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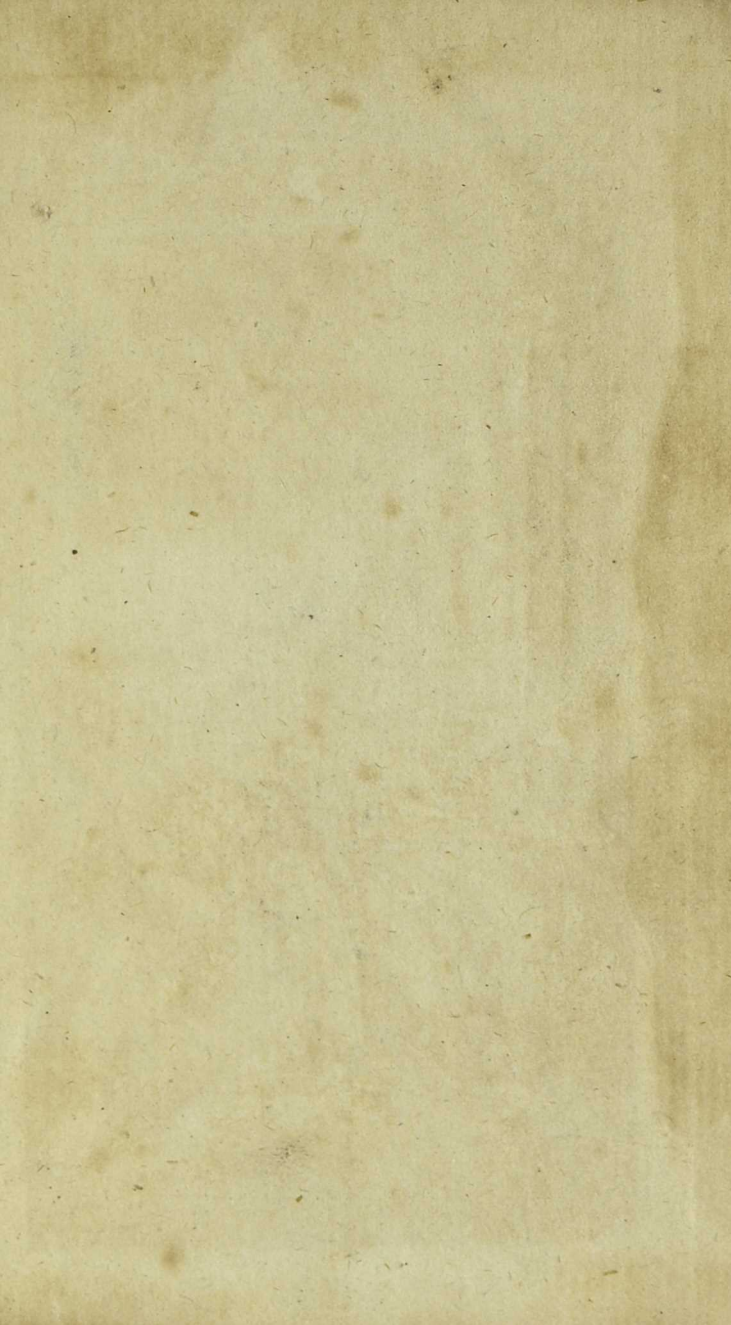
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*Le Peintre sculp.*

*Gentleman and Lady's Key,*  
to  
**POLITE - LITERATURE;**  
or  
*A Compendious Dictionary*  
OF  
**Fabulous History:**

Containing the CHARACTERS, and principal ACTIONS, ascribed to the Heathen GODS, GODDESSES, HEROES, &c. and the manner in which the Ancients represented the DEITIES & HEROES, VIRTUES and VICES, in their PAINTINGS, STATUES and GEMS; Together with some Account of their POETS, and References to the principal Places mentioned in their Works.

*Intended for the Assistance of those who would understand Mythology, Poetry, Painting, Statuary, and Sheatrical Entertainments; and particularly adapted to the use of*

*Latin and French Schools.*

L O N D O N,

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T H E  
P R E F A C E.

**T**HOUGH a number of volumes have been written to acquaint us with the history of ancient fables, and to explain their mystical meaning, many of which deserve the esteem of the public; yet there seemed still wanting a treatise of this kind in the form of a Dictionary, that might be turned to without trouble; and, by being comprised in the compass of a small pocket volume, be always at hand to explain the different passages that so frequently occur in the perusal of the ancient Poets and Historians. This deficiency we have endeavoured to supply in the following sheets. How far we have succeeded in the attempt must be left to the determination of those who are skilled in this branch of learning; we can only say, that we have endeavoured to do well, and that we hope our labours will not be ineffectual.

The subject is indeed copious, and might have made a very large volume; but it has been our business to comprehend the substance of the whole in a narrow compass, chiefly for the service of those who are desirous of understanding the writings of antiquity. This small dictionary

# P R E F A C E.

will likewise be of great use in schools, where the Greek and Roman classics are taught; for it will enable the scholar to understand the purport of his lesson, and thereby render his task more pleasant, and consequently less tedious.

The sources from whence our materials are drawn, are *all* the authors of antiquity, but chiefly the poets, who are by some considered as the fathers or inventors of fabulous histories, and of almost all the Pagan superstitions. Others, however, are of opinion, that *Homer, Hesiod, Euripides, Virgil, Ovid*, and the rest of the poets, have done no more than adopt the opinions relating to religion that were generally received in the times in which they wrote their poems. The historians likewise have contributed their share to this collection, as *Herodotus, Dionysius of Halicarnassus, Pausanias*, and *Titus Livius*; but of these we are most obliged to *Pausanias*, who travelled all over *Greece*, and made curious observations relating to the deities and temples.

It is not pretended that this is an original performance; for the best dictionaries, and such other authorities have been consulted as were most likely to enable us to execute our contracted plan, without leaving out any thing material to the main design.

By Mythology is to be understood, not only the explanation of the fabulous history of the Gods, Demi-Gods, and heroes of antiquity; but

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but every thing that has any relation to the Pagan religion; all the different systems of their theogony; their mysteries, ceremonies of worship, oracles, auguries, lots, auspices, presages, prodigies, expiations, dedications, evocations, and all kinds of divination, which were formerly in use; the superstitions, practices, and functions of the priests, the soothsayers, sibyls, and vestals; their games and festivals; their victims and sacrifices; their temples and altars; their tripods, their statues, their sacred woods; and, in general, all the symbols by which idolatry was perpetuated for so many ages.

This Mythology makes a considerable part of the *Belles Lettres*, for no great progress can be made therein without a distinct knowledge of the ancient fables. The works of the Greeks and Romans, the understanding of which is a principal part of the study of men of letters, cannot be comprehended without a knowledge of the mysteries and religious customs to which they are continually making allusions: besides, it is from hence that the most polite arts of poetry, painting, and sculpture, derive their principal ornaments, as is most evident from the pictures and statues of all the best European masters. To this we may add, that Mythology is so often mentioned in our modern writings, and even in common conversation, that he would be thought to have received but a mean education who is entirely ignorant of this branch of learning. There are few who have not heard

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of the names of *Jupiter, Juno, Minerva, Mars, Venus, Mercury, Neptune, Hercules, Achilles, Agamemnon, Andromache, Helen, OEdipus, Jocasta*, and the like; and yet perhaps a very few of this great number are able to give any account of these heathen deities and heroes, or of the fables concerning them, inserted in the poets and historians, without the assistance of some book of this kind; and none has been contrived so proper for the purpose as that which is here offered to the public.

To render this volume still more useful to all who have a taste for the polite arts, especially those of *Painting and Statuary*, we have generally described the manner in which these fabulous personages have been, and still are, represented in paintings, statues, and gems, with the proper ensigns or emblems by which they are distinguished; and, for the satisfaction of the reader, we have quoted our authorities, and referred him to most of the authors we have consulted throughout the work.

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A COMPENDIOUS  
DICTIONARY  
OF  
FABULOUS HISTORY.

**A**BA'DIR, the name of a stone which Ops or Rhea, the wife of Saturn, wrapt up in swaddling clothes, and gave to Saturn, instead of her son Jupiter, who was just come into the world; because it was the custom of Saturn to devour all the male infants for fear of being dethroned. *Priscus. Soph.*

ABA'DIR, was also a name that the Carthaginians gave to their most considerable gods, to distinguish them from the less; for this word in the Phenician language signifies *magnificent father*.

ABÆUS, a surname of Apollo, taken from the city Abæa in Phocis, a country of Achaia in Greece, where this God had a rich temple, and a famous oracle.

A'BARIS, was a Sythian, who sung the journey of Apollo into the north, and was made high-priest by him on that account. He received from him, besides the gift of prophecy, an arrow upon which he flew through the air. It is said that he assisted in bringing the Palladium down from heaven to be placed in the temple of Minerva at Troy. *Hygin.*

ABAS, the son of Hypothoon and Melanira; he was transformed into a lizard by Ceres, because he made a jest of her and her sacrifices, when he saw her drink with great avidity. *Ovid. Metam. l. 5.*

One of this name was also a companion of Æneas, and another was a Centaur. There was likewise

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another, said to be king of Argos, son of Lynceus and Hypermnestra, or, according to others, of Belus. He was the father of Prætus and Acrisius, and uncle of Perseus, and was passionately fond of war. *Euseb. l. 10. Pausan.*

**ABA'STER**, one of the horses of Pluto.

**ABDE'RA**, a city of Thrace, built by Abdera, sister of Diomedes; the inhabitants became mad at the representation of a tragedy. They were obliged to abandon this city on account of a prodigious number of frogs and rats which bred in their country.

**ABDE'RA**, a young man a friend of Hercules, and his companion in the wars.

**ABELLION**, an ancient god of the Gauls, whom Vossius believes to be the sun, and to be so called from Belus, or Belenus, a name the Cretans gave to this luminary, which signifies *the father of the day*.

**ABEO'NA**, and *Adeona*, deities who presided over voyages.

**ABI'A**, daughter of Hercules, sister and nurse of Hyllus. She had a famous temple in Missinia, and retired into the city of Ira, which was named after her, and was one of the seven cities which Agamemnon promised to Achilles. *Homer.*

**ABORI'GINES**, a people whom Saturn brought under obedience, and whom he conducted out of Egypt into Italy, where they settled.

**ABSY'RTES**, brother of Medæa. She was a magician and cut him to pieces, and strewed his members in the highway to retard her father, who was in pursuit of her when she ran away with Jason. *Ovid. Trist. l. 3.*

There was a river of the same name in Colchis, which fell into the Euxine sea.

**ABU'NDANCE**, an allegorical deity, represented under the figure of a young woman in the midst of all sorts of provisions. She is painted like one full  
of

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of flesh, and with lively colours; holding in her hand a cornucopia [or horn of plenty] full of flowers and fruit. This goddess made her escape with Saturn when he was dethroned by Jupiter.  
*Ovid. Metam.*

**ABY'DOS**, a city of Asia, upon the Hellespont, where Hero and Leander were born.

There was another of the same name in Egypt, where the famous temple of Osiris was built, and where Memnon usually dwelt.

**A'BYLA**, a mountain of Africa, opposite to Calpe, another mountain in Spain, near the Straights of Gibraltar: these are called the pillars of Hercules. 'Tis said that this hero, finding these two mountains joined, cut a channel between them, by which means the water of the ocean communicated with the Mediterranean sea.

**ACACA'LLIDA**, a daughter of Minos, who was married to Apollo, or rather one of his priests; or, as some say, a certain prince, who, on account of his taste of and skill in music, has the surname of Apollo.

**A'CAË**, an island in which Ceres made her abode.

**A'CALUS**, the nephew of Dedalus, who invented the saw and the compasses. Dedalus was so jealous of him that he threw him from the top of a tower, but Minerva, out of compassion, changed him into a partridge.

**A'CAMAS**, the son of Theseus and Phædra. He was at the siege of Troy, and was deputed by Diomedes to go and demand Helen. During this embassy, Laodicea, daughter of Priam, had a son by him. After this he returned to the camp, and was one of those who entered the wooden horse. In the middle of the slaughter Ethra shewed him the son he had by Laodicea, which induced him to save them both.

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- ACA'NTHA**, a young nymph, who, for having given a favourable reception to Apollo, was changed into a plant of the same name. *Vitruvius. Antiq.*
- ACARNA'NIA**, a province of Epirus. There was likewise a country of that name in Egypt, as also a city near Syracuse, where there was an old temple dedicated to Jupiter Olympius. *Plin. Serv. Thucyd.*
- ACA'RNAS** and **AMPHOTERUS**, two brothers, who were sons of Alcmeon and Callirhoe. The mother begged of Jupiter that they might grow to manhood in a moment to revenge the death of their father, whom the brothers of Alphefibœa had slain, this prince having retaken the bracelet which Alphefibœa had stolen from his mother Eriphyle, when he killed her, to make a present of it to Callirhoe. Acarnas and Amphoterus slew the brothers of Alphefibœa, and consecrated this fatal bracelet to Apollo. *Ovid. Metam. l. 9.*
- ACA'STA**, one of the daughters of Oceanus and Tethys.
- ACA'STUS**, a famous hunter, the son of Pelias, king of Theffaly. Athalanta his wife being in love with Peleus, who would not listen to her, was so irritated that she accused him to her husband of having attempted her honour. Acastus, dissembling his resentment, conducted Peleus to mount Pelion, under pretence of hunting, and there abandoned him to the Centaurs and wild beasts. Chiron received favourably this unhappy prince, who afterwards, by the help of the Argonauts, revenged the cruelty of Acastus, and the hatred of Athalanta. *Ovid. Metam. l. 8.*
- ACCA Laurentia**, the nurse of Romulus and Remus, and wife of Faustulus. She was placed in the rank of deities at Rome, according to some authors, and honoured with a festival that was celebrated in December.
- ACCA Laurentia**, a famous courtesan at Rome, who lived in the reign of Ancus Martius. It is said



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she was one of the handsomest women in her time, and became exceeding rich by the bounty of her gallants. At her death she made the Roman people her heir, on which account her name was inscribed in the Fasti, and they instituted festivals to her honour under the name of the goddess Flora.

**A'CCIUS Navius**, an augur who lived in the time of the ancient Tarquin king of the Romans. He was thought to be extremely skilful in his art, and when he opposed that king in a particular design, he was offended at him, and being desirous to put him to confusion, ordered the augur to tell him what he then thought of, and whether his thoughts could be put in execution. This may be done, answered the augur. Then, says he, you can cut a whetstone in two with a razor, which Accius immediately did.

**A'CCIUS**, an ancient Latin tragedian, cotemporary with Pacuvius.

**ACCO**, a simple old woman who talked with herself at the glass, and earnestly refused what she most desired.

**ACERSÓCOMES**, a name of Apollo, which signifies long hair, which was given him because he is generally represented like a young man with long hair.

**ACE'SIOS**, a surname of Telesphorus, a god of medicine, which signifies a restorer of health. He was honoured as a god by the Epidaurians under this name.

**ACESTES**, a king of Sicily, and son of the river Chrinisus; he gave an honourable reception to Æneas, and buried Anchises upon mount Eryx. *Virg. Æneid.*

**ACE'TUS**, the captain of a Tyrian vessel; he prevented his companions from carrying off Bacchus, (whom they found on the sea shore, but knew not,) in hopes of a great ransom. Bacchus made him-

self known immediately, and changed them all into dolphins, except Acetus, whom he consecrated his high-priest.

**ACHA'IA**, a province of Greece.

**ACHÆME'NIDES**, one of the companions of Ulysses. He made his escape from the Cyclops. There was another of the same name who followed Æneas after the destruction of Troy. *Virg. Æneid. l. 3.*

**ACA'TES**, a friend and faithful companion of Æneas.

**ACHELO'US**, son of Oceanus and Tethys. Being in love with Deianira, and knowing that she was to marry a great conqueror, he fought with Hercules, but was vanquished: then he assumed the form of a Serpent, and was again defeated; afterward that of a Bull, in which he succeeded no better; for Hercules took him by the horns, threw him down, and then tore one of them off, which obliged him to hide himself in the river Thoas, since called Achelous. He gave his conqueror the cornucopia, or horn of plenty, as a ransom for his own. *Ovid. Metam. l. 8 and 9.*

**ACHE'MON**, brother of Basalas or Passalus; they were both Cecrops, who were so quarrelsome that they attacked every one they met. Senno their mother warned them from falling into the hands of Melampygius, that is, the man with a black breech or thighs. One day they found Hercules asleep under a tree and affronted him; upon which he bound their feet together, tied them to his club, and threw them over his shoulder, as the hunters carry a hare. While they were in this posture, they could not help saying, 'This is Melampygius that we should have taken care of. Hercules, hearing them, fell a laughing and let them go. *Suidas.*

**ACHERO'IS**, a sort of poplar which grows on the banks of the river Acheron. This tree was consecrated to the infernal Gods.

**A'CHERON**, son of Sol or Titan and Terra. He was changed into a river, and precipitated into the infernal regions, because he had supplied the Titans with water when they waged war with Jupiter. The waters became muddy and bitter, and this is one of the rivers which the ghosts are obliged to pass over; but they never return back. It is also the name of another river in Calabria.

**ACHERU'SIA**, a cavern or lake on the shore of the Euxine sea, which they pretended had a communication with the infernal regions, and thro' which, the inhabitants of the country affirmed, they had dragged the dog Cerberus. *Pliny* 6. 1. 20.

**ACHILLE'A**, an island of the Euxine sea, in which Achilles was honoured as a god, and where it is pretended he wrought great miracles.

**ACHI'LLES**, king of Theffaly, and son of Peleus and Thetis. They say his mother dipped him in the river Styx to render him invulnerable, which he was in all parts except his heel by which she held him. He was placed under the tuition of the Centaur Chiron, who fed him with the marrow of lions, tygers, bears, and other wild beasts. His mother, learning from Calchas that he should be killed at the siege of Troy, and that they could not take this city without him, sent him to the court of Lycomedes, in the isle of Scyros, in a woman's dress, and by the name of Pyrrha, in order to conceal him. Being thus disguised, he made himself known to Deidamia, daughter of Lycomedes, whom he married privately, and had a son by her named Pyrrhus. When the Greeks were met to besiege Troy, Calchas discovered the place of his retreat. They sent Ulysses in the disguise of a merchant, who presented to the ladies of the court jewels and weapons; when Achilles, preferring the latter to the jewels, by that means came to be known; upon which Ulysses prevailed

prevailed upon him to go to the siege of Troy. Achilles soon became the principal hero of Greece, and the terror of his enemies. During the siege Agamemnon took away his captive called Briseis, which occasioned him to retire to his tent and forsake the army. In the mean while the Trojans always got the better; but his friend Patroclus being killed by Hector, he returned back and revenged his death, by killing Hector, dragging his body three times round the walls of Troy, and then delivered him to Priam to be buried. Afterwards falling in love with Polixena, daughter of Priam, he demanded her in marriage, and when he was going to perform the ceremony, Paris let fly an arrow at his heel, which was the occasion of his death. The poets say that Apollo conducted this arrow. The Greeks erected a monument for him on the promontory of Sigeum, upon which his son Pyrrhus sacrificed Polixena. Some pretended that Thetis asked him, while he was a child, whether he chose to live a long while in an obscure condition, or die young loaded with honours, and that he chose the latter. *Hom. Iliad.*

**A**CHO'RES, the god of flies, to whom the inhabitants of Cyrena, according to Pliny, offered sacrifices, in order to prevail upon him to drive away those insects which sometimes caused infectious diseases in that country.

**A**CIDA'LIA, was one of the names of Venus, as the goddess who caused care and uneasiness. It was also the name of a fountain where the Graces went to bathe.

**A**CILES, a fountain in Sicily; it took its name from a young man called Acilius, whom Polixena had killed, and who was metamorphosed into a fountain by Neptune, at the request of Galatea, who was beloved by Acilius.

ACIS,

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**ACIS**, the son of Faunus ; he was admired by Galatea for his extraordinary beauty, whom the giant Polyphemus passionately loved. This giant one day surprizing him with Galatea, crushed him to pieces with a rock ; but the nymph, full of grief, changed his blood into the river since called Acis. *Homer. Odyss. Ovid. Metam.*

**ACOE'TES**, a man of Meonia or Lydia, who was so poor that he had not a bed to lie on. *Ovid. Metam.* l. 3.

**ACO'NTIUS**, a young man of singular beauty, who, coming to sacrifice at Delos, fell in love with Cydippe, who disdained him ; being out of all hope of marrying her, he wrote these words upon a ball : " I swear by Diana, that I will never marry any one but Acontius." He threw it at the feet of Cydippe, who took it up and read the words, without thinking what she was about. Every time she attempted to marry any other, she was attacked by a violent fever, and thinking it to be a punishment of the gods, she married Acontius. *Kirg. Ovid. Herod. 19 and 20.*

**ACRI'SIUS**, king of Argos, who, having consulted the oracle, was informed that he should be killed by one of his grandsons ; to prevent which he shut up his only daughter Danaë in a tower of brass : but Jupiter descended in a shower of gold into the tower and enjoyed her. Acrisius, being told that Danaë was pregnant, exposed her on the sea in a small boat. Polydectus, king of the Cyclades, finding this boat, treated the lady in a handsome manner, and brought up her son Perseus, who, being arrived to manhood, killed his grandfather without knowing who he was.

**ACRON**, a king of Cenina, a city of Italy, whom Romulus slew for invading his territories, and consecrated his spoil to Jupiter Feretrius. Also an Athenian

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Athenian physician and philosopher as ancient as Empedocles.

**ACTÆ'US**, the first king of Attica.

**ACTÆ'ON**, the son of Aristæus, and grandson of Cadmus; he was brought up by Chiron, and became a great hunter. One day as he was hunting, he chanced to pass by a fountain where Diana was bathing; and because he was so bold as to look upon the naked goddess, she turned him into a stag, and he was hunted and devoured by his own hounds. *Ovid. Metam.*

**ACTI'ACA**, games in honour of Apollo Actius, celebrated every three years. They take their name from the promontory called Actium in Epirus, where this god had a temple.

**A'CTIUS**, a surname of Apollo, taken from Actium, where he was worshipped.

**ADAD**, a king of Syria, who was honoured as a god after his death by the inhabitants of that country, particularly at Damascus.

**ADAMANTHÆ'A**, was the nurse of Jupiter in Crete. It is said she hung a cradle with the infant on the branches of a tree, that she might safely affirm that he was neither in heaven nor on the earth.

**ADEPHA'GIA**, the goddess of gluttony, to whom the Sicilians paid divine honours.

**ADES**, or *Hades*, a name of Pluto, as king of the dead.

**ADME'TUS**, son of Pheres, king of Thessaly, was one of the Grecian princes who met to hunt a wild boar of Calydon. He was concerned in the expedition of the Argonauts. When Apollo was in his disgrace he was obliged to keep the flocks of this king. Admetus being desirous to marry Alcesta, daughter of Pelias, could not obtain her, unless he gave Pelias a chariot drawn by a lion and a wild boar. Apollo, out of gratitude, taught him how to tame to the same yoke these two animals.

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This God likewise obtained a grant from the Parcæ, that when this king drew near his end he might shun death, if he could get any one to die in his room. Admetus being seized with a mortal disease, and no one offering to take his place, his wife Alcesta generously died in his room. However, Admetus was so full of grief on this account, that Proserpine was desirous of sending her back, which was opposed by Pluto; but Hercules descended into the infernal regions, and brought her back by force. Apollo rendered Admetus a great many other good turns during his banishment. Never prince met with more misfortunes; but the gods always protected him in a particular manner, on account of his piety. *Euripid. Ovid. Metamor.*  
l. 2.

**ADOD**, a name which the Phenicians gave to the king of the gods.

**ADO'NIS**, was a youth of extraordinary beauty, and proceeded from the incest of Cynaniras with his own daughter Myrrha. He was a great hunter, and Venus was passionately fond of him: however, she had the unhappiness to see him killed by a wild boar; but she changed him into a flower called the Anemone. Proserpine, moved with the complaint of that goddess, engaged to restore him back, provided she might possess him six months in the year. When Venus had once got him into her own power, she would not part with him to her rival; which caused a great quarrel between them. But it was terminated by Jupiter, who ordered that he should be his own master four months, be with Venus four months, and the rest of the year with Proserpine. *Ovid. Metam.* l. 10. *Bayle. Dict. crit.*

**ADPORINA**, a surname of Cybele, who had a temple on a mountain difficult of access, near Pergamus.

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**ADRA'MUS**, was a god worshipped in Sicily, according to Plutarch, and the city of that name was particularly consecrated to him.

**ADRA'STUS**, king of Argos, was obliged to take refuge with Polybius, his grandfather by the father's side, to avoid the persecutions of Amphiaraus, who had seized his dominions. He raised a powerful army against the Thebans, commanded by Polynices, Tydæus, Amphiaraus, Capaneus, Panthenopus, Hyppomedon, and himself, who was their general. This is called the enterprize of the seven champions who destroyed Thebes, and who almost all perished. A little while after he excited the sons to revenge the death of their fathers, raising an army like the former, which was called the army of the Epigones. *Pindar, Euripides, Herodotus.*

There was another *Atrastus*, king of the Dorians, who was killed by Telemachus on account of his perfidy. As also a third, who imprudently killed his brother. A wild boar having ravaged the country, and spoiled the corn of the Mysians, Atys, son of Arcæsus, and brother of this Adrastus, was desirous of destroying this monster; but Adrastus, shooting an arrow at the monster, unluckily killed his brother Atys, and then himself out of despair. *Herodotus, l. 1.*

**ADRA'STEA**, a name of the goddess Nemesis. Helen had a servant of this name. *Homer. Od. ff. 64.*

**ÆA**, the chief city of Colchis, by the river Phasis. As also a huntress, whom Phasis fell in love with, and in his pursuit of her she was turned into an island or city of her own name.

**Æ'ACUS**, the son of Jupiter and Ægina, king of OEnopia, which from his mother's name he called Ægina. His country being dispeopled by a plague, Jupiter, at his request, recruited his subjects by turning ants into men, whom he therefore called Myrmidons. He had by Chiron's daughter two

sons



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sons, Telamon and Peleus, and a third by a daughter of Perseus. The reputation of his justice was so great, that after his death they made him judge of the infernal regions with Minos and Radamanthus.

ÆÆ'A, an island in the Tyrene sea, where Circe dwelt, and Aurora had her lodgings. *Homer.*

Æ'AS, a river running out of Macedon into the Ionian sea.

ÆDON; the daughter of Pandarus, who was married to Zethos, brother of Amphion, by whom she had only one son; upon which account, being envious of the numerous family of Niobe her sister-in-law, she resolved to kill the eldest of her nephews, but by mistake slew her own son Hylus. After she had found her mistake, she killed herself out of despair; but Homer says she was carried away by the Harpies, and delivered to the Furies.

Æ'ETA, a king of Colchis, and father of Medea. *Ovid. Epist.*

Æ'ETIAS, the name of Medea, the daughter of Æeta.

ÆGA, a nymph who was Jupiter's nurse, and daughter of Olenus. She was translated after her death into heaven, and made a constellation called Capricorn. *Ovid. Fast.*

ÆGÆON, a monstrous giant, who had an hundred and fifty arms and an hundred heads. Juno, Pallas, and Neptune, having resolved to put Jupiter in chains at the time of the war of the gods, Thetis brought over Ægæon to the side of Jupiter; upon which account he pardoned all that he had before committed with the giant. *Homer. Virgil.*

ÆGE'RIA, was a nymph of the forest of Aricia, who married Numa Pompilius, and assisted in his government. After the death of this king, she left her abode at Rome, and returned to her former retreat, where sitting at the foot of a mountain, she

wept bitterly. Diana, touched with her affliction, changed her into a fountain, whose waters never dry up. Some say that Numa, in order to make the Romans believe that he had intercourse with the gods, pretended to go to the forest of Aricia, to consult with the nymph *Ægeria*, and boasted that he had frequent discourses with that deity. But however that be, the Romans believed he had frequent conversations with her, and after the death of Numa, they went into the forest of Aricia to seek her; but finding nothing but a fountain, they gave out that that nymph was changed into a fountain.

*ÆGE'STA*, daughter of Hippotas, a noble Trojan, was sent to Sicily by her father, that she might not be exposed to a monster that Neptune had sent to punish Laomedon. Chrinisus, a river of Sicily, fell in love with her, and changed himself into a he-bear to seduce her: after which she became mother of the famous *Acestes*, who reigned in Sicily when *Æneas* arrived there after the ruin of Troy.

*ÆGE'US*, a king of Athens, next after Pandion. He had two wives, *Æthra* and *Medea*. In his reign, *Minos*, king of Crete, in revenge of the death of his son *Androgeus*, waged a cruel war against the Athenians, and, conquering them, ordered that they should send seven noblemen's children every year into Crete, to be devoured by the *Minotaur*, which was a monster half bull and half man, shut up in the labyrinth, and fed with human flesh. This penalty was paid three years, when *Theseus*, eldest son of king *Ægeus*, killed the monster, and made his escape. When *Theseus*, through the council and assistance of *Ariadne*, daughter of *Minos*, had slain the monster, and was returning homewards, he forgot his father's command, which was to hoist a white flag in case of success; whereupon the old prince, supposing his son had  
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been slain, threw himself from the top of a turret into the sea, which is since called the Ægean sea.

**ÆGI'ALE**, the wife of Diomedes, who, in his absence at the wars of Troy, committed adultery with Cyllabarus, the son of Sthenelus; which Diomedes hearing, would not return home, but went into Italy, and obtained part of the kingdom with Daunus; but Venus, having been wounded by Diomedes, made Ægiale become so shameless, that she turned a common harlot. *Statius.*

**ÆGI'NA**, the daughter of Asophus king of Bœotia, who being beloved by Jupiter, he visited her in the likeness of a flame of fire, and begat Æacus and Radamanthus. *Ovid. Metam.*

**Æ'GIPAN**, so called because he was shaped like a goat with a fish's tail; some say he was the same as Pan, but Virgil, in his Georgics, makes him the same as the Roman Silvanus.

**ÆGIPA'NES**, were said to be a naked people that had goats feet, and long whisking tails. They were worshipped by the ancients as demi-gods, or gods of the woods.

**Æ'GIS**, one of the Gorgons, a monster born of the earth. She vomited forth fire and flame with a thick black smoke; she did a great deal of mischief in Phrygia, setting fire to the forests and fields, insomuch that the inhabitants were forced to leave their country. Pallas fought with this Gorgon, killed her, and covered her shield with her skin, which was so terrible, that it turned all who looked upon it into stone. Jupiter wore this as a defence against the Titans. Homer gives a fine description of it in his Iliad.

**ÆGI'STHUS**, the son of Thyestes and Pelopeia. Thyestes, to whom the oracle had foretold, that the son he should have by his own daughter Pelopeia would revenge the crimes of Atreus, made her priestess of Minerva almost from her infancy, with orders

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orders to transport her into a country he knew nothing of, and with a prohibition not to acquaint her with her birth. He thought by this precaution to avoid the incest which had been foretold; but some years afterwards meeting her in a wood, without knowing who she was, he violated her: she required him to give her his sword, which she kept. Pelopeia caused her son to be brought up among the shepherds, who named him Ægisthus. When he was old enough to bear arms, she presented him with the sword of Thyestes. This young prince being promoted in the court of Atreus, he was chosen to go and assassinate Thyestes, whose country Atreus intended to invade. Thyestes remembered his sword, which caused him to ask several questions of Ægisthus, who answered that he had it of his mother. They prevailed upon him to bring his mother back, and then Thyestes found that the oracle was fulfilled with regard to the incest. Ægisthus, displeased that Atreus had appointed him to massacre his own father, returned soon after to *Mycena*, where he killed Atreus. Being desirous of marrying Clytemnestra, he assassinated Agamemnon, and seized on his throne, but was himself afterwards killed by Orestes. *Ovid.*

ÆGLE, the daughter of Hesperus, king of Italy, and one of the Hesperides. *Ovid.*

ÆGO'BOLOS, a surname of Bacchus; it was given him by the Potnians, because, by the advice of Apollo, they sacrificed a goat to that deity in the room of a young man.

ÆGO'CERUS, a sea monster, into which Pan transformed himself, when, with the rest of the gods, he fled from Typhon the great giant, and enemy of the gods. *Lucan* 9. 54.

ÆGON, the name of a shepherd in Virgil.

ÆGYPTUS, the son of Neptune or Belus, and brother of Danaus. He had fifty sons who married his

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his brother's fifty daughters called Danaides. They all killed their husbands on the first night of their nuptials, except Hypermnestra, who spared Lynceus. *See Hypermnestra.*

**ÆLLO**, one of the three Harpies, daughter of Thamas and Electra, according to Hesiod.

**ÆLU'RUS**, a god of the Egyptians, sometimes represented in the figure of a cat, but oftener of a man with a cat's head.

**ÆMA'THION**, the son of Tithonus, was a tyrant of Arabia, whom Hercules slew according to Diodorus Siculus.

**ÆMON**, Creon's youngest son, to whom Antigone, daughter of OEdipus, was betrothed, but never married; for while she followed her father into exile, Æmon was slain by the monster Sphinx according to Ovid. But Propertius says, he slew himself at Antigone's grave.

**ÆMUS** or **HÆMUS**, a king of Thrace, who married Rhodope, the daughter of Strymon. They grew so proud, that he assumed the title of Jove, and she of Juno, and would needs be worshipped as gods; upon which Jupiter was so incensed, that he turned them into hills of the same names. *Ovid. Metam.*

**ÆNE'AS**, a Trojan prince, son of Anchises and Venus. When the Greeks took Troy, he fought valiantly in the streets of that city; but finding himself too weak to withstand their number, he took his father Anchises loaded with the household gods upon his back, leading his son Ascanius by the hand, and retired to Antandros, with as many Trojans as he could get together. At that time he lost Creusa his wife, without knowing what was become of her. Afterwards he passed into Epyrus with several ships; and, after having undergone several tempests, he landed at Carthage, where Queen Dido fell in love with him. From thence he went into Sicily, where Anchises died, and where a magnificent tomb was erected

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erected to his memory. Passing from thence, and having been tossed about by several storms, he arrived in Italy, where he went to consult the Sibyl, who directed him the road to the infernal regions, whither he descended with a golden branch, which had been shewn him to make a present of to Proserpine. When he came to the Elysian fields, he saw the Trojan heroes, and his father, who foretold all that should happen to Æneas before his death. When he returned from thence, he embarked on the Tiber, where Cybele changed his vessels into nymphs. He proclaimed war against Turnus, who designed to take Lavinia for his wife; but Æneas married her after several battles, in one of which Turnus was slain. He laid the foundation of a new empire with his son Ascanius, and it is from him that the Romans pretend to be descended. They say he was taken into heaven by Venus, in spite of Juno, who had caused all his misfortunes, and who was his declared enemy, because he was a Trojan.

*Homer. Virgil. Ovid.*

**ÆNIP'PEUS**, a Thessalian shepherd, who transformed himself into a river to enjoy Tyro. This nymph seeing the waters of Ænipeus extremely clear, and attempting to bathe, Ænipeus enjoyed her; and in his form Neptune had by her Pelias and Neleus.

**Æ'OLUS**, god of the winds, and son of Jupiter. He was king of the Æolian island, which was so called from him. He was said to be the god of the winds on account of his skill in astronomy. He entertained Ulysses very handsomely when he passed through his dominions, and made him a present of several skins wherein the winds were enclosed; but the companions of Ulysses, out of curiosity, opened the skins and let the winds escape, which occasioned such a dreadful disorder, and raised so terrible a tempest, that Ulysses lost all his vessels, and got to shore on an plank.

ÆON,

**ÆON**, the first woman in the world, according to the system of the Phenicians: she is said to have taught her children to make use of the fruits of trees for their nourishment.

**ÆOS**, a giant, son of Typhon.

**Æ'OUS**, one of the four horses of the sun.

**Æ'PYTUS**, the son of Æsiphon and Merope, educated by Cypulius, his grandfather by the mother's side. He slew Polyperchon the usurper, who had married his mother against her will, and recovered his father's kingdom.

**Æ'REA**, a surname of Diana, taken from a mountain of Argolis, where she was worshipped.

**Æ'ROPE**, the wife of Atreus, with whom Thyestes committed adultery, and had by her two sons; whom Atreus killed, dressed, and set upon the table before his brother. *Ovid. Trist.*

**ÆS**, *Æsculapius*, or *Æras*, are the different names of the deity that presided over the coining of copper money; she was represented under the figure of a woman standing up in the dress of a goddess, holding a balance in her right hand.

**Æ'SACUS**, the son of Priam and Alixothoe, daughter of Dymas. He fell in love with Hesperia, and followed her into the woods; but she running from him, was slain by a serpent; whereupon he was so discontented, that he threw himself headlong from a rock into the sea. Thetis, out of compassion, turned him into a didapper or diver. *Ovid. Metam.*

**Æ'SCHYLUS**, a famous Greek tragedian, who wrote ninety plays, whereof only six remain; he was killed by the fall of a tortoise, which an eagle dashed against his bald pate, mistaking it for a stone. *Valerius Maximus.*

**ÆSCULA'PIUS**, the son of Apollo and the nymph Coronis. The care of his education was committed to Chiron, who taught him physick, wherein he was so skilful, that he was said to have raised  
several

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several from the dead; whereupon Pluto complained to Jupiter, who killed him with a thunder-bolt, for bringing Hippolytus, the son of Theseus, to life again. He was worshipped at Epidaurus under the form of a serpent\*. He had two sons, Machaon and Podalirius, who went with Agamemnon to the Trojan war. *Homer. Pindar.*

ÆSON, father of Jason, son of Cretheus, and brother of Pelias. Medea, at the request of Jason, restored him to his youth again. *Ovid. Metam.*

ÆSOP, a famous writer of fables, was a Phrygian by birth, and a deformed poor slave, but a very wise man.

ÆTHA'LIDES, the son of Mercury, was a herald or public cryer. He is said to have obtained of his father two favours; one was, that, living or dead, he should always be informed of what passed in the world; and the other, that he should be half his time among the living, and the other half with the dead.

ÆTES, king of Colchis, married his daughter Calciope to Phryxus. After having lived sometime with his son-in-law, he through covetousness caused him to be assassinated, that he might seize on his treasures. Jason, at the head of the Argonauts, came to demand the inheritance of Phryxus, and became master of his treasure.

ÆTHER, the name which the *Greeks* gave to the heavens. In the beginning, says *Hesiod*, God created the Æther, and on each side of it was the Chaos and night, which covered every thing that was under the Æther. This signifies that it was night

\* This is contradicted by others, who say his statue was of gold and ivory, seated on a throne, of the same materials, his head crowned with rays, and a long beard, having a knotty stick in one hand, the other entwined with a serpent, and a dog lying at his feet,



Before the creation, and that the earth was invisible on account of the darkness that covered it.

**ÆTHON**, the name of one of the horses belonging to the chariot of the Sun. *Ovid. Metam.*

**ÆTHRA**, the daughter of Pittheus, and wife of Ægeus. She married him when he lodged at her father's house, and became big with Theseus; and Ægeus, being obliged to return home without her, left his sword and shoes behind him, which the child was to bring back as soon as he was big enough to wear them. Theseus afterwards went to see his father, who received him, and made him his heir.

There is another Æthra, the daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, wife of Atlas, mother of Hyas, and seven daughters. Hyas being devoured by a lion, all the sisters died with grief; but Jupiter metamorphosed them into stars called the Hyades.

**ÆTNA**, a burning mountain of Sicily, which vomits up fire and flames. The forge of Vulcan was in this mountain; and the Cyclops were at work continually in it, in making thunderbolts for Jupiter.

**ÆTOLUS**, the third son of Endymion and Nais, who retired to the Curetes, and gave their country the name of Ætolia.

**ÆFRICUS**, one of the principal winds.

**AGAMEDES**, the brother of the famous Trophonius, who was a skilful workman. He and his brother built the temple of Apollo at Delphos, for which he was looked upon as a hero. Plutarch informs us, that when the temple was finished, the two brothers demanded their reward of that god, who ordered them to wait eight days, but at the end of this term they were found dead in their beds.

**AGAMEMNON**, king of Argos and Myanes, son of Philistenes, and grandson of Atreus, was appointed chief of the Grecian army against the Trojans. He quarrelled with Achilles at the siege of Troy, for a female captive called Briseis, whom he had forcibly

cibly taken away. The city being taken, Cassandra, daughter of Priam, predicted that he should be assassinated at his return home; but he did not believe her, and yet it proved to be true, for he was killed by Ægisthus, lover of Clytemnestra, his wife. Orestes, Electra, and Iphigenia, his children, fully revenged his death in the sequel. *Homer. Ovid.*

**AGANI'CE**, the daughter of Hegetor, who, having learned the cause of eclipses, and the time that they would happen, informed the people that she could bring down the Moon by her enchantments; at the same time exhorting the Thessalian women to make a great noise in order to make her reascend to her place. Afterwards in the beginning of an eclipse they made a great noise with kettles and other instruments, to hinder her hearing, as they pretended, the invocation of the magicians.

**AGANI'PPE**, daughter of the river Permessus, which runs round about mount Helicon. She was metamorphosed into a fountain, whose waters have the power of inspiring the poets. This fountain was consecrated to the Muses.

**AGANI'PPIDES**, a name of the Muses. They were so called from the fountain Aganippe, to whom it was consecrated.

**AGATHY'RNUS**, son of Æolus, the god of the wind, who settled on the coast of Sicily, and founded a city of the same name.

**AGA'VE**, the daughter of Cadmus and Hermione, who was married to Echion, king of Thebes, by whom she had Pentheus, whom she and the rest of the Mænades in their mad revels tore limb from limb, because he would drink no wine, but, instead of celebrating, slighted the feast of Bacchus.

**AGA'VUS**, one of the sons of Priam.

**AGDI'STIS**, a genius in a human form, but sometimes of one sex, and sometimes of the other sex.

## A G

- AGE of GOLD**, was the reign of Saturn, because men lived in innocence, and the earth produced all sorts of vegetables without cultivation.
- AGE of SILVER**, is the time that Saturn spent in Italy, where he taught the art of cultivating the ground, which did not bring forth plants spontaneously, because men were become unjust.
- AGE of BRASS**; this was after the reign of Saturn, when libertinism and injustice began to prevail.
- AGE of IRON**; those times were so called, when men began to commit the most monstrous crimes. The poets pretend that at this time the earth became quite barren, because mankind were taken up in endeavouring to deceive each other.
- AGE'NOR**, son of Neptune and Lybia, was the most ancient King of Argos. He was the father of Cadmus, whom he ordered never to appear before him without his sister Europa, whom Jupiter had carried off.
- AGENO'RIA**, the goddess of industry. She was set in opposition to the goddess Murcia, that is Venus, or the goddess of looseness; because she renders men loose and effeminate.
- AGERO'NIA** or **ANGERONIA**, the goddess of silence, whom the Romans invoked to obtain the art of being silent at proper times. She is said to have presided over councils, because secrecy is required therein. Her festival was kept on the twenty-first of December. The monuments represent this goddess under the figure of a woman holding her finger to her mouth.
- AGESILA'US**, a king of Sparta; and also a surname of Pluto, because he sought after the dead, and caused them to be conducted to the infernal regions by Mercury.
- AGLAU'RA** or **AGRAU'LA**, was the daughter of Cecrops, and promised Mercury to assist him in court-

ing her sister Herfa, in hopes of reward; but Pallas, angry at this agreement, rendered Aglaura fo jealous of Herfa, that ſhe did every thing to ſet them at variance: after this Pallas gave the three ſiſters Aglaura, Herfa, and Pandrofa, a baſket wherein Ericthonius was hid, commanding them not to open it. Aglaura and Herfa could not ſtifle their curioſity, but opened the baſket, which they had no ſooner done, but they were agitated by the Furies, and threw themſelves down a precipice, but they were changed into ſwallows. *Ovid. Metam.* l. 2. This was likewiſe the name of one of the Graces.

**AGLA'IA**, one of the three Graces that married Vulcan.

**AGLAOPHE'MA**, one of the Sirens.

**AGLAU'ROS**, daughter of Erictheus, king of Athens, was turned into a ſtone by Mercury.

**AGRAI**, the name of one of the Tritons.

**A'GRIUS**, one of the giants that attacked Jupiter.

**AGROTE'RA**, a ſurname given to Diana, becauſe ſhe was always in the fields. The Athenians ſacrificed five goats to her every year.

**AGRO'TES**, a famous deity of the Phœnicians, whom they carried in proceſſion on her feſtival day, every year, in a chariot drawn by different animals.

**AGY'RTES**, the ſurname of the prieſts of Cybele, which ſignifies jugglers; becauſe they played tricks to get money.

**AJAX**, the ſon of Oïlæus, was one of the Grecian princes who went to the ſiege of Troy. He was ſo active in all his bodily exerciſes, that he was equalled by none. He violated Caſſandra, in the temple of Minerva, where ſhe had taken refuge during the burning of the city. Minerva was reſolved to puniſh him; and prevailed on Neptune to raiſe a furious tempeſt as ſoon as he left the haven. After a great number of dangers he got upon a  
rock

rock, where he said I shall escape in spite of the gods. Neptune, exasperated at this, clove the rock in two with his trident, and he was swallowed up with the water. He had gained a great reputation for his valour, and did great service to the Greeks during the siege of Troy. *Homer. Ovid. Seneca.* There was another Ajax, son of Telamon, who was not less famous than the former. He was invulnerable, except only in one part of his breast, which was known only to himself, and was as impious as the former. He was at the siege of Troy, where he was greatly distinguished, and fought a whole day with Hector, when, charmed with each other, they left off, and made one another fatal presents; for the belt which Hector received, was made use of to fasten him to the chariot of Achilles, when he was drawn round the city of Troy; afterwards, Achilles being killed, Ulysses and Ajax contended for his arms; Ulysses got the better. Ajax became so mad that he fell upon the flocks belonging to the camp, and made a great slaughter, thinking to kill Ulysses; but when he came to himself, he killed himself with the sword that he had received from Hector. *Homer. Ovid. Metam.* 1. 5.

AIDO'NA, wife of Zetas, who, having killed her own son in the night by mistake, was so full of grief, that she was metamorphosed into a goldfinch. *Ovid. Metam.* There was another of the same name, and king of the Molosses, who put Theseus in prison because he carried off Proserpine.

