district survived both the *Regio Judæorum* and the *Bruchesium*.

Of the remarkable beauty of Alexandria, we have the testimony of numerous writers who saw it in its prime. Its dilapidation was the effect not of time, but of the hand of man. Its dry atmosphere preserved, for centuries after their erection, the sharp outline and gay colours of its buildings; and when in A.D. 120 the Emperor Hadrian surveyed Alexandria, he beheld almost the virgin city of the Ptolemies.

ARBELA

A town of Eastern Adiabene, one of the provinces of Assyria, between the Lycus and the Caprus. Arbela has been celebrated as the scene of the last conflict between Darius and Alexander the Great. The battle, however, really took place near the village of Gaugamela, on the banks of the Bumodus, a tributary of the Lycus, about 50 miles to the N.W. of Arbela. Darius left his baggage and treasures at Arbela, when he advanced to meet Alexander.

CARTHAGE

The present remains of Carthage are insufficient to guide us to an understanding of the obscure and often apparently contradictory statements of the ancient writers; and the inquirer often sighs over the loss of that picture, representing the site and size of Carthage, which Mancinus, the commander of the fleet in the Third Punic War (148 B.C.), ex-

hibited to the Roman people in the forum, and won the consulship by his zeal in explaining its details. Appian is almost the only ancient author who has left any considerable details; and he is, as usual, very inexact, and in some points evidently quite wrong. Of the main difficulty, it is scarcely an exaggeration to compare it with a doubt among the future antiquaries twenty-five centuries hence, whether London or Southwark stood on the N. side of the Thames. We know that the old Punic city grew up round the original Bosra or Byrsa (whether the citadel called Byrsa in historical times stood on the old site is even doubtful), and that it gradually covered the whole peninsula; and we know that it had a large suburb called Megara or Magalia, and also the New City. We also know that the Roman city stood on a part of the ancient site, and was far inferior to the Old City in extent. But, whether the original Punic city with its harbours was on the N. or S. part of the peninsula; on which side of it the suburb of Megara was situated; and whether the Roman city was built on the site of the former, or of the latter; are questions on which some of the best scholars and geographers hold directly opposite opinions.

Upon the whole, comparing the statements of the ancient writers with the present state of the locality and the few ruins of the Punic city which remain, it seems most probable that the original city was on the S.E. part of the peninsula about *C. Carthage*.

The following are the most important details of the topography:—

1. The *Tænia* was a tongue of land, of a considerable length, and half a stadium in breadth, mentioned again and again by Appian in such a manner that the determination of its position goes far to settle the chief doubt already referred to. It jutted out from the isthmus towards the W., *between the lake and the sea*, and in the closest proximity to the harbours, and also at the weaker extremity of the strong landward wall of the city. All the particulars of Appian's description seem to point to the sandy tongue of land which extends S.W. from the S. extremity of the peninsula to the *Goletta*, or mouth of the Lagoon of Tunis, and divides in part this lagoon from the open sea. That this tongue of land is larger than he describes it, is a confirmation of the identity, considering the changes which we know to have been going on; and the slight discrepancy involved in his making the *tænia* jut out from the *isthmus*, whereas it actually proceeds from the *peninsula*, is surely hardly worthy of discussion. No room would have been left for doubt, had Appian told us *what lake* he meant; but that he omits to tell us this, seems of itself a strong proof that he meant the Lagoon of Tunis.

2. The *Walls* are especially difficult to trace with any certainty. At the time when the city was most flourishing, it is pretty clear that they encompassed, as might have been expected, the whole

circuit of the peninsula, speaking generally; and Appian informs us that on one side (evidently towards the sea, but the words are wanting) there was only a single wall, because of the precipitous nature of the ground; but that on the S., towards the land side, it was threefold. But when we come to particulars, first, as to the sea side, it is not certain whether the two eminences of *C. Ghamart* and *C. Carthage* were included within the fortifications, or were left, either wholly or in part, unfortified on account of their natural strength. In the final siege, we find Mancinus attacking from the side of the sea a part of the wall, the defence of which was neglected on account of the almost inaccessible precipices on that side, and establishing himself in a fort adjacent to the walls. On the whole, it seems probable that on both the great heights the walls were drawn along the summit rather than the base, so that they would not include the N. slope of *C. Ghamart*, nor the E. and S. slopes of *C. Carthage*.

The land side presents still greater difficulties. The length of the wall which Scipio drew across the isthmus to blockade the city, and which was 25 stadia from sea to sea, gives us only the measure of the width of the isthmus (probably at its narrowest part), not of the land face of the city, which stood on wider ground. Strabo assigns to the whole walls a circumference of 360 stadia, 60 of which belonged to the wall on the land side, which reached from sea to sea. Explicit as this statement is, it seems

impossible to reconcile it with the actual dimensions of the peninsula, for which even the 23 Roman miles assigned to it by Livy would seem too much. The 60 stadia of Strabo have been obtained by taking in the walls along the N. and S. sides of the peninsula, as well as that across it on the land side, which is quite inconsistent with the plain meaning of the writer; or by supposing that Strabo gives the total length of the triple line of wall, a most arbitrary and improbable assumption. Besides, the language of Strabo seems obviously to refer to the actual width of that part of the isthmus across which the wall was built. The only feasible explanation seems to be, that the wall was not built across the narrowest part of the isthmus, but was thrown back to where it had begun to widen out into the peninsula; and it seems also fair to make some allowance for deviations from a straight line. A confirmation of the length assigned to the wall by Strabo is found in Appian's statement, that Scipio made simultaneous attacks on the land defences of Megara alone at points 20 stadia distant from each other, the whole breadth of the isthmus being, as we have seen, only 25 stadia.

Be this as it may, we know that this land wall formed by far the most important part of the defences of the city. It consisted of three distinct lines, one behind the other, each of them 30 cubits high without the parapets. There were towers at the distance of 2 plethra, 4 stories high, and 30 feet

deep. Within each wall were built two stories of vaulted chambers, or casements, in the lower range of which were stables for 300 elephants, and in the upper range stables for 4000 horses, with ample stores of food for both. In the spaces between the walls there were barracks for 20,000 infantry and 4000 cavalry, with magazines and stores of proportionate magnitude; forming, in fact, a vast fortified camp between the city and the isthmus. It would seem from Appian that this description applies to the S. part of the landward wall, behind which lay Byrsa. The N. part of the landward wall, surrounding the suburb of Megara, seems to have been less strongly fortified, and accordingly we find some of the chief attacks of Scipio directed against it. Appian adds to his description of the triple wall, that its corner which bent round towards the harbours, by the *Tænia*, or tongue of land mentioned above, was the only part that was weak and low; and on this point also we find the Romans directing their attacks.

The limits of the Roman city can be defined with greater certainty. It remained, indeed, without a fortified enclosure, down to the fourteenth year of Theodosius II. (424 B.C.), when the increasing dangers of the African province both from the native and foreign barbarians suggested the policy of fortifying its capital. The remains of the wall then built can still be traced, and sufficient ruins of the city are visible to indicate its extent; while

the limits are still further marked by the position of the great reservoirs, which we know to have been without the walls.

That Roman Carthage stood on the site of the ancient Punic city, and not, as some maintain, on that of the suburb of Megara, seems tolerably clear. Not to lay too much stress on Pliny's phrase "in vestigiis magnæ Carthaginis," it appears that the new city was supplied from the same aqueduct and reservoirs, and had its citadel and chief temples on the same sites, as of old. The restored temple of Æsculapius was again the chief sanctuary, and that of the goddess Cœlestis became more magnificent than ever.

3. *Harbours*.—In accordance with that view of the topography which we follow, the double harbour of Carthage must be looked for on the S. side of the peninsula, at the angle which it forms with the *Tænia* described above, within the *Lagoon of Tunis*. The fact that Scipio Africanus the elder could see from Tunis the Punic fleet sailing out of the harbour seems a decisive proof of the position, which is confirmed by many other indications.

The port consisted of an outer and an inner harbour, with a passage from the one into the other; and the outer had an entrance from the sea 70 feet wide, which was closed with iron chains. The outer harbour was for the merchantmen, and was full of moorings. The inner harbour was reserved for the ships of war. Just within its entrance was an

island called Cothon, rising to a considerable elevation above the surrounding banks, and thus serving the double purpose of a mask to conceal the harbour from without, and an observatory for the port-admiral, who had his tent upon it, whence he gave signals by the trumpet and commands by the voice of a herald. The shores of the island and of the port were built up with great quays, in which were constructed docks for 220 ships (one, it would seem, for each), with storehouses for all their equipments. The entrance of each dock was adorned with a pair of Ionic columns, which gave the whole circuit of the island and the harbour the appearance of a magnificent colonnade on each side. So jealously was this inner harbour guarded, even from the sight of those frequenting the outer, that, besides a double wall of separation, gates were provided to give access to the city from the outer harbour, without passing through the docks.

4. *Byrsa*.—This name is used in a double sense, for the most ancient part of the city, adjoining to the harbours, and for the citadel or *Byrsa*, in the stricter sense. When Appian speaks of the triple land wall on the S., as “where the *Byrsa* was upon the isthmus,” it may be doubted in which sense he uses the term; but, when he comes to describe the storming of the city, he gives us a minute description of the locality of the citadel.

Close to the harbours stood the Forum, from which three narrow streets of houses six stories high

ascended to the Byrsa, which was by far the strongest position in the whole city. There can be little doubt of its identity with the *Hill of S. Louis*, an eminence rising to the height of 188 Paris feet (about 200 English), and having its summit in the form of an almost regular plateau, sloping a little towards the sea. Its regularity suggests the probability of its being an artificial mound (probably about a natural core) formed of the earth dug up in excavating the harbours; a kind of work which we know to have been common among the old Semitic nations.

On the sides of the hill there are still traces of the ancient walls which enclosed the Byrsa and made it a distinct fortress, and which seem to have risen, terrace above terrace, like those of the citadel of Ecbatana.

On the summit stood the temple of Æsculapius (Esmun), by far the richest in the city, raised on a platform which was ascended by sixty steps, and probably resembling in its structure the temple of Belus at Babylon. It was in this temple that the senate held in secret their most important meetings.

The Byrsa remained the citadel of Carthage in its later existence; and the temple of Æsculapius was restored by the Romans. On it was the *prætorium* of the proconsul of Africa, which became successively the palace of the Vandal kings and of the Byzantine governors.

5. *Forum and Streets*.—As we have just seen, the Forum lay at the S. foot of the hill of Byrsa, adjacent

to the harbours. It contained the senate house, the tribunal, and the temple of the god whom the Greeks and Romans call Apollo, whose golden image stood in a chapel overlaid with gold to the weight of 1000 talents. The three streets already mentioned as ascending from the Forum to the Byrsa formed an important outwork to its fortifications; and Scipio had to storm them house by house. The centre street, which probably led straight up to the temple of Æsculapius, was called, in Roman Carthage, *Via Salutaris*. The other streets of the city seem to have been for the most part straight and regularly disposed at right angles.

6. *Other Temples*.—On the N. side of the Byrsa, on lower terraces of the hill, are the remains of two temples, which some take for those of Cœlestis and Saturn; but the localities are doubtful. We know that the worship of both these deities was continued in the Roman city.

7. On the W. and S.W. side of the Byrsa are ruins of *Baths*, probably the *Thermæ Gargilianæ*, a locality famous in the ecclesiastical history of Carthage; of a spacious *Circus*, and of an *Amphitheatre*.

8. *Aqueduct and Reservoirs*.—The great aqueduct 50 miles long, by which Carthage was supplied with water from *Jebel Zaghwan*, is supposed by some to be a work of the Punic age; but Barth believes it to be Roman. The *Reservoirs* are among the most interesting remains of Carthage, especially on account of the peculiarly constructed vaulting which

covers them. They are probably of Punic workmanship. Besides some smaller ones, there are two principal sets; those on the W. of the city, where the aqueduct terminated, and those on the S., near the Cothon.

9. Besides the above, there are ruins which seem to be those of a *Theatre*, and also the remains of a great building, apparently the largest in the city, which Barth conjectures to be the temple of Cœlestis. These ruins consist, like the rest, only of broken foundations.

10. The Suburb of Megara, Magar, or Magalia, afterwards considered as a quarter of the city, under the name of Neapolis (New City), was surrounded by a wall, and adorned with beautiful gardens, watered by canals.

11. *Necropolis*.—From the few graves found in the rocky soil of the hill of *C. Ghamart*, it seems probable that here was the ancient necropolis, N. of the city, a position in which it is frequently, if not generally, found in other ancient cities. There is, however, some doubt on the matter, which the evidence is insufficient to decide.

CONSTANTINOPLE

Ancient Byzantium was situated on the first of the seven hills upon which, rising one above another, the modern city stands; but its area occupied more than the first region of the later town. In all probability it extended over the three regions which lie behind the triangular space now filled by the Seraglio. According to Dionysius of Byzantium, its circumference was 40 stadia.

It was upon this gently sloping promontory, which serves as a connecting link between the Eastern and Western world, that Constantine determined to fix the city which bore the name of its founder.

The walls of Constantine across the enlarged breadth of the triangle were begun at a distance of 15 stadia from the old fortifications, and stretching from the port to the Propontis, enclosed five out of the seven hills upon which the city stood, but were not finished before the reign of Constantius. In 401, Arcadius repaired these walls which had fallen in the earthquake that had taken place in that year. In 413, during the minority of Theodosius II., Anthemius, the Prætorian prefect, razed the old fortifications and built a new enclosure of walls. In 447 this was thrown down by an earthquake, and rebuilt in three months by the diligence of the prefect Cyrus. This double line of strong and lofty stone walls has, except on the land side, almost disappeared, but in a dilapidated state they

still exist, extending from the port to the sea of Marmora for about 4 English miles, presenting magnificent and picturesque specimens of mural ruins. The wall was flanked at short intervals by towers, mostly rectangular. The extreme length of the city at this period, and it never greatly exceeded these limits, was about 3 Roman miles, and the circuit rather less than 13 R. M. The Sycæ, or fig trees, formed the thirteenth region beyond the harbour, and were much embellished by Justinian. The suburb of Blachernæ was not taken into the city till the reign of Heraclius.

In the new capital of Constantine, emancipated from the restraint of Pagan associations and art, the Byzantine builders founded an architecture peculiarly their own. Of this the cupola was the great characteristic, to which every other feature was subordinate. In consequence of this principle, that which at Athens was straight, angular, and square, became in Constantinople curved and rounded, concave within, and convex without. Thus the old architecture of Greece owed its destruction to the same nation from which it had taken its first birth.

At the siege of Byzantium, Constantine had pitched his tent upon the second hill; to commemorate his success, he chose this site for the principal forum, which appears to have been of an elliptical form. The two opposite entrances formed triumphal arches; the porticoes, which enclosed it

on every side, were filled with statues of the tutelary deities of Greece.

At each end were two shrines, one of which held the statue of Cybele, which was said to have been placed by the Argonauts upon Mt. Dindymus, but deprived of her lions and of her hands from the attitude of command distorted into that of a suppliant for the city; in the other was the Fortune of Byzantium. The centre of the Forum was occupied by a lofty pillar, which, formed of marble and porphyry, rose to the height of 120 feet. On this column Constantine, with singular shamelessness, placed his own statue with the attributes of Christ and Apollo, and substituted the nails of the Passion for the rays of the Sun; Constantine was replaced by Julian, Julian by Theodosius. In A.D. 1412 the keystone was loosened by an earthquake. The statue fell under Alexius Comnenus, and was replaced by the Cross. The Palladium was said to be buried under the pillar. Besides the principal forum was a second one, which has been sometimes confounded with the other; it was square, with porticoes surrounding it, consisting of two ranks of columns; in this the Augusteum, or court of the palace, stood the Golden Miliarium, which was an elevated arcade, embellished with statues.

The Circus or Hippodrome was a stately building. The space between the two metæ or goals was filled with statues and obelisks. Near this stands the wreathed column of bronze, which, according to

legend, bore the golden tripod of Delphi, and was shattered by the iron mace of Mohammed II. Fourteen churches, fourteen palaces, several triumphal arches, and eight public baths are assigned to the founder of the city. Constantine, and in this his example was followed by his successors, imitated Ancient Rome in the construction of sewers. Two large subterranean cisterns or reservoirs of water, constructed by the Greek emperors in case of a siege, still remain; one, called by the Turks the palace of the "Thousand and One Pillars," is now perfectly dry. The other, still existing as a cistern, and called the "Subterranean Palace," may be described as an underground lake, with an arched roof to cover it, supported on 336 marble pillars.

From the throne, seated upon which the emperor viewed the games of the Circus, a winding staircase called *cochlea* descended to the palace. This was a magnificent building, covering a great extent of ground, on the banks of the Propontis, between the Hippodrome and the church of Santa Sophia, now the Seraglio. The baths of Zeuxippus, the site of which it is difficult to fix, were so embellished by Constantine with statues of marble and bronze, that they became famed as the most beautiful in the world.

While private houses and public buildings for business, for convenience, for amusement, and splendour rose with the rapidity of enchantment, one class of edifices was wanting. A few temples,

such as those of the Sun, the Moon, and Aphrodite, were permitted to stand in the Heropolis, though deprived of their revenues. But few churches were built; of these one was dedicated to the Supreme Wisdom. The ancient Temple of Peace, which afterwards formed part of Santa Sophia, was appropriately transformed into a church. The Church of the Twelve Apostles appears from Eusebius to have been finished a few days before the death of Constantine; it fell to ruin 20 years afterwards, was repaired by Constantius, rebuilt by Justinian, and demolished by Mohammed II.

Theodosius the Great built the principal gate of Constantinople, "The Golden Gate," so celebrated by the Byzantine writers; this gate, on the S. of the town, was that by which the emperors made their solemn entry, and stood at the beginning of the principal street, which crossed the town up to the Bosphorus. The Empress Eudoxia, wife of Arcadius, ornamented her city with a palace and baths. Theodosius II. encouraged architecture, and executed considerable works; in his reign the walls of Constantinople were in great measure rebuilt, and the city adorned with *thermæ*, a forum, and two palaces for the sisters of Pulcheria. In 447, after the great earthquake, the edifices of Constantinople were restored with renewed splendour. Marcian turned his attention chiefly to the aqueducts; Leo I. Thrax to the churches of Constantinople. Justin I. contributed to the embellishments,

or rather restoration of Constantinople. The reign of Justinian is the most brilliant epoch of the Neo-Greek or Byzantine architecture; and, like Hadrian, this emperor was entitled to the proud distinction of being called by his contemporaries "reparator orbis." The great ornament of Constantinople was the temple reared by Justinian in honour of the Eternal Wisdom (Santa Sophia). This, the principal church of Constantinople, had been twice destroyed by fire, after the exile of John Chrysostom, and during the *Nika* of the Blue and Green factions. Anthemius of Tralles, and Isidorus of Miletus, were the builders employed by Justinian to rebuild the church. Disregarding the cardinal rule that all architectural artifice is inconsistent with good taste, they endeavoured to make it appear entirely hovering in air without the least earthly resting-place. The attempt was unsuccessful, for, in A.D. 558, twenty-one years after the dedication, an earthquake nearly destroyed it; another Isidorus, nephew of the former, was employed to restore it; an elevation of 20 feet more than it had before its fall was given to the dome, and the originally circular was changed to an elliptical form. Though such was the lightness of the dome that it appeared suspended "by a chain from Heaven," the circle which encompasses the dome rested on four strong arches, supported on four massive piles, assisted on the N. and S. sides by four columns of granite, each of a shaft 40 feet long. Two larger and six smaller

semi-domes sprouted out and encircled the central cupola. The ground-plan describes the figure of a Greek cross within a quadrangle, but on the inside was oval. Besides this great model of Eastern architecture, Justinian erected more than twenty-five churches in Constantinople and its suburbs. In honour of himself a colossal statue, representing the emperor mounted on horseback and in an attitude of defiance, was placed upon a column in the Augusteum before Santa Sophia. The palace was also restored by Justinian, and magnificently adorned with bronze, many-coloured marbles and mosaics, representing the glories of the African and Italian triumphs. From the time of Heraclius to the hour of her fall, the outward glories of Constantinople shared the same fate as her renown and greatness.

ISSUS

A town of Cilicia, on the gulf of Issus. Herodotus calls the gulf of Issus the gulf of Myriandrus, from the town of Myriandrus, which was on it.

The gulf of Issus is now named the gulf of *Iskenderum* or *Scanderoon*, from the town of *Scanderoon*, formerly Alexandria ad Issum, on the E. side. It is the only large gulf on the southern side of Asia Minor and on the Syrian coast, and it is an important place in the systems of the Greek geographers. This gulf runs in a N.E. direction into the land to the distance of 47 miles, measured nearly at right angles

to a line drawn from the promontory Megarsus, on the Cilician coast, to the Rhosicus Scopulus, on the Syrian coast; for these two capes are respectively the limits of the gulf on the W. and E., and 25 miles from one another. The width immediately N. of the capes is somewhat less than 25 miles, but it does not diminish much till we approach the northern extremity of the gulf. Issus is the remotest city in this part of Cilicia which Ptolemy mentions. Xenophon also speaks of it as the last city of Cilicia on the road to Syria.

Xenophon says that Cyrus marched 15 parasangs from the Pyramus "to Issi, the uttermost city of Cilicia, on the sea, great and prosperous." From Issus to the Pylæ of Cilicia and Syria, the boundary between Syria and Cilicia, was 5 parasangs, and here was the river Carsus. The next stage was 5 parasangs to Myriandrus, a town in Syria on the sea, occupied by Phœnicians, a trading place, where many merchant ships were lying.

The nearest road to Susa from Sardis was through the Cilician plains. The difficulties were the passage into the plains by the Ciliciæ Pylæ or pass, and the way out of the plains along the gulf of Issus into Syria. The great road to Susa, which Herodotus describes, went N. of the Taurus to the Euphrates. The land forces in the expedition of Datis and Artaphernes, 490 B.C., crossed the Syrian Amanus, and went as far as the Aleian plain in Cilicia; and there they embarked. They did not march by

land through the Cilician Pylæ over the Taurus into the interior of the peninsula; but Mardonius in the previous expedition had led his troops into Cilicia, and sent them on by land to the Hellespontus, while he took ship and sailed to Ionia. The land force of Mardonius must have passed out to Cilicia by the difficult pass in the Taurus.

Shortly before the battle of Issus (333 B.C.), Alexander was at Mallos, when he heard that Darius with all his force was at Sochi in Assyria; which place was distant two marches from the Assyrian Pylæ. "Assyria" and "Assyrian" here mean "Syria" and "Syrian." Darius had crossed the Euphrates, probably at Thapsacus, and was encamped in an open country in Syria, which was well suited for his cavalry. Curtius says that Alexander only reached Castabalum on the second day from Mallos; that he went through Issus, and there deliberated whether he should go on or halt. Darius crossed the Amanus, which separates Syria from the bay of Issus, by a pass called the Amanicæ Pylæ, and advancing to Issus, was in the rear of Alexander, who had passed through the Cilician and Syrian Pylæ. Darius came to the pass in the Amanus, says Curtius, on the same night that Alexander came to the pass by which Syria is entered. The place where Darius crossed the Amanus was so situated that he came to Issus first, where he shamefully treated the sick of the Macedonians who had been left there. The next day

he moved from Issus to pursue Alexander, that is, he moved towards the Pylæ, and he came to the banks of the river Pinarus, where he halted. Issus was, therefore, N. of the Pinarus, and some little distance from it.

Alexander, hearing that the Persians were in his rear, turned back to the Pylæ, which he reached at midnight, and halted till daybreak, when he moved on. So long as the road was narrow, he led his army in column, but as the pass widened, he extended his column into line, part towards the mountains and part on the left towards the sea. When he came to the wide part he arranged his army in order of battle. Darius was posted on the N. side of the Pinarus. It is plain, from this description, that Alexander did not march very far from the Pylæ before he reached the wider part of the valley, and the river. As the sea was on his left, and the mountains on his right, the river was a stream which ran down from the Syrian Amanus; and it can be no other than the *Deli Tschai*, which is about 13 miles N. of the Carsus. Polybius states that Darius descended into Cilicia through the Pylæ Amanides, and encamped on the Pinarus, at a place where the distance between the mountains and the sea was not more than 14 stadia; and that the river ran across this place into the sea, and that in its course through the level part "it had abrupt and difficult eminences." This is explained by what Arrian says of the banks of the river being steep in

many parts on the N. side. Callisthenes further said, that when Alexander, after having passed the defile, heard of Darius being in Cilicia, he was 100 stadia from him, and, accordingly, he marched back through the defile. It is not clear, from the extract in Polybius, whether the 100 stadia are to be reckoned to Issus or to the Pinarus. According to Arrian, when Alexander heard of Darius being behind him, he sent some men in a galley back to Issus, to see if it was so; and it is most consistent with the narrative to suppose that the men saw the Persians at Issus before they had advanced to the river; but this is not quite certain. The Persian army was visible, being near the coast, as it would be, if it were seen at Issus.

Strabo, following the historians of Alexander, adds nothing to what Arrian has taken from them. Alexander, he says, led his infantry from Soli along the coast and through the Mallotis to Issus and the forces of Darius; an expression which might mislead, if we had no other narrative. He also says, after Mallos is Ægæ, a small town with a harbour, then the Amanides Pylæ, where there is a harbour; and after Ægæ is Issus, a small town with a harbour, and the river Pinarus, where the fight was between Alexander and Darius. Accordingly he places Issus N. of the Pinarus. Cicero, during his proconsulship of Cilicia, led his forces against the mountaineers of the Amanus, and he was saluted as imperator at Issus, "where," he says, "as I have

often heard from you, Clitarchus told you that Darius was defeated by Alexander." In another passage, he says that he occupied for a few days the same camp that Alexander had occupied at Issus against Darius. And again, he says that "he encamped for four days at the roots of the Amanus, at the Aræ Alexandri." If this is the same fact that he mentions in his letter to Atticus, the Aræ were at Issus, and Issus was near the foot of the Amanus.

JERUSALEM

Jerusalem was situated in the heart of the mountain district which commences at the S. of the great plain of Esdrælon and is continued throughout the whole of Samaria and Judæa quite to the southern extremity of the Promised Land. It is almost equidistant from the Mediterranean and from the river Jordan, being about 30 miles from each, and situated at an elevation of 2000 feet above the level of the Mediterranean. Its site is well defined by its circumjacent valleys.

Valleys.—(1) In the N.W. quarter of the city is a shallow depression, occupied by an ancient pool. This is the head of the *Valley of Hinnom*, which from this point takes a southern course, confining the city on the western side, until it makes a sharp angle to the E., and forms the southern boundary

of the city to its S.E. quarter, where it is met by another considerable valley from the N., which must next be described.

(2) At the distance of somewhat less than 1500 yards from the "upper pool" at the head of the Valley of Hinnom, are the "Tombs of the Kings," situated at the head of the *Valley of Jehoshaphat*, which runs at first in an eastern course at some distance N. of the modern city, until, turning sharply to the S., it skirts the eastern side of the town, and meets the Valley of Hinnom at the S.E. angle, as already described, from whence they run off together in a southerly direction to the Dead Sea.

The space between the basin at the head of the Valley of Hinnom and the head of the Valley of Jehoshaphat is occupied by a high rocky ridge or swell of land, which attains its highest elevation a little without the N.W. angle of the present town. The city, then, occupied the termination of this broad swell of land, being isolated, except on the N., by the two great valleys already described, towards which the ground declined rapidly from all parts of the city. This rocky promontory is, however, broken by one or two subordinate valleys, and the declivity is not uniform.

(3) There is, for example, another valley, very inferior in magnitude to those which encircle the city, but of great importance in a topographical view, as being the main geographical feature mentioned by Josephus in his description of the city.

This valley of the Tyropœon (Cheesemakers) meets the Valley of Hinnom at the Pool of Siloam, very near its junction with the Valley of Jehoshaphat, and can be distinctly traced through the city, along the W. side of the Temple enclosure, to the Damascus gate, where it opens into a small plain.

Hills.—Ancient Jerusalem, according to Josephus, occupied “two eminences, which fronted each other, and were divided by an intervening ravine, at the brink of which the closely-built houses terminated.” To these was later added a third eminence on the N.E., called the Temple Mount.

But when in process of time the city overflowed its old boundaries, the hill *Bezetha*, or *New City*, was added to the ancient hills, as is thus described by Josephus:—“The city, being over-abundant in population, began gradually to creep beyond its old walls, and the people joining to the city the region which lay to the N. of the temple and close to the hill (of Acra), advanced considerably, so that even a fourth eminence was surrounded with habitations, viz. that which is called *Bezetha*, situated opposite to the Antonia, and divided from it by a deep ditch; for the ground had been cut through on purpose, that the foundations of the Antonia might not, by joining the eminence, be easy of approach, and of inferior height.”

The Antonia was a castle situated at the north-western angle of the outer enclosure of the Temple, occupying a precipitous rock 50 cubits high.

WALLS

I. *Upper City and Old Wall.*—"Of the three walls, the old one was difficult to be taken, both on account of the ravines, and of the eminence above them on which it was situated. But, in addition to the advantage of the position, it was also strongly built, as David and Solomon, and the kings after them, were very zealous about the work. Beginning towards the N., from the tower called Hippicus, and passing through the place called Xystus, then joining the council chamber, it was united to the western cloister of the Temple. In the other direction, towards the W., commencing from the same place, and extending through a place called Bethso to the gate of the Essenes, and then turning towards the S. above the fountain Siloam, thence again bending toward the E. to the Pool of Solomon, and running through a place which they called Ophla, it was joined to the eastern cloister of the Temple." To understand this description, it is only necessary to remark that the walls are described, not by the direction in which they run, but by the quarter which they face, *i.e.* the wall "turning towards the S." is the S. wall, and so with the others; so that the Hippic Tower evidently lay at the N.W. angle of the Upper City.

The Hippic Tower is mentioned in connection with two neighbouring towers on the same N. wall,

all built by Herod the Great, and connected with his splendid palace that occupied the N.W. angle of the Upper City. "These towers," says the historian, "surpassed all in the world in extent, beauty, and strength, and were dedicated to the memory of his brother, his friend, and his best loved wife.

"To these towers, situated on the N., was joined within—

"*The Royal Palace*, surpassing all powers of description. It was entirely surrounded by a wall 30 cubits high, with decorated towers at equal intervals, and contained enormous banqueting halls, besides numerous chambers richly adorned. There were also many porticoes encircling one another, with different columns to each, surrounding green courts, planted with a variety of trees, having long avenues through them; and deep channels and reservoirs everywhere around, filled with bronze statues, through which the water flowed; and many towers of tame pigeons about the fountains."

As the *Xystus* is mentioned next to the Hippicus by Josephus, in his description of the N. wall of the Upper City, it may be well to proceed at once to that. The *Xystus* is properly a covered portico attached to the Greek Gymnasium, which commonly had uncovered walks connected with it. As the Jerusalem *Xystus* was a place where public meetings were occasionally convened, it must be understood to be a wide public promenade, though not neces-

sarily connected with a gymnasium, but perhaps rather with another palace which occupied "this extremity of the Upper City."

The House of the Asmonæans was above the Xystus, and was apparently occupied as a palace by the Younger Agrippa; for, when he addressed the multitude assembled in the Xystus, he placed his sister Berenice in the house of the Asmonæans, that she might be visible to them.

The Causeway.—At the Xystus we are told a *causeway* joined the Temple to the Upper City, and one of the Temple gates opened on to this causeway.

It is highly probable that the Xystus was nothing else than the wide promenade over this mound, adorned with a covered cloister between the trees, with which the Rabbinical traditions assure us that Solomon's causeway was shaded. It is clear that the N. wall of the Upper City must have crossed the valley by this causeway to the Gate *Shallecheth*, which is explained to mean the Gate of the Embankment.

The Council-Chamber is the next place mentioned on the northern line of wall, as the point where it joined the western portico of the Temple.

We have now to trace the wall of the Upper City in the opposite direction from the same point, viz. the Hippic Tower at the N.W. angle. The points noticed are comparatively few. "It first ran southward (*i.e.* with a western aspect), through a place

called Bethso, to the Gate of the Essenes; then, turning E., it ran (with a southern aspect) above the fountain of Siloam; thence it bent northward, and ran (with an eastern aspect) to the Pool of Solomon, and extending as far as a place called Ophla, was joined to the eastern cloister of the Temple."

Along the S. face of the Upper City the old wall may still be traced, partly by scarped rock and partly by foundations of the ancient wall, which have served as a quarry for the repairs of the neighbouring buildings for many ages. As it is clear that the Upper City was entirely encompassed with a wall of its own, nowhere noticed by Josephus, except so far as it was coincident with the outer wall, it may be safely conjectured that this E. wall of the Upper City followed the brow of the ridge from the S.E. angle of the Hill Sion, along a line nearly coincident with the aqueduct; while the main wall continued its easterly course down the steep slope of Sion, across the valley of the Tyropœon, not far from its mouth—a little above the Pool of Siloam—and then up the ridge Ophel, until it reached the brow of the eastern valley.

The further course of the wall to the eastern cloister of the Temple is equally obscure, as the several points specified in the description are not capable of identification by any other notices. These are the Pool of Solomon and a place called Ophla, in the description already cited, to which

may be added, from an incidental notice, the Basilica of Grapte or Monobazus.