AIDO'NEUS, a king of Epirus, who lived in the time of Theseus, fifty years before the siege of Troy. As Epirus is a very low country, it is often taken for the infernal regions, and this prince upon that account is often taken for Pluto. He is the same that ravished Proserpine near the river Acheron.

AIME'NA, a Trojan lady, who was accounted a heroine in Greece, and had even an altar at Athens.

## A L

- AIUS LOCUTIUS**, the good of speech, worshipped by the Romans under that name; the occasion of which was this. A little after the arrival of the Gauls in Italy, they heard a voice which proceeded from Vesta's wood, that proclaimed, that, if they did not rebuild the walls of the city, it would be taken by the enemy: however, they did not mind what was said till after the Gauls became masters of it, and were driven away again. Upon this occasion they erected an altar to the good of speech, and afterwards built a temple to his honour in the middle of Rome; however, as Cicero observes, he was never heard to speak again.
- ALACOME'DES**, the foster-father of Minerva, had heroic monuments erected to his honour on account of that goddess.
- ALACOME'NA**, daughter of Ogyges, was the nurse of Minerva; for which reason she was honoured after her death with a particular worship, and was looked upon as a goddess that carried designs to a good end.
- ALA'STOR**, the name of one of the four horses that drew the chariot of Pluto, when he ravished Proserpine.
- ALABA'NDUS**, the founder of a city of Caria, called Alabanda, became their chief deity, and was worshipped in a particular manner.
- A'LBION** and **BORGION**, two giants, the sons of Neptune, with whom Hercules fought, and with much difficulty vanquished.
- ALBU'NA**, the tenth Sibyl, according to Varro, was of the city of Tyber, now called Tiboly, where she was worshipped as a goddess.
- ALACA'THOUS**, the son of Pelops, who fled to Megara, married the daughter of the king Megarus, after he had delivered the country from a furious lion which did a great deal of mischief. He succeeded his father-in-law in the throne.
- ALCÆ'US**, the son of Perseus and husband of Hippomena, was father of Amphitryon and grandfather of Hercules,

## A L

Hercules, from whom he took the name of Alcides.

There is another Alcæus, who was son of Hercules.

**ALCE'STA**, the daughter of Pelias and Anaxabia, who being sought after in marriage by a great number of lovers, her father, to cause them to desist from their pursuit, said, he would bestow her on him who could harness to her chariot two wild beasts of different kinds, in such a manner as should enable Alcesta to ride out with them. Admetus, king of Theffaly, had recourse to Apollo, whose host he had formerly been. This god gave him a lion and a wild boar tamed ready to his hands, which drew the chariot of the princess. Alcesta was afterwards accused of having a share in the murder of Pelias; upon which account her brother Acastus went to war with Admetus, took him prisoner, and was going to punish him for the daughter's crime, when Alcesta offered herself to the conqueror to save her husband. However, Hercules, at the request of Admetus, pursued Acastus beyond the river Acheron, defeated him, and took away Alcesta to render her back to her husband. The fable says, that Alcesta actually died to save her husband, and that Hercules, meeting Death, fought with and conquered him, binding him in chains of adamant till he had consented to restore Alcesta to life.

**ALCIDES**. Hercules was so called from Alcæus, from whom he was descended.

**ALCINOË**, having kept back the wages of a poor woman, was severely punished by Diana, who inspired her with so great an affection for a man named Xanthus, that she forsook her husband and children to follow him. She afterwards became so jealous of her lover, that out of grief she threw herself into the sea.

**ALCINOÛS**, a king of the island of Corsira, now Corfu, much commended for his strict justice by Orpheus. Ulysses, being wrecked upon this island,

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was entertained very honourably by him. He had an orchard very famous for choice fruits.

**ALCI'PPE**, daughter of Mars, was beloved by Alcyon son of Neptune, who, not being able to prevail upon her by fair means, enjoyed her by force; upon which Mars slew him.

**ALCIS**, a name given to Minerva by the Macedonians.

**ALCME'NA**, the daughter of Electrion, and granddaughter of Perseus, who married Amphitryon, on condition that he revenged the death of her brother, whom the Thebans had slain. While Amphitryon was engaged in the war, Jupiter enjoyed her in her husband's shape, from which commerce Hercules proceeded; for which reason, she was advanced to the rank of a heroine, and had an altar erected to her in the temple of Hercules.

**A'LCMEON**, son of Amphiarus and Eriphyle, having killed his mother by his father's order, became a vagabond; that is, he went about seeking some one that would expiate his crimes, according to the custom of those times, that he might be delivered from the furies that pursued him; that is, from a guilty conscience. At length he consulted the oracle on this account, who told him that he should not be delivered till he had found a place the sun did not shine on when he committed the murder. Having a long time considered what the oracle could mean, he thought of the island called Eschinides, lately risen out of the sea, where he went to settle.

**ALCON**, the son of Erethæus, king of Athens, who was so skilful in drawing the bow, that he slew the dragon that was carrying off his son, without hurting the child.

**ALCYON**, a giant, brother to Porphyreon, who slew twenty-four soldiers of Hercules, and would have killed this hero, but he received the stroke on his club, and slew the monster with an arrow. Seven young girls were so fond of him, that when he

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## A L

was killed they threw themselves into the sea, and were changed into king-fishers.

**ALCY'ONE**, the daughter of Atlas, one of the seven Atlantides, who form the constellation called the Pleiades.

**ALCY'ONE**, the daughter of Æolus, of the race of Deucalion, married Ceix, King of Trachina. Her love for her husband was so great, that when Ceix was shipwrecked, Alcyone out of grief threw herself into the sea, and was changed into a king-fisher.

**ALCY'ONE**, the surname, according to Homer, of Cleopatra, daughter of Idas and Marpesa, and wife of Meleager.

**ALCYO'NEUS**, one of the most formidable giants that attacked Jupiter. The father of the gods commanded Hercules to destroy him, and this hero brought him to the ground several times with his arrows; but as soon as Alcyoneus touched the earth, which was his mother, he recovered fresh strength, and became more terrible than before; upon which Hercules crushed him to death in his arms. Others say, that Pallas came to the assistance of Hercules, and carried him above the orb of the moon, where he died.

**A'LEA**, the surname of Minerva, given her by Aleus, king of Arcadia.

**ALE'CTO**, one of the three Furies, and daughter of Acheron and Nox; this name signifies Envy.

**ALECTRYOMA'NTIA**, a sort of divination by a cock.

**ALE'CTRION**, a young favourite of Mars, and confident of his amours; being one day centinel at the door where Mars was with Venus, he fell asleep, by which means Vulcan surpris'd the two lovers. Mars being enraged at his negligence, changed him into a cock.

**ALEMA'NNUS**, was the Hercules of the ancient Germans, and looked upon as the founder and father of that nation.

**A'LEON**,

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- A'LEON**, the son of Atiæus, and one of those called Dioscures.
- ALEXA'NDER**, a name of Paris, the son of Priam.
- ALEXIA'RIA**, the daughter of Hercules and Hébe, and goddess of youth.
- ALITÆ'US**, a surname of Jupiter.
- ALLOPROSA'LLOS**, a name given by Homer to Mars.
- ALLYRO'THEUS**, the son of Neptune, who, to be revenged of Minerva, for having vanquished his father, determined to cut down all the olive trees that grew about Athens, because they were consecrated to that goddess; but he was killed by the helve of the hatchet that flew off.
- A'LOA**, the festivals of Ceres and Bacchus, kept after the harvest.
- ALOE'US**, a famous giant, son of Titan and Terra, whose wife Iphimedia was ravished by Neptune, and had two sons by him called Aloidæ.
- A'LOGOS**, a name given by the Egyptians to Typhon.
- ALO'IDES**, two formidable giants in Homer, who were the largest and handsomest men that were ever seen. At nine years of age they were thirty six cubits high, and nine thick; and they grew every year a cubit in thickness, and an ell in height. Their prodigious bulk rendered them so proud, that they undertook to dethrone Jupiter; but they were taken prisoners by Mars, who bound them in chains. They were afterwards delivered by Mercury; but at length were thrown into Tartarus by Jupiter.
- A'LOPE**, the daughter of Cercion, who had a child by Vulcan. It is also the name of one of the Harpies.
- ALPHE'A**, a name of Diana.
- ALPHE'US** a famous river of Arcadia, which was thought to run under ground cross the sea into Sicily, to the fountain Arethusa. This they pretended was confirmed by things that were thrown into

into this river in Greece, and were found again in that fountain.

**ALPHESIBŒA**, the daughter of Phlegius, who married Alcmeon, and received the famous necklace of Eriphyle for a nuptial present ; but, being divorced some time after, she prevailed on her brothers to revenge the affront, who murdered her husband.

**ALPHIA'SSE**, a name of Diana.

**ALPHITOMANTIA**, a kind of divination with meal.

**ALTHÆA**, the daughter of Agenor, of the race of Deucalion, married Oeneus, king of the Etolians, and mother of Meleager. This young prince, being obliged to go to war with his two uncles on the mother's side, and having slain them, Althæa, out of despair for their death, made the most dreadful imprecations against her son, and besought Pluto and Proserpine to take him out of the world, which they did ; but she afterwards died of grief.

**ALYXATHOE**, a nymph and mother of Æsacus, whom she had by Priam, by whom she was greatly beloved.

**AMALTHEA**, is the name of the Goat that suckled Jupiter, who, out of gratitude, placed her among the stars, and is now the sign called Capricorn. The Greeks pretended that they had one of her horns, which had the virtue of producing whatever they desired. This they called the horn of plenty. There was also a sibyl of this name.

**AMANUS** or Omanus, a god of the ancient Persians, supposed to be the sun or the everlasting fire which they worshipped.

**AMARINTHIA**, a surname of Diana, taken from a village of Euboe, where she was worshipped.

**AMATHUSIA**, a surname of Venus.

**AMATHIA**, one of the fifty Nereids, according to Homer.

**AMAZONS**, warlike women, so called, who were said anciently to have possessed a great part of Asia.

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They suffered no men to come among them, except once a year, for the sake of posterity. They killed or maimed their male children, but brought up their daughters, whose right breast they burnt, that they might use the bow more commodiously. They are said to have had bloody wars with their neighbours; but were at length almost destroyed by Hercules, who took one of their queens prisoner. Many authors make mention of these women, and yet it is now justly doubted whether there were any such in the world or not.

**AMAZO'NIUS**, a name of Apollo, given him on the account of the assistance he had given against the Amazons.

**AMBARVA'LIA**, a feast in honour of Ceres, celebrated by the ancient Romans to obtain a good harvest of the gods. They sacrificed a heifer according to Virgil, but Tibullus says, a lamb, which was carried three times in procession about their grounds. This festival was generally kept at the time of the harvest, and sometimes when the product of the earth was in danger. It was sometimes celebrated at Rome, and the priests who performed the ceremonies were called the arval brothers.

**AMBI'TION**, a Roman deity, who had a temple at Rome. She was represented with wings on her back, and naked feet.

**AMERO'SIA**, a daughter of Atlas, and one of the Hyades.

**AMERO'SIA**, the food of the gods, of which if any one tasted he became immortal.

**AMBU'LTU**, a name given to Jupiter, Minerva, and the Tyndarides. It signifies prolongation, for they thought these gods prolonged life.

**AMBURBA'TIA**, were festivals celebrated at Rome, by making processions round the city.

**AMIL'CAR**, a Carthaginian general, whom they placed

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placed among the gods, and erected monuments to his honour.

**AMIZO'DAR**, a king of part of Lycia, had a wife called Chimera, whose two brothers were called the Lion and the Dragon, because they murdered all those that fell into their hands.

**AMMON**, a name of Jupiter, under which he was worshipped in Lybia, where he had a famous temple. Some suppose him to be the sun, because this word, in the Phœnician language, signifies hot or burning. He was worshipped under the figure of a ram, according to Lucan: but there are medals on which he is seen in the shape of a man, only there are two horns of a ram, placed a little above his ears. The statue of Jupiter Ammon was a sort of clock-work figure which made signs with its head.

**AMMON**, the son of Cinyras, who married Myrrha, by whom he had a son called Adonis. Cinyras having drank to excess, and exposed himself in an indecent posture before his daughter-in-law; she made herself merry with it before her husband. Ammon told his father of this when he was sober, which made Cinyras very angry, and he cursed her and his grandson, and turned them out of his house. Myrrha and her son withdrew into Arabia, and Ammon into Egypt, where he died; however, the poets tell this story different ways.

**A'MPELOS**, a famous promontory of the isle of Samos. There was also a city of that name in Crete, another in Macedonia, and another of Lybia. It was likewise the name of a priest of Bacchus.

**AMPELU'SIA**, the name of a promontory of Africa, in Mauritania, where there was a cavern consecrated to Hercules.

**AMPHIARAUS**, was the son of Apollo and Hymenestra. Eriphyle, his wife, being bribed by a gold bracelet, told Polynices the place where he was hid, to avoid going to the war of Thebes, where he

would certainly die. Sitting at table with the chiefs of the army, an eagle carried away his lance, and let it fall in a place where it was converted into a laurel; the next day the earth opened under him, and he was swallowed up alive. *Ovid.*

**AMPHI'DAMAS**, the son of Busiris, king of Egypt, was offered to Hercules on the same altar that his father had sacrificed all strangers that he could get into his possession.

**AMPHÍMEDON**, the son of Melantheus, one of the lovers of Penelope, who was slain by her son Telemachus.

**AMPHI'NOME**, the mother of Jason, the chief of the Argonauts; she killed herself on account of the long absence of her son, who was gone in the expedition of the Golden Fleece. Also, the name of one of the fifty Nereides, according to Homer.

**AMPHION**, the son of Jupiter, by Antiope, the queen of Thebes. He built the walls of that city with the harmony of his lyre. He waged war with the Teleboans, whom he vanquished by the means of Cornetho, daughter of Ptereras, their king; from whom she cut the golden hair on which the destiny of Thebes depended. During this war Jupiter abused Alcmena in the shape of Amphitryon; this prince invaded the kingdom of Thebes, became formidable to all his neighbours, and punished Cornetho for her treachery.

**AMPHITRÍTE**, the daughter of Nereus or Oceanus, by the nymph Doris, with whom Neptune fell in love; but she, desirous to continue a virgin, fled from him, and hid herself: whereupon he sent two dolphins, who found her by mount Atlas, and persuaded her to marry Neptune; and having conveyed her to him in a car, in form of a shell, he on her begat Triton. She is sometimes taken for the sea by the poets.

AMPHI-

**AMPHITRYON**, the grandson of Perseus, having killed Electrio, the king of Micenæ, by mistake, was obliged to fly and retire to Thebes, where he married his cousin Alcmena. During the war with the Teleboans, his wife brought Hercules into the world; and, as the long absence of her husband might cause the virtue of the wife to be suspected, it was given out that Jupiter was the father; and that he, to deceive Alcmena, had assumed the shape of her husband.

**AMPHRYSIUS**, a river of Thessaly, on the banks of which Apollo kept the flocks of Admetus, and where he flea'd the satyr Marsyas alive: it was there he was in love with Evadne, Lycoris, and Hyacinthus; which last he killed by chance when they were playing at quoits.

**AMU'LIUS**, the brother of Numitor; who entering the prison of Rhea Sylvia, a vestal virgin, enjoyed her; and she became the mother of Remus and Romulus. Some say, that that virgin was his daughter, and that she had the twins by a soldier: but, however that be, Amulius became a title of the god Mars.

**A'MYCLA**, one of the daughters of Niobe: whom, it is said, Latona pardoned, as well as her sister Melibœa. See Niobe.

**AMY'CUS**, son of Neptune, king of the Bebrycians. As also one of the principal Centaurs. Likewise a companion of Æneas. There was likewise another of that name, brother to Hippolyta, queen of the Amazons; who opposing the passage of Hercules, who came to wage war with his sister, he was slain by that hero.

**AMYE'LIUS**, a name of Apollo, taken from the city Amyclæ, in Laconia, where he had a famous temple. This is the name also of another Grecian god, who had a temple and altars; but Pausanias,

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who takes notice of this does not inform us any farther about him.

**AMYMO'NE**, one of the fifty Danaides; she married Enceladus, and killed him the first night of their nuptials, in pursuance of her father's order; but, feeling a remorse of conscience, she retired into a wood; where, intending to shoot a deer, she wounded a satyr, that pursued her, who, thereupon, ran violently to ravish her; but she, imploring the help of Neptune, was delivered by him, but suffered from him what she only apprehended from the satyr, and brought forth Nauplius. *Strabo*. l. 8.

**AMY'NTAS**, a name of several Macedonian kings; the grandfather of Alexander the Great; and the name of a shepherd.

**AMY'NTOR**, king of the Dolopes, a people of Epirus; who was killed by Hercules for refusing him a passage through his country. There was another Amyntor, son of Ægyptus; who was killed by his wife the first night of her nuptials.

**ANA'CREON**, a lyric poet; whose life and poems are still extant.

**ANA'CTES**, festivals celebrated in honour of Castor and Pollux. The Athenians, as Plutarch informs us, were charmed with the moderation of these two princes; because after he had taken the city of Aphidnæ, to revenge the injury done to his sister, punished none but those who had a share in it.

**ANÆ'TIS** or **ANAITES**, a surname of the moon, given to it by the Persians; who, as Strabo informs us, had several temples dedicated to this deity. They consecrated the slaves to her, as well men as women; but what is more strange, they prostituted their daughters publicly to her honour; which, however, did not hinder their marriage.

**ANAIDIA** a word which signifies impudence; was had in honour by the Athenians, who erected an altar for her service.

ANA'PUS,



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- ANA'PUS**, a river of Sicily. *Ovid.*
- ANA'SCIS**, the son of Castor and Phœbe, had a statue at Corinth, erected in the temple, built in honour of his father.
- ANAU'RUS**, a small river in Thessaly, arising in Mount Pelion. *Lucan.*
- ANAX**, the son of Titan and Terra, from whom Miletus was formerly called Anactoria. This name was anciently given to several remarkable persons, it having been of the greatest honour.
- ANAXA'BIA**, a nymph who disappeared in the temple of Diana, where she came for refuge to avoid the punishment of Apollo.
- ANAXA'GORAS**, a philosopher, who denied the existence of the gods. Jupiter complains in Lucian, that, having darted a thunderbolt at Anaxagoras, Pericles had altered its direction, causing it to fall on the temple of Castor and Pollux, which reduced it to ashes.
- ANAXA'NDRA**, a woman that was placed among the Heroines of Greece, and had an altar erected to her honour in Attica.
- ANAXA'RETE**, a nymph of the island of Cyprus, for whose unkindness her love Iphis hanged himself at her door; whom she looked upon with unconcern, and was turned into a stone.
- ANCÆ'US**, king of Arcadia, one of the Argonauts. A slave of his, being over-worked in his vineyard, told him he should drink none of the wine. But Ancæus laughed at this prediction, and caused a cup of it to be brought immediately, and told him he was a false prophet. Not yet, replied the slave, for many things fall out between the cup and the lip. Just then he was informed that a wild boar had broke into his vineyard; upon which he set down the cup, ran into the vineyard, and was slain by the boar.

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**ANCHI'SES**, a Trojan prince of the family of Priam, was son of Capys, and father of Æneas, by the goddess Venus. In his youth, he fed cattle at the foot of mount Ida. After the burning of Troy, he could not fly from the city, on account of his age; and therefore Æneas carried him on his back. He bore his household gods along with him, and died in Sicily, where his son erected a magnificent tomb to his memory.

**ANCI'LIA**, were sacred bucklers, which were formerly kept in the temple of Mars. They were carried in procession every year about Rome in March, and on the last day of that month they were deposited therein again.

**ANDRO'CLEA**, one of the daughters of Antipœnus, who, with her sister Heroclea, sacrificed their lives for the good of their country.

**ANDRO'GEOS**, the son of Minos, king of Crete. He was slain by the Athenians and Megarians, because he was superior to them in activity. Minos, to be revenged on these people, obliged them to expose every year seven young maids, and seven young men, to the cruelty of the Minotaur, to serve him for food.

**ANDRO'GUNÆ**, a people of Africa, who were said to be Hermaphrodites.

**ANDRO'MACHE**, the daughter of Eetion, king of Thebes, wife of Hector, and mother of Astyanax. After the siege of Troy, she fell to the share of Pyrrhus, who took her into Epirus, and married her. Pyrrhus being dead, she married Helenus, son of Priam. This widow was so fond of Hector, that she was always talking of him, and she erected a magnificent tomb for him in Epirus, which caused a great deal of jealousy and uneasiness to those that married her.

ANDRO'-

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- ANDRO'MEDA**, the daughter of Cepheus and Cassiope, king and queen of Ethiopia, who was so rash as to think herself more beautiful than Juno and the Nereides. Juno, by way of punishment, condemned Andromeda to be chained to a rock by the Nereides, and exposed naked, in order to be devoured by a sea monster; but Perseus mounted on the horse Pegasus, as he was passing by, saw Andromeda in this condition, and the monster appearing, he shewed him the head of Medusa, which turned him to stone; upon which the princess was rendered back to her father, who married her to Perseus.
- ANE'MOTIS**, one of the names of Pallas.
- A'NGELO**, the daughter of Jupiter and Juno, who was said to have stolen her mother's cosmetic, to make a present of it to Europa. She made use of it with such success, that she became extremely fair.
- ANGERO'NA**, the goddess of silence.
- ANI'GRIDES**, were nymphs, who inhabited the banks of the river Anigrus, in Peloponnesus. They had a cave where those afflicted with a leprosy, or any other cutaneous disease, entered, and sacrificed to these nymphs; after which they swam over the river, and left all their impurities behind them.
- ANI'TUS**, a name of Diana, under which she was worshipped at Ecbetana, according to Plutarch.
- A'NIUS**, king of the island of Delos, and high-priest of Apollo; from whom Agamemnon carried off his four daughters.
- ANNA**, the sister of Pygmalion and Dido, followed her sister into Africa. After the death of Dido, she retired to Maltha, from whence Pygmalion would have carried her away; but she got safe into Italy. However, Lavinia, the wife of Æneas, contrived her death; whereof being informed by her sister in a dream, she fled to the river Numicius, and so she became a nymph. *Virgil.*

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**ANNA Perenna**, was a good country-woman, who carried cakes to the Roman people when they had retired into mount Aventine; in acknowledgment of which, she was in high esteem ever after, and, according to Varro, had festivals instituted to her honour, on the ides of March. He places her in the same rank with Pales and Ceres.

**ANTA'NDROS**, a city and port of Phrygia, where Æneas embarked.

**ANTÆ'US**, a famous giant, son of Neptune, and Terra; he lived in a desert, designing to massacre all passengers, because he had made a vow to build a temple to Neptune with human skulls. Hercules fought with this giant, and threw him on the ground three times to no purpose; for Terra, his mother, gave him fresh strength as oft as he touched her; wherefore the hero lifted him up, and crushed him to death.

**ANTE'NOR**, a Trojan prince, who was said to have betrayed his country, because he concealed Ulysses in his house. It is pretended, that, after the siege of Troy, he built a city now called Padua. *Homer. Virgil.*

**A'NTEROS**, a god that punished slighted love. He is supposed to be the son of Mars and Venus. Mars perceiving that Cupid did not grow, he demanded the reason of Themis, who told him it was because he had not a companion; upon which she gave him Anteros, with whom Cupid began to grow. They are represented like two children, with wings on their shoulders, and gathering the branch of a palm-tree.

**ANTI'CLEA**, the mother of Ulysses. It is said that Laertes going to marry her, she was surprised by Sisyphus, and ravished.

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- ANTICY'RA**, a famous island where hellebore was plenty; it is near the city of Peloponnesus.
- ANTI'GONE**, daughter of OEdipus, king of Thebes, and Jocasta his mother. As she was going to pay her last duty to Polynices, her brother, contrary to the orders of Creon, she was condemned to be starved to death in a prison; but she strangled herself, and Hæmon, who was to have married her, killed himself on her body.
- ANTI'LOCHUS**, the son of Nestor and Eurydice, accompanied his father to the siege of Troy, and was killed by Memnon, in parrying the blow that was aimed at his father.
- ANTI'NOUS**, a young man, favourite of the Emperor Adrian, who being drowned in the Nile, that prince placed him in the rank of the gods, and built a city to his honour, calling it Antinopolis, and in it a magnificent temple. It is also the name of one of Penelope's suitors.
- ANTI'OPE**, the daughter of Niçteus, king of Thebes, who was celebrated throughout all Greece for her beauty, according to Pausanias. She was carried away by Epopæus, king of Sycione, who afterwards married her. This princess, after the death of her father, fell into the hands of her brother Lycus, who brought her back to Thebes, where she was delivered of Zethus and Amphion. This is also a name of a queen of the Amazons, who married Theseus, and had a son by him called Hippolytus.
- ANTI'PHATES**, king of the Læstrigons, who were said to be cannibals. *Juvenal.*
- ANU'BIS**, a god of the Egyptians, worshipped in the shape of a dog.
- AO'NIA**, the hilly part of Bœotia.
- AO'NIDES**, a name of the Muses, on account of the fountain Aone, which was consecrated to them.
- AO'RNUS**,

**AO'RNUS**, a poisonous lake of Campania, called also **Avernus**.

**APATU'RIA**, a name of Pallas, to whom virgins before marriage consecrated their girdles.

**APPENNI'NUS**, a ridge of high hills parting Italy, through the middle of the whole length of it, from the Alps, almost between Tyrene and the Adriatic sea; they extend almost six hundred miles.

**APHE'A**, a deity worshipped by the Cretans. Pindar composed an ode to her honour, who had a temple in the Isle of Crete.

**APHRODI'TE**, the Greek name of Venus.

**APIS**, the son of Jupiter, by Niobe; he was king of the Argives, and married Isis, the daughter of Inacus. He passed into Egypt, where he civilized the inhabitants, teaching them to sow corn and plant vines; upon which they made him their king, and worshipped him after his death in the form of an ox. A symbol of husbandry.

**APOLLO**, son of Jupiter and Latona, and brother of Diana; they called him Phœbus in heaven, because he conducted the chariot of the sun, drawn by four horses. He was esteemed the god of poetry, music, and the liberal arts. He put himself at the head of the nine Muses, and dwelt with them on the mounts Parnassus, Helicon, Pierus, the banks of Hippocrene and Permessus, where the winged horse Pegasus generally fled. Jupiter having killed Æsculapius with a thunderbolt, because he had raised Hippolytus from the dead, Apollo killed the Cyclops, because they had furnished him with bolts; upon this he was driven out of heaven, and during his exile, he retired to Admetus, king of Thessaly, whose flocks he kept when Mercury came to steal some away; and when he looked for his bow and arrows to shoot the thief, he

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perceived they were gone. After this, not knowing what to do, he went with Neptune to make bricks, with which Laomedon built the walls of Troy, but received no reward. When the waters of Deucalion's flood were retired, he killed the serpent Python (generated out of the mud) which ravaged the country. The skin of this animal served to cover the tripod on which Pythonissa sat to give her oracles. The most famous places where they were delivered, were at Delphos, Delos, Claros, Tenedos, Cyrrha, and Patara. His most superb and famous temple was at Delphos. His mistresses were Hyacintha, Lucothoe, Cyparis, Clitia, and many others. One day as he pursued Daphne, and not being able to overtake her, he changed her into a laurel. The cock, the hawk, and the olive-tree, were consecrated to him; because those of whom he was amorous were changed into those things. He is generally painted with a lyre in his hand or near him, and sitting on a car drawn by four horses prancing along the Zodiac.

**APO'MYUS**, a surname given to Jupiter by the Elæans, in memory of his having driven away the flies that incommoded them.

**APOSTRO'PHIA**, a surname of Venus.

**APOTHE'OSIS**, was a ceremony performed by the Romans, when they were desirous of placing their emperors in the rank of gods; after which they erected temples and altars to their honours.

**APPI'ADES**, is a name of Pallas and Venus, because they had a temple near the Appian waters, at Rome. *Ovid.*

**AQUA'RIOUS**, one of the twelve signs of the Zodiac.

**AQUILO**, a boisterous wind, and extremely cold. The poets say he was the son of Æolus and Aurora, and that he had the tail of a serpent, and white hair.

**ARA'CH-**

## A R

**ARA'CHNE**, a curious embroiderer, who had the boldness to challenge Minerva in making a piece of tapestry. That goddess, offended with her rashness, broke her looms, and changed her into a spider.

**ARACY'NTHUS**, a city of Bœotia. It is also the name of a mountain in Greece.

**ARBITRA'TOR**, a name of Jupiter, who had a portico erected at Rome, with five columns, under the name of Jupiter Arbitrator.

**ARCA'DIA**, a part of Peloponnesus, where there is excellent pasture.

**ARCAS**, the son of Jupiter and Calisto, who gave his name to Arcadia: this country is exceedingly famous for the many fables it occasioned, and in which were asses of a most extraordinary size. The god Pan was more honoured than any other, because he was said never to go out of it. Arcas being grown up, he was presented by the hunters to Lycaon his uncle, who received him with joy, and who afterwards, to try the power of Jupiter, served him up at a feast when that god was his guest. Jupiter, looking with horror on so detestable a trial, changed Lycaon into a wolf, and Arcas into a bear, who was placed in heaven near his mother.  
*Ovid. Metam.*

**ARCHE'MORUS**, son of Lycurgus, king of Nemæa. Being placed upon a parsley plant by his nurse, while she went to shew a fountain to the princes who were going to besiege Thebes, he was bit by a serpent, that the princes killed: upon which a fountain rose out of the ground beneath Archemorus, whom they took along with them, and instituted the Nemæan games in memory of this accident, which were celebrated every three years. The conquerors put themselves in mourning, and were crowned with parsley.

ARCHI-



## A R

- ARCHICA'LLUS**, was the name of the high-priest of Cybele. He was commonly of a great family, and was cloathed like a woman.
- ARCHI'TIS**, the name of Venus, who was worshipped in mount Libanus.
- ARCHON**, was the name of the chief magistrate at Athens, who performed the office of a high-priest.
- A'RCULUS**, a Roman god who presided over castles, fortifications, and arsenals.
- ARDA'LIDES**, a surname of the Muses, taken from Ardulus, son of Vulcan, who held him in great honour.
- AREOPA'GUS**, a famous tribunal at Athens, so called, because the first cause tried there was that of Mars; for Ares in Greek is the same as Mars in Latin.
- ARETHU'SA**, the companion of Diana, who was metamorphosed into a fountain when she fled from Alpheus. It was she that discovered the rape of Proserpine to Ceres. Her waters run in Sicily, and are mixed with those of Alpheus. *Ovid. Metam.*
- ARGÆ'US**, the son of Licimnius, was carried away by Hercules, who promised his father to bring him back; but the young man dying in the journey, Hercules burnt his body and reduced it to ashes, which he brought back to his father. It is said this is the first instance of burning dead bodies.
- A'RGEA**, a festival celebrated by the Vestal virgins every year on the ides of May, during which they threw into the Tiber human figures made of rushes.
- A'RGIA**, the daughter of Adrastus and wife of Polynices, whose body she went to seek with Antigone to pay him her last duty: this irritated Creon so much that he killed them both, and Argia was metamorphosed into a fountain of that name.

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**ARGI'VI**, the inhabitants of Argos, a city of Greece.

**ARGO**, the name of the ship in which the Argonauts sailed to bring away the Golden Fleece. It is said to be the first vessel that ever sailed upon the sea. It was called Argo, from Argus, a famous architect, who built it of the oaks of Dodona's forest.

**ARGOLIS**, a province of Peloponnesus.

**ARGON**, son of Alcæus, and one of the Heraclides.

**ARGONAUTS**, the princes of Greece, so called, who undertook to conquer the Golden Fleece, and for that purpose made a voyage in the ship Argo. It is said they were fifty-two in number, exclusive of their attendants. Jason was the promoter of this enterprise, and was acknowledged as chief. The time of this event is said to be thirty-five years before the siege of Troy.

**ARGO'REUS**, a surname of Mercury, who had a statue at Phares in Achias, which was said to give oracles.

**ARGOS**, a famous city of Peloponnesus, whose tutelær goddess was Juno; it is sometimes put for Greece in general.

**ARGUS**, son of Aristor, said by the poets to have an hundred eyes, whereof fifty were always open while the others slept. Juno trusted him with the keeping of Io, who had been turned into a cow; but Mercury piped him to sleep with his flute, and then killed him. Juno after his death changed him into a peacock. There was another Argus, a famous architect, son of Polybius, who invented the ship Argo. And another, the son of Jupiter and Niobe, who reigned at Argos, and first tilled the lands of Greece.

**ARGY'RA**, a nymph of Thessaly, who was very fond of her husband Selimnus, and was no less beloved by

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by him. This last being almost withered away with grief, Venus changed the one into a river, and the other into a fountain, which, like Alpheus and Arethusa, mingle their waters: however, at length Selimnus forgot Argyra, and from that time had the virtue of curing those in love, when they either drank or bathed in his waters.

**ARIA'DNE**, daughter of Minos, King of Crete: she was so struck with the charms of Theseus, who was going to be devoured by the Minotaur, that she gave him a ball of thread, by which means he got out of the labyrinth after he had vanquished that monster. She ran away with him, but he abandoned her, and left her on a rock in the isle of Naxos, where, after bewailing her misfortune for some time, she became the priestess of Bacchus. *Ovid.*

**ARI'CIA**, a princess of the blood royal at Athens, and the only remains of the unhappy family of the Pallatides, whose kingdom Theseus had usurped. A small town of Latium was called after her name, and was built by Hippolytus in the Appian way, ten miles from Rome.

**A'RRIES**, one of the twelve signs of the Zodiac. See *Phryxus*.

**ARI'ON**, the name of one of the horses of Adraftus, which was said to be the son of Neptune and Ceres, or of the wind Zephyr and a Harpy. He was brought up by the Nereides, and sometimes drew the car of Neptune. He had the feet of a man, and the use of speech, as authors pretend.

**ARI'ON**, a famous musician, who being in a ship, the sailors were going to kill him for his money; when he begged leave before he died to play a tune upon his lute, at the sound of which the dolphins flocked round the vessel; upon which he threw

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himself into the sea, and one of these dolphins carried him on shore: he got to the habitation of Periander, who sent in search of these pirates, most of whom were severely punished. *Herodotus.*

**ARISTÆ'US**, son of Apollo and Cyrene. He was greatly in love with Eurydice, who, flying from him on the day of her marriage with Orpheus, was bit by a serpent and died immediately. The nymphs, grieved at this misfortune, killed all the bees of Aristæus. His mother advised him to consult Proteus, who counselled him to appease the manes of Eurydice, by sacrificing four bulls and four heifers, out of the entrails of which proceeded several swarms of bees. Aristæus was reckoned a god after his death, and appeared several times to the shepherds, who built temples to his honour. *Virgil.*

**ARISTE'NES**, a goat-herd that lived on mount Titthion, near Epidaurus. One day as he was counting his goats, he missed one, together with his dog; and going to seek them, he found the goat employed in suckling a child. He was going to carry it away, but as soon as he drew near it, it was surrounded with light, from which he imagined there was something supernatural in the case. It happened to be Æsculapius, whom Coronis had been delivered of in this place.

**ARI'US**, one of the principal Centaurs, who fought with the Lapithæ.

**ARMA'TA**, a surname of Venus, so called by the Lacedæmonians, because her image was represented in armour.

**ARMILU'STRIA**, a festival celebrated by the Romans in the field of Mars, on the nineteenth day of October, in which they offered sacrifices for the prosperity of the arms of the Roman empire.

ARIS-

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**ARISTOMÆNES**, a very cruel tyrant, who sacrificed three hundred men in one day.

**ARNA**, a princess of Athens. She was metamorphosed into an owl, for designing to betray her country in favour of Minos.

**ARNUS**, a famous soothsayer, who went to Naupacte, and was taken for a spy by a grandson of Hercules, and slain; upon which the plague began to rage among the inhabitants, and the Oracle, being consulted, answered, that they must expiate the death of Arnus, by banishing the murderer, and instituting funeral games to the honour of the deceased, which was according done.

**ARRICHION**, the name of a famous wrestler.

**A'RRIPHE**, one of Diana's nymphs, of great beauty, who was ravished by Tmolus, king of Lydia, at the foot of one of Diana's altars; upon which she killed herself. Tmolus was afterwards tossed by a bull, and was thrown upon pointed stakes, where he died miserably.

**ARSA'CES**, the founder of the Parthian empire, who after his death was placed among the stars, as some pretend.

**ARSI'NOË**, the daughter of Nicocreon. She was beloved of Arceophon, who died of grief, because he was not able to please her. She looked upon his funeral with unconcern; therefore Venus changed her into a flint.

**ARSI'NOË**, a city of Egypt, seated near the Lake Moeris, whose inhabitants held crocodiles in great veneration.

**ARSI'NOË**, the daughter of Ptolomæus Lagus, who married Ptolomæus Philadelphus, his brother. She died very young, and her husband, to preserve her memory, built a temple to her honour. Pliny affirms, that the roof of the temple was made of a loadstone, by which her statue was suspended.

## A S

- A/RTEMIS**, the name of the Delphic Sibyl.
- ARVA'LES**, a society of twelve men, who were called Brothers. They presided over the sacrifices offered to Ceres for the fruits of the earth. They celebrated their feast twice a year, making a procession round the corn.
- ARU'NTICES**, a man who despised the feast of Bacchus, and who was punished by that god, by making him drink so much wine that he lost his reason, and abused his own daughter Medulina, who was so exasperated that she killed her unhappy father.
- ASCA'LAPHUS**, the son of Acheron and Nox, who, discovering that Proserpine had eaten fruit in hell, hindered her return, and was in revenge by her turned into an owl, a bird which Minerva took under her protection. Jupiter had promised that Proserpine should return back to the light again, upon condition she did not eat any thing in the shades below.
- ASCA'LAPHUS**, one of the Grecian captains, who conducted the Bœotians in thirty ships to the siege of Troy.
- ASCA'NIUS**, or **JULUS**, the only son of Æneas and Creusa. He was carried very young by his father into Latium, where he founded the city of Alba.
- ASCLE'PIA**, a festival in honour of Bacchus, which was celebrated throughout all Greece, especially in Epidaurus. It is also the name of another festival in honour of Æsculapius.
- ASCO'LIA**, a feast at Athens, wherein the rusticks used to hop over goat-skins stufed and made glib with oil, which often made them fall, to the sport of the by-standers. This feast was instituted to the honour of Bacchus.
- A'SIA**, was a nymph, daughter of Oceanus and Thetis, and wife of Japet. She gave her name to one of the four parts of the world. *Virgil.*

There

There was also a marsh or pond of that name in Lybia, where, among a vast quantity of water fowls, there was a great number of cranes.

**ASO'PUS**, son of Oceanus and Thetis, was changed into a river by Jupiter, whom he designed to make war against, because that god had abused his daughter Ægina.

**ASPHA'LION**, the name of Neptune, to whom the Rhodians built a temple, in an island lately risen out of the sea.

**ASSA'RACUS**, the son of Tros, and father of Capis.

**ASTA' RTE**, a great goddess of the Syrians, under which name they worshipped the moon.

**ASTERIA**, the daughter of Cœus, the son of Titan, on whom Jupiter begat Hercules in the form of an eagle; but being afterwards angry with her, the gods turned her into a quail

**ASTERIA**, the daughter of Hydæus, was beloved of Bellerophon, by whom she became mother of Hydes, the founder of the city of Hydissus, in Caria.

**ASTY'ACHUS**, son of Æolus, god of the winds, who reigned after his father in the Liparian islands.

**ASTY'AGES**, the last king of the Medes. It is said while his daughter Mandana, who was married to Cambyses, was with child, he dreamt he saw a vine proceeding from her womb, that spread itself all over Asia; which terrified him so much, that he was determined to destroy the infant that should be born: however, Mandana was brought to bed of Cyrus, and preserved her son from the designs of his grandfather.

**ASTYDA'MIA**, daughter of Amyntor, and mother of Lepreas, one of the enemies of Hercules, was beloved of this hero, who reconciled her son to him, and had by Hercules a son called Etesippus.

**ASTY'ONE**, one of the names of Chryseis, daughter of Chryses, a high-priest of Apollo.

## A T

**ASTEROPÆ'US**, the son of Pelegon, King of Pæonia, who, being at the siege of Troy, was slain by Achilles.

**ASTRÆ'A**, the daughter of Jupiter and Themis. She left heaven, and dwelt on the earth, during the golden age: but the crimes of mortals driving her away, she re-ascended into heaven, and was placed in the Zodiac, becoming the sign Virgo. She is represented holding a sword in one hand, and a pair of scales in the other, having her eyes bound with a fillet.

**ASTRÆ'US**, one of the Titans, father of the winds and stars. Perceiving that his brothers had declared war against Jupiter, he armed the winds on his side: but Jupiter plunged them under the waters, and Astræus was changed into a star.

**ASTY'ANAX**, the only son of Hector and Andromache. This young Prince gave great inquietude to the Greeks after the taking of Troy. Calchas advised them to throw him from the top of an high tower, because he might one day revenge the death of Hector, and rebuild the walls of Troy. Ulysses went in search of him; but it is pretended they gave him another child in his room, and that Astyanax was saved by his mother: likewise, that he afterwards went into Germany, where he settled.  
*Virgil. Natalis Comes.*

**ATALA'NTA**, the daughter of Jasius, king of Arcadia and Climene, and wife of Meleager, by whom she had Parthenope. She was very fond of hunting, and was the first that wounded the wild boar of Calydon, and received the skin from the hand of Meleager before they were married. *Ovid. Natalis Comes.*

There was another Atalanta, the daughter of Sche-neus. She was sought in marriage by several young princes; but her father would not give her to any one that could not out run her. Hippomenes



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menes had this advantage by the help of Venus, who advised him to throw down the golden apples as they were running, which caused Atalanta to stoop to pick them up, and so he got the race. At length they were metamorphosed into a lion and lioness.

**ATE**, a malicious goddess, who took pleasure in bringing misfortunes upon mankind. She was the daughter of Jupiter, and called the goddess of revenge.

**ATERGA'TIS**, a goddess of the Syrians, supposed to be the mother of Semiramis. She had, according to Lucian, the face and head of a woman, and all the rest of her body was like a fish.

**A'THAMAS**, a king of Theffaly, and son of Æolus, by his wife Nephele; he had two children, Phryxus and Helle; but after her death he married Ino, the daughter of Cadmus, who treated her step-children so ill, that to get away from her they mounted the ram with a golden fleece, in order to swim over the Hellespont; but Helle was drowned, and gave her name to that strait. Juno, angry with Ino on this account, made her husband run mad; inso-much that, mistaking her children, one for a lioness, and the others for her whelps, he was the death of them; but they were changed into sea deities.

**ATHENS**, the capital city of Attica, once the most famous place in the world for learning.

**ATHOS**, a famous mountain, between Macedonia and Thrace.

**ATLA'NTIDES**, the name of the fifteen daughters of Atlas and of Pleione; these are the same as the Hyades, Pleiades, and the Vergiliae.

**ATLAS**, a giant, and son of Jupiter and Clymene. Jupiter gave him a commission to support the heavens with his shoulders. Being warned one day by the Oracle to beware of a son of Jupiter, he became

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became a man-hater, and would receive no visits. Perseus went and was treated like the rest, which exasperated him so much that he stole from him the apples which he kept very carefully: he afterwards shewed him the head of Medusa, and changed him into a prodigious high mountain. *Ovid. Metam.*

**A'TREUS**, the son of Pelops and Hippodamia, who being irritated that Thyestes his brother was free with Europa his wife, he caused him to eat his own children at a feast. It is said that the sun retired with horror, because he would not yield any light to so detestable a crime, for which the whole posterity of Atreus was punished.

**A'TRIDES**, a name given to Agamemnon and Menelaus, sons of Atreus; but some say the names of his sons were also Melampus and Eumolus.

**A'TROPOS**, one of the three fatal sisters. It was her business to cut the thread of life.

**A'TYS**, a young beautiful Phrygian, beloved by Cybele, who made him her priest, on condition that he should live chaste: but breaking his vow, she made him run mad and castrate himself. The goddess afterwards changed him into a pine.

**AVENTINUS**, the son of Hercules and priestess Rhea. This hero, being come from Italy to the banks of the river Tiber, fell in love with that priestess, and took up his abode in a neighbouring mountain. From this amour Aventinus proceeded, who was brought up by his mother in the same place. From him came the name of mount Aventine, in Rome.

**AVE'RNUS**, a lake of Campania, in Italy, consecrated to Pluto; such a stinking smell proceeding from it, that it was looked upon as the gate of hell: the birds that flew over it were said to have dropped down dead. *Virgil.*

**AUGA**, or *Auge*, daughter of Alcæus, who, having cohabited with Hercules, went into the wood to

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be delivered of Telephus. This prince, being grown up, was preferred in the court of Theutras, king of Myfia, where Auga had taken refuge to avoid her father's anger. Telephus obtained his mother of the King, with a design to marry her without knowing who she was; but Auga, being unwilling, attempted to kill him, when she was affrighted by a serpent. This delay occasioned a discovery who they were. *Euripides.*

**AU'GEAS**, a king of Elis, had a stable which would hold three thousand oxen, which had not been cleansed for thirty years. He hired Hercules to clean it, which he did by turning the river Alpheus through it. Upon this there was a contest about the reward, and Hercules made Augeas's son Phyleus judge, who gave the cause against his father, upon which he was banished; but afterwards Hercules conquered the father, and made the son king.

**AU'GURY**, a sort of divination by the flight of birds, and by meteors, as well as other appearances in the heavens.

**AULIS**, a town and port of Bœotia, on the Negropont, where the Grecian fleet was wind-bound when they were going against Troy. *Homer. Ovid.*

**AURO'RA**, the daughter of Titan and Terra; others make her the daughter of Hyperion and Theia, and others of Sol and Luna; she presides over the dawn of the day. The painters represent her sitting in a gilt chariot, in a palace of the same metal. She was in love with Tithonus, a young prince celebrated for his beauty, who carried her off, and married her. When he was advanced in years, she left him, and changed him into a grasshopper. After this she fell in love with Cephalus, whom she took away from his wife Procris, causing them to quarrel. However, they were afterwards

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wards reconciled; and Cephalus one day killed his wife by chance as they were hunting. Aurora took him into Syria and married him, and had one son by him. When she was tired with him she took Orion, and after him many others.

**AUSON**, the son of Ulysses and Calypso; he settled in Italy, and gave his name to that country, it being since called Ausonia.