The *Pool of Solomon* has been sometimes identified with the Fountain of the Virgin, from which the Pool of Siloam is supplied, and sometimes with that very pool. Both solutions are unsatisfactory, for Siloam would scarcely be mentioned a second time in the same passage under another name, and the fountain in question cannot, with any propriety, be called a pool.

The place called *Ophla*—in Scripture *Ophel*—is commonly supposed to be the southern spur of the Temple Mount, a narrow rocky ridge extending down to Siloam. But it is more certain that it is used in a restricted sense in this passage, than that it is ever extended to the whole ridge. It was apparently a large fortified building, to the S. of the Temple, connected with an outlying tower, and probably situated near the southern extremity of the present area of the Mosque of Omar.

2. *The Second Wall, and the Lower City.*—The account of the second wall in Josephus is very meagre. He merely says that it began at the Gate Gennath, a place in the old wall; and, after encompassing the Lower City, had its termination at the Fortress Antonia.

There is here no clue to the position of the Gate Gennath. It is, however, quite certain that it was between the Hippic Tower and the Xystus: and the N.W. angle of the Upper City was occupied by the

extensive palace of Herod the Great, and its imposing towers stood on the N. front of this old wall, where a rocky crest rose to the height of 30 cubits, which would of course preclude the possibility of an exit from the city for some distance to the E. of the tower. Other incidental notices make it clear that there was a considerable space between the third and second wall at their southern quarter, comparatively free from buildings, and, consequently, a considerable part of the N. wall of the Upper City unprotected by the second wall.

There is the head of an old archway still existing above a heap of ruins, at a point about half-way between the Hippic Tower and the N.W. angle of Mount Sion, where a slight depression in that hill brings it nearly to a level with the declivity to the N. This would afford a good starting-point for the second wall, traces of which may still be discovered in a line N. of this, quite to the Damascus Gate, where are two chambers of ancient and very massive masonry, which appear to have flanked an old gate of the second wall at its weakest part, where it crossed the valley of the Cheesemakers. From this gate, the second wall probably followed the line of the present city wall to a point near the Gate of Herod, now blocked up; whence it was carried along the brow of the hill to the N.E. angle of the Fortress Antonia, which occupied a considerable space on the N.W. of the Temple area.

3. *The Third Wall, and the New City.*—The third

wall, which enclosed a very considerable space to the N. of the Old City, was the work of Herod Agrippa the Elder, and was only commenced about thirty years before the destruction of Jerusalem, and never completed according to the original design, in consequence of the jealousy of the Roman government. The following is Josephus's account: "This third wall Agrippa drew round the super-added city, which was all exposed. It commenced at the Tower Hippicus, from whence it extended to the northern quarter, as far as the Tower Psephinus; then, passing opposite to the Monuments of Helena, and being produced through the Royal Caves, it bent, at the angular tower, by the monument called the Fuller's, and, joining the old wall, terminated at the valley of the Kedron."

(1) As the site of the Hippic Tower has been already fixed, the first point to be noticed in this third wall is the *Psephine Tower*, which, Josephus informs us, was the most wonderful part of this great work, situated at its N.W. quarter, over against Hippicus, octagonal in form, 70 cubits in height, commanding a view of Arabia towards the E., of the Mediterranean towards the W., and of the utmost limits of the Hebrew possessions.

(2) The next point mentioned is the *Monuments of Helena*, which, we are elsewhere told, were three pyramids, situated at a distance of 3 stadia from the city. Notwithstanding repeated notices of the sepulchral monuments of the Queen of Adiabene, it

is not now possible to fix their position with any degree of certainty, some archæologists assigning them to the Tombs of the Kings, others to the Tombs of the Martyrs, about three-quarters of a mile to the W. of the former. A point half-way between these two monuments would seem to answer better to the incidental notices of the monuments, and they may with great probability be fixed to a rocky court on the right of the road to *Nebi Samwil*, where there are several excavated tombs. Opposite the Monuments of Helena was the Gate of the Women in the third wall, which is mentioned more than once, and must have been between the Nablus road and the Psephine Tower.

(3) *The Royal Caves* are the next point mentioned on the third wall. They are, doubtless, identical with the remarkable and extensive excavations still called the Tombs of the Kings, most probably the same which are elsewhere called the Monument of Herod, and, from the character of their decorations, may very well be ascribed to the Herodian period.

(4) The Fuller's monument is the last-mentioned point on the new wall, and as an angular tower occupied this site, the monument must have been at the N.E. angle of the New City; probably one of the many rock graves cut in the perpendicular face of the Valley of Jehoshaphat. From this N.E. angle the third wall followed the brow of the Valley of Jehoshaphat until it reached the wall of the Outer Temple at its N.E. angle.

THE TEMPLE MOUNT

The Temple Mount, called in Scripture the Mountain of the Lord's House, and Moriah, is situated at the S.E. of the city, and is easily identified with the site of the Dome of the Mosque in modern Jerusalem. It was originally a third hill of the Old City, over against Acra, but separated from it by a broad ravine, which, however, was filled up by the Asmonæan princes, so that these two hills became one, and are generally so reckoned by the historian.

1. *The Outer Court.*—The Temple, in the widest signification of the word, consisted of two courts, one within the other, though the inner one is sometimes subdivided, and distributed into four other courts. The area of the Outer Court was in great part artificial, for the natural level space on the summit of the mount being found too confined for the Temple, with its surrounding chambers, courts, and cloisters, was gradually increased by mechanical expedients. This extension was commenced by Solomon, who raised from the depth of the eastern valley a wall of enormous stones, bound together with lead, within which he raised a bank of earth, to a level with the native rock. On this was erected a cloister, which, with its successors, always retained the name of "Solomon's Porch." This process of enlarging the court by artificial embankments was

continued by successive kings; but particularly by Herod the Great, who, when he reconstructed the Temple proper, enlarged the Outer Court to double its former size, and adorned it with stately cloisters.

2. *The Inner Court.* — The Inner Temple was separated from the Outer by a stone wall 3 cubits in height, on which stood pillars at equal distances, with inscriptions, in Greek and Latin, prohibiting aliens from access. To this court there was an ascent of fourteen steps, then a level space of 10 cubits, and then a further ascent of five steps to the gates, of which there were four on the N. and S. sides, and two on the E., but none on the W., where stood the Sanctuary.

The place of the Altar is determined with the utmost precision by the existence in the Sacred Rock of the Moslems, under their venerated dome, of the very cesspool and drain of the Jewish altar, which furnishes a key to the restoration of the whole Temple.

The Altar was 32 cubits square at its base, but gradually contracted, so that its hearth was only 24 cubits square. It was 15 cubits high, and had an ascent by an inclined plane on the S. side, 32 cubits long and 16 wide.

Between the Altar and the porch of the Temple was a space of 22 cubits, rising in a gentle ascent by steps to the vestibule, the door of which was 40 cubits high and 20 wide. The total length of the

Holy House itself was only 100 cubits, and this was subdivided into three parts: the Pronaus 11, the Sanctuary 40, the Holy of Holies 20, allowing 29 cubits for the partition walls and a small chamber behind (*i.e.* W. of) the Most Holy place. The total width of the building was 70 cubits; of which the Sanctuary only occupied 20, the remainder being distributed into side chambers, in three stories, assigned to various uses. The Pronaus was, however, 30 cubits wider, 15 on the N. and 15 on the S., giving it a total length of 100 cubits, which, with a width of only 11 cubits, must have presented the proportions of a Narthex in a Byzantine church. Its interior height was 90 cubits, and, while the chambers on the sides of the Temple rose only to the height of 60 cubits, there was an additional story of 40 cubits above the Sanctuary, also occupied by chambers, rising into a clerestory of the same elevation as the vestibule.

The front of the Temple was plated with gold, and reflected back the beams of the rising sun with dazzling effect; and, where it was not encrusted with gold, it was exceedingly white. Some of the stones of which it was constructed were 45 cubits long, 5 deep, and 6 wide.

E. of the Altar was the Court of the Priests, 135 cubits long and 11 wide; and, E. of that again, was the Court of Israel, of the same dimensions. E. of this was the Court of the Women, 135 cubits square, considerably below the level of the former,

to which there was an ascent of 15 semicircular steps to the magnificent gates of Corinthian brass, 50 cubits in height, with doors of 40 cubits, so ponderous that they could with difficulty be shut by 20 men, the spontaneous opening of which was one of the portents of the approaching destruction of the Temple, mentioned by Josephus and repeated by Tacitus.

We must now notice the Acropolis, which occupied the N.W. angle of the Temple enclosure, and which was, says the historian, the fortress of the Temple, as the Temple was of the city. Its original name was Baris, until Herod the Great, having greatly enlarged and beautified it, changed its name to Antonia, in honour of his friend Mark Antony. It combined the strength of a castle with the magnificence of a palace, and was like a city in extent—comprehending within its walls not only spacious apartments, but courts and camping ground for soldiers. It was situated on an elevated rock, which was faced with slabs of smooth stone, upon which was raised a breastwork of 3 cubits high, within which was the building, rising to a height of 40 cubits. It had turrets at its four corners, three of them 50 cubits high, but that at the S.E. angle was 70 cubits, and commanded a view of the whole Temple.

The fortress was protected towards Bezetha by an artificial fosse, so as to prevent its foundations from being assailed from that quarter.

It is certain, from several passages, that the Fortress Antonia did not cover the whole of the northern front of the Temple area; and, as the second wall, that encircled the Lower City, ended at the fortress, it is clear that this wall could not have coincided with the modern wall at the N.E. quarter of the modern city. It is demonstrable, from several allusions and historical notices, that there must have been a considerable space between the second and third wall on the northern front of the Temple area.

MARATHON

The plain of Marathon is open to a bay of the sea on the E., and is shut in on the opposite side by the heights of Brilessus (subsequently called Pentelicus) and Diacria, which send forth roots extending to the sea, and bounding the plain to the N. and S. The principal shelter of the bay is afforded by a long rocky promontory to the N., anciently called *Cynosura* and now *Stómi*. The plain is about 6 miles in length and half that breadth in its broadest part. It is somewhat in the form of a half-moon, the inner curve of which is bounded by the bay, and the outer by the range of mountains already described.

There are four roads leading out of the plain. 1. One runs along the coast by the south-western extremity of the plain. Here the plain of Marathon opens into a narrow maritime plain, 3 miles in length, where the mountains fall so gradually towards the sea as to present no very defensible impediment to the communication between the Marathonian and the Mesogæa. The road afterwards passes through the valley between Pentelicus and Hymettus, through the ancient demus of Pallene. This is the most level road to Athens, and the only one practicable for carriages. It was the one by which Pisistratus marched to Athens after landing at Marathon. 2. The second road runs through

the pass of *Vraná*, so called from a small village of this name, situated in the southern of the two valleys, which branch off from the interior of the plain. This road leads through Cephisia into the northern part of the plain of Athens. 3. The third road follows the vale of *Marathóna*, the northern of the two valleys already named, in which lies the village of the same name, the largest in the district. The two valleys are separated from one another by a hill called *Kotróni*, very rugged, but of no great height. This third road leads to Aphidna, from which the plain of Athens may also be reached. 4. The fourth road leaves the plain on the N.E. by a narrow pass between the northern marsh and a round naked rocky height called *Mt. Koráki* or *Stavrokoráki*. It leads to Rhamnus; and at the entrance of the pass stands the village of *Lower Síli*.

Three places in the Marathonian district particularly retain vestiges of ancient demi. 1. *Vraná*, which Leake supposes to be the site of the demus of Marathon. It lies upon a height fortified by the ravine of a torrent, which descends into the plain after flowing between *Mts. Argalíki* and *Aforismó*, which are parts of Mt. Brilessus or Pentelicus.

2. There are several fragments of antiquity situated at the head of the valley of *Marathóna* at a spot called *Inói*, which is no doubt the site of the ancient *Enæ*, one of the four demi of the district.

3. There are also evident remains of an ancient demus situated upon an insulated height in the

plain of *Súli*, near the entrance of the pass leading out of the Marathonian plain to *Súli*. These ruins are probably those of *Tricorythus*, the situation of which agrees with the order of the maritime demi in Strabo, where *Tricorythus* immediately precedes *Rhamnus*.

The site of *Probalinthus* is uncertain, but it should probably be placed at the S.W. extremity of the Marathonian plain. This might be inferred from Strabo's enumeration, who mentions first *Probalinthus*, then *Marathon*, and lastly *Tricorythus*. Between the southern marsh and *Mt. Argaliki* there are foundations of buildings at a place called *Valari*, which is, perhaps, a corruption of *Probalinthus*.

The principal monument in the Marathonian plain was the tumulus erected to the 192 Athenians who were slain in the battle, and whose names were inscribed upon ten pillars, one for each tribe, placed upon the tomb. There was also a second tumulus for the Plataeans and slaves, and a separate monument to *Miltiades*. All these monuments were seen by *Pausanias* 600 years after the battle. The tumulus of the Athenians still exists. It stands in the centre of the plain, about half a mile from the sea-shore.

The exact ground occupied by the Greek and Persian armies at the battle of Marathon can only be a matter of conjecture. *Col. Leake* supposes that the Athenian camp was in the valley of *Vraná* near its opening into the plain; that on the day of

battle the Athenian line extended from a little in front of the Heracleum, at the foot of *Mt. Argaliki*, to the bend of the river of *Marathóna*, below the village of *Seféri*; and that the Persians, who were 8 stadia in front of them, had their right resting on *Mt. Koráki*, and their left extending to the southern marsh, which prevented them from having a front much greater than that of the Athenians. When the Persians defeated the Athenian centre, they pursued the latter up one or both of the two valleys on either side of *Mt. Kotróni*, since Herodotus says that the pursuit continued quite into the interior. Nearly at the same time the Persian left and right were defeated; but instead of pursuing them, the Athenians returned towards the field to the aid of their own centre. The Persian right fled towards the narrow pass leading into the plain of Tricorythus; and here numbers were forced into the marsh, as Pausanias relates.

MYCENÆ (sometimes MYCENE)

One of the most ancient towns in Greece, and celebrated as the residence of Agamemnon. It is situated at the north-eastern extremity of the plain of Argos upon a rugged height, which is shut in by two commanding summits of the range of moun-

tains which borders this side of the Argeian plain. From its retired position it is described by Homer as situated in a recess of the Argeian land. The position was one of great importance. In the first place it commanded the upper part of the great Argeian plain, which spread out under its walls towards the W. and S.; and secondly the most important roads from the Corinthian gulf, the roads from Phlius, Nemea, Cleonæ, and Corinth, unite in the mountains above Mycenæ, and pass under the height upon which the city stands.

The ruins of Mycenæ are still very extensive, and, with the exception of those of Tiryns, are more ancient than those of any other city in Greece. They belong to a period long antecedent to all historical records, and may be regarded as the genuine relics of the heroic age.

Mycenæ consisted of an Acropolis and a lower town, each defended by a wall. The Acropolis was situated on the summit of a steep hill, projecting from a higher mountain behind it. The lower town lay on the south-western slope of the hill, on either side of which runs a torrent from E. to W. The Acropolis is in form of an irregular triangle, of which the base fronts the S.W., and the apex the E. On the southern side the cliffs are almost precipitous, overhanging a deep gorge; but on the northern side the descent is less steep and rugged. The summit of the hill is rather more than 1000 feet in length, and around the edge the ruined walls of the Acro-

polis still exist in their entire circuit, with the exception of a small open space above the precipitous cliff on the southern side, which perhaps was never defended by a wall. The walls are more perfect than those of any other fortress in Greece; in some places they are 15 or 20 feet high. They are built of the dark-coloured limestone of the surrounding mountains. Some parts of the walls are built, like those of Tiryns, of huge blocks of stone of irregular shape, no attempt being made to fit them into one another, and the gaps being filled up with smaller stones. But the greater part of the walls consists of polygonal stones, skilfully hewn and fitted to one another, and their faces cut so as to give the masonry a smooth appearance. The walls also present, in a few parts, a third species of masonry, in which the stones are constructed of blocks of nearly quadrangular shape; this is the case in the approach to the Gate of Lions.

The chief gate of the Acropolis is at the N.W. angle of the wall. It stands at right angles to the adjoining wall of the fortress, and is approached by a passage 50 feet long and 30 wide, formed by that wall and by another wall exterior to it. The opening of the gateway widens from the top downwards; but at least two-thirds of its height is now buried in ruins. The width at the top of the door is $9\frac{1}{2}$ feet. This door was formed of two massive uprights, covered with a third block, 15 feet long, 4 feet wide, and 6 feet 7 inches high in the middle, but diminish-

ing at the two ends. Above this block is a triangular gap in the masonry of the wall, formed by an oblique approximation of the side courses of stone, continued from each extremity of the lintel to an apex above its centre. The vacant space is occupied by a block of stone, 10 feet high, 12 broad, and 2 thick, upon the face of which are sculptured two lions in low relief, standing on their hind-legs, upon either side of a covered pillar, upon which they rest their fore-feet. The column becomes broader towards the top, and is surmounted with a capital, formed of a row of four circles, enclosed between two parallel fillets. The heads of the animals are gone, together with the apex of the cone that surmounted the column.

Besides the great Gate of Lions, there was a smaller gate or postern on the northern side of the Acropolis, the approach to which was fortified in the same manner as that leading to the great gate. It is constructed of three great stones, and is 5 feet 4 inches wide at the top.

Near the Gate of Lions the wall of the lower city may be traced, extending from N. to S. In the lower town are four subterraneous buildings, which are evidently the same as those described by Pausanias, in which the Atreidæ deposited their treasures. Of these the largest, called by the learned the "Treasury of Atreus," is in nearly a perfect state of preservation. It is approached by a passage now in ruins, and contains two chambers. The

passage leads into a large chamber of a conical form, about 50 feet in width and 40 in height; and in this chamber there is a doorway leading into a small interior apartment. There are remains of a second subterraneous building near the Gate of Lions; and those of the two others are lower down the hill towards the W.

OLYMPIA

The Temple and Sacred Grove of Zeus Olympius, situated at a small distance W. of Pisa in Peloponnesus. It originally belonged to Pisa, and the plain in which it stood was called in more ancient times the plain of Pisa; but after the destruction of this city by the Eleans in 572 B.C., the name of Olympia was extended to the whole district. Besides the Temple of Zeus Olympius, there were several other sacred edifices and public buildings in the Sacred Grove and its immediate neighbourhood; but there was no distinct town of Olympia.

The plain of Olympia is open towards the sea on the W., but is surrounded on every other side by hills of no great height, yet in many places abrupt and precipitous. Their surface presents a series of sandy cliffs of light yellow colour, covered with the pine, ilex, and other evergreens. On entering the

valley from the W., the most conspicuous object is a bold and nearly insulated eminence rising on the N. from the level plain in the form of an irregular cone. This is *Mt. Cronius*, or the hill of Cronus, which is frequently noticed by Pindar and other ancient writers. The hills which bound the plain on the S. are higher than the Cronian ridge, and, like the latter, are covered with evergreens, with the exception of one bare summit, distant about half a mile from the Alpheus. This was the ancient *Typæus*, from which women, who frequented the Olympic games, or crossed the river on forbidden days, were condemned to be hurled headlong. Another range of hills closes the vale of Olympia to the E., at the foot of which runs the rivulet of *Mirdka*. On the W. the vale was bounded by the *Cladeus*, which flowed from N. to S. along the side of the Sacred Grove, and fell into the Alpheus. This river rises at *Lala* in Mt. Pholoë. The Alpheus, which flows along the southern edge of the plain, constantly changes its course, and has buried beneath the new alluvial plain, or carried into the river, all the remains of buildings and monuments which stood in the southern part of the Sacred Grove.

Olympia lay partly within and partly outside of the Sacred Grove. This Sacred Grove bore from the most ancient times the name of *Altis*. It was adorned with trees, and in its centre there was a grove of planes. On the W. it ran along the Cladeus; on the S. its direction may be traced by a terrace

raised above the Alpheus; on the E. it was bounded by the Stadium. There were several gates in the wall, but the principal one, through which all the processions passed, was situated in the middle of the western side, and was called the Pompic Entrance. From this gate, a road, called the Pompic Way, ran across the Altis, and entered the Stadium by a gateway on the eastern side.

1. The *Olympieum*, *Olympium*, or Temple of Zeus Olympius. An oracle of the Olympian god existed on this spot from the most ancient times, and here a temple was doubtless built, even before the Olympic games became a Pan-Hellenic festival. But after the conquest of Pisa and the surrounding cities by the Eleans in 572 B.C., the latter determined to devote the spoils of the conquered cities to the erection of a new and splendid temple of the Olympian god. The architect was Libon of Elis. The temple was not, however, finished till nearly a century afterwards, at the period when the Attic school of art was supreme in Greece, and the Parthenon on the Athenian Acropolis had thrown into the shade all previous works of art. Shortly after the dedication of the Parthenon, the Eleans invited Phidias and his school of artists to remove to Elis, and adorn the Olympian temple in a manner worthy of the king of the gods. Phidias probably remained at Olympia for four or five years from about 437 B.C. to 434 or 433. The colossal statue of Zeus in the cella and the figures in the pediments of the temple

were executed by Phidias and his associates. The pictorial embellishments were the work of his relative Panæus. The temple stood in the southwestern portion of the Altis, to the right hand of the Pompic Entrance.

2. The *Pelopium* stood opposite the temple of Zeus, on the other side of the Pompic Way. Its position is defined by Pausanias, who says that it stood to the right of the entrance into the temple of Zeus and to the north of that building. It was an enclosure, containing trees and statues, having an opening to the W.

3. The *Heræum* was the most important temple in the Altis after that of Zeus. It was also a Doric peripteral building. The two most remarkable monuments in the Heræum were the table, on which were placed the garlands prepared for the victors in the Olympic contests, and the celebrated chest of Cypselus, covered with figures in relief.

4. The *Great Altar of Zeus* is described by Pausanias as equidistant from the Pelopium and the Heræum, and as being in front of them both. The total height of the altar was 22 feet. It had two platforms, of which the upper was made of the cinders of the thighs sacrificed on this and other altars.

5. The *Column of Ænomaus* stood between the great altar and the temple of Zeus. It was said to have belonged to the house of Ænomaus, and to have been the only part of the building which escaped when it was burnt by lightning.

6. The *Metroum*, or temple of the Mother of the Gods, was a large Doric building, situated within the Altis.

7. The *Prytaneum* is placed by Pausanias within the Altis, near the Gymnasium, which was outside the sacred enclosure.

8. The *Bouleuterion*, or Council-House, seems to have been near the Prytaneum.

9. The *Philippeum*, a circular building, erected by Philip after the battle of Chæronea, was to the left in proceeding from the entrance of the Altis to the Prytaneum.

10. The *Theecoleon*, a building belonging to the superintendents of the sacrifices.

11. The *Hippodamium*, named from Hippodamea, who was buried here, was within the Altis near the Pompic Way.

12. *The Temple of the Olympian Ilithyia* (Lucina) appears to have stood on the neck of Mt. Cronius.

13. *The Temple of the Olympian Aphrodite* was near that of Ilithyia.

14. The *Thesauri* or *Treasuries*, ten in number, were, like those of Delphi, built by different cities, for the reception of their dedicatory offerings. They are described by Pausanias as standing to the N. of the Heræum at the foot of Mt. Cronius, upon a platform made of the stone poros.

15. *Zanes*, statues of Zeus, erected from the produce of fines levied upon athletæ, who had violated the regulations of the games. They stood upon a

stone platform at the foot of Mt. Cronius, to the left of a person going from the Metroum to the Stadium.

16. The *Studio of Phidias*, which was outside the Altis, and near the Pompic Entrance.

17. The *Leonidæum*, built by Leonidas, a native, was near the Studio of Phidias. Here the Roman magistrates were lodged in the time of Pausanias.

18. The *Gymnasium*, also outside the Altis, and near the northern entrance into it. Near the Gymnasium was (19) the *Palæstra*.

20 and 21. The *Stadium* and the *Hippodrome* were two of the most important sites at Olympia, as together they formed the place of exhibition for all the Olympic contests.

The Stadium is described by Pausanias as a mound of earth, upon which there was a seat for the Hellanodicæ, and over against it an altar of marble, on which sat the priestess of Demeter Chamyne to behold the games. There were two entrances into the Stadium, the Pompic and the Secret. The latter, through which the Hellanodicæ and the agonistæ entered, was near the Zanes; the former probably entered the area in front of the rectilinear extremity of the Stadium.

One side of the Hippodrome was longer than the other, and was formed by a mound of earth. There was a passage through this side leading out of the Hippodrome; and near the passage was a kind of circular altar, called Taraxippus, or the terrifier of

horses, because the horses were frequently seized with terror in passing it, so that chariots were broken. Beyond the Taraxippus were the terminal pillars, round which the chariots turned. On one of them stood a brazen statue of Hippodamea about to bind the tænia on Pelops after his victory. The other side of the Hippodrome was a natural height of no great elevation. On its extremity stood the Temple of Demeter Chamyne. The course of the Hippodrome appears to have been two diauli, or four stadia.

22. The *Theatre* is mentioned by Xenophon, but it does not occur in the description of Pausanias.

Besides the buildings already mentioned, there was a very large number of statues in every part of the Sacred Grove, many of which were made by the greatest masters of Grecian art.

POMPEII

An ancient city of Campania, situated on the coast of the beautiful gulf called the Crater or *Bay of Naples*, at the mouth of the river Sarnus, and immediately at the foot of Mt. Vesuvius. It was intermediate between Herculaneum and Stabiæ.

The famous eruption of Vesuvius in A.D. 79, buried Pompeii, as well as Herculaneum, under a dense bed of ashes and cinders. The loss of life in the former city was the greater, because the inhabitants

were assembled in the theatre at the time when the catastrophe took place.

The area occupied by the ancient city was an irregular oval, about 2 miles in circumference. It was surrounded by a wall, which is still preserved round the whole of the city, except on the side towards the sea. There were seven gates, the most considerable and ornamental of which was that which formed the entrance to the city by the high road from Herculaneum: the others have been called respectively the Gate of Vesuvius, the Gate of Capua, the Gate of Nola, the Gate of the Sarnus, the Gate of Stabiæ, and the Gate of the Theatres. The entrances to the town from the side of the sea had ceased to be gates, there being no longer any walls on that side. The walls were strengthened with an Agger or rampart, faced with masonry, and having a parapet or outer wall on its external front: they were further fortified at intervals with square towers, which in some parts occur regularly at about 100 yards from each other, in other parts are added much more sparingly.

The general plan of the city is very regular, and the greater part of the streets run in straight lines: but the principal line of street, which runs from the Gate of Herculaneum to the Forum, is an exception, being irregular and crooked as well as very narrow. Though it must undoubtedly have been one of the chief thoroughfares of the city, and the line followed by the high road from Capua, Neapolis, and Rome

itself, it does not exceed 12 or 14 feet in width, including the raised footpaths on each side, so that the carriage-way could only have admitted the passage of one vehicle at a time. Some of the other streets are broader; but few of them exceed 20 feet in width, and the widest yet found is only about 30. They are uniformly paved with large polygonal blocks of hard lava or basalt. The principal street was crossed, a little before it reached the Forum, by a long straight line of street which, passing by the Temple of Fortune, led direct to the Gate of Nola. In the angle formed by the two stood the public baths or *Thermæ*, and between these and the Temple of Fortune a short broad street led direct to the Forum, of which it seems to have formed the principal entrance. From the Forum two other parallel streets struck off in an easterly direction, which have been followed till they cross another main line of street that leads from the Gate of Vesuvius directly across the city to the gate adjoining the theatres. This last line crosses the street already noticed, leading from the Gate of Nola westward, and the two divide the whole city into four quarters, though of irregular size.

The *Forum* was situated in the S.W. quarter of the city, and was distant about 400 yards from the Gate of Herculaneum. As was commonly the case in ancient times, it was surrounded by the principal public buildings, and was evidently the centre of the life and movement of the city. The extent of

it was not, however, great; the actual open space (exclusive of the porticoes which surrounded it) did not exceed 160 yards in length by 35 in breadth, and a part of this space was occupied by the Temple of Jupiter. It was surrounded on three sides by a Grecian-Doric portico or colonnade, which appears to have been surmounted by a gallery or upper story, though no part of this is now preserved. It would seem that this portico had replaced an older arcade on the eastern side of the Forum, a portion of which still remains, so that this alteration was not yet completed when the catastrophe took place. At the N. end of the Forum, and projecting out into the open area, are the remains of an edifice which must have been much the most magnificent of any in the city. It is commonly known, with at least a plausible foundation, as the Temple of Jupiter; others dispute its being a temple at all, and have called it the Senaculum, or place of meeting of the local senate. It was raised on a *podium* or base of considerable elevation, and had a portico of six Corinthian columns in front. At the N.E. angle of the Forum, adjoining the Temple of Jupiter, stood an arch which appears to have been of a triumphal character, though now deprived of all its ornaments: it was the principal entrance to the Forum, and the only one by which it was accessible to carriages of any description. On the E. side of the Forum were four edifices, all unquestionably of a public character. The first (towards the N.) is

generally known as the Pantheon, from its having contained an altar in the centre, with twelve pedestals placed in a circle round it, which are supposed to have supported statues of the twelve chief gods. Next to this building is one which is commonly regarded as the Curia or Senaculum; it had a portico of fluted columns of white marble, which ranged with those of the general portico that surrounded the Forum. S. of this again is a building commonly called the Temple of Mercury, of small size and very irregular form. Between this and the street known as the Street of the Silversmiths, which issued from the Forum near its S.E. angle, was a large building which, as we learn from an inscription still existing, was erected by a female priestess named Eumachia. It consists of a large and spacious area (about 130 feet by 65) surrounded by a colonnade, and having a raised platform at the end with a semicircular recess similar to that usually found in a Basilica.

The S. end of the Forum was occupied by three buildings of very similar character, standing side by side, each consisting of a single hall with an apse or semicircular recess at the further extremity. The most probable opinion is that these were the courts of justice, in which the tribunals held their sittings. The western side of the Forum was principally occupied by a Basilica, and a large temple which is commonly called the Temple of Venus. The former is the largest building in Pompeii; it

is of an oblong form, 220 feet in length by 80 in breadth, and abutted endwise on the Forum, from which it was entered by a vestibule with five doorways. The roof was supported by a peristyle of 28 Ionic columns of large size, but built of brick, coated with stucco. There is a raised tribunal at the further end, but no apse, which is usually found in buildings of this class. Between this edifice and the temple is a street of greater width than usual, which extends from the Forum in a westerly direction, and probably communicated with the port. The Temple of Venus, on the N. side of this street, was an extensive building consisting of a peripteral temple with a small *cella*, elevated on a *podium* or basement, surrounded by a much more extensive portico, and the whole again enclosed by a wall, forming the *peribolus* or sacred enclosure. All parts of the building are profusely decorated with painting. The temple itself is Corinthian, but the columns of the portico seem to have been originally Doric, though afterwards clumsily transformed into Corinthian, or rather an awkward imitation of Corinthian. The buildings at the N.W. corner of the Forum are devoid of architectural character, and seem to have served as the public granaries and prisons.

The open area of the Forum was paved with broad slabs of a kind of marble, thus showing that it was never designed for the traffic of any kind of vehicles. It was adorned with numerous statues, the pedestals of which still remain: they are all of

white marble, but the statues themselves have uniformly disappeared.

Besides the temples which surrounded the Forum, the remains of four others have been discovered; three of which are situated in the immediate vicinity of the theatres. Of these the most interesting is one which stood a little to the S.W. of the great theatre, near the wall of the city, and which is evidently much more ancient than any of the other temples at Pompeii: it is of the Doric order and of pure Greek style, but of very ancient character. Unfortunately only the basement and a few capitals and other architectural fragments remain. It is commonly called the Temple of Hercules. It stood in an open area of considerable extent, and of a triangular form, surrounded on two sides by porticoes: but this area, which is commonly called a Forum, has been evidently constructed at a much later period, and with no reference to the temple, which is placed very awkwardly in relation to it. Another temple in the same quarter of the town, immediately adjoining the great theatre, is interesting because we learn with certainty from an inscription that it was consecrated to Isis, and had been rebuilt by N. Popidius Celsinus "from the foundations" after its overthrow in the great earthquake of A.D. 63. It is of a good style of architecture, but built chiefly of brick covered with stucco (only the capitals and shafts of the columns being of a soft stone), and is of small size. Like

most of the temples at Pompeii, it consists of a cella, raised on an elevated podium, and surrounded externally by a more extensive portico. Adjoining this temple was another, the smallest yet found at Pompeii, and in no way remarkable. It has been variously called the Temple of Æsculapius, and that of Jupiter and Juno.

The only temple which remains to be noticed is one situated about 60 yards N. of the Forum at the angle formed by the long main street leading to the Gate of Nola, with a short broad street which led from it direct to the Forum. This was the Temple of Fortune, as we learn from an inscription.

Pompeii possessed two Theatres and an Amphitheatre. The former were situated close together; the larger one being intended and adapted for theatrical performances properly so called; the smaller one serving as an Odeum, or theatre for music. Both are unquestionably of Roman date.

Adjoining the two theatres, and arranged so as to have a direct communication with both, is a large quadrangular court or area (183 feet long by 148 feet wide), surrounded on all sides by a Doric portico. On the W. of this, as well as of the great theatre, was the triangular area or forum in which the Greek temple was situated. The opening of this on the N., where it communicated with the street, was ornamented by a portico or Propylæum composed of eight Ionic columns of very elegant style,

but consisting of the common volcanic tufo, cased with stucco.

The Amphitheatre is situated at the distance of above 500 yards from the theatres, at the extreme S.E. angle of the city. It offers no very remarkable differences from other edifices of the same kind; its dimensions (430 feet by 335) are not such as to place it in the first rank even of provincial structures of the class; and from being in great part excavated out of the soil, it has not the imposing architectural character of the amphitheatres of Verona, Nemausus, or Pola. It had 24 rows of seats, and about 20,000 feet of sitting-room, so that it was adapted to receive at least 10,000 spectators.

The only public building which remains to be noticed is that of the Thermæ or Baths, which were situated in the neighbourhood of the Forum, adjoining the short street which led into it from the Temple of Fortune.

The streets were narrow, but with few exceptions straight and regular, and the houses were certainly low, seldom exceeding two stories in height; and even of these the upper story seems to have consisted only of inferior rooms, a kind of garrets, probably serving for the sleeping-rooms of slaves, and in some cases of the females of the family. It is only on the W. side of the city, where the ground slopes steeply towards the sea, that houses are found which consisted of three stories or more.

Externally the houses had little or nothing of an ornamental character; not a single instance has been found of a portico before a private house; and towards the street they presented either dead walls, with here and there a few small and scanty openings as windows, or ranges of shops, for the most part low and mean in character, even when they occupied (as was often the case) the front of dwellings of a superior description.

The style of decoration of these houses presents a very general uniformity of character. The walls are almost invariably ornamented with painting, the atrium and peristyle being decorated with columns; but these are composed only of a soft and coarse stone (volcanic tufo) covered with stucco. The floors are generally enriched with mosaics, some of which possess a very high degree of merit as works of art. The most beautiful yet discovered adorned the house known as the House of the Faun, from a bronze statue of a dancing Faun which was also found in it.

Outside the gate leading to Herculaneum, in a kind of suburb, stands a house of a different description, being a suburban villa of considerable extent, and adapted to have been the abode of a person of considerable wealth. From the greater space at command this villa comprises much that is not found in the houses within the town; among others a large court or garden (Xystus), a complete suite of private baths, etc. Between this villa and

the gate of the city are the remains of another villa, said to be on a larger scale and more richly decorated than the one just described; but its ruins, which were excavated in 1764, were filled up again, and are not now visible. The approach to the Gate of Herculaneum is bounded on both sides by rows of tombs or sepulchral monuments, extending with only occasional interruptions for above 400 yards. Many of them are on a very considerable scale, both of size and architectural character.

Besides the tombs and the two villas already noticed, there have been found the remains of shops and small houses outside the Gate of Herculaneum, and there would appear to have been on this side of the city a considerable suburb. We have as yet no evidence of the existence of any suburbs outside the other gates. It is evident that any estimate of the population of Pompeii must be very vague and uncertain; but still, from our accurate knowledge of the space it occupied, as well as the character of the houses, we may arrive at something like an approximation, and it seems certain that the population of the town itself could not have exceeded about 20,000 persons.

SALAMIS

An island lying between the western coast of Attica and the eastern coast of Megaris, and forming the southern boundary of the bay of Eleusis. It is separated from the coasts both of Attica and of Megaris by only a narrow channel. Its form is that of an irregular semicircle towards the W., with many small indentations along the coast. Its greatest length, from N. to S., is about 10 miles, and its width, in its broadest part, from E. to W., is a little more. Its length is correctly given by Strabo as from 70 to 80 stadia.

The old city of Salamis, the residence of the Telamonian Ajax, stood upon the southern side of the island towards Ægina.

When Salamis became an Athenian demus, a new city was built at the head of a bay upon the eastern side of the island, and opposite the Attic coast. In the time of Pausanias this city also had fallen into decay. There remained, however, a ruined agora and a temple of Ajax, containing a statue of the hero in ebony; also a temple of Artemis, the trophy erected in honour of the victory gained over the Persians, and a temple of Cychreus. Pausanias has not mentioned the statue of Solon, which was erected in the agora, with one hand covered by his mantle.

In Salamis there was a promontory *Sciradium*

containing a temple of the god of war, erected by Solon, because he there defeated the Megarians.

Budorum was the name of the western promontory of Salamis, and distant only 3 miles from Nisæa, the port of Megara. On this peninsula there was a fortress of the same name. In the attempt which the Peloponnesians made in 429 B.C. to surprise Piræus, they first sailed from Nisæa to the promontory of Budorum, and surprised the fortress; but after overrunning the island, they retreated without venturing to attack Piræus.

Salamis is chiefly memorable on account of the great battle fought off its coast, in which the Persian fleet of Xerxes was defeated by the Greeks, 480 B.C. The battle took place in the strait between the eastern part of the island and the coast of Attica. The Grecian fleet was drawn up in the small bay in front of the town of Salamis, and the Persian fleet opposite to them off the coast of Attica. The battle was witnessed by Xerxes from the Attic coast, who had erected for himself a lofty throne on one of the projecting declivities of Mt. Ægaleos.

SPARTA

The capital of Laconia, and the chief city of Peloponnesus. It was also called *Lacedæmon*, which was the original name of the country. Sparta stood at the upper end of the middle vale of the Eurotas, and upon the right bank of the river. The city was built upon a range of low hills, and upon an adjoining plain stretching S.E. to the river. These hills are offshoots of Mt. Taygetus, and rise almost immediately above the river. Ten stadia S. of the point where the Cœnus flows into the Eurotas, the latter river is divided into two arms by a small island overgrown with the oleander, where the foundations of an ancient bridge are visible. This is the most important point in the topography of the site of Sparta. Opposite to this bridge the range of hills rises upon which the ancient city stood; while a hollow way leads through them into the plain to *Magúla*, a village situated about half-way between *Mistrá* and the island of the Eurotas. Upon emerging from this hollow into the plain, there rises on the left hand a hill, the south-western side of which is occupied by the theatre. The centre of the building was excavated out of the hill; but the two wings

of the cavea were entirely artificial, being built of enormous masses of quadrangular stones. The extremities of the two wings are about 430 feet from one another, and the diameter or length of the orchestra is about 170 feet. There are traces of a wall around this hill, which also embraces a considerable part of the adjoining plain to the E.

This hill is the largest of all the Spartan heights, and is distinguished by the wall which surrounds it, and by containing traces of foundations of some ancient buildings. From it two smaller hills project towards the Eurotas, parallel to one another, and which may be regarded as portions of the larger hill. Upon the more southerly of the two there are considerable remains of a circular brick building. West of this building is a valley in the form of a horse-shoe, enclosed by walls of earth, and apparently a stadium, to which its length nearly corresponds.

To the N. of the hollow way leading from the bridge of the Eurotas to *Magúla* there is a small insulated hill, with a flat summit, but higher and more precipitous than the larger hill to the S. of this way.

The two hills above mentioned, N. and S. of this hollow way, formed the northern half of Sparta. The other portion of the city occupied the plain between the southern hill and the rivulet falling into the Eurotas.

The site of Sparta differs from that of almost all Grecian cities. Protected by the lofty ramparts of mountains, with which nature had surrounded their fertile valley, the Spartans were not obliged, like the other Greeks, to live within the walls of a city pent up in narrow streets, but continued to dwell in the midst of their plantations and gardens, in their original village trim. It was this rural freedom and comfort which formed the chief charm and beauty of Sparta.

It must not, however, be supposed that Sparta was destitute of handsome public buildings. The temples of the gods were built with great magnificence, and the spoils of the Persian wars were employed in the erection of a beautiful stoa in the Agora, with figures of Persians in white marble upon the columns, among which Pausanias admired the statues of Mardonius and Artemisia.

Sparta continued unfortified during the whole period of autonomous Grecian history; and it was first surrounded with walls in the Macedonian period. We learn from Polybius that its walls were 48 stadia in circumference.

It has been observed that Sparta resembled Rome in its site, comprehending a number of contiguous hills of little height or boldness of character. It also resembled Rome in being formed out of several earlier settlements, which existed before the Dorian conquest, and gradually coalesced with the later

city, which was founded in their midst. These earlier places were four in number, Pitane, Limnæ or Limnæum, Mesoa, and Cynosura, which were united by a common sacrifice to Artemis. Pitane was at the ford of the Eurotas, and consequently in the northern part of the city. It was the favourite and fashionable place of residence at Sparta. We are also told that Pitane was near the temple and stronghold of Issorium. Limnæ was situated upon the Eurotas, having derived its name from the marshy ground which once existed there; and as the Dromus occupied a great part of the lower level towards the southern extremity, it is probable that Limnæ occupied the northern. It is probable that Mesoa was in the S.E. part of the city, and Cynosura in the S.W.

In the midst of these separate quarters stood the Acropolis and the Agora, where the Dorian invaders first planted themselves.

The chief building on the Acropolis was the temple of Athena Chalciœcus, the tutelary goddess of the city. It was said to have been begun by Tyndareus, but was long afterwards completed by Gitiadas, who was celebrated as an architect, statuary, and poet. He caused the whole building to be covered with plates of bronze or brass, whence the temple was called the Brazen House, and the goddess received the surname of Chalciœcus. On the bronze plates there were represented in relief the labours of Hercules, the exploits of the Dioscuri, Hephæstus

releasing his mother from her chains, the Nymphs arming Perseus for his expedition against Medusa, the birth of Athena, and Amphitrite and Poseidon. Gitiadas also made a brazen statue of the goddess. The Brazen House stood in a sacred enclosure of considerable extent, surrounded by a stoa or colonnade, and containing several sanctuaries. There was a separate temple of Athena Ergane. Near the southern stoa was a temple of Zeus Cosmetas, and before it the tomb of Tyndareus; the western stoa contained two eagles, bearing two victories, dedicated by Lysander in commemoration of his victories over the Athenians. To the left of the Brazen House was a temple of the Muses; behind it a temple of Ares Areia, with very ancient wooden statues; and to its right a very ancient statue of Zeus Hypatus, by Learchus of Rhegium, parts of which were fastened together with nails. Near the altar of the Brazen House stood two statues of Pausanias, and also statues of Aphrodite Ambologēra (delaying old age), and of the brothers Sleep and Death.

The Agora was a spacious place, surrounded with colonnades, from which the streets issued to the different quarters of the city. Here were the public buildings of the magistrates,—the council-house of the Gerusia and senate, and the offices of the Ephori, Nomophylaces, and Bidiæi. The most splendid building was the Persian stoa, which had been frequently repaired and enlarged, and was still perfect when Pausanias visited the city. The Agora con-

tained statues of Julius Cæsar and Augustus: in the latter was a brazen statue of the prophet Agias. There was a place called Chorus, marked off from the rest of the Agora, because the Spartan youths here danced in honour of Apollo at the festival of the Gymnopædia. This place was adorned with statues of the Pythian deities, Apollo, Artemis, and Leto; and near it were temples of Earth, of Zeus Agoræus, of Athena Agoræa, of Apollo, of Poseidon Asphaleus, and of Hera. In the Agora was a colossal statue representing the people of Sparta, and a temple of the Moeræ or Fates, near which was the tomb of Orestes. Near the tomb of Orestes was the statue of King Polydorus, whose effigy was used as the seal of the state. Here, also, was a Hermes Agoræus bearing Dionysus as a child, and the old Ephorea, where the Ephors originally administered justice, in which were the tombs of Epimenides the Cretan and of Aphareus the Æolian king.

The Agora was near the Acropolis. Lycurgus, it is said, when attacked by his opponents, fled for refuge from the Agora to the Acropolis; but was overtaken by a fiery youth, who struck out one of his eyes. At the spot where he was wounded, Lycurgus founded a temple of Optiletis or Ophthalmitis, which must have stood immediately above the Agora. Plutarch says that it lay within the *temenos* of the Brazen House; and Pausanias mentions it, in descending from the Acropolis, on the way to the so-called Alpium, beyond which was a

temple of Ammon, and probably also a temple of Artemis Cnagia. The Agora may be placed in the great hollow E. of the Acropolis. Its position is most clearly marked by Pausanias, who, going westwards from the Agora, arrived immediately at the theatre, after passing only the tomb of Brasidas.

The principal street, leading out of the Agora, was named Aphetais. It ran towards the southern wall, through the most level part of the city, and was bordered by a succession of remarkable monuments. First came the house of King Polydorus, named Booneta, because the state purchased it from his widow for some oxen. Next came the office of the Bidiaei, who originally had the inspection of the race-course; and opposite was the temple of Athena Celeuthea, with a statue of the goddess dedicated by Ulysses. Lower down the Aphetais occurred the *heroa* of Iops, Amphiaraus, and Lelex,—the sanctuary of Poseidon Tænarius,—a statue of Athena, dedicated by the Tarentini,—the place called Hellenium, so called because the Greeks are said to have held counsel there either before the Persian or the Trojan wars,—the tomb of Talthybius,—an altar of Apollo Acritas,—a place sacred to the earth named Gaseptum,—a statue of Apollo Maleates,—and close to the city walls the temple of Dictynna, and the royal sepulchres of the Eurypontidæ. Pausanias then returns to the Hellenium, probably to the other side of the Aphetais, where he mentions

a sanctuary of Arsinoë; then a temple of Artemis near the so-called Phruria, which were perhaps the temporary fortifications thrown up before the completion of the city walls; next the tombs of the Iamidæ, the Elean prophets,—sanctuaries of Maro and Alpheus, who fell at Thermopylæ,—the temple of Zeus Tropæus, built by the Dorians after conquering the Achæan inhabitants of Laconia, and especially the Amyclæi,—the temple of the mother of the gods,—and the *heroa* of Hippolytus and Aulon. The Aphetais upon quitting the city joined the great Hyacinthian road which led to the Amyclæum.

The next most important street leading from the Agora ran in a south-easterly direction. It is usually called Scias. Near the Scias was a round structure, containing statues of the Olympian Zeus and Aphrodite; next came the tombs of Cynortas, Castor, Idas, and Lynceus, and a temple of Core Sotira. The other buildings along this street or in this direction, if there was no street, were the temple of Apollo Carneus,—a statue of Apollo Aphetæus,—a quadrangular place surrounded with colonnades, where small-wares were anciently sold—an altar sacred to Zeus, Athena, and the Dioscuri, all surnamed Ambulii. Opposite was the place called Colona and the temple of Dionysus Colonatas. Near the Colona was the temple of Zeus Euanemus. On a neighbouring hill was the temple of the Argive Hera, and the temple of Hera Hyperchiria, con-

taining an ancient wooden statue of Aphrodite Hera. To the right of this hill was a statue of Hetœmocles, who had gained the victory in the Olympic games.

After describing the streets leading from the Agora to the S. and S.E., Pausanias next mentions a third street, running westward from the Agora. It led past the theatre to the royal sepulchres of the Agiadæ. In front of the theatre were the tombs of Pausanias and Leonidas.

After proceeding to the tomb of Tænarus, and the sanctuaries of Poseidon Hippocurius and the Æginetan Artemis, Pausanias returns to the Lesche, near which was the temple of Artemis Issoria, also called Limnæa. Pausanias next mentions the temples of Thetis, of Demeter Chthonia, of Sarapis, and of the Olympian Zeus. He then reached the Dromus, which was used in his day as a place for running. It extended along the stream southwards, and contained gymnasia. The Roman amphitheatre and the stadium were included in the Dromus. In the Dromus was a statue of Hercules, near which, but outside the Dromus, was the house of Menelaus. Proceeding from the Dromus occurred the temples of the Dioscuri, of the Graces, of Ilithyia, of Apollo Carneius, and of Artemis Hegemone; on the right of the Dromus was a statue of Asclepius Agnitas; at the beginning of the Dromus there were statues of the Dioscuri Aphetarii; and a little further the *heroum* of Alcon and the temple of Poseidon Domatites.

South of the Dromus was a broader level, which was called Platanistas, from the plane-trees with which it was thickly planted. It is described as a round island, formed by streams of running water, and was entered by two bridges, on each of which there was a statue of Hercules at one end and of Lycurgus at the other. The *heroum* of Cynisca, the first female who conquered in the chariot-race in the Olympic games, stood close to the Plataniston, which was bordered upon one side by a colonnade. Behind this colonnade there were several heroic monuments, among which were those of Alcimus, Enaræphorus, of Dorceus, with the fountain Dorceia, and of Sebrus. Near the latter was the sepulchre of the poet Alcman; this was followed by the sanctuary of Helena and that of Hercules, with the monument of Œonus. The temple of Hercules was close to the city walls. Since the poet Alcman, whose tomb was in this district, is described as a citizen of Mesoa, it is probable that this was the position of Mesoa, the name of which might indicate a tract lying between two rivers.

After reaching the S.E. extremity of the city, Pausanias returns to the Dromus. Here he mentions two ways: the one to the right leading to a temple of Athena Axiopœnus, and the other to the left to another temple of Athena, founded by Theras, near which was a temple of Hipposthenes, and an ancient wooden statue of Enyalius in fetters. He then describes the painted Lesche, with its surround-

ing *heroa* of Cadmus, Æolycus, Ægeus, and Amphilo-chus, and the temple of Hera Ægophagus. He afterwards returns to the theatre, and mentions the different monuments in its neighbourhood; among which were a temple of Poseidon Genethlius, *heroa* of Cleodacus and Æbalus, a temple of Asclepius, near the Booneta, with the *heroum* of Teleclus on its left; on a height not far distant, an ancient temple of Aphrodite armed, upon an upper story of which was a second temple of Aphrodite Morpho; in its neighbourhood was a temple of Hilæira and Phœbe, containing their statues, and an egg suspended from the roof, said to have been that of Leda. Pausanias next mentions a house, named Chiton, in which was woven the robe for the Amyclæan Apollo; and on the way towards the city gates the *heroa* of Chilon and Athenæus. Near the Chiton was the house of Phormion, who hospitably entertained the Dioscuri when they entered the city as strangers.

Pausanias next mentions a temple of Lycurgus; behind it the tomb of his son Eucosmus, and an altar of Lathria and Alexandra: opposite the temple were monuments of Theopompus and Eurybiades, and the *heroum* of Astrabacus. In the place called Limnæum stood the temples of Artemis Orthia and Leto. This temple of Artemis Orthia was the common place of meeting for the four villages of Pitane, Mesoa, Cynosura, and Limnæ. Limnæ was partly in the city and partly in the suburbs.

SYRACUSÆ

The most powerful and important of all the Greek cities in Sicily, situated on the E. coast of the island, about midway between Catana and Cape Pachynus.

Syracuse was situated on a table-land or tabular hill, forming the prolongation of a ridge which branches off from the more elevated table-land of the interior, and projects quite down to the sea, between the bay known as the Great Harbour of Syracuse and the more extensive bay which stretches on the N. as far as the peninsula of *Thapsus* or *Magnisi*. The broad end of the kind of promontory thus formed, which abuts upon the sea for a distance of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, may be considered as the base of a triangular plateau which extends for above 4 miles into the interior, having its apex formed by the point now called *Mongibellisi*, which was occupied by the ancient fort of *Euryalus*. This communicates by a narrow ridge with the table-land of the interior, but is still a marked point of separation, and was the highest point of the ancient city, from whence the table-land slopes very gradually to the sea. Though of small elevation, this plateau is bounded on all sides by precipitous banks or cliffs, varying in height, but only accessible at a few points. It may be considered as naturally divided into two portions by a slight valley or depression running across it from N. to S., about a mile from the sea:

of these the upper or triangular portion was known as *Epipolæ*, the eastern portion adjoining the sea bore the name of *Achradina*, which thus forms in some degree a distinct and separate plateau, though belonging, in fact, to the same mass with *Epipolæ*.

The S.E. angle of the plateau is separated from the Great Harbour by a small tract of low and level ground, opposite to which lies the island of *Ortygia*, a low islet about a mile in length, extending across the mouth of the Great Harbour, and originally divided by only a narrow strait from the mainland, whilst its southern extremity was separated from the nearest point of the headland of *Plemmyrium* by an interval of about 1200 yards, forming the entrance into the Great Harbour. This last was a spacious bay, of above 5 miles in circumference; thus forming a very nearly land-locked basin of a somewhat oval form, which afforded a secure shelter to shipping in all weather. But between the island of *Ortygia*, and the mainland to the N. of it, was a deep bight or inlet, forming what was called the Lesser Port or *Portus Laccius*, which, though very inferior to the other, was still equal to the ordinary requirements of ancient commerce.

S. of the Great Harbour again rose the peninsular promontory of *Plemmyrium*, forming a table-land bounded, like that on the N. of the bay, by precipitous escarpments and cliffs, though of no great elevation. This table-land was prolonged by an-

other plateau at a somewhat lower level, bounding the southern side of the Great Harbour, and extending from thence towards the interior. On its N.E. angle and opposite to the heights of Epipolæ, stood the temple of Jupiter Olympius, or the *Olympieum*, overlooking the low marshy tract which intervenes between the two table-lands, and through which the river Anapus finds its way to the sea. The beautiful stream of the *Cyane* rises in a source about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the N. of the Olympieum, and joins its waters with those of the Anapus almost immediately below the temple. From the foot of the hill crowned by the latter extends a broad tract of very low marshy ground, extending along the inner side of the Great Harbour to the walls of the city itself. This marshy tract, which is above a mile in breadth, extends towards the interior for a considerable distance, till it is met by the precipitous escarpments of the great table-land of the interior. The proximity of these marshes must always have been prejudicial to the healthiness of the situation. But in every other respect the situation was admirable; and the prosperity of Syracuse was doubtless owing in a great degree to natural as well as political causes. It was, moreover, celebrated for the mildness and serenity of its climate, it being generally asserted that there was no day on which the sun was not visible at Syracuse.

The topographical description of Syracuse as it existed in the days of its greatness cannot better be

introduced than in the words of Cicero, who has described it in unusual detail. " You have often heard (says he) that Syracuse was the largest of all Greek cities, and the most beautiful of all cities. And it is so indeed. For it is both strong by its natural situation and striking to behold, from whatever side it is approached, whether by land or sea. It has two ports, as it were, enclosed within the buildings of the city itself, so as to combine with it from every point of view, which have different and separate entrances, but are united and conjoined together at the opposite extremity. The junction of these separates from the mainland the part of the town which is called the Island, but this is reunited to the continent by a bridge across the narrow strait which divides them. So great is the city that it may be said to consist of four cities, all of them of very large size; one of which is that which I have already mentioned, the Island, which is surrounded by the two ports, while it projects towards the mouth and entrance of each of them. In it is the palace of King Hieron, which is now the customary residence of our prætors. It contains, also, several sacred edifices, but two in particular, which far surpass the others, one a temple of Diana, the other of Minerva, which before the arrival of Verres was most highly adorned. At the extremity of this island is a fountain of fresh water, which bears the name of Arethusa, of incredible magnitude, and full of fish: this would be wholly overflowed and covered

by the waves were it not separated from the sea by a strongly-built barrier of stone. The second city at Syracuse is that which is called Achradina, which contains a Forum of very large size, beautiful porticoes, a most highly ornamented Prytaneum, a spacious Curia, and a magnificent temple of Jupiter Olympius; not to speak of the other parts of the city, which are occupied by private buildings, being divided by one broad street through its whole length, and many cross streets. The third city is that which is called Tycha, because it contained a very ancient Temple of Fortune; in this is a very spacious gymnasium, as well as many sacred edifices, and it is the quarter of the town which is the most thickly inhabited. The fourth city is that which, because it was the last built, is named Neapolis: at the top of which is a theatre of vast size; besides this it contains two splendid temples, one of Ceres, the other of Libera, and a statue of Apollo, which is known by the name of Temenites, of great beauty and very large size, which Verres would not have hesitated to carry off if he had been able to remove it."

Cicero here distinctly describes the four quarters of Syracuse, which were commonly compared to four separate cities. In later times, also, we find it alluded to as "the quadruple city." Others, however, enumerated five quarters, as Strabo tells us that it was formerly composed of five cities, probably because the heights of Epipolæ towards

the castle of Euryalus were at one time inhabited, and were reckoned as a fifth town.

1. *Ortygia*, more commonly known simply as "the Island," was the original seat of the colony, and continued throughout the flourishing period of the city to be as it were the citadel or Acropolis of Syracuse, though, unlike most citadels, it lay lower than the rest of the city, its strength as a fortress being derived from its insular position. It is about a mile in length, by less than half a mile in breadth, and of small elevation, though composed wholly of rock, and rising perceptibly in the centre. There is no doubt that it was originally an island, naturally separated from the mainland, though in the time of Thucydides it was united with it: probably, however, this was merely effected by an artificial mole or causeway, for the purpose of facilitating the communication with "the outer city," as that on the mainland was then called. At a later period it was again severed from the land, probably by the elder Dionysius, when he constructed his great docks in the two ports. It was, however, undoubtedly always connected with the mainland by a bridge, or series of bridges, as it is at the present day. The citadel or castle, constructed by Dionysius, stood within the island, but immediately fronting the mainland, and closely adjoining the docks or *navalia* in the Lesser Port. Its front towards the mainland, which appears to have been strongly fortified, was known as the Pentapyla; and this

seems to have looked directly upon the Agora or Forum, which we know to have been situated on the mainland.

Ortygia was considered from an early time as consecrated to Artemis or Diana, whence Pindar terms it "the couch of Artemis," and "the sister of Delos." Hence one of the principal edifices in the island was a temple of Diana. Some remains of this are supposed to be still extant in the N.E. corner of the modern city, where two columns, with a portion of their architrave, of the Doric order, are built into the walls of a private house. Much more considerable remains are extant of the temple of Minerva. This was one of the most magnificent in Sicily. Its doors, composed of gold and ivory, and conspicuous for their beautiful workmanship, were celebrated throughout the Grecian world: while the interior was adorned with numerous paintings, among which a series representing one of the battles of Agathocles was especially celebrated. No other ancient remains are now extant in the island of Ortygia; but the celebrated fountain of Arethusa is still visible, as described by Cicero, near the southern extremity of the island, on its western shore.

At the extreme point of the island, and outside the ancient walls, was situated a temple of the Olympian Juno. Of the other edifices in the island the most remarkable were the Hexecontaclinus, built, or at least finished, by Agathocles; the public

granaries, a building of so massive and lofty a construction as to serve the purposes of a fortress, and the palace of King Hieron. No trace now remains of the ancient walls or works on this side of the island, which have been wholly covered and concealed by the modern fortifications. The remains of a tower are, however, visible on a shoal or rock near the N. angle of the modern city, which are probably those of one of the towers built by Agathocles to guard the entrance of the Lesser Harbour, or Portus Laccius.

2. *Achradina*, or "the outer city," as it is termed by Thucydides, was the most important and extensive of the quarters of Syracuse. It consisted of two portions, comprising the eastern part of the great triangular plateau, which extended from the angle of Epipolæ to the sea, as well as the lower and more level space which extends from the foot of this table-land to the Great Harbour, and borders on the marshes of Lysimelea. This level plain, which is immediately opposite to the island of Ortygia, has a rocky soil, of the same limestone with the table-land above, of which it is as it were a lower step. Hence the city, as soon as it extended itself beyond the limits of the island, spread at once over this area; but not content with this, the inhabitants occupied the part of the table-land above it nearest the sea, which is partly separated by a cross valley or depression from the upper part of the plateau, or the heights of Epipolæ. Hence this part of the city

was of considerable natural strength, and seems to have been early fortified by a wall.

Of the buildings noticed by Cicero as still adorning Achradina in his day there are scarcely any vestiges; but the greater part of them were certainly situated in the lower quarter, nearest to the island and the two ports. The Forum or Agora was apparently directly opposite to the Pentapyla or fortified entrance of the island; it was surrounded with porticoes by the elder Dionysius. The Temple of Jupiter Olympius also adjoined the Agora. The Prytaneum, which was most richly adorned, and among its chief ornaments possessed a celebrated statue of Sappho, was probably also situated in the neighbourhood of the Agora; as was certainly the Timoleonteum, or monument erected to the memory of Timoleon. The splendid sepulchral monument which had been erected by the younger Dionysius in memory of his father, but was destroyed after his own expulsion, seems to have stood in front of the Pentapyla, opposite the entrance of the citadel. The only other ruins now visible in this quarter of the city are some remains of Roman baths of little importance. But beneath the surface of the soil there exist extensive catacombs, constituting a complete necropolis. There exist, also, at two points on the slope of the hill of Achradina, extensive quarries hewn in the rocks.

Traces of the ancient walls of Achradina, crowning the low cliffs which bound it towards the sea, may

be found from distance to distance along the whole line extending from the quarries of the *Cappuccini* round to the little bay or cove of *Sta Panagia* at the N.W. angle of the plateau.

3. *Tycha*, so called, as we are told by Cicero, from its containing an ancient and celebrated Temple of Fortune, was situated on the plateau or table-land W. of Achradina, and adjoining the northern face of the cliffs looking towards Megara. *Tycha* probably grew up after the great wall erected by Dionysius along the northern edge of the plateau had completely secured it from attack. Its position is clearly shown by the statement of Livy, that Marcellus, after he had forced the Hexapylum and scaled the heights, established his camp *between* *Tycha* and Neapolis, with the view of carrying on his assaults upon Achradina. It is evident therefore that the two quarters were not contiguous, but that a considerable extent of the table-land W. of Achradina was still unoccupied.

4. *Neapolis*, or the New City, was, as its name implied, the last quarter of Syracuse which was inhabited, though the New Town seems to have eventually grown up into one of the most splendid portions of the city. In the time of Cicero, Neapolis had spread itself over the whole of the southern slope of the table-land, which here forms a kind of second step or underfall, rising considerably above the low grounds beneath, though still separated from the heights of Temenitis by a second line of cliff or

abrupt declivity. The name of Temenitis for the district on the height seems to have been lost, or merged in that of Neapolis, which was gradually applied to the whole of this quarter of the city. But the name was retained by the adjoining gate, which was called the Temenitid Gate, and seems to have been one of the principal entrances to the city.

Of the buildings described by Cicero as existing in Neapolis, the only one still extant is the theatre which he justly extols for its large size. It is not less than 440 feet in diameter, and appears to have had 60 rows of seats, so that it could have accommodated no less than 24,000 persons.

Near the theatre have been discovered the remains of another monument, an altar raised on steps and a platform not less than 640 feet in length by 60 in breadth. A little lower down are the remains of an amphitheatre, a structure which undoubtedly belongs to the Roman colony. No traces have been discovered of the temples of Ceres and Libera or Proserpine on the height above.

Immediately adjoining the theatre are extensive quarries.

5. *Epipolæ* was the name originally given to the upper part of the table-land which slopes gradually from its highest point towards the sea. Its form is that of a tolerably regular triangle, having its vertex at Euryalus, and its base formed by the western wall of Achradina. The name is always used by Thucy-

dides in this sense, as including the whole upper part of the plateau, and was doubtless so employed as long as the space was uninhabited; but as the suburbs of Tycha and Temenitis gradually spread themselves over a considerable part of the heights, the name of Epipolæ came to be applied in a more restricted sense to that portion only which was nearest to the vertex of the triangle. No vestiges of any ancient buildings remain within the walls; but the line of these may be distinctly traced along the top of the cliffs which bound the table-land both towards the N. and the S.; in many places two or three courses of the masonry remain; but the most important ruins are those at the angle or vertex of the triangle, where a spot named *Mongibellisi* is still crowned by the ruins of the ancient castle or fort of *Euryalus*. The ruins in question afford one of the best examples extant of an ancient fortress or castle, designed at once to serve as a species of citadel and to secure the approach to Epipolæ from this quarter.

The main entrance to the city was by a double gate, flanked on both sides by walls and towers, with a smaller postern or sally-port a little to the right of it. The fortress itself was an irregular quadrangle, projecting about 200 yards beyond the approach to the gate, and fortified by strong towers of solid masonry with a deep ditch cut in the rock in front of it, to which a number of subterraneous passages gave access from within. These

passages, communicating with the fort above by narrow openings and stairs, were evidently designed to facilitate the sallies of the besieged without exposing the fortress itself to peril.

THEBÆ

Thebæ (or Thebes) stood on one of the hills of Mt. Teumessus, which divides southern Bœotia into two distinct parts, the northern being the plain of Thebes and the southern the valley of the Asopus. As Bœotia lies between two seas, the founders of Thebes chose a spot in the centre of the country, where water was very plentiful, and where the nature of the ground was admirably adapted for defence. The hill upon which the town stands rises about 150 feet above the plain, and lies about 2 miles northward of the highest part of the ridge. It is bounded on the E. and W. by two small rivers, distant from each other about 6 or 7 stadia, and which run in such deep ravines as to form a natural defence on either side of the city. These rivers, which rise a little S. of the city, and flow northward into the plain of Thebes, are the celebrated streams of Ismenus and Dirce. Between them flows a smaller stream, which divided the city into two parts, the western division containing the Cadmea, and the southern the hill Ismenius and the Amphion. Both the Ismenus and Dirce, though so celebrated in antiquity, are nothing but torrents, which are only full of water in

the winter after heavy rains. The Ismenus is the eastern and the Dirce the western stream. Though the position of Thebes and of its celebrated streams is certain, almost every point connected with its topography is more or less doubtful. Not a single trace of an ancient building remains; and with the exception of a few scattered remains of architecture and sculpture, and some fragments of the ancient walls, there is nothing but the site to indicate where the ancient city stood.