**AUSO'NIA**, a province of Italy, whose inhabitants were called Ausonians.

**AUSTER**, a very hot wind, son of Astræus and Heribea, or of Æolus and Aurora according to others, His abode was in the hot burning climates of the south: his breath was sometimes so hot that it set ships and cities on fire.

**AUTO'LEON**, general of Crotonia; as he was one day fighting against the Locrians, who always left a void space in the middle for Ajax their countryman, as if he had been still alive; he attacked them in this place, and was hurt in the breast by the ghost of Ajax, and could not be healed till he had appeased the manes of this hero.

**AUTO'LYCHUS**, the son of Mercury and Chione. He learned the trade of thieving from this god, with the power of assuming different shapes. He was discovered by Sisyphus in stealing cattle; but as this man was in love with his daughter, they made up the matter. *Ovid. Metam.*

**AUTOMA'TIA**, the goddess of chance, to whom Timolion, a famous Corinthian general, built a Temple.

**AUTO'TEDON**, the charioteer of Achilles, and, after his death, armour-bearer to Pyrrhus. *Virgil.*

**AUTU'MNA**, an allegorical deity, said to be the goddess of fruits; she is the same as Pomona. *Which see.*

**AZAN**, a mountain of Arcadia, consecrated to Cybele,

## B

**B**ACCHANA'LIA, or BA'CCHANALS, festivals in honour of Bacchus, which were celebrated by all manner of debauchery.

**BACCHA'NTES**, those women who followed Bacchus in his conquests of the Indies, and who made great acclamations every where to publish his victories. During the ceremony of the Bacchanals and the Orgies, they ran about clad in skins of tygers, with their hair loose, and with torches and flambeaux in their hands, making frightful cries. *Euripides.*

**BACCHIADÆ**; the people of Corinth were so called, who were banished and went into Sicily. They affirmed they were descended from Bacchia, the daughter of Bacchus. *Ovid. Metam.*

**BACCHUS**, the son of Jupiter and Semele; but all authors are not agreed in this point: however, the story is told by most in the following manner. Juno, always enraged against the concubines of Jupiter, in order to be revenged, counselled Semele, whilst she was big with child, to require of Jupiter that he would appear in all his glory; he granted this petition with great reluctance. However, for fear that Bacchus, of whom she was with child, might be burnt with her, Jupiter opened his thigh, and put him therein, where he continued nine months. When the time of his birth was accomplished, he was privately put into the hands of Ino his aunt, who was to take care of him with the assistance of the Hyades, the Horæ, and the Nymphs. When he was grown up, he conquered the Indies; from whence he passed into Egypt, where he taught

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husbandry to the inhabitants, planted the first vine, and was adored as the god of wine. He punished Pentheus severely, because he opposed his solemnities. He triumphed over all his enemies, and overcame all dangers to which the persecution of Juno continually exposed him; for the resentments of that goddess did not only extend to the concubines of Jupiter, but also to their children. Bacchus transformed himself into a lion to devour the giants, who attempted to scale heaven, and was looked upon, next to Jupiter, as the most powerful of the gods. He was sometimes represented with horns on his head, because, when he travelled, he was always cloathed in the skin of a goat, an animal which they sacrifice to him. Sometimes he is painted sitting on a tun; sometimes on a car, drawn by tygers, lynxes, or panthers; likewise often holding a cup in one hand, and in the other a thyrsis, that is, a spear wrapped about with ivy or bay-leaves. *Natalis Comes Pausanias.*

**BA'GOE**, a nymph, who taught the Tuscans the art of divination by lightning. Some pretend that this was the Sibyl called Erythræa.

**BA'LIUS** and **XANTHUS**, were the horses of Achilles; they are said to be born of Zephyr and Podarga.

**BAPTA**, the goddess of uncleanness. Her festivals were celebrated in the night-time with dances and all kinds of debauchery. She was called Cotytto at Athens.

**BASSA'RIDES**, priestesses of Bacchus; so called from Bassarius, the surname of Bacchus. *Persius.*

**BASSA'RUS**, a surname of Bacchus. It is pretended that this is the cry which was heard at the festivals of this god; but it is most likely that this word signifies no more than grape-gatherer.

**BATTUS**, a famous herdsman, who was witness to the theft of Mercury, when he stole away some of  
Apollo's

Apollo's cattle. Mercury gave Battus one of the finest cows that he had taken, and made him promise that he should keep this matter secret; but not altogether confiding in him, he pretended to retire, and came back soon after in another shape, and with another voice, offering him an ox and a cow if he would tell where the cattle were that he sought: the good man was tempted with the bribe, and laid open the whole affair; upon which Mercury changed him into a touch-stone, which discovers the nature of the metal rubbed upon it.

BAUCIS, was a poor old woman, who lived with her husband Philemon, almost as old as herself, in a little hut. Jupiter, in a human form, accompanied with Mercury, being desirous of visiting Phrygia, was rejected by all the inhabitants of the town near which Baucis and Philemon dwelt, who were the only persons that received them with hospitality. In order to reward them, Jupiter bid them follow him to the top of a high mountain; and when they looked back, they saw not only the town, but all the neighbourhood under water, except the little hut, which was changed into a temple. Jupiter promised to grant them whatever they desired, and these good people only wished to be attendants in the temple, and to die both at the same time. Their wishes were accomplished; and when they arrived at a great old-age, and were tired of life, as they were one day talking at the gate of the temple, Philemon perceived Baucis to be turning into a lime-tree, and she was astonished to see Philemon changing into an oak; upon which they bid each other their last adieu. *Ovid. Metam.*

BEBRI'CIANS, a people who left Thrace to settle in Bithynia; under pretence of giving sports and diversions to the public, they drew the people into a forest, and massacred them in a horrible manner.

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manner. Amycus, their king, was slain by Pollux and the Argonautes, whom they endeavoured to draw into a snare. *Strabo. Lucan.*

**BEL**, or **BELUS**, son of Neptune and Lybia, was King of Assyria. They paid divine honours to his statue, and afterwards the Chaldeans and other people worshipped him under the name of Baal. Jupiter was likewise worshipped under that name.

**BELIDES**, the daughters of Danaus, otherwise called the Danaïdes. They were called Belides from Belus, whose grand-daughters they were. They were married to the fifty sons of Ægyptus, but were directed by their father to murder their husbands on their wedding-night, to which all, except Hypermnestra, consented. For this crime they were condemned to draw water out of a well with sieves, or tubs with holes in them.

**BELIZA'NA**, a name given by the Gauls to Minerva, and to whom they sacrificed human victims.

**BELLE'ROPHON**, son of Glaucus and Eurymedes; he had the misfortune to kill his brother Pyrrenus as he was hunting; upon which he took refuge with Prætus, king of Argos, whose wife Stenobea, or Antea, made him offers, which he rejected. She, stung with his indifference, accused him to her husband of attempting her chastity. However, Prætus would not violate the rights of hospitality; and, therefore, sent him into Lycia with letters addressed to Jobates, father of Stenobea, with orders to put him to death. Bellerophon, apprised of their proceedings, mounted the horse Pegasus, and vanquished Chimera, the monster that Jobates had appointed him to fight with. They raised up many other enemies, over whom he triumphed, and overcame every danger by his valour and prudence. He vanquished the Solymæ, the Amazons, and the Lycians; at length he married Philonoe,



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Philonoe, the daughter of Jobates, as a reward for his valiant exploits; but not till after he had made his innocence appear. *Homer. Ovid. Propertius.*

**BELLÓNA**, the goddess of war, and sister of Mars, who prepared his car and his horses when he went to war. She is represented as holding a scourge in her hand, or a rod tinged with blood, with dishevelled hair and fiery eyes. *Virgil.*

**BELLONA'RII**, priests of Bellona, who cut and slashed their bodies with knives to appease her with their blood. The herald set a spear on a pillar before her temple when war was proclaimed.

**BERECY'NTHIA**, a name of Cybele, because she had a temple on mount Berezynthus.

**BERENI'CE**, queen of Egypt, who made a vow to sacrifice her hair to the gods, if her husband returned victorious. Her vow was heard, and she placed her hair in the temple of Mars, which soon disappeared. Conon, a celebrated astronomer, being consulted, endeavoured to persuade her that her sacrifices were agreeable to that god, and that he had placed it among the stars, near the Great Bear; however, it is certain there is a constellation so called.

**BIA'NOR**, surnamed Ocnus, was the son of one Tuscus, and founded the city of Mantua. There was a Trojan Prince of this name, who was killed by Agamemnon.

**BIBLIS**, the daughter of Miletus and the nymph Cyanea, who not being able to gain the affection of her brother Caunus, whom she was in love with, she wept so exceeding much, that she was changed into a fountain. *Ovid. Metam.*

**BI'MATER**, a name of Bacchus, who was so called, because Jupiter and Semele were both a sort of mothers to him.

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**BITON**, one of the two brothers famous for their piety to their mother, for which reason they were placed among the Heroes. The inhabitants of Argos erected statues to their honour, and placed them in the temple of Delphos. See *Cleobis*.

**BONA DEA**, a Roman matron, so chaste that while she lived no man ever saw her but her husband; after death she became a goddess, and was worshipped by women alone. Some pretend she is the same as Cybele, and others Proserpine. She was likewise called Fauna, Fatua, and Senta.

**BOO'TES**, is the same as Arctophilax, or Arcas, who was metamorphosed into a clown, and placed among the stars; it is the same that follows Charles's wain.

**BO'REAS**, the North wind, and one of the four principal. He was the son of Astræus and Heribea. The first thing that he did when he was grown up was to carry off Orythia, the daughter of Erictheus, by whom he had two sons, Calais and Zetes. The inhabitants of Megalopolis paid him great honours. He transformed himself into a horse, to cover the mares of Dardanus, by whom he had twelve colts of such a swiftness, that they ran over the ears of standing corn without breaking them, and upon the surface of the sea without sinking. The poets say, that he had two buskins and wings on his shoulders to express his fleetness; but he sometimes covers his face with his cloak, and has the shape of a boy.

**BRA'NCHIDES**, a name of Apollo, who was so called from one Branchus, a young man that this god was fond of, and to whom he had erected a temple, whose priests were called Branchidæ. *Strabo*.

**BRIA'REUS**, one of the giants who waged war with the gods. He was the son of Titan, and had an hundred arms and fifty heads. When Pallas,  
Juno,

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Juno, and Neptune, with many other gods, had conspired against Jupiter, he went into heaven at the request of Thetis, and by his appearance quashed the mutiny. He was afterwards one of those that fought against the gods. *Statius.*

**BRI'SEIS**, otherwise called Hippodamia, the daughter of Brises, priest of Jupiter. Achilles, having besieged Lyrnessus, made Briseis his concubine after he had killed her husband Minos. Agamemnon took her from him by force, but was obliged to render her back to cause him to take up arms against the Trojans, who were always victorious after he had withdrawn into his tent. *Homer.*

**BRISES**, high-priest of Jupiter, and father of Briseis. Some say he invented the manner of extracting honey, but others say it was Aristæus.

**BRITOMARTIS**, a daughter of Jupiter. She threw herself into the sea to avoid the pursuit of Minos, and was made immortal at the request of Diana.

**BRIZO**, the goddess of sleep, to whom divine honours were paid at Delos. She presided over dreams.

**BRO'MIUS**, a name of Bacchus, given on account of the noise made by the Bacchantes; for the Greek word Bromos, signifies noise.

**BRONTES**, a famous Cyclops, son of Coelum and Terra. He was one of those that forged the thunderbolts for Jupiter, and made a dreadful noise in striking upon his anvil with Steropes and Pyracmon, the other Cyclops who had the same office.

**BRO'THEUS**, the son of Vulcan and Minerva. He was so deformed that he was the jest of all the world, for which reason he threw himself into the abyss of Mount Ætna.

**BUBASTIS**, a name of the goddess Isis, who was adored in Egypt.

**BUCE/NTAUR**, otherwise called the Great Centaur.

*BUSI.*

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**BUSI'RIS**, son of Neptune, was a monstrous giant, who lay in ambush for all strangers, whom he killed; but Hercules slew him and his attendants. The Egyptians offered sacrifices to him in order to appease him.

**BUTES**, the son of Boreas. He was obliged to leave the country of Amycus, King of Bebricia, his supposed father, who would not own him. He retired into Sicily with some of his friends; and, as he passed along, carried off Iphimedia, Pancratis, and Coronis, from the coast of Thessaly, when they were celebrating the Bacchanals. Butes kept Coronis for himself; but Bacchus, whose nurse she had been, inspired him with such a madness that he threw himself into a well: others say that he married Lycasta, surnamed Venus, on account of her beauty, and that he had a son by her called Eryx.

**BU'THROTOS**, a city of Epirus, where Æneas met Andromache, whom Pyrrhus kept prisoner.

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**CABALLI'NUS**, a fountain, which has its source at the foot of mount Helicon. It is consecrated to the Muses, and some say it is the same as Hippocrene, which is as much as to say the fountain of the horse of Pegasus. *Perfius. Propertius. Ovid.*

**CABA'RNIS**, a name of the island of Paros, so called from Cabarnus, a shepherd of this country, who discovered to Ceres the rape of her daughter.

**CABI'RI**, gods of the Phœnicians, derived from the Arabic or Hebrew word Cabir, signifying great or mighty; they were three, and called by the names of Axieros, Axiocherfos, and Axiocherfa; by some supposed to be Ceres, Proserpine, and Pluto; by others,

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others, Osiris, Orus, and Isis ; and by some, Jupiter, Ceres, and Bacchus.

**CABI'RA**, the daughter of Proteus, beloved by Vulcan, by whom she became mother of the Cabiri, and of the nymphs called Cabirides, according to Strabo.

**CACA**, the sister of Cacus, was placed in the rank of goddesses, because she informed Hercules of her brother's theft, when he stole the oxen. She had a chapel where the Vestal virgins attended and offered sacrifices.

**CACUS**, the son of Vulcan, a famous robber of a monstrous shape and vast strength. Having stolen the oxen of Hercules, he drew them backwards by their tails into his den to prevent being discovered ; but Hercules, driving the rest of his cattle that way, heard the bellowing of those in the cave, upon which he slew the robber with his club. *Virgil. Ovid.*

**CADMUS**, a king of Thebes, son of Agenor and Telephassa. Jupiter having carried off Europa, Cadmus was sent by Agenor in quest of her, with orders not to return without her. He consulted the Oracle at Delphos, who, instead of answering his request, ordered him to build a city where an ox should conduct him. He departed with a design of traversing all the world, and when he arrived in Bœotia he sacrificed to the gods, and sending his companions to the fountain of Dirce for water, they were devoured by a dragon. Minerva, to comfort him, ordered him to attack this monster, and gave him assurance of success ; which happened accordingly. After the victory, he sowed the dragon's teeth, from whence sprung men in armour, who fell a fighting, and killed each other upon the spot, except five, who assisted him in building the city of Thebes in the place shewn him by an ox. He married Hermione, daughter of Venus and Mars,

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Mars, by whom he had Semele, Ino, Antonoë, and Agave. Going to consult the Oracle again, he learnt that his posterity were destined to the greatest misfortunes; whereupon he went into voluntary banishment that he might not see them: he and his wife were afterwards changed into serpents. *Ovid. Horace. Lucan.*

**CADUCÆ'US**, was a rod which Mercury received from Apollo, when he made him a present of his lyre. One day, Mercury, seeing the serpents fighting upon mount Cytheron, threw his rod between them to part them; the two serpents wound themselves about it in such a manner, that the highest part of their bodies formed a bow. Mercury afterwards carried this about as a symbol of peace, and added wings thereto, because he was the god of eloquence, whose rapidity is shewn by the wings.

**CÆA**, or **CÆOS**, an island of the Ægæan sea, so called from Cœus, the son of Titan. It was very fertile in silk-worms and in herds of cattle. *Virgil.*

**CÆ'CIAS**, one of the winds which blows before the time of the equinox

**CÆ'culus**, the son of Vulcan. It is said that as his mother was sitting near the forge of this god, she was struck with a spark out of the fire, which caused her to conceive and bring a child into the world at nine months end, to whom she gave the name of Cæculus, because he had very small eyes. When he was grown up he lived on thefts and robberies, and built the city Præneste. After having given public sports, he exhorted the citizens to go and found another city; but he could not persuade them, because they did not believe him to be the son of Vulcan; upon which he invoked that god, and the whole assembly was immediately surrounded with flames, which put them into such a fright, that they promised to do every thing he would have them.

them. Others pretend that certain shepherds found this child in the midst of flames without hurt; for which reason they stiled him the son of Vulcan.  
*Virgil. Servius.*

**CÆLUS**, or **URANUS**, offspring of Terra, surrounding that goddess, that he might afford a mansion for the gods.

**CÆNEUS**, a surname of Jupiter, so called from the city of Cæne, where they paid him great honours.  
*Ovid. Virgil.*

There was a warrior of this name, who, having a daughter under the name of Cænis, requested Neptune to change her into a man, and to render her invulnerable. Afterwards being in the quarrel of the Lapithæ and the Centaurs, they soon found that he was invulnerable; upon which they overwhelmed him with a vast heap of trees, and he was changed into a bird called Cænis.

**CÆSTUS**, the girdle of Venus, wherein the graces, attractions, and charms, were included; it is the same which Juno borrowed of Venus to gain the affection of Jupiter, and to bring him over to her side against the Trojans. Venus took off this girdle when she was before Paris, when he was going to determine who was most worthy of the golden apple.

**CAJETA**, the nurse of Æneas, who accompanied him in his voyages, and died after her arrival in Italy.

**CALAIS** and **ZETES**, two brothers, sons of Boreas and Orythia. They made a voyage to Colchis with the Argonauts, and drove away the Harpies from Thrace. They are said to have had their shoulders covered with golden scales, wings at their feet, and long hair.

**CALCHAS**, a famous soothsayer, who followed the Grecian army to Troy, and predicted that the siege should last ten years, and that the winds would  
not

not be favourable till after the sacrifice of Iphigenia, daughter of Agamemnon. After the taking of Troy he went to Colophon, where he died raving mad, because he could not foretel those things which Mopsus, another soothsayer, had; for it was his destiny to die when he met with another soothsayer more skilful than himself. *Homer. Virgil.*

**CALCIOPE**, the daughter of Aetes, king of Colchis, and sister of Medea. She married Phryxus, and by him had several children. Phryxus was assassinated by her father, upon which Calciope, designing to carry her children privately into Greece, was shipwrecked on an island, where she waited till the arrival of Jason, who took them back to Colchis.

**CALLIOPE**, one of the nine Muses, who presided over eloquence and heroic poesy. The poets represent her a young maid, crowned with laurel and adorned with garlands, with a majestic air, holding a trumpet in her right-hand, and in her left a book with three others near her, which are the Iliad, the Odysses, and the Æneid.

**CALLIPATERA** was daughter, sister, wife, and mother, of famous wrestlers, who were all crowned as conquerors several times in the Olympick games.

**CALLIRHOE**, a beautiful young lady of Calydon, whom Corefus, high-priest of Bacchus, was desperately in love with; but she being resolved to have nothing to say to him, he besought Bacchus to resent her insensibility, and that god made the Calydonians so drunk, that they became mad; upon which they went to consult the Oracle, who answered that this disorder could not cease till Callirhoe was sacrificed, or some other in her stead. But no-body offering himself, she was conducted to the altar, where Corefus, the high-priest, seeing her adorned with flowers, and dressed for sacrifice,



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instead of turning the knife against her he stabbed himself. Callirhoe, being then moved with compassion, sacrificed herself to appease the manes of Corefus. *Thucydides.*

There was another Callirhoe, daughter of the river Scamander, who married Tros, by whom she had Ilus, Ganimede, and Assaracus. As also a third, who was wife of Alcmeon, the murderer of his mother Euriphyle.

**CALLI'STO**, daughter of Lycaon, king of Arcadia, and nymph of Diana. Jupiter, having assumed the shape of Diana, took her at unawares, and lay with her: Diana, perceiving that this nymph was very backward in undressing herself to go into the bath, would not permit her any longer to make one of her train; upon which Callisto went into a wood, and was delivered of Arcas. Juno, always attentive to the steps of Jupiter, and an implacable enemy to all his mistresses, metamorphosed the nymph and her son into bears; but Jupiter raised them up to heaven, and changed them into the constellations called the Great and the Little Bear. *Ovid. Metam.*

**CALPE**, a hill of Spain, near the Straits of Gibraltar, over against Abyla, on the Barbary coast; which hills were called the pillars of Hercules.

**CALYCO'PIS**, the daughter of Otreus, king of Phrygia, was the Venus that was mother of Æneas. She was married to Thoas, king of Lemnos, who erected temples to his wife at Paphos, and other places.

**CALYDON**, a forest of Ætolia, where Meleager killed a monstrous wild boar. It is likewise the name of the capital city of Ætolia, where Meleager's father kept his court.

**CALYDO'NIA**, a province of Ætolia, whereof Calydon was the capital city.

H

CALY'PSO,

**CALY'PSO**, a goddess, daughter of the Day according to some, or as others say of Oceanus and Tethys. She dwelt in the island Ogygia, where she received Ulysses in a favourable manner, who was driven on shore by a tempest. She fell in love with him, and kept him with her seven years; but Ulysses preferred his own country and Penelope to this goddess, though she promised to make him immortal if he would stay with her. *Homer.*

**CAMARINUS**, a famous marsh or lake in Sicily, whose exhalations made a horrible smell. The Sicilians enquired of the Oracle of Apollo how they might dry it up, who answered that they must take care not to do it; but they neglecting the answer were resolved to do it, and by that means facilitated the entrance of their enemies into the island, who distressed the inhabitants, and plundered their towns. *Virgil.*

**CAMILLA**, a queen of the Volscians, who maintained a war a long time in person with Turnus against Æneas. She excelled every one in the race and in heroic actions, and was killed by the stroke of a javelin. *Virgil.*

**CAMOE'NÆ**, was a name given to the Muses, on account of the sweetness of their singing.

**CANACE**, the daughter of Æolus, who had a son by her own brother, that was exposed by the nurse; but his birth was made known to the grandfather by the cries of the child. Æolus, highly exasperated at this incest, caused the child to be eaten by dogs, and sent a poniard to his daughter to punish herself. Mecarius, the brother, fled to Delphos, and there became a priest of Apollo. *Ovid.*

**CANA'TIUS**, a famous mountain of Spain, on the top of which there is a pool, supposed to be without a bottom. When a stone or heavy thing was thrown into it, it raised a violent tempest.

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- CANCER**, or the **CRAB**, was the animal sent by Juno against Hercules, when he fought the Hydra, near the lake of Lerna, and by which he was bitten in the foot; but he killed it, and Juno made it one of the twelve signs of the Zodiac.
- CANDAU'LES**, the son of Myrsus, and the last of the Heraclides. He was very fond of his wife, and would needs shew her naked to Gyges, one of his favourites; but the Queen was so offended at it, that she commanded Gyges to kill Candaules, and then married him. *Herodotus.*
- CANENS**, the wife of Picus, king of the Lauritans, who, when she saw her husband turned into a bird by the enchantment of Circe, pined to death, and left her name to a place on the bank of the Tiber.
- CANO'PUS**, was a god of the waters among the Egyptians, or at least of the river Nile. He had been pilot, or rather admiral, of the fleet of Osiris during his expedition into India. After his death, he was said to be changed into a star, and placed among the gods.
- CAPA'NEUS**, a giant of Argos, and husband of Evadne. He waged war against Jupiter, and perished with the Titans: as also a captain of the Greeks, who was at the siege of Thebes, and invented scaling-ladders, and was killed with stones thrown from the wall. *Statius.*
- CAPHA'REUS**, a dangerous rock on the Eubœan shore, towards the Hellespont, where Nauplius, king of the country, revenged the death of his son Palamedes upon the Greeks, at their return from Troy, by setting up a light on the top of a hill, which caused them to strike on the rock, where they were shipwrecked.
- CAPIS**, the son of Asaracus, a Trojan prince.
- CAPITOLI'NUS**, a surname of Jupiter, on account of the temple he had in the Capitol at Rome.
- CAPRICORN**, is the same as the god Pan, who be-

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ing afraid of the giant Typhon, transformed himself into a goat; upon which account Jupiter made the goat one of the twelve signs of the Zodiac. Some say it was the goat Amalthea, the nurse of Jupiter. *Ovid. Metam.*

**CARDA**, or **CARDIA**, a goddess, who, according to Macrobius, presided over the vital parts of mankind.

**CA'RDEA**, a Roman goddess, who presided over the hinges of the doors.

**CARE'SSUS**, a river of Troas.

**CA'RIA**, a province of the Lesser Asia, between Lycia and Ionia, on the side of the mountain Taurus. It is famous for the many metamorphoses which were done there.

**CA'RIUS**, a son of Jupiter, and of the nymph Thorrebia, who, walking one day on the bank of the lake Thorrebia, heard the singing of nymphs, and learned music of them, which he afterwards taught to the Lydians. They, as a reward for this benefit, paid him divine honours, and built a magnificent temple for him on a mountain, called Carius after his name.

**CARME'NTA**, a prophetess of Arcadia, and mother of Evander, by Mercury; after her death she was admitted to the rank of the gods, called Indigetes in Italy, and one of the gates of Rome took its name from her.

**CARMENTA'LIA**, a festival kept every year by the Roman matrons in honour of Carmenta. This festival was instituted on account of the reconciliation between the Roman ladies and their husbands, after there had been a long difference between them.

**CARNA**, a goddess among the Romans, who was thought to preside over the vital parts of human bodies. She had a temple on mount Cœlus.

**CARNUS**, a famous poet and musician, son of Jupiter and Europa, and favourite of Apollo. He instituted games, and appointed prizes for those that should excel

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excel in music and poetry, that were celebrated every year in honour of Apollo, at Sparta and Athens, during nine days when the moon was at full.

**CARYA'TIS**, a title given to Diana, in honour of whom the young girls of Laconia assembled every year in nutting-time, and celebrated a festival called Carya, which signifies nuts.

**CA'SIUS**, a surname of Jupiter, on account of the mountains of that name where he was worshipped.

**CASSA'NDRA**, the daughter of Priam and Hecuba, who was engaged to Apollo for a wife, on condition that he would give her the spirit of prophecy: but when Apollo had granted her desire, she would not keep her word; and that god, to be revenged of her, caused that nobody should believe her predictions, in consequence of which they always laughed at her when she pretended to prophesy. She advised against bringing the wooden horse into the city of Troy; but they did not mind her. Ajax, the son of Oileus, ravished her at the foot of an altar, and then dragged her out of the temple, because she had predicted so many misfortunes to him. After the siege of Troy she fell to the share of Agamemnon, to whom she foretold that his wife would cause him to be assassinated; but he did not believe the prediction, in consequence of which he was slain, together with this prophetess, by Ægisthus, at his arrival in Lacedæmonia. *Hom. Virgil.*

**CASSIOPE'IA**, the wife of Cepheus, king of Æthiopia, and mother of Andromeda. This Queen had the vanity to believe that she and her daughters were more beautiful than Juno and the Nereïdes, who besought Neptune to punish them. That god sent a monster who did incredible mischief; upon which Cepheus, consulting the Oracle, was told that these misfortunes would not cease without exposing Andromeda, chained to a rock, to be devoured

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by this monster. But Perseus, mounted on the horse Pegasus, with the head of Medusa, changed the monster into a rock, delivered Andromeda, and obtained of Jupiter that Cassiopeia should be placed among the stars. *Ovid. Metam.*

**CASTA'LIA**, a nymph whom Apollo metamorphosed into a fountain; to which he added the virtue, to those who drank of the water, of inspiring them with the genius of poetry.

**CASTA'LIDES**. The Muses were so called from Castalia, the name of the fountain consecrated to them.

**CASTA'LIUS**, a king of the country about Parnassus, who bestowed his name on the fountain Castalia. He had a daughter named Castalia, beloved by Apollo, which gave rise to the metamorphosis of Castalia.

**CASTOR** and **POLLUX**, twin-brothers of Helen and Clytemnestra, and sons of Jupiter, by Leda, who surprised her in the shape of a swan: they followed Jason to Colchis, who went in quest of the golden fleece. They loved each other so tenderly, that they never were asunder. Jupiter bestowed immortality on Pollux, who divided it with Castor, insomuch that they lived and died alternately. The truth is, that they freed the seas from pirates, and were thereupon esteemed as gods of the seas. They had several temples dedicated to their honour, but always in the name of Castor. They were metamorphosed into stars, and placed in the Zodiac, by the name of Gemini, or the Twins, one of the twelve signs. *Phædrus.*

**CA'UCASUS**, a famous mountain of Colchis, in Asia, between the Euxine and Caspian seas. It once went for the highest mountain in the world; its top is always covered with snow. Here they say Prometheus lay bound, and that an eagle or vulture fed upon his liver.

**CAUMUS**, the name of a famous Centaur. *Lucan.*

**CAUNUS,**

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- CAUNUS**, the son of Miletus, perceiving his sister Biblis entertained a criminal passion for him, forsook his country, and built a city in Caria. *Ovid. Metam.*
- CAURUS**, one of the principal winds.
- CÄY'STER**, a river of Lydia, near Sardis, which waters the country about Ephesus. It was fruitful in grapes, which were of an excellent kind.
- CEB**, or **CEP**, a kind of a satyr, mentioned by Strabo and other authors; he had feet like a man as well as hands. It seems to have been a sort of a monkey.
- CECROPS**, a rich Egyptian, who left his country and came into Attica, where he married Agraula, daughter of Actæus, and was the first king of Athens; he was said to have two faces, because he was the first who instituted marriage. After his death they sacrificed cocks on his tomb, and he is said to have appeared in the middle of the assistants in the shape of a lion. Some think he lived near the time of Moses. *Eusebius.*
- CEIX**, the son of Lucifer and Chione, who was so afflicted at the death of his mother, that he went to Claros to consult the Oracle, to know how he might raise her from the dead, but he was drowned in the passage. His wife Alcyone went in search of him, and obtained the favour of being metamorphosed with him into king-fishers. *Ovid. Metam.*
- CELÆ'NA**, a place of Campania, consecrated to Jupiter. There is likewise a mountain of this name, near which Apollo punished the satyr Marsyas. One of the Pleiades was of the same name, who was ravished by Jupiter.
- CELÆ'US**, a famous harpy mentioned by Virgil.
- CELÆ'US**, king of Elucina, and father of Triptolemus, to whom Ceres for his kind entertainment of her taught the art of husbandry. *Virgil. Ovid.*

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**CELMA**, a lady of Thessaly, who was changed into an adamant, because she had maintained that Jupiter was mortal.

**CELMUS**, a foster-father of Jupiter, and husband of Celma, who underwent the same fate as his wife. *Ovid. Metam.*

There was another Celmus among the Curetes, who was banished by his brothers for having violated the mother of the gods.

**CE'NCHREIS**, the wife of Cinyras, and mother of Myrrha, who having boasted that she had a daughter more beautiful than Venus, that goddess, to be revenged, inspired her with a love for her own father, and they were brought together by the artifice of her nurse. *Ovid. Metam.*

**CE'NCHRIUS**, a river of Ionia, in which Latona is said to have been washed by her nurse immediately after she was born.

**CE'NEUS**, was once a female, and obtained of Neptune the power of becoming invulnerable. He fought with the Centaurs at the nuptials of Pirithous, who overwhelmed him with a prodigious number of trees; but Neptune changed him into a bird. *Ovid. Virgil.*

**CENTAURS**, a people of a part of Thessaly, sons of Ixion, by a cloud which he embraced instead of Juno. Those monsters are said to have had the upper part like the human body, and the lower like a horse. They were always armed with clubs, and were skilful in the use of the bow. Such of them who were invited to the nuptials of Pirithous and Hippodamia, quarrelled with the Lapithæ, a sort of monstrous giants. They made a terrible noise with their voices, which was like the neighing of horses. Hercules vanquished these monsters, and drove them out of Thessaly.

**CE'PHALUS**, the son of Mercury and Hersa, and husband of Procris, daughter of Erietheus, whom



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he was very fond of. Aurora fell in love with him and carried him away; but not obtaining her desire, she sent him home to his wife, in the disguise of a merchant, to try her chastity. She, being dazzled with his presents, condescended to his request of granting him the last favour; upon which he discovered himself, and upbraided her with her unfaithfulness. Procris, being ashamed, fled into the woods; but she was afterwards reconciled to her husband, to whom she gave a dart that would never miss, and a hound called Lælaps. With these Cephalus went a hunting, and she, becoming jealous of him, hid herself in a thicket to watch him; when Cephalus, being weary and hot, sat down near the place, and called upon Aura to refresh him. She thinking he had called for Aurora, began to move, stirring the bushes; whereupon Cephalus thinking it had been a wild beast, threw the dart, or javelin, and killed her. As soon as he found out his mistake, he took the same dart and killed himself. They were both afterwards metamorphosed by Jupiter into stars. *Ovid. Metam.*

**CEPHÆ'US**, king of Æthiopia, and father of Andromeda, whom Perseus married. He was taken up with his wife and daughter into heaven, and placed near the constellation of the Lesser Bear. *Ovid.*

There was another Cephæus, a prince of Arcadia, beloved by Minerva, who fixed one of Medusa's hairs to his head, which had the virtue to render him invisible.

**CEPHI'SUS**, a river of Phocis; he fell in love with a great number of nymphs, and was despised by them all. *Ovid. Metam.*

**CERA'STES**, a people of Cyprus, of a very cruel disposition, whom Venus changed into bulls, because they sacrificed strangers. She took away all shame from their wives, insomuch that they prostituted themselves to all comers,

CERA'UNIA,

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**CERA'UNIA**, the name of high mountains, on the borders of Epirus, extending to the place where the Ionian sea is separated from the Adriatic.

**CE'RBBERUS**, a dog with three heads, who guarded the gate of hell and the palace of Pluto. His parents were the giant Typhon and Echidna. When Orpheus went in search of Eurydice, he laid him asleep with his lyre; and when Hercules went down to bring back Alcesta, he bound this dog with a chain, and dragged him into the light.  
*Homer. Virgil. Ovid. Horace.*

**CERCO'PES**, a people whom Jupiter metamorphosed into apes, because they were addicted to all kinds of debauchery. *Ovid. Metam.*

**CE'RCYON**, a famous robber. He was so strong, that he could bend the tallest trees, to which he tied the passengers he had robbed, and so with a swing tore them to pieces. He had a daughter, who became mistress to Neptune, which so angered the father, that he exposed her and her child in the woods to be devoured. At length, Theseus served him as he had done the passengers.

**CEREA'LIA**, festivals in honour of Ceres.

**CERES**, the daughter of Saturn and Ops, goddess of corn and agriculture. She travelled along with Bacchus, who went to teach husbandry to mankind. She had a daughter called Proserpine\*. At length she came to king Elusius, by others called Celeus, who gave her the tuition of his son Triptolemus. In the day-time she gave him the milk of heaven, and at night covered him with fire, to render him immortal. When he was of age she provided him a chariot, drawn with winged dragons, that he might travel through the world, and teach people husbandry. This goddess had several famous temples built to her honour. The first fruits of the product of the earth were offered on her al-

\* The story of the rape of Proserpine is told hereafter.

tars, and those who disturbed the mysteries were punished with death. She is painted with a sickle in one hand, and a handful of corn and poppies in the other, with a crown of the same. They sacrificed a hog in her temples, and she received names from the places where they stood. However, there is some difference in the accounts which the poets give of her. *Ovid. Metam. Virgil.*

**CESTUS**, is the girdle of Venus, which is said not only to have the power of rendering a person amiable, but could likewise rekindle the fire of an extinguished passion.

There is an ample description of it in Homer.

**CEUS**, the son of Titan and Terra; he took arms against Jupiter for ravishing his daughter Latona, but he was struck dead with lightning, with his other brothers. *Virgil.*

**CEYX**, the son of Lucifer, and king of Trachina; who, to free himself from some dreadful prognosticks, went to Claros to consult the Oracle of Apollo. Alcyone, his wife, who was very fond of him, did all she could to hinder the voyage, for she had a secret intimation that some terrible misfortune would happen to her husband; however, he was determined to go, promising to return in six months; but he was cast away. His wife hearing the news, ran to the sea-side, and, seeing his body, immediately threw herself into the water. They were both metamorphosed into kings-fishers.

**CHALCIS**, a city of Eubœa, near to Euripus.

**CHAO'NIA**, a district of Epirus, in Greece, famous for the forest of Dodona, and where there was a prodigious quantity of pigeons.

**CHAOS**, an unshaped, heavy mass, wherein the elements were confounded with each other at the beginning of the world. Virgil represents him as one of the infernal deities; and he is by others stiled the father of the gods.

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**CHARI'CLEA**, the daughter of Hydaspes. Her mother, while she was with child of her, took a great deal of pleasure in looking on the picture of a white woman, for which reason she brought forth Chariclea of a singular beauty. Being grown up, she was enamoured of Theagenes, a young prince, with whom she undertook many adventures till the time they were married. *Heliodorus.*

**CHARI'CLEA**, a daughter of Apollo, by whom the Centaur Chiron had a daughter, called Ocyroe.

**CHARI'STIA**, certain festivals among the Romans, for the entertainment of relations and particular friends. *Ovid.*

**CHA'RITES**, the three Graces Aglaia, Thalia, and Euphrosyne. The daughters of Jupiter and Autonoe. They are said to be three, because we ought to be bountiful to others, and thankfully to receive favours, as well as requite courtesies. They were painted naked to shew that good turns should be done without dissimulation or hypocrisy; young, to denote that the remembrance of benefits should never grow old; they were also painted smiling, to signify that favours should be performed with cheerfulness. Lastly, their arms are linked one in another, to shew that the knot and bond of love is never to be dissolved. *Hesiod. Seneca.*

**CHARON**, the son of Erebus and Nox, and ferryman of hell; who, according to the fable, for a piece of money transported the shades in a boat over the Stygian-lake, to receive judgment from Æacus, Rhadamanthus, and Minos, the judges of hell; for which reason the ancients used to put a piece of money in the mouths of the dead. He is represented by Virgil as terrible, grim, and horribly nasty, with a bushy-matted beard, and glaring eyes. He wore a dirty mantle, of a dark hue, with a knot, and hanging down from his left shoulder.

shoulder. The ghosts of those who were unburied, were to wander an hundred years on the side of the river, and then to be ferried over. *Ovid. Virgil.*

**CHARY'BDIS**, was said to be a female robber, who stole the oxen of Hercules, and was for that crime turned into a famous whirlpool or gulph, in the Straits of Sicily, over against Scylla, a pernicious rock, where strange noises like the barking of dogs were heard. It was very hard for passengers to escape either the one or the other of them. *Homer.*

**CHIMÆ'RA**, a monster with a lion's head, a goat's body, and a dragon's tail, which vomited forth fire and flames, so called from a mountain of Lycia, in Asia Minor; the top of which abounded with lions, the sides with goats, and the bottom with serpents. She ravaged Lycia for a long time, till she was destroyed by Bellerophon. *Hesiod. Lucretius. Ovid.*

**CH'ONE**, daughter of Dædalion, and wife to Pæonius, with whose beauty Apollo and Mercury being enamoured, they both lay with her, and had each of them a child by her; the one called Philamon, an excellent musician; the other, Autolycus, a notorious thief. Chione was so proud of her beauty, that she ventured to prefer herself to Diana, who, to punish her, bored her tongue with an arrow. *Ovid. Metam.*

**CHIOS**, an island of the Archipelago, about an hundred miles in circumference, from whence comes the most excellent Malmsey and other rich wines. *Ovid. Metam.*

**CH'IRON**, one of the Centaurs, the fifth son of Saturn and Philyra. Saturn, being in love with Philyra, was afraid that he should be surpris'd in his amours; wherefore he turned himself into a horse: Philyra conceived and brought forth a son, named

Chiron, whose upper part was like a man, and the lower like a horse. He became an excellent physician, and taught Æsculapius physic, Apollo music, and Hercules astronomy, and was tutor to Achilles. He was wounded by Hercules with an arrow dipped in the blood of Hydra, which fell by chance on his foot, and put him to so great pain, that the gods, out of pity, translated him into heaven, and he became one of the twelve signs of the Zodiac, called Sagittarius.

CHLORÆ'US, a priest of Cybele. *Virgil.*

CHLORIS, the goddess of flowers, otherwise called Flora; as also the daughter of Amphion and Niobe, wife of Neleus, and mother of Nestor. She was slain with an arrow by Apollo and Diana, because her mother preferred herself to Latona. *Ovid.*

CHOA'SPES, a river of India, as also of Persia. *Tibullus.*

CHOE'RILUS, a foolish poet, who undertook to write the exploits of Alexander. There were not seven good verses in the whole poem. *Horace. Ovid.*

CHROMIS, a son of Hercules who fed his horses with human flesh; but Jupiter killed him with a thunderbolt.

CHRO'MIUS, one of the sons of Priam, who was killed by Diomedes at the siege of Troy.

CHRY'SAOR, according to Hesiod, was produced by the blood which ran from the head of Medusa, when it was cut off. He immediately appeared with a golden sword in his hand; from whence he took his name. He afterwards married the beautiful Callirrhoë, the daughter of Oceanus, by whom he had Geryon with three heads. He was, in reality, no more than a famous artificer, who worked in gold and ivory, and he wore a golden sword the first time he appeared at the court of Phorcys, who, by great rewards, kept him in his dominions.

**CHRY'SEIS**, the daughter of Chryses, priest of Apollo, whom Agamemnon took captive and detained after the siege of Thebes; he is said to have preferred her to Clytemnestra, on account of her beauty and skill in embroidery. He took her with him to the siege of Troy, when her father came to demand her back in the priestly robes, and was refused: but he petitioned Apollo, and obtained his request, that the Grecian army should be afflicted with the plague, which continued till she was rendered back by the order of Calchas. After this, Agamemnon took away Briseis from Achilles, which occasioned a great difference between these two leaders.  
*Homer.*

**CHRYSES**, priest of Apollo, the father of Chryseis.

**CHRYSI'PPUS**, the natural son of Pelops. Laius, king of Thebes, was very fond of him, on account of his beauty, but Pelops carried him off: but Hippodamia, his wife, fearing he should one day dethrone her husband, treated him very ill; and desired her sons, Atreus and Thyestes, to kill him, which they refusing, Hippodamia resolved to do it herself, and taking the sword of Laius, she stabbed Chrysipus, and left it in his body. However, he lived long enough to prevent Laius from being suspected of the crime, which caused Hippodamia to kill herself. *Euripides.*

**CHRYSIS**, a priestess of Juno, at Argos. Being asleep, her robes took fire, which not only burnt the temple, but herself with it.

**CI'CONUM**, a river of Thessaly, whose water converted every thing to stone that was dipped in it.  
*Ovid.*

**CICU'TA**, an usurer in Thrace.

**CIMO'LUS**, an island of Greece near Milo; it abounded with chalk, or rather an earth, known by the name of Cimolean earth. *Ovid. Metam.*

**CI'NARA**, a woman of Thessaly, that had two daughters, who, being preferred to Juno, was changed into steps, at the entrance of one of her temples.

**CI'NYRAS**, a king of Cyprus, who, by mistake, lay with his own daughter Myrrha, by whom he had Adonis. Another Cinyras was priest of Venus, and had fifty daughters, which Jupiter changed into kings-fishers.

**CI'RCE**, the daughter of Sol and Perfa; or, according to others, of Sol and Luna; or, as others say, of Dies and Nox. She was a magician, and well acquainted with the nature of deleterious herbs. She poisoned her husband, king of the Sarmates, that she might reign alone; whereupon, being expelled the kingdom, she went into Italy, and dwelt in an island which retains her name. There she changed Scylla, the daughter of Phorcus, into a sea-monster, and Picus, king of the Latins, into a wood-pecker. Ulysses and his companions being driven hither, she changed his companions into hogs, wolves, bears, and other beasts, with her enchanting cup; but Ulysses would not drink of it. At length, by intreaty, she restored them to their former shapes. *Homer. Ovid.*

**CI'RCIUS**, a boisterous wind peculiar to Gaul.

**CIRIS**, a name given to Scilla, the daughter of Nisus, who is said to have been changed into a bird.

**CIRRHA**, a cavern of Phocis, in the country of Achaia, in Greece, from whence the wind proceeded which produced a divine fury, and caused the oracles of Apollo to be uttered. This cave was near the city of Delphos.

**CITHÆ'RON**, a famous mountain of Bœotia, in Greece, between the city of Thebes and the Corinthian isthmus. It was sacred to Bacchus, and here the Bacchanals were wont to keep their revels; and



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and here also Pentheus was torn to pieces by his mother and sisters, and Aëxon by his hounds.

**CLAROS**, an island in the Ægean sea; as also a city of Ionia, famous for the oracle of Apollo. *Ovid.*

**CLA'UDIA**, a Vestal virgin, who, being suspected of unchastity, cleared herself by tying her girdle to the barge loaded with the image of Cybele, which no force could remove, and drew it along the city. It was said that a million of men were not able to stir it. *Virgil. Silius.*

**CLE'MENCY**, is a virtue that was ranked among the deities. According to Plutarch, the Romans were resolved to build a temple of Clemency to Cæsar; accordingly, upon one of his medals, there is an image thereof. Claudian asserts, that this goddess ought neither to have temple nor statue, because she ought to inhabit the hearts of mankind.

**CLE'OBIS**, the son of Argia the priestess, who, with his brother Biton, supplied the place of their mother's coach-horses, to draw her to the temple; for which act of piety, upon her request, that the greatest blessing that could befall man might be bestowed upon them, they were found dead in their beds the next morning. *Cicero.*

**CLEOME'DES**, a famous wrestler, who was so strong, that, being deprived of the reward of the victory he had won from an inhabitant of Epidaurus, he broke down a pillar of the public hall, and crushed to death a great number of people. He saved himself in a tomb, where he could not be afterwards found, having vanished away; whereupon, the Oracle being consulted, he was said to be the last of the demi-gods.