The city was divided into two parts by the torrent Strophia, of which the western half between the Strophia and the Dirce was the Cadmea, while the eastern half between the Strophia and the Ismenus was the lower city said to have been added by Amphion and Zethus. The Cadmea is again divided by a slight depression near the fountain of Dirce and the Crenæan gate into two hills, of which the larger and the higher one to the S. was the acropolis proper, while the northern hill formed the agora of the acropolis. The eastern half of the city was also divided between the Strophia and the Ismenus into two parts, of which the southern consisted of the hill Ismenius, and the northern of several minor eminences, known under the general name of Ampheon. Æschylus describes the tomb of Amphion as standing near the northern gate. Hence Thebes consisted of four parts, two belonging to the acropolis, and two to the lower city, the former being the acropolis proper and the agora of the acropolis,

and the latter being the hill Ismenius and the Ampheon.

Pausanias, leaving Potniæ, entered Thebes on the S. by the Gate Electræ, before which he noticed the Polyandrium, or tomb of the Thebans who fell fighting against Alexander. Upon entering the city through the Gate Electræ, he notices the hill Ismenius, sacred to Apollo, named from the river Ismenus flowing by it. Upon the hill was a temple of Apollo, containing several monuments enumerated by Pausanias. Above the Ismenium, Pausanias noticed the fountain of the Ismenus, sacred to Ares, and guarded by a dragon.

Next Pausanias, beginning again from the Gate Electræ, turns to the left and enters the Cadmea. He does not mention the acropolis by name, but it is evident from the list of the monuments which he gives that he was in the Cadmea. He enumerates the house of Amphitryon, containing the bed-chamber of Alcmena, said to have been the work of Trophonius and Agamedes; a monument of the children of Hercules by Megara; the stone called Sophronister; the temple of Hercules; and, near it, a gymnasium and stadium, both bearing the name of this god; and above the Sophronister an altar of Apollo Spodius.

Pausanias next came to the depression between the acropolis and the agora of the Cadmea where he noticed an altar and statue of Athena, bearing the Phœnician surname of Onga, or Onca according to

other authorities, and said to have been dedicated by Cadmus.

In the agora of the Cadmea the house of Cadmus is said to have stood; and in this place were shown ruins of the bedchamber of Harmonia and Semele; statues of Dionysus, of Pronomus, the celebrated musician, and of Epaminondas; a temple of Ammon; the place where Tiresias observed the flight of birds; a temple of Fortune; three wooden statues of Aphrodite, with the surnames of Urania, Pandemus, and Apostrophia; and a temple of Demeter Thesmophorus.

Crossing the torrent Strophia, Pausanias saw near the Gate Proëtides the theatre with the temple of Dionysus. In this part of the city, the following monuments are mentioned by Pausanias: ruins of the house of Lycus and a monument of Semele; monuments of the children of Amphion; a temple of Artemis Euclea, and, near it, statues of Apollo Bœdromius and of Hermes Agoræus; the funeral pile of the children of Amphion, distant half a stadium from their tombs; two statues of Athena Zosteria; and the monument of Zethus and Amphion, being a mound of earth.

THERMOPYLÆ (or simply PYLÆ)

That is, the *Hot Gates* or the *Gates*, a celebrated narrow pass, leading from Thessaly into Locris, and the only road by which an enemy can penetrate from northern into southern Greece. It lay between Mt. Œta and an inaccessible morass, forming the edge of the Maliac gulf. In the time of Herodotus the river Sperchius flowed into the sea in an easterly direction at the town of Anticyra, considerably W. of the pass. Twenty stadia E. of the Sperchius was another river, called Dyras, and again, 20 stadia further, a third river, named Melas, 5 stadia from which was the city Trachis. Between the mountains where Trachis stands and the sea the plain is widest. Still further E. was the Asopus, issuing from a rocky gorge, and E. again is a small stream, named Phœnix, flowing into the Asopus. From the Phœnix to Thermopylæ the distance, Herodotus says, is 15 stadia. Near the united streams of the Phœnix and the Asopus, Mt. Œta approached so close to the morass of the gulf as to leave space for only a single carriage. In the immediate vicinity of the pass is the town of Anthela, celebrated for the temples of Amphictyon and of the Amphictyonic Demeter, containing seats for the members of the Amphictyonic council, who held here their autumnal meetings. At Anthela

Mt. Œta recedes a little from the sea, leaving a plain a little more than half a mile in breadth, but again contracts near Alpeni, the first town of the Locrians, where the space is again only sufficient for a single carriage. At this pass were some hot springs, which were consecrated to Hercules, and were called by the natives Chytri or the Pans, on account of the cells here prepared for the bathers. Across this pass the Phocians had in ancient times built a wall to defend their country against the attacks of the Thessalians, and had let loose the hot water, so as to render the pass impracticable. It appears from this description that the proper Thermopylæ was the narrow pass near the Locrian town of Alpeni; but the name was also applied in general to the whole passage from the mouth of the Asopus to Alpeni. Taking the term in this acceptation, Thermopylæ consisted of the two narrow openings, with a plain between them rather more than a mile in length and about half a mile in breadth. Herodotus describes the path as beginning at the gorge of the Asopus, passing over the crest of the mountain, and terminating near Alpeni and the rock called Melampygy, and the seats of the Cercopes, where the road is narrowest. The history of the defence of Thermopylæ by Leonidas is too well known to require to be related here. The wall of the Phocians, which Leonidas repaired, was probably built a little eastward of the hot springs. When the Spartan king learnt that Hydarnes was descending in his

rear, he advanced beyond the wall into the widest part of the pass, resolved to sell his life as dearly as possible. Upon the arrival of Hydarnes, the Greeks retired behind the wall, and took up their position upon a hill in the pass, where a stone lion was afterwards erected in honour of Leonidas.

INDEX
TO THE
CLASSICAL ATLAS

INDEX

TO THE

CLASSICAL ATLAS

Name	Lat.	Long.	Page	Name	Lat.	Long.	Page
Aarnus	36N	68E	59	Acholla	35N	11E	53
Abacænum	38N	15E	25	Achzib	33N	35E	62
Abarim, Mt.	32N	36E	62	Aciris, R.	40N	16E	21
Abdera (Hispania)	37N	3W	50	Acium	37N	15E	21
Abdera (Thracia)	41N	25E	10	Ackling Dyke	51N	2W	45
Abdon	33N	35E	62	Acraë	37N	15E	21
Abelbethmaachah	33N	36E	60	Acrath	35N	4W	50
Abella	41N	15E	18	Acriæ	37N	23E	37
Abellinum	41N	15E	21	Acritas, Pr.	37N	22E	32
Abel Shittim	32N	36E	62	Acroceraunium, Pr.	40N	20E	18
Abia	37N	22E	36	Acropolis (Athenæ) . . . . .	..	..	38
Abila	33N	36E	63	Acroria	38N	21E	36
Abingaunum	44N	8E	20	Acte (Argolis)	38N	23E	32
Abintimilium	44N	8E	20	Acte (Chalcidice).	40N	24E	33
Abiræ	24N	70E	59	Acte (Piræus) . . . . .	..	..	39
Abisaris	34N	75E	13	Actium	39N	21E	19
Abnola, Mt.	48N	8E	47	Adana	13N	50E	6
Abolla	36N	15E	25	Adania	37N	22E	32
Abrettene	40N	28E	56	Adhion, R.	34N	44E	61
Abu Hommos	31N	30E	54	Ad Maiores	34N	7E	53
Abukir Bay	31N	30E	54	Ad Mercurium	34N	8W	52
Abuksa	29N	31E	55	Adopti	39N	22E	32
Abu Mina (Amira)	31N	30E	54	Adorain	32N	35E	62
Abus, R.	54N	0	45	Ad Pontonem Sa-			
Abusina	49N	12E	48	laminium via			
Abydos	40N	26E	8	(Piræus) . . . . .	..	..	39
Abyla, Mt.	36N	5W	50	Ad Querqum	46N	12E	23
Acamas, Pr.	35N	32E	56	Ad Quintanas	42N	12E	26
Acanthus	40N	24E	33	Adrabæcampi	48N	15E	48
Acarmania	39N	21E	32	Adramyttenus, S.	39N	27E	33
Accad	34N	44E	61	Adramyttium	40N	27E	33
Accho	33N	35E	60	Adrianopolis (Cy-			
Accipitrum, Isl.	39N	8E	21	renaica)	33N	20E	52
Ace	33N	35E	41	Adriaticum Mare	42N	17E	20
Acelum	46N	12E	20	Ad Sponcas	42N	12E	26
Acerræ	45N	10E	22	Ad Statuas	42N	13E	26
Acesta	38N	12E	18	Aduatuca	51N	6E	47
Aceste	45N	12E	23	Aduatucorum	51N	5E	47
Achaia	38N	22E	32	Adula, Mt.	46N	9E	47
Achaia (Thessalia)	39N	22E	32	Adulis	10N	70E	4
Achelous, R.	39N	21E	32	Adullam	32N	35E	62
Acheron, R.	39N	21E	32	Æane	40N	22E	24
Ad Badias	35N	6E	53	Æantium . . . . .	..	..	64
Ad Decimum	42N	12E	26	Æas, R.	41N	19E	32
Addua, R.	46N	9E	20	Æcæ	41N	17E	24
Achilles, Tomb of . . . . .	..	..	64	Æculanum	41N	15E	24
Achilleum, Pr. . . . .	..	..	64	Ædro	45N	12E	23

Name	Lat.	Long.	Page	Name	Lat.	Long.	Page
Æfula . . .	42N	13E	27	Agrippina Colonia	51N	7E	47
Ægæ (Achala) . .	38N	22E	32	Agryum . . .	37N	15E	25
Ægæ (Eubœa) . .	39N	23E	35	Agylla . . .	42N	12E	18
Ægæ (Macedonia)	41N	22E	32	Ahava . . .	34N	42E	61
Ægæum Mare . .	36N	25E	33	Ai . . .	32N	35E	62
Ægævel . . .	41N	22E	42	Ajalon . . .	32N	35E	62
Ægates, Isl. . .	38N	12E	21	Akeman Street .	52N	1W	45
Ægiale . . .	37N	26E	33	Akkad . . .	32N	45E	8
Ægilum Tuticum	41N	15E	24	Alalcomenæ . .	38N	21E	34
Ægimori . . .	37N	11E	18	Alara, R. . . .	52N	10E	48
Ægimurus, Isl. .	39N	11E	53	Alauna Silva . .	51N	2W	45
Ægina, Isl. . . .	38N	23E	32	Alauni	48N	13E	48
Æginium	40N	22E	32	Alba	42N	15E	20
Ægira	38N	22E	36	Alba Fucens . .	42N	13E	27
Ægium	38N	22E	32	Albania	42N	49E	10
Ægusa	38N	12E	21	Albanus, Mt. . .	42N	13E	24
Ægyptus Superior	27N	32E	8	Alba Pompeia . .	45N	8E	20
Ægyptus Inferior	30N	30E	8	Albici	44N	6E	47
Æmilia	45N	11E	23	Albis	54N	9E	48
Ænaria, Isl. . .	41N	14E	21	Albium Ingaunum	44N	8E	22
Ænea	40N	23E	32	Albium Intemelium	44N	8E	22
Ænos	41N	26E	33	Albona	45N	14E	23
Ænus	30N	32E	55	Aleppo (Syria) .	36N	37E	60
Æoliæ, Isl. . . .	39N	16E	21	Aleria (Alalia) .	42N	9E	20
Æolis	39N	27E	33	Alesia	48N	4E	47
Æquam	42N	12E	26	Aletium	40N	18E	24
Æqui	42N	13E	20	Aletrium	42N	13E	27
Æquiculi	42N	13E	19	Alexandria (Ægyptus)	31N	30E	53
Æsernia	42N	14E	20	Alexandria Arachosiorum	31N	66E	59
Æsis	44N	14E	20	Alexandria Ariana	35N	63E	13
Æta, Mt.	39N	22E	32	Alexandria (Caucasus)	35N	70E	59
Ætæ	45N	27E	43	Alexandria (eschata)	40N	70E	59
Æthiopes	26N	62E	59	Alexandria (Seleucia)	35N	64E	59
Æthiopia	20N	20E	6	Alexandria(Susiana)	30N	49E	58
Ætna	37N	15E	25	Alexandria Troas	40N	26E	33
Ætna, Mt.	38N	15E	19	Alexandri Portus	25N	68E	59
Ætolia	39N	21E	32	Algidus, Mt. . .	42N	13E	26
Agammia, Pr. (Troas) . . . . .	..	..	64	Alisia	42N	9E	20
Agatha	43N	3E	40	Allifæ	41N	14E	19
Agathodæmonis .	0N	100E	7	Allobroges . . .	46N	6E	47
Agathyrnum . . .	38N	15E	25	Alonæ	38N	0W	40
Agathyrsi	47N	23E	10	Alopeonnesus . .	40N	26E	33
Agedincum	48N	3E	47	Alorus	41N	22E	32
Ager Gallicus . .	44N	13E	20	Alpes Carnicæ . .	46N	13E	20
Agines	31N	49E	61	Alpes Cotticæ . .	45N	7E	20
Aginnum	44N	0	46	Alpes Graiæ . . .	46N	7E	20
Agisymba, L. . . .	16N	16E	6	Alpes Julia . . .	46N	14E	20
Agma	33N	10E	53	Alpes Maritima .	44N	7E	20
Agnianes, R. . . .	41N	27E	43	Alpes Noricæ . .	47N	13E	48
Agora (Athenæ) . .	..	..	38	Alpes Pœnicæ . .	46N	7E	20
Agoranomium (Athenæ) . . . . .	..	..	38	Alpes Ræticiæ . .	47N	10E	20
Agreæ (Athenæ) . .	..	..	38	Alpheius, R. . . .	38N	22E	32
Agræi	39N	21E	32	Alsium	42N	12E	20
Agrî Decumatos . .	49N	8E	47				
Agrigentum	37N	14E	21				
Agrinium	39N	21E	32				

Name	Lat.	Long.	Page	Name	Lat.	Long.	Page
Alta Semita (Roma)	..	..	29	Ancona	44N	14E	20
Altava	35N	1W	52	Ancyra	40N	33E	57
Altaium	46N	18E	42	Andania	37N	22E	32
Altinum	45N	12E	20	Andematunnum	48N	5E	47
Alyzia	39N	21E	32	Andenida Silva	57N	0	45
Amalekites	31N	35E	62	Andes	48N	0W	46
Amantia	41N	19E	32	Andros, Isl.	38N	25E	33
Amantini	45N	19E	42	Angrivarii	53N	9E	48
Amanus, R.	36N	36E	60	Angrus, R.	44N	20E	42
Amardus, R.	37N	49E	58	Anio, R.	42N	13E	19
Amasemus, R.	41N	13E	19	Anneianum	45N	11E	23
Amasia (Pontus)	41N	36E	57	Annesel	32N	16E	52
Amastorus	32N	20E	52	Antandrus	40N	27E	33
Amathus (Cyprus)	35N	33E	57	Anthana	37N	23E	37
Amathus (Peræa)	32N	36E	63	Anthemus	41N	23E	32
Ambiani	50N	2E	46	Anticyra	38N	23E	32
Ambibarri	49N	1W	46	Antigoneia	40N	20E	32
Ambiliati	50N	2E	46	Antiochus, Tomb of	..	..	64
Ambivariti	48N	4E	47	Antiochia (Phrygia)	38N	31E	56
Ambivariti	51N	6E	47	Antiochia (Syria)	36N	36E	57
Ambracia	39N	21E	32	Antipatreia	41N	20E	32
Ambracicus	39N	21E	34	Antipatris	32N	33E	63
Ameria	42N	13E	23	Antipolis	44N	7E	22
Amisia, R.	52N	8E	48	Antipyrgos	33N	24E	53
Amisus	41N	36E	10	Antissa	39N	26E	33
Amisernum	43N	13E	19	Antium	42N	13E	20
Ammon	32N	36E	60	Anxa Callipolis	40N	18E	21
Ammonium	29N	26E	10	Anxanum (Apulia)	42N	16E	23
Amorgos, Isl.	37N	26E	33	Anxanum (Pice-			
Amorium	39N	31E	56	num)	42N	14E	24
Amphilochium	39N	21E	32	Anxur	41N	13E	19
Amphipolis	41N	24E	33	Aous, R.	41N	19E	32
Amphipyrgus, Pr.	39N	29E	34	Apamea (Media)	35N	53E	58
Amphissa	38N	22E	32	Apamea (Phrygia)	38N	30E	56
Amphitheatrum				Apamea (Syria)	34N	36E	57
Castrense (Roma)	..	..	29	Aparytæ	35N	68E	59
Amphitheatrum				Apenestæ	42N	16E	24
Flavium (Roma)	..	..	29	Apennines, Mts.	44N	9E	20
Ampsaga, R.	37N	6E	53	Aperantia	39N	21E	34
Ampsactus, L.	41N	15E	19	Aphek	33N	36E	62
Ampsivari	53N	7E	48	Aphroditopolis	29N	31E	53
Amu	31N	31E	54	Aphytis	40N	23E	35
Amudarsa	35N	10E	53	Aplaria	44N	26E	43
Amutria	44N	24E	43	Apidamis, R.	39N	22E	32
Amyclæ (Laconica)	37N	22E	32	Apis (Ægyptus)	31N	30E	53
Amyclæ (Latium)	41N	13E	19	Apollinis, Pr.	39N	10E	53
Anactorium	39N	21E	32	Apollonia (Bisaltia)	41N	24E	35
Anagnia	42N	13E	19	Apollonia Chalc.	41N	23E	33
Anamatia	46N	19E	42	Apollonia (Cyre-			
Ananis, R.	27N	58E	59	naica)	33N	22E	52
Anaphe, Isl.	36N	26E	33	Apollonia (Illyria)	41N	19E	10
Anapus, R.	37N	15E	21	Apollonia (Myg-			
Anarti	48N	22E	42	donia)	41N	24E	33
Anas, R.	38N	7W	50	Apollonia (Pales-			
Anatho	35N	42E	61	tine)	32N	35E	63
Anathoth	32N	35E	62	Apollonia (Sicilia)	38N	15E	21
Anauni	46N	11E	20	Apollonia (Thracia)	42N	28E	10
Anchialus	43N	28E	43	Apostana	27N	53E	58

Name	Lat.	Long.	Page	Name	Lat.	Long.	Page
Apsinthii . . .	41N	27E	43	Arduenna Silva . . .	50N	5E	47
Apsorus, Isl. . .	45N	14E	23	Arelap . . .	48N	15E	49
Apsus, R. . . .	41N	20E	32	Arelate . . .	44N	5E	47
Apuani	44N	10E	20	Arcopagus (Athenæ) . . .	..	..	34
Apulia	41N	16E	21	Arethusa . . .	41N	24E	33
Apulum (Apulia). . .	42N	16E	24	Arexus, R. (Meso-			
Apulum (Dacia) . . .	46N	24E	43	potamia) . . .	36N	41E	61
Aquæ Amaræ . . .	32N	15E	52	Argentum, Pr. . .	38N	26E	33
Aquæ Apollinares . . .	42N	12E	26	Argentarius, Mt. . .	43N	11E	20
Aquæductus				Argentomagus . . .	47N	2E	47
(Athenæ) . . . .	..	..	38	Argentoratium . . .	48N	8E	47
Aquæ Herculis . . .	35N	6E	53	Argidava . . .	45N	22E	42
Aquæ Sextiæ . . .	43N	5E	47	Argilus . . .	41N	24E	33
Aquæ Sirensis . . .	35N	0	52	Argitas, R. . .	55N	7W	44
Aquæ Statiellæ . . .	45N	9E	20	Argithea . . .	39N	21E	32
Aquæ Sulis (Bath) . . .	51N	3W	45	Argolicus Sin. . .	37N	23E	32
Aquæ Tarbellicæ . . .	44N	1W	46	Argolis . . .	38N	23E	32
Aquileia	49N	10E	47	Argonauts, Voyage			
Aquileia (Venetia) . . .	46N	14E	20	of the . . . .	..	..	1
Aquilonia	41N	15E	21	Argos	39N	31E	32
Aquinum	48N	19E	42	Argos (Argolis) . . .	38N	23E	32
Aquinum	41N	14E	24	Aria	34N	63E	11
Aquitania	44N	0W	46	Aria	35N	110E	5
Arab	31N	35E	62	Aria, L. . . .	30N	62E	59
Arabia	30N	50E	6	Ariana	33N	57E	11
Arabia Petræa . . .	35N	35E	6	Ariaspe	31N	64E	59
Arabicus, Sinus . . .	20N	40E	6	Arica	20N	75E	7
Arachosia	31N	67E	11	Aricia	42N	13E	26
Arachotus, R. . . .	32N	68E	59	Arii	51N	19E	49
Arachthus, R. . . .	40N	21E	32	Arimathea	32N	35E	63
Arad	31N	35E	62	Ariminum	44N	13E	20
Aradus	35N	36E	8	Ariolica	46N	7E	22
Aræ	27N	58E	59	Ariovisti	48N	7E	47
Aramæans	34N	40E	8	Aris	31N	61E	13
Ara Martis (Roma) . . .	..	..	30	Arisbe (Troas) . . . .	..	..	64
Ara Pacis (Roma) . . .	..	..	28	Arius, R. . . .	34N	63E	59
Arar, R. . . .	47N	6E	47	Arnavira	40N	44E	58
Ararat, Mt. . . .	40N	43E	15	Armenia	39N	40E	10
Araxes	30N	53E	58	Ar Moab	31N	36E	62
Araxes, R. . . .	41N	44E	10	Arnissa	41N	22E	34
Araxia	41N	16E	24	Arnus, R. . . .	44N	11E	20
Araxus, Pr. . . .	38N	21E	32	Aroer (Reuben) . . .	31N	36E	62
Arba, Isl. . . .	45N	15E	23	Aroer (Simeon) . . .	31N	35E	62
Arbela	36N	45E	58	Aromata, Pr. . . .	15N	52E	7
Arbocala	42N	5W	50	Arpad	36N	37E	60
Arcadia	38N	22E	32	Arpi	42N	16E	20
Arcesine	36N	26E	33	Arpinum	41N	14E	24
Archous, R. . . .	36N	43E	61	Arrabo, R. . . .	48N	18E	42
Arcitis, Isl. . . .	37N	27E	33	Arretium	43N	12E	20
Arcus Claudii				Arsenaria	36N	1E	52
(Roma) . . . .	..	..	28	Arsesa	39N	43E	58
Arcus Diocletiani				Arsia, R. . . .	45N	14E	20
(Roma) . . . .	..	..	28	Arsinoë (Ægyptus) . . .	29N	31E	55
Arcus Hadriana				Arsinoë (Cyrenaica) . . .	33N	21E	52
(Roma) . . . .	..	..	28	Artacana	33N	54E	58
Arda	42N	26E	43	Artacauan	34N	63E	59
Ardea	42N	12E	19	Artaxata	39N	45E	12
Ardobrica	43N	8W	50	Artemis	39N	23E	32

Name	Lat.	Long.	Page	Name	Lat.	Long.	Page
Artemisium, Pr.	39N	23E	35	Attrium, Pr.	43N	9E	20
Artemita	34N	45E	58	Aturius, R.	44N	0W	46
Arunci	41N	14E	19	Auas, R.	40N	21E	35
Arurius, R.	47N	8E	47	Aufidena	42N	14E	20
Arvad	35N	36E	60	Aufidus, R.	41N	16E	19
Arx (Roma)	..	..	28	Augarmi	33N	10E	53
Asbystæ	33N	23E	52	Augusta Bagien-			
Ascania, L.	40N	30E	56	norum	44N	7E	20
Asciburgium	51N	6E	47	Augustabriga	40N	5W	50
Asciburgius, Mt.	51N	16E	49	Augusta (Cispa-			
Asculum	43N	13E	20	dana)	45N	12E	23
Ashdod	32N	35E	60	Augusta Prætoria	46N	8E	20
Asher	33N	35E	62	Augusta Taurino-			
Ashmun	30N	31E	54	rum	45N	8E	20
Ashthoroth	33N	36E	63	Augusta Trivero-			
Asine, Isl.	38N	23E	32	rum	50N	7E	47
Asine (Rhion)	37N	22E	32	Augusta Vendeli-			
Askelon	32N	35E	60	corum	48N	11E	48
Asopus	37N	23E	32	Augustobona	48N	4E	47
Asopus, R.	38N	24E	33	Augustodonum	49N	0W	46
Aspacaræ	35N	90E	7	Augustonemetum	46N	3E	47
Aspadana	33N	52E	58	Augustoritum	46N	0E	46
Aspendus	37N	31E	56	Aulan	41N	19E	32
Aspis (Africa)	32N	16E	52	Aulis	38N	24E	33
Assaria	34N	13E	52	Aulœitichus	42N	28E	43
Asshur	35N	44E	9	Aulon	40N	20E	42
Assos	40N	26E	33	Aurasius, Mt.	35N	6E	53
Assus (Troas)	..	..	64	Aurea	5N	165E	5
Assyria	35N	45E	58	Aurelia Aquensis.	49N	8E	47
Astacus	39N	21E	32	Aureus, Mt.	42N	9E	20
Astapa, or Ostippo	37N	5W	50	Aurunci	41N	14E	21
Astigi	38N	5W	50	Auschisæ	32N	21E	52
Astura	41N	13E	24	Ausci	44N	0E	46
Asturia	43N	6W	50	Ausculum	41N	15E	21
Asturica Augusta	42N	6W	50	Ausenses	32N	9E	53
Astypalæa, Isl.	37N	26E	33	Auser, R.	44N	10E	20
Astyra (Troas)	..	..	64	Ausetani	42N	2E	51
Ata, Mt.	39N	22E	35	Ausonia	43N	13E	19
Atarneus	38N	27E	41	Ausugum	46N	12E	23
Aterne	39N	27E	56	Autariatæ	43N	20E	42
Aternum	43N	14E	23	Automalax	30N	19E	16
Aternus, R.	42N	14E	20	Autricum	48N	2E	46
Athæan Gate	..	..	64	Auximum	43N	13E	23
Athamania	39N	21E	32	Auzia	37N	4E	53
Athenæ	38N	24E	10	Auziqua	32N	16E	52
Athenopolis	44N	7E	40	Avaricum	47N	2E	47
Athenus	40N	23E	35	Aveia	42N	13E	23
Athesis, R.	45N	12E	20	Avenes, R.	43N	13E	27
Athos, Mt.	40N	24E	33	Avenio	44N	5E	47
Athribis	30N	31E	53	Aventicum	47N	7E	47
Atina (Latium)	42N	14E	19	Aventinus, Mons			
Atina (Lucania)	40N	16E	24	(Roma)	..	..	28
Atlas, Mt.	31N	5W	52	Axius, R.	41N	23E	32
Atraæ	40N	22E	32	Axona, R.	49N	4E	47
Atrebates	51N	1W	45	Azali	48N	16E	42
Atrebutes	50N	3E	47	Azania	38N	22E	32
Atropatene	37N	47E	10	Azekah	32N	35E	62
Attica	38N	24E	33	Azotus	32N	35E	63

Name	Lat.	Long.	Page	Name	Lat.	Long.	Page
Baal Hazor.	32N	35E	62	Belbina, Isl.	37N	24E	33
Baal-Meon .	32N	36E	62	Belemina .	37N	22E	32
Babba .	35N	6W	52	Belgæ .	51N	2W	45
Babel, Tower of .	32N	44E	61	Belgica .	48N	5E	47
Babylon .	33N	44E	9	Bellonæ (Roma) .	..	..	30
Babylon (Ægyptus)	30N	31E	55	Bellunum .	46N	12E	20
Bacchia .	30N	31E	55	Benacus Lacus .	46N	11E	20
Bactriana .	37N	67E	11	Beneventum .	41N	15E	21
Bæsippo .	56N	6W	50	Benha .	30N	31E	54
Bæstarnæ .	50N	28E	6	Benjamin .	32N	33E	62
Bæterræ .	43N	3E	47	Berea .	42N	24E	42
Bætica .	38N	6W	50	Berenice (Cyre- naica) .	33N	20E	52
Bætii, Mt. .	26N	64E	59	Bergonum .	46N	10E	20
Bætis, R. .	37N	6W	50	Berguloe .	41N	28E	43
Bæturia .	38N	6W	50	Berœa .	41N	22E	32
Bagac .	39N	64E	59	Bescera .	35N	6E	53
Bagacum .	50N	4E	47	Besidiæ .	40N	16E	24
Baghdad .	34N	44E	61	Bessi .	42N	24E	43
Bagistana .	34N	47E	58	Bethabara .	33N	36E	63
Bagradas, R.	37N	10E	53	Bethany .	32N	35E	63
Baiæ .	41N	14E	19	Betharbel .	33N	35E	62
Balah, L. .	31N	32E	54	Beth Dagon .	32N	35E	62
Baleares, Isls.	39N	4E	51	Bethel .	32N	35E	60
Balla .	40N	22E	35	Beth Haran .	32N	36E	62
Baltim .	31N	31E	54	Beth-horon .	32N	35E	63
Banasa .	35N	6W	52	Beth Jeshimoth .	32N	36E	62
Baniuri .	36N	4E	53	Bethlehem .	32N	35E	60
Bantia .	41N	16E	21	Bethlehem (Zebu- lon) .	33N	35E	62
Baquatæ .	35N	5W	52	Beth Nimrah .	32N	36E	62
Baracæ Sinus	22N	69E	11	Bethsaida .	33N	36E	63
Barathrum(Athenæ)	..	..	38	Beth Shemesh .	32N	35E	62
Barba .	37N	5W	50	Beth Zur .	32N	35E	62
Barbarium, Pr.	38N	9W	50	Betriacum .	45N	10E	22
Barbesula .	36N	5W	50	Bezek .	32N	35E	62
Barca .	33N	21E	52	Bezer Br. .	31N	35E	62
Barcino .	41N	2E	51	Bibracte .	47N	4E	47
Barduli .	41N	16E	24	Bibrax .	49N	4E	47
Bargusii .	42N	2E	51	Bigerriones .	43N	0W	46
Baria .	37N	2W	51	Bilbilis .	42N	2W	51
Barium .	41N	17E	21	Bilitio .	46N	9E	22
Barra .	46N	9E	22	Birejik .	37N	38E	60
Barygaza .	21N	75E	7	Bir Hooker .	30N	30E	54
Bas Æmelia et Ful- via (Roma) .	..	..	30	Birs Nimroud .	32N	44E	61
Basante, R. .	45N	18E	42	Bisaltia .	41N	24E	33
Basilia .	48N	8E	47	Bithynia .	41N	31E	10
Basilius, R. .	37N	39E	61	Bitter Lakes .	30N	32E	54
Basra .	30N	48E	61	Bituriges-Cabi .	47N	2E	46
Bastarnicæ Alpes	47N	26E	43	Bituriges-Vibisci	45N	1W	46
Batat, W. .	30N	32E	55	Blanda Julia .	40N	16E	24
Batavi .	52N	5E	47	Blatum Bulgium	55N	3W	44
Batia .	42N	12E	27	Blavia .	45N	1W	46
Beba .	29N	31E	55	Blera .	41N	17E	23
Beeroth .	32N	35E	62	Boderia Ost. .	56N	3W	14
Beer-Sheba .	31N	35E	60	Bodetia .	44N	10E	22
Begorritis, L. .	41N	22E	34	Bodotria, R. .	56N	3W	44
Beirut .	34N	36E	60	Bœbe .	39N	23E	35
Belasgotis .	40N	22E	32				