**CLIO**, one of the nine Muses, daughter of Jupiter and Mnemosyne. She presided over history, and is always represented by the figure of a young

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- woman, crowned with laurel, holding a trumpet in her right hand, and a book in her left. *Homer.*
- CLITE**, daughter of Merope. She hanged herself, because she would not survive her husband.
- CLOACINA**, was a goddess, whose image Tatius (a king of the Sabines) found in the common-shore, and not knowing what goddess it was, he called it Cloacina, from the place in which it was found, and paid it divine honours. *Lactant.*
- CLOTHO**, daughter of Jupiter and Themis. She was one of the three fatal sisters who spun the thread of life, and is said to hold the spindle, and draw the thread; and is represented in a long gown of divers colours, with a crown on her head, set with several stars, and holding a spindle in her hand. *Hesiod. Seneca.*
- CLYMENE**, daughter of Oceanus and Thetis, and wife of Japetus. Apollo was enamoured of her, and had Phaeton by her, with his sisters Lampetia, Phaëthusa, and Lampethusa.
- CLYTEMNESTRA**, the daughter of Jupiter and Leda, sister of Castor, and wife of Agamemnon; who, living in adultery with Ægisthus, during her husband's absence at Troy, contrived with him to murder Agamemnon at his return. She would likewise have slain her son Orestes; but Electra, his sister, conveyed him privately to king Strophæus; after he was come to age, he returned to Argos, and slew his mother and her gallant. *Propertius. Ovid.*
- CLYTIA**, the daughter of Oceanus and Thetis, was beloved by Apollo, but afterwards forsaken by him, because, through jealousy of Leucothoe, she discovered to Orchamus the amours of that god with his daughter; whereupon she pined away with hunger and grief, and was changed into a heliotrope, or sun-flower.

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- CNIDUS**, a city of Caria, in Asia Minor, where Venus was worshipped, and had a famous temple.
- CO'CALUS**, a king of Sicily, to whom Dedalus fled for shelter out of Crete; but Minos, pursuing him thither, was slain by the daughters of Cocalus. *Ovid. Metam.*
- CO'CYTUS**, a river of hell, which surrounds Tartarus, and is increased by the tears of the wicked.
- CODRUS**, the son of Melander, the last king of Athens, who voluntarily gave his life for the good of his country. *Justin. Horace.*
- COELUS**, son of the Air and Terra. He is looked upon as the most ancient of the gods, and was dethroned by his son Saturn; and that there might be no danger of his having other sons, he castrated him, and threw the parts into the sea, which gave birth to Venus.
- COLCHIS**, a country of Asia, near Pontus, famous for the golden fleece.
- COLCHOS**, the capital city of Colchis.
- COLUMNS of HERCULES**, two mountains near the Straits of Gibraltar; that in Spain is called Calpe, the other in Barbary called Abyla. They are said to have been set up by Hercules, at the end of his travels, as the bounds of the Western world.
- COMPITA'LES**, a sort of public Lares, who were looked upon as the guardians of cities and highways.
- COMPITA'LIA**, festivals in which they offered sacrifices to the Lares, in all the cross-roads both of town and country. *Cicero.*
- COMUS**, the god of festivals, women's ornaments, and gallantry. He was represented as young and beautiful, with a red face, occasioned by too much drinking, bearing in his right hand a lighted flambeau,

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beau, and his left was supported by a staff; on his head were garlands of flowers.

**CONCORD**, a goddess among the Romans, to whom they erected a superb temple, and was the daughter of Jupiter and Themis. She is represented on coins, with a cup in one hand, and a horn of plenty in the other, to shew that plenty attends a country where they live in concord and friendship.

**CONON**, a noted mathematician of Samos, who wrote a book upon astronomy; as also a general of the Athenians. *Virgil. Nepos.*

**CONSUS**, the god of councils, supposed to be the same as Neptune. The Romans erected an altar to him under a small roof in the great Circus, which was half swallowed up by an earthquake; they celebrated magnificent festivals to his honour, because he had advised Romulus to the rape of the Sabines.

**CORCYRA**, an island in the Ionian sea, called by the ancients Phæacia, in which the fruit grew again as soon as it was gathered. Ulysses was shipwrecked here in his passage to Ithaca.

**CORE'SUS**, a priest of Bacchus.

**CORINNA**, a beautiful lady, a mistress of Ovid.

**CORINTH**, a noted and considerable city of Achaia. It is seated in the middle of the isthmus going into Peloponnesus. It became so populous and wealthy, that the Romans grew jealous of their greatness; whereupon they sent an army against it, and burnt the city, wherein were many curious statues of different sorts of metal, whence a most curious mixed metal proceeded in higher esteem than silver among the Romans, and was called Corinthian brass. This city was afterwards rebuilt by Julius Cæsar.

**CORÆBUS**, the son of Mygdon, a suitor to Cassandra,  
dra,

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dra, Priam's daughter. He was slain by Peneleus, a Grecian, at the destruction of Troy. *Virgil.*

**CORO'NIS**, a beautiful nymph, daughter of Phlegyas, called likewise Arsinoe. She was beloved by Apollo; but being too familiar with Ischis, the son of Elatus, of Thessaly, a raven, seeing them together, acquainted Apollo therewith, who slew her, and took the infant out of her womb. He was named Æsculapius, and committed to the care of Chiron the Centaur: hence they say, the raven's feathers, which were white before, were changed into black. *Ovid. Metam.*

There was another Coronis, whom Minerva metamorphosed into a crow, when she fled from the pursuits of Neptune.

**CORTI'NA**, the skin of the serpent Python; with which Pythonissa covered the tripod on which she sat when she uttered her oracle.

**CORUS**, one of the principal winds.

**CORYBA'NTES**, were the priests of Cybele. They celebrated their festivals with dancing about the streets, and begged money of the people whom they met. The first inhabited mount Ida, in Phrygia.

**CRA'TEUS**, the son of Minos and Pasiphaë, who, having consulted the Oracle about his destiny, was told he should be killed by one of his children. Althemenes, knowing the misfortune wherewith his father was threatened, killed one of his sisters, who had been ravished by Mercury, married the rest to foreign princes, and became a voluntary exile himself. Crateus, after this, seemed to be free from all danger: however, he could not live without his son, and therefore fitted out a fleet to go in search of him. He landed in the isle of Rhodes, where his son was. The inhabitants took up arms to oppose Crateus, believing him to be an enemy; and

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and Althemenes let fly an arrow at Crateus, who died with the hurt. When Althemenes came to know him, he besought the gods that he might be immediately swallowed up in the earth.

**CREON**, the son of Menotius, and brother of Jocasta. OEdipus having killed his father Laius unawares, Creon caused himself to be proclaimed king of Thebes. In his reign the people were greatly annoyed by the monster Sphinx, who destroyed all that could not expound her riddle; whereupon Creon made a public declaration, that whoever could give the interpretation, should have Jocasta his sister to wife, and be supreme governor of the kingdom. OEdipus explained it so truly, that the Sphinx cast herself down a precipice, and killed herself. After this, he married Jocasta, and was advanced to the throne; but coming to know that he had married his own mother, he went voluntarily into banishment, and left the kingdom to his two sons, who, quarrelling, were both killed in battle. Then the kingdom came back to Creon, on whom, by reason of his cruelty, Theseus made war, and killed him. *Statius.*

There was another Creon, king of Corinth, whom Medea caused to die in a miserable manner.

**CRETE**, a famous island, seated between Rhodes and Peloponnesus, now called Candy. There, they say, Jupiter was brought up, and buried. There were once an hundred cities in this island.

**CRETHEUS**, son of Æolus, father of Æson, and king of Iolcos. His wife, Demodicea, falsely accused Phryxus of having attempted her honour, which Cretheus believed, and would have put him to death; but he fled with his sister Helle.

**CRETHON**, son of Diocles, who going to the siege of Troy with his brother Orsilocus, they were both killed at one blow by Æneas. *Homer.*

**CREU'SA,**

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**CREU'SA**, the daughter of Creon, king of Corinth, whom Jason married, having first deserted his wife Medea; for which reason, Medea sent her a casket with wild-fire in it, which burnt her as soon as she opened it. As also the wife of Æneas, and daughter of Priam, who was lost in the streets of Troy, while Æneas, with his father and son, made his escape. *Virgil. Ovid.*

**CRINIS**, a priest of Apollo. This god punished him by filling his fields with rats and mice, because he had neglected his duty in sacrificing. However, Crinis forsook his error, and Apollo killed all these animals with his arrows.

**CRINI'SUS**, a Trojan prince, who lived in the time of Laomedon. This king, whom Neptune and Apollo had assisted to rebuild the walls of Troy, refused them their wages which he had promised; whereupon Neptune was angry, and sent a great sea-monster to waste the country: upon this, consulting the Oracle, they were told that the only remedy was to appease him with the young maids of Troy; but Hippotes, a noble Trojan, fearing his daughter Egesta should fall to the monster's share, he put her in a vessel, thinking it better she should be drowned out of his sight, than be devoured before his face. She was driven into Sicily, where Crinifus falling in love with her, he turned himself into a dog or bear, and lay with her, whence proceeded Acestes, who was afterwards king of Sicily. He is said to have wept so much for the loss of his daughter, that he was changed into a river, and the gods, as a reward of his tenderness, gave him a power of transforming himself into what shape he pleased; by which means he often surpris'd the nymphs, and lay with them before they were well aware. *Ovid. Virgil.*

**CROCUS**,

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- CROCUS**, a handsome young man, who, being in love with a young lady, called Smilax, pined away into a flower of that name. As also a huntsman, who, at the request of the Muses, was changed into a constellation, and named Sagittary. *Ovid. Metam.*
- CRE'SIPHON**, an excellent architect, who built the temple of Diana at Ephesus.
- CUMA**, a city of Æolis, opposite to Lesbos, the country of the Sibyl called Cumæa, who afterwards came into Italy.
- CUMÆ**, a city of Campania, in Italy, not far from Puteoli.
- CUPID**, the god of love, son of Mars and Venus, who presided over pleasure. He is represented in the figure of a naked boy sometimes, with a fillet over his eyes, a bow in his hand, and a quiver on his shoulders; as also a torch in one hand, and a bow with arrows in the other, wherewith he wounds the hearts of lovers. There was another Cupid, the son of Erebus and Nox, and author of the unlawful amours. *Ovid. Seneca.*
- CURE'TES**, the same as *Corybantes*. They were six brothers, who came from the hill Ida into Crete, and to whom Rhea committed the bringing up of her young son Jupiter, for fear of disobliging her husband Saturn. They were the first that used drums, and dancing in armour.
- CY'ANE**, a Sicilian nymph, daughter of Cyanippe, who, helping Proserpine against Pluto, was changed into a river of the same name. *Ovid.*
- CYANE'E**, the daughter of the river Meander, and mother of Caunus and Biblis. She was changed into a rock, because she would not listen to a young man that was passionately in love with her, and who killed himself in her presence, which did not give her the least concern.



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**CYANIPPUS**, a prince of Syracuse, who, having contemned the feasts of Bacchus, fell into such a fit of drunkenness, that he violated his daughter Cyane. Soon after the island of Syracuse was ravaged by a horrible plague; upon which the Oracle was consulted, who told them the plague should not cease till the incestuous persons were sacrificed. Cyane dragged her father to the altar, and after she had slain him killed herself.

**CY'BELE**, daughter of Sol or Cœlus, and wife of Saturn. She was otherwise called Ops, Rhea, Vesta, Bona-Dea, the Mother of the Gods, Dindyma, Idæana, and Berecynthia. She was exposed soon after her birth to the wild beasts, which took care of her, and fed her: the Corybantes were her priests, who worshipped her with the sound of drums, trumpets, tabors, pipes, and cymbals. She was represented with a tower on her head, a key in her hand, a flowered gown, and surrounded by animals; sometimes she is placed upon a car, drawn by four lions. *Ovid. Virgil.*

**CY'CLADES**, were nymphs transformed into islands, in the Ægean sea, because they did not sacrifice to Neptune.

**CYCLOPS**, were the sons of Neptune and Amphitrite, and assisted Vulcan in forging Jupiter's thunderbolts. They had only one eye in the middle of the forehead. Polyphemus, Brontes, Steropes, and Pyracmon, are the most noted among the poets. They were an ancient people, inhabiting the island of Sicily, who being powerful in feats of war, they were termed giants by the poets. They were killed by Apollo, to revenge the death of his son Æsculapius, whom Jupiter had slain with a thunderbolt forged by them. *Virgil. Ovid. Statius. Claudius.*

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- CYCNUS**, or **CYGNUS**, the son of Mars, slain by Hercules. Also Neptune's son, slain by Achilles in the Trojan war, and turned into a swan. A king of the Lygurians, who, bewailing the death of Phaeton, was metamorphosed into a swan.
- CYDI'PPE**, a noble and beautiful lady, beloved by Acontius, who, by reason of their disparity of birth and fortune, despairing to attain her, contrived a way to trepan her into a promise of marriage, by writing a couple of verses upon an apple.
- CYLLE'NE**, a mountain of Arcadia, where Mercury was born. *Virgil.*
- CYNOSU'RA**, the constellation called the Lesser Bear: as also the name of a promontory in Peloponnesus, and of a mountain in Arcadia.
- CY'NTHIA**, or the moon: as also a name of Diana, who was said to be born on the mountain Cynthus.
- CY'NTHIUS**, a name of Apollo, from the hill Cynthus, in Delos, so high that its shadow is said to spread over the whole island.
- CYPARI'SSUS**, a young man of extraordinary beauty, beloved by Apollo, and, being disconsolate for the death of a stag he had accidentally killed in hunting, was by Apollo changed into a cypress-tree. *Ovid.*
- CYPRIS**, a name of Venus, so called from the island Cyprus, where she was worshipped.
- CYPRUS**, an island in the Mediterranean sea, seated between Syria and Cilicia, whose inhabitants were so wanton, that it was consecrated to Venus. Its two principal cities were Salamis and Paphos.
- CYRE'NE**, the daughter of Peneus, and mother of Aristus, by Apollo: as also a city of Africa.
- CYR'NUS**, a son of Hercules, from whom the island now called Corsica had its name.
- CYRRHA**, an island famous for the Oracle of Apollo.
- CYTHERA**,

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**CYTHE'RA**, an island between Peloponnesus and Crete, near which Venus arose from the froth of the sea. The inhabitants of this island were worshippers of Venus, and erected a superb temple to her honour, under the name of Venus Urania.

**CYTHE'RON**, a shepherd of Bœotia, who counselled Jupiter to pretend a new marriage, in order to bring back Juno, from whom he was divorced. This expedient was attended with success; and Jupiter, to reward the shepherd, metamorphosed him into a mountain near the city of Thebes, which was afterwards consecrated to Bacchus.

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**D**A'CTYLI-IDÆI, or *Dactyls*, were the priests of Cybele, instituted on the following occasion: Cybele having been delivered of Jupiter and Juno at one birth, she only presented Juno to Saturn, and gave Jupiter to the Coribantes, to be nursed by stealth, lest Saturn should devour him; and the priests, lest the crying of the infant should discover him, invented a kind of game, wherein they struck upon little brass shields, and so prevented the father's discovering the son. *Virgil.*

**DÆ'DALUS**, a most ingenious Athenian artist, who invented the saw, the axe, the plummet, the auger, and glue; sails for ships, sail-yards, and statues, so contrived as to make the eyes move as if living. Being accused of the death of Perdix, his nephew, he fled into Crete, and there made the labyrinth, into which Minos put him and his son Icarus; because he had made a cow of wood, wherein Pasiphaë placing herself, became guilty of monstrous lewdness. He, seeing no way to escape,

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desired feathers and wax to make a present, as he pretended, for the king; but he made himself and his son wings therewith, and so flew from Crete to Sardinia, and from thence to Cumæ, where, having lost his son by the way, by the melting of the wax that held the feathers together, because he soared too near the sun, he built a temple to Apollo. *Ovid.*

**DA'NAE**, the daughter of Acrisius, king of Argos, and of Eurydice, who, being told by an Oracle that he should be slain by his grandchild, shut up his daughter in a tower of brass; but Jupiter, turning himself into a golden shower, had criminal conversation with her. After her delivery, her father caused her and her new-born child to be put into a chest and cast into the sea. The chest being thrown upon the coast of Daunia, a fisherman took it up, and presented it to the king Pylumus, who married Danae, and brought up her son Perseus, who, when of age, slew his grandfather, and so fulfilled the Oracle. *Ovid. Metam. Horace.*

**DANA'IDES**, the fifty daughters of Danaus, who were married to the fifty sons of Ægyptus, his brother, whereof all but Hypermnestra slew their husbands upon the wedding-night; after which Jupiter condemned them to fill a tub full of holes with water in the infernal regions.

**DA'NAUS**, a king of Argos, and brother of Ægyptus; who, sailing into Greece, and having expelled King Sthenelus, fixed his habitation at Argos, whence the Grecians were called Danai. *Virgil.*

**DAPHNE**, a nymph and daughter of Peneus, a river of Thessaly, beloved by Apollo, who was changed into a laurel, or bay-tree, as she fled his pursuits. *Ovid. Metam.*

**DAPHNIS**, a young shepherd of Sicily, the son of Mercury, and the first writer of pastorals. He

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was in love with a nymph, and agreed with her, that, if either of them broke their plighted faith, the party offending should be punished with the loss of both eyes. Daphnis, forgetting his promise, fell in love with another nymph, and was immediately struck blind.

**DARDA'NIA**, a country in Asia Minor, otherwise called Troy.

**DA'RDANUS**, the son of Jupiter and Electra, who, having killed his brother Janus, fled into Asia, and there built the city Dardania, afterwards called Troy, from Tros, the son of Eriethonius, and grandchild of Dardanus; as also Ilium, from Ilus, the son of Tros. *Virgil. Ovid.*

**DAUNUS**, the son of Pelumnus and Danae, and father of Turnus. *Virgil.*

**DEDA'LION**, brother of Ceix, was so grieved for the death of Chione his daughter, that he threw himself from the top of mount Parnassus; but Jupiter changed him into a falcon.

**DEIANI'RA**, the daughter of OEneus, king of Ætolia; that was first betrothed to Achelous, and afterwards to Hercules; who designing to cross a river, Nessus the Centaur offered to help the bride over. But as Hercules remained on the other side, he would have ravished her: whereupon Hercules shot him with an arrow, poisoned with the blood of Hydra. Nessus, finding himself a dying, gave Deianira a shirt, dyed with his own blood; telling her, that, if her husband wore it, he could love no other woman but herself. This credulous lady, hearing her husband was fallen in love with Iola in Eubœa, sent him the shirt, which he had no sooner put on, but he fell mad: whereupon he slew Lichas, who brought it, and threw himself into a fire on mount Oeta. Deianira, hear-

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ing of it, slew herself with his club, from whose blood sprung the herb *Nymphæa*. *Ovid. Metam.*

**DEIDA'MIA**, the daughter of *Lycomedes*, the king of *Scyros*, by whom *Achilles* had *Pyrrhus*, while he dwelt there in a woman's attire. *Propertius.*

**DEIOPE'IA**, one of the most beautiful nymphs of *Juno*, whom she promised to give *Æolus* for a wife. *Virgil.*

**DEI'PHOBE**, the name of the Sibyl of *Cumæ*.

**DEI'PHOBUS**, the son of *Priam* and *Hecuba*, who married *Helen* after the death of *Paris*, and was by her delivered into the hands of the *Grecians*. *Virgil.*

**DEI'PHON**, son of *Triptolemus* and *Meganyra*, or, according to others, of *Hippothon*. *Ceres* was so fond of him, that she was willing to make him immortal, and for that purpose threw him into the fire; when his mother *Meganyra*, being alarmed at the sight, by her shrieks so disturbed the mysteries of that goddess, that she immediately ascended her car, drawn by dragons, and left *Deiphon* to be burnt.

**DELIA**, a feast in honour of *Apollo*, surnamed *Delus*, or *Delius*, from the city of *Delos*, where he was born.

**DE'LIA**, a name of *Diana*, from the island of *Delos*, where she was born.

**DE'LIANS**, the inhabitants of *Delos*.

**DE'LIUS**, a name of *Apollo*.

**DELOS**, an island in the *Ægean sea*, where *Latona* was delivered of *Apollo* and *Diana*, to whom, therefore, this island was afterwards consecrated, and where he uttered his oracles.

**DELPHI**, a city of *Phocis*, in *Greece*, seated on mount *Parnassus*, and famous for the Oracle of *Apollo*.

DELPHUS,

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**DELPHUS**, a son of Apollo and Thya. He dwelt near mount Parnassus, and built the city of Delphi, to which he gave his name.

**DEMO'PHOON**, the son of Theseus and Phædra, the twelfth King of Athens, who, returning from Troy, landed in Thrace, where Phyllis, daughter of Lycurgus fell in love with him, and entertained him at bed and board. Some time after he went to Athens, and promised to return back; but not being so good as his word, she hanged herself upon an almond-tree.

**DE'RCETES**, a goddess, who, repenting for having been great with a young man, threw herself into a lake, at the persuasion of Venus, and was changed into a fish.

**DEUCA'LION**, the son of Prometheus, king of Thesfaly, and husband of Pyrrha, daughter of Epimetheus. There was a deluge in his time, which drowned a great part of Greece; and only he and his wife were saved, in a small ship, which rested on mount Parnassus, where the dry land first began to appear. He consulted the Oracle, to know how mankind should be renewed, and was told he must cast his mother's bones behind his back; upon which he and his wife cast stones over their shoulders, which became men and women. *Ovid. Metam.*

**DIA'NA**, the goddess of hunting, the daughter of Jupiter and Latona, and sister of Apollo. She was called Hecate in the infernal regions, and Luna or Phœbe in heaven, and Diana on the earth. She had other names from the places where she was worshipped, and was looked upon as the goddess of chastity. She was so modest, that she metamorphosed Actæon into a stag, for viewing her when she was bathing. She was attended with a company of beautiful nymphs, some of whom chanced

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to go astray; particularly Callisto, who was decoyed by Jupiter. However, she is said to have been in love with the shepherd Endymion, and often forsook heaven to pay him a visit. But be that as it will, she had no more virtue than the rest of the goddesses, whatever she might pretend; she was generally hunting, and was followed by a pack of hounds. The Satyrs, the Fauns, and the Dryades, celebrated festivals to her honour. She is represented as sitting on a car drawn by deer, armed with a bow and quiver full of arrows, with a crescent on her head. She had a temple at Ephesus, which was said to be the most magnificent in the world. *Ovid. Pliny.*

**DICTIS**, a fisherman, who brought up Perseus and his mother Danae, when thrown into the sea. As also one of the Centaurs, slain by Pirithous, at the marriage of Hippodamia. *Statius. Ovid.*

**DIDO**, the daughter of Belus, king of Tyre, and wife of Sichæus, one of the priests of Hercules, whom when her brother Pygmalion had, through covetousness, basely murdered, she with her best effects sailed into Africa, and bought as much land as she could compass with an ox's hide, which she cut into very small thongs, and inclosed therewith a great quantity of ground. She built Carthage upon this spot, and soon after Hiarbas, king of the Getulians, would have forced her to marry him; but she, rather than break her vow to her deceased lord, killed herself. Virgil pretends that she did it, because she was forsaken by Æneas; but that is impossible, according to the best chronology; for Carthage was not built till four hundred years after his time. *Justin. Virgil.*

**DIOMEDES**, a king of Thrace, who fed his horses with man's flesh, and was slain by Hercules. As also a king of Ætolia, the son of Tydeus and  
Dei-



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Deipyra, one of the Grecian chiefs at the siege of Troy : when he returned from thence, he was ashamed to go home, on account of his wife's lewdness ; and, therefore, went into Italy, and shared the kingdom with Daunus. From his father he is called Tydides. *Homer. Virgil. Ovid.*

DIO'NE, a sea nymph, the mother of Venus, by Jupiter, whence she is called Dionæa. Some say she was the daughter of Oceanus and Thetis. *Virgil.*

DIONY'SIA, festivals in honour of Bacchus. *Terence.*

DIONY'SIUS, a name of Bacchus, so called from the city Nyssa, where he had a superb temple. It is also the name of two tyrants in Sicily.

DIOSCU'RI, the name of Castor and Pollux, the sons of Jupiter by Leda.

DIRCE, the wife of Lycus, king of Thebes, whom he married after he had divorced Antiope ; who, perceiving that Antiope was with child, was jealous of her husband, and threw her into prison, from whence Jupiter released her, and she was delivered of Amphion and Zethus, who afterwards slew Lycus, and tied Dirce to the tail of a wild bull, which dragged her about, till the gods out of pity turned her into a fountain of her name. *Plautus. Ovid. Propertius.*

DISCO'RDIA, the goddess of discord, whom Jupiter banished out of heaven, for exciting divisions among the gods. She was displeas'd at not being invited to the marriage of Thetis and Peleus, with the other gods ; and, resolving to be revenged, threw a golden apple upon the table, with these words written on it, " Let it be given to the fairest." Juno, Pallas, and Venus, contended for this apple, till Paris, by the order of Jupiter, ended the difference in favour of Venus, which occasioned a great deal of mischief. She is represented with snakes on her head, instead of hair, holding a burning

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burning torch in one hand, and a serpent and a poniard in the other, with a pale countenance, fiery staring eyes, a foaming mouth, and bloody hands. *Virgil. Horace.*

**DITHYRA'MBUS**, a name of Bacchus; as also a sort of licentious poem made in honour of Bacchus. *Horace.*

**DODO'NA**, a city of Epirus, in Greece, on the borders of Thessaly, famous for its fountain and grove, wherein was a temple consecrated to Jupiter; as also for the oracles delivered there, which were said to proceed from the oaks.

**DOLON**, a Trojan, famous for his swiftness, who, coming into the Grecian camp as a spy, was taken by Ulysses; and, though he discovered the designs of the Trojans, he was slain to prevent his telling more tales.

**DO'LOPES**, a people of Epirus, in Greece, who went to the siege of Troy. *Homer. Virgil.*

**DORIS**, a nymph of the sea, daughter of Oceanus and Thetis, who being married to her brother Nereus, had fifty nymphs by him, called the Nereides. *Ovid. Metam.*

**DRUIDS**, priests of the ancient Britons and Gauls, who took care of the sacrifices, prescribed laws for their worship, and instructed the youth. They held oaks in great esteem, but especially mistletoe, which they worshipped. They used to sacrifice men to Mercury, which barbarous custom was taken away by Claudius Cæsar. *Cicero. Tacitus. Suetonius.*

**DRY'OPE**, a nymph of Arcadia, beloved by Neptune. One day holding her son in her arms, she tore off a branch of the tree called Lotos, for a play-thing. Bacchus, to whom this plant was dedicated, was so angry, that he changed her into a tree. Some say she was a nymph ravished by Apollo,

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Apollo, afterwards married to Andræmon, and last turned into a lote-tree. *Virgil. Ovid.*

DRY'ADES, nymphs or goddesses of the woods. *Virgil. Ovid.*

DULI'CHIUM, an island in the Ionian sea, near Ithaca.

DY'NDIMENE, a name of Cybele, from a mountain so called, where she had a superb temple.

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ECHI'NADES, nymphs so called, turned into islands of the same name, for not having invited Ache-  
lous to a sacrifice of ten bulls, though they had in-  
vited all the other gods of the woods and rivers.  
*Ovid. Metam.*

E'CHION, one of those who assisted Cadmus in build-  
ing Thebes.

ECHO, the daughter of Aer and Terra. She dwelt  
on the banks of the river Cephissus. Juno con-  
demned her to repeat nothing but the last word of  
those who asked her any question, because she had  
spoken imprudently to her. She fell in love with  
Narcissus; but, being slighted, she retired into the  
grottos, mountains, and forests, where she pined  
away, and was changed into a rock.

EGE'RIA, a nymph of singular beauty, whom Diana  
changed into a fountain. Teeming women were  
wont to sacrifice to her, that they might have an  
easy labour; and Numa gave out that he received  
a visit from her every night, and that she taught  
him his religious rites. *Livy. Ovid.*

EGE'STA, the daughter of Hippotes, a Trojan  
prince, who, fearing to be sacrificed to the sea for  
Laomedon's perfidy, was put into a boat, and,  
landing

## E L.

landing in Sicily, bore Acestes to the river Chri-  
nifus. Some say she was exposed by her father,  
to prevent her being devoured by a sea-monster,  
whom the Trojans were obliged to supply with a  
virgin every year, to expiate the crime of Lao-  
medon.

**EGI/ALE**, sister of Phaeton, who, weeping incessantly  
for the death of her brother, was, with her sisters,  
changed into poplar-trees.

**EGI'PIUS**, a young Theffalian, and son of Bulis;  
by dint of money he obtained Tymandra, the most  
beautiful woman in her time. Neophron, son of  
Tymandra, piqued at this odious agreement, ob-  
tained the same thing of Bulis, who being in-  
formed when Egipius was to meet Tymandra, he  
sent her away, and put Bulis in her place; after  
which he left her, with a promise to return imme-  
diately. Egipius came to the place of meeting,  
and had criminal conversation with his own mo-  
ther, which he did not know of till afterwards.  
They conceived so much horror at this action,  
that they were going to kill themselves; but Ju-  
piter changed Egipius and Neophron into vul-  
tures, Bulis into a didapper, and Tymandra into  
a bird called Parus. *Pliny.*

**EGON**, a famous wrestler, who dragged a wild bull  
by the feet from the top of a mountain, to make  
a present of to Amarillis.

**ELE'CTRA**, the daughter of Agamemnon and Cly-  
temnestra, and sister of Orestes, whom she per-  
suaded to revenge the death of Agamemnon,  
that Ægisthus had assassinated, in concert with  
Clytemnestra, at his return from Troy. *Euripides.*  
*Ovid.*

There was another Electra, daughter of OEdipus;  
and another, the daughter of Oceanus and Te-  
thys; this last was mother of another, who was the  
mother of Dardanus.

## E N

**ELEUSINA**, a name of Ceres, from Eleufis, a city in Africa, where ſhe had a magnificent temple, and where her myſteries were celebrated more exactly than in any other part of the world. During the celebration they kept a profound ſilence, and it was looked upon as a great crime to reveal the leaſt circumſtance relating thereto.

**ELIS**, a country of Peloponneſus.

**ELIS**, the city Elis, near the river Pelus, famous for the Olympic games there celebrated.

**ELI'ZA**, a name of Dido.

**ELPE'NOR**, one of the companions of Ulyſſes, who was changed by Circe into a hog; and when he was afterwards reſtored to his ſhape, he fell from a high roof, and broke his neck. *Ovid.*

**ELY'SIUM**, the place aſſigned, by the poets, for the habitation of the ſouls of good men after death: hence they ſpeak of the Elyſian fields, where there is an everlaſting verdure, with perpetual happineſs.

**EMA'THIA**, a country in Europe, bordering on Thrace.

**EMA'THION**, a famous robber, who killed all thoſe who fell into his hands. He was ſlain by Hercules, and the fields which he frequented were called the Emathian plains.

**ENCE'LADUS**, the ſon of Titan and Terra, or, as others ſay, of Tartarus and Terra. Jupiter overwhelmed him with mount *Ætna*, where he was half burnt; and as often as he ſtirs, the mountain throws out torrents of fire. *Virgil. Ovid.* Alſo one of the fifty ſons of *Ægyptus*, whom *Amymone*, one of the *Danaides*, ſlew the firſt night of their nuptials.

**ENDY'MION**, a ſhepherd, the ſon of *Athlus*, whom, becauſe he found out the courſe of the moon, the poets feign that *Cynthia* fell in love with, and,

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that

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that she might be more free with him, cast him into a deep sleep on Mount Latmos. Others say he was surpris'd with Juno, and was thrown into a deep sleep for thirty years. *Ovid.*

**ENI'PEUS**, a shepherd of Thessaly, who changed himself into a river to surpris'e Tyro. This nymph, preceiving his water to be extremely clear, was desirous of bathing herself in it, and then she was caught by Enipeus.

**ENNA**, a city in the middle of Sicily, near which was the temple of Ceres, and a grove, out of which Pluto carried Proserpine.

**ENNIUS**, an ancient Latin poet, who flourished in the year four hundred and eleven, after the building of Rome.

**ENYO**, the sister of Mars, and goddess of war.

**EOS**, the goddess of the morning, and a mountain in Arabia. *Ovid.*

**EO'LUS**, Lucifer, or the morning star. Also one of the horses of the sun. *Virgil.*

**E'PAPHUS**, the son of Jupiter and Io, who built Memphis, in Egypt.

**E'PEUS**, an ingenious workman, who invented instruments of war, as the sword and buckler, as also the Trojan horse. *Pliny. Virgil.*

**E'PHESUS**, the capital city of Ionia, said to be built by the Amazons, where stood the famous temple of Diana.

**EPHIA'LTES** and **OTUS**, the sons of Neptune and Iphimedia; they were two giants, who every year grew taller by an ell: they were but fifteen years old, when they attempted to scale the heavens. They killed each other by the contrivance of Diana.

**EPHYDRI'ADES**, nymphs who presided over springs and fountains.

EPI-

## E R

**EPIDAU'RUS**, a city of Agria, in Peloponnesus, famous for the temple of Æsculapius, and a good breed of horses; as also for the cruel Periphetes, a giant who devoured men. He was killed by Theseus, and his limbs scattered in the fields.

**EPI'GONI**, the posterity of those who fell at Thebes with Polynices. *Justin.*

**EPIME'NIDES**, a philosopher of Crete, who, entering into a cavern, slept twenty-seven years, or, as others say, seventy-five; and when he came out, there was no person living that he knew. *Pliny. Plutarch.*

**EPIME'THEUS**, son of Japetus, and brother of Prometheus, who formed men prudent and ingenious, and Epimetheus the imprudent and stupid. He first made a statue of clay, for which Jupiter being angry, changed him into an ape, and banished him into a desert. He married Pandora, a statue animated by Minerva, on whom every god bestowed some fine quality to render her perfect. *Ovid.*

**EPI'RUS**, a country between Achaia, Macedonia, and the Ionian sea. It was famous for a breed of horses and oxen. *Ovid. Metam.*

**ERA'TO**, one of the nine Muses, who presided over lyric poetry. She is represented under the form of a young cheerful girl, crowned with myrtle and roses, holding a lyre in one hand, and a fiddlestick in the other, and on her side a winged Cupid, with his bow and quiver.

**EREBUS**, the son of Chaos and Nox, was metamorphosed into a river, and precipitated to the bottom of the infernal regions, for having assisted the Titans.

**ERE'CTHEUS**, an ancient king of Athens, and father of Cecrops.

**ERESI'CTHON**, a Thessalian lord, who felled a forest consecrated to Ceres, and was on that account afflicted with such a monstrous appetite,

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that he devoured all his substance ; and, after that, prostituted his own daughter to supply himself with provisions, and at last died for want,

**ERICTHEUS**, a hunter brought up by Minerva, who caused him to be proclaimed king of Athens. It is said he was so skilful in shooting with arrows, that, when his son was encircled with a dragon, he killed that monster, without hurting his son. *Virgil.*

**ERICTHO'NIUS**, the son of Vulcan. After his birth he was shut up in a basket by Minerva, and committed to the care of the daughters of Cecrops, Aglaura, Herse, and Pandosa, with a charge not to open it ; but Aglaura and Herse could not restrain their curiosity ; for which reason Minerva caused them to grow mad, and throw themselves down a precipice. When Ericthonius grew up, he had such ill-shaped legs, he did not care to appear in public, on which account he invented the car, which hid half his body. *Ovid.*

**ERIDANUS**, the chief river of Italy, now called the Po.

**ERIGONE**, the daughter of Icarus, who hanged herself for grief that her father was killed. She was beloved by Bacchus, who, to seduce her, turned himself into a bunch of grapes.

**ERINNYs**, a common name of the three infernal Furies.

**ERIPHYLE**, the wife of Amphiaraus, who betrayed her husband for the lucre of a bracelet, and was by his father's order slain by her son.

**ERoPE**, the wife of Atreus having yielded to the solicitations of Thyestes, she had two children by him, whom, Atreus killed, and served up at a feast where Thyestes was present.

**ERo'STRATUS**, an Ephesian, who, with an intent to render his fame immortal, set the temple of Diana,

at



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at Ephesus, on fire, the same night that Alexander was born. It was reckoned one of the seven wonders of the world, and all Asia contributed, during the space of two hundred and twenty years, to adorn and enrich it, for which reason it contained vast treasures. After this fact was committed, the Areopagus published an edict, whereby it was forbidden, under severe penalties, to pronounce the name of Erostratus; by which means he obtained that immortality that he sought after.

**ERYMA'NTHUS**, a mountain in Arcadia, where Hercules killed the wild boar that wasted the country. Also a forest where Diana used to hunt.

**ERY'SINA**, a surname of Venus, so called from a temple built to her honour on mount Eryx, in Sicily.

**E'RYTHRÆ**, a city of Ionia, where a Sibyl of that name was born.

**ERYX**, the son of Butis and Venus, according to the fable. But his true mother was Lycaste, a noted courtesan of Sicily, for her beauty commonly called Venus. His strength was so prodigious, that he wrestled with all passengers, and killed them. But Hercules fought with him and stifled him, and then buried him under the temple he had dedicated to Venus.

**E'STION**, the father of Andromache, and king of Thebes.

**ETE'SIÆ**, winds which arise yearly about the Dog-days, and blow constantly for forty days together the same way.

**ETHA'LION**, the name of a man who was metamorphosed into a dolphin. *Ovid. Metam.*

**ETHA'LIDES**, son of Mercury. It is said that his father promised to grant him whatever he desired, except immortality; and he asked for the power of remembering whatever he had done, when his

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soul transmigrated into other bodies. *Diogenes Laertius.*

**ETE'OCLES**, the elder son of OEdipus, by Jocasta, who agreed with his brother Polynices, that, after their father's death, they should rule alternately, year by year; but he, having reigned his year, would not resign the government, upon which a war ensuing, they met in the field, and killed each other. Their bodies being burned in one pile, the flame parted, to shew that their antipathy, when dead, was as great as when living. *Statius.*

**ETHE'TA**, the wife of Laodicæus. She obtained of the gods the power of becoming a man, to bear her husband company in his adventures without fear, and was then called Ethetus.

**ETHON**, is the name of one of the four horses of the fun.

**ETHRA**, daughter of Pitheus; she married Ægeus, king of Athens, who was lodged with her father. She became with child of Theseus; and Ægeus being under a necessity of returning without her, he left her a sword, and a pair of shoes, for the child to bring him, when grown up, that he might know who he was. Theseus, afterwards went to visit his father, who received him, and appointed him his heir.

**EVA'DNE**, daughter of Mars and Thebe, the wife of Asopas; but the interpreter of Pindar makes her the daughter of Iphis, which is favoured by Ovid, who calls her Iphias. She was the wife of Capaneus, who, when she heard he was slain by thunder, grew stupid, and afterwards threw herself into the funeral pile, and was burnt with him. *Propertius. Ovid.*

**EVAN**, a name of Bacchus. *Ovid.*

**EV'ANDER**, the son of Mercury and Nicostrata, who, for her prophetic verses, was by the Latins called Car-

## E U

**Carmenta.** He was an Arcadian, and, having by accident slain his father, passed over into Italy, drove out the Aborigines, and built a little town near the Tyber, called Pallantium. He gave entertainment and protection to Æneas, when he landed in Italy. *Virgil.*

**EUBOE'A,** an island in Greece, near Bœotia.

**EVE'NUS,** a king of Ætolia, son of Mars and Sterope. He was so nettled at having been beat in a race by Idas, who had promised him Marpeia, his daughter, to wife, if he should gain the victory, that he threw himself into a river, which is since called Evenus.

**EVIUS,** a name of Bacchus.

**EU'MEUS,** a favourite of Ulysses, to whom he committed the care of his dominions, when he departed for the siege of Troy; and he was the first that knew him, when he returned back.

**EUME'NIDES,** the three Furies of hell, daughters of Acheron and Nox; their names were Alecto, Megæra, and Tisiphone. They punished the wicked in Tartarus, with whips made of serpents, and lighted torches. They are represented with snakes instead of hair, holding serpents and torches in their hands.

**EUPHRA'TES,** a famous river of Mesopotamia, in Asia, now called the Frat.

**EUPHRO'SYNE,** one of the three Graces.

**EURI'CLEA,** a young woman of Ithaca, whom Laertes bought for twenty oxen, and for whom he had as great a regard as for his wife. She was the nurse of Ulysses, and soon discovered him when he returned from Troy.

**EURI'PIDES,** an excellent tragedian, born at Salamis the same day that Xerxes's army was defeated. He wrote seventy-five tragedies, of which only nineteen are now extant.

EURO'PA,

## E U

- EURO'PA** the daughter of Agenor, king of the Phœnicians, and sister of Cadmus. This princess was so beautiful, that, they say, one of the companions of Juno had robbed her of a pot of paint to bestow on this lady, which rendered her so handsome. She was beloved of Jupiter, who assumed the shape of a bull to run away with her, swam over the sea with her on his back, and carried her into that part of the world, now called Europe from her name. *Herodotus. Ovid.*
- EURO'TAS**, a celebrated river of Laconia, running by Sparta, having its banks planted with laurel, olive, and myrtle.
- EURUS**, the east wind, and one of the four principal.
- EURY'ALUS**, a nobleman of Peloponnesus, who went with eighty ships against Troy. As also a Trojan, famous for his friendship with Nisus, who was killed in a battle between Turnus and Æneas.
- EURY'ALE**, the daughter of Minos, king of Crete, and mother of Orion, by Neptune. As also queen of the Amazons.
- EURY'DICE**, the wife of Orpheus, who, flying from Aristæus, that attempted to ravish her, was killed by the bite of a serpent. Orpheus, inconsolable for her death, went down to the infernal regions, and, by the charms of his voice and lyre, persuaded Pluto and Proserpine to give him leave to carry back his wife, on condition he did not look behind him till he came to the light; but he, breaking his promise, looked behind him, upon which she disappeared. *Ovid. Virgil.*
- EURY'LOCUS**, one of the companions of Ulysses, who alone was not transformed into a hog, because he had not tasted Circe's cup. *Ovid. Metam.*

EURY'

## E U

**EURY'MACHUS**, one of Penelope's suitors, in the absence of her husband Ulysses. *Ovid.*

**EURY'MEDON**, the father of Peribœa, by whom Neptune had Naufithous, king of the Phœnicians, and father of Alcinous. *Homer.*

**EURY'NOME**, the mother of Leucothoe, by Jupiter, wife to Orchamus, king of Persia; as also the daughter of Apollo, mother of Anastus, king of Argos, and Eriphyle, wife of Amphiaraus. *Ovid. Metam.*

**EURY'PILUS**, son of Evemon. In the dividing of the spoil at the siege of Troy, he had a chest, which contained a statue of Bacchus, made by Vulcan, and given by Jupiter to the Trojans. Euryпилus had no sooner looked therein, but he lost his senses; but as soon as his reason returned, now and then, in one of his lucid intervals, he consulted the Oracle of Delphos concerning his disease; by whom he was told, that, when he met with a country where men performed sacrifices with strange ceremonies, he should there stop and leave his statue. He arrived soon after at the port of Aroe, and, seeing them about to sacrifice a young man and a girl to the goddess Triclærea, he immediately stopt, and the inhabitants called to mind what the Oracle had formerly predicted, that they should be freed from these barbarous sacrifices, when an unknown king, with a chest, should come among them, containing the statue of a god. Euryпилus was cured of his disorder, after he dedicated the statue, and the people were delivered from a cruel ceremony, which had been imposed on them by the same Oracle, to expiate the crime of Menalippus and Cornetho, who had profaned the temple of Diana by their criminal amours. *Sophon. l. 4.*

EURYS-

## E X

**EURYSTHE'US**, the son of Sthenelus, the king of Micene; or, as some say, of Amphitryon and Alcmena. Juno hastened his birth before Hercules, that, being the elder, he might have some authority over him. Juno influenced this king to enjoin Hercules the most hazardous undertakings, hoping he might perish in some of them. But he surmounted them all, and turned to his glory what was designed for his ruin. These actions were called the twelve labours of Hercules. *Pliny. Ovid.*

**EU'RYTUS**, a king of OEchalia, who promised his daughter Iole in marriage to any one that should gain from him the prize in wrestling. Hercules took him at his offer, and conquered; but was refused the prize; upon which he slew the father, and carried away the daughter.

There was a Centaur of the same name, who, attempting to carry off Hippodamia, was slain by Theseus. Likewise a brother of the Titans was so called.

**EUTE'RPE**, one of the nine Muses, who invented the flute, and presided over music. She is represented under the figure of a young virgin, crowned with flowers, holding musical papers in her hand, with a flute, hautboys, and other musical instruments round her.

**EUTHY'MUS**, a famous wrestler, who fought along while with a phantom, and getting the better, it vanished.

**E'XCETRA**, the name of the Lernean Hydra.

## F

**F**ABULA, or FABLE, an allegorical deity, daughter of Somnus and Nox. It is said that she married Falshood, and is constantly employed in counterfeiting history. She is represented with a mask upon her face, and magnificently dress.

**F**AME, is a poetical deity, and said to be the sister of the giant Enceladus, and the last monster brought forth by Terra, who was offended at the gods for having destroyed her children; in revenge, fame was brought forth to divulge their crimes, and publish them to the world. She is described by Virgil after the following manner :

Fame, the swift plague, that every moment grows,  
And gains new strength and vigour as she goes ;  
First small with fear, she swells to wondrous size,  
And stalks on earth, and tow'rs above the skies :  
Whom, in her wrath to heav'n, the teeming Earth  
Produc'd the last of her gigantic birth ;  
A monster huge, and dreadful to the eye,  
With rapid feet to run, or wings to fly.

Beneath her plumes the fury bears  
A thousand piercing eyes and list'ning ears,  
And with a thousand mouths and babbling tongues }  
appears.

Thund'ring by night, through heaven and earth she  
flies,

No golden slumbers seal her watchful eyes ;  
On tow'rs and battlements she sits by day,  
And shakes whole towns with terror and dismay ;  
Alarms the world around, and, perch'd on high,  
Reports a truth, or publishes a lie.

## F E

**FAUNA, or FATUA**, the daughter of Picus, called by some Ops and Bona Dea; the Roman matrons only sacrificed to this goddess in the night, no men being suffered to be present. She was deified, because she was so faithful to her husband, that, after his death, she shut herself up in her own apartment, never speaking to any man.

**FAUNUS**, a god of the fields and woods, son of Picus, or, according to others, of Mercury and Nox, from whom descended the other rustic deities, as the satyrs, the sylvans, the fauns, and the nymphs. He is represented without hair on the upper part of his body, and in the lower he is like a satyr.

**FAVO'NIUS**, the western wind, and one of the principal; being said to be most favourable to the productions of the earth.

**FEBRUUS**, a name of Pluto. The ancients thought that he was desirous of drawing as many as he could to the infernal regions, in order to depopulate the world intirely. *Ovid.*

The Romans, likewise, adored a goddess of purifications, whom they called Februa, and sacrificed to her in the month of February, for the manes of their departed relations and friends.

**FELICITY**, an allegorical deity, to whom they built a temple at Rome. She is represented as a queen sitting upon a throne, holding a caducæus in one hand, and a horn of plenty in the other.

**FERE'TRIUS**, a name of Jupiter, who was so called, because Romulus having brought the spoils of his enemies to the Capitol, he hung them upon an oak, where they remained a long while, and on the same spot a magnificent temple was built to the honour of Jupiter, to whom Romulus had consecrated the spoils.

**FERO'NIA**, the goddess of the groves and orchards. A fire having been one day kindled in a wood, where



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where she had a temple, those who were carrying away her statue, perceived that the wood, of which it was made, resumed its former verdure, for which reason they left it. Her priests could march over burning coals without hurt.

**FESSO'NIA**, the goddess of wearied travellers.

**FI'DIUS**, the god of faith, and son of Jupiter, who had a temple on mount Quirinal. *Ovid.*

There was also a temple, near the Capitol, dedicated to Fides, the goddess of Faith.

**FLAMEN**, or **FLAMINES**, the priests of Jupiter, Mars, Romulus, and several other gods. They were so called from Filum, because they tied up their hair with woollen yarn, or covered their head with a cap made thereof. They took their surnames from the gods to whom they belonged: thus a priest of Jupiter was called Flamen Dialis, and of Mars, Martialis, and so of the rest.

**FLORA**, goddess of the spring and flowers, and wife of Zephyrus. It is said she was a courtesan, who, having gained a large sum of money by prostitution, made the Roman people her heir; but they, being ashamed of her profession, made her the goddess of flowers. When the women celebrated the Floralia, that is, the festivals of this goddess, they ran races day and night, dancing to the sound of trumpets; and those who gained the prize of the victory were crowned with flowers. She is represented adorned with garlands, and near her is a basket full of flowers.

**FLUO'NIA**, a surname of Juno.

**FORNAX**, the goddess who presided over ovens. *Ovid.*

**FORTUNA**, the goddess who presides over good and evil. She is represented bald, blind, and standing upon a wheel, with wings at her feet.

## F U

**FORTUNATE ISLANDS**, the Canaries so called, famous for excellent wines, and are seven in number. Here the Heathens fancied the souls of good men resided after death.

**FU'CINUS**, a lake of Italy, in the country of the Marfi. It is said to be about twenty miles in circumference. *Virgil.*

**FUGA'LIA**, a festival among the Romans, in memory of the expulsion of their kings, which was kept on the twenty third of February.

**FURIES**, or *Eumenides*, were infernal deities, daughters of Acheron and Nox. They were three in number; namely, Alecto, Megæra, and Tisiphone. They reside in Tartarus, and punish the wicked. When Orestes became mad, after having killed his mother, they appeared to him in white robes, and he built a temple to their honour, when he had recovered his senses.

**FURINA**, the goddess of thieves among the Romans, who instituted a festival to her honour, called Furinales, whose celebration was on the sixth day before the kalends of September. This goddess had a temple at Rome, and was served by a particular priest, who was one of the fifteen Flamens. Near the temple there was a sacred wood, in which Caius Gracchus was killed: however, Cicero takes her to be the same as one of the Furies.

**FURY**, an allegorical deity, represented under the form of a man, loaded with chains, sitting on a heap of armour, like a mad-man who has broke his chains, and tears his hair.

## G.

**G**ALA'NTHIS, a servant of Alcmena. When Alcmena was in labour with Hercules, Juno, disguised, under the name of Lucina, sat at the door, and embraced her knees, to hinder the delivery of Alcmena, whom she mortally hated, for having yielded to Jupiter. Galanthis, perceiving that while this goddess held her knees in this manner, her mistress could not be brought to bed, she craftily told Juno that she was delivered of a fine boy; upon which she arose all of a sudden, and Alcmena was instantly delivered. Juno, understanding the deceit of Galanthis, changed her into a weasel. *Ovid. Metam.*

**G**ALATE'A, a nymph of the sea, daughter of Nereus and Doris. She was greatly beloved by Polyphemus, whom she despised, and preferred Acis to him, whom the giant crushed to pieces with a rock.

**G**ALLI, the priests of Cybele, who celebrated the festivals in the same manner as the Corybantes, and made themselves eunuchs, in memory of Atys, whom this goddess had been fond of.

**G**ALLUS, a young man, beloved by Mars, and by him changed into a cock; as also a river of Phrygia, which gave name to the priests of Cybele.

**G**AMES, a sort of religious fights that were consecrated to the gods by the Greeks and Romans; some were instituted to a single god, and others to several together. There was even a decree of the senate which required that all public games should always be consecrated to some deity. The solemnity was never begun without offering sacrifices,

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and performing other religious ceremonies. The most remarkable games are taken notice of in their proper places.

**GANGES**, a great river in the east, dividing the Indies into two parts, it was formerly said to produce gold and precious stones.

**GANYME'DE**, the son of Tros, king of Troy, whom Jupiter, in the form of an eagle, carried up into heaven, and made his cup-bearer instead of Hebe.

**GARAMA'NTES**, inhabitants of the extremities of Asia, near the Indies; as also of Minor Lybia.

**GA'RGARUS**, the summit of mount Ida, a mountain fertile in corn. *Virgil.*

**GELONI**, a people of Scythia, otherwise called Getæ. They used to paint themselves, to become more terrible to their enemies; and they were good horsemen, using arrows and darts in fighting.

**GE'NIUS**, a genius, or angel, good or bad, who presided over places as well as persons. They used to pray to this god with sacrifices.

**GE'RYON**, a king of Spain, a giant with three bodies and one soul, who was killed by Hercules, because he fed his oxen with human flesh. A dog with three heads, and a dragon with seven, guarded these oxen, whom Hercules likewise killed.

**GIANTS**, the sons of Titan and Tellus, of a monstrous size, with dragons feet, who waged war against heaven, to replace their father Titan on the throne, which Jupiter had driven him from; but he struck them all with lightning, and left them to perish under the mountains, which they had reared one upon another. Some authors say the giants were produced of the blood which flowed from the wound of Saturn, when castrated by his son Jupiter. *Ovid. Virgil.*

**GIBEL**, a famous mountain, the same as mount *Ætna.*

**GLAUCIS,**

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**GLAUCIS**, the daughter of Creon, king of Corinth, for whom Jason forsook Medea, who, to revenge herself, gave Glaucis a poisoned robe on the day of her nuptials, which affected her in such a terrible manner, that she threw herself into a fountain, to gain a little ease; but she poisoned the water, and miserably perished.

**GLAUCUS**, the son of Hippolochus, and father of Bellerophon. He changed his golden armour with Diomedes, for those of brass. There was another Glaucus, who was killed by his mares, whom Venus had driven mad, because he hindered them from being covered. As also another, the son of Hippolytus, who was suffocated in a tub of honey; but Æsculapius restored him to life again. Lastly, there was another, a fisherman by profession, who one day perceiving that the fish he laid upon a certain herb re-assumed their strength, and leaped into the water, he tasted it also, and immediately jumped into the water; but was changed into a triton, and looked upon as a sea-god. Circe was in love with him, but to no purpose; for he was fond of Scylla, whom that magician through jealousy changed into a sea-monster.

**GO'RDIOUS**, king of Phrygia, and son of a husbandman. All his riches were a team of oxen for his plough, and another for his cart. One day as he was working in the field, an eagle came and rested upon his yoke, and continued there till the evening. Gordius, astonished at this prodigy, consulted the soothsayers; when a maid advised him to sacrifice to Jupiter in the quality of a king, which he did, and then married her. The Phrygians had been told by the Oracle, that they must chuse him for a king whom they met upon a cart, in consequence of which they elected Gordius; and Midas, his son, out of gratitude, offered his father's

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cart to Jupiter. It is said that the knot, by which he fastened the yoke to the beam, was made with so much art, that they could not discover the ends of it. The empire of Asia was promised to him that should untie it, which Alexander the Great, after several attempts, could not do; and, therefore, he cut it in two with his sword. This is commonly called the Gordian knot, because the cart was in Gordium, a city of Phrygia, and it was Gordius that made it. *Quintus Curtius. Xenophon.*

GORGONS, the daughters of Phorcus, a sea god, and Ceta, whose names were Medusa, Euryale, Sthenyo, and Scylla. They dwelt near the garden of the Hesperides, and had the power of transforming those into stones who looked upon them. They are said to have had snakes instead of hair, great wings, and for teeth the tusks of a wild boar, as also the claws of a lion on their hands and feet. They made strange ravages in the country, and exercised prodigious cruelty on all passengers; but they were killed by Perseus, who cut off the head of Medusa, by which he changed all persons into stone at his pleasure. *Ovid.*

GO'RTYNA, a city of Crete, where they were famous for throwing darts.

GRACES, otherwise called Charites, were daughters of Bacchus and Venus; or, according to others, of Jupiter and Eurynome. There were three, whose names were Euphrosyne, Thalia, and Aglaia, and were attendants upon Venus. They are represented with a pleasant smiling countenance, and their hands linked in each other, and naked: they were likewise companions of the Muses and of Mercury. *Hesiod. Seneca. Ovid.*

GRADI'VUS, a name of the god Mars, chiefly worshipped by the northern people, who were generally stout warriors.

GRÆ'CIA,

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**GRÆCIA**, the whole country of Greece, the provinces whereof were Peloponnesus, Epirus, Macedonia, Achaia, Oreta, Eubœa, Attica, Phocis, Ætolia, Argos, Corinth, and so forth.

**GRÆSÆ**, sisters of the Gorgons, are represented as three old women, who lived in Scythia, and had but one eye and tooth, which they used in common, and afterwards deposited it in a coffin.

**GYGES**, a Lydian, to whom Candaules, king of Lydia, shewed his queen naked; which so incensed her, that she conspired with Gyges to kill the king, and then married him.

**GYMNA'STES**, the name of those who presided over sports and plays.

**GYMNICKS**. All sorts of manly exercises were so called by the Grecians, because they were often performed by naked men, as the Greek word imports. In the time of Homer, they had a cloth wrapped round their middle, or a pair of drawers on, which were left off in the thirty second olympiad. There were particular places appointed for the youth that were brought up in these sort of exercises, which are called *Gymnasia*, and were generally consecrated to Hercules; the public schools were also called *Gymnasia*.

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**HA'CMEON**, a Grecian prince, who was tormented with the furies for having killed his mother, who had slain her husband, after the example of Clytemnestra.

**HÆMON**, a Theban prince, who was so passionately fond of Antigone, daughter of Oedipus and Jocasta, that he killed himself upon the tomb of that princess.

**HÆMO'NIA**,

## H A

- HÆMO'NIA**, otherwise called Theffaly. *Ovid.*
- HÆMUS**, the son of Boreas and Orythia, and husband of Rhodope. He was metamorphosed into a mountain, with his wife, for their pretending to the honours of Jupiter and Juno, and assuming the names of these deities.
- HALÆ'SUS**, the son of Agamemnon and Briseis, and friend of Turnus. He conspired, as 'tis said, against Clytemnestra, upon which account he was metamorphosed into the mountain near which Proserpine was gathering flowers when Pluto carried her away.
- HAMADRY'ADES**, nymphs of the woods, whose destiny depended on certain trees, generally oaks, with which they were born and died. They were very grateful to those who preserved them from death, and those who attempted to cut down the trees in spite of their prayers, were certainly punished.
- HARMONIA**, or **HA'RMONY**, the daughter of Mars and Venus, whom Vulcan presented with a fine, but fatal bracelet. The poets pretend that she and her husband were both turned into snakes.
- HARMO'NIDES**, a Trojan, beloved by Minerva, who taught him all sorts of workmanship. He built the fatal fleet which carried Paris into Greece.
- HARPA'LYCE**, the most beautiful woman of Argos. She was daughter of Lycurgus, king of Thrace, in Asia; or, as some say, of Clyrienus, who, being in love with her himself, gave her in marriage with great uneasiness; and as soon as her nuptials were performed, he put his own son to death, to take her back: but she contrived that he should eat his own son, after the example of Progne.
- HARPIES**, the daughters of Oceanus and Terra; or, as others say, of Neptune and Terra: they had the face of a woman, the body and wings of a vulture, with claws on their hands and feet, and the ears of a bear,



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a bear. Hesiod names three of them, Iris, Aello, Ocypete, to which some add Celæno. Juno sent these monsters to infect the provisions which Phineus had made when he received Æneas. Zethes and Calais drove them away; but Iris, by order of Juno, made them return back into Thrace, that they might do no farther mischief. *Virgil.*

**HARPO'CRATES**, the Ægyptian god of silence, was represented under the figure of a man half naked, holding a horn in one hand, and a finger upon the mouth.

**HARUSPICES**, or **ARUSPICES**, among the Romans, were religious ministers, whose business it was to examine the entrails of victims, in order to foretel future events. They examined chiefly the liver, the heart, the spleen, the kidneys, and the tongue, to see if there is any blemish therein. In our English translations they are commonly called soothsayers. They also observed the different flights of birds, and from thence made their predictions.

**HEBE**, the daughter of Jupiter and Juno, and goddess of youth. Jupiter made her his cup-bearer; but one day happening to fall in the presence of the gods, she was so ashamed of it that she durst appear no more in their presence, and Jupiter put Ganymede in her place. Hercules married her, and on his account she made Iolaus grow young again. *Ovid.*

**HE'CALE**, a very poor but virtuous old woman, who kindly entertained Theseus, as he was going to war against the Sarmates: she promised to sacrifice to Jupiter for him, if he came back victorious; but she died before his return.

**HE'CATÉ**, the daughter of Jupiter and Ceres; she is so called in the infernal regions, Luna in heaven, and Diana on earth. She kept the ghosts of those  
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who died unburied on this side Styx for an hundred years. She was painted with three heads, one of a horse, another of a dog, and another of a virgin.

**HE'CATOMBS**, a sacrifice of an hundred victims.

**HECTOR**, the eldest son of king Priam and Hecuba, and husband of Andromache, by whom he had Astyanax. This prince commanded the Trojan army against the Greeks, and during the siege of Troy he performed prodigies of valour, and became the terror of his enemies. Achilles, after his quarrel with Agamemnon, retiring into his tent, sent his friend Patroclus to the army, who was killed by Hector, which prevailed upon Achilles to take up arms; and Jupiter having put the lot of both heroes into a balance, the scale of Achilles bore down the other: therefore Achilles killed Hector, with the assistance of Pallas, and dragged his body three times round the walls of Troy, having fastened his feet to his car. Thetis commanded Achilles to restore the body of Hector to Priam, who went to ask the favour on his knees. *Homer. Virgil.*

**HE'CUBA**, daughter of Dimas, king of Thrace, and wife of Priam. After the taking of Troy she fell to the share of Ulysses, and was so grieved to see her daughter Polixena offered on the tomb of Achilles, and to find that her son Polidore had been slain by the treachery of Polymnestor, to whose care she had committed him, that she put out her own eyes, and railed with so many terrible imprecations against the Greeks, that she was metamorphosed into a bitch. *Homer.*

**HELEN**, the most celebrated beauty of her time, and the cause of prodigious misfortunes. Some say she was the daughter of Tyndarus and Leda, and sister of Clytemnestra; and others, that Jupiter deceived Leda in the shape of a swan, and was her father. She married Menelaus, king of Sparta, to whom she

she bore **Hermione**. She was first carried off by Theseus, who restored her back soon after; then by Paris, who conducted her to Troy, which occasioned a general insurrection of all Greece against that city; who, after ten years siege, pillaged it, and levelled it with the ground. After the death of Paris, she married Deiphobus, whom she caused to be assassinated by Menelaus, to gain his favour. Menelaus conducted her back in triumph to Sparta, and after his death she retired into the isle of Rhodes to Polixo, her kinsman, who caused her to be hanged on a tree, because she had occasioned the death of a multitude of heroes. *Homer. Ovid.*

**HE'LENUS**, a famous soothsayer, son of Priam and Hecuba. It is pretended, that he discovered to the Greeks the method to surprize the city of Troy. He predicted to Pyrrhus that his navigation should be happy, and received from him a country called Chaonia, where he built several cities.

**HELI'ADES**, daughters of Apollo and Clymene, and sisters of Phaëton, for whose death they were grieved to such a degree, that the gods changed them into poplar-trees, and their tears into amber; their names were Phaëthusa, Lampetia, and Lampethusa.

**HE'LICE**, a city of Achaia, which was swallowed up by the sea: as also the Great Bear, near the pole. *Ovid.*

**HE'LICON**, a famous mountain near mount Parnassus. It was consecrated to the Muses, and was their common abode, as well as that of Apollo.

**HELICONTI'ADES**, a name of the Muses, because they inhabited mount Helicon.

**HELLAS**, an ancient name of Greece, as also of Thessaly.

**HELLE**, the daughter of Athemas, king of Thebes, who, with her brother Phryxus, flying from their step-mother, fell off the golden ram, on which they  
both

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both ventured to pass a narrow part of the sea, and she was drowned, and left her name to the straits which have ever since been called the Hellespont. *Ovid*.

**HE'LLESPONT**, a strait of the sea between Thrace and Phrygia, dividing Europe and Asia, now called the Dardanelles.

**HERA'CLIDES**, all the descendants of Hercules were so called.

**HERCULES**, the son of Jupiter and Alcmena. Jupiter, to deceive Alcmena, took the resemblance of Amphitryon her husband, whilst he was at the war at Thebes. Juno being jealous, that she might be revenged of the infidelity of Jupiter, was desirous of hindering the destined honours of the child proceeding from this adultery, and a favourable occasion offered. Archippe, the wife of Sthenelus, king of Mycene, being pregnant at the same time with Alcmena, it had been ordered, that the child first born should have command over the other: Juno caused Archippe to be delivered at the end of seven months of a son, Eurystheus, and retarded the labour of Alcmena by a charm, which confirmed the superiority to Eurystheus. However, it is pretended, that she grew so mild at the prayers of Pallas, that she even gave Hercules suck; who letting fall a few drops of milk, made that white part of the sky called the Milky-way. But afterwards Juno could not let him be at rest; for she so irritated his brother against him, that he ordered him to undertake the twelve labours, with a design to make him perish, from which this demi-god came off with honour. But he performed many more than these twelve glorious actions, among which the principal are as follow: Being yet in his cradle, he strangled two serpents which Juno had sent against him. He killed, in the forest or morass of Lerna, a terrible Hydra, with several heads, which sprung out again

as they were cut off. He hunted and killed a hind, whose horns were of gold, and feet of brass. He strangled, in the forest of Nemæa, a lion of an uncommon size and strength, and wore his skin as a garment. He punished Diomedes, who fed his horses with human flesh. On the mountain of Ermianthus, in Arcadia, he took a wild boar which ravaged all the country, and led him to Eurystheus. He killed, with his bow and arrows, all the horrible birds of the lake Stymphalus. He tamed a furious wild bull, which rendered Crete desolate. He vanquished the river Achelous, from which he tore a horn, which was afterwards called the horn of plenty. He stifled the giant Antheus in his arms. He gathered the golden apples in the garden of the Hesperides, after having killed the dragon which guarded them. He relieved Atlas, and bore the heavens on his back for a considerable time. He slew several monsters, as Geryon, Cacus, Al-  
bion, Bergion, Tyrrhenus, and others. He overcame the Centaurs, and cleansed the stables of Augea. He killed a sea-monster, to which Hésione, daughter of Laomedon, was exposed; and to punish Laomedon, who refused him the horses which he had promised, he overturned the walls of Troy, and gave Hésione to Telamon. He defeated the Amazons, and gave their queen Hippolyta to Theseus. He descended into the infernal regions, overcame the dog Cerberus, and took away Alcesta, restoring her to her husband Admetus. He killed the vulture which devoured the liver of Prometheus. He separated the two mountains Calpe and Abyla, and by that means joined the ocean to the Mediterranean. Thinking himself at the end of the world, he there erected two columns, since called the pillars of Hercules, and on which he inscribed *No plus ultra*. After so many glorious actions he

fell in love with Omphale, and put on woman's garments, and learned of her to spin: after which he was fond of Iole, daughter of Eurytus; which determined Deianira to give him the shirt of the Centaur Nessus; which he had no sooner put on than he fell into a dreadful rage, and threw himself into the flames of a burning pile, where, in spite of the help of Philoctetus, he was consumed. He then was placed among the gods, and in heaven married Hebe, the goddess of youth. There were several Heroes of this name, and probably all the remarkable actions of each were attributed to one, in order to compose one extraordinary man: but at present we are at a loss how to attribute to every one his own actions. *Ovid. Lucretius. Seneca. Ausonius.*

HERIBEA, mother of the stars, and wife of Atreus.

HERMAPHRODITUS, the son of Hermes and Venus. The nymph Salmacis fell in love with him, and begged of the gods that their bodies might be always united and make but one. They were afterwards called Androgynæ, that is, man and woman. *Ovid. Metam.*

HERMES, the Greek name of Mercury. He is said to have been a very ancient philosopher, who lived near the time of Moses, as also a man of great virtue and learning. Hence he has been termed the god of eloquence, because he captivated his auditors with his beautiful orations.

HERMIONE, the daughter of Menelaus and Helen, betrothed by her grandfather to Orestes, and by her father given to Pyrrhus; but Orestes slew him in the temple of Apollo, and recovered his spouse. There was another Hermione, the daughter of Mars and Venus, who married Cadmus, and was changed into a serpent.

HERO,

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**HERO**, a priestess of Venus, whom Leander was so much in love with, that he swam over the Hellespont to see her in the night. She placed a torch on the top of a tower, to guide him in his passage; but Leander at length happening to be drowned, Hero, in despair, threw herself into the sea. *Ovid.*

**HEROES**, were men renowned for great exploits and virtues, above the common level of mankind. They were thought to be the children of some god or goddess, and consequently to be the partakers both of the divine and human natures, and they were generally deified after death.

**HERSILIA**, daughter of Tattius, king of the Sabines. Romulus took her to himself, at the time of the rape of the Sabine women, upon which her father declared war against this prince: but she acted as a mediator, and made peace between them, and married Romulus; who being taken into heaven, she thought he had been dead, and fell into such excessive grief, that Juno, to comfort her, took her also into heaven, where she met with her husband. The Romans erected altars to them under the names of Quirinus and Ora. *Ovid. Metam.*

**HE'SIOD**, an ancient Greek poet, whose chief subjects are husbandry and the genealogy of the gods. Some think he is more ancient than Homer, but Paterculus places him 120 years later.

**HESIONE**, daughter of Laomedon, king of Troy, she was delivered by Hercules from a sea-monster; but her father refusing to give Hercules the horses which he had promised as a reward, he sacked the city of Troy, and gave Hesion to Telamon. *Ovid. Metam.*

**HESPER**, or **HESPERUS**, the son of Japetus, and brother of Atlas, who, being in exile, came into Italy, and, settling there, called it Hesperia.

**HESPE'RIA**, an ancient name of Spain; as also of Italy.

# H I

**HESPE'RIDES**, the daughters of Hesperus, the brother of Atlas, who had orchards in Africa bearing golden fruit, and were kept by a watchful dragon, which Hercules slew, and obtained the prize. *Virgil. Ovid. Metam.*

**HIPPOCRE'NE**, a fountain which runs at the foot of mount Helicon, and which encircles Parnassus. As soon as Perseus had cut off the head of Medusa, the horse Pegasus proceeded from the blood which was shed, and with a stroke of his foot made this fountain appear. It was consecrated to Apollo and the Muses.

**HIPPOCA'MPI**, were the sea-horses of Neptune, as the word signifies.

**HIPPODA'MIA**, daughter of OEnomaus, king of Elis and Pisa. Her father was so fond of her, he would give her to no man but who could beat him in a race, because he was sure that no man could surpass him in this exercise: after thirteen young princes had lost their lives on this account, for such was their agreement, Pelops, bribing the king's charioteer to leave one of the wheels unpinned, got the victory, the king being killed in the fall; but, before he died, he desired Pelops to avenge him on the charioteer; which he performed, for, instead of giving him a reward, he threw him into the sea. *Ovid. Metam.*

There was another Hippodamia, daughter of Briseis, and concubine of Achilles.

**HIPPO'LYTUS**, the son of Theseus, by Hippolyta, a great hunter. This young prince was passionately fond of hunting, and preferred the pleasure thereof to the company of women. He, refusing the love of his step-mother Phædra, was by her accused of attempting her honour; and to give her accusation an air of truth, she shewed Theseus the sword she had taken from Hippolytus, wherewith she designed to have



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have killed herself, if her nurse had not prevented her. Hippolytus, perceiving that his father intended his death, fled in a chariot to the sea-side, where a sea-monster suddenly appeared on the shore and frightened the horses, which immediately fled and broke the chariot in pieces, by which the prince was killed. But Æsculapius, at the request of Diana, raised him to life, and then he went into Italy.  
*Ovid. Metam.*

**HIPPO'MEDON**, the son of Nefimacus and Nesica, was the greatest hero of the Greeks, after Amphiaras and Diomedes. He was drowned fighting against Thebes.

**HIPPO'MENES**, the son of Macareus and Merope, who was so chaste that he retired into the woods and mountains to avoid the female sex; but one day meeting Atalanta going a hunting, he followed her and became one of her suitors. As her father would not bestow her on any one that did not beat her in a race, Hippomenes entered the list, and by means of golden apples given him by Venus, which he threw on the ground to amuse her, he conquered and married her. He was so extremely fond of his wife, that he could not forbear lying with her in the temple of Cybele, who, resenting the impiety, changed him into a lion and her into a lioness.  
*Ovid. Metam.*

**HIPPO'NA**, the goddess of horses. *Juvenal.*

**HOMER**, an ancient and most excellent Greek poet, so famous, that seven of the greatest cities in Greece contended for the honour of his birth. He wrote the two celebrated poems, called the Iliad and the Odysses.

**HOPE**, a goddess among the Romans. Her temple was consumed by lightning. She is represented holding up her loose robes in her right hand: she has a plate, on which is a cup with this inscription,  
*Spes*

## H Y

*Spes. P. R.* She is described in modern painting with the golden anchor.

**HORACE**, a famous poet, the prince of Roman lyric poetry, born at Venusium, a town in Apulia. Mæcenas was his patron.

**HORÆ**, the three daughters of Jupiter and Themis, called Eunomia, Dice, and Irene: as also the seasons or divisions of the year. Likewise the keepers of the gates of heaven, and the attendants of Phœbus.

**HORUS**, Apollo or the Sun, so called by the Ægyptians, and the son of Isis and Osiris.

**HYACINTHUS**, son of Pierus and Clio. He was very beautiful, and beloved by Zephyrus and Apollo at the same time. But Zephyrus, suspecting that his rival was preferred before him, meditated revenge; and when the god and the boy were playing at quoits together, Zephyrus, with a strong blast, carried one back upon the boy's scull, and killed him. Apollo changed him into a flower of the same name. *Ovid. Metam.*

**HYADES**, nymphs of the groves, fountains, and lakes: they were seven, all daughters of Atlas, and sisters of Hyas. It is said they had a share in the education of Bacchus, and were placed among the stars by Jupiter. Their names were Ambrosia, Eudora, Pedilla, Coronis, Polixo, Phileto, and Thyaneas. *Ovid.*

**HYALE**, a nymph, and one of the attendants on Diana.

**HYAS**, the son of Atlas and Æthra, who was devoured by a lion.

**HYBLÆA**, a mountain and town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto, famous for the best honey.

**HYDRA**, a serpent of the lake of Lerna, which had seven heads, that grew again as often as they were cut off. However, she was conquered by Hercules, which

## H Y

which was one of the most difficult and glorious of all his labours.

**HYLAS**, the son of Theodamas, a young man of extraordinary beauty, who was beloved by Hercules. As he was stooping with his pitcher for water out of the river Ascanius, he fell in and was drowned: others say, that, when he went to Colchos with the Argonauts, the nymphs carried him away from the side of the fountain where he went for water. His companions made the country resound with their cries, and could not be comforted for his loss. *Virgil.*

**HYLLUS**, the son of Hercules and Deianira, who, after the death of his father, married Iole; but Eurystheus drove him away, as well as the rest of the Heraclides. He got safe to Athens, where he built a temple to Mercury, which the Athenians appointed for a place of refuge to criminals.

**HYMEN**, or **HYMENÆUS**, the son of Apollo and Urania, and god of marriage; or, as some say, of Bacchus and Venus. He is represented under the figure of a young man, holding a torch in his hand, and with a crown of roses, or, as others say, of the herb sweet-marjoram, on his head.

**HYPERBO'REANS**, a people which lived in the most northern parts of the world.

**HYPERION**, a name of the sun; as also of a giant, a son of Titan: some make him the son of Coelus and Terra.

**HYPERMNE'STRA**, one of the fifty daughters of Danaus, who alone spared her husband Lynceus, when the rest of her sisters slew theirs on the wedding-night.

**HYPO'THOON**, a river of Sicily. He was greatly beloved of Venus-Melanira, who metamorphosed him into a river, because he had forsaken her.

**HYPSI'PILE**, the daughter of Thoas, and queen of Lemnos,

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Lemnos, who, when all the women of the island slew their male kindred, preserved her father, for which pious deed she was banished. Others say, that the women of this island having massacred their husbands, because they were despised by them, Venus rendered them so sluttish and nasty, that no man would come near them; upon which they chose Hypsipyle queen.

HYRIA, the mother of Cygnus, who was transformed into a lake in Bœotia.

## I.

**I**A'CCHUS, a name of Bacchus, and is sometimes taken for wine.

IA'NTHE, a beautiful Cretan lady, the wife of Iphis.

JANUS, the most ancient of the gods, who was worshipped in Italy for having entertained Saturn at his arrival there. He brought into Italy the use of wine, and of temples and altars. His images have two faces, the one looking backward, the other forward; with a staff of white thorn in one hand, and a key in the other. *Ovid.*

JA'PETUS, the son of Titan, or Cœlus, and Terra, and the father of Prometheus. He is accounted by the Greeks to be founder of their nation.

IA'PIS, an excellent physician mentioned by Virgil.

JAPIX, the son of Dædalus; as also a north-west wind.

IA'RBAS, king of Mauritania; who courted Dido; but not prevailing, waged war with her; and she, being forced to submit, requested a few days to appease the manes of her former husband.

IA'CIDES, the son or grandson of Jacius, the same as Palinurus. *Virgil.*

JA'CIUS,

## J A

**JACIUS**, the son of Abas, king of Argos, and brother to Dardanus.

**JASON**, the son of Æson, king of Theffaly, and Polymena, or, as others say, Alcymeda. Æson, when he was dying, left the tutelage of his son to Pelias, who placed him under the care of the Centaur Chiron. When this prince was grown up, he so far gained the affections of the people, that Pelias sought out several methods to destroy him, that he might possess the throne. He persuaded Jason to undertake the conquest of the golden fleece, hoping he would never return back. The noise of this expedition spreading far and near, the Grecian princes were determined to have a share in it, and sailed under his flag to Colchis, where the golden fleece was hanging on a tree, and defended by a monstrous dragon. They were called Argonauts, from the name of their ship Argo. As soon as Jason arrived at Colchis, he gained the favour of Medea, a great magician, who gave him an herb to throw the dragon into a sleep; which succeeded so well, that he killed the dragon, took away the fleece, and carried off Medea, whom he abandoned as soon as he arrived at the house of his uncle Pelias. Medea, to be revenged, advised the daughters of Pelias to kill their father, and to boil him in a brazen cauldron, making them believe it would restore his youth: afterwards she massacred the children which she had by Jason, and served them up in pieces at a feast. When she had poisoned all the royal family except Jason, whom she suffered to live for succeeding troubles and difficulties, she fled away in a car, drawn by winged serpents. At last Jason got possession of Colchis, where he reigned peaceably during the rest of his life. *Seneca. Ovid. Virgil.*

ICA'RIUS,

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**ICA'RIOUS**, the son of OEbalus, who first taught the use of wine; and giving some of it to shepherds, it made them drunk, and they supposed they had been poisoned; whereupon they threw him into a pit: but his bitch Mæra discovered his body to his daughter Erigone, who killed herself, and the poor bitch pined away. However, Icarus was changed into the sign Bootes, Erigone into Virgo, and the Mæra into the Dog-star.

**I'CARUS**, son of Dædalus, who, flying with his father from Crete with artificial wings, not minding his father's advice, flew too high; whereby the wax melted, and he fell into the sea, which has since taken his name.

**IDA**, a high hill in Phrygia, a small distance from Troy, famous for the judgment of Paris, when he gave the golden apple to Venus, as the prize of beauty. It is also the name of another mountain in Crete, on which Jupiter was brought up, and where there was a temple dedicated to Cybele.

**IDA'LIUM**, a town of Crete, sacred to Venus, who from hence had the name of Idalia.

**IDMON**, was the son of Apollo, by Asteria; being famed for his skill in augury, he attended the Argonauts in their expedition to Colchis; but, wandering from his companions when they landed, he was killed by a wild boar.

**IDOMENE'US**, king of Crete, who was at the siege of Troy; after which, being on his road home, he made a vow, during a tempest, to sacrifice the first person that he should meet with, if he escaped. This prince soon repented of his vow, for his own son was the first he saw; however, he offered him as a sacrifice, which occasioned so cruel a pestilence, that his subjects, being greatly irritated, drove him out of the country. He went and found-

ed another empire in Calabria, and rendered his people happy.

ILION, and ILIOS, the names of Troy.

INACUS, the first king of Argos.

INDI'GETES, a name given to illustrious men, who were honoured as gods after their death. They were so called, because they had all kinds of perfection, except immortality.

INFERNAL REGIONS. See Pluto.

INO, the daughter of Cadmus and Hermione, was the third wife of Athamas; and who, fancying herself a lioness, killed Learchus and Melicertus, his two children, whom she took to be lions whelps. She threw herself into the sea, and was changed by Neptune into a nymph.

IO, the daughter of the river Inachus and Ismena. Jupiter changed her into a cow, to hide her from the search of Juno; but this goddess demanding her of Jupiter, she was given to Argus to keep: Mercury, charming him with the sound of his flute till he fell asleep, slew him by the order of Jupiter. Juno sent a gad-fly, which continually stung Io, and made her fly from place to place. It is said, that, passing by her father's house, she wrote her name on the sand with her foot, by which he discovered who she was; but at the instant he was going to lay hold of her, the gad-fly stung her so violent, that she threw herself into the sea, and then swam across the Mediterranean, and arrived in Ægypt, where Jupiter restored her to her own shape, and begat Epaphus. The Ægyptians raised altars to this wanderer, and offered sacrifices to her under the name of Isis. Jupiter bestowed immortality upon her, and made her marry Osiris.  
*Ovid. Metam.*

JOCA'STA, the daughter of Creon, king of Thebes, who, after his death, was married to OEdipus, her own son, neither of them knowing each other, and

by him had Eteocles and Polynices, who coming to know their incestuous birth, killed each other: their mother likewise slew herself. *Statius.*

**IO LAUS**, the son of Iphicles, the assistant of Hercules in killing the Hydra, by searing the place from which Hercules cut off each head with a cautery, that no more might spring up: for which reason, when he was old, Hercules, by his prayers to Hebe, restored him to youth. *Ovid. Metam.*

**IO'LCHOS**, a town and capital city of Thessaly, famous for the birth of Jason, and where the Grecian princes assembled to go to the conquest of the golden fleece.

**I'OLE**, daughter of Eurytus, king of OEchalia. She made Hercules, for love of her, do all servile offices; who being about to marry her, determined Deianira to send this hero the fatal shirt of the Centaur Nessus. *Ovid.*

Some say Hercules killed her father, and gave her in marriage to his son Hyllus. *Ovid. Metam.*

**IO N**, son of Xeutus, and king of Thessaly, from whom Ionia derived its name. He married Hellice, by whom he had several children.

**IO'NIA**, a province of Asia the Less, along the coast of the Archipelago; in which are several considerable cities, as Ephesus, Smyrna, Miletus, Priene, &c. *Ovid.*

**IO'NIANS**, a people of Greece, who gave the name of Ionia to the provinces which they inhabited. *Ovid.*

**IPHIANA'SSA**, a daughter of Prætus, king of Argos, who, with her sisters Lysippe and Iphinoe, preferring their beauty to that of Juno, were struck with such madness as to believe themselves to be cows; but afterwards were cured by Melampus, to whom Iphianassa was given in marriage.

**IPHI'DAMAS**, the son of Antenor, slain by Agamemnon. *Homer.*

**IPHIGE'NIA**,



**IPHIGE'NIA**, the daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra. Agamemnon, having by chance killed one of Diana's stags, was by her, in revenge, with his whole fleet, wind-bound at Aulis; and the Oracle told them, the goddess would not be appeased, except some of his children were sacrificed. Ulysses got the virgin from her mother by craft; but when she was at the altar, Diana pitied her, and put a hart in her place, and carried her away to be her priestess. When Orestes, her brother, went thither to clear himself of parricide, she knew him at the very instant that she was going to sacrifice him, and delivered him, as well as Pylades, who would have died for him. They all three fled, killed Thoas, king of the country, and carried off the statue of Diana. *Euripides. Ovid. Metam.*

**IPHIME'DIA**, the wife of Aloeus, who was ravished by Neptune, and by him had two great giants, Oreas and Ephialtes, who grew nine inches every month.

**IPHIS**, the daughter of Lygdus and Telethusa, a Cretan. Her father, taking a journey, when her mother was with child of her, gave his wife a command to expose it, if it was a female. It happened to be a girl, and she being willing to save it, called it Iphis, and brought it up as a boy. The father, knowing no better, espoused his supposed son to Ianthe, a fine lady. The mother, fearing the discovery, prayed for help to Isis, who changed Iphis into a man on the day of marriage. Also a handsome youth that hanged himself for love. *Ovid. Metam.*

**IRIS**, the daughter of Thaumas and Electra, who was mistress of the Harpies, and messenger of Juno. This goddess changed her into a bow, and placed her in heaven, in reward of her good services. This is now called the rainbow.

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**IRUS**, a beggarly fellow, who pretended to be one of the suitors of Penelope. Ulysses, at his return, killed him with a blow of his fist. *Homer.*

**ISIS**, sister of Osiris, and daughter of Saturn. She married her brother Osiris, and shared his throne in Ægypt; and, by the justice of her reign, was worshipped as a goddess. Some say Io, the daughter of Inachus, was the same as Isis.

**I'SMARUS**, a famous mountain of Thrace. *Virgil.*

**I'SMENE**, the daughter of OEdipus, betrothed to a young man of Cyrrha, who was slain by Tydeus before the consummation.

**ISME'NIDES**, Thracian women. *Ovid. Metam.*

**I'THACA**, an island of Greece, and the most fertile country in all Asia, where Ulysses reigned a long while.

**ITYS**, the son of Tereus and Progne, whom his mother killed and served up in a banquet to his father, and at last was turned into a pheasant. *Ovid. Metam.*

**JU'LUS**, is another name for Ascanius: *which see.*

**JUNO**, the daughter of Saturn and Rhea, and sister and wife of Jupiter. She is called Saturnia from her father, and has several other names from her different offices. Jupiter, her brother, changed himself into a cuckoo to deceive her, but she found him out, and would not listen to him, unless he married her. As soon as they were married, she became so jealous, that she watched him continually, always persecuting his concubines, and the children he had by them. She forced Hercules into a great number of dangers, as well as several others; but finding Jupiter did not regard her, she retired to Samos, where she continued a long while: Jupiter, to make her return, brought a chariot, in which he placed a wooden image, magnificently dressed, and caused it to be proclaimed in all the streets,

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streets, that it was Platea, daughter of Æsopus, that he was going to marry; upon which Juno was greatly enraged, and went to break the image in pieces; but when she found out the artifice of Jupiter, she laughed at the jest, and was reconciled. After the defeat of the gods, to whom she had joined in rebellion, Jupiter hung her in the air by magnetic pullies, which Vulcan invented, to be revenged of her, because she had brought him into the world of such a disagreeable make. He hung two anvils at her feet, after her hands were tied behind her with a golden chain. The gods were not able to set her free, and therefore begged of Vulcan to do it, and promised in return to give him Venus for a wife. Juno was insupportably proud, and would never pardon Paris for not giving her the golden apple upon mount Ida, when she disputed her beauty with Venus and Pallas. She then declared herself an irreconcilable enemy to the Trojans, and pursued her revenge even upon Æneas. This prince having set sail in order to settle in Italy, she went to Æolus, and promised him Deiopeia, the most beautiful of her nymphs, if he could cause him and his people to perish; but Venus protected him. The Queen of the gods, always attentive to the conduct of Jupiter, gave Io, turned into a cow, to the care of Argus, whom Mercury charmed asleep and killed; but she changed her servant into a peacock, and took this bird under her protection. Having learned that Jupiter had brought Pallas into the world without her assistance, and that he had caused her to proceed from his brain, she, out of revenge, brought Mars into the world without his help. She presided over marriage and child-birth, and had several names, taken from the places where they worshipped her. The poets represent her upon a chariot

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drawn by peacocks, with one of those birds near her. *Homer. Virgil. Ovid.*

**JUPITER**, the supreme god of the heathens, son of Saturn and Rhea. As soon as Rhea was delivered, Saturn devoured all the male infants that she brought into the world; Titan having yielded his right of eldership on that condition, hoping, by this means, he should ascend the throne in his turn. When Jupiter and Juno, being twins, were born, Rhea was desirous of saving the former from Saturn's cruelty; and when she presented Juno, she gave him a stone, instead of Jupiter, in swaddling cloaths, which Saturn immediately devoured. She delivered Jupiter to the Corybantes, who, by a kind of dance used among them, hindered the crying of the child from coming to the ears of the father. They carried him into the island of Crete, where he was suckled by a goat; when he was grown up, they acquainted him with his birth, and he signified to Saturn that he ought to be received as his heir. Titan, being ignorant of the deceit, looked upon Saturn as a deceiver, drove him from heaven, and made him prisoner. Jupiter then began to discover signs of his power; he attacked Titan, delivered his father, and replaced him on the throne; but Saturn learning of Destiny, that Jupiter was born to command the universe, this ungrateful father endeavoured to destroy his son, who took up arms against him, drove him out of heaven, and obliged him to conceal himself in Latium. Jupiter mounted the throne of his father, and in a little time became master of the heavens and the earth. He then married his sister Juno, and divided the succession of his father with his brethren; but he reserved heaven for himself, giving the empire of the waters to Neptune, and that of the infernal regions to Pluto, who, with Juno, Pallas,

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Pallas, and the other gods, were desirous of throwing off his yoke; but he defeated them, and constrained them to fly into Ægypt, where they assumed different shapes: he pursued them in the form of a ram, and at length agreed to make peace with them, thinking himself secure. The giants, sons of Titan, desirous of regaining their right, heaped mountains upon mountains, to scale the heavens, and to drive him away. Jupiter, being master of the lightning and thunder, struck them with thunderbolts, and crushed them under the same mountains. After this great victory, he abandoned himself to pleasure, and had a great number of concubines. He metamorphosed himself into all manner of shapes to deceive them: sometimes he was a satyr, to surprise Antiope; sometimes a golden shower, to obtain Danaë, who was shut up in a brazen tower. To deceive Europa, daughter of Agenor, he changed himself into a bull, and that princess being got upon his back, he swam over the sea, and carried her away. He abused Leda, daughter of Tyndarus, in the shape of a swan, from whom proceeded Castor and Pollux, Helen and Clytemnestra. He likewise assumed the figure of Diana, to deceive Callisto; and at length metamorphosed himself into an eagle, to carry off Ganimede, son of Tros, and carried him into heaven, where he was made his cup-bearer, in the room of Hebe. These are the notions that the Pagans had of the deity which they worshipped and adored more than any other. They looked upon him as the absolute master of the world, and represented him on the back of an eagle, with thunderbolts in his hand. The oak was consecrated to him, because, after the example of Saturn, he taught men to feed upon acorns. The most superb temples were erected to him throughout the world, and they gave him

surnames after the places where his altars were built. The Ægyptians called him Jupiter-Ammon, and adored him under the figure of a ram; but his principal surname was Olympus, because he sometimes dwelt, with all his court, on the top of Mount Olympus. All the ancient authors have given such account of his wonderful actions, that they seem to vie with each other who should write most. *Homer. Cicero. Ovid. Pausanius. Valerius. Paterculus, &c.*

**JU**STI'TIA, otherwise called **T**HEMIS, an allegorical deity, daughter of Jupiter and Astræa. She returned with her mother into heaven during the iron age. She is represented in the figure of a young virgin, holding in one hand a balance, and in the other a naked sword; they likewise placed her upon a square stone, ready to punish vice, and reward virtue.

**JU**TU'RNA, the daughter of Daunus, and sister of Turnus the Rutilian, whom Jupiter, as a reward for her virginity, changed into a nymph of the river Numicius; others say she was changed into a fountain, in which Juno bathed, and had her virginity restored every year.

**JU**'VENAL, an excellent Roman poet, who wrote satires in the time of Domitian and Trojan. He had made some reflections on Paris, a favourite actor, and was sent the captain of a small company into Ægypt.

**I**XI'ON, the father of the Centaurs. Jupiter took him up into heaven, where he would have ravished Juno; but Jupiter formed a cloud in her shape, on which he begat the Centaurs, and was cast down into hell for boasting he had lain with Juno, where he was tied to a wheel that continually whirled round, and was encompassed by serpents. *Ovid. Metam.*

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**L**AAN, a city of Laconia. It is so called, because it was built on the top of a high mountain.

**LABDA**, daughter of Amphion, and one of the Bacchanals. Being lame and despised by her companions, she left them and married Ætion, by whom she had a son called Cypselus. The Oracle had foretold, that a son of Labda should take Corinth, for which reason they sent ten men to this woman's house to kill the child; but at the same moment that one of them was going to plunge his poniard in his heart, Cypselus held out his hand and smiled; upon which the murderer had not the power to kill it. However, he gave the child to his companion, to whom the same thing happened. Thus Cypselus passed from hand to hand, till he came to the last, who restored him back to his mother. Being all gone out, they reproached each other with their weakness, and returned back to commit the murder; but Labda, who had heard all that passed, hid him under a bushel, and by that means saved him from the fury of his enemies.