Name	Lat.	Long.	Page	Name	Lat.	Long.	Page
Bœbeis, L.	40N	23E	35	Bullis	41N	20E	42
Bœotia	38N	23E	32	Burcum Ost.	46N	30E	43
Boii	48N	16E	49	Burdigala	45N	1W	46
Boino	31N	15E	52	Burdipta	42N	26E	43
Bolohæmum	50N	14E	49	Burgundiones	53N	18E	49
Bolus, Mt.	40N	21E	34	Buri	50N	19E	49
Bolan Pass	29N	68E	11	Burlus, L.	31N	31E	54
Bolbe, L.	41N	23E	35	Burnum	44N	16E	42
Bolbitine	31N	30E	54	Burridava	45N	24E	43
Bolbitinic Mouth (Nile)	31N	30E	54	Busiris	31N	31E	53
Bonania	44N	11E	20	Buthrotum	40N	20E	18
Bononia	44N	22E	42	Buto	31N	30E	53
Borbetomagus	50N	9E	48	Butuntum	41N	17E	24
Borboris, L.	41N	22E	35	Buvinda, R.	53N	7W	45
Bormani	44N	8E	22	Buxentum	40N	15E	21
Borsippa	33N	45E	9	Byblus	34N	35E	10
Borysthenes, R.	48N	33E	10	Bylazora	42N	22E	42
Bosa	40N	8E	21	Byllis	41N	20E	32
Bosporus	41N	29E	43	Byrin, Mt.	38N	4E	53
Bottiais	41N	22E	32	Byzacium	35N	10E	53
Bovianum	41N	15E	20	Byzantium	41N	29E	10
Bovillæ	42N	12E	23	Cænepolis	36N	22E	32
Bracara Augusta	42N	8W	50	Cabura	34N	118E	5
Brachodes, Pr.	35N	11E	53	Cæliolus (Roma)	..	..	31
Bradanus, R.	40N	17E	21	Cælius, Mons (Roma)	..	..	29
Brannovices	47N	4E	47	Cabillonum	47N	6E	47
Bratananium	48N	12E	48	Cabira	41N	37E	57
Brattia	43N	17E	20	Cabul	33N	35E	62
Bratuspantium	49N	3E	47	Cabura Ortospana	34N	69E	11
Bremenum	55N	2W	44	Cadianum	45N	11E	23
Bremetsnacum	54N	3W	45	Cadurci	45N	1E	46
Brenthe	38N	22E	36	Cadusii	38N	47E	10
Brigæcium	42N	6W	50	Cæcina, R.	43N	11E	20
Brigantes	54N	2W	45	Cælia	41N	17E	24
Brigantes(Ivernia)	52N	8W	45	Cæne	36N	44E	61
Brigantium (His- pania)	43N	8W	50	Cæni	41N	27E	43
Brigantium(Rhætia)	48N	10E	48	Cære	42N	12E	20
Brigetio	48N	18E	42	Cæreni	58N	5W	44
Brilettus, Mt.	38N	24E	37	Cæræsi	50N	6E	47
Brixellum	45N	10E	20	Cæsaraugusta	42N	1W	51
Brixia	46N	10E	20	Cæsarea	32N	35E	60
Bromiscus	41N	24E	35	Cæsarea, Isl.	49N	2W	46
Brough	54N	0W	44	Cæsarea Philippi	33N	36E	63
Bruca, Pt.	36N	14E	35	Cæsariensis	34N	0	52
Brucla	46N	24E	42	Cæsarodunum	47N	1E	46
Bructeri	52N	8E	48	Cæsena	44N	12E	20
Brundisium	40N	18E	21	Cæstobogi	48N	28E	43
Brundulum	45N	12E	23	Cæstonia	41N	23E	43
Bruttii	39N	17E	21	Caicus, R.	39N	27E	56
Bubastis	31N	31E	8	Caleta	41N	14E	24
Buca	42N	15E	24	Cairo	30N	31E	54
Buchetium	39N	21E	32	Calabria	40N	18E	21
Budrium	45N	12E	23	Calagurris Nassica	42N	2W	51
Bukiris	31N	30E	54	Calah	36N	43E	8
Bulis	38N	23E	35	Calauria, Isl.	37N	25E	33
Bulla	38N	9E	53	Calcaria	54N	1W	45

Name	Lat.	Long.	Page	Name	Lat.	Long.	Page
Calceate . . .	38N	14E	21	Capena . . .	42N	12E	19
Calcedonia . . .	57N	4W	44	Capernaum . . .	33N	35E	63
Caledonius, Saltus	56N	4W	44	Caphereus, Pr. . .	38N	25E	33
Cales (Campania)	41N	14E	19	Capitalium (Roma)	..	..	23
Cales (Umbria) . .	43N	13E	23	Capitolias . . .	33N	36E	63
Caletes . . .	50N	1E	46	Capitolium vetus			
Callatii . . .	25N	74E	11	(Roma) . . .	..	..	30
Callatis . . .	44N	28E	43	Capitulum . . .	42N	13E	27
Calleva (Silchester)	51N	1W	45	Cappadocia . . .	38N	36E	10
Callipolis (Calabria)	40N	18E	21	Capraria, Isl. . .	43N	10E	20
Callipolis (Thracia)	40N	27E	33	Caprasia . . .	40N	16E	24
Calpe (Bithynia) . .	41N	30E	56	Capræ, Isls. . .	41N	14E	19
Calpe, Mt. . .	36N	5W	50	Capsa . . .	34N	9E	53
Calydon . . .	38N	22E	32	Capua . . .	41N	14E	19
Calyduæ, Isl.				Capytium . . .	38N	15E	25
(Troas) . . .	..	..	64	Caraceni . . .	42N	14E	23
Calydunius Sinus	38N	21E	34	Caralis . . .	39N	9E	21
Calymna, Isl. . .	37N	27E	33	Carantonus, R. . .	46N	1W	46
Camarina . . .	36N	14E	21	Caravanca, Mt. . .	46N	15E	49
Camerinum . . .	43N	13E	20	Carbilo . . .	48N	2W	46
Caminus . . .	32N	20E	52	Carcaso . . .	43N	3E	47
Campania . . .	41N	14E	21	Carcesium . . .	35N	41E	61
Campi Raudii . . .	45N	9E	20	Carchemish . . .	37N	38E	8
Campus Agrippæ				Carcoe . . .	31N	63E	59
(Roma) . . .	..	..	28	Cardamyle (Chios)	39N	26E	33
Campus cohortium				Cardamyle (La-			
Prætoriarum				conia) . . .	37N	22E	32
(Roma) . . .	..	..	29	Cardia . . .	40N	27E	33
Campus Martius				Carduchi . . .	38N	44E	10
(Roma) . . .	..	..	28	Careiæ . . .	42N	12E	26
Campus Tiberinus				Caria . . .	37N	28E	56
(Roma) . . .	..	..	28	Carinæ (Roma)	..	..	29
Campus Vaticanus				Carmana . . .	30N	57E	11
(Roma) . . .	..	..	28	Carmania . . .	29N	57E	13
Camulodunum (Col-				Carmel . . .	31N	35E	62
chester) . . .	52N	0E	45	Carmel, Mt. . .	33N	35E	60
Camuni . . .	46N	10E	20	Carnos, Isl. . .	39N	21E	34
Cana . . .	33N	35E	63	Carnuntum . . .	48N	17E	49
Canaan . . .	31N	35E	60	Carnutes . . .	48N	2E	46
Canastræum, Pr. . .	40N	24E	33	Carpathos, Isl. . .	36N	27E	56
Canatha . . .	34N	53E	58	Carpetani . . .	40N	4W	50
Candavii, Mts. . .	41N	20E	42	Carpis . . .	38N	10E	53
Candidum, Pr. . .	39N	10E	53	Carrhæ . . .	37N	38E	10
Candium . . .	41N	15E	21	Carrodunum . . .	46N	17E	42
Canelata . . .	43N	9E	20	Carseoli . . .	42N	13E	20
Caninefates . . .	53N	5E	48	Carteia . . .	36N	5W	50
Cannæ . . .	41N	16E	21	Cartenna . . .	36N	1E	51
Cannarum, Pr. . .	35N	4W	52	Carthæa . . .	38N	24E	33
Canopic Mouth				Carthago . . .	38N	10E	53
(Nile) . . .	31N	30E	54	Carthago Nova . . .	38N	1W	51
Canopus . . .	31N	30E	53	Cartilis . . .	37N	2E	52
Cantabri . . .	43N	4W	46	Caruentum . . .	42N	13E	27
Cantharium, Pr. . .	38N	27E	33	Carusa . . .	42N	35E	41
Cantharus Porta				Carusadrus, Mt. . .	46N	14E	20
(Piræus) . . .	..	..	39	Carystus . . .	38N	24E	33
Cantii . . .	51N	0	45	Casilinum . . .	41N	14E	21
Cantium . . .	51N	1E	46	Casmenæ . . .	37N	15E	21
Canusium . . .	41N	16E	21	Casmonium . . .	45N	9E	22

Name	Lat.	Long.	Page	Name	Lat.	Long.	Page
Casperia . . .	42N	13E	19	Centrones . . .	51N	4E	47
Caspiræi . . .	34N	75E	11	Centumcellæ . . .	42N	12E	20
Caspium Mare . . .	40N	50E	11	Centuripæ . . .	37N	15E	25
Cassiope (Corcyra)	40N	20E	32	Ceos, Isl.	38N	24E	33
Cassiterides, Isls..	50N	6W	14	Cephalæ, Pr. . . .	33N	15E	52
Cassope (Epirus)	39N	21E	32	Cephalenia, Isl. . .	38N	20E	32
Castellum Fir-				Cephalœdium . . .	38N	14E	21
manum	43N	14E	23	Cephissus, R. . . .	39N	23E	32
Castoria, L. . . .	40N	21E	34	Cephisus, F. . . .			
Castra Æni,				(Piræus) . . . . .	..	..	39
Batava	48N	14E	48	Cepi (Athenæ) . . .	..	..	38
Castra Crassi . . .	50N	3E	47	Ceramicus Exterus			
Castra Labieni . . .	50N	4E	47	(Athenæ) . . . . .	..	..	38
Castra Planei . . .	49N	3E	47	Ceramicus Interior			
Castra Prætoria				(Athenæ) . . . . .	..	..	38
(Roma) . . . . .	..	..	29	Ceramom Agora . . .	39N	30E	56
Castra Vetera . . .	52N	6E	47	Cerasus	41N	39E	57
Castrimœnium . . .	42N	12E	26	Ceraunid, Mt. . . .	40N	20E	18
Castrum Inui . . .	41N	12E	19	Ceraunii, Mts. . . .	42N	13E	27
Castrum Minervæ	40N	18E	21	Cercar	33N	13E	52
Castrum Novum	43N	14E	20	Cercina, Isl.	35N	11E	53
Castrum Truenti-				Cercinitis, L. . . .	41N	24E	33
num	43N	14E	23	Cereatæ	42N	13E	27
Castulo	38N	4W	50	Cerenna, Mt.	45N	4E	47
Castulonensis, Sal-				Ceresius, L.	46N	9E	22
tus	38N	4W	50	Cerfennia	42N	14E	27
Casentus, R. . . .	40N	16E	21	Cerillæ	40N	16E	24
Catabathmus Major	32N	25E	53	Cerinthus	39N	24E	33
Catabathmus Minor	31N	27E	53	Cermalus (Roma)	..	..	30
Catæa, Isl.	26N	53E	58	Cerne (Libya) . . . .	..	..	3
Catana	37N	15E	21	Certonium	39N	27E	56
Cataonia	38N	36E	57	Cerva	35N	9E	53
Cataractionium . . .	54N	2W	44	Cestria	40N	20E	32
Cathæi	32N	76E	11	Cetius, Mt.	48N	16E	49
Cattigara	9S	171E	5	Chæroneia	38N	23E	32
Catuvellauni	52N	0W	45	Chalabra	41N	23E	32
Caucasus Indicus.	36N	73E	59	Chalcedon	41N	29E	56
Cauci	53N	6W	45	Chalcidice	40N	23E	32
Caulonia	38N	16E	21	Chalcis	36N	37E	57
Cayster, R.	38N	28E	56	Chalcis (Eubœa) . . .	38N	24E	33
Caystri Pedion	39N	31E	56	Chalcis (Tymphaca)	40N	21E	34
Ceba	44N	8E	22	Chaldæa	31N	45E	58
Cebren (Troas) . . . .	..	..	64	Chaldean, L.	31N	48E	61
Cecryphalæ	38N	23E	37	Chalia	38N	23E	35
Cedron Br.	32N	35E	62	Chamavi	53N	7E	48
Celadussæ, Isls. . . .	44N	15E	20	Ghaonia	40N	20E	32
Celænæ	38N	30E	56	Charadriæ	40N	24E	33
Celeia	46N	16E	42	Charadrus, R.	39N	21E	32
Celenderis	36N	33E	41	Charaora	29N	57E	58
Celctrum	41N	21E	32	Charax (Africa) . . .	31N	17E	52
Cellæ	36N	5E	53	Charax (Chaldea)	30N	48E	61
Cemenetum	44N	7E	20	Charidemi, Pr. . . .	37N	2W	51
Cenchreæ	38N	23E	32	Charybdis	38N	16E	18
Cenchreæ (Troas)	..	..	64	Chauci	54N	8E	48
Ceneta	46N	12E	20	Chebar, R.	36N	41E	61
Cenomali	46N	11E	22	Cheimerium, Pr. . . .	39N	20E	32
Cenomani	48N	0	46	Chersonesus (Cy-			
Cenomani	45N	11E	20	renaica)	34N	24E	53

Name	Lat.	Long.	Page	Name	Lat.	Long.	Page
Chersonesus, Pr. (Eubœa)	39N	24E	33	Cissus, Mt.	41N	23E	35
Chersonesus, Pr. (Sardinia)	39N	9E	21	Cisthene	39N	27E	33
Chersonesus, Pr. (Sicilia)	36N	15E	25	Cithæron, Mt.	38N	24E	32
Chersonesus (Thrace)	40N	26E	33	Citium	35N	34E	57
Cherusci	52N	10E	48	Cius	41N	29E	41
Chetonates, Pr.	38N	21E	32	Clampetia	39N	16E	21
Chimæra	40N	20E	32	Clanis, R.	43N	12E	20
Chimæra, Mt.	36N	30E	56	Claros	38N	28E	18
Chinalaph, R.	37N	1E	52	Clasia, R.	43N	13E	20
Chinnereth, Sea of	33N	36E	62	Classis	44N	12E	20
Chios, Isl.	38N	26E	33	Clastidium	45N	9E	20
Chisloth Tabor	33N	35E	62	Clausentum	51N	1W	45
Choarene	30N	67E	59	Clavenna	46N	9E	22
Choaspes, R. (India)	36N	73E	59	Clazomenæ	38N	27E	33
Choaspes, R. (Susiana)	34N	47E	58	Cleonæ	38N	23E	32
Choathras, Mts.	37N	45E	58	Cliternia	42N	13E	27
Choba	38N	5E	53	Clitor	38N	22E	32
Cholbisina	37N	70E	59	Clitum, R.	43N	13E	20
Chorasmia	40N	53E	11	Clota, R.	56N	5W	44
Chorazin	33N	35E	63	Clunia	42N	4W	50
Chryse	5N	100E	7	Clusium	43N	12E	19
Chryse (Troas)	40N	26E	33	Clypea	39N	11E	53
Chrysopolis	41N	29E	56	Cnidus	37N	27E	56
Chullu	39N	7E	53	Cnosus	35N	25E	41
Chiagisi	44N	26E	43	Coccium	54N	3W	45
Cibalœ	45N	19E	42	Cocosates	44N	1W	46
Cibotus	38N	30E	56	Cocylum (Troas)	..	..	64
Cibrus	44N	24E	43	Cocytus	39N	20E	32
Cibyra	37N	29E	56	Cœla	39N	24E	33
Cicones	41N	26E	43	Cœla (Troas)	..	..	64
Cierium	39N	22E	32	Cœle (Athenæ)	..	..	38
Cilicia	37N	35E	10	Colapis, R.	46N	16E	42
Cimarus, Isl.	37N	26E	33	Colchis	43N	40E	41
Ciminius, L. and Mts.	42N	12E	19	Cole	41N	9W	14
Cimolos, Isl.	37N	25E	33	Colias, Pr. (Piræus)	..	..	39
Circel	42N	13E	21	Collatia	42N	13E	26
Circeji	41N	13E	19	Collis Latiaris (Roma)	..	..	30
Circesium	35N	41E	15	Collis Quirinalis (Roma)	..	..	29
Circus Flaminius (Roma)	..	..	28	Collis Viminalis (Roma)	..	..	29
Circus Gai. et Nero- nis (Roma)	..	..	28	Collytus (Athenæ)	..	..	38
Circus Maximus (Roma)	..	..	28	Colœ, L.	0N	69E	4
Ciriadæ (Athenæ)	..	..	38	Colonus (Athenæ)	..	..	38
Cirta	38N	6E	53	Colonus Agoræus (Athenæ)	..	..	38
Cispadana	45N	11E	20	Colophon	38N	27E	56
Cispius Mons (Roma)	..	..	29	Colossæ	38N	29E	56
Cissl	38N	4E	53	Columbarium, Pr.	41N	9E	21
Cissis	41N	2E	51	Columna, Mt. Aurelii (Roma)	..	..	28
				Columnæ Hercules, Mt.	36N	5W	50
				Comaria, Pr.	9N	74E	7
				Cominium	42N	14E	24
				Comitium (Roma)	..	..	30
				Commagene	38N	38E	15

Name	Lat.	Long.	Page	Name	Lat.	Long.	Page
Complutum . . .	41N	3W	50	Crathis, R. . .	39N	16E	21
Compsa . . .	41N	17E	21	Cremaste (Troas). . .	..	..	64
Comum . . .	46N	9E	20	Cremona . . .	45N	10E	20
Concordia . . .	46N	13E	20	Crenides . . .	41N	25E	41
Condate . . .	48N	2W	46	Crepsa . . .	45N	14E	23
Condivincum . . .	47N	2W	46	Creta, Isl. . .	35N	25E	10
Condrusi . . .	50N	5E	48	Creticum Mare . . .	36N	24E	18
Cone . . .	39N	27E	33	Crexa, Isl. . .	45N	14E	20
Confluentes . . .	50N	8E	47	Crimisa, Pr. . .	39N	17E	25
Coniaci, Pr. (India) . . .	..	..	3	Crisa . . .	38N	23E	32
Conimbriga . . .	40N	8W	50	Crisa, R. . .	47N	20E	42
Conope . . .	39N	21E	32	Crixia . . .	45N	8E	22
Consentia . . .	39N	16E	21	Crobyzi . . .	44N	28E	43
Copais, L. . .	38N	23E	32	Crommyon, Pr. . .	35N	33E	57
Cophen, R. . .	34N	72E	11	Croton . . .	39N	17E	21
Coprates, R. . .	32N	49E	61	Crumerum . . .	48N	18E	42
Cora . . .	42N	13E	19	Crunisus, R. . .	38N	13E	18
Corasium . . .	36N	34E	60	Crunoi . . .	43N	28E	43
Corassiaë, Isl. . .	38N	27E	33	Crysæus Sinus . . .	38N	23E	35
Corconti . . .	50N	15E	49	Ctesiphon . . .	33N	44E	58
Corcyra, Isl. . .	40N	20E	32	Cularo . . .	45N	6E	47
Corcyra Nigra, Isl. . .	43N	17E	20	Cumæ . . .	41N	14E	19
Corduba . . .	38N	5W	50	Cumæus S. . .	39N	27E	33
Coressus . . .	38N	24E	33	Cumanus Sinus . . .	40N	14E	21
Corfinium . . .	42N	14E	20	Cume . . .	39N	27E	33
Coria . . .	56N	3W	44	Cunaxa . . .	33N	46E	10
Coriallum . . .	50N	2W	46	Cupra Maritima . . .	43N	14E	23
Corinthia . . .	38N	23E	32	Cures . . .	42N	12E	19
Corinthiacus Sinus . . .	38N	23E	32	Curetus, Mt. . .	43N	13E	27
Corinthus . . .	38N	23E	32	Curia . . .	47N	10E	48
Coriondi . . .	53N	7W	45	Curialias, R. . .	39N	22E	34
Coritani . . .	53N	0W	45	Curias, Pr. . .	34N	33E	57
Cornacum . . .	45N	19E	42	Curietta, Isl. . .	45N	15E	20
Cornavii . . .	58N	4W	44	Curium . . .	35N	33E	57
Corona . . .	37N	22E	32	Curubis . . .	38N	11E	53
Coronea (Thessalia) . . .	39N	23E	35	Cuthah . . .	33N	48E	61
Coroneia (Bœotia) . . .	38N	23E	32	Cuttiaë . . .	45N	9E	22
Corsi . . .	41N	9E	21	Cyclades . . .	37N	25E	33
Corsica . . .	42N	9E	20	Cyclopum Scopuli . . .	37N	15E	18
Corsula . . .	43N	13E	27	Cyd-Athenæum . . .	..	..	38
Cortona . . .	43N	12E	20	(Athenæ) . . .	..	..	38
Corycium, Pr. . .	38N	27E	33	Cydnus, R. . .	37N	35E	57
Corycus . . .	36N	34E	57	Cydonia . . .	35N	25E	41
Coryphasium . . .	37N	21E	32	Cyllene, Mt. . .	38N	22E	32
Cos, Isl. . .	37N	27E	33	Cyllenius Sinus . . .	38N	21E	36
Cosa (Etruria) . . .	42N	11E	19	Cyme (Eubœa) . . .	39N	24E	33
Cosa (Lucania) . . .	40N	16E	24	Cyme (Lydia) . . .	39N	27E	56
Cossæi . . .	34N	48E	10	Cynæthia . . .	38N	22E	36
Cossyra, Isl. . .	37N	12E	21	Cynetes . . .	37N	8W	50
Cotini . . .	50N	19E	49	Cynia, L. . .	38N	21E	34
Cotrica . . .	28N	67E	59	Cynopolis . . .	29N	31E	55
Cottabara . . .	27N	64E	59	Cynuria . . .	37N	23E	32
Cotyora . . .	41N	38E	57	Cynus . . .	39N	23E	32
Cragus, Mt. . .	36N	29E	56	Cyparissiaë . . .	37N	22E	32
Crane . . .	38N	21E	34	Cyparissius Sinus . . .	37N	21E	32
Cranii . . .	38N	21E	32	Cyphanta . . .	37N	23E	32
Crannon . . .	40N	22E	32	Cyprus, Isl. . .	35N	33E	10
Crater Sinus . . .	41N	14E	24	Cypsela . . .	41N	26E	43

Name	Lat.	Long.	Page	Name	Lat.	Long.	Page
Cyrenaica . . .	32N	23E	52	Deva, R.	57N	3W	44
Cyrene	33N	22E	10	Develtum	42N	28E	43
Cyreschata . . .	40N	69E	11	Diablintes	48N	0W	46
Cyretiæ	40N	22E	32	Diachersis	32N	20E	52
Cyrus, R.	40N	47E	58	Diacria	40N	24E	37
Cythera, Isl. . .	36N	23E	32	Dialas, R.	34N	45E	58
Cythnos, Isl. . .	37N	27E	33	Dianium (His-			
Cytinium	39N	22E	36	pania)	39N	0E	51
Cytorus and Mt. .	42N	32E	56	Dianium, Isl. . .	42N	11E	20
				Dibon	31N	36E	62
Dabbasheth . . .	33N	35E	62	Dicte, Mt.	35N	25E	18
Daberath	33N	35E	62	Didyme, Isl. . . .	39N	15E	21
Dabronas, R. . . .	52N	8W	45	Digdica	30N	18E	52
Dachinabades . .	15N	72E	7	Dinaretum, Pr. .	36N	35E	57
Dacia	46N	24E	43	Dindymus, Mt. .			
Dæsitiales	44N	19E	42	(Galatia)	40N	32E	56
Dahæ	38N	58E	10	Dindymus, Mt. .			
Dalmatia	44N	18E	42	(Phrygia)	39N	30E	56
Damanhur	31N	30E	54	Dinia	44N	6E	47
Damascus	33N	36E	9	Diomea Porta			
Damnonii	56N	4W	44	(Athenæ) . . . . .	..	..	38
Dan (City)	33N	36E	60	Dion	32N	36E	63
Dan (Tribe)	32N	35E	62	Dionysias	29N	30E	55
Danubius, R. . . .	47N	15E	16	Dionysium			
Danum (Doncaster)	54N	1W	45	(Athenæ) . . . . .	..	..	38
Daphnæ	31N	32E	54	Dioscuridis, Isl. .	15N	55E	7
Daphnus	39N	23E	32	Dioscurias	43N	41E	41
Daphnus, R. . . .	39N	22E	36	Dipylum (Athenæ)	..	..	38
Dara	37N	59E	59	Dire	10N	75E	4
Dardæ	36N	74E	11	Diria	41N	17E	24
Dardana	43N	21E	42	Ditiones	44N	18E	42
Dardanus	40N	26E	33	Dium (Eubœa) . .	39N	23E	32
Darini	54N	6W	44	Dium (Pieria) . .	40N	22E	32
Dariorigum	48N	3W	46	Diur, Mt.	35N	4W	52
Darnæ	33N	23E	53	Divodurum	49N	6E	47
Daunia	41N	16E	19	Divona	44N	1E	46
Dead Sea	32N	35E	60	Dobuni	52N	2W	45
Debir	31N	35E	62	Doclea	42N	19E	42
Decantæ	58N	4W	44	Dodona	40N	21E	32
Decapolis	33N	36E	63	Dodone	26N	54E	58
Decelea	38N	24E	33	Doliche	40N	22E	32
Decetia	47N	4E	47	Dolopia	39N	22E	32
Dechalia	38N	24E	18	Domus Augustana			
Deir Makarius . .	30N	30E	54	(Roma) . . . . .	..	..	28
Deleus	41N	27E	43	Domus Latevano-			
Delingât	31N	30E	54	rum (Roma) . . . .	..	..	29
Delminium	44N	17E	42	Domus Tiberiana			
Delos, Isl.	37N	25E	33	(Roma) . . . . .	..	..	28
Delphi	38N	22E	32	Donussa, Isl. . . .	37N	26E	33
Demetæ	52N	4W	45	Dor	33N	35E	60
Demetrius	39N	23E	32	Dorak, R.	31N	49E	61
Derbe	37N	33E	57	Dorchester	52N	1W	45
Derrhis, Pr.	40N	24E	33	Doris	39N	22E	32
Dertona	45N	9E	20	Doriscus	41N	26E	33
Dertosa	41N	1E	51	Dothan	32N	35E	62
Desûq	31N	30E	54	Drangiana	31N	63E	11
Deulis	38N	23E	32	Dravus, R.	46N	16E	42
Deva (Chester) . .	53N	3W	45	Drecanum, Pr. . .	37N	27E	33

Name	Lat.	Long.	Page	Name	Lat.	Long.	Page
Drepanum (Sicilia)	38N	12E	21	Eglon	32N	35E	62
Drepanum, Pr. (Ægyptus)	31N	27E	53	Eion	41N	24E	33
Drepanum, Pr. (Locris)	38N	22E	32	Ekron	32N	35E	60
Drepsiani	38N	67E	59	Elæa (Acolis)	39N	27E	33
Drilæ	41N	39E	57	Elæa (Epirus)	39N	20E	34
Drilon, R.	42N	20E	42	Elætes Sinus	39N	37E	33
Drinus, R.	44N	19E	42	Elæus (Argolis)	37N	23E	37
Drobetæ	45N	23E	42	Elæus (Epyrus)	40N	20E	32
Dryalah, R.	34N	45E	61	Elæus (Thrace)	40N	26E	33
Dryopes	39N	22E	18	Elateia	39N	23E	32
Dubis, R.	47N	6E	48	Elaver, R.	46N	3E	47
Dubræ (Dover)	51N	1E	45	El Ayan, W.	29N	31E	55
Duma	30N	40E	9	El Ayat	30N	31E	55
Dumnovii	50N	4W	45	Elea	40N	15E	40
Dunax, Mt.	42N	24E	43	Elealeh	32N	36E	62
Dura	35N	44E	58	Eleusis	38N	24E	33
Duranius, R.	45N	1E	46	Eleuteti	44N	0E	46
Durdus, Mt.	33N	2W	52	El Gharag	29N	31E	55
Duria, R.	45N	8E	20	Elima	40N	21E	32
Durius, R.	41N	7W	50	Elimberrum	44N	1E	46
Durnovaria (Dor- chester)	51N	3W	45	Elimeia	40N	22E	32
Durobrivæ (Rochester)	51N	0W	45	Elis	38N	21E	32
Durocornovium (Cirencester)	52N	2W	45	El Korn-el-Tawil	31N	31E	54
Durocortorum	49N	4E	47	El Lahûn	29N	31E	55
Durostorum	44N	27E	43	El Saif	29N	31E	55
Durovernum (Can- terbury)	51N	0E	45	Elusa	44N	0	46
Dyme	38N	21E	32	Elymeans	34N	49E	61
Dyrrhachium	41N	20E	42	Elymi	38N	13E	21
Dysopus	31N	16E	52	Emathia	41N	22E	32
Dystus	38N	24E	33	Embâba	30N	31E	55
Ebal, Mt.	32N	35E	62	Emerita Augusta	39N	6W	50
Eblana	53N	6W	45	Emesa	35N	37E	60
Ebora	39N	8W	50	Emmaus	32N	35E	63
Eburacum (York)	54N	0W	44	Emodus, Mts.	28N	90E	7
Eburodunum	49N	17E	49	Emona	46N	14E	23
Eburones	51N	6E	48	Emporia	34N	10E	53
Eburovices	49N	2E	46	Emporiæ	42N	3E	51
Eburum	41N	15E	21	Emporium (Roma)	..	..	28
Ebussis	39N	1E	51	Endidæ	47N	11E	23
Ecbatana	35N	49E	10	Endor	33N	35E	62
Ecetra	41N	13E	27	Engannim	32N	35E	62
Echedorus, R.	41N	23E	35	Engedi	31N	35E	62
Echelidæ (Piræus)	..	..	39	Enipeus, R.	39N	22E	32
Echinades, Isl.	38N	21E	32	En Rimmon	31N	35E	62
Echinus	39N	23E	35	Entella	38N	13E	25
Eciritis	37N	22E	32	Eordæa	41N	22E	32
Edessa	41N	22E	32	Ephesus	38N	27E	10
Edessa Callirrhœ	39N	37E	57	Ephraim (City)	32N	35E	63
Edku, L.	31N	30E	54	Ephraim (Tribe)	32N	35E	62
Edones	41N	24E	43	Ephyra (Epirus)	39N	21E	32
Edrei	33N	36E	62	Ephyra, Isl.	37N	24E	33
				Epidamnus	42N	19E	41
				Epidaurum	42N	18E	42
				Epidaurus	37N	23E	32
				Epidelium, Pr.	37N	23E	32
				Epidii	56N	6W	45
				Epidium, Pr.	55N	5W	44
				Epirus	40N	20E	32

Name	Lat.	Long.	Page	Name	Lat.	Long.	Page
Epitium . . .	44N	18E	41	Falerio . . .	43N	13E	23
Eporedia . . .	45N	8E	20	Faliscum . . .	42N	13E	26
Erech . . .	31N	46E	61	Fanum Fortunæ . . .	44N	13E	20
Eretheum (Athenæ) . . .	..	..	38	Fashn . . .	29N	31E	55
Eresus . . .	39N	26E	33	Faventia . . .	44N	12E	20
Eretia . . .	38N	24E	35	Feltria . . .	46N	12E	20
Eretum . . .	42N	12E	23	Fennicæ . . .	65N	30E	6
Ergitium . . .	42N	16E	24	Ferentinum . . .	42N	13E	20
Eribœa . . .	40N	20E	34	Ferentium . . .	42N	12E	26
Ericusa, Isl. . .	40N	20E	32	Feronia . . .	41N	10E	21
Ericussa, Isl. . .	39N	14E	21	Fescennium . . .	42N	12E	19
Eridanus, R. (Piræus) . . .	..	..	38	Fidenæ . . .	42N	12E	19
Erigon, R. . .	41N	22E	42	Fidentia . . .	45N	10E	22
Eritium . . .	40N	22E	32	Fificula . . .	42N	13E	27
Ermine Street . . .	53N	0W	45	Firmum . . .	43N	14E	20
Erochus . . .	39N	23E	35	Fiscellus, Mts. . .	43N	14E	27
Eryce . . .	37N	15E	25	Flaminia, R. . .	43N	13E	2
Erymanthus, Mt. . .	38N	22E	32	Flanaticus, St. . .	45N	14E	20
Erythræ . . .	38N	26E	33	Flanona . . .	45N	14E	23
Erythræum Mare . . .	23N	65E	7	Flaviobriga . . .	43N	3W	51
Eryx . . .	38N	12E	21	Flevo, L. . .	52N	6E	48
Esdraëlon, Plain of . . .	33N	35E	63	Florentia . . .	44N	11E	20
Eshtemoa . . .	31N	35E	62	Flusor, R. . .	43N	14E	23
Eski Bagdad . . .	34N	44E	61	Forcona . . .	42N	13E	27
Esquilinus, Mons (Roma) . . .	..	..	29	Fordæa . . .	40N	22E	34
Estobara . . .	36N	66E	59	Forentum . . .	41N	16E	21
Esubii . . .	48N	0	46	Formiæ . . .	41N	14E	21
Esuris . . .	37N	8W	50	Formio, R. . .	46N	14E	20
Etam . . .	32N	35E	62	Fortinum . . .	42N	13E	26
Etham . . .	30N	32E	54	Fortunæ Templum (Roma) . . .	..	..	31
Etorissa . . .	40N	0E	51	Fortunatæ, Isl. . .	30N	15W	6
Etruria . . .	43N	11E	20	Foruli . . .	42N	13E	19
Etsa . . .	29N	31E	55	Forum (Roma) . . .	..	..	28
Etymænder, R. . .	32N	65E	59	Forum Boarium (Roma) . . .	..	..	28
Eubœa, Isl. . .	39N	24E	33	Forum Cassu . . .	42N	12E	26
Euboicum Mare . . .	39N	23E	35	Forum Clodii . . .	44N	10E	22
Eudemia, Isl. . .	39N	24E	33	Forum Cornelii . . .	44N	12E	23
Euernus, R. . .	38N	22E	32	Forum Fulvii . . .	45N	9E	20
Euganei Carni . . .	46N	12E	20	Forum Germano- rum . . .	45N	7E	22
Euhesperides . . .	31N	20E	41	Forum Julii . . .	43N	7E	22
Eulæus, R. . .	32N	47E	58	Forum Julium . . .	46N	13E	20
Euonymos, Isl. . .	39N	15E	25	Forum Livii . . .	44N	12E	23
Euphrates, R. . .	39N	43E	8	Forum Novum . . .	42N	13E	26
Euripus . . .	38N	24E	33	Forum Pacis (Roma) . . .	..	..	29
Europus, R. . .	40N	22E	32	Forum Popillii . . .	41N	16E	24
Eurotas, R. . .	37N	22E	32	Forum Sempronii . . .	44N	13E	23
Eurymenæ . . .	40N	23E	32	Forum Traiani . . .	40N	9E	21
Eurytanes . . .	39N	22E	32	Forum Traiani (Roma) . . .	..	..	28
Euxinus Pontus . . .	43N	29E	43	Fosse Way . . .	53N	0W	45
Fabrateria . . .	42N	13E	20	Fravisci . . .	47N	18E	42
Fæsulæ . . .	44N	11E	20	Fregellæ . . .	42N	14E	20
Fagus . . .	31N	32E	55	Fregenæ . . .	42N	12E	20
Fagutal (Roma) . . .	..	..	31	Frentani . . .	42N	15E	20
Falerii . . .	42N	12E	19				