**LA'BDACUS**, son of Phoenix, and father of Laius, king of Thebes.

**LA'BYRINTH**, a place built with many windings and turnings, the passage in or out being almost impossible without a clue to direct it. There were several of these; but that most spoken of by the poets was at Crete, which was built by Dædalus, in which he himself was shut up, and where Minos had imprisoned the Minotaur.

**LACEDÆ'MON**, the metropolis of Laconia, famous for its excellent laws made by Lycurgus, highly recommended by Xenophon and others.

LA'CHESIS,

## L A

- LA'CHESIS**, one of the Fates, supposed to spin the thread of human life.
- LACO'NIA**, a large country of Peloponnesus, the chief city of which was Lacedæmon.
- LAER'TES**, a king of Ithaca, who died soon after the arrival of his son, Ulysses, who had been at the siege of Troy.
- LÆSTRIGONES**, a rude and savage people near Phormia, in Italy. Homer says, they were almost as large as giants.
- LAIS**, a famous courtesan of Sicily, who valued her favours at a most extravagant rate.
- LAI'US**, the son of Labdacus, king of Thebes and husband of Jocasta. Having consulted the Oracle about his destiny, he learned that he should be killed by his own son, who would marry Jocasta. When the queen was delivered, he gave the child, called OEdipus, to one of his officers, to be put to death; but he, moved with compassion, gave him to a shepherd, who brought him up, and took him to Corinth, where he made him pass for the son of Polybius, king of that country. OEdipus, being grown up, consulted the Oracle, which gave him the same answer as had been before given to Laius. Believing himself to be the son of Polybius, he banished himself to avoid such atrocious crimes; and one day meeting with his father, without knowing him, they quarrelled, and Laius was killed.
- LA'MIA**, or **LAMIÆ**, a sort of women, or rather hags, who enticed young children to eat them. Some take them for a sort of spectres, or hobgoblins.
- LA'MIA**, a daughter of Neptune, whom Jupiter loved, and had by her a multitude of children. Juno, raging with jealousy, slew them all; which inspired Lamia with such rage, that she devoured every thing she met, and was changed into a bitch. This is probably the ground of the former fable.



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LAMPE'TIA; one of the Heliades.

LANU'VIUM, the capital city of Latium, the same as Lavinium.

LAO'COON, son of Priam and Hecuba, and high-priest of Apollo. He endeavoured to hinder the Trojans from bringing the wooden horse into the city, and even thrust his spear into its side, and made the arms clash; but Pallas, offended with the violence, because the horse was offered to her, sent two serpents out of the sea, which devoured him and his two sons. *Homer. Virgil.*

LAODA'MIA, the daughter of Bellerophon, and mother of Sarpedon by Jupiter. Diana killed her with an arrow, on account of her pride. There was another Laodamia, daughter of Adrastus, who died of a fright in seeing her husband's ghost, tho' she had ardently wished for his return.

LAO'DICE, the daughter of Priam and Hecuba, and wife of Helicaon, son of Antenor, king of Thrace. As also the daughter of Agamemnon, offered in marriage to Achilles. There were likewise several others of the same name.

LAO'DOCUS, the son of Antenor the Trojan, whose form Pallas took upon her, when she would have persuaded Pandarus to throw a dart at Menelaus to break the truce.

LAO'MEDON, king of Phrygia. He agreed with Neptune and Apollo, for a sum of money, to assist in re-building the walls of Troy; but when the work was finished, he would not stand to his word. To punish him, Apollo afflicted the country with the plague; and Neptune, after a terrible inundation, sent a monster. The Trojans consulted the Oracle, who told them, that, to repair the injustice, they must expose Hesiene, daughter of Laomedon, to the monster. Hercules came and delivered this unfortunate princess, on condition of marrying her; but

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- but the king, who had neither faith nor honour, refused his daughter, which so exasperated Hercules, that he killed him, and gave Hesione to Telamon, who carried her into Thrace. *Virgil. Ovid.*
- LA'PITHÆ**, a people of Thessaly, the progeny of Æolus and Lapitha, daughter of Apollo. They were the first who tamed horses. They quarrelled with the Centaurs at the nuptials of Pirithous and Hippodamia. *Ovid. Metam.*
- LAR**, or **LARES**, called also **PENATES**, certain demons, genii, or spirits, believed to preside over various affairs, and were distinguished by several epithets, as the celestial Lares, the sea Lares, the city Lares, and so forth. There were also publick Lares worshipped in the highways, or domestick or familiar Lares, whose station was upon the hearth. They were wont to sacrifice to these household gods frankincense, wine, bread, corn, and a cock, and sometimes a lamb and a hog. *Plautus. Juvenal.*
- LARA**, the mother of the Lares, who bore them to Mercury.
- LARI'SSA**, a city of Thessaly, near Phthia. *Horace.*
- LA'RIOUS**, the largest lake in Italy. *Virgil.*
- LARVÆ**, the ghosts of bad men, who were said to wander about in terrible shapes.
- LATI'NUS**, the son of Faunus, king of Latium, who married his daughter Lavinia to Æneas, whom his wife Amata had designed for Turnus, the king of the Rutilians; which was the ground of the war between Æneas and Turnus.
- LA'TIUM**, a country of Italy, lying between the mouth of the Tyber and Cape Circello, having Tuscany on the west, and Campania on the east. *Virgil.*
- LATMOS**, a mountain in Caria, chiefly famous for the feigned amours between Cynthia and Endymion.

LATO'NA,

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**LATO'NA**, the daughter of Corus and Phœbe. Jupiter was in love with her, and Juno causing her to be pursued by the serpent Python, she was forced to wander from place to place all the while she was with child, till Neptune in pity raised up Delos in the midst of the sea, where she took refuge, and was delivered of Apollo and Diana. *Ovid. Metam.*

**LAVE'RNA**, the goddess of thieves and robbers. She was represented with the figure of a body without the head.

**LAVI'NIA**, the daughter of Latinus, who had been promised to Turnus; but Æneas being at war with Turnus, they fought a duel in the presence of their armies, agreeing that the victor should marry Lavinia: Æneas killed Turnus, and took Lavinia for his wife. *Virgil.*

**LAVI'NIUM**, a city in Italy, built by Æneas, and called after his wife's name.

**LAURE'NTUM**, a city near Lavinium, in Italy. *Virgil.*

**LAUSUS**, the son of Numitor, and brother of Ilia, slain by his uncle Amulius. As also Mezentius, slain by Æneas. *Ovid. Virgil.*

**LEA'NDER**, a young man of Abydos, on the side of the Hellespont, opposite to Sestos, on the side of Europe, where his beloved Hero lived. *Ovid.*

**LEA'RCHUS**, the son of Athamas and Ino, slain by his distracted father. *Ovid. Metam.*

**LEDA**, the daughter of Thestius, and wife of Tyn-darus, king of Laconia. Jupiter deceived her in the shape of a swan, who thereupon laid two eggs, from one of which came Pollux and Helen, and from the other Castor and Clytemnestra. *Ovid. Metam.*

**LEMNOS**, an island in the Ægean sea, sacred to Vulcan, where he had his forges; and where likewise was a famous labyrinth.

**LE'MURES,**

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**LE'MURES**, evil spirits, or ghosts, who came to disturb and plague those who had injured them when living. *Persius.*

**LENOEUS**, a name of Bacchus. *Ovid.*

**LERNA**, a lake near Argos, in Peloponnesus, where Hercules defeated the Hydra with seven heads, and where the Danaides threw the heads of their husbands.

**LESBOS**, an island in the Ægean sea, where there was a famous temple of Apollo.

**LESTRI'GONES**, a people in Italy, who roasted and eat the companions of Ulysses. *Homer.*

**LETHE**, a river of hell, whereof the ghosts were obliged to drink; which as soon as they had done, they lost the remembrance of every thing that had passed.

**LEUCAS**, an island in the Ionian sea, in which there is a rock from whence despairing lovers threw themselves, of which we have an instance in Sappho. *Statius.*

**LEUCI'PPE**, the daughter of Thestor, a priest and famous soothsayer. Being uneasy about her father, and Theonoe her sister, whom she had lost, she consulted the Oracle, and was advised to go in search of them in the habit of a priest: she arrived in Caria, where Theonoe had been carried by the pirates, into whose hands the father had likewise fallen. Theonoe fell in love with Leucippe, taking her to be a man; and, she not listening to her proposal, accused her of an intent to commit a rape: upon which the captain of the pirates commanded Thestor to kill her. Thestor deploring his misfortune, in being obliged to become an executioner, pronounced aloud the names of his daughters, who, being surpris'd, asked him a few questions, knew him again, and they were all saved.

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**LEUCO'THEA**, the daughter of Ino, and wife of Athamas; who flying from her distracted husband, who had slain his and her son Learchus, cast herself, with her other son, into the sea, and were by Neptune metamorphosed into sea deities.

**LEUCO'THOE**, the daughter of Orchamus and Eurynome. Apollo fell in love with her, and deceived her in the shape and habit of her mother. Elytia, another concubine of Apollo, informed Orchamus of this affair, who buried his daughter alive; but Apollo changed her into a frankincense-tree.

**LIBER**, a name of Bacchus.

**LIBERA'LES**, the Bacchanals were so called.

**LIBERA'LIA**, feasts in honour of Bacchus.

**LIBERTY**, an allegorical deity, represented under the figure of a woman in white robes, holding a sceptre in one hand, and a cap in the other; and near her a cat with a broken collar.

**LIBITINA**, a goddess that presided over births and burials. *Horace.*

**LI'BIA**, or Lybia, the daughter of Epaphus and Memphis. She married Neptune, by whom she had Agenor and Belus.

**LICHAS**, the boy by whom Deianira sent the envenomed shirt to Hercules, who thereupon took him by the hair of the head, and threw him into the sea, but Neptune changed him into a rock.

**LI'MNADES**, nymphs who presided over lakes.

**LINUS**, the son of Apollo and Terpsichore, a Theban, who invented music and lyric poetry. He taught music to Orpheus and Hercules: this last being one day reprimanded severely, he broke his master's head with his lyre. *Ovid. Virgil. Horace.*

**LI'RIOPE**, a nymph, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, and mother of Narcissus. She was meta-

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- morphosed into a fountain, in which Narcissus looking, fell in love with himself.
- LOTOS**, a tree, whose fruit, being eaten, made strangers forget their native country. *Homer.*
- LUBE'NTIA**, a goddess who presided over pleasures.
- LU'CIFER**, the son of Jupiter and Aurora. He was placed among the stars, and is the same that appears in the morning before sun-rise.
- LUCI'NA**, a goddess who presided over child-birth. Juno was worshipped under this name.
- LUNA**, one of the names of Diana.
- LUPE'RCAL**, a place under Mount Palatine, consecrated by Evander to Parthe, god of Arcadia, that he might preserve their flocks from the wolves. *Virgil.*
- LUPERCA'LIA**, a festival sacred to Pan.
- LUPE'RCI**, priests of Pan, who on the Lupercalia ran naked about the streets, and struck women with child, in order to procure them a more easy labour. *Virgil.*
- LYÆUS**, a name of Bacchus.
- LYCA'ON**, a king of Arcadia, who would have murdered Jupiter in his own palace, but, missing his design, slew a Molossian hostage; whereupon Jupiter consumed his palace with lightning, and turned him into a wolf. *Ovid. Metam.*
- LYCA'STUS**, a town of Crete.
- LY'COPHRON**, a famous tragic poet of Chalcis.
- LYCOME'DES**, a king of the island Scyros, father of Deidamia, on whom Achilles, in woman's apparel, begat Pyrrhus.
- LYCO'RIS**, a nymph whom Apollo loved tenderly.
- LY'CIA**, a kingdom of Greece.
- LYCUS**, a king of Bœotia, who married Antiope, the daughter of king Nycteus; who, hearing that Jupiter had lain with her, divorced her, and took Dirce to wife, and kept Antiope confined: but
- Jupiter

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Jupiter released her, and she fled to Citheron, where she was delivered of twins, Amphion and Zethis; who, when grown up, revenged their mother's wrongs upon Lycus and Dirce.

**LY'NCEUS**, one of the fifty sons of Ægyptus, and was the only one that escaped the massacre. As also an Argonaut who was said to see 130 miles distance, and through trees and rocks. Likewise the brother of Idas, who slew Pollux.

**LYNCUS**, a king of Scythia, who, for his cruelty to Triptolemus, the messenger of Ceres, was turned into a lynx. *Ovid. Metam.*

**LY'PARÆA**, an island where Vulcan had a forge.

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**MACA'REUS**, the son of Æolus, who lay with his sister Canace, and had a child by her; whereupon he fled, and his father ordered the child to be cast to the dogs. He also sent his daughter a sword, with a command to use it as she deserved. *Ovid.*

**MACEDO'NIA**, a fertile country between Thrace, Epirus, and Greece, properly so called.

**MA'CHAON**, the son of Æsculapius and Arfinoe, was a skilful physician, and performed great cures, healing the wounded Greeks at the siege of Troy. *Propertius.*

**MACRIS**, daughter of Aristæus, who received Bacchus in her lap when Vulcan drew him out of the flames; by which means she incurred the anger of Juno, who obliged her to fly away.

**MÆA'NDER**, a river in Phrygia, having innumerable turnings and windings. *Ovid.*

**MÆ'NADES**, women who sacrificed to Bacchus.

## M A

- MÆ'NALUS**, a high hill in Arcadia. *Virgil*.
- MÆO'NIDES**, a title given to Homer.
- MÆO'TIS**, a vast lake beyond the Euxine sea, which is computed to be near 600 miles in circumference.
- MÆ'VIUS**, a wretched poet in Virgil's time.
- MA'IA**, one of the Pleiades, and daughter of Atlas by Pleione. Jupiter fell in love with her, and begat Mercury. She brought up Arcas, which greatly enraged Juno, who would have severely persecuted her, if Jupiter had not changed her into a star.
- MALE'A**, a promontory of Greece, in the southern part of the Morea.
- MAMMO'SA**, a name of Ceres, because she had a great number of breasts, to denote her being the nurse of all the world.
- MANES**, the ghosts of the dead, so called by the ancients. They erected altars to their honour, and offered sacrifices to appease them. Some make them to be the same as the genii, but improperly.
- MA'NIA**, the goddesses of mad people, who are civilly or naturally dead.
- MANI'LIUS**, a Roman poet, who wrote upon astronomy.
- MANTO**, the daughter of Tiresias, the Theban soothsayer, who, to avoid the tyranny of Creon and Theseus, fled into Asia, and built a temple to Apollo at Claros, in return for instructing her in the art of divination. She was married to Alcmeon, who had two children by her.
- MARO**, the surname of Virgil.
- MARPE'SSA**, a very beautiful lady, wife of Ideus, and mother of Cleopatra, the wife of Meleager. Apollo falling in love with her, and taking her away, her husband pursued, but could not overtake them.
- MA'ROTA**,



## M A

**MA'ROTA**, a ridiculous image, representing the head, with two faces before and behind: one of these is generally put in the hand of Momus.

**MARS**, the god of war, and son of Juno without a father; for this goddess, being displeas'd that Jupiter had brought Pallas into the world without her participation, went into the east for instructions to do the like. Being on her way, she sat at the gate of the temple of the goddess Flora to rest herself, who demanded the occasion of her voyage, and promised to teach her the secret she wanted, provided she never discovered it. This goddess shew'd her a certain flower, upon which, if a woman sat, she would conceive immediately. By this means Juno brought Mars into the world, and named him the god of war. Mars presid'd over fights and engagements, and was passionately fond of Venus, with whom Vulcan surpris'd him asleep. He is always represented in armour, from head to foot, with a cock near him; for he had chang'd Alectryon, his favourite, into a cock; because, while he was sentinel, when he was engag'd with Venus, he suffer'd them to be surpris'd. Many temples were built to his honour, and the wolf was consecrated to him; as also the horse, the pye, the vulture, and the cock. *Ovid. Virgil. Cicero.*

**MA'RSYAS**, a famous satyr, who first set to music the hymns consecrated to the gods. Cybele was in love with him, and made him follow her in her voyages. He challeng'd Apollo to sing with him, who, to punish him for his boldness, flead him alive. *Ovid. Metam.*

**MA'RTIAL**, a poet and writer of epigrams, born in Spain.

**MANU'TA**, a name of Aurora, the goddess of the morning. *Ovid.*

**MAVORS**, the name of Mars.

## M E

**MAUSO'LUS**, a king of Caria, who, after the death of his wife Artemisia, erected so superb a monument to her memory, that it was accounted one of the seven wonders of the world, and was called the Mausolæum.

**MEDÉ'A**, the daughter of OEtes, king of Colchos, a sorceress. She entertained Jason and his Argonauts, and falling in love with him, on promise of marriage, taught him how to tame the brazen-footed bull, and to cast the dragon into a deep sleep, that he might carry off the golden fleece; which being done, he fled, and took her and her brother along with him; but fearing to be overtaken by her father, she cut her brother Absyrtus in pieces, and strewed his limbs in the way to stop the pursuit. Jason, at his return, married her, and had two sons by her, whom she murdered in revenge, because Jason had married Creusa, the daughter of the king of Corinth. She sent a box to the bride as a present, which being opened there came out a fire which burnt her and the palace: after this, she fled to Athens on winged dragons, where she married old Ægeus, and had a son by him called Medus, with whom she flew away into that part of Asia since called Media. She advised the daughters of Pelias to cut their father in pieces, and to boil him in a cauldron, in order to make him young again; but they were greatly deceived. *Ovid. Metam. Seneca.*

**MEDU'SA**, the daughter of Phorcus, was a beautiful lady with golden hair. She was deflowered by Neptune, in the temple of Minerva; in revenge of which, the goddess changed her hair into snakes, and caused all who looked on her to be converted into stone. Perseus surprised her snakes asleep, and cut off her head; and from the blood arose the horse Pegasus, who striking the ground with his foot,

## M E

foot, made the fountain Hippocrene rise out of the earth. *Hesiod. Ovid. Metam.* As Lucan says, the drops falling from the head, became snakes.

**ME'GARA**, the daughter of Creon, and wife of Hercules, whom, while he was gone into the infernal regions, Lycus endeavoured to force to yield up the kingdom, and to live with him; but Hercules returned very opportunely, and killed Lycus. Juno, always an enemy to Hercules, thinking this execution unjust, inspired him with such a fury, that he slew Megara and the children he had by her.

**MEGÆ'RA**, one of the three Furies of hell, who frightened Hercules more than the sight of Pluto had done.

**MELA'MPUS**, the son of Amythaon and Dorippe, a famous soothsayer and physician, from whom Hellebore is called Melampodium. It is said he could interpret the singing of birds. He cured the daughters of Prætus of their melancholy. *Tibullus. Virgil. Ovid.*

**MELA'MPYGOS**, a word which signifies black breech, and is a name given to Hercules, because his posteriors were rough and covered with black hair.

**MELA'NTHO**, the daughter of Proteus, who used to attend her father mounted on a dolphin; which Neptune knowing, assumed that shape, and, lying with her, begat Amycus. *Ovid. Metam.*

**MELEA'GER**, the son of OËneus, king of Calydonia and Althæa. When he was newly born, his mother heard the Fates, who sat by the fire, say, that the child should live till that billet, which one of them held in her hand, was consumed; upon which they departed, and immediately the mother extinguished the billet, and laid it carefully up. When he was grown up, his father, in the end of the harvest, sacrificing to the rest of the gods,

forgot

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forgot Diana, who thereupon sent a prodigious wild boar to ravage his lands. The Grecian princes, headed by young Meleager, hunted the wild boar and killed it, and then presented his head to Atalanta, the daughter of Jasius, king of Argos, who had given the monster the first wound. The brothers of Althæa were so angry at this, that they endeavoured to take away the head from the princess; which Meleager opposing, slew them in the conflict, and took the lady to wife: upon which his mother, in a passion, burned the billet, and Meleager died of a burning fever. *Ovid. Metam. Justin.*

**MELICE'RTUS**, the son of Ino and Athamas, king of Thebes, who, to avoid the fury of his father, threw himself into the sea, and was changed into a sea god.

**MELI'SSA**, one of the nymphs who attended on Amalthea, and who assisted her to nourish Jupiter with goats milk.

**MELI'SSUS**, an ancient king of Crete, and father of Amalthea and Melissa.

**MELO'NA**, the goddess of bees.

**MELPO'MENE**, one of the nine Muses, who presided over tragedy. She is represented under a figure of a young virgin, with a serious countenance, magnificently drest, with buskins on her legs, and sceptres and crowns in one hand, and a poniard in the other.

**MEMNON**, king of Abydos, and son of Tithonus and Aurora. Achilles slew him before Troy, because he had brought assistance to Priam; and when his body was laid upon the pile, Apollo changed him into a bird, at the request of Aurora: this bird multiplied greatly, and retired into Æthiopia with its young ones. However, they came every year to visit Memnon's tomb, and  
fought

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fought till some of them were killed. It is said that the statue of Memnon, when Aurora and the first rays of the sun began to appear, yielded an harmonious sound. *Homer.*

**MENA'LE**, a mountain near the river Eurotas, where Apollo sung, to his lyre, the metamorphosis of Daphne into a bay or laurel tree.

**MENALI'PPE**, sister to Antiope, queen of the Amazons, who was taken captive by Hercules, and given Theseus to wife.

**MENALI'PPUS**, a Theban, who having given Tydeus a mortal wound, the wounded man, becoming mad, desired his friends to fetch his head, which they did, with the loss of many lives; which he having received, tore with his teeth like a wild beast, and then died.

**MENA'NDER**, a poet of Athens, who wrote comedies, which were imitated by Terence.

**MENÆCE'US**, son of Creon, king of Thebes. He was killed in endeavouring to part Etheocles and Polynices, his cousins, who were going to fight.

**ME'NELAUS**, son of Atreus and Ærope, brother to Agamemnon. He was king of Sparta, and husband to Helen, who eloped from him with Paris, which occasioned a ten years war, and the total destruction of Troy. He took his wife back again, and conducted her to Lacedæmon, where he died soon after. *Homer. Ovid.*

**ME'NEPHRON**, a young Thessalian, who having committed incest with his mother, Diana changed them into a dog and bitch.

**MENE'STHIUS**, son of Aristous and Philomedusa. He was killed at the siege of Troy by Paris.

**ME'NIUS**, son of Lycaon, who was changed, with his father, into a wolf by Jupiter, for having uttered blasphemies against him.

## M E

**MENOECÆUS**, a Theban, the last of the Cadmian race, who voluntarily sacrificed himself for the safety of his country. *Statius. Juvenal.*

**MENOETES**, one of the companions of Æneas. *Virgil.*

**MENOETIUS**, a Grecian prince of great reputation, son of Æginus, and father of Patroclus.

**MENTOR**, governor of Telemachus, was the most wise and prudent man of his time. It is pretended that Minerva assumed his shape to educate Telemachus.

**MERCURY**, the son of Jupiter and Maia. He was the god of eloquence, trade, and thieves, and messenger of the gods, particularly to Jupiter. He had wings on his head and his heels, to execute his orders with celerity. He conducted the ghosts of the departed into the infernal regions, and had a power of bringing them back. He understood music perfectly well, as well as wrestling, dancing, and fencing. He stole the flocks, the arms, and the lyre of Apollo, which last he played upon to charm Argus asleep, who was keeper of Io. He metamorphosed Battus into a touch-stone, delivered Mars from the prison wherein Vulcan had inclosed him, and he fastened Prometheus to the top of Mount Caucasus. He was greatly beloved by Venus, by whom he had Hermaphroditus. In short, he had so much business on his hands in heaven, earth, and hell, that Lucian brings him in grievously complaining that he had no rest day nor night. His statues had a purse in the right hand, and a caduceus in the left; on his head he had a broad-brimmed hat, with wings upon it, and had likewise wings upon his heels. *Ovid. Virgil.*

**MEROE**, an island and city in Æthiopia. *Lucan.*

**MEROPÉ**, one of the stars called the Pleiades.

**MEROPS**, the husband of Clymene, Phaeton's mother. *Ovid.*

**MESSAPUS,**

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**ME'SSAPUS**, an Italian, who took part with Turnus against Æneas. *Virgil.*

**METRA**, the daughter of Eresichton, a mistress of Neptune, who gave her the power of transforming herself into any shape she pleased; insomuch that her father, when he wanted money, would sell her for a cow or a horse, and then she would return home in her own shape. *Ovid. Metam.*

**MEZE'NTIUS**, a king of the Tyrrhenians, who assisted Turnus against Æneas. He was a contemner of the gods, and a very cruel man, it being his custom to tie the living to the dead, that the stench of one might kill the other. *Virgil.*

**MIDAS**, son of Gordius, and king of Phrygia; he received Bacchus into his dominions in a friendly manner, who, out of gratitude for his kindness, promised him to grant whatever he requested. Midas desired that whatever he should touch might turn into gold; but he repented soon after, for even his meat and drink changed into that metal. He besought Bacchus to take his gift back again, and was sent, by his order, to wash in the river Pactolus. Apollo fixed asses ears on his head, because he preferred the singing of Pan and Marsyas to that of this god. *Ovid. Metam.*

**MILE'TUS**, a famous city of Caria, six miles from the mouth of Mæander. The wool of this country was so fine that it was in great esteem with the Roman ladies.

**MILLO**, a wrestler of prodigious strength, who could carry a bull upon his shoulders, and kill him with his fist. At last he foolishly endeavoured to split an oak; but in the attempt his hands were catch'd, and being wedged in the trunk, he miserably perished.

**MIMA'LLONES**, women so called that sacrificed to Bacchus.

MIMAS,

MIMAS, a giant slain by Jupiter.

MINEUS, a Theban lord, whose daughters, called Mineides, were changed into bats, for having despised Bacchus, and worked on the day of his festival. *Ovid. Metam.*

MINE'RVA, otherwise called Pallas, the goddess of wisdom, arts, sciences, and war. She was the daughter of Jupiter, having proceeded from his brain armed from top to toe. They pretended that Vulcan struck him on the head with an ax, to bring her into the world. She and Neptune disputed who should give the name to the city of Cecropia, and it was agreed that whoever of the two produced the most beneficial gift to mankind in an instant, should have the honour. She, with her lance, made an olive-tree spring out of the earth in full bloom; and Neptune, with a stroke of his trident, brought a horse out of the ground. The gods decided the strife in favour of Minerva, because an olive-tree is the symbol of peace; and she named the city Athens, from Athene, as she was called by the Greeks. She invented spinning, weaving, making and colouring cloth, and building of towers, forts, and castles. She is represented in armour from head to foot, holding a lance in one hand, and several mathematical instruments near her. *Ovid. Metam.*

MINOS, a king and law-giver of Crete, and son of Jupiter and Europa. He married Pasiphaë, the daughter of Apollo, and had children by her. Their son, Androgeus, was basely murdered by the Athenians; for which reason, he made war upon them, and forced them to give seven of their nobility yearly to be devoured by the Minotaur. Dædalus built him a labyrinth, with inextricable turnings and windings; wherein he himself and his son Icarus were afterwards shut up by Minos, together



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together with the monster which his wife had conceived by a bull, because he had assisted her in this brutal act. But Dædalus, making himself and his son wings, escaped from thence; however, Minos pursued him into Sicily, where some say he was suffocated to death. Minos, being dead, descended into the infernal regions, where Fate, as it is said, put an urn into his hands, wherein are contained the destinies of mankind, and obliged him to remain there for ever, as the chief judge of hell.  
*Virgil.*

MI'NOTAUR, a monster half a bull and half a man, who was conceived by Pasiphaë, by the contrivance of Dædalus; he lived upon human flesh, and had seven noble Athenians given him every year to devour for a long time. He was at length killed by Theseus, who had been taught by Ariadne, the king's daughter, to find his way out of the Labyrinth. *Catullus. Virgil. Ovid.*

MINTHA, the concubine of Pluto, whom Proserpine changed into an herb, bearing that name.  
*Ovid. Metam.*

MISE'NUS, the son of Æolus and trumpeter of Hector, who, after his master's death, followed Æneas into Italy. And some time after challenging Triton in his art, was by him drowned; but his body, being found, was buried in the hill of the same name. *Virgil.*

MNA'SYLUS, a young satyr, who joined Chronis and Egle to bind old Silenus with garlands.

MNEMO'SYNE, the goddess of memory. She was beloved by Jupiter, and had by him the nine Muses.  
*Hesiod.*

MODE'STIA, the goddess of modesty and moderation. *Tacitus.*

MOECE'NAS, a Roman gentleman, descended of the  
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ancient Tuscan race of kings, a lover of learning, and patron of Horace.

**MœRA**, the name of a bitch belonging to Icarus.

**MOLO'RCHUS**, an old shepherd of Cleonia, who having entertained Hercules; he, in recompence thereof, slew the Nemæan lion, which ravaged the country. *Statius*.

**MOLO'SSUS**, son of Pyrrhus and Andromache; as also one of the dogs of Aëæon.

**MOMUS**, the son of Somnus and Nox, and god of carping. He made it his business to examine the actions of gods and men; for which reason he is represented as taking a mask off his face, and holding a puppet in his hand. Neptune having made a bull, Vulcan a man, and Minerva a house, Momus found fault with the horns of the bull, which he said were improperly placed, since they should have been nearer the shoulders or eyes, to strike with greater force. In regard to the man, he would have had a little window in his breast, that his most secret thoughts might be discovered. As to the house, he affirmed it was too clumsy and heavy, and not fit to be transported to another place, when it was near a bad neighbour. *Lucian*.

**MO'RPHEUS**, the god of dreams, who laid all those asleep that he touched with a poppy plant, and then presented to their imaginations dreams of different kinds.

**MORS**, or Death, a deity, daughter of Somnus and Nox, and the most implacable of them all. Her sacrifice was a cock. The poets represent her as a skeleton, cloathed in a black garment beset with stars. Sometimes they give her wings, and a scythe in her hand. Some make Somnus, or Sleep, her brother.

**MURCIA**, a name of Venus.

**MUSES,**

## M Y

**MUSES**, the goddesses of arts and sciences, music, and poetry, daughters of Jupiter and Mnemosyne. Their names are Calliope, Clio, Erato, Euterpe, Melpomene, Polyhymnia, Terpsichore, Thalia, and Urania: they are represented with Apollo at their head. The palm tree, the laurel, and many fountains, such as Hippocrene, Castalia, and the river Parnassus, were sacred to them. They inhabited the mountains Parnassus, Helicon, Pierus, and Pindus. The horse Pegasus generally grazed upon these mountains, or near them.

**MUSÆUS**, an Athenian poet, scholar of Orpheus, and cotemporary with Cecrops, the second king of Athens. There is one poem of his concerning Hero and Leander, still extant.

**MYRMIDONS**, a people of Thessaly, who, being ants, were by miracle turned into men at the request of Æacus, when the plague had destroyed the old inhabitants. They followed Achilles to the siege of Troy.

**MYRRHA**, the daughter of Cinyras, king of Cyprus. She committed incest with her father, by the contrivance of her nurse, who conveyed her into her father's bed instead of his wife. He coming to the knowledge of the crime, would have slain her, but she was metamorphosed into a myrtle-tree. Adonis was the fruit of this incest.

**MYRTILUS**, the charioteer of Oenomaus, who took a bribe from Pelops to overturn his master's chariot in the race, wherein he was either to gain a beautiful bride or lose his life. Though this treachery was attended with success, yet Pelops threw him into the sea for having betrayed his master.

**MYRTHO**, a famous Amazon, mistress of Mercury, by whom he had Myrtilus.

## N A

**MYSCI'LLUS**, an inhabitant of Argos, who not being able to unfold the sense of the Oracle, which had ordered him to build a city where he should meet with rain and fair weather at the same time, he meeting with a courtesan who wept, he there built the city of Crotona.

**MY'SIA**, a country of Asia the Less, bordering upon Troas, not far from the Hellespont.

## N.

**NÆ'NIA**, a goddess of funeral songs, who had a chapel at Rome without the Viminal gate.

**NA'IADES**, nymphs of the springs and fountains: sometimes the word is taken for any nymph. *Ovid. Metam.*

**NA'IAS**, a nymph of mount Ida, who married Capis, king of Phrygia. It is said that she was metamorphosed into a fountain, and that she gave the name of Naiades to the nymphs who inhabit the waters.

**NAPÆ'Æ**, the daughters of Nereus and Doris. They presided over the meadows and groves.

**NAPTHA**, a drug, with which Medea rubbed the robe and crown which she sent to Creusa.

**NARCISSUS**, the son of Cepheus and Liriope. He was so handsome that all the nymphs fell in love with him; but he slighted them all. Echo, among the rest, could not influence him to regard her, for which reason she pined away with grief. Tiresias predicted to his parents that he should never die till he saw himself. Returning one day from the chase, he looked into a fountain, and was  
so

## N E

- So enamoured with his own beauty, that he languished away, and was metamorphosed into a flower called Narcissus. *Ovid. Metam.*
- NAËVIUS, a very ancient Roman poet, who wrote several plays. *Horace.*
- NAUPLIUS, the son of Neptune and Eubœa, who, hearing his son was unjustly put to death in the Grecian camp, meditated revenge, and endeavoured to debauch the wives and daughters of the absent princes. Likewise, as they were returning home, he set up false lights on mount Caphareus, to misguide their ships, whereby many were lost. But when he heard that Diomedes and Ulysses, the principal enemies of his son, had escaped, he threw himself into the sea. *Propertius.*
- NAUSICAË, the daughter of Alcinous, king of the Phœnicians, who happened to meet Ulysses, after he was shipwrecked, and conducted him to her father's court. *Homer.*
- NAUTES, a Trojan soothsayer, who accompanied Æneas, and predicted that all his misfortunes should be owing to the hatred of Juno.
- NAXOS, one of the Cyclad islands, noted for its good wines. In this island Bacchus found Ariadne, basely deserted by Theseus, and took her to wife. *Virgil.*
- NEÆRA, a beautiful nymph, by whom Apollo had two daughters, Phaethusa and Lampetia. There was also a shepherdess of that name.
- NECESSITY, an allegorical goddess, daughter of Fortune. Her power was such that Jupiter himself was forced to obey her, and nobody, besides her priestesses, were allowed to enter her temple at Corinth.
- NECTAR, a drink which Hebe and Ganymede presented to the gods.

## N E

- NE'LEUS**, the son of Neptune, and the Nymph Tyro, being driven out of Thessaly by his brother Pelias, he took refuge at Lacedæmon, where he married Chloris, by whom he had twelve children, who were all massacred by Hercules, except Nestor, who was absent. *Ovid. Metam.*
- NE'MÆA**, a country of Elis, where there was a vast forest famous for the terrible lion killed by Hercules; after which, he instituted games on that occasion. There was a daughter of Jupiter and Luna, from whence, as it is said, Lycurgus descended, who was named Nemæa.
- NE'MESIS**, the goddess of Revenge, and daughter of Jupiter and Necessity. She distributed rewards and punishments, but chiefly the latter.
- NEOPTO'LEMUS**, a name of Pyrrhus, son of Achilles. *Virgil.*
- NE'PHELE**, the wife of Athamas, and mother of Phryxis and Helle, as also one of Diana's companions.
- NEPTUNE**, the son of Saturn and Rhea, god of the sea, and father of the fountains and rivers, bearing a trident for a sceptre. When the dominions of Saturn were divided with his brothers, Jupiter and Pluto, the empire of the seas fell to him. Rhea saved him from the fury of his father, as she had done Jupiter. He was delivered to shepherds to be educated, and, when he was grown up, he married Amphitrite, had several concubines, and was chased from heaven with Apollo, for having conspired against Jupiter. They went together to assist Laomedon in rebuilding the walls of Troy, and he punished that king for refusing his salary, by bringing a sea-monster which ravaged the country near the sea. He disputed with Minerva about giving a name to Athens, in which he failed. He ravished and changed Amymone  
into

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into a fountain. He is represented on a car, in the form of a shell, drawn by sea-horses, and with a trident in his hand. *Ovid. Virgil.*

**NE'REUS**, a sea god, son of Oceanus and Tethys. He married his sister Doris, by whom he had fifty daughters called Nereides, or nymphs of the sea.

**NESSUS**, a Centaur, son of Ixion and Nubes. He offered his service to Hercules, to carry his wife Deianira over the river Evenus; but when he had her on the other side, he would have ravished her, upon which Hercules shot him with an arrow. Nessus, apprehending the wound was mortal, in revenge gave her his shirt stained with blood, telling her, if her husband, at any time should estrange himself from her, it would regain his affection. Soon after, hearing he had fallen in love with Iole, she sent him the shirt as he was sacrificing on Mount Oeta, which he put on, and presently felt such terrible pain, that he threw himself into the fire. *Virgil. Ovid.*

**NESTOR**, the son of Neleus and Chloris, who was preserved from the unhappy fate of his father and brothers. When he was young, he fought with the Centaurs at the wedding of Pirithous, and when old, he went with fifty ships to the Trojan war. His wisdom was such, that Agamemnon said, that, if he had but ten such counsellors, he should soon take Troy; and his eloquence was so great, that his words dropped from his lips like honey. He is said to have lived three ages. *Homer. Hyrace.*

**NICTIMENE**, a Thessalian girl, who was said to be too well acquainted with her father, and was changed into an owl.

**NI'NUS**, an emperor of Assyria. He was the first who sacrificed to statues.

NI'OBÉ,

## N Y

**NI'OBÉ**, wife of Amphion, king of Thebes, by whom he had seven sons and as many daughters: she grew so proud that she slighted the sacrifices of Latona, and set herself above that goddess; which the children of Latona, Apollo and Diana, resenting, he slew the males, and she the females, and Niobe was changed into a rock.

**NISUS**, king of Megara, who had a fatal purple lock, which his daughter Scylla cut off, and gave to Minos, her father's enemy, with whom she was in love; upon which her father died with grief, and was changed into a hawk, and she into a lark.  
*Ovid. Metam.*

There was another Nisus, friend of Euryalus.

**NO'NIUS**, one of the horses of Pluto.

**NOTUS**, the south wind, and one of the four principal.

**Nox**, the goddess of darkness, daughter of Cœlum and Terra. She married Erebus, a river of hell, by whom she had many children. She is painted in black robes beset with stars.

**NUMI'CIUS**, a river of Italy, where Æneas was drowned, said to be the husband of Anna, the sister of Dido.

**NYMPHS**, daughters of Oceanus and Terra, or of Nereus and Doris. Those called Nereides have their abode in the sea; and others, termed Naiades, dwell in brooks, fountains, and rivers: those of the fields are named Dryades, and the Hamadryades delight in forests: the Napææ in groves and meadows, and the Oreades in mountains.

**NYSA**, is the name of a woman in Virgil, as well as of a mountain, and several cities in many parts of the world, where they rendered peculiar honours to Bacchus.



## OE D

### O.

**O**A'XES, a river in the island of Crete, so called from Oaxus, son of Apollo.

**OCC'ASION**, or Opportunity, an allegorical deity, who presides over the most favourable moment in undertaking any enterprise. She is painted under the figure of a naked woman, or of a young man bald behind, with one foot in the air, and another on a wheel, holding a razor in one hand, and a veil in the other. *Phædrus*. She is supposed to stand upon a wheel which is always turning.

**OCEA'NUS**, the most ancient god of the sea, and son of Cœlum and Vesta, or Terra, and husband of Tethys, and the father of the nymphs presiding over the rivers and springs.

**OCY'PETE**, one of the Harpies.

**OCY'THOE**, the daughter of Chiron the Centaur, said to be turned into a mare, because she was desirous to pry into futurity.

**OE'DIPUS**, king of Thebes, and son of Laius and Jocasta. His father, being told by the Oracle, that he should be slain by his son, who would marry his mother, gave orders to a shepherd to kill him; but he having some sort of compassion, hung him up by the heels on a tree, that he might perish with hunger. A shepherd, passing that way, took the infant and carried it to Polybius, king of Corinth, who took care of his education; and when he was grown up, understanding he was not his son, he went in quest of his parents. Coming to Phocis, he killed his father unknowingly in a quarrel; thence going to Thebes, he solved the  
enigma

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enigma of Sphinx, who thereupon destroyed herself; ignorantly married his mother as a reward for that service, and had children by her. Afterwards, finding himself guilty, though undesignedly, of parricide and incest, he, for grief, picked out his own eyes, and was led about by his daughter Antigone. The gods, displeased at the incest, afflicted the Thebans with a terrible plague, which did not cease till the man who saved OEdipus came to Thebes, and discovered his birth.  
*Ovid. Metam.*

○ENE'US, king of Caledonia, and husband of Althæa, by whom he had Meleager, Tydeus, and Deianira. When he was sacrificing to the rest of the deities, he neglected his duty to Diana, who thereupon sent a wild boar to waste and destroy the country, which was hunted and killed by Meleager and his company. *Ovid. Metam.*

○ENO'MAUS, the son of Mars, king of Elis and Pisa, and farther of Hippodamia. Being told that he should die by the hand of his grandson, he resolved never to marry his daughter. As he was well skilled in races, he obliged all those who came to ask her in marriage to contend with him, on condition, if the suitor was overcome, he should be put to death; if he overcame, that he should marry his daughter. Pelops came to his court upon this account, and bribing his charioteer, one of the wheels fell off, by which means he lost his life, his daughter, and his kingdom.  
*Statius.*

○ENO'NE, daughter of the river Phrygis, one of the nymphs of Mount Ida. They say she gave herself up to Apollo, who, by way of reward, let her have an insight of futurity, and the art of medicine. She married Paris, to whom she predicted the rape of Helen, and the miseries of  
Troy;

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- Troy; upon which he left her soon after. When he was wounded by Philoctetus, he came back to her; but she received him very coldly: and being afterwards wounded by Pyrrhus, he returned again, and received the same treatment. However, she followed him at a distance, with a design to cure him, but he died before she overtook him; upon which she hanged herself in her girdle.
- OE'TA, a mountain in Thessaly, where Hercules consecrated himself by fire. *Statius.*
- OGY'GES, an ancient king of Thebes, in Bœotia, and descendant of Cadmus. In his time there was a deluge which overflowed Greece, being the first deluge in the world, according to fabulous history.
- OGY'GIA, an island of the Ausonian sea, but afterwards called Calypsus, from Calypso, who there entertained Ulysses. *Pliny.*
- OI'LEUS, a king of the Locrians, and father of Ajax, who, in his return from Troy, was by Pallas struck with thunder, for the rape of Cassandra in her temple.
- OLY'MPIAS, the space of four years, and on the fifth the Olympic games were celebrated in honour of Jupiter Olympius.
- OLYMPIUS, near Olympia, a town of Peloponnesus, where was a temple of Jupiter. The Greeks began to use this epocha a little time before the building of Rome, for the foundations of that city were laid in the third year of the sixth Olympiad, according to Eutropius.
- OLY'MPUS, a hill between Thessaly and Macedon. It is so high, that it has been said no bird flieth to the top, nor clouds are seen above it.
- OM'PHALE, a queen of Lydia, with whom Hercules being in love, he changed his club and lion's skin for a spindle and distaff, and he used to spin in company with her and her maids.

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**OPS**, the daughter of Cœlum and Vesta, the sister and wife of Saturn. She was also called Cybele, Rhea, and the Mother of the Gods, because by her the earth was meant; for all the heathen gods were born of the earth.

**ORA**, the wife of Romulus, afterwards made a goddess.

**O'RACLE**: those places were so called where they predicted future events, under the name of some deity. The answer which was given was also called the Oracle. The most famous were those of Apollo, and of the Sibyl of Cumæ.

**ORE'ADES**, nymphs of the mountains in Diana's train.

**ORCUS**, the infernal regions. As also the name of Pluto and Cerberus.

**ORE'STES**, the son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra. He slew his own mother and Ægyſthus, her adulterer, who had murdered his father. He also slew Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles, in the temple of Apollo, for marrying Hermione, who had been betrothed to him by her grandfather. Apollo sent furies to haunt him for the profanation of his temple, and forced him to expiate his crimes at the altar of Diana. He and Pylades are recorded for true friends, each contending to die for the other. The story is, that he set out in company with Pylades his intimate friend, who would never leave him till they came to the place where Diana's altar stood, and then he presented himself to Thoas, king of Tauris, to be sacrificed, affirming that he was Orestes, and that the other was an impostor. At the very moment that Orestes was going to be sacrificed, his sister Iphigenia, priestess of Diana, knew him; upon which she, Orestes, and Pylades, sacrificed Thoas himself, on account  
of

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of his cruelties, and carried off the statue of Diana. Orestes died of the bite of a viper. *Sophocles. Horace. Virgil. Ovid.*

ORGIES, the sacred rites of Bacchus, celebrated in the night with great privacy, and as great lewdness and disorder.

ORI'ON, son of Jupiter, Neptune, and Mercury. These three gods, travelling together, lodged with a poor man called Hyreus, by whom they were well entertained, and in return promised to grant whatever he should ask. He had been desirous a long time of having a son; but he and his wife made a vow to live in a state of celibacy. Wherefore the gods ordered him to bring the ox's hide which he had killed for them, and having all three made water in it, they assured him, that, if he did not move it from the place, a son would proceed from thence in nine months; accordingly at that time was produced Orion, who became a great hunter. He was so unfortunate as to challenge Diana, who should kill most wild beasts; whereupon she raised up a scorpion, which bit and killed him. However, Jupiter metamorphosed him into a constellation.

ORI'THYA, a daughter of Erectheus, king of Athens. Boreas fell in love with her, and carried her away by force into Thrace, where he had two sons by her, Zethes and Calais, two of the Argonauts. As also a queen of the Amazons, who succeeded her mother Marpesia. *Ovid. Justin.*

O'RPHEUS, a Thracian, the son of Apollo and Calliope, or, as others say, Clio. He was a most ancient, learned, and excellent poet, and was one in the Argonautic expedition; whereof he wrote a history, which together with his hymns are still extant, but whether genuine or not is much doubted. The poets pretend that the trees

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and rocks left their places, that the rivers stopped their courses, and that the wild beasts flocked about him, to hear the sound of his music. Eurydice, his wife, dying by the bite of a serpent, the same day she was married, as she was flying from the pursuit of Aristæus, he descended into the infernal regions to fetch her back; and so charmed Pluto, Proserpine, and all the infernal deities, with music, that they restored her to him, on condition that he should not look behind him till he was out of hell. But not having power to command his impatience, he turned back to see if Eurydice followed him; upon which she disappeared in a moment. After this misfortune he renounced the company of women, which so much displeased the Bacchanals, that they fell upon him and tore him to pieces. *Ovid. Virgil.*

OSI'LOCHUS, the son of Idomeneus, slain by Ulysses after the Trojan war. *Homer.*

ORUS, or Light, a god worshipped by the Ægyptians, begot by Osiris and Isis.