Name	Lat.	Long.	Page	Name	Lat.	Long.	Page
Frento, R.	42N	15E	24	Geloni	50N	43E	11
Fretum Gaditanum	36N	6W	50	Genabum	48N	2E	46
Fretum Gallicum . .	41N	9E	21	Genauni	47N	11E	48
Friniateons	44N	11E	22	Geneva	46N	6E	47
Friniates	44N	10E	20	Genna	44N	9E	20
Frisii	53N	6E	48	Genusia	41N	17E	21
Frusino	42N	13E	27	Geræstus, Pr. . . .	38N	24E	33
Frustenæ	42N	13E	27	Gerar	31N	34E	62
Fûa	31N	30E	54	Gereatis	33N	25E	53
Fucinus, L.	42N	14E	19	Gerepa	34N	51E	58
Fulginium	43N	13E	20	Gergesenes	33N	36E	63
Furfo	42N	14E	27	Gergis (Troas) . . .	..	..	64
				Gergithus	40N	27E	33
Gaball	45N	3E	47	Gergovia	46N	3E	47
Gabii	42N	13E	19	Gerizi, Mt.	32N	33E	62
Gabreta Silva	49N	13E	48	Germania Inferior	51N	6E	47
Gabromagus	48N	14E	49	Germania Magna . . .	..	..	47
Gad	32N	36E	62	Germania Superior	49N	8E	47
Gadara	33N	36E	63	Germanicum	49N	12E	48
Gades	36N	6W	50	Germanicus Ocea-			
Gætulia . . . . .	..	..	52	nus	55N	0E	44
Galafa	34N	4W	52	Gerontia, Isl.	39N	24E	33
Galatia	40N	33E	56	Gerra	26N	50E	9
Galepsus	41N	24E	33	Gerrha	20N	80E	4
Galilee	33N	35E	63	Gerrhæi	25N	50E	7
Galilee, Sea of	33N	36E	60	Gerunda	42N	3E	51
Gallacia	42N	8W	50	Gerusa	32N	36E	63
Gallia Cisalpina . . .	45N	10E	20	Geshurites	33N	36E	62
Gallia Transpadana	45N	9E	22	Gesocribate	48N	5W	46
Gallicum Fretum . . .	51N	1E	46	Gesoriacum	51N	2E	47
Gallicus, Sinus	43N	4E	47	Getæ	45N	25E	10
Galû	43N	12E	18	Gezer	32N	35E	60
Gamala	33N	36E	63	Gibeon	32N	35E	62
Ganges, R.	25N	85E	7	Gigonus	40N	23E	32
Gangeticus, Sinus	10N	90E	7	Gilboa, Mt.	32N	35E	62
Garamantes	25N	18E	6	Gilda	34N	6W	52
Garampha, Mt.	35N	0E	52	Gilead, Mt.	32N	36E	60
Garganus, Mt.	42N	16E	18	Gilgal	32N	35E	62
Gargara	40N	27E	33	Giligammæ	32N	24E	53
Gargarus, Mt. . . . .	..	..	64	Gilva	36N	0W	51
(Troas) . . . . .	..	..	64	Gimzo	32N	35E	62
Garumna, R.	44N	0	46	Gingia	43N	6W	50
Garumni	44N	0	46	Girba	33N	11E	53
Gates	44N	0E	46	Gitana	40N	20E	34
Gath	32N	35E	60	Githis	33N	11E	53
Gaudes, Isl.	36N	14E	21	Giza	30N	31E	55
Gaugamela	36N	44E	10	Glemona	46N	13E	23
Gaulanite	33N	36E	63	Glevum (Glouces-			
Gaurion	38N	25E	23	ter)	52N	2W	45
Gaza	32N	34E	10	Gnathia	41N	17E	21
Gazaca	37N	47E	58	Gogana	27N	52E	13
Geba	32N	35E	62	Gogarene	41N	43E	15
Gebel	34N	36E	60	Golan	33N	36E	62
Gedor	32N	35E	62	Gomphi	39N	22E	32
Gedrosia	28N	63E	11	Gonnus	40N	22E	32
Geidumni	50N	4E	47	Gorditanum, Pr. . . .	41N	8E	21
Gela	37N	14E	21	Gordium	40N	32E	56
Gelasum	37N	14E	25	Gordylene	37N	43E	15

Name	Lat.	Long.	Page	Name	Lat.	Long.	Page
Gortyna . . .	35N	25E	18	Hatria . . .	43N	14E	20
Gortys . . .	38N	22E	32	Hawāra . . .	29N	31E	55
Goshen, Land of	31N	32E	54	Hazor . . .	36N	43E	61
Gralocelli . . .	45N	7E	47	Hebridæ, Isls. . .	58N	7W	44
Granicus, R. . .	40N	27E	56	Hebron . . .	31N	35E	60
Grannonum . . .	49N	2W	46	Hebrus, R. . .	41N	26E	33
Graupius, Mt. . .	56N	4W	44	Hecatompilos . . .	36N	55E	11
Graviscæ . . .	42N	12E	19	Helene . . .	38N	24E	33
Grudii . . .	51N	4E	47	Helice . . .	38N	22E	32
Grumentum . . .	40N	16E	21	Helicon, Mt. . .	38N	23E	32
Gryniūm . . .	38N	27E	18	Heliopolis . . .	30N	31E	8
Guriana . . .	34N	61E	59	Hellespontus . . .	40N	26E	33
Guttalus, R. . .	54N	21E	49	Helorus . . .	36N	15E	25
Guttones . . .	54N	19E	49	Helveconæ . . .	53N	17E	49
Gyaros, Isl. . .	38N	24E	33	Helvetii . . .	47N	8E	47
Gythium . . .	37N	23E	32	Helwan . . .	30N	31E	55
Hadad Rimmon . . .	33N	35E	62	Hemeroscopium . . .	38N	0	40
Hadria . . .	45N	12E	20	Henna . . .	37N	14E	21
Hadrianopolis (Epirus) . . .	40N	20E	32	Heraclea (Æolis) . . .	39N	27E	33
Hadrianopolis (Thracia) . . .	42N	26E	43	Heraclea Cher- sonesus . . .	44N	33E	10
Hadrumetum . . .	36N	10E	53	Heraclea, Isl. (Cy- clades) . . .	37N	25E	33
Hæmus, Mt. . .	43N	25E	43	Heraclea (Etolia) . . .	39N	22E	32
Haifa . . .	33N	35E	60	Heraclea (Lucania) . . .	40N	17E	21
Hala . . .	36N	41E	61	Heraclea Lyncestis . . .	40N	21E	32
Halah . . .	35N	46E	61	Heraclea (Media) . . .	34N	49E	58
Halcyonium Mare	38N	23E	37	Heraclea Minoa . . .	37N	13E	21
Halex, R. . .	35N	16E	21	Heraclea (Myg- donia) . . .	41N	25E	32
Haliæmon, R. . .	40N	22E	32	Heraclea Pontica . . .	41N	31E	10
Haliartus . . .	38N	23E	32	Heracleum . . .	40N	23E	32
Halicarnassus . . .	37N	28E	56	Heræi, Mts. . .	37N	15E	21
Halice . . .	37N	23E	32	Heræum . . .	36N	15E	25
Halimus . . .	38N	24E	33	Herakleopolis . . .	29N	31E	55
Halimus (Piræus) . . .	..	..	39	Herculeum, Pr. . .	38N	16E	21
Halipedum (Piræus) . . .	..	..	39	Herculis, Isl. . .	41N	8E	21
Halisarna . . .	37N	27E	33	Herconia Silvia . . .	50N	13E	48
Halmyris (Piræus) . . .	..	..	39	Herdoniac . . .	41N	16E	21
Halus . . .	39N	23E	32	Hermæum, Pr. . .	31N	28E	53
Halycus, R. . .	37N	13E	21	Hermæus S. . .	37N	27E	33
Halys, R. . .	41N	34E	10	Hermannica . . .	41N	6W	50
Hamath . . .	35N	36E	9	Herminius, Mt. . .	40N	8W	50
Hamaxitos . . .	39N	26E	33	Hermione . . .	37N	23E	32
Hammath . . .	33N	36E	62	Hermiones . . .	51N	13E	48
Hannathon . . .	33N	35E	62	Hermon, Mt. . .	33N	36E	60
Hara . . .	34N	46E	61	Hermonassa . . .	41N	40E	41
Haræa . . .	38N	22E	32	Hermonicus S. . .	37N	23E	37
Haran Charran . . .	37N	39E	61	Hermopolis . . .	27N	30E	8
Harmoziā . . .	27N	58E	11	Hermopolis Parva . . .	31N	30E	54
Harudes . . .	48N	10E	47	Hermunduri . . .	51N	12E	48
Hasor . . .	33N	35E	62	Hermus . . .	38N	27E	33
Hassani, W. . .	30N	31E	55	Hermus, R. . .	39N	28E	56
Hasta . . .	43N	11E	23	Hernici . . .	42N	13E	19
Hasti . . .	45N	8E	20	Heröpolis . . .	31N	32E	54
Hatæsa . . .	38N	14E	25	Heshbon . . .	32N	36E	60
Hatera . . .	40N	22E	32	Hibernicus Oceanus . . .	53N	5W	45
				Hiddekel, R. . .	32N	46E	61

Name	Lat.	Long.	Page	Name	Lat.	Long.	Page
Hiera (Martima).	38N	12E	21	Hyetussa, Isl.	38N	27E	33
Hiera (Thermessa)	38N	15E	21	Hylæthus, R.	39N	22E	32
Hieracia, Isl.	37N	24E	37	Hymettus, Mt.	38N	24E	33
Hierasus, R.	47N	26E	43	Hypanis, R.	45N	40E	15
Hierosolyma	33N	35E	10	Hypaphis, R.	30N	74E	11
Hilara, R.	48N	10E	47	Hypota	39N	22E	32
Himella, R.	42N	13E	19	Hypsas, R.	38N	13E	21
Himera	38N	14E	21	Hyrkania	37N	54E	11
Himera, R.	37N	14E	21	Iapygium	40N	18E	21
Hippi, Pr.	38N	8E	53	Ibera	41N	0E	51
Hippo Diarrhytus	39N	10E	53	Iberia (Asia)	42N	44E	10
Hipponiates Sinus	39N	16E	21	Iberia, <i>see</i> Hispania	..	..	14
Hipponium	41N	16E	41	Iberus, R.	43N	3W	50
Hipponon	29N	31E	53	Icaria, Isl.	38N	26E	33
Hippo Regius	38N	8E	53	Icarium Mare	37N	26E	33
Hippos	33N	36E	63	Iceni	53N	0E	45
Hirpini	41N	15E	21	Ichara, Isl.	29N	48E	58
Hispalis	37N	6W	50	Ichthyophagi	25N	63E	11
Hissarlik (Troas)	..	..	64	Ichthys, Pr.	38N	21E	32
Histiæa Oreus	39N	23E	32	Icknield Way	52N	0	45
Histiæotis	40N	22E	32	Iconium	38N	32E	10
Histonium	42N	15E	20	Icos, Isl.	39N	24E	33
Histria	45N	14E	20	Icosium	38N	3E	53
Homeric Ilium	..	..	64	Ida, Mt. (Crete)	35N	24E	18
Horat	42N	12E	19	Ida, Mt. (Troas)	40N	27E	33
Horesti	56N	3W	44	Idalium	35N	33E	57
Horrea	56N	3W	44	Idimum	44N	21E	42
Horrea Cælia	36N	11E	53	Idisiaviso Campus	52N	9E	48
Horrea Galbæ	..	..	28	Idubeda, Mt.	41N	1W	51
(Roma)	..	..	28	Idumæa	31N	35E	63
Horreum Margi	44N	22E	42	Igilgiles	38N	6E	53
Horta	43N	12E	19	Igillum, Isl.	42N	11E	20
Horti Aciliorum	..	..	28	Iguvium	43N	13E	20
(Roma)	..	..	28	Ilerda	41N	0E	51
Horti Agrippinæ	..	..	28	Ilici	39N	1W	14
(Roma)	..	..	28	Ilipula	37N	4W	50
Horti Cæsariani	..	..	28	Ilius, R. (Piræus)	..	..	39
(Roma)	..	..	28	Ilium (Epirus)	40N	20E	32
Horti Domitiæ	..	..	28	Ilium (Troja)	40N	26E	33
(Roma)	..	..	28	Ilium, The, of the	..	..	64
Horti Lamiani	..	..	29	Greek Colony	..	..	64
(Roma)	..	..	29	Iliberris	42N	3E	47
Horti Lucullani	..	..	28	Illiturgis	38N	4W	50
(Roma)	..	..	28	Illyria	41N	20E	11
Horti Mæcenatis	..	..	29	Ilorei	38N	2W	51
(Roma)	..	..	29	Ilus	..	..	64
Horti Pallantiani	..	..	29	Ilva, Isl.	43N	10E	19
(Roma)	..	..	29	Imaus, Mts.	30N	8E	7
Horti Pompeiani	..	..	28	Imbros, Isl.	40N	26E	33
(Roma)	..	..	28	Incerum	46N	18E	42
Horti Sallustiana	..	..	29	India	25N	80E	7
(Roma)	..	..	29	Indoscythia	30N	70E	7
Hostilia	45N	11E	23	Indus, R.	30N	70E	7
Hybla	37N	15E	25	Industria	45N	8E	20
Hyccara	38N	13E	21	Inessa	37N	15E	21
Hydaspes, R.	33N	74E	11	Ingævones	53N	8E	48
Hydrea, Isl.	37N	24E	33	Ingaunum	44N	8E	20
Hydruntum	40N	18E	21				

Name	Lat.	Long.	Page	Name	Lat.	Long.	Page
Insani, Mt.	49N	10E	21	Jacob's Well	32N	35E	62
Insubres	46N	9E	20	Jamnia	32N	35E	63
Intemclii	44N	8E	20	Janiculum Arx			
Interamna (Latium)	41N	14E	23	(Roma)	..	..	28
Interamna (Umbria)	43N	13E	20	Janiculus, Mons			
Interamnium	40N	16E	20	(Roma)	..	..	28
Interocrium	43N	13E	23	Japhia	33N	35E	62
Iol	37N	2E	41	Japho (Joppa)	32N	35E	60
Iolcus	39N	23E	32	Jarmuth	32N	35E	62
Iomnium	39N	4E	53	Jaxartes, R.	45N	65E	11
Ionia	37N	27E	56	Jazer	32N	36E	62
Ionium Mare	39N	20E	20	Jericho	32N	35E	60
Ios, Isl.	37N	25E	33	Jerusalem	32N	35E	60
Iresia	39N	24E	33	Jezreel and R.	33N	35E	62
Iria	45N	11E	22	Jezreel, Val. of	32N	35E	62
Iria Flavia	43N	9W	50	Jokneam	33N	35E	62
Irinum Stagnum	24N	70E	59	Joppa	32N	35E	63
Iris, R.	40N	37E	57	Jordan, R.	..	..	62
Isara, R. (Gallia)	45N	6E	47	Joseph's Tomb	32N	35E	62
Isara, R. (Germania)	48N	12E	48	Jovis Victoris Templum (Roma)	..	..	30
Isarcus, R.	47N	11E	20	Judah	32N	35E	60
Isatichæ	32N	54E	58	Juliobona	50N	1E	46
Isatis	32N	54E	11	Juliobriga	43N	4W	50
Isca (Exeter)	51N	4W	44	Juliomagus	48N	0W	46
Isca Silurum (Caerleon)	52N	3W	45	Julium Carnicum	46N	13E	20
Iseum (Ægyptus)	31N	31E	54	Jura, Mt.	47N	6E	47
Iseum (Roma)	..	..	28	Juttah	31N	35E	62
Isidis et Seraphis, T. (Roma)	..	..	29	Juvanum	42N	14E	24
Isphan	33N	52E	11	Juvavum	48N	12E	16
Issa	43N	13E	27	Kafr-el-Dawar	31N	30E	54
Issa, Isl.	43N	16E	20	Kafr-el-Sheikh	31N	31E	54
Issachar	33N	35E	62	Kaimeni, Isl.	37N	23E	37
Issedones	45N	160E	5	Kanah	33N	35E	63
Issicus Mare	37N	36E	57	Kanah, Br.	32N	35E	62
Issus	37N	36E	10	Kara Chai, R.	35N	50E	61
Ister, R.	45N	24E	10	Karkar	36N	37E	60
Istevones	52N	8E	48	Kas	20N	32E	8
Istria	44N	29E	10	Kedesh	33N	35E	62
Istropolis	44N	29E	15	Kedron, Br.	32N	35E	62
Isurium (Aldborough)	54N	1W	44	Keilah	32N	35E	62
Ithaca, Isl.	38N	21E	32	Keremlis	36N	44E	61
Ithome	39N	22E	32	Kerioth	31N	35E	62
Itonus	39N	23E	32	Khartum	15N	33E	8
Ituna, R.	55N	4W	44	Kir-Moab	31N	36E	62
Iturea	33N	36E	63	Kishon, Br.	33N	35E	62
Iuga Carpetana	41N	4W	50	Klysmā	30N	32E	55
Ivah, <i>see</i> Ahava				Krokodilopolis	29N	31E	55
Ivernia	53N	7W	45	Kum-kaleh (Troy)	..	..	64
Jabadiu, Isl.	10S	100E	7	Kum-keul (Troy)	..	..	64
Jabbok, R.	32N	36E	62	Kummeh	20N	30E	8
Jabesh Gilcad	32N	36E	62	Kurun, R.	31N	48E	61
Jabneh	32N	35E	62	Kush	20N	30E	8
				Kutha	33N	45E	61
				Labici	42N	12E	26
				Labus, Mt.	36N	55E	58

Name	Lat.	Long.	Page	Name	Lat.	Long.	Page
Lacedæmon . . .	37N	22E	32	Lemovices . . .	46N	2E	46
Laceter, Pr. . .	37N	27E	33	Lemovii . . .	54N	18E	49
Lachish . . .	32N	35E	60	Leontes, R. . .	33N	35E	62
Lacinium, Pr. . .	39N	17E	25	Leontini . . .	37N	15E	21
Lacobriga . . .	37N	9W	50	Leontium . . .	38N	22E	32
Laconia . . .	37N	22E	32	Leontopolis . . .	30N	31E	54
Laconicus S. . .	37N	23E	32	Lepidi . . .	44N	12E	23
Ladesta, Isl. . .	43N	17E	20	Lepinus, Mts. . .	42N	13E	27
Ladon, R. . .	38N	22E	32	Lepontii . . .	46N	8E	20
Lagusæ (Troas) . . .	..	..	64	Lepreum . . .	37N	22E	36
Laii . . .	38N	26E	33	Lepsia, Isl. . .	37N	27E	33
Laish, <i>see</i> Dan				Leptis Magna . . .	33N	14E	52
Lama . . .	44N	10E	20	Leptis Minor . . .	36N	11E	53
Lamasba . . .	36N	6E	53	Leros, Isl. . .	37N	27E	33
Lamatis . . .	45N	17E	42	Lesbos, Isl. . .	39N	26E	33
Lambasa . . .	36N	6E	53	Lete . . .	41N	23E	35
Lametini . . .	39N	16E	25	Letocetum (Lich- field) . . .	53N	2W	45
Lamia . . .	39N	26E	33	Letopolis . . .	30N	31E	53
Lammium . . .	39N	2W	51	Letrini . . .	38N	21E	32
Lamponeia (Troas) . . .	..	..	64	Leucas, Isl. . .	39N	21E	32
Lampsacus . . .	40N	27E	56	Leucate, Pr. . .	38N	21E	34
Lancia Oppidana . . .	40N	7W	50	Leucerae . . .	46N	9E	22
Landobris, Isl. . .	39N	10W	50	Leuci . . .	48N	6E	47
Langobardi . . .	53N	11E	48	Leuctra (Bœotia) . . .	38N	23E	32
Lanobriga . . .	42N	5W	50	Leuctra (Laconia) . . .	37N	22E	32
Lanuvium . . .	42N	13E	24	Levacl . . .	51N	4E	47
Laodicea . . .	38N	29E	56	Lexobii . . .	49N	1W	46
Laodicea (Pontus) . . .	41N	36E	57	Libarna . . .	45N	9E	20
Laodicea (Syria) . . .	36N	36E	57	Libeates, L. . .	42N	19E	42
Lapathus . . .	35N	34E	41	Liburnia . . .	45N	16E	46
Lapygium, Pr. . .	40N	18E	18	Libya . . .	30N	27E	10
Larinum . . .	42N	15E	20	Libyca Palus . . .	33N	6E	53
Larissa (Meso- potamia) . . .	36N	43E	10	Licus, R. . .	48N	11E	48
Larissa (Thessalia) . . .	40N	22E	32	Liger, R. . .	46N	4E	47
Larius, L. . .	46N	9E	20	Liguria . . .	45N	8E	20
Larix . . .	47N	14E	23	Ligusticus Sinus . . .	44N	8E	47
Larsa . . .	30N	45E	9	Lilybæum . . .	38N	12E	21
Larymna . . .	39N	23E	32	Limera . . .	37N	23E	32
Latakia . . .	36N	36E	60	Limne . . .	29N	31E	55
Latium . . .	42N	13E	19	Limonum . . .	47N	0E	46
Latovici . . .	48N	9E	48	Lindum . . .	56N	4W	44
Laumellum . . .	45N	9E	22	Lindum (Lincoln) . . .	53N	0W	45
Laurentum . . .	42N	12E	26	Lindus . . .	36N	28E	56
Lauriacum . . .	48N	14E	49	Lingones (Belgica) . . .	48N	5E	47
Laurius, Mt. . .	38N	24E	32	Lingones (Italia) . . .	45N	12E	20
Laus Pompei . . .	45N	10E	20	Lipara, Isl. . .	39N	15E	21
Lavinium (Brutii) . . .	40N	16E	21	Liparææ, Isls. . .	39N	16E	21
Lavinium (Latium) . . .	42N	12E	24	Liris, R. . .	42N	13E	21
Lebanon, Mt. . .	34N	36E	60	Lisht . . .	29N	31E	55
Lebedos . . .	38N	27E	33	Lissæ . . .	42N	24E	43
Lebinthos, Isl. . .	37N	26E	33	Lissus . . .	42N	20E	42
Lebonah . . .	32N	35E	62	Lista . . .	42N	13E	27
Lechæum . . .	38N	23E	32	Litani, R. . .	34N	36E	60
Lectum, Pr. . .	39N	26E	33	Lixus . . .	35N	6W	52
Lemanus, L. . .	46N	8E	22	Locra, R. . .	42N	9E	20
Lemnis . . .	35N	2W	52	Locri (Africa) . . .	33N	12E	53
Lemnos, Isl. . .	40N	25E	33	Locri Epizephyrii . . .	38N	16E	21

Name	Lat.	Long.	Page	Name	Lat.	Long.	Page
Loeris . . .	39N	23E	32	Madytus (Troas) . . .	..	..	64
Logius, R. . .	55N	6W	44	Mæander, R. . .	38N	28E	56
Londinium (London) . . .	51N	0	45	Mænaca . . .	37N	3W	40
Lorium . . .	42N	12E	26	Mænus, R. . .	50N	10E	47
Lotophagi . . .	33N	11E	53	Mæonia . . .	39N	29E	56
Luca . . .	44N	10E	20	Mæotis, L. . .	46N	37E	10
Lucania . . .	40N	16E	21	Mæsolia . . .	20N	85E	7
Luæria . . .	42N	15E	20	Mæzæi . . .	44N	16E	42
Lucus . . .	44N	8E	22	Magdala . . .	33N	35E	62
Lucus Angitiæ . . .	42N	13E	27	Magetobriga . . .	47N	6E	47
Lucus Augusti . . .	43N	8W	50	Maghâgha . . .	29N	31E	55
Lugdunum (Celtica) . . .	46N	4E	47	Magnesia (Caria) . . .	38N	28E	56
Lugdunum (Convenatum) . . .	43N	0E	46	Magnesia (Thessalia) . . .	40N	23E	32
Lugdunum (Germania) . . .	52N	4E	47	Magnum, Pr. . .	39N	10W	50
Lugi . . .	58N	4W	44	Mahanaim . . .	32N	36E	62
Luguria . . .	45N	8E	20	Malaca . . .	37N	4W	50
Lugvallium (Carlisle) . . .	55N	3W	44	Malæus, Isl. . .	56N	6W	44
Luna . . .	44N	10E	20	Malana . . .	25N	65E	59
Lunæ, Mts. . .	0S	35E	6	Malea, Pr. (Laconia) . . .	36N	23E	32
Lunonis Lucinæ, T. (Roma) . . .	..	..	29	Malea, Pr. (Lesbus) . . .	39N	26E	56
Lupiæ . . .	40N	18E	24	Maliacus S. . .	39N	23E	32
Luppia, R. . .	52N	7E	48	Malis . . .	39N	22E	32
Lusitania . . .	40N	7W	50	Mallæa . . .	40N	22E	32
Lutetia . . .	49N	2E	46	Malthace, Isl. . .	40N	20E	32
Lycaonia . . .	38N	33E	56	Maluentum . . .	41N	15E	21
Lychnidus . . .	41N	21E	42	Manapia . . .	52N	6W	45
Lychnitis, L. . .	41N	45E	58	Manapil . . .	53N	7W	45
Lycia . . .	36N	30E	10	Manasseh . . .	32N	35E	62
Lycus . . .	35N	25E	18	Manassch (Beyond Jordan) . . .	33N	36E	62
Lycus, R. . .	40N	37E	57	Mancunium (Manchester) . . .	53N	2W	45
Lyddas . . .	32N	35E	63	Mandesic Mouth (Nile) . . .	31N	32E	54
Lydia . . .	38N	28E	10	Mandubii . . .	47N	5E	47
Lyncestis . . .	41N	21E	34	Manduria . . .	40N	17E	21
Lyrnessus . . .	39N	27E	56	Mansûra . . .	31N	30E	54
Lysimachia (Thracia) . . .	40N	27E	33	Mantineia . . .	38N	22E	32
Lystra . . .	38N	32E	56	Mantua . . .	45N	11E	20
Macæ . . .	25N	56E	11	Maracanda . . .	40N	69E	11
Macaria . . .	37N	22E	32	Marathon . . .	38N	24E	33
Macatutæ . . .	30N	20E	52	Marcæus, Mt. (Troas) . . .	..	..	64
Macedonia . . .	41N	23E	10	Marcianopolis . . .	43N	28E	43
Macellum Magnum (Roma) . . .	..	..	29	Mareotis, L. . .	31N	30E	53
Machlyes . . .	32N	9E	53	Mareshah . . .	32N	35E	62
Machusii . . .	36N	1E	52	Margiana . . .	37N	63E	11
Macistus . . .	38N	22E	32	Margus, R. . .	44N	21E	42
Macomades (Byzacium) . . .	34N	10E	53	Mariani, Mt. . .	38N	6W	50
Macomades (Numidia) . . .	36N	8E	53	Marianum . . .	41N	9E	20
Macris . . .	38N	24E	33	Maridunum . . .	52N	4W	45
				Marisus, R. . .	46N	20E	42
				Marmaridæ . . .	31N	23E	52
				Maroneia . . .	41N	25E	33
				Marrucini . . .	42N	14E	20
				Marruvium . . .	42N	14E	20

Name	Lat.	Long.	Page	Name	Lat.	Long.	Page
Marsi (Germania)	52N	8E	47	Melite (Athenæ)	..	..	38
Marsi (Italia)	42N	14E	20	Melite, L.	38N	21E	32
Marsonia	45N	18E	42	Melitene	38N	38E	10
Marta, R.	42N	12E	20	Mellaria	36N	6W	50
Masada	31N	35E	62	Mellaria (Bacturia)	38N	6W	50
Masdoranus, Mt.	36N	60E	59	Melodunum	48N	3E	47
Massæsyli	35N	0	52	Melos, Isl.	37N	24E	33
Massageta	42N	66E	11	Melta	43N	25E	42
Massani	29N	69E	59	Memphis	30N	31E	8
Massa Veterensis	43N	11E	23	Menapii	52N	5E	47
Massilia	43N	5E	47	Mende	40N	23E	32
Mastusia, Pr. (Troas)	..	..	64	Mendes	31N	31E	53
Mateola	41N	17E	21	Meninx, Isl.	33N	11E	53
Matianus, L.	38N	45E	11	Mennis	35N	44E	58
Matisco	46N	5E	47	Menûr	30N	31E	54
Matrica	47N	19E	42	Menuthias, Isl.	10S	40E	6
Matrona, R.	49N	4E	47	Menzala	31N	32E	54
Mattiaci	50N	8E	47	Mercurii, Pr.	39N	11E	53
Mauretania	35N	0	51	Merinum	42N	16E	24
Mausoleum Augusti (Roma)	..	..	28	Merœ	17N	34E	8
Mausoleum Ha- driani (Roma)	..	..	28	Merœ Insula	14N	35E	8
Maxates, R.	27N	63E	59	Merom, Waters of	33N	36E	60
Mazaca Cæsarea	39N	35E	10	Mesembria	43N	28E	43
Mazara	38N	12E	21	Mesombria	41N	26E	33
Mazices	36N	2E	52	Mesopotamia	35N	42E	9
Medebah	32N	36E	62	Messana	38N	16E	21
Media	35N	50E	10	Messapii	41N	18E	21
Medina	39N	16E	21	Messene	37N	22E	32
Mediolanum (Aqui- tania)	46N	0W	46	Messenia	37N	22E	32
Mediolanum (Are- morica)	49N	1E	46	Messeniacus S.	37N	22E	32
Mediolanum (Italia)	45N	9E	20	Metæna, Pr.	39N	26E	33
Mediomatrici	49N	6E	47	Metagonium	35N	3W	52
Medoacus, R.	45N	12E	20	Metapontum	40N	17E	21
Mefula	42N	13E	27	Metaris	53N	0E	45
Megalopolis	37N	22E	32	Metaurus, R.	44N	12E	20
Megara (Achaia)	38N	23E	33	Metellinum.	39N	6W	50
Megara Hyblæa	37N	15E	21	Methana, Pr.	38N	23E	37
Megaritis	38N	23E	33	Methone (Mace- donia)	40N	23E	32
Megerthis	34N	13E	52	Methone (Messenia)	37N	22E	32
Megiddo	32N	35E	9	Methymna	39N	26E	33
Mehalla-el-Kubra	31N	31E	54	Mevania	43N	13E	23
Meidûm	29N	31E	55	Mevaniola	44N	12E	23
Melæna, Pr.	38N	26E	33	Michmash	32N	35E	60
Melanogætuli	20N	5W	6	Migdol (Pelusium)	31N	32E	54
Melas S.	40N	26E	33	Migdol (Suez)	30N	32E	55
Meldi	49N	2E	47	Milesiorum	31N	30E	41
Meldia	43N	23E	43	Miletus	37N	27E	56
Meletis Porta (Athenæ)	..	..	38	Mileum	36N	6E	53
Melibœa	40N	23E	32	Mina	36N	0E	51
Melita, Isl.	36N	14E	21	Minagara	28N	69E	59
Melita, Isl. (Dal- matia)	43N	18E	20	Mincius, R.	45N	11E	20
				Minio, R.	42N	12E	19
				Minius, R.	43N	8W	50
				Minoa (Amorgos).	37N	26E	33
				Minoa (Siphnos)	37N	25E	33
				Minturnæ	41N	14E	21
				Moab.	31N	36E	60

Name	Lat.	Long.	Page	Name	Lat.	Long.	Page
Modaura . . .	36N	8E	53	Nain . . .	33N	35E	62
Mœris, L. . .	29N	31E	55	Naissus . . .	43N	22E	42
Mœsia . . .	43N	23E	42	Namnetes . . .	48N	2W	46
Mogontiacum . . .	50N	8E	47	Nantuates . . .	46N	7E	47
Molossis . . .	40N	21E	32	Naparis, R. . .	45N	27E	43
Mona, Isl. . .	53N	4W	45	Napata . . .	19N	31E	8
Monæci . . .	44N	8E	22	Naphtah . . .	33N	35E	62
Monapia, Isl. . .	54N	4W	45	Napoca . . .	47N	24E	43
Moricambe S. . .	54N	3W	45	Nar, R. . .	43N	13E	20
Mosa, R. . .	52N	6E	47	Naraggara . . .	36N	8E	53
Mosarna . . .	25N	64E	59	Narbo Martius . . .	43N	3E	47
Moschi . . .	42N	42E	58	Narnia . . .	43N	13E	20
Mosella, R. . .	49N	6E	47	Naro, R. . .	44N	18E	42
Mosul . . .	36N	43E	61	Narona . . .	43N	18E	42
Mosynœci . . .	41N	38E	10	Nasamones . . .	30N	20E	52
Mosyton . . .	9N	80E	4	Nasavath, R. . .	36N	4E	53
Motyā . . .	38N	12E	21	Nasium . . .	49N	5E	47
Mugelli . . .	44N	10E	20	Natiolum . . .	41N	17E	24
Muluchath, R. . .	34N	4W	52	Natrûm Lakes . . .	30N	30E	54
Munda . . .	37N	5W	50	Naucratis . . .	31N	30E	54
Munda, R. . .	40N	8W	50	Naupactus . . .	38N	22E	32
Munichia (Piræus) . . .	..	..	39	Nauplia . . .	37N	23E	32
Murandum . . .	40N	16E	24	Nauportus . . .	46N	14E	23
Murgantia . . .	37N	15E	21	Naustathmus . . .	33N	22E	52
Mursa . . .	46N	18E	42	Nautica . . .	39N	67E	59
Murus . . .	47N	10E	22	Navalia (Roma) . . .	..	..	28
Murus Hadriana (Athenæ) . . .	..	..	38	Naxos, Isl. . .	37N	25E	33
Murus Medius (Piræus) . . .	..	..	39	Naxos (Sicilia) . . .	38N	15E	21
Murus Phalericus (Piræus) . . .	..	..	39	Nazareth . . .	33N	35E	60
Murus, R. . .	47N	16E	42	Neæ . . .	40N	25E	33
Murus Themistocleus (Athenæ) . . .	..	..	38	Neæthus, R. . .	39N	17E	21
Musa . . .	15N	74E	4	Neandreaia (Troas) . . .	..	..	64
Museum (Athenæ) . . .	..	..	38	Neapolis (Africa) . . .	37N	11E	53
Musti Vicus . . .	32N	12E	52	Neapolis (Apulia) . . .	41N	17E	24
Mutina . . .	45N	11E	20	Neapolis (Cam- pania) . . .	41N	14E	21
Mutusca . . .	42N	13E	19	Neapolis (Sardinia) . . .	40N	9E	21
Muziris . . .	10N	75E	7	Neapolis (Thracia) . . .	41N	24E	33
Mycenæ . . .	38N	23E	32	Nebo, Mt. . .	32N	36E	62
Myconos, Isl. . .	37N	25E	33	Nebrodes, Mt. . .	38N	15E	21
Mygdonia . . .	41N	23E	32	Neetum . . .	37N	15E	25
Mygdonius, R. . .	37N	41E	61	Negrash . . .	31N	30E	54
Mylæ . . .	38N	15E	21	Nekheb . . .	25N	33E	8
Myndus . . .	37N	27E	56	Nemausus . . .	44N	4E	47
Myriandrus . . .	33N	36E	10	Nemetes . . .	49N	8E	47
Myricus (Troas) . . .	..	..	64	Nemetocenna . . .	50N	3E	47
Myrina . . .	40N	25E	33	Nepet . . .	42N	12E	20
Myrtitis . . .	38N	8W	50	Nepte . . .	33N	8E	53
Myrtoum Mare . . .	37N	24E	33	Neretum . . .	40N	18E	24
Mysia . . .	40N	28E	10	Nericum . . .	39N	21E	32
Mytilene . . .	39N	27E	33	Nerium, Pr. . .	43N	9W	50
Nabataei . . .	27N	38E	6	Neronia . . .	45N	12E	23
Naharina . . .	36N	37E	8	Nersæ . . .	42N	13E	27
Naharnavali . . .	52N	20E	49	Nerulum . . .	40N	16E	24
				Nervii . . .	50N	4E	47
				Nessonis, L. . .	40N	22E	35
				Nestus, R. . .	42N	24E	43
				Neviadunum . . .	46N	16E	42

Name	Lat.	Long.	Page	Name	Lat.	Long.	Page
Newstead . . .	56N	2W	44	Nubæans . . .	17N	30E	6
Nezil . . .	32N	35E	62	Nuceria . . .	41N	15E	21
Nicæa . . .	44N	7E	20	Numana . . .	43N	14E	23
Nicæa (Bithynia)	40N	30E	56	Numantia . . .	42N	2W	51
Nicephorium . . .	36N	39E	61	Numidia . . .	35N	7E	53
Nicomedia . . .	41N	30E	56	Nursia . . .	43N	13E	23
Nicopolis (Armenia)	40N	38E	57	Nymphæum, Pr.	40N	24E	33
Nicopolis (Epirus)	39N	21E	32	Oalamsha . . .	29N	31E	55
Nicopolis (Mœsia)	43N	26E	43	Oalyut . . .	30N	31E	54
Nicopolis (Thracia)	42N	24E	43	Oaracta, Isl.	27N	57E	11
Nicotera . . .	38N	16E	25	Oceanus Britanni-			
Nidum . . .	52N	4W	45	cus . . .	50N	2W	46
Nigir, R. . .	18N	0	6	Ocelum . . .	45N	7E	22
Nile, R. . .	..	..	6	Ocra, Mts. . .	46N	14E	20
Nili Ostia . . .	33N	30E	53	Octodurum . . .	46N	7E	22
Nimrud . . .	36N	43E	61	Odessus . . .	43N	28E	43
Nineveh . . .	36N	43E	61	Odeum Herodis			
Ningus, R. . .	45N	14E	20	Attici (Athenæ)	..	..	38
Ninus . . .	37N	43E	58	Odryse . . .	42N	26E	43
Nippuru . . .	31N	46E	8	Odysseum, Pr.	36N	15E	25
Nisa . . .	36N	58E	59	Œa Macarœa . . .	34N	13E	52
Nisace . . .	31N	53E	58	Œanthaia . . .	38N	22E	32
Nisæa . . .	35N	65E	59	Œniadæ . . .	38N	21E	32
Nisæi Campi, R.	36N	50E	58	Œnce . . .	38N	26E	33
Nisibis . . .	38N	41E	61	Œnotria . . .	40N	16E	19
Nitiobrogos . . .	44N	0	46	Œnussæ, Isl.	37N	22E	32
Nola . . .	41N	15E	21	Œscus and R.	44N	24E	43
Nomentum . . .	42N	13E	19	Œsporis . . .	31N	18E	52
Nora . . .	39N	9E	21	Œsyme . . .	41N	24E	33
Norba . . .	42N	13E	20	Œtæa . . .	39N	22E	34
Norba Cæsarea	40N	7W	50	Œtylus . . .	37N	22E	32
Noreia . . .	47N	14E	49	Oglasa, Isl.	42N	10E	20
Noricum . . .	47N	13E	49	Olbia . . .	47N	31E	10
Novæ . . .	44N	26E	43	Olbia (Liguria)	43N	7E	40
Novæ Athenæ				Olbia (Sardinia)	41N	9E	21
(Athenæ) . . .	..	..	38	Olcades . . .	40N	3W	51
Novafundi . . .	41N	14E	24	Olearos, Isl.	37N	25E	18
Novantæ . . .	55N	4W	44	Olenus . . .	38N	21E	32
Novantarum				Oliaros . . .	37N	25E	33
Pænins . . .	55N	5W	44	Olisipo . . .	39N	9W	50
Novaria . . .	46N	9E	20	Olives, Mt. of	32N	35E	62
Noviodunum				Olivetum (Piræus)	..	..	39
(Scythia) . . .	44N	28E	43	Olizon . . .	39N	23E	35
Noviodunum (Are-				Ollius, R. . .	45N	10E	20
morica) . . .	48N	0W	46	Oltis, R. . .	44N	2E	46
Noviodunum (Bel-				Olympia . . .	38N	22E	32
gica) . . .	49N	4E	47	Olympieum			
Noviodunum (Gal-				(Athenæ) . . .	..	..	38
lia Celtica) . . .	46N	6E	47	Olympus, Mt.	40N	22E	32
Noviodunum				Olympus, Mt. (Cy-			
(Nevirnum) . . .	47N	3E	47	prus) . . .	35N	33E	57
Noviomagus (Ba-				Olympus, Mt.			
tavia) . . .	52N	6E	48	(Mysia) . . .	40N	29E	56
Noviomagus (Ger-				Olynthus . . .	40N	23E	33
mania) . . .	49N	9E	47	Omanitæ . . .	20N	55E	7
Noviomagus (Nor-				Omphallum . . .	40N	20E	32
mandy) . . .	49N	0E	46	Onchesmus . . .	40N	20E	32
Novius, R. . .	55N	4W	44				

Name	Lat.	Long.	Page	Name	Lat.	Long.	Page
Ono	32N	35E	62	Oxianæ, L.	45N	60E	11
Onoba	37N	7W	50	Oxus, R.	40N	65E	11
Onochonus, R.	39N	22E	35	Oxyrhynchus	29N	31E	55
Onagnathos, Pr.	37N	23E	37	Oxyneia	40N	22E	32
Ophiones	39N	22E	32	Oystus	38N	24E	37
Ophiusa	46N	30E	41	Pachynus, Pr.	37N	15E	21
Ophiusa, Isl.	39N	2E	51	Pactye	41N	27E	23
Ophrynum(Troas) . . . . .	..	..	64	Pactyes	30N	67E	59
Opis	49N	10E	48	Padæi	37N	74E	11
Opis	34N	44E	9	Padus, R.	45N	7E	22
Opitergium	46N	12E	23	Padusa, R.	45N	12E	20
Oppidum Novum	35N	6W	52	Pæligni	42N	14E	20
Oppius, Mons (Roma) . . . . .	..	..	29	Pæmani	50N	5E	47
Opus (Elis).	38N	22E	32	Pæonia	42N	22E	10
Opus (Locris)	39N	23E	32	Pæstanus Sinus	41N	15E	24
Ora (Alexandra)	29N	73E	59	Pæstum	40N	15E	21
Orbelus, Mt.	42N	24E	43	Pæsus	40N	27E	33
Orcades, Isls.	59N	3W	14	Pagæ	38N	23E	32
Orcas, Pr.	59N	4W	44	Pagasæ	39N	23E	32
Orchæ	31N	46E	58	Pagasæus S.	39N	23E	32
Orchomenus (Ar- cadia)	38N	22E	32	Pagus Janiculensis (Roma) . . . . .	..	..	30
Orchomenus (Bœotia)	38N	23E	32	Pagus Montanus (Roma) . . . . .	..	..	31
Ordessus, R.	45N	26E	42	Pagus Sucusanus (Roma) . . . . .	..	..	31
Ordovices	53N	3W	45	Palæpercote (Troas) . . . . .	..	..	64
Orcliana	39N	4W	50	Palæste	40N	19E	32
Orestis	41N	21E	32	Palæstina	33N	35E	9
Oretum Germano- rum	39N	4W	50	Palatinus, Mons (Roma) . . . . .	..	..	28
Oricum	41N	20E	32	Palatium	42N	12E	19
Orneæ	38N	23E	32	Palibothra	28N	141E	5
Oroatia, R.	30N	50E	58	Palinurum, Pr.	40N	16E	18
Orontes, Mt.	35N	47E	58	Paliurus	32N	24E	53
Orontes, R.	36N	36E	57	Palla	42N	9E	20
Oropus	38N	24E	33	Pallacopas, R.	31N	45E	61
Orrhœ	37N	39E	10	Pallantia	42N	4W	50
Orriculum	42N	12E	26	Pallas, Pr.	33N	8E	53
Ortona	42N	14E	20	Pallene	40N	24E	33
Ortygia	37N	15E	18	Palma	40N	3E	51
Orvinium	42N	13E	27	Palmaria, Isl.	41N	13E	21
Osca	42N	0W	51	Palmyra	35N	38E	10
Oscla	46N	8E	22	Pambotis, L.	40N	21E	32
Osismii	48N	3W	46	Pamisus, R.	37N	22E	32
Osones	48N	18E	42	Pamodus	45N	15E	20
Ossa, Mt.	40N	23E	32	Pamphylia	37N	31E	36
Ossonoba	37N	8W	50	Panarezon, R.	30N	17E	52
Ostia	42N	12E	20	Pandateria, Isls.	41N	13E	21
Ostippo (or Astapa)	37N	5W	50	Pandosia	41N	17E	24
Otadini	56N	2W	44	Pangeus, Mt.	41N	24E	43
Otene	41N	47E	15	Panhormus	38N	14E	21
Othronus, Isl.	40N	19E	32	Pannonia	46N	16E	42
Othrys, Mt.	39N	23E	32	Panormus	32N	25E	53
Overborough	54N	3W	45	Pantalia	42N	23E	42
Ovilava	48N	14E	49	Pantheon (Roma) . . . . .	..	..	28
Ovium, Pr.	42N	9W	50				
Oxiæ, Isl.	38N	21E	34				

Name	Lat.	Long.	Page	Name	Lat.	Long.	Page
Panticapæum . . .	46N	37E	41	Peneius, R. (Thes-			
Panysus . . .	43N	28E	43	salia) . . .	40N	22E	32
Paphlagonia . . .	41N	34E	10	Pentapolis (Africa)	32N	20E	52
Paphos . . .	35N	32E	56	Pentecisus, Mt. . .	38N	24E	33
Pappua, Mt. . .	37N	8E	53	Pentri . . .	41N	14E	20
Parætacene (Bac-				Peparethos, Isl. . .	39N	24E	33
triana) . . .	38N	71E	59	Peræa . . .	32N	36E	63
Parætacene (Persia)	33N	51E	58	Percote . . .	40N	27E	33
Parætonium . . .	31N	27E	53	Pergamus . . .	39N	27E	56
Paralia . . .	38N	24E	33	Perimula . . .	1N	161E	5
Parauæa . . .	40N	21E	32	Perimulicus, Sinus	10N	100E	7
Pardua, Isl. . .	43N	18E	42	Perinthus . . .	41N	28E	43
Parentium . . .	45N	14E	20	Perorsi . . .	30N	10W	6
Parium . . .	40N	27E	33	Perrhæbia . . .	40N	22E	32
Parma . . .	45N	10E	20	Persepolis . . .	30N	53E	11
Parnassus, Mt. . .	38N	23E	32	Persicus Sinus . . .	27N	51E	9
Parnes, Mt. . .	38N	24E	33	Persis . . .	29N	51E	9
Parnon, Mt. . .	37N	23E	32	Perusia . . .	43N	12E	20
Paropanisadæ . . .	33N	67E	13	Pessinus . . .	39N	22E	56
Paropanisus, Mt. . .	35N	69E	59	Petalia, Isl. . .	38N	24E	37
Paros, Isl. . .	37N	25E	32	Petelia . . .	39N	17E	25
Parrhasia . . .	37N	22E	36	Pethor Barbalissus	36N	38E	61
Parthenon (Athenæ)	..	..	38	Petilia . . .	39N	17E	18
Parthia . . .	35N	57E	11	Petra . . .	31N	36E	10
Parthagada . . .	30N	54E	11	Petra (Umbria) . . .	38N	14E	25
Pasitigris, R. . .	32N	49E	61	Petras Minor . . .	32N	24E	53
Passaron . . .	40N	21E	32	Petrocorii . . .	45N	0E	46
Patara . . .	36N	30E	56	Petronia amnis			
Patavium . . .	41N	12E	20	(Roma) . . .	..	..	30
Patmos, Isl. . .	37N	26E	33	Peuce, Isl. . .	45N	30E	42
Patræ . . .	38N	32E	32	Peucelaotis . . .	34N	73E	59
Patroclus, Tomb of				Phæstus . . .	38N	32E	32
(Troy) . . .	..	..	64	Phakusa . . .	30N	31E	54
Pattala . . .	25N	68E	11	Phalericus Sinus			
Pauca . . .	42N	9E	20	(Piræus) . . .	..	..	39
Pax Julia . . .	38N	8W	50	Phalerum . . .	38N	24E	33
Paxos, Isl. . .	39N	20E	32	Phanæ, Pr. . .	38N	26E	33
Pedalius, Pr. . .	35N	34E	57	Phanagoria . . .	46N	37E	41
Pe-hbeyt . . .	31N	31E	54	Phara . . .	39N	21E	32
Peiræus . . .	38N	24E	33	Pharæ (Achaia) . . .	38N	22E	32
Pelagiotis . . .	39N	22E	35	Pharæ (Messenia)	37N	22E	32
Pelagonia . . .	41N	21E	42	Pharbæthus . . .	31N	32E	54
Pelagusa, Isl. . .	42N	16E	20	Pharbæthus (Go-			
Peligini . . .	42N	14E	19	shen) . . .	30N	32E	54
Pelion, Mt. . .	39N	23E	32	Pharcadon . . .	40N	22E	35
Pelusium . . .	31N	33E	10	Pharia . . .	43N	17E	42
Pella (Macedonia)	41N	22E	10	Pharnacotis, R. . .	32N	63E	59
Pella (Palestine)	32N	36E	63	Pharos, Isl.			
Pellone . . .	38N	22E	32	(Ægyptus) . . .	32N	30E	53
Peloponnesus . . .	37N	23E	32	Pharpar, R. . .	33N	36E	62
Pelorum, Pr. . .	38N	16E	21	Pharsalus . . .	39N	22E	32
Pelso, L. . .	47N	18E	42	Pharus . . .	45N	17E	20
Peltæ . . .	38N	30E	56	Phaselia . . .	36N	30E	10
Peluinum . . .	42N	14E	27	Phasis . . .	43N	42E	10
Pelusiæ Mouth				Phatnitic Mouth			
(Nile) . . .	31N	32E	54	(Nile) . . .	31N	32E	54
Pelusium Sinus . . .	31N	33E	53	Phazania . . .	30N	10E	6
Peneius, R. (Achaia)	38N	21E	32	Pheneus . . .	38N	22E	32

Name	Lat.	Long.	Page	Name	Lat.	Long.	Page
Pheræ . . .	39N	23E	32	Pityus . . .	43N	40E	10
Perse . . .	37N	22E	32	Pityusa, Isl. . .	37N	23E	37
Phlgaleia . . .	37N	22E	32	Pityusæ, Isls. . .	39N	1E	51
Philadelphia . . .	32N	36E	63	Placentia . . .	45N	10E	20
Philænorum, Aræ . . .	30N	19E	52	Planasia, Isl. (Ad- riatic) . . .	42N	16E	20
Philes . . .	36N	34E	60	Planasia, Isl. (Medi- terranean) . . .	43N	10E	20
Philippi . . .	41N	24E	43	Plataeæ . . .	38N	23E	33
Philippopolis . . .	42N	25E	43	Plavis, R. . .	46N	12E	20
Philopappi Mon. (Athenæ) . . .	..	..	38	Plemyrium, Pr. . .	37N	15E	18
Philoteræ . . .	29N	32E	55	Pleræi . . .	43N	18E	42
Phintias . . .	37N	14E	21	Pleumoxil . . .	50N	4E	47
Phistyum . . .	39N	21E	34	Pleuron . . .	38N	21E	32
Phlius . . .	38N	23E	32	Plotinopolis . . .	42N	26E	43
Phocæa . . .	39N	27E	33	Plumbaria, Isl. . .	39N	8E	21
Phocis . . .	39N	23E	32	Pnyx (Athenæ) . . .	..	..	38
Phocra, Mt. . .	33N	6W	52	Pædiculi . . .	41N	17E	21
Phœnice . . .	40N	20E	32	Pætovio . . .	46N	16E	42
Phœnicia . . .	33N	35E	10	Pola . . .	45N	14E	20
Phœnicodes, Isl. . .	39N	14E	21	Polaticum, Pr. . .	45N	14E	20
Phœnicus . . .	38N	26E	33	Pollon (Troy) . . .	..	..	64
Phœnicus (Ægyp- tus) . . .	31N	28E	53	Pollentia . . .	45N	8E	20
Phoebandros, Isl. . .	37N	25E	33	Polyægos, Isl. . .	37N	25E	33
Phorbantia, Isl. . .	38N	12E	21	Polyægus, Isl. . .	39N	24E	33
Phradus, R. . .	33N	63E	59	Polytimetus, R. . .	40N	67E	59
Phrygia . . .	39N	31E	10	Pomarium . . .	35N	1W	52
Phrygia Minor . . .	40N	28E	10	Pometia . . .	41N	13E	19
Phthiotis . . .	39N	23E	18	Pompælo . . .	43N	2W	51
Phuloria . . .	40N	22E	32	Pompei . . .	41N	14E	21
Phylacæ (Mace- donia) . . .	40N	22E	32	Pompelopolis . . .	37N	35E	57
Phylacæ (Thessalia) . . .	39N	23E	32	Pomptinæ Paludes . . .	41N	13E	21
Phyle . . .	38N	24E	33	Pondosia . . .	39N	21E	32
Phyteum . . .	38N	22E	32	Pons Ælii (New- castle) . . .	55N	1W	44
Picentia . . .	41N	15E	24	Pons Ælius (Roma) . . .	..	..	28
Picenum . . .	43N	14E	20	Pons Æmilii (Roma) . . .	..	..	28
Pictones . . .	46N	1W	46	Pons Agrippæ (Roma) . . .	..	..	28
Pieria . . .	40N	22E	32	Pons Aurelius (Roma) . . .	..	..	28
Pincius, Mons (Roma) . . .	..	..	28	Pons Cestius (Roma) . . .	..	..	28
Pindus . . .	40N	21E	32	Pons Fabricius (Roma) . . .	..	..	28
Pinna . . .	42N	14E	20	Pons Neronianus (Roma) . . .	..	..	28
Pionia (Troas) . . .	..	..	64	Ponticæ, Isl. . .	41N	13E	21
Piquentum . . .	45N	14E	20	Pontus (Asia Minor) . . .	41N	38E	57
Piræus . . .	..	..	39	Pontus (Tripolis) . . .	34N	12E	52
Pisa . . .	38N	22E	32	Populonia . . .	43N	10E	20
Pisæ . . .	44N	10E	20	Porolissum . . .	47N	24E	43
Pisanus Port . . .	44N	10E	22	Porsulæ . . .	41N	25E	43
Pisatis . . .	38N	21E	32	Porta Acharnica (Athenæ) . . .	..	..	38
Pisaurum . . .	44N	13E	20	Porta Ardeatina (Roma) . . .	..	..	29
Pisida (Africa) . . .	33N	12E	53	Porta Asinaria (Roma) . . .	..	..	29
Pisidia (Asia Minor) . . .	38N	31E	56				
Pistoria . . .	44N	11E	23				
Pistiros . . .	41N	25E	33				
Pitch-springs . . .	38N	21E	32				
Pitinum . . .	42N	13E	27				
Pitone . . .	39N	27E	33				

Name	Lat.	Long.	Page	Name	Lat.	Long.	Page
Porta Aurelia (Roma)	28	Porticus Claudii (Roma) . . . . .	..	..	29
Porta Cælimontana (Roma)	29	Porticus Liviae (Roma) . . . . .	..	..	29
Porta Capena (Roma)	29	Porticus Maximæ (Roma) . . . . .	..	..	28
Porta Collina (Roma)	29	Porticus Pompeiana (Roma) . . . . .	..	..	30
Porta Diocharis (Athenæ)	38	Porticus Vipsania (Roma) . . . . .	..	..	28
Porta Esquilinus (Roma)	29	Port Said	31N	32E	54
Porta Flaminia (Roma)	28	Portus Argousi	43N	10E	20
Porta Fontinalis (Roma)	28	Portus Augusti	42N	12E	23
Porta Hadriani (Athenæ)	38	Portus Delphini	44N	9E	22
Porta Metrovia (Roma)	29	Portus Divini	36N	1W	51
Porta Nævia (Roma)	29	Portus Herculis Monæci	44N	8E	20
Porta Navalis (Roma)	28	Portus Lemanæ (Hythe)	51N	1E	45
Porta Nomentana (Roma)	29	Portus Magnus	36N	0W	52
Porta Ostiensis (Roma)	28	Portus Pisanus	44N	10E	20
Porta Pinciana (Roma)	28	Portus Veneris (Gallia)	42N	3E	47
Porta Piræa (Athenæ)	38	Portus Veneris (Italia)	44N	10E	20
Porta Pompeium (Athenæ)	38	Portus Victoria	43N	4W	50
Porta Portuensis (Roma)	28	Porus	32N	75E	13
Porta Prænestina (Roma)	29	Posidium, Pr. (Lu- cania)	40N	15E	21
Porta Querquetu- lana (Roma)	29	Posidium, Pr. (Pallene)	40N	23E	33
Porta Rauduscu- lana (Roma)	28	Posidonia	40N	14E	40
Porta Salaria (Roma)	29	Potentia (Lucania)	41N	16E	21
Porta Salutaris (Roma)	29	Potentia (Picenum)	44N	14E	20
Porta Sanqualis (Roma)	29	Potidæa (Cas- sandrea)	40N	2E	32
Porta Septimiana (Roma)	28	Practius, R. (Troas) . . . . .	..	..	64
Porta Tiburtina (Roma)	29	Præneste	42N	13E	20
Porta Trigemina (Roma)	28	Præsidium	31N	18E	52
Porta Viminalis (Roma)	29	Prætonium	32N	16E	52
Porticus Argonau- tarum (Roma)	28	Prætoria Augusta	46N	25E	42
				Prætutii	43N	14E	20
				Prasiæ (Attica)	38N	24E	33
				Prasiæ (Laconica)	37N	23E	32
				Prasum, Pr.	18S	79E	4
				Prata Quinetia (Roma) . . . . .	..	..	30
				Prepesinthos, Isl.	37N	25E	33
				Priferium	42N	13E	27
				Primodia, Isl.	44N	14E	23
				Privernum	41N	13E	27
				Proconnesus	40N	28E	43
				Proni	38N	21E	32
				Propaxos, Isl.	39N	20E	34
				Prophthasia	32N	63E	11
				Propontis	41N	28E	43
				Propylæa (Athenæ) . . . . .	..	..	38

Name	Lat.	Long.	Page	Name	Lat.	Long.	Page
Prosopis . . .	31N	30E	53	Redones . . .	48N	2W	46
Prote, Isl. . .	37N	21E	32	Regina . . .	49N	12E	48
Prusa . . .	40N	29E	56	Regium Lepidum	45N	11E	23
Psophis . . .	38N	22E	32	Regni . . .	51N	1W	45
Psylli . . .	31N	17E	52	Regnum . . .	51N	1W	45
Psyra, Isl. . .	38N	25E	33	Reguma . . .	23N	55E	58
Pteleum . . .	39N	23E	32	Rehoboth (Meso-			
Ptianli . . .	43N	0W	46	potamia). . .	35N	40E	61
Ptolemais (Cy-				Rehoboth (Syria).	31N	34E	60
renaica) . . .	33N	21E	52	Renus, R. . .	44N	12E	20
Ptolemais (Pales-				Resin . . .	36N	43E	61
tine) . . .	33N	35E	63	Reuben . . .	32N	36E	62
Pulchrum Ost. . .	45N	30E	42	Rezeph . . .	36N	39E	61
Pullaria, Isl. . .	45N	14E	23	Rha, R. . .	47N	45E	10
Punt . . .	15N	40E	8	Rhætia . . .	47N	10E	48
Pura . . .	27N	61E	11	Rhagæ . . .	36N	51E	11
Putea . . .	33N	9E	53	Rhambacia . . .	25N	67E	59
Putea Pallene . . .	33N	11E	53	Rhamnus . . .	38N	24E	33
Puteoli . . .	41N	14E	21	Rhapta . . .	9S	75E	4
Pydna . . .	40N	23E	43	Rhegium Julium . . .	38N	16E	25
Pylus (Corypha-				Rhenea, Isl. . .	37N	25E	33
sium) . . .	37N	22E	32	Rhenus, R. . .	49N	8E	47
Pylus (Ellis) . . .	38N	22E	36	Rhium, Pr. . .			
Pyramids . . .	30N	31E	55	(Achaia) . . .	38N	22E	32
Pyramus, R. . .	37N	36E	57	Rhium, Pr. (Cor-			
Pyrenæi Montes . . .	43N	0W	46	sica) . . .	42N	9E	20
Pyretus, R. . .	47N	28E	43	Rhizonius S. . .	42N	18E	42
Pyrgi . . .	42N	12E	20	Rhodanus Ost. . .	43N	4E	51
Pyrrha . . .	39N	26E	33	Rhodanus, R. . .	46N	7E	22
Pyrrhi Castra . . .	40N	21E	32	Rhode . . .	43N	3E	40
Pythium . . .	40N	22E	32	Rhodope, Mt. . .	42N	24E	42
				Rhodos, Isl. . .	36N	28E	10
Quadi . . .	49N	17E	49	Rhœdestus . . .	41N	28E	42
Quadrata . . .	45N	8E	22	Rhœteum (Troas)	40N	26E	33
Quintiliana . . .	33N	14E	52	Rhosus . . .	36N	38E	41
Quirini, T. (Roma)	..	..	30	Rhotanus, R. . .	42N	9E	20
Quiza . . .	36N	0E	52	Rhypæ . . .	38N	22E	32
				Riblah . . .	34N	36E	9
Raalbec . . .	34N	36E	60	Ricina . . .	43N	13E	23
Rabbath Ammon	32N	36E	62	Ricina, Isl. . .	56N	6W	44
Racatæ . . .	48N	17E	49	Ricina (Liguria)	45N	9E	22
Rachel's Tomb . . .	32N	35E	62	Rigomagus . . .	45N	8E	22
Ragaba . . .	32N	36E	63	Rimmon . . .	32N	35E	62
Rakoti . . .	31N	30E	54	Risinium . . .	42N	18E	42
Ramah . . .	32N	35E	62	Rivium . . .	42N	13E	27
Rameleh . . .	31N	30E	54	Rivus Herculeus			
Ramlia, W. . .	30N	32E	55	(Roma) . . .	..	..	31
Ramoth Gilead . . .	32N	36E	62	Robogii . . .	55N	7W	44
Ramses . . .	33N	32E	54	Rome . . .	42N	12E	20
Ras el Abadia . . .	30N	32E	55	Rotomula . . .	44N	24E	42
Ras Sudr . . .	30N	32E	55	Rotomagus . . .	50N	1E	46
Ratæ (Leicester) . . .	53N	1W	45	Roxanaca . . .	38N	73E	59
Ratiaria . . .	44N	23E	42	Rubi . . .	41N	16E	24
Ratis, Isl. . .	46N	2W	46	Rubico, R. . .	44N	12E	20
Rauraci . . .	48N	7E	47	Rubricatus, R. . .	37N	7E	53
Ravenna . . .	44N	12E	20	Rugii . . .	54N	14E	49
Ravius, R. . .	55N	8W	44	Ruginium . . .	45N	14E	20
Reate . . .	42N	13E	20	Rusaddir . . .	35N	3W	52