ORTY'GIA, the ancient name of the isle of Delos. As also a grove near Ephesus.

OSI'RIS, the son of Jupiter and Niobe, who first taught the Ægyptians husbandry. His wife was Io, the daughter of Inachus, afterwards called Isis. He was murdered by his brother Typhon, and his wife went in search of his body, which was buried in the island of Abatos. She saw a very large ox, which taking for him, she worshipped it under the name of Apis and Serapis.

OSSA, a high mountain in Thessaly, and one of those the giants made use of to climb into heaven.

OVID, an excellent Roman poet of the Equestrian order. He was a very easy writer, and his works are well known. Having some way disoblinded Augustus, he was banished to Pontus, at  
fifty

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fifty years of age; where he died after eight years and some months, and was buried at Tomos.

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- P**ACTO'LUS, a river in Lydia, with golden sands, which appeared after king Midas had washed off his foolish wish. The water was said to be good for all kinds of disorders. *Pliny. Strabo.*
- P**ÆNA, a name of Apollo, and a song in his praise.
- P**ALÆ'MON, the son of Athamas and Ino. The Grecians celebrated the Isthmian games to his honour.
- P**ALAME'DES, the son of Nauplius, king of Eubœa. He lived in the time of the Trojan war, and is said to have invented four of the Greek letters. He discovered the madness of Ulysses to be counterfeit, to prevent his being forced to the Trojan war; for which he became his enemy, and by subornation procured his death. *Homer.*
- P**ALÆMON, a sea god, the son of Athamas and Ino. The same with Melicertus.
- P**ALES, the goddess of husbandry and cattle.
- P**ALI'CI, two son of Jupiter by Thalia, who, for fear of Juno, desired the Earth to open and receive them; which she did, and at the end of ten months sent them above ground. They were deified by the Sicilians, who swore by their names on all occasions. *Ovid. Metam.*
- P**ALI'LIA, festivals in honour of the goddess Pales, to whom they sacrificed with milk, mulled wine, millet, and other grain.

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**PALINU'RŪS**, the pilot of Æneas's ship, who, falling asleep at the helm, fell overboard, and dragged the helm along with him, and, swimming three whole days, came to land at Velia, where the inhabitants murdered him, and threw his body into the sea; but they were punished with a terrible plague. *Virgil.*

**PALLA'DIUM**, a wooden image of Pallas, whose eyes seemed to move. The Trojans affirm that it fell from heaven, into an uncovered temple, and they were told by the Oracle that Troy could not be taken while that image remained there. Which being understood by Diomedes and Ulysses, they privately stole into the temple, surpris'd and slew the keepers, and carried the image away; after which the destruction of the city soon followed.

**PALLA'NTUS**, king of Tregenum. Theseus killed him, and all his children, except a daughter called Aricia.

**PALLAS**, the daughter of Jupiter's brain, was born at full stature and in complete armour, and called the goddess of wisdom and arms. She was never married, and was the inventor of the distaff, as well as the arts of spinning and weaving. *Homer. Virgil. Ovid.*

There was a young prince of that name, son of Evander, king of Italy, with whom Æneas entered into alliance: he was killed in the army of this prince in Italy.

**PAN**, the son of Mercury, and the god of shepherds, hunters, and all other country exercises. Happening to quarrel with Cupid, and fight with him, that god out of spite made him fall in love with a coy nymph Syrinx, who flying from him to the banks of Ladon, a river of Arcadia, she was turned into a reed.



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Pan made a pipe of it, and for his music was adored by the Arcadians. He accompanied Bacchus into the Indies, and was father of several Satyrs. He was painted half man and half goat, with a large pair of goat's horns on his head; as also the feet and tail of a goat, a motley skin, with a crook in one hand, and a pipe in the other. He is said to strike armies with a panic fear, of which we have an instance in Brennus the Gaul, who being about to pillage the temple of Apollo at Delphos, Pan by night struck a terror into his army, upon which he quitted his design. They usually offered to him milk and honey, in wooden bowls. The Arcadians in particular paid him divine honours. *Ovid. Virgil.*

PA'NDARUS, a Trojan, who, at the instigation of Pallas, broke off the proposed agreement between the Trojans and Greeks, by throwing a dart among the Greeks. *Homer. Virgil.*

PANDO'RA, a woman made by Vulcan, at the command of Jupiter, upon whom every deity bestowed a gift; as Juno, majesty; Venus, beauty; Pallas, wisdom; Mercury, eloquence; and so forth. Jupiter, exasperated against Prometheus, who had stolen fire from heaven to animate the first man, sent Pandora to the earth with a box, wherein all evils and mischiefs were shut, who presented it to Prometheus, which being opened by him, they all flew out, except Hope, and filled the world with diseases and calamities.

PA'NOPE, a sea nymph, and daughter of Nereus and Doris. *Virgil. Ovid.*

PANTHE'ON, a temple in Rome, built to the honour of all the Gods. *Pliny.*

PANTHO'IDES, the son of Pantheus, that is, Euphorbus, slain by Menelaus. *Ovid. Horace.*

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**PAPHOS**, a city of Cyprus, famous for a temple of Venus built there.

**PARCÆ**, the Fates or Destinies, daughters of Erebus and Nox, whose names were Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos; whereof the first holdeth the distaff, the second draweth the thread of human life, and the last cutteth it off.

**PARIS**, the son of Priam, king of Troy, and Hecuba. When his mother was with child of him, she dreamed she should bring forth a burning torch, which was interpreted that he should cause Troy to be burnt; upon which he was sent to a shepherd in mount Ida, where he kept a flock, married the nymph Oenone, and had children by her. After this he decided the controversy between Juno, Pallas, and Venus, in favour of the last; whereupon the two former became his enemies. After this he was owned by his parents, and sent on an embassy to Menelaus, king of Lacedæmon, where he fell in love with his queen Helen, and by his interest in Venus won her heart. Then taking the opportunity of her husband's absence, he carried her to Troy; which occasioned the war between the Greeks and Trojans, and the burning of Troy, as had been foretold. *Homer. Ovid.*

**PARNA'SSUS**, a mountain of Phocis, in which is the Castalian spring, and where formerly stood the temple of Apollo. It hath two tops, Cyrrha and Nisa, or, as others say, Helicon and Cytheron; the two former were consecrated to Apollo, and the two latter to Bacchus. It was the seat of the Muses. *Lucan.*

**PARNA'SSIDES**, a name of the Muses, because they were said to inhabit mount Parnassus.

**PARTHE'NOPE**, one of the Syrens who fell into despair, because she could not charm Ulysses with

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with her singing, and procure the shipwreck of his vessels. Parthenope went into Italy, and the inhabitants, afterwards finding her monument, built a city in the place, and called it by her name; but being too much frequented, and hurting Cumæ, they demolished it. However, soon after, when a plague raged at Cumæ, being admonished by the Oracle, they re-built it, and called it Neapolis, which is now Naples. *Silius Italicus.*

**PASI'PHAE**, daughter of Sol, and wife of Minos. Venus being displeas'd with Sol, because he was the occasion of her being surpris'd with Mars, she inspir'd his daughter with love for a bull, and she brought into the world the Minotaur, half a man and half a bull, which was kill'd by Theseus in the famous Labyrinth which Dædalus had made for Minos. *Ovid. Metam.*

**PATRO'CLUS**, the son of Menætius and Sthenela, was one of the Grecian princes who went to the siege of Troy, and was the particular friend of Achilles. During the quarrel between Achilles and Agamemnon, Patroclus plac'd himself at the head of his company, in the habit and armour of Achilles, who had determin'd to fight no more. He struck a great terror among the Trojans, but was kill'd by Hector in a single combat, which made Achilles resolve to resume his arms, to revenge the death of his friend.

**PEACE**, an allegorical deity, daughter of Jupiter and Themis. She is represent'd as attend'd by Plutus, god of riches, with an olive branch in her hand, and a half crown of laurel on her head.

**PE'GASUS**, a winged horse, which proceeded from the blood of Medusa, when Perseus cut off the Gorgon's head. As soon as he appear'd he struck the ground with his foot, upon which a fountain arose call'd Hippocrene. He inhabit'd

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the mounts Parnassus, Helicon, and Pierus, and grazed on the banks of Hippocrene, Castalio, and Permessus. Apollo and the Muses made use of him in travelling, and Perseus mounted him to go into Ægypt, to deliver Andromeda. Bellerophon used him to fight Chimæra. There was likewise another winged horse, which Neptune caused to proceed out of the earth with a stroke of his trident. Many take these two horses to be the same, but very improperly.

**PE'LEUS**, the son of Æacus, and father of Achilles, by the sea goddess Thetis. *Ovid. Metam.*

**PE'LIAS**, the son of Neptune and Tyro. He was nourished by a mare, and became the most cruel of mankind. He did not content himself with usurping the dominions of Æson; but he shut him up, and gave him no nourishment but the blood of a bull. He sacrificed his mother in-law to Juno, and caused the wife and children of Æson to be assassinated; but Jason was concealed from his fury, and privately brought up. Jason afterwards came to Pelias and demanded his dominions, which he durst not refuse; but Pelias engaged this young prince to go and conquer the golden fleece, hoping he would perish in the attempt. However, Jason returned triumphantly with Medea, who, to punish Pelias for all his crimes, advised his own daughters to cut his throat, making them hope he would grow young again. These credulous women did as they were advised, and boiled his limbs in a cauldron; but the event deceived their expectations. *Pindar. Ovid. Plautus.*—The lance which Pallas presented to Peleus on the day of his marriage was called Pelias, and there was none could make use of it but Achilles. Chiron had made

it of the branch of an ash tree, which grew upon mount Pelion.

PE'LION, a high mountain in Thessaly, which the giants threw upon Ossa, to climb up to heaven.

PELOPE'A, the daughter of Thyestes. *Ovid.*

PELOPONNE'SUS, a very large peninsula of Achaia, whose capital city was Argos; it has been the scene of the most glorious actions in the world, and was so called from Pelops, who possessed it.

PELOPS, the son of Tantalus. His father, having upon a time entertained the gods at his palace, served up the members of Pelops, instead of other provisions. Ceres, being very hungry, eat one of his shoulders; but Jupiter put all the limbs together to restore him to life, and made him an ivory shoulder. Pelops married Hippodamia, after having overcome OEnomaus, father of that princess, and gave his name to Peloponnesus, of which he became master. *Hesiod. Ovid. Metam.*

PENA'TES, the same as Lares.

PENE'US, a river in Thessaly, whose banks were shaded on each side with laurel. It runs between Ossa and Olympus.

PENE'LOPE the daughter of Icarus, and wife of Ulysses. To deliver herself from the importunity of her lovers, who solicited her during her husband's absence at the siege of Troy, she promised to marry him who was able to shoot in the bow of Ulysses; but not one of them was able. They still however urged their suit, and she promised to make choice of one, after she had finished the webs she was at work upon; but she undid in the night what had been wove by day, and amused them with such sort of artifices till the return of her husband, who then slew them all. *Homer. Ovid.*

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PENTHESILE'A, an Amazonian queen, slain by Achilles. *Virgil.*

PE'NTHEUS, a king of part of Greece. He was a great despiser of the gods, and, instead of going to meet Bacchus, who passed through his dominions, he ordered him to be brought bound before him. Bacchus had taken the form of Acetus, one of his pilots, and when he was in prison he departed from thence unseen. He inspired the royal family with such madness, that they tore Pentheus in pieces.

PERDRIX, the nephew of Dædalus, thrown from the top of a tower by his uncle, and was said to be changed into a partridge. *Ovid. Metam.*

PE'RGAMUS, the name of the fort of Troy, but generally taken for the whole city.

PERGUS, a lake of Sicily, near the city Enna, whence Pluto forcibly carried away Proserpine. *Ovid. Metam.*

PERIBE'A, wife of Telamon. Alcathous, father of this princess, perceiving Telamon was great with her before marriage, ordered one of his guards to throw her into the sea; upon which Telamon fled. The guard, moved with compassion, instead of drowning, sold her. She was conducted to Salamis, where she met with Telamon, and was brought to bed of Ajax. Some pretend she was bought by Theseus, who, being influenced by her tears, returned her back to Telamon.

PERICLY'MENES, the son of Neleus, and brother of Nestor. Neptune gave him the power of transforming himself into any shape; when Hercules made war against his father, he changed himself into an eagle, and was shot by him.

PERI'LLUS, an artist who made a brazen bull, into which men were put when it was heated  
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red hot, whose groans sounded like the roaring of a bull. He made a present of it to Phalaris, who asked him if he had tried it; he replied, No. Then it is but reasonable, said the tyrant, that you should first prove your own work, and so ordered him to be shut therein. *Ovid. Horace.*

PERI'MALE, the daughter of Hippodames, who was thrown into the sea, and changed into an island of the same name. *Ovid. Metam.*

PER'IPHAS, king of Athens. He was so beloved by the people, that they worshipped him in the same manner as Jupiter, which irritated that god so much that he would have killed him with a thunderbolt; but Apollo interceded for him, and he was metamorphosed into an eagle.

PERIPHE'TUS, a giant of Epidaurus, who assassinated passengers, and fed upon their flesh. Theseus fought and killed him, and scattered his bones in the fields.

PERI'STERA. Cupid one day laid a wager with Venus, that he would gather more flowers in one hour than she; upon which this nymph appeared on a sudden, and assisted Venus, which proved her destruction, for Cupid changed her into a dove.

PERME'SSUS, a river, whose source is at the foot of mount Helicon, consecrated to the Muses and Apollo.

PERSE'POLIS, once a royal city of Persia, burnt by Alexander the Great, to please the courtesan Thais.

PER'SEUS, the son of Jupiter and Danae. Acrisius, father of Danae, being told by the Oracle that he should fall by the hand of his grandson, shut up his only daughter Danae in a brazen tower, designing never to marry her; but Jupiter descended in a golden shower, and she became with child,

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child, which Acrisius perceiving, caused her to be thrown into the sea. However, she got safe to land, and was received by Polydectes, who took care of her and her child named Perseus. When he was grown up, he obtained the buckler of Minerva, a falchion of Mercury, with wings for his feet. With the assistance of these he performed several glorious actions; the most famous of which were the cutting off the head of Medusa, and the delivering Andromeda from the sea-monster to which she had been exposed. He shewed him the head of Medusa, and turned him into a rock. As he was returning home, Acrisius endeavoured to oppose his passage, and was slain by him; though others say, the accident happened at the game of quoits, in which he killed him by chance. Afterwards, coming to know that this Acrisius was his grandfather, he banished himself, and was placed amongst the constellations after his death.

**PHÆDRA**, the daughter of Minos, king of Crete, by Pasiphae; she fell in love with Hippolytus, her son-in-law, who rejected her, which proved fatal to him. *Ovid.*

**PHA'ETON**, the son of Phœbus and Clymene; as he was playing one day with Epaphus, they fell out, and Epaphus reproached him for not knowing his father, saying he was not the son of Phœbus. Phaeton, angry at this, complained to his mother Clymene, who advised him to go to his father to know the truth. He entered the palace of the Sun, and found him sitting on a throne, glittering with gold and diamonds. When Apollo saw him, he laid aside his rays, and swore by Styx he would grant him whatever he desired, as a proof of his paternal fondness. The rash youth desired to conduct the chariot of the Sun only for  
a day



a day, and Apollo in vain endeavoured to make him desist from this enterprize ; and he was obliged to trust him with the chariot, after giving him all proper instructions. As soon as he was above the horizon, the horses, not minding the hand of this new charioteer, ran away with him, and set the world on fire. Jupiter, to prevent a total conflagration, struck him with a thunderbolt, and cast him headlong into the sea, at the mouth of the river Eridanus, now called Po, where Phaeton was drowned. His sisters, and Cygnus his friend, wept so much for his loss, that they were changed into poplar-trees, and their tears into amber, and Cygnus into a swan. This misfortune caused such a disorder in the heavens, that they were one whole day without the sun. *Ovid. Metam.*

**PHAETHU'SA**, the daughter of Phoebus and Neæra, the eldest of Phaeton's three sisters. *Ovid. Metam.*

**PHA'LOE**, a nymph and daughter of the river Lyris, who was promised to him that should deliver her from a winged monster. A young man named Elaathus offered to kill him, and succeeded ; but he died before his marriage. Phaloe wept so extremely, that the gods, moved with her grief, changed her into a fountain, whose waters mix with those of the river her father.

**PHAON**, a handsome young man of Lesbos, with whom all the young women of Mitylene fell in love, especially the poetess Sappho.

**PHASIS**, a prince of Colchos, whom Thetis could not prevail upon to return her affection, and therefore changed him into a river.

**PHILE'MON**, a poor countryman who entertained Jupiter. *Ovid.*

**PHILOCTE'TES**, a son of the god Pan, and companion of Hercules. When Hercules was a dying, he ordered his bow and arrows to be put into his

tomb, and made him swear he would never discover the place of his burial; at the same time he gave him his armour, dipped in the blood of the Hydra. The Greeks being told by the Oracle, that they could never take Troy without the arrows of Hercules, Philoctetes, to avoid perjury, struck the part of the tomb with his foot where they were inclosed. However, he was punished with a dangerous wound at the siege, and was cured by Machaon. It is said that he had a hand in the death of Paris; and that he was one of those without whom Troy could not be taken; for which reason he hid himself, but Ulysses found him out, and obliged him to go to the siege.

**PHILOMELA**, the daughter of Pandion, king of Athens. Tereus, who had married her sister Progne, ravished her, cut out her tongue, and confined her, that she might not disclose what had been done. She, however, wrought the whole story with her needle, and sent it to her sister; who receiving it sent for her sister out of prison, killed her own son Itys, and served him up to her husband at a banquet, who in a rage would have killed them both; but they fled, and he pursuing, Progne was changed into a swallow, he into a lapwing, Itys into a pheasant, and Philomela into a nightingale. *Ovid. Metam. Virgil.*

**PHILYRA**, the daughter of Oceanus, and mother of Chiron the Centaur, begot by Saturn. Rhea having surprised them together, Saturn metamorphosed himself into a horse, and Philyra was so much ashamed that she wandered upon the mountains, and was delivered of Chiron. She was so much concerned at being the mother of a monster, that she desired to be changed into a lime-tree. *Virgil. Ovid.*

**PHINEAS,**

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**PHI'NEAS**, king of Paphlagonia, son of Agenor, husband of Cleopatra, daughter of Boreas, by whom he had two sons. Having divorced her, he married another wife, with whom his two former sons were accused of having committed incest, and were condemned to die. But Boreas revenged the innocence of his grandsons, by putting out the eyes of Phineas, who however obtained the gift of foretelling things to come. He received Oeneus into his dominions, and Juno, by the assistance of Neptune, sent the Harpies, which with their filth spoiled all the victuals upon the table, and continued doing so till Zetes and Calais came and drove away these monsters.  
*Virgil.*

There was another Phineas, king of Thrace, whom Perseus changed into a stone, with all his companions, by shewing them Medusa's head, because this king intended to marry Andromeda, promised to Perseus. *Ovid. Metam.*

**PHLE'GETHON**, a river of hell, whose water is always said to be boiling hot.

**PHLEGON**, the name of one of the four horses of the sun.

**PHLE'GYAS**, the son of Mars, king of the Lapithæ, and father of Jason and Coronis. This nymph being ravished by Apollo, Phlegyas set his temple on fire, whereupon he was shot dead with an arrow, and thrown into hell, where he was to sit for ever, under a great stone, or rock, hanging over his head, and seeming ready to fall.  
*Virgil.*

**PHLE'GYÆ**, a people of Bœotia, whom Neptune destroyed for their piracies and other crimes. *Ovid. Metam.*

**PHOCIS**, a small country of Greece, famous for the Oracle at Delphos, and Mount Parnassus, which stands therein. *Ovid.*

## P H

- PHOCUS, the son of Æacus. *Ovid. Metam.*
- PHOEBE, the sister of Phœbus, and a name of the moon.
- PHOEBES, the priestess of Apollo, who uttered his oracles. *Lucan.*
- PHOEBUS, a name of Apollo. *Ovid. Metam.*
- PHOENI'CE, a country of Asia.
- PHOENIX, the son of Agenor, and brother of Cadmus. As also the son of Amyntor, and companion of Achilles.
- PHOLUS, the son of Ixion and a cloud, and one of the principal Centaurs. *Virgil.*
- PHORBAS, the eldest son of king Priam. As also a Thessalian, son of Lapitha, and a great robber. He challenged the gods to fight, and was slain by Apollo.
- PHORCUS, or PHORCYS, son of Neptune by the Nymph Thesea. He had by his sister Ceto the Phorcydes and Gorgons. He was vanquished by Atlas, who threw him into the sea, where he became a sea-god.
- PHORO'NIS, the grand-daughter of Phoroneus. *Ovid. Metam.*
- PHO'SPHORUS, the morning star. *Martial.*
- PHRYNE, a beautiful courtesan of Athens, who grew so rich by her trade, that she rebuilt Thebes. *Propertius.*
- PHRYXUS, the son of Athamas, and brother of Helle. While he was with his sister at the house of Creteus, their uncle, king of Colchos, Demedicea, a wife of Creteus, solicited the love of Phryxus; but being refused, she accused him of attempting to ravish her. When a plague was laying waste the country, the Oracle, being consulted, told them that the way to appease the gods was by offering the two last persons of the royal family, which were

## P I

were Phryxus and Helle; whereupon they were condemned to be sacrificed, and the same moment that they were going to put the sentence in execution, they were surrounded by a cloud, out of which came a ram, which carried them both into the air, and took them away to Colchos. As they crossed the sea, Helle, terrified with the noise of the waves, fell down and was drowned, in the place since called the Hellespont. Phryxus, arriving at Colchos, sacrificed the ram to Jupiter, and took off the fleece, which was of gold, hanging it upon a tree in a forest consecrated to Mars, and appointed a dragon for a guard, which devoured all those who attempted to carry it away. Mars was so pleased with his offering, that he decreed that those who possessed this fleece should live in affluence so long as they preserved it, and nevertheless it was permitted any person to attempt to carry it off. This is the famous golden fleece which was stolen by Jason and the Argonauts, with the assistance of Medea. It is said that this ram became the first sign of the Zodiac. *Ovid. Virgil.*

**PHRY'GIA**, a country of the Lesser Asia. *Claudian.*

**PHYLLIS**, daughter of Lycurgus, king of Thrace. Demophoon, son of Theseus, having promised to marry her at his return to Crete, she was so uneasy at his delay, that she hanged herself, and was changed into an almond-tree. *Ovid.*

**PICU'MNUS** and **PILU'MNUS**, two brother gods, who presided over conjugal auguries. The former found out the art of manuring land, and the second of reducing corn into flour. *Virgil.*

**PICUS**, the son of Saturn, and grandfather of Latinus, a king of Italy, said to have been changed into a wood-pecker by the charms of Circe. *Virgil. Ovid.*

**PIE'RIDES**, the daughters of Pierus, metamorphosed into magpies, for vying with the Muses. As

## P I

also the nine Muses, the daughters of Jupiter and Mnemosyne.

**PIERUS**, a mountain of Thessaly consecrated to the Muses; as also a Macedonian, whose nine daughters contended with the Muses. Likewise the father of Linus, a famous poet, who gave his name to the mountain.

**PIETY**, or filial affection, had a chapel dedicated to her at Rome.

**PILUMNUS**, the son of Jupiter, and king of Apulia. He married Danae, after she was taken up by Polydectes in his own dominions, where the sea had brought her. He was the god of conjugal auguries, of pregnancy, and of the education of children. There were innumerable other inferior deities said to preside over pregnant women, from the birth to their riper years.

**PIMPLÆA**, a name of the Muses, and a fountain sacred to the Muses. *Horace. Statius.*

**PINDAR**, a Greek poet of a sublime genius, who wrote excellent odes, which none have been able to imitate properly.

**PINDUS**, a mountain of Thessaly, consecrated to the Muses.

**PIRENE**, a fountain in Acrocorinthus, sacred to the Muses. *Perseus.*

**PIRITHOUS**, son of Ixion. Having heard a great many wonders concerning Theseus, he drove away part of his flock, to oblige him to pursue him, which Theseus did. They came to blows, upon which they conceived such an esteem for each other, that they swore never to part. Theseus assisted Pirithous against the Centaurs who were going to carry off Hippodamia, and Pirithous assisted Theseus in the rape of Helen. He went down into the infernal regions to bring away Proserpine, but was devoured by the dog Cerberus; and

## P L

and Theseus, following to assist him, was put in chains by order of Pluto, till Hercules came to deliver him. *Ovid. Horace. Claudian.*

**PISA**, a district of Elis, in Peloponnesus, where the city Olympia was seated, as well as the river Alpheus, two places famous for the celebration of the Olympic games, and for the temple of Jupiter Olympius. *Virgil.*

**PISTOR**, a name of Jupiter. *Ovid.*

**PITHECU'SA**, an island in the Tyrrhene sea.

**PITHO**, the goddess of eloquence.

**PITTHE'US**, the brother of Trœzan, the son of Pelops, said to be the wisest of mankind. *Plutarch.* He was father of Pitthéis.

**PLEI'ADES**, the daughters of Pleione and Atlas, who were metamorphosed into the seven stars. *Ovid. Metam.*

**PLE'IONE**, the daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, the wife of Atlas, and mother of the Pleiades. *Ovid. Metam.*

**PLUTO**, the god of hell, son of Saturn and Rhea, and brother of Jupiter and Neptune. When Jupiter had dethroned Saturn, he gave hell to Pluto for his share of his father's dominions. This god was so black, and so ugly, that no woman would marry him, which determined him to carry off Proserpine, when she was going to draw water from the fountain of Arethusa, in Sicily. He is painted on a chariot, drawn by four black horses, with keys in his hand, and sometimes with a sceptre or wand. *Plato. Ovid.*

**PLUTUS**, the god of riches, servant of Pluto, and son of Ceres and Jason. Theocritus and Aristophanes represent him as blind. He was said to walk lame when he visited mankind, but when he left them he took wings and flew away. He distributed

P O

distributed riches out of capriciousness, and not according to reason.

PO, a river of Italy, otherwise called Eridanus.

PODALI'RIUS, son of Æsculapius, who with his brother Machaon, both skilful physicians, were sent for out of Crete to Troy, in a raging pestilence. *Ovid.*

POENI, a people of Africa, near Carthage. *Virgil.*

POLLUX, the son of Jupiter and Leda, and twin-brother of Castor. Pollux is famous for boxing, as is his brother for horsemanship. They were both taken up into heaven and became stars.

POLYBIUS, a king of Corinth, who, consulting the Oracle, was told that his two daughters should be carried away by a lion and a boar. In the sequel, Polynices, who was covered with the skin of a lion, came and requested assistance against Etheocles, his brother. Likewise Tydeus, cloathed in the skin of a boar, came to Polybius for refuge, after he had slain his brother Menalippus. Polybius gave his two daughters in marriage to these princes, whose garments made him call the Oracle to mind. He demanded why they were drest in this manner, and one answered that he descended from Hercules, a lion killer, and the other from OENEUS, who slew the famous wild boar of Calydon. *Euripides.*

POLY'DAMAS, the son of Panthous, son-in-law of Priam. *Ovid. Persus.*

POLYDE'CTES, a king of the island Seriphus, who educated Perseus; and, under the pretence of giving him an opportunity to seek honour, sent him against the Gorgon Medusa, that he might with more freedom enjoy the company of Danae, Perseus's mother, whom he loved. Perseus, returning with the Gorgon's head, changed Polydectes therewith into stone. *Ovid. Metam.*

POLYDO'RUS,



## P O

**POLYDO'RUS**, the son of Priam and Hecuba, was sent to Polymnestor, king of Thrace, who massacred him after the siege of Troy, for the sake of his riches. *Virgil.*

**POLYHY'MNIA**, one of the nine Muses, who presided over Rhetoric. She is represented in white robes, with a crown of pearls on her head, and a sceptre in her left hand, the right being stretched out as if she was going to harangue.

**POLYMNE'STOR**, king of Thrace, a very covetous and cruel prince; Hecuba put out his eyes for having killed Polydorus.

**POLYPHE'MUS**, the son of Neptune. He was a Cyclops of an enormous size, with only one eye in the middle of his forehead, who lived upon human flesh. Ulysses being shipwrecked on the island of the Cyclops, Polyphemus shut him and his companions, with his own flocks, in a cave, intending to devour them; but Ulysses made him drink so much while he was telling the story of the siege of Troy, that he was quite intoxicated; then, with the assistance of his companions, he put out his eye with a stake. The Cyclops, feeling the smart, made such a terrible outcry, that all his neighbours ran to know what was the matter; and when they demanded who had done this cruel deed, he answered Nobody, for Ulysses had told him that that was his name; upon which they returned back, thinking he had lost his senses. In the mean time, Ulysses ordered his companions to fasten themselves to the sheep, belly to belly, that the giant might not perceive them when he turned the sheep out to graze. What he foresaw came to pass; for Polyphemus took a stone, which one hundred men could not stir, and stopped up the mouth of the cave therewith, in such a manner, that the sheep could not go out but between his legs.

legs. Afterwards, when he understood that Ulysses and his companions had escaped, he pursued them, and threw an enormous rock after them; but they avoided the blow, and embarked in the remainder of their vessels, having lost three or four of their companions whom the giant had eaten. Polyphemus was in love with Galatæa, and crushed Acis to death, because he was preferred by that nymph.

*Homer. Ovid.*

**POLY'XENA**, a daughter of Priam, betrothed to Achilles, who, coming into the temple of Apollo to perform the nuptial rites, was there treacherously slain by Paris. After the sacking of Troy, the ghost of Achilles appeared, and demanded his spouse, who thereupon was sacrificed at his tomb.

*Ovid. Metam.*

**POLY'XO**, a woman of Lemnos, and priestess of Apollo, who advised the Lemnian women to kill all the men, because they had brought wives out of Thrace; which advice was cruelly put in execution, only Hypsipyle spared her father Thoas.

*Statius.*

**POMO'NA**, the goddess of gardens and fruit-trees, whom Vertumnus fell in love with and ravished.

**PONTUS**, the Euxine sea. As also a country of the Lesser Asia.

**PORPHY'RION**, one of the giants who made war against the gods. *Horace.*

**PRÆSTES**, a name of Minerva; as also of Jupiter.

**PRÆSTITES**, the public Lares were so called, who are keepers of the city.

**PRIAM**, king of Troy, and son of Laomedon. He was carried into Greece, with his sister Hesiode, when Hercules had conquered the kingdom of Troy. He afterwards ransomed himself, and rebuilt the walls of that city. He married Hecuba, by whom he had a great many children, and he brought

brought this kingdom into a very flourishing condition. Paris, one of his children, having carried off Helen, the Greeks sacked Troy, after a ten years siege. Pyrrhus slew Priam at the foot of an altar which he had laid hold of. This unhappy father, with all his family, came to destruction, for not following good advice. *Homer. Virgil.*

**PRIA'PUS**, god of the gardens, and son of Bacchus and Venus; he came into the world very deformed, by the enchantments of Juno, to be revenged of Venus whom she mortally hated. The husbands, not liking his conduct with regard to their wives, drove him away; and he, to be revenged, rendered them mad and extravagant in their pleasures. The statue of him placed in the gardens was very obscene. He was likewise keeper of the lakes. He is always painted with a rough beard and uncombed hair, holding a sickle in his hand.

**PROE'TIDES**, the daughters of Proetus, who, preferring themselves to Juno, went mad, and imagined themselves to be cows, but were at length cured by Melampus. *Virgil. Ovid. — Virgil —*

**PROE'TUS**, son of Abas, king of Argos. He commanded Bellerophon to fight Chimæra, because his wife Stenobe had accused this young prince of attempting her honour. He was almost always at war with his brother Acrisius, and was at length turned into a stone by the Gorgan's head. *Ovid. Metam.*

**PROGNE**, the daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, wife of Tereus, king of Thrace, and sister of Philomela. She was turned into a swallow. *Ovid. Metam.*

**PROME'THEUS**, the son of Japetus, one of the Titans, and the nymph Asia. He is said to be the first who formed mankind out of clay and water: by the help of Pallas he ascended into heaven, and stole the celestial

tial fire, to give them life. Jupiter, greatly displeas-  
ed at the theft, commanded Vulcan to chain him  
on the top of Mount Caucasus, where a vulture  
devoured his liver as fast as it grew; which punish-  
ment continued till Hercules set him free. *Hesiod.*  
*Juvenal. Ovid.*

**PROPÆTIDES**, women of Amathus, who having  
despised Venus, she made them become common  
prostitutes, and at length turned them into stone.

**PRO'SERPINE**, the daughter of Jupiter and Ceres,  
who was stolen by Pluto out of Sicily, and carried  
to his subterranean dominions. Her mother, miss-  
ing her, lighted a fire on the top of Mount *Ætna*,  
which has burnt ever since, in order to discover  
her. At length hearing where she was, she peti-  
tioned Jupiter for her return, for at least six  
months in the year. This was agreed to, pro-  
vided she had tasted nothing there. But one *Afc-*  
*laphus* saying she had eaten part of a pomegranate,  
her return was prevented; some say she was so  
fond of Pluto, she would not leave him.

**PROTESILA'US**, son of Iphiclus, king of part of *E-*  
*pirus*. He married *Laodamia*, by whom he was  
so passionately loved, that she made his statue in  
wax after his death, which she laid by her side  
every night. He was slain by *Hector* at the siege  
of *Troy*, as was foretold by the Oracle. *Ovid.*  
*Metam.*

**PRO'TEUS**, the son of *Oceanus* and *Tethys*, or, ac-  
cording to others, of *Neptune* and *Phoenice*. He was  
one of the gods of the sea, could foretel future  
events, and change himself into any shape. He ap-  
peared like a ghost before *Tmolus* and *Tele-*  
*gonus* his children, giants of unparalleled cruelty,  
and terrified them so much that they left off their  
barbarity. *Virgil. Ovid.*

**PROTOGE'NIUS**, son of *Deucalion* and *Pyrrha*, or,  
as others say, of the sister of *Pandora*. They  
say

## P Y

say that Jupiter had Ethlicus by her, whom he placed in heaven as a demi-god, but not paying due respect to Juno, he was thrown down into the infernal regions.

**PRUDENCE**, an allegorical deity, represented with a mirror in her hand, encircled with a serpent.

**PSYCHE**, a young princess who had two sisters, and was so handsome that Cupid fell in love with her. She was transported by Zephyrus into a kind of paradise, where she lived with him a long time, without knowing him. At length he told her who he was, and then disappeared. Venus, displeased at her being great with her son, persecuted her so much, that at length she died; but Jupiter brought her back to life, and made her immortal, out of regard to Cupid. The ancients looked upon her as the goddess of pleasure.

**PUDICI'TIA**, or chastity, had a temple at Rome, erected by Virginia. She is represented under the figure of a woman veil'd, pointing to her face, to imply that she had no reason to be ashamed.

**PYGMA'LION**, son of Belus, king of Tyre, who out of covetousness murdered Sichæus, his sister Dido's husband, to possess his riches; which she discovering made reprisals, and fled privately to Africa, where she built the city of Carthage. He was poisoned by Astroba, his wife, who attempted to drown his son Baleasar; but he made his escape in a boat, and passed into Syria, where he became a shepherd to gain his bread. Narbal, one of the principal officers of the court, who had discovered his mother's design, sent for him back, and a gold ring was given him as a token agreed on between them; and so this prince ascended the throne after the death of his enemies. There was another Pygmalion, who fell in love

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with

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with the statue of Venus, of his own making, and married it. He then petitioned Venus to animate the statue, which she did, and he had Paphos by her. *Ovid.*

**PYGMIES**, a people of Thrace, who were but three inches high, and lived eight years. Their wives brought forth three children at a time, and hid them in holes for fear that the cranes, with which they were always at war, should carry them away. They were so daring as to attack Hercules, after he had killed their king Antæus. One day, finding him asleep in the highway, they came out of their holes, and covered his body all over like so many ants, till at length he awoke, enclosed them in his lion's skin, and carried them to Eurytheus.

**PY'LADES**, the faithful friend of Orestes, who never deserted him in his misfortunes.

**PYLOS**, the name of three cities in Peloponnesus.

**PYRA'CMON**, a Cyclops, who forged the thunderbolts of Jupiter.

**PY'RAMUS**, a Thessalian prince, in love with Thisbe. These lovers having promised to meet each other under a mulberry tree, she in the road met with a lioness, and, dropping her veil, for fear fled into a cave. Pyramus, coming soon after, and finding her veil bloody, imagined she was torn in pieces by a wild beast, and therefore slew himself. She, supposing the lion was gone, proceeded to the appointed place, and, finding him dead, slew herself with the same sword. The mulberries of the tree under which this tragedy was acted became purple, which were white before. *Ovid.*

**PYRENÆ'US**, a king of Thrace, who having imprisoned the Muses, who visited him on the road home, with a design to force them, they made themselves wings and flew away. Pyrenæus, with a design to follow them, mounted a high tower,  
and

## P Y

and threw himself into the air with a design to fly; he fell down and was killed upon the mountains which separate France from Spain, to which he gave his name. Others say, they were so called from Bebryx, who, having lost her virginity, wandered in these mountains, and was there buried.

**PYRRHA**, the wife of Deucalion, *which see.*

**PYRRHUS**, the son of Achilles and Deidamia. This prince was distinguished at the siege of Troy for his cruelty. He sacrificed Polyxena on the tomb of Achilles, massacred Priam at the foot of an altar, and carried away Andromache with Astyanax into Epirus. Some say he threw Astyanax from the top of a tower, and, arriving in Epirus, married Andromache. Hermione, his wife, exceedingly jealous, communicated her uneasiness to Orestes, of whom she was beloved, and promised to marry him, if he would assassinate Pyrrhus. Orestes slew Pyrrhus in a temple, while they were performing certain ceremonies. *Euripides. Ovid.*

**PYTHIA**, the priestess of Apollo, who uttered his Oracles; as also games instituted to the honour of Apollo.

**PYTHO**, a city of Delphos, so called from the Oracle of Apollo therein.

**PYTHON**, a serpent of a prodigious size, engendered by the mud, after the deluge of Deucalion. It was sent by Juno against Latona, one of the concubines of Jupiter. Latona, to shun the serpent, threw herself into the sea, and Neptune caused the isle of Delos to appear for a retreat to this fugitive. Apollo afterwards killed this serpent with an arrow, in memory of which the Pythian games were instituted. He covered a tripod with the skin of this animal, upon which the priests and priestesses sat to utter his Oracles. *Ovid.*

## R H

**PYTHONI'SSA**, a priestess of Apollo, who uttered his Oracles at Delphos. She sat upon a tripod covered with the skin of the serpent Python. When she was about to foretel things to come, she entered into a sort of fury, with frightful agitations, and, when she had a mind, called up the manes of the dead.

## Q.

**QUERQUETULARES**, nymphs who presided over the falling of oaks. They were so called from *Quercus*, an oak.

**QUIETA'LIS**, a name of Pluto.

**QUIRI'NUS**, a name given to Romulus after his consecration.

**QUIRINA'LIA**, the Roman festivals, celebrated in honour of Romulus.

**QUIRIS**, and **QUIRITES**, was formerly the name of the Sabines, but was afterwards used to signify the Roman people. *Persius*.

## R.

**REMU**s, the brother of Romulus, slain by him in a sedition between them; but the common report was, that he ridiculed his brother's wall by leaping over it, and was slain upon that account.

**RHADAMA'NTHUS**, king of Lycia, and son of Jupiter and Europa. He was a famous law-giver of Crete, renowned for his impartial justice. The poets have made him one of the three judges of hell.



## R O

**RHAMNU'SIA**, a name of Nemesis.

**RHEA SYLVIA**, the mother of Romulus and Remus.

**RHESUS**, a king of Thrace, who, going to the assistance of Troy, was slain by Diomedes in his tent the first night, soon after which Troy was taken, because its fate was united to that of this prince.

**RHETE'NOR**, one of Diomedes's companions, changed into a heron by Venus. *Ovid.*

**RHI'PHEUS**, one of the Centaurs.

**RHO'DOPE**, a high mountain in Thrace, always covered with snow. *Virgil. Horace.*

**RHODES**, a famous island in the Mediterranean, remarkable for a colossus 70 feet high: it was the statue of Apollo, and accounted one of the wonders of the world.

**RHOETUS**, one of the Centaurs, who taught the Lapithæ. As also a king of the Marrubians, in Italy.

**ROMULUS**, the son of Mars and Rhea Sylvia, queen of Alba, and twin-brother of Remus. These princes were suckled by a wolf, and when they were grown up Romulus slew his brother, and possessed himself of all the country round Mount Aventine, where he laid the foundations of the city of Rome. He got together several out-laws and fugitives, and soon became formidable to his neighbours. As they had no women among them, he celebrated certain games, by which he invited the Sabines, who came in great numbers. When they were in the midst of their jollity, Romulus made a signal, at which the soldiers seized on the Sabine women, and carried them off. Romulus took Hersilia, daughter of Tatius, who declared war against him; but Hersilia soon made peace between them, and married Romulus. After this the Romans and Sabines became one people. The manner of his death is uncertain; but some say

## S A

Mars translated him into heaven, and he was worshipped as a god by the name of Quirinus.

RUMIA, the goddess of sucking children.

RUNCI'NA, the goddess of weeding or cleansing the ground.

RUTULI, a very ancient people of Italy, who under Turnus endeavoured to drive Æneas out of the country.

## S.

SABÆ'I, a people of Arabia Felix.

SABINES, an ancient people of Italy, who being invited to the games celebrated by Romulus, the Romans carried off some of their women, because they had then none among them.

SACRA VIA, a street in Rome, which was a passage to the Capitol and palace, through which the Romans rode in triumph. *Horace.*

SALACIA, a goddess of the sea, the same as Amphitrite.

SALAMIS, an island and city of the Ægean sea.

SALII, the priests of Mars instituted by Numa, and were twelve in number, who carried the sacred Ancilia in procession, leaping, dancing, and singing through the streets.

SALMACIS, a fountain in Caria, which rendered men effeminate; whence it is said that it changed men into women: as also a nymph changed into a fountain of that name *Ovid.*

SALMO'NEUS, king of Elis, who was so proud that he would needs pass for a god; and in order to appear so, he made a bridge of brass over a great part of the city, that the rattling of chariots over

## S A

it might imitate thunder. But Jupiter, to punish him, struck him dead with real thunder.

**SALUS**, the goddess of health and safety, to whom there were several temples dedicated at Rome; there was also a particular college of priests, instituted on purpose to take care of her worship, and they only had the privilege of seeing her statue. They took the auguries of health with great solemnities and many ceremonies.

**SALMOS**. There are three islands of that name, in one of which Juno was worshipped, because the inhabitants believed that goddess was born in their island, on the banks of the river Imbrisis, and under a willow-tree, that was kept within the walls of the temple erected to her honour. This temple was built by the Argonauts, who had brought from Argos the statue of this goddess.

**SAMO THRACE**, an island of the Archipelago, near Thrace, formerly famous for the worship of the gods called Cabries, and for the mysteries there celebrated, commonly called the mysteries of Samo Thrace.

**SANCUS**, a god of the Sabines, who was said to be the father of Sabrimis, who gave name to that nation.

**SANGAR**, a river of Phrygia, and father of a beautiful nymph, who caused Attis to forget his engagements with Cybele, which was the occasion of the death of her lover. She happened to see the first almond-tree rise out of the earth, some of whose almonds she took and put into her bosom; but they immediately disappeared, and she became big with child.

**SAPPHO**, an ingenious poetess of Lesbos, in the 44th Olympiad, who invented the verse which goes by her name. Being deserted by her lover Phaon, she leaped off the Leucadian rock, to cure her passion; but whether she perished or no is uncertain.

*Statius,*

**SARDUS,**

## S A

SARDUS, son of Maceris, had the surname of Hercules in Ægypt and Lybia; it was he that led a colony of Lybians into the island now called Sardinia. They erected statues to him in this island, with this inscription, *Sardus Pater*.

SARON, an ancient king of Troezanus, who was fond of hunting: one day as he was hunting a stag, he pursued him to the sea shore, and the stag jumping into the sea, he flung himself in after him, where he soon got out of his depth, and was drowned. His body was brought back to the sacred grove of Diana, and buried in the porch of the temple. This adventure gave name to the gulph of Saronica, an arm of the sea near Corinth. As for Saron, he was placed among the gods of the sea, and was afterwards worshipped by mariners.

SARPE'DON, the son of Jupiter and Europa, and brother of Minos and Rhadamanthus. He disputed the crown of Crete with his eldest brother, and being vanquished, he was obliged to abandon that island, but he took with him a colony of Cretans into Asia Minor, where he set up a small kingdom, and governed it peaceably.

SARPE'DON, son of Neptune, was very cruel, and made a trifle of taking away the lives of men; for he killed all those that he met with. Hercules freed the world from this monster.

SARPE'DON, king of Lycia, and son of Jupiter and Laodamia, daughter of Bellerophon. He distinguished himself at the siege of Troy, where he assisted Priam, and was killed by Patroclus. After the Trojans had burnt his body, they carefully reserved his ashes by the order of Jupiter. *Homer*.

SARRITOR, one of the gods of husbandry among the Romans, and they worshipped him after the harvest was got in.

SATURN,

## S A

SATURN, the son of Cœlum and Terra or Vesta, or, as Plato says, of Oceanus and Tethys. He married Ops or Rhea, his own sister; and his elder brother, Titan, was prevailed upon to assign over his right to him, which he did on this condition, that Saturn should destroy all his male children, that so the kingdom might return to Titan's posterity, which Saturn performed, devouring all the males as soon as born. But when Jupiter and Juno were brought into the world, Ops gave him a stone wrapped up like a child to devour, which he did; and by the same device saved Neptune and Pluto also. Titan, hearing this, made war upon his brother, subdued him, and threw him into Tartarus, from whence he was delivered by his son Jupiter. But notwithstanding this, having learned by the Oracle that his son should dethrone him, he attempted to kill him, whereupon Jupiter surprised him, made him drunk, bound him, and deprived him of his virility with his scythe, as Saturn had served his father Cœlum before. Saturn fled into Italy, where Janus entertained him kindly, and gave him part of his kingdom. In his reign the poets fix the golden age, when the earth, without culture, brought forth every thing. He first taught the rude people to plow and sow, and invented the scythe. He is represented under the figure of an old man with a scythe in his hand, and a serpent with his tail in his mouth; sometimes he has an hour-glass in his hand, to express the vicissitudes of the world. *Ovid. Metam.*

SATURNA'LIA, a famous festival at Rome, in the month of December, which lasted several days; it was celebrated in honour of Saturn, with great rejoicings and entertainments, and many presents were given and received. Servants likewise sat at table with their masters, in memory of the golden age, when all things were in common.