Name	Lat.	Long.	Page	Name	Lat.	Long.	Page
Rusazus . . .	39N	5E	53	Salmydessus . . .	42N	28E	43
Ruscino . . .	43N	3E	47	Salonæ . . .	44N	16E	42
Rusellæ . . .	43N	11E	20	Salt Lagoon (Troas) . . .	..	..	64
Rusguniæ . . .	38N	3E	53	Salt Sea . . .	32N	35E	60
Rusicada . . .	38N	7E	53	Salurnum . . .	47N	11E	23
Rusubbicari . . .	39N	4E	53	Samara, R. . .	51N	1E	46
Rusuccurum . . .	39N	4E	53	Samaria . . .	32N	35E	60
Rutubis . . .	33N	8W	52	Samarobriva . . .	50N	2E	46
Rutuli . . .	41N	13E	19	Same . . .	38N	21E	33
Rutupiæ . . .	51N	1E	45	Samnium . . .	41N	15E	21
Rynchus, L. . .	39N	21E	34	Samonius Campus (Troas) . . .	..	..	64
Sabatia . . .	44N	9E	20	Samos, Isl. . .	38N	27E	33
Sabatinus, L. . .	42N	12E	26	Samothrace, Isl. . .	40N	26E	33
Sabini . . .	42N	13E	20	Sane (Acte) . . .	40N	24E	35
Sabis, R. . .	50N	4E	47	Sane (Pallene) . . .	40N	23E	35
Sabrata . . .	34N	12E	52	Sa'ne . . .	31N	32E	54
Sabrina, R. . .	52N	2W	45	Sangarius . . .	40N	31E	56
Sacellum Nym- pharum (Athens) . . .	..	..	38	Santones . . .	46N	0	46
Sacrom, Pr. . .	52N	6W	45	Santonum, Pr. . .	46N	1W	46
Sacrum Ost. . .	45N	30E	42	Sarange . . .	31N	61E	59
Sacrum, Pr. (Corsica) . . .	43N	9E	20	Sarcapus . . .	39N	10E	21
Sacrum, Pr. (Hispania) . . .	37N	9W	50	Sardinia . . .	40N	9E	21
Sæna Julia . . .	43N	11E	23	Sardis . . .	39N	28E	10
Sæpinum . . .	41N	15E	24	Sardoum Mare . . .	41N	8E	21
Sæprus, R. . .	40N	9E	21	Sarepta . . .	33N	35E	63
Sæptalulia (Roma) . . .	..	..	28	Sarius, R. . .	46N	10E	22
Sætabis . . .	39N	0W	51	Sarmatia . . .	50N	30E	7
Safar . . .	35N	2W	52	Sarmatici, Mts. . .	49N	18E	48
Sagarti . . .	33N	57E	58	Sarmizegutsa . . .	46N	23E	43
Sagrus, R. . .	42N	14E	20	Sarnia, Isl. . .	49N	3W	46
Saguntum . . .	40N	0W	51	Sarnius, R. . .	37N	55E	58
Saguti . . .	36N	8W	52	Saronicus Sinus . . .	38N	24E	33
St. Demetrius (Troy) . . .	..	..	64	Sarpedon, Pr. . .	41N	26E	33
Sais . . .	31N	30E	8	Sarsina . . .	44N	12E	20
Sala, R. . .	33N	6W	52	Sarui . . .	46N	11E	23
Sala (Mauretania) . . .	34N	7W	52	Sarus, R. . .	37N	35E	57
Salahib . . .	31N	31E	54	Sasau, Isl. . .	41N	19E	33
Salamis (Cyprus) . . .	35N	34E	10	Sasu . . .	30N	35E	8
Salamis, Isl. . .	38N	24E	33	Sataf . . .	37N	5E	53
Salapia . . .	41N	16E	20	Saturnia . . .	43N	12E	20
Salasii . . .	36N	4E	51	Savaria . . .	48N	16E	42
Salassi . . .	46N	8E	20	Savo . . .	44N	9E	20
Saldæ (Illyricum) . . .	45N	18E	42	Savus, R. . .	45N	18E	42
Saldæ (Maure- tania) . . .	37N	5E	53	Saxones . . .	54N	10E	48
Salentini . . .	40N	18E	21	Saxum Sacrum (Roma) . . .	..	..	29
Salernum . . .	41N	15E	21	Scaldis, R. . .	51N	4E	47
Salhieh . . .	31N	32E	54	Scallabis . . .	40N	8W	50
Salina . . .	42N	12E	26	Scamander . . .	40N	26E	33
Salinæ . . .	41N	16E	24	Scamandri (Troas) . . .	..	..	64
Sallentinum, Pr. . .	40N	18E	21	Scampa . . .	41N	20E	42
Salluntum . . .	43N	18E	42	Scandia (Pelopon- nesus) . . .	36N	23E	32
				Scandia . . .	55N	15E	6
				Scandile, Isl. . .	39N	24E	33
				Scarbantia . . .	48N	16E	42

Name	Lat.	Long.	Page	Name	Lat.	Long.	Page
Scardona . . .	44N	16E	42	Senûres . . .	29N	31E	55
Scardus, Mts. . .	42N	21E	42	Senus, R. . . .	53N	8W	45
Schoenus . . .	38N	23E	32	Sepharvaim . . .	33N	44E	61
Sciathos, Isl. . .	39N	24E	33	Sepias, Pr. . . .	39N	24E	33
Scidrus	40N	16E	24	Sephoris	33N	35E	63
Scillium	35N	9E	53	Septentrionale, Pr.	55N	8W	44
Scione	40N	24E	35	Sepulcra (Piræus)	..	..	39
Sciritis	37N	22E	36	Sepulcrum C. Ces-			
Sciron (Athenæ) . .	..	..	38	tius (Roma) . . .	..	..	28
Scodra	42N	20E	42	Sepulcrum Herodis			
Scomius, Mts. . .	42N	23E	42	(Athenæ) . . . .	..	..	38
Scopelos, Isl. . .	39N	24E	33	Sepulcrum Scipio-			
Scultenna, R. . .	45N	11E	23	num (Roma) . . .	..	..	29
Scupi	43N	22E	42	Sequana, R. . . .	48N	4E	47
Scylaceum	39N	17E	18	Sequani	47N	6E	47
Scylacinus Sinus . .	39N	17E	21	Sera	40N	180E	5
Scylla	38N	16E	25	Serdica	43N	23E	43
Scylletium	38N	17E	41	Serica	35N	100E	7
Scyros, Isl. . . .	39N	24E	33	Seriphos, Isl. . .	37N	25E	33
Scythia . . . .	..	..	11	Serpa	38N	8W	50
Scythia Minor . . .	45N	28E	42	Serrorum, Mts. . .	46N	24E	42
Scythius Sinus . . .	41N	54E	58	Servitium	45N	17E	42
Scythopolis	32N	35E	63	Sessorium (Roma)	..	..	29
Seaton	50N	3W	45	Sestiaria, Pr. . .	36N	3W	51
Sebennytic Mouth				Sestinum	44N	12E	23
(Nile)	31N	31E	54	Sestos	40N	26E	33
Sebennytos	31N	31E	54	Setia	41N	13E	20
Sebinus	46N	10E	22	Setidava	52N	18E	49
Secia, R. . . .	44N	11E	20	Sexi	37N	4W	50
Securisca	44N	25E	42	Sharon, Plain of .	32N	35E	62
Seduni	46N	7E	47	Shat-el-Arab, R. .	31N	48E	61
Sedusii	50N	10E	47	Shebin-el-Kom . .	30N	31E	54
Seepsis (Troas) . .	..	..	64	Shechem	32N	35E	60
Sefid Rud, R. . . .	38N	50E	61	Sherbin	31N	31E	54
Segesta (Liguria). .	44N	9E	20	Shiloh	32N	35E	62
Segesta (Sicilia) . .	38N	13E	21	Shubrahkhit. . .	31N	30E	54
Segni	50N	6E	47	Shunem	32N	35E	62
Segodunum	44N	3E	47	Shushan	32N	48E	61
Segontium	53N	4W	45	Shuster	32N	49E	61
Segusio	45N	7E	20	Siacus	31N	53E	58
Segustani	46N	4E	47	Sibusates	44N	1W	46
Seleucia	33N	36E	63	Sicambri	51N	8E	48
Seleucia (Baby-				Sicani	37N	13E	21
lonia)	33N	44E	58	Sicca Veneria . .	36N	9E	53
Seleucia (Cilicia) .	36N	34E	57	Sicelia (Piræus)	..	..	39
Selgovæ	55N	4W	44	Sicilia	37N	14E	21
Selinus	37N	13E	21	Sicinos, Isl. . . .	37N	25E	33
Selorum	31N	17E	52	Siculum (Fretum)	38N	16E	21
Selymbria	41N	28E	42	Siculum (Mare) .	37N	17E	21
Semana Silva	51N	11E	48	Sicyon	38N	23E	32
Semneh	21N	30E	8	Side	35N	32E	41
Sena	43N	11E	20	Sidicini	41N	14E	19
Sena Gallica	44N	13E	20	Sidini	53N	14E	49
Senjirli	37N	37E	60	Sidi Salem . . .	31N	31E	54
Senones (Gallia) . .	48N	3E	47	Sidon	34N	35E	9
Senones (Italia) . .	44N	13E	20	Siga	36N	2W	51
Sensil	45N	27E	42	Sigeum, Pr. . . .	40N	26E	33
Sentinum	43N	13E	23	Signia	42N	13E	20

Nams	Lat.	Long.	Page	Name	Lat.	Long.	Page
Sigrium, Pr.	39N	26E	33	Soracte, Mt.	42N	12E	26
Sigus	36N	7E	53	Sorrina	42N	12E	26
Sila, Mts.	38N	16E	21	Sostrate	32N	49E	58
Silarus, R.	40N	15E	21	Spalauthra	39N	23E	32
Silenæ Tubunenses	35N	4E	53	Sparta	37N	22E	32
Sileucia Preria	36N	36E	57	Spauto, L.	38N	46E	61
Silures	52N	4W	45	Sperchius, R.	39N	22E	32
Silvium (Apulia)	41N	16E	24	Sphacteria, Isl.	37N	22E	32
Silvium (Istria)	45N	14E	23	Spima	45N	12E	20
Simeon	31N	35E	62	Spineticum			
Simiuhu	37N	9E	53	Ostium	45N	12E	20
Simnuana	33N	15E	52	Spoletium	43N	13E	20
Simois, R.	40N	26E	33	Sporades	37N	26E	33
Simylla	20N	73E	7	Stadium (Piræus)	..	..	39
Sinai	29N	35E	8	Stadium (Roma)	..	..	28
Sinda	45N	37E	15	Stagirus	41N	33E	33
Sindomana	26N	69E	59	Stagna, L.	33N	0E	52
Singidava	46N	22E	42	Statonía	43N	11E	23
Singidunum	45N	20E	42	Stenyclarus	37N	22E	32
Singiticus Sinus	40N	24E	33	Sthrophades, Isl.	37N	21E	33
Sinonia, Isl.	41N	13E	21	Stoa Attali (Athenæ)	..	..	38
Sinope	42N	35E	10	Stoa Eumenia			
Sintica	41N	24E	33	(Athenæ)	..	..	38
Sinuessa	41N	14E	24	Stoa Gigantum			
Siphonos, Isl.	37N	25E	33	(Athenæ)	..	..	38
Sipontum	42N	16E	20	Stoa Hadriani			
Sippar	33N	45E	9	(Athenæ)	..	..	38
Sirabellawein	31N	31E	54	Stobi	42N	22E	42
Siraca	36N	61E	59	Stœni	46N	11E	20
Siracæ	45N	40E	6	Stotussa	39N	22E	32
Siris and R.	40N	16E	21	Stratus	39N	21E	32
Sirmio	46N	10E	22	Strongyle, Isls.	39N	15E	21
Sirmium	45N	20E	42	Strophades	37N	21E	18
Sirpium	41N	15E	24	Strymon, R.	41N	24E	33
Sirrhœ	41N	24E	43	Strymonicus Sinus	40N	24E	33
Siscia	46N	16E	42	Stura, R.	45N	7E	22
Sitacus, R.	28N	53E	58	Stymphalus	38N	22E	32
Sithonis	40N	24E	33	Styra.	38N	24E	33
Sitifis	36N	5E	53	Styrme	41N	26E	33
Sittace	34N	44E	10	Suana	43N	12E	23
Skyropulo, Isl.	39N	24E	37	Suardones	54N	11E	48
Smertæ	58N	4W	44	Suasa	44N	13E	23
Smynthium	40N	26E	33	Sublapueum	42N	13E	27
Smyrna	38N	27E	33	Subur, R.	34N	7W	52
Socoh	31N	35E	62	Subura (Roma)	..	..	29
Sogdiana	40N	67E	11	Succoth	32N	36E	60
Solaria	45N	9E	22	Sucro and R.	39N	0W	51
Soli (Cilicia)	37N	34E	57	Sucusa (Roma)	..	..	31
Soli (Cyprus)	35N	33E	10	Sudeti, Mt.	50N	13E	48
Solis Templum				Suel	36N	4W	50
(Roma)	..	..	28	Sueones Gautæ	55N	12E	6
Sollium	39N	21E	32	Suessa	41N	14E	21
Solorias, Mt.	37N	3W	50	Suevi	50N	10E	6
Soluntum	38N	14E	21	Suevicum Mare	55N	15E	49
Sontiates	44N	0	46	Sufes	36N	9E	53
Sontius, R.	46N	14E	20	Sufetula	35N	9E	53
Sopianæ	46N	16E	42	Sugdii, Montes	39N	69E	59
Sora	42N	14E	24	Suindinum	48N	0E	46

Name	Lat.	Long.	Page	Name	Lat.	Long.	Page
Sulci . . .	39N	8E	21	Tanitic Mouth			
Sullucu . . .	37N	8E	53	(Nile) . . .	31N	32E	54
Sulmo . . .	42N	14E	20	Tanta . . .	31N	31E	54
Sumera . . .	34N	44E	9	Taphiæ, Isls. . .	39N	21E	32
Sumlocenne . . .	48N	9E	47	Taphos, Isl. . .	39N	21E	34
Suna . . .	42N	13E	27	Taprobane, Isl. . .	8N	80E	7
Sunium, Pr. . .	38N	24E	33	Tarbelli . . .	44N	1W	46
Superæquum . . .	42N	14E	27	Tareiana . . .	31N	49E	58
Supinum . . .	42N	14E	27	Tarentinus Sinus . . .	39N	16E	25
Surontium . . .	47N	15E	49	Tarentum . . .	41N	17E	21
Surrentum . . .	41N	14E	21	Tarentum (Roma) . . .	..	..	30
Susa . . .	32N	47E	9	Tarichiæ Maco-			
Susia . . .	37N	59E	11	mada . . .	33N	15E	52
Susiana . . .	33N	47E	10	Tarnaiaæ . . .	46N	7E	22
Sutrium . . .	42N	12E	20	Tarnis, R. . .	44N	3E	47
Sybaris . . .	40N	17E	21	Taron . . .	38N	43E	15
Sybotæ . . .	39N	20E	32	Tarpodizus . . .	42N	27E	43
Sychar . . .	32N	35E	63	Tarquini . . .	42N	12E	20
Syene . . .	24N	34E	8	Tarracina . . .	41N	13E	21
Symæthus, R. . .	37N	15E	21	Tarraco . . .	41N	1E	40
Synnada . . .	38N	30E	56	Tarsus . . .	37N	35E	9
Syracusæ . . .	37N	15E	21	Taruedum, S. . .	58N	4W	44
Syria . . .	36N	37E	10	Tarus, R. . .	44N	10E	20
Syrnæ, Isl. . .	36N	27E	33	Tarvisium . . .	46N	12E	23
Syros, Isl. . .	37N	25E	33	Tauchira . . .	31N	20E	41
Syrtis Major . . .	32N	18E	52	Taurantii . . .	41N	20E	42
Syrtis Minor . . .	34N	11E	53	Taurasia . . .	45N	8E	47
Taanach . . .	32N	35E	62	Tauriana . . .	38N	16E	25
Tabactis . . .	33N	15E	52	Taurica . . .	45N	55E	15
Tabæ . . .	34N	56E	58	Taurini . . .	45N	8E	20
Tabor, Mt. . .	33N	35E	62	Taurisci . . .	47N	15E	49
Tabudium . . .	31N	13E	52	Tauromenium . . .	38N	15E	21
Tacape . . .	33N	10E	53	Taurunum . . .	45N	20E	42
Tacona . . .	29N	30E	53	Taurus, Mt. . .	38N	36E	10
Tacus, R. . .	45N	10E	22	Taus, R. . .	56N	3W	44
Tader, R. . .	38N	2W	51	Taxafora . . .	34N	4W	52
Tadinum . . .	43N	13E	23	Taxila . . .	34N	130E	5
Tadmor . . .	34N	38E	10	Taygetus, Mts. . .	37N	22E	32
Tænarum, Pr. . .	36N	22E	22	Teaum . . .	42N	15E	20
Tæzali . . .	58N	2W	44	Teaum Sidicinum . . .	41N	14E	21
Tagæ . . .	36N	54E	58	Teate . . .	42N	14E	20
Tagrus, Mt. . .	39N	9W	50	Tecon . . .	40N	21E	34
Tagulis . . .	31N	18E	52	Tectosages . . .	43N	2E	46
Tagus, R. . .	40N	7W	50	Tegea . . .	37N	22E	32
Tahpanhes . . .	31N	32E	54	Teh . . .	31N	31E	54
Taiyibeh . . .	33N	36E	60	Tekoa . . .	32N	35E	62
Taliata . . .	44N	22E	42	Tela Martius . . .	43N	6E	47
Talkha . . .	31N	31E	54	Telamon . . .	43N	11E	23
Talmena . . .	25N	59E	59	Telesia . . .	41N	15E	24
Tamanuna . . .	36N	5E	53	Temnus . . .	39N	27E	33
Tania . . .	29N	31E	55	Tempe . . .	40N	23E	32
Tamiathis . . .	31N	32E	54	Templum Tyches			
Tamuda . . .	36N	5W	50	(Athenæ) . . .	..	..	38
Tanagra . . .	39N	23E	35	Tempsa . . .	39N	16E	21
Tanais and R. . .	47N	39E	10	Tencteri . . .	51N	8E	48
Tanarus, R. . .	45N	8E	20	Tenedos, Isl. . .	40N	26E	33
Tanis . . .	31N	32E	8	Tenos, Isl. . .	38N	25E	33
				Tentyra . . .	26N	32E	17

Name	Lat.	Long.	Page	Name	Lat.	Long.	Page
Teos	38N	27E	33	Thermæ Constan-			
Teredon	30N	47E	10	tini (Roma) . . . . .	..	..	28
Terestinus Sinus	46N	14E	23	Thermæ Decianæ			
Tergeste	46N	14E	20	(Roma) . . . . .	..	..	28
Terina	39N	16E	21	Thermæ Diocle-			
Terinæus Sinus	39N	16E	25	tiani (Roma) . . . . .	..	..	29
Termes, R.	41N	6W	50	Thermæ Neronianæ			
Tesana	46N	12E	23	(Roma) . . . . .	..	..	28
Testacius, Mons				Thermæ Romanæ			
(Roma) . . . . .	..	..	28	(Athenæ) . . . . .	..	..	38
Tetellus	46N	10E	22	Thermæ Selinuntæ	37N	13E	21
Tetraphylla	39N	21E	32	Thermæ Titianæ			
Teurisci	48N	26E	42	(Roma) . . . . .	..	..	29
Teuthrone	37N	22E	32	Thermæ Traianæ			
Teutoburgiensis				(Roma) . . . . .	..	..	29
(Saitus)	52N	8E	48	Thermaicus S.	40N	23E	32
Teutoni	54N	10E	48	Therme	41N	23E	32
Texuandri	51N	5E	47	Thermodon	41N	37E	57
Thabraca	37N	9E	53	Thermopylæ	39N	22E	32
Thacia	36N	9E	53	Thermum	39N	22E	32
Thænæ	35N	10E	53	Thespiæ	38N	23E	32
Thagaste	37N	8E	53	Thesprotia	39N	20E	32
Thala	36N	9E	53	Thessalia	39N	22E	10
Thambrax	36N	53E	59	Thessaliotis	39N	22E	32
Thamesa, R.	52N	0	45	Thessalonica	41N	23E	32
Thapsacus	36N	39E	10	Theudoria	39N	21E	32
Thapsus (Byza-				Theudosia	46N	35E	41
cium)	36N	11E	53	Theveste	35N	8E	53
Thapsus (Sicilia)	37N	15E	21	Thiar	38N	0W	51
Thara	35N	54E	58	Thiges	33N	9E	53
Tharros	40N	8E	21	Thignica	37N	10E	53
Thasarte	33N	10E	53	Thinæ	2S	175E	5
Thasos, Isl.	41N	25E	33	Thinius	31N	31E	54
Thaumaci	39N	22E	32	Thospitis, L.	39N	44E	10
Theatrum Balbi				Thracia	43N	25E	10
(Roma) . . . . .	..	..	28	Thracium Mare	40N	25E	33
Theatrum Dionysi				Thubæ	38N	24E	33
(Athenæ) . . . . .	..	..	38	Thuburbo	37N	10E	53
Theatrum Marcelli				Thule, Isl.	60N	0W	6
(Roma) . . . . .	..	..	28	Thuria	40N	17E	21
Theatrum Pompel				Thyamus, R.	39N	21E	32
(Roma) . . . . .	..	..	28	Thybrassene	31N	64E	59
Thebæ (Ægyptus)	25N	33E	8	Thymbrium	38N	31E	56
Thebæ (Græcia)	38N	23E	10	Thymctadæ			
Thebes	32N	35E	62	(Piræus) . . . . .	..	..	39
Thelepte	35N	9E	53	Thyrea	37N	23E	32
Thelpusa	38N	22E	36	Thyreum	39N	21E	32
Themiscyra	42N	37E	41	Thyrsagetæ	50N	53E	11
Themistocleus				Thyrsus, R.	40N	9E	21
Murus (Piræus)	..	..	39	Thysdrus	35N	10E	53
Theonochema, Mt.	10N	20W	6	Tiberias	33N	35E	60
Thera, Isl.	36N	25E	33	Tiberis, R.	42N	12E	20
Therasia, Isl.	36N	25E	33	Tibiscum	46N	22E	42
Thermæ	38N	14E	21	Tibur	42N	13E	20
Thermæ Agrippæ				Ticinum	45N	9E	20
(Roma) . . . . .	..	..	28	Ticinus, R.	46N	9E	20
Thermæ Anto-				Tifernum	43N	12E	20
ninianæ (Roma)	..	..	29	Tifernus, R.	42N	15E	20

Name	Lat.	Long.	Page	Name	Lat.	Long.	Page
Tigris, R.	37N	43E	10	Troja	40N	26E	33
Tilaventus, R.	46N	13E	20	Troy (and <i>see</i> Ilium and Troja)	..	..	64
Timacus, R.	44N	22E	42	Trozene	38N	23E	37
Timaus, R.	46N	14E	20	Truentus, R.	43N	14E	20
Timnath	32N	35E	62	Trumpli	46N	10E	20
Tingis	36N	6W	50	Tubantes	52N	6E	48
Tingitana	33N	5W	52	Tubunæ	35N	5E	53
Tinia, R.	43N	13E	20	Tucca	37N	6E	53
Tiora Matiena	42N	13E	27	Tuccl.	38N	6W	50
Tipasa	36N	2E	51	Tuder	43N	12E	23
Tiryntus	38N	23E	32	Tuesis, R.	57N	4W	44
Tirzah	32N	35E	62	Tûkh	30N	31E	54
Tlisa, R.	46N	22E	42	Tulingi	48N	8E	47
Tithorea	39N	23E	35	Tullum	48N	6E	47
Tob, Land of	32N	35E	62	Tumuli (Troy)	..	..	64
Tolerus, R.	42N	13E	27	Tungri	51N	5E	47
Toletum	40N	4W	50	Tunis	37N	10E	53
Tolosa	44N	2E	46	Tuniza	37N	9E	53
Tolosates	44N	1E	46	Tuola, R.	42N	9E	20
Tomarus, Mt.	41N	20E	42	Tura	30N	31E	55
Tomi	44N	29E	42	Turcilingi	53N	16E	49
Tomis	43N	29E	10	Turduli	38N	4W	50
Tonsus, R.	42N	27E	43	Turenun	41N	16E	24
Tornaicus S.	40N	24E	33	Turmuli	40N	6W	50
Torone	40N	24E	33	Turnacum	51N	4E	47
Toryne	39N	20E	32	Turones	48N	1E	46
Tragarium	44N	16E	42	Turris Libyssonis	41N	8E	21
Tragasæ (Troas)	..	..	64	Turris Tanisælleni	33N	9E	53
Trajanopolis	41N	26E	43	Tusca, R.	37N	9E	53
Tralles	38N	28E	56	Tuscanæ	43N	12E	23
Transmarisca	44N	26E	42	Tuscia	43N	11E	20
Transpadana	45N	10E	20	Tusculum	42N	12E	20
Trapezus	41N	39E	10	Tyana	38N	34E	57
Trasimenus, L.	43N	12E	20	Tylos, Isl.	26N	51E	11
Treba	42N	13E	23	Tymphæa	40N	21E	32
Trebia, R.	45N	10E	20	Tyndaris	38N	15E	21
Trebula Mutuesca	42N	13E	27	Tyras	46N	30E	15
Trestabernæ	42N	13E	27	Tyriæum	38N	32E	56
Tretum, Pr.	37N	5E	53	Tyrisa	40N	21E	34
Treveri	50N	7E	47	Tyrrhenum Mare	40N	14E	21
Triballi	43N	23E	43	Tyrus (Tyre)	33N	35E	9
Triboces	48N	8E	47	Ubaza	35N	8E	53
Tricca	40N	22E	32	Ubii	50N	8E	47
Trichonis, L.	38N	21E	34	Ubtu	31N	30E	54
Tridentini	46N	12E	48	Ufens, R.	41N	13E	19
Tridentum	46N	11E	20	Ulcinium	42N	19E	42
Trilucum, Pr.	44N	8W	50	Uliarus	46N	1W	46
Trimammium	44N	26E	42	Ulpiana	43N	21E	42
Trimetus, Isl.	42N	16E	20	Ulpionum	47N	22E	42
Triphylia	37N	22E	32	Umbria	43N	13E	20
Tripolis (Africa)	33N	13E	52	Umbro, R.	43N	11E	20
Tripolis (Syria)	34N	36E	57	Ur	31N	46E	9
Tripontium	42N	13E	27	Urag, W.	30N	31E	55
Tritea	38N	22E	32	Uranopolis	40N	24E	35
Tritonis Palus	33N	9E	53	Urbs Salvia	43N	13E	23
Troas	40N	27E	33	Urcinium	42N	9E	20
Troesmis	45N	28E	42				
Trogilium, Pr.	38N	27E	56				

Name	Lat.	Long.	Page	Name	Lat.	Long.	Page
Urfa . . .	37N	39E	61	Venonæ . . .	52N	1W	45
Urgo, Isl. . .	43N	10E	20	Venostes . . .	47N	11E	20
Uria (Apulia) . . .	42N	16E	24	Venta . . .	52N	3W	45
Uria (Calabria) . . .	41N	18E	24	Venta Belgarum . . .	51N	2W	45
Usdiæ . . .	52N	8W	45	Venta Icenorum . . .	53N	1E	45
Uspetes . . .	52N	6E	43	Venusia . . .	41N	16E	21
Ustica, Isl. . .	39N	13E	21	Veragri . . .	46N	7E	22
Ustnaz . . .	36N	4E	53	Verbanus, L. . .	46N	9E	20
Utica . . .	38N	10E	53	Verbigeni . . .	47N	8E	47
Uxantis . . .	48N	5W	46	Vercellæ . . .	45N	9E	20
Uxellodunum . . .	45N	2E	46	Veretum . . .	40N	18E	24
Uzentum . . .	40N	18E	24	Verona . . .	45N	11E	20
				Verabium, Pr. . .	59N	3W	44
Vacalus . . .	52N	4E	47	Veruedrum, Pr. . .	59N	3W	44
Vacca . . .	37N	10E	53	Verulæ . . .	42N	13E	27
Vacomagi . . .	57N	4W	44	Verulamium (St.			
Vada Sabatia . . .	44N	9E	20	Albans) . . .	52N	0W	45
Vada Volaterrana . . .	43N	11E	22	Vesontio . . .	47N	6E	47
Valaterræ . . .	43N	10E	20	Vestini . . .	42N	14E	20
Valentia (Gallia). . .	45N	5E	47	Vesulus, Mts. . .	45N	7E	20
Valentia (Hispania) . . .	39N	0W	51	Vesuvius, Mt. . .	41N	15E	21
Valenunum . . .	45N	8E	22	Vetulonia . . .	43N	11E	20
Valetium . . .	40N	18E	24	Via Æmilia . . .	44N	11E	20
Vallis Murcia . . .				Via Amerina . . .	42N	12E	26
(Roma) . . .	..	..	28	Via Appia . . .	42N	12E	24
Vallum Antonini. . .	56N	4W	44	Via Aurelia . . .	43N	11E	23
Vallum Hadriani. . .	55N	2W	44	Via Campana . . .			
Vandali . . .	52N	18E	49	(Roma) . . .	..	..	30
Vangiones . . .	50N	8E	47	Via Cassia . . .	43N	12E	20
Varia . . .	42N	13E	26	Via Claudia . . .	42N	14E	27
Varini . . .	54N	12E	48	Viadus, R. . .	52N	16E	49
Varisti . . .	49N	12E	48	Via Julia . . .	44N	8E	22
Varus, R. . .	44N	7E	20	Via Labicana . . .			
Vax . . .	33N	12E	52	(Roma) . . .	..	..	31
Vectis, Isl. . .	50N	1W	45	Via Latina . . .	42N	14E	20
Veil . . .	42N	12E	20	Via Nomentana . . .			
Velabrum (Roma) . . .	..	..	28	(Roma) . . .	..	..	31
Veldidena . . .	47N	11E	48	Via per Cœlen . . .			
Veleia . . .	45N	10E	20	(Athenæ) . . .	..	..	38
Vella . . .	40N	16E	18	Via Phalerica . . .			
Vella (Roma) . . .	..	..	30	(Piræus) . . .	..	..	39
Velinus, R. . .	42N	13E	19	Via Portuensis . . .			
Velio Casses . . .	49N	2E	46	(Roma) . . .	..	..	28
Velitræ . . .	42N	12E	20	Via Publica . . .			
Vellaunodunum . . .	48N	3E	47	(Piræus) . . .	..	..	39
Veltona . . .	43N	12E	23	Via Særa (Athenæ) . . .	..	..	38
Venafrum . . .	42N	14E	20	Via Salaria . . .	42N	12E	26
Venedæ . . .	53N	21E	49	Via Tripodes . . .			
Venedicus S. . .	54N	19E	49	(Athenæ) . . .	..	..	38
Venelli . . .	49N	2W	46	Via Valeria . . .	42N	13E	20
Veneris, Portus . . .	44N	10E	22	Vibo Valencia . . .	39N	16E	21
Veneti . . .	48N	3W	46	Vicetia . . .	46N	12E	20
Venetia . . .	45N	12E	20	Vicus Augustanus . . .	42N	12E	26
Venetorum Oppl-				Vicus Aurelii . . .	49N	10E	47
dum . . .	48N	3W	46	Vicus Judæorum. . .	30N	31E	54
Venctus, L. . .	48N	9E	47	Vicus Longus(Roma) . . .	..	..	29
Venicones . . .	57N	3W	44	Vicus Matrini . . .	42N	12E	26
Venniconii . . .	55N	3W	44	Vicus Novus . . .	42N	12E	26

Name	Lat.	Long.	Page	Name	Lat.	Long.	Page
Vicus Patricius (Roma) . . . . .	..	..	29	Wasta	29N	31E	55
Vienna	46N	5E	47	Watling Street	52N	1W	45
Vigenna, R.	47N	0	46	Xanthus, R.	36N	29E	57
Villa Publica (Roma) . . . . .	..	..	30	Xathri	32N	71E	59
Viminacium	45N	21E	42	Xerxis Fossa	40N	24E	35
Vindelicia	48N	11E	48	Xois	31N	31E	54
Vindilis	47N	3W	46	Xynias, L.	39N	22E	32
Vindius Mons	43N	6W	50	Xypete (Piræus) . . . . .	..	..	39
Vindobona	48N	16E	49	Yarmuk, R.	32N	35E	62
Vindonissa	48N	8E	47	Zabus, R.	37N	44E	61
Viniolæ	40N	10E	21	Zabus Minor, R.	36N	44E	61
Vinovia	55N	2W	44	Zacynthus, Isl.	38N	21E	32
Virconium	53N	3W	45	Zadracarta	37N	54E	11
Viriballum, Pr.	42N	9E	20	Zagazaena	31N	18E	52
Virodunum	49N	5E	47	Zagrus, Mts.	35N	46E	58
Virunum	46N	14E	49	Zama Regia	36N	10E	53
Visburgil	50N	20E	49	Zancle	38N	14E	40
Vistula, R.	50N	20E	49	Zarax	37N	23E	32
Visurgis, R.	51N	10E	48	Zarephath	33N	35E	62
Vitricium	46N	8E	22	Zariaspa Bactra	36N	66E	11
Volanus, R.	45N	12E	20	Zarin	31N	63E	59
Volas S.	58N	5W	44	Zebulon	33N	35E	62
Volaterræ	43N	11E	22	Zedad	34N	37E	60
Volci	41N	15E	21	Zela	40N	36E	57
Volci	43N	11E	23	Zeugitana	37N	10E	53
Volone	46N	11E	23	Zigræ	32N	26E	53
Volga, R.	47N	45E	10	Ziklag	31N	35E	60
Volia	40N	15E	21	Zillis	35N	6W	52
Volsci	41N	13E	19	Ziph	31N	35E	62
Volsiniensis	42N	12E	20	Zitta	31N	31E	54
Volsinii	43N	12E	20	Zoan	31N	32E	54
Volubilis	34N	5W	52	Zoba	34N	36E	60
Voluntii	54N	7W	44	Zonah	32N	35E	62
Vopiscianæ	35N	5W	52	Zorah	32N	35E	62
Voreda	55N	3W	44	Zorambus, R.	26N	63E	59
Vosegus, Mt.	48N	7E	47	Zure	31N	17E	52
Vulcani, Isl.	39N	15E	25	Zurulum	41N	28E	43
Vultur, Mt.	41N	16E	18				
Vulturnum	41N	14E	21				
Vulturnus, R.	41N	14E	21				

MADE AT THE
TEMPLE PRESS
LETCWORTH
GREAT BRITAIN



G1033.A8

CLAPP



3 5002 00223 4479

Atlas of ancient & classical geography.

G
1033
A8

AUTHOR

133378

TITLE

Atlas of ancient & classical
geography

DATE DUE

BORROWER'S NAME

11/21/29

L. Atin

9/22/30

L. Atin Atlas

EC 4

V. R.

26 MAR 11

7 MAR 21

9/30/31

8

G
1033
A8

133378

And orig. in circulation from
reserve shelves. A.P.M.