SATYRS,

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**SATYRS**, country deities, represented in the form of hairy men, with the horns and ears of a goat; and they had the legs, the thighs, and the tail of the same animal; but they were sometimes painted only with the feet of a goat. It is pretended they were born of the Naiad Nicea, who was intoxicated with drinking at a fountain that Bacchus had changed into wine, who afterwards lay with her. Nonnus affirms, that they had originally an entire human shape; but when Juno heard, that, like Bacchus, on whom they attended, they often changed themselves into divers forms, she was so angry that she gave them horns and the feet of a goat. Pliny thinks these Satyrs were nothing else but a sort of apes, and that there were many of them in India which were very lascivious, and often ravished shepherdesses: this he imagines has given ground to so many histories of their amours. Pausanias reports, that one Euphinus, being cast by a tempest on the coast of a desert island, saw a sort of hairy wild men with tails, who were for carrying off their wives; and would have done it, if they had not valiantly defended them.

**SCAMA'NDER**, the son of Hector and Andromache, or, as others say, of Jupiter and Doris. He was metamorphosed into a river, in order to render him immortal, and his waters run near the city of Troy. Jupiter, out of friendship, gave him a privilege of entertaining the young women who were going to be married; for when the marriage was concluded they went and washed in the river, at which time Scamander appeared from among the reeds, took them by the hand, and led them to his palace. *Homèr. Ovid.*

SCO'TITAS. Jupiter had a temple near Sparta, where he was worshipped under this name, which signifies darkness; perhaps to denote that men cannot penetrate into the secrets of the Supreme Being.

SCYA'PODES, a fabulous people said to live in India, who had but one leg, with which they hopped along with incredible swiftness.

SCYLLA, the daughter of Nisus, king of Megara, who privately cut off her father's fatal lock, and gave it to Minos; by that means betraying his safety and kingdom to his enemy. She was changed into a lark for her treachery, and pursued by Nisus in the shape of a hawk. *Ovid. Metam.*

There is another Scylla, the daughter of Phorcus, who, being enamoured of Glaucus, a sea god, desired the sorceress Circe to render him sensible of her charms; but Circe, being in love with him herself, poisoned the fountain wherein Scylla bathed; so that when this nymph went to wash therein, she was transformed into a dreadful monster, whose upper part resembled a dog. Others say she was changed into a rock, infamous for shipwrecks. She was so uneasy at this, that she threw herself into a gulph of the sea of Sicily, where her barking and howling was said to be heard. It lies near Charybdis, and the passage between them is very dangerous for vessels; for when they endeavour to avoid Scylla, they run a risque of falling into Charybdis. *Ovid. Metam.*

SCYRON, a famous robber, who lived on the Isthmus of Corinth, where he seized on all passengers he could, and threw them into the sea; he was at length vanquished by Theseus, who made him undergo the same punishment: he gave name to the rocks which he had stained with the blood of so many miserable people.

SCYROS,

- SCYROS, an island in the Archipelago, where Achilles hid himself in woman's apparel, for fear of going to the war of Troy.
- SCY'THIA, a kingdom of Asia, near the Black sea.
- SCY'THIANS, a very ancient but barbarous people, who routed the whole army of Cyrus. They are celebrated by some as a people of frugality, honour, and justice.
- SEBE'THIS, the daughter of Sebethos, a nymph of that river.
- SEBE'THOS, a small fountain and river, which runs through Naples. *Statius.*
- SEGE'CIA, or SEGESTA, a rural deity, who took care of the corn, and of harvest time; he was worshipped by the husbandmen, in order to procure a plentiful crop.
- SELE'NE, the daughter of Hyperion and Rhea; she having heard that her brother Helicon, whom she tenderly loved, was drowned in the Po, she threw herself down from the top of the palace: after which it was given out, that one was changed into the sun, and the other into the moon; and the name of these two luminaries is the same in Greek.
- SELI'MNUS, a river of Achaia, whose mouth is near a fountain called Argyra. It is pretended that Selimnus was formerly a young shepherd, of whom the nymph Argyra was so fond, that she came out of the sea every day to enjoy his company; but this passion did not last long, for at length she grew weary of him, and Selimnus was so affected with it, that he died of grief: whereupon Venus metamorphosed him into a river; and even then he continued to love Argyra, which, when that goddess perceived, she caused him to forget her entirely. The poets affirm that men and women who want to forget their lovers, need only bathe themselves in this river.
- SE'MELE, the daughter of Cadmus, and mother of Bacchus



Bacchus by Jupiter. They say that Juno was so jealous, that she endeavoured to destroy her, and went to her in the shape of an old woman, advising her to see her husband in all his glory. Semele, with a great deal of difficulty, persuaded Jupiter to grant that favour; the consequence of which was, that she was burnt, with the whole house. *Horace.*

SEMI'RAMIS, a famous queen of the Assyrians, who was daughter of the goddess Darceto. She was exposed soon after her birth, and was fed by pigeons, on account of which she received her name; for Semiramis in the Assyrian language signifies a pigeon. This bird was dear to her while she lived, and after her death she was said to be changed into a pigeon. It was she that built the magnificent gardens and wall of Babylon, that were placed among the seven wonders of the world.

SE'MONES, gods of an inferior rank, being deified men; for this reason they were called demi gods.

SEPTMO'NTIUM, a festival of the seven mountains of Rome, which was celebrated in the month of September, near the seven mountains within the walls of the city: they sacrificed seven times in seven different places; and on that day the emperors were very liberal to the people.

SERA'PIS, one of the chief gods of the Ægyptians, taken by some for Jupiter, and by others for the sun; some again took him for Pluto, because he was sometimes accompanied by Cerberus. The Ægyptians had several temples dedicated to this god, the most famous of which was at Canope, and the most ancient at Memphis; and in this last no strangers were permitted to enter.

SE'RIPHUS, one of the islands in the Archipelago, a place to which many exiles were confined.

SESTOS, a city in the Thracian Chersonese, opposite to Abidos, on the Asian side of the Hellespont, famous for the loves of Hero and Leander.

**SIBYL**, the name of women who foretold things to come. The most famous of these was that of Cumæ, who commonly resided in a cave, near a town of that name, and was daughter of Glaucus. Apollo, to gain her favour, promised that she should live as many years as she could hold grains of sand in her hand. In process of time she became so decrepid, that there was scarce any thing left of her but a voice. She had several other names.—There were other Sibyls, the most ancient of whom lived at Delphos, and was called Artemis. Next to her was the Sibyl Erythræa. Euryphile prophesied at Samos; Hellepontica at Marpesus, a town on the banks of the Hellespont; the Lybian in Lybia; and, lastly, that of Trivoli, called Albunea, in Africa.

**SICHÆ'US**, the priest of Hercules, and husband of Dido, slain by his brother Pygmalion before the altar, for the sake of his money. *Virgil*.

**SI'CILY**, a large and fruitful island near Italy.

**SI'CYON**, a considerable city of Peloponnesus, famous for shops stored with metals of all sorts.

**SIGA'LION**, an Ægyptian god of silence, who is painted with the fore-finger of his right hand on his lips. They carried his statue about in the time of the festivals of Isis and Serapis.

**SIGÆ'UM**, a promontory near Troy, on which Achilles was buried.

**SIGILLATO'RES**, were Ægyptian priests, whose business it was to mark the victims designed for sacrifices; for it was necessary that the animal should be perfect and in good condition. They examined all their parts, even to their very hair; and if there were any black ones, they were not proper for the purpose. Herodotus informs us, that it was death to any person to offer a victim which was not marked by these priests.

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**SILENCE**, an allegorical deity, represented under the form of a man, holding one finger in his mouth; or under the figure of a woman, named Muta by the Latins, which signifies Mute.

**SILE'NUS**, an old satyr, who was the foster-father and tutor of Bacchus; he rid upon an ass, to accompany that god in his conquest of India. At his return he settled in the plains of Arcadia, where he was greatly beloved by the shepherds and shepherdesses. He was much addicted to drunkenness and riot, wherefore he is represented like a little, flat-nosed, bald, fat, tun-bellied, old drunken fellow, riding upon an ass; and yet for all this he is accounted wise, learned, and able to dive into mysteries. *Horace. Diodorus. Ovid.*

**SI'MOIS**, a river flowing from mount Ida, near Troy.

**SIMO'NIDES**, a poet of Cea, who first invented the art of memory, and three of the Greek letters.

**SI'NIUS**, a giant that dwelt in the Isthmus of Corinth, and put all strangers that fell into his hands to a cruel death; for he bent two neighbouring trees, and brought them together at the top, to which he bound these unhappy people, and afterwards letting the branches go, they were torn to pieces. Theseus is said to have punished him with the same kind of death.

**SINON**, son of Sisyphus, and grandson of Autolicus. He was accounted the most crafty and deceitful among the Greeks; for these pretending to raise the siege of Troy, Sinon suffered himself to be taken, and reported that they were going to put him to death, for which reason he came to them for safety. He made use of several other reasons to the same intent. When the wooden horse was brought into the city, he went in the night and opened the door to let out the Greeks, and so procured the destruction of Troy. *Virgil.*

**SIPHIANs**, inhabitants of the islands of Syphnos, one of the Cyclades. These people having discovered a mine of gold, Apollo demanded a tenth part of the profit, by the Pythian Oracle, promising at the same time to make it encrease to their advantage; upon which they built a treasury in the temple of Delphos, and deposited the tenth part, as had been required; but afterwards being possessed with a spirit of avarice, they discontinued paying the tribute, upon which the sea drowned their mine, and caused it to disappear. The capital town of this island is now called the Sipanto.

**SI'PILENE**, the surname of Cybele, taken from the city Sypylum, where this goddess had a temple, and was worshipped in a particular manner.

**SI'PYLUS**, was the first born of the seven sons of Niobe, who was slain by the arrows of Apollo.

**SITA'LUCUS**, a name of Apollo, who had several statues in the temple of Delphos, one of which was called Apollo Sitalcus. It was erected by a fine laid upon the Amphictians by the Phocians, for having tilled a field consecrated to that god. It was 35 cubits high, according to Pausanias.

**SIRENS**, a kind of monsters, partly women and partly fishes; they lived on the coast of Sicily, and by the sweetness of their singing tempted passengers on shore to their destruction. Ulysses, to avoid being charmed by them, stopped up the ears of the sailors, and caused himself to be tied to the mast.

**SI'RIOUS**, the dog-star.

**SISY'PHIDES**, a name of Ulysses, given him by way of reproach, as if he had been the son of the robber Sisyphus, who was acquainted with his mother Anticlea, before she married his father Laertes,

**SI'SYPHUS**,

**SI'SYPHUS**, the son, or, as some say, the grandson of Æolus, who greatly infested Attica with his robberies. He is said by the poets to roll a great stone to the top of a mountain in hell, which falls down again immediately, and he is forced to renew his labour. He was so punished by the gods, for having revealed some of their secrets. *Ovid. Metam.*

**SMILAX**, a beautiful virgin in love with Crocus, who slighted her; and she dying for love, was turned into a shrub of the same name, with yellow flowers.

**SMINTHEUS**, a title of Apollo. *Ovid. Metam.*

**SOMNUS**, the son of Erebus and Nox. He is said to have a palace in some unknown and unfrequented place, where the rays of the sun never enter. The passage to it is full of poppies and sleepy herbs, and the river of Oblivion runs before the palace. There is heard no other noise but the soft murmurs of the waters of this river. Somnus himself lies in an inner room, upon a down-bed, with black curtains drawn about him. There are dreams always hovering round him; and Morpheus, whom some call his son, and others his principal servant, watches to take care there be no noise. He is accounted the god of sleep, and is continually at rest, holding an horn in one hand, and an elephant's tooth in the other.

**SORA'CTES**, a mountain in the neighbourhood of Rome, now called Mount St. Sylvester. There was formerly a famous temple thereon, dedicated to Apollo, whose priests were said to walk over burning coals without danger; but Varro informs us, that they first rubbed the soles of their feet with a drug, which preserved them from being burnt.

**SORA'NUS**, a surname given by the Sabines to the god of death; for the word Sora, in their language, signifies a bier.

**SORTES**, a kind of divination by lots, which were generally a sort of dice, on which characters were engraved, whose explanation was on tables made for that purpose. In some temples they threw the dice out of their hands, and in others they put them into urns, from whence they were thrown. This practice was always preceded by sacrifices and many ceremonies.

**SORTI'LLIGUS**, was a man employed in casting lots, though sometimes it was exercised by women. They were also called *Sortiarii*, and *Sortiariæ*, from whence our English name Sorcerer is derived. But those that put the lots into the urn had not a power of drawing them out; for this was always done by a young child.

**SOSI'POLIS**, the god of the Elians. Pausanias informs us, that the Arcadians having made an irruption into Elis, the Elians marched against them, and as they were just about to give them battle, a woman appeared with a child sucking at her breast, and told them that she had dreamed that this child should fight their battles, upon which they placed him at the head of their army, quite naked. As soon as the Arcadians began the attack, this child turned himself into a serpent, which so terrified the Arcadians that they immediately fled, and the Elians pursued them with a great slaughter. Hence this god was called *Sosipolis*, that is, the saviour of the city, and they built a temple where the serpent disappeared.

**SOSPI'ITA**, a surname of Juno, because she took care of the salubrity of the air. This goddess was often taken for the air itself, had three temples under the name of Juno *Sospita*, and the consuls before they entered upon their office offered sacrifices therein.

**SOSTRA'TUS**, a young man of Achaia, who was said to be beloved by Hercules; and after his death

death he raised a magnificent tomb to his memory. The inhabitants of the city of Palea paid him divine honours every year, according to Pausanias.

**SOSTRAT'US** of Sicyone, a celebrated wrestler, who held the hands of his antagonists so close between his, that he broke their fingers, and obliged them to yield. He was crowned twelve times at the Nemæan and Isthmian games, twice at the Pythian, and thrice at the Olympick games. After his death he had a statue at Olympia.

**SPARTA**, a city of Peloponnesus, as also a country of that name.

**SPARTES**, a name given to the companions of Cadmus, who, according to the fable, were born of the dragon's teeth which Minerva had sowed in the earth. Some say there were thirteen, and that they were all sons of Cadmus, by divers women.

**SPE'RCHIUS**, a river of Macedonia. Homer tells us, that Peleus made a vow to offer to Sperchius the hair of his son Achilles, if he returned safely from the siege of Troy.

**SPINO'SA**, a rural deity, which they invoked when they were going to clear the ground of briars.

**SPO'NDIUS**, a surname of Apollo, who had an altar in the temple of Hercules at Thebes under that name. This altar was constructed with the ashes of the victims.

**SPHINX**, a monster with the face of a virgin, wings of a bird, the body of a dog, and the claws of a lion. Her place of abode was near Thebes, where she destroyed many people. Apollo told Creon that she could not be vanquished, till some one had expounded her riddle. The riddle was, *What creature is that, which has four legs in the morning, two at noon, and three at night?*

**OE**dipus expounded it, telling her it was a man, who

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who when a child creepeth on all four, in his middle age walketh on two legs, and in his old age on two and a staff. This put the Sphinx into a great rage, who, finding her riddle solved, threw herself down and broke her neck.

**STA'PHYLE**, a nymph of whom Bacchus was enamoured, and who was afterwards changed into a vine.

**STATAMA'TER**, a deity worshipped at Rome in the public market-place; at which time they kindled great fires to her honour.

**STATOR**, a surname of Jupiter. Romulus perceiving the soldiers give way, when they were fighting against the Samnites, he besought Jupiter to inspire the Romans with courage, and to stop their flight. His prayer was heard, and in memory of this event Romulus built a temple to Jupiter, at the foot of mount Palantine, under the title of Stator. This statue represented Jupiter standing upright, with a pike in the right hand, and lightning in the left.

**STENTOR**, a Grecian, who had as loud a voice as fifty men together. *Homer. Juvenal.*

**STE'NIO**, one of the Gorgons.

**STE'ROPE**, one of the Pleiades, at whose rising the sea grows tempestuous. *Ovid.*

**STE'ROPES**, the son of Vulcan, and one of the Cyclops.

**STHE'NELUS**, one of the Greek commanders, and an intimate friend of Diomedes, as also the son of Perseus and Andromeda. *Horace. Homer.*

**STHENOBŒA**, the wife of Proteus, king of Argos, who prevailed upon her husband to put Bellerophon to death, because he would not gratify her inclinations.

**STI'LBIA**, the daughter of the river Peneus, who was beloved by Apollo, and by him became the mother of two sons, Centaurus and Lapithus.

STI'PHE-



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STI'PHELUS, one of the Centaurs.

STI'RITIS, surname of Ceres, who had a temple at Phosés under that name. It was built with unburnt bricks, but the statue of the goddess was of beautiful marble, and she held a flambeau in each hand.

STRO'PHADES, two islands in the Ionian sea, which were frequented by the Harpies. *Virgil.*

STRYMON, a river dividing Thrace from Macedon. *Virgil.*

STYMPHA'LUS, a high hill and city of Arcadia. As also a lake, from which arose a horrible stench. Hercules killed a great number of filthy birds, which incommoded the adjacent parts.

STYX, a river of hell, which surrounded it seven times. When the gods swore by this river, they never broke their oath; for if they did, they were to be deprived of their godship for one hundred years.

SUBSOLA'NUS, one of the principal winds, and the hottest of them all.

SULMO, a town of Peligni, in Italy, and the birth-place of Ovid.

SUMMA'NUS, a name of Pluto, who was said to dart his thunder by night. As also a temple built for him at Rome. *Ovid.*

SYLVA'NUS, the god of the woods, who fell in love with Cyparissus; but being so unfortunate as to kill a fawn, which the youth had tenderly brought up, and died for the loss of, he changed him into a cypress-tree, and carried a branch of it ever after in his hand. His usual sacrifice was a hog. *Virgil. Juvenal.*

SY'LVIA RHÆA, the daughter of Numitor, and mother of Romulus. *Ovid.*

SYMPLE'GAS, two mountains, or rather islands, near the Thracian Bosphorus, and so close together, that at a small distance they seem to be but one. *Lucan. Ovid.*

SY'RIAN,

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**SY'RIAN**, or the Syrian goddess. According to Lucian, there is a city in Syria called Hieropolis, in which there was the most magnificent and beautiful temple in all Syria. Here the statues were said to sweat, to move, and to pronounce Oracles. It was full of riches, for they brought presents from all parts, as Arabia, Phœnicia, Cappadocia, Cilicia, Assyria, and Babylon. The gates of the temple were said to be of gold, as well as the covering. Some think this temple was built by Semiramis, in honour of Derceto her mother; others say it was consecrated to Cybele, by Atys, who first taught mankind the mysteries of this goddess. But this must be understood of the ancient temple; for that which subsided in the time of Lucian was built by Stratonice, wife of Seleucus, whom he gave to his son Antiochus, who was dying for love of her.

**SY'RIUS**, a surname of Jupiter, because he had a statue in the temple of the Syrian goddess.

**SYRINX**, an Arcadian nymph, beloved by the god Pan, and flying from him she implored the assistance of the Naiades her sisters, who took her under protection, and changed her into a reed, of which Pan made a flute, commonly said to be the first ever known. *Ovid. Metam.*

**SYRTES**, two quicksands, in the farthest part of Africa, at a great distance from each other. *Virgil. Horace.*

## T.

**TAAUTUS** was, according to Sanchoniathon, one of the descendants of the Titans, and the same as Hermes Trismegistus; according to him also, he

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he was the first that invented letters. Huet tells us, that the Phœnicians, who were entirely addicted to trade, worshipped Mercury under this name.

**TACITA**, the goddess of silence, who was first taken notice of by Numa Pompilius, and who thought proper to introduce this goddess into the new establishment of his dominions.

**TÆNARIDES**, a name of Hyacinthus. *Ovid. Metam.*

**TÆNAROS**, a promontory of Laconia, under which is a hollow cave with a wide mouth, which some thought to be the entrance of hell. *Horace. Juvenal.*

**TAGES**, the grandson of Jupiter, and son of Genius, who first taught the Tuscans the art of divination. *Cicero. Ovid.*

**TAGUS**, a river of Portugal, famous for its golden sands. *Ovid.*

**TALUS**, the nephew of Dædalus, who made such a progress in arts under the direction of his uncle, that he invented the saw, the wheel for earthen ware, and several other instruments. At length Dædalus was jealous of such a rival, and put him secretly to death; to which the fable adds, that he was changed into a partridge by Minerva.

**TALTHYBIUS**, a herald in the Grecian camp, sent by Agamemnon to demand Briseis from Achilles. *Homer. Ovid.*

**TANAGRA**, the daughter of Æolus, who gave her name to the city of Tanagra, in Bœotia; for she was so old that they gave her the name of Græa, that is to say, a hag, and hence the city was so called. The inhabitants were thought to be the most religious people in all Greece, because they built the temples in places at a distance from any concourse of people, and where there were no houses.

**TARAS**, a son of Neptune, thought to be the found-

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er of the Tarentines; for they stamped his image upon their medals, in the shape of a sea god mounted upon a dolphin, and holding a trident in his hand. He had a statue in the temple of Delphos, where they paid him divine honours.

**TA'NTALUS**, a king of Corinth, and son of Jupiter, and of a nymph called Glotta; or, as others say, king of Paphlagonia, and grandfather of Agamemnon. He carried away Ganymede, to be revenged of Tros, who had not invited him to the first solemnities celebrated at Troy. To try the gods who came to visit him, he served up the members of his son Pelops, for which Jupiter condemned him to perpetual hunger and thirst. Mercury put him in chains, and plunged him up to the chin in the middle of a lake in hell, and placed near his mouth a branch loaded with pleasant fruit, which retired when he wanted to eat, and the water drew back when he desired to drink. *Ovid. Metam.*

**TARPE'IA**, a vestal virgin, who agreed with the Albans to deliver up the Capitol, if they would give her the fine things which they wore on their left arms, meaning their bracelets; but they being entered, threw their shields upon her, and buried her under them. Hence is derived the name of the Tarpeian rock.

**TA'RTARUS**, the deepest part of hell, where the wicked are punished; and, according to Homer, it was so deep a prison, that it was placed as far below hell, as hell itself from the heavens. But Virgil gives us another account of it; for he says Tartarus is a vast prison in the infernal region, encompassed with three walls, and surrounded by the river Phlegethon. It had a high tower to defend its entrance, and the gates were as hard as diamonds, insomuch that neither the power of men nor gods could break them,

TA'TIUS,

- TA'TIUS**, a king of the Sabines, who made an alliance with Romulus, after they had been some time at war.
- TECME'SSA**, a captive Trojan maid, beloved by Ajax, son of Telamon.
- TEIUM**, or Teos, a city of Ionia, where Anacreon was born. *Horace. Ovid.*
- TE'LAMON**, the son of Æacus, brother of Peleus, and father of Ajax. He was a companion of Hercules in the sacking of Troy, and also one of the Argonauts.
- TE'LEPHUS**, the son of Hercules and Augea, who being abandoned by his mother soon after his birth, he was found near a hind, who gave him suck. The king of Mysia adopted him for his son, and when he was old enough to bear arms, he endeavoured to hinder the march of the Grecians towards Troy, and was mortally wounded by Achilles; but a peace being made, he was cured by Chiron, with the rust of the spear that gave him the wound. *Ovid. Metam.*
- TELLUS**, or **TERRA**, the wife of Cœlum. She had a prodigious number of breasts, and so full that she nourished all mankind.
- TELE'SPHORUS**, one of the gods of medicine, who was properly the god of those that were recovering. He was had in high honour at Pergamus; and he was called Asetious by the Epidaurians, who thought he restored health and kept persons free from diseases. He was represented like a young man, and sometimes like a child: sometimes he was accompanied by Æsculapius and Hygeia, his daughter deities of medicine; at other times with Hercules, to denote the strength which attends health.
- TELE'BOAS**, one of the Centaurs. *Ovid. Metam.*

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**TELE'GONUS**, the son of Ulysses and Circe, in whose island Ulysses had been shipwrecked, and begat this son on the sorceress; but the Oracle having foretold that Ulysses should be slain by the hand of this son, he determined to resign his crown in favour of Telemachus, as soon as he should arrive in Ithaca. After this he went privately into exile, and lived in a desert, so that they thought him dead. Telegonus, being grown up, obtained leave of Circe to go and see his father; and at the time of his landing, Ulysses got together a handful of men, and placed himself at their head, to oppose the descent of Telegonus, whom he took to be an enemy come to surprize the island of Ithaca. Thus this unhappy prince could not avoid his destiny; for he was killed by his own son, who knew nothing of his crime till he had married Penelope, his mother-in-law, being ignorant of that likewise. *Homer.*

There was likewise a giant of the same name, a great friend of Tmolus.

**TELE'MACHUS**, the only son of Ulysses by Penelope, who was but a child when his father went to the Trojan war. When he came to be fifteen years of age, he went from country to country with Minerva, in the shape of Mentor, his governor, to seek his father. During this voyage he encountered many hazards, and at length found Ulysses at his arrival in Ithaca. Some time after his father had resigned his crown, he went to visit Circe, to whom he was engaged during his voyage, and married her the same time that Telegonus had married Penelope, and who had lately killed his father. *Homer. Peneloa.*

**TELOS**, the father of Oebalus. *Virgil.*

**TE'LLUNO**, a terrestrial god, and supposed by some to be a surname of Pluto.

**TELLUS**, a citizen of Athens. When Croesus was

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at the highest of his felicity, he asked Solon if he knew a happier man than himself? Solon answered, that he had known one who was his fellow-citizen, who never wanted necessaries while he lived, and died fighting gloriously for his country, after he had put his enemies to flight.

**TELLMESSUS**, a son of Apollo, who was founder of the city Tellmessum. Apollo, being metamorphosed into a little dog, lay with the daughter of Antenor, and in acknowledgment of her favours he bestowed on her the faculty of prophecy; that is, for herself and her son. Tellmessus taught this art to his fellow-citizens, whereby they all became skilful in divination. He built the city of Tellmessum, where he consecrated a temple to Apollo, his father, from whence he had the surname of Tellmessianus. After his death he was buried in that temple, and the inhabitants erected an altar on his tomb, and sacrificed to him thereon.

**TEMERUS**, a robber of Thessaly, who broke the heads of all passengers by striking them against his. He was vanquished by Theseus.

**TEMESSIUS**, the founder of the city Abdera, in Thrace, who was placed by the inhabitants among their demi-gods, and had suitable honours paid him.

**TEMPE**, a valley between mount Ossa and Olympus. It was said to be the most charming place in the universe, where the gods and goddesses were wont to divert themselves.

**TEMPEST**, was deified by the Romans, and Marcellus built a small temple to his honour, a little without the gate of Capena, at Rome; because he was delivered from a violent tempest, between the islands of Corsica and Sardinia.

**TEMPLES**, sacred structures raised to the honour of certain gods. According to Herodotus and

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Strabo, the Ægyptians and Phœnicians were the first that erected them. The Persians, and all those who followed the doctrine of the Magi, were a great while without temples; saying that the whole world was the temple of God, and that it was foolish to imagine that he could dwell within the narrow bounds of a temple; for this reason they sacrificed to their gods in the open air, and in all places, but more particularly upon the hills. The ancient temples were divided into several parts, the first of which was the area or porch, wherein was a pond with water therein to perform their lustrations. What they called Naos was like the nave of our churches. The third part was the Aditum, or the Holy Place, where the common people were not permitted to enter, nor even so much as to look.

**TE'NEDOS**, a small island and city of Lesser Asia, over against Sigæum, a promontory of Troas.  
*Virgil.*

**TENES**, the son of Cycnus, who reigned in a city of Troas, and gave his name to the island of Tenedos. He lived at the time of the siege of Troy; and when Achilles went to ravage the isle of Tenedos, Tenes opposed him, but was killed in the fight.

**TENOS**, one of the islands in the Ægean sea, famous for the temple of Neptune.

**TE'REUS**, king of Thrace, who ravished Philomela, his wife's sister, and was metamorphosed into a sparrow-hawk.

**TE'RIFRUS**, the son of Apollo and the nymph Melia; he received from his father the gift of divination.

**TERMINA'LIS**, a surname of Jupiter. Before Numa had set up the god Terminus, Jupiter was worshipped



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shipped as the protector of bounds, and then was represented in the form of a stone; by which they made the most solemn oaths.

**TE'RMINUS**, a god who presided over the boundaries of the fields. When the gods retired from the Capitol in respect to Jupiter, the god Terminus remained in his place without stirring. He is represented with the head of a man, and the lower part like a sharp stake to fix in the earth.

**TERPSI'CHORE**, one of the nine Muses, and goddess of dancing and music. She is represented under the figure of a virgin, crowned with garlands, holding a harp in one hand, and instruments of music round her.

**TERRA**; see **TELLUS**.

**TERROR**, the god of dread and fear. *Ovid. Metam.*

**TETHYS**, the daughter of Coelum and Terra, wife of Oceanus, and mother of the nymphs or rivers. It is sometimes taken for the sea. *Virgil. Lucan.*

**TEUCER**, the son of Scamander of Crete, and father-in-law of Dardanus, who reigned with him, and who gave his name to the Trojans, who were called Teucrians. There is another Teucer, son of Telamon and Hesioné, who was driven from his country, for not having revenged the death of Ajax upon Ulysses.

**TE'UMESUS**, a mountain of Bœotia, in the region of Thebes, where Hercules, when young, slew the lion, whose skin he wore ever after.

**THALES**, of Miletus, one of the seven wise men of Greece. He was said to be a philosopher, an astronomer, and a geometrician. He passed the greatest part of his youth in travelling, after which he returned into his own country to put his knowledge in practice. He neglected his domestic affairs, and being blamed for it, he

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replied, that a wise man is always rich, but a rich man is seldom very wise. Another time he was asked what he got by his wisdom, and he answered, that they should see one day or other; accordingly, either by chance or by his skill in astronomy, he foresaw a plentiful year, and in the winter agreed for all the olives round about Miletus, and made vast quantities of excellent oil, by which he gained a vast deal of money. His friends came to congratulate him for his success; at which time, in their presence, he gave the money to the sick and poor people of Miletus.

**THALA'SSIUS**, a nuptial term, whereby young wives, as some say, were called to spin.

**THALA'SSUS**, the god of marriage. *Martial*.

**THALIA**, one of the nine Muses, who presided over lyric poetry and comedy. She is represented under the figure of a young maid crowned with ivy, holding a mask in her hand, and with buskins on her feet. One of the Graces was also called Thalia. *Virgil*.

**THA'MYRAS**, or **THA'MYRIS**, a grandson of Apollo. He was so vain he challenged the Muses who should sing best, by whom it was agreed, that, if he excelled, they should acknowledge him for victor; but, on the contrary, if he should be out-done, he should yield himself to them, to be treated at discretion. He happening to lose, the Muses put out his eyes, and made him forget all that he knew. As also one of the first soothsayers and inventors of that art.

**THA'RAMIS**, was the Jupiter of the ancient Gauls taken notice of by Lucan; he declared this god had no more humanity than the Diana of Colchus, for it seems they offered human victims to both.

**THA'SIUS**, a surname of Hercules, taken from Thasos, an island of the Ægean sea, where they worshipped

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snipped Hercules as their tutelary god, because he delivered them from certain tyrants by whom they were oppressed.

**THEA**, a daughter of Coelum and Terra, wife of Hyperion, and mother of Sol, Luna, and the beautiful Aurora, according to *Hesiod*.

**THEA'GENES**, a citizen of Thasos, who was often crowned in the Grecian games, and had statues erected to his honour.

**THEA'LIA**, a Cecilian nymph, who was beloved of Jupiter, and became mother of the Palici. She was the daughter of Vulcan; that is, she inhabited a place near mount *Ætna*.

**THAUMAS**, the husband of Electra, and father of Iris. *Ovid. Metam.*

**THEA'NO**, a priestess of Pallas, and wife of Antenor, who is said to have betrayed Troy to the Greeks.

**THEBES**, the name of several cities in different countries. Thebes in *Ægypt* was built by Busiris, king of *Ægypt*, and called Heliopolis, or the city of the Sun, and was mentioned by Homer as having an hundred gates. Another was in *Bœotia*, a country of Greece, and was so called from Thebe, the wife of Mars, who was queen of that country. The walls of this city were said to be rebuilt by Amphion with the sound of his lyre; but it was first built by Cadmus, the son of Agenor. Likewise there was another in Cilicia, which was the birth-place of Andromache, Hector's wife. *Juvenal. Propertius. Ovid. Homer.*

**THEMIS**, the daughter of Coelum and Terra, sister of Saturn, and goddess of laws, ceremonies, and oracles. She had an Oracle near the river Cephissus, in *Bœotia*, which Deucalion and Pyrrha consulted how to restore mankind after the flood.

**THEMI'STO,**

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**THEMI'STO**, the wife of Athamas, was so vexed that he had divorced her, and married Ino, that she revenged herself by attempting to massacre Learchus and Melicerta, children of Ino. But the nurse, knowing of her design, cloathed the children of Themisto with the habits of these princes, in consequence whereof she massacred her own children. When she came to find her mistake, she stabbed herself.

**THEO'PHANA**, daughter of Byfaltus, was very beautiful, and sought by several lovers; but Neptune, to secure his possession of her, carried her off, and conducted her to the island of Rumissa. Her lovers, hearing where she was, followed her thither; whereupon Neptune metamorphosed his mistress into a ewe, himself into a ram, and all the inhabitants of the island into quadrupedes; in which condition Theophana brought into the world the ram with the golden fleece; the same that carried Phryxus into Colchis.

**THEO'RIUS**, the name of a temple of Apollo, in the city of Treæzene, which signifies to see, and which agrees very well with this god, considered as the sun. It is the most ancient temple in this city.

**THERA'PNE**, a daughter of Lelax, who gave her name to the city Therapne, in Laconia; in which Menalaus and Helenus had a temple in common to them both.

**THERO**, the daughter of Phylas and Deiphila, was as beautiful as Diana, according to an ancient poet. She was beloved by Apollo, and had by him Chæron, so famous for his skill in taming horses. He was the same who founded the town called Chæonea, in Bœotia.

**THERSITES**, a wretched buffoon in the Grecian army, who attempted to ridicule all the generals in it. This man, according to Homer, was a  
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great talker, and made a terrible noise: he uttered nothing but scandal and coarse sayings of all kinds. He was likewise the ugliest of mankind, for he was squint eyed, and had a hump both before and behind; besides which he was lame, and had a pointed head very thin of hair. One day as he was reproaching Agamemnon for the bad success of the siege of Troy, Ulysses, who was present, threatened him, if he went on, to tear his flesh to pieces with rods; and at the same time struck his back and shoulders with his sceptre. The pain caused Thersites to make such ugly faces, that the Greeks, afflicted as they were, could not forbear laughing at him. After this he was silent for some time; but afterwards daring to attack Achilles, this hero killed him with a blow of his fist.

**THESEUS**, the son of Ægeus, king of Athens, and Æthra, daughter of Pittheus. He endeavoured to imitate Hercules in all his actions. He was an enemy to vice, and vanquished several monsters; such as the Minotaur, to whom he was given to be devoured. He likewise conquered the Amazons, and took their queen Hippolyte to wife, by whom he had Hippolytus. He had likewise several other wives, as Helen, Ariadne, and Phædra. Some he forsook, as Ariadne among others, and descended into hell with Pirithous, to assist in carrying off Proserpine; but he was condemned by Pluto to be fastened to a stone, and there remain till Hercules set him free. He stuck so close to this stone, that he left some of his skin behind him. He was made prisoner by Epirotes, who kept him confined, and treated him with severity, whilst Mnestrius, son of Erictheus, got possession of his dominions. After his return he re-possessed himself of the throne, and governed his people in peace. He is said to have died at Athens, and that the inhabitants

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bitants erected altars to his honour. *Plutarch.*

*Ovid.*

**THESMOPHO'RIA**, sacred rites in honour of Ceres.

*Ovid.*

**THE'SPIÆ**, a city of Bœotia, seated at the foot of mount Helicon, that has its name from Thespius, one of the sons of Erictheus. Here was a statue of bronze erected to Jupiter Soter, in consequence of a tradition of the inhabitants; which was, that their city being ravaged by an horrible dragon, Jupiter ordered them to chuse a young person by lot every year, who was to be exposed to this monster. At length the lot fell upon Clostratus, who caused brazen armour to be made furnished with hooks within and without, and he then exposed himself to the dragon; this did not save his own life, but it preserved the rest of the citizens, for his armour killed this dreadful monster. It is said this young man was worshipped by the Thespians by the name of Jupiter Soter.

**THESPIIS**, an Athenian poet, the first inventor of tragedy. There was another Thespiis, the son of Erictheus, who invited Hercules to a feast, and made him drunk, and then gave him fifty young virgins for concubines.

**THE'SPIUS**, or **THESTIUS**, the son of Agenor, had fifty daughters; and being willing to have posterity by Hercules, he invited him to a great feast, where he regaled him in a magnificent manner: after this, according to Diodorus, he sent his fifty daughters to him one after another, by whom they all had a son, except the eldest and youngest, who had each of them two. But Pausanias tells us, that the youngest would not consent to lose her virginity; whereupon Hercules made her his priestess: for this reason the temple of Hercules at Thespiæ was always served by a priestess, who was obliged to continue a virgin to her death.

THESSALIA,

THESSALIA, a country of Greece.

THESTI'ADÆ, the sons of Thestius, Toxeus, and Plexippus, brothers of Althæa, slain by their nephew Meleager. *Ovid. Metam.*

THESTI'ADES, the fifty daughters of Thestius, who were said to be got with child by Hercules in one night.

THE'STIUS, the son of Parthaon, father of Althæa, the mother of Meleager. *Ovid. Metam.*

THESTOR, one of the Argonauts, was father of Calcas, and of two daughters, named Theone and Leucippe. The former, walking one day on the sea shore, was met with by pirates, who carried her off, and sold her to Icarus, king of Caria. Her father, who was very fond of her, sent out a vessel in pursuit of the pirates; but being shipwrecked on the coast of Caria, he was taken and sent to prison by the king. Leucippe, who had heard no news of her father, consulted the Oracle to know how to find him; and was told, she must cut off her hair, take the habit of a priest of Apollo, and go in search of him. She soon set out upon the journey, and arrived at Caria, where Theone fell in love with this pretended priest; but not finding the expected return, she was loaded with chains, and ordered to be put to death privately by Thestor. He entered the prison with a sword Theone had given him, told this pretended priest, that she was not so unhappy as himself, because he had lost his two daughters, mentioning their names: he added, he was forced to perform this execution, but was determined to prevent it by killing himself; upon which he was going to fall upon his sword. Upon this Leucippe knew her father, snatched away the sword, and ran to the apartment of Theone to take away her life, and called her father Thestor to her assistance; she, hearing the name, cried out, she was his

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his daughter. Icarus, being informed of these extraordinary events, loaded all three with presents, and sent them into their own country.

**THESTO'RIDES CALCAS**, the famous soothsayer, and son of Thestor. *Ovid. Metam.*

**THETIS**, goddess of the sea. According to some, she was the daughter of Neptune, or, as others say, of Nereus, wife of Peleus, king of Theffaly, and mother of Achilles, as also of Nereus and Doris. Jupiter was desirous of marrying her, but did not, because it was foretold that her son should be more eminent and illustrious than the father. She was married to Peleus, by whom she had Achilles. No nuptials were ever so brilliant or more magnificent than these: for all the gods and goddesses were at the wedding, except Discord, who was not invited: she, to revenge herself, threw an apple of gold upon the table with this inscription, To the fairest or most beautiful. Juno, Pallas, and Venus, disputed for the prize, and agreed that Paris should be judge, which caused a vast number of disorders. When Achilles was obliged to go to the siege of Troy, Thetis went to Vulcan, and prevailed upon him to make a set of armour and a shield, which she presented to her son, which preserved him from many dangers. Some confound this goddess with Amphitrite, and she is represented in a chariot in the form of a shell drawn by dolphins. *Homer.*

**THISBE**, the unhappy mistress of Pyramus. *Which see.*

**THOAS**, a king of Taurica, who had the statue of Diana in his possession. It was carried away by Orestes, Pylades, and Iphigenia. Thoas was slain by Orestes.

**THRACE**, a country in the most eastern part of Europe. *Horace.*

**THRA'SIUS**, a noted soothsayer, who came to Buthris,



fris, king of Ægypt, and told him that Jupiter would send rain if he sacrificed strangers, upon which he being a stranger was sacrificed himself. *Ovid.*

THULE, an island in the most northern part of Europe then known.

THYAS, priestess of Bacchus. *Virgil.*

THYESTES, the son of Pelops, and brother of Atreus. He committed incest with his sister-in-law Ærope, wife of Atreus; who, to be revenged, killed her child, and served him up to his brother at his own table. The sun did not appear that day above the horizon, because he would not give light to so detestable an action.

THYMBRÆUS, a name of Apollo, so called because he had a temple and grove at Thymbra, near Troas. *Virgil.*

THYMŒTES, the son of Priam, by Arisbe. *Virgil.*

TIBER, a famous river in Italy, at first called Al-bula.

TIBULLUS, an elegiac poet, intimately acquainted with Horace and Ovid. He died young, and his four books of elegies are still extant.

TIBUR, a pleasant city of Italy, sixteen miles from Rome. *Horace. Virgil.*

TIBURNUS, the son of Amphiaraus, who with his brother Catillys built Tibur.

TIGRIS, a famous river in Asia. *Virgil.*

TIMAUVUS, a river of Friuli, in Italy. *Virgil.*

TIPHIS, the pilot of the ship Argo, in the Argonautic expedition.

TIRESIAS, a famous soothsayer, who, seeing two serpents joined together on mount Cytheron, killed the female, and was immediately changed into a woman; seven years afterwards he found two other serpents in the same manner, and killing the male, he became a man as before. Jupiter and Juno one day disputing which had the most plea-

sure the man or the woman, they appealed to Tiresias, who gave it in favour of the men; however he added, that the women had the greatest sensibility. Jupiter, as a reward, endued him with a faculty of foretelling things to come. He afterwards happening to see Pallas while she was dressing herself, he was instantly struck blind. *Homer. Ovid.*

**TISI'PHONE**, one of the Furies, whose head was covered with dangling snakes instead of hair. She was placed day and night at the gate of Tartarus, where she never slept. *Ovid. Metam.*

**TITAN**, the son of Cœlum and Vesta, or, as others say, Terra, and the elder brother of Saturn. He made war against his brother and conquered him, but was afterwards vanquished by Jupiter, his brother's son, who thereupon released his father: but Saturn afterwards plotting against Jupiter's life, he dethroned him, and took possession of his kingdom.

**TITANS**, the sons of Titan, or, as others say, of Saturn, who made war against Jupiter, but were subdued by him. *Horace.*

**TITHO'NUS**, the brother, or, as others say, the son of Laomedon. He was so handsome that Aurora fell in love with him, and made him immortal; but could not take from him the inconvenience of old-age, for which reason he desired to be turned into a grasshopper. *Horace. Virgil.*

**TITRYUS**, the son of Terra, or, according to some, of Jupiter and Elara, a vast giant whom Jupiter struck with a thunderbolt, for endeavouring to ravish Latona; others say he was killed by Apollo. He was sent to hell, where he covered nine acres of land when stretched out on the ground. There were vultures on each side of him, which devoured his entrails as fast as they grew. *Virgil. Homer.*

**TOMOS**,

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- TOMOS**, a town of Pontus, to which Ovid was banished. *Ovid.*
- TRACHIN**, a city of Theffaly, built by Hercules. *Ovid. Metam.*
- TRINA/CRIA**, the island of Sicily, so called from its being of a triangular form. *Virgil.*
- TRIPOD**, a stool consisting of three feet, on which the priests and priestesses of Apollo uttered their oracles: it was covered by Apollo with the skin of the serpent Python, and hence the priestess was called Pythonissa.
- TRIPTO'LEMUS**, son of Coelum and Eleusina. He was sent through the air by Ceres, to teach the people of every country to plow and sow, because his father had kindly entertained her when she was in search of her daughter Proserpine. *Ovid. Metam.*
- TRITON**, a sea god, the son of Neptune and Amphitrite. He made use of the trumpet of Neptune, which was, in reality, nothing but a shell or conque in the form of a trumpet. The upper part of his body was like a man, and the lower like a fish. Most of the sea gods are called Tritons.
- TRI'VIA**, a name of Diana, because she is said to have three faces, Luna in heaven, Diana in earth, and Hecate in hell: others say, 'twas because she presided over the Triviæ, or highways.
- TROAS**, a country in Lesser Asia, near the Hellespont.
- TRO'ILUS**, the son of Priam and Hecuba. *Horace.*
- TROS**, the son of Ericthonus, the father of Assaracus and Ilus, the third king of Phrygia, which was from him called Troy.
- TROY**, a famous city of Phrygia, the richest in the universe. Paris, son of Priam, king of this country, having run away with Helen, the wife of Menelaus, was the cause of its ruin. This city was besieged by the Greeks during ten years, and was

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taken by means of a great wooden horse which Pallas had advised the Greeks to construct, and in which they had shut up armed men. The Grecians made a feint of retiring, and the Trojans made a breach in the wall to let in the horse. In the night-time the soldiers came out, and upon a signal set fire to the city in divers places, upon which the Grecians returned, and the city was sacked and burnt. *Homer. Virgil. Ovid.*

**TRUTH**, a goddess, daughter of Saturn and Time, and the mother of Virtue; represented as a virgin clad in a white robe.

**TURNUS**, a king of the Rutilians, to whom Lavinia was promised. He was killed by Æneas in a single combat. *Virgil.*

**TY'DEUS**, the son of OËneus, king of Calidonia, and Peribœa, and father of Diomedes. He was a man of great valour, but of small stature. *Stattius. Virgil.*

**TYNDA'RIDÆ**, the sons of Tyndarus, which were Castor and Pollux. *Ovid. Metam.*

**TYNDA'RIS**, a name of Helen, because she was daughter of Tyndarus, a king of the Lacedæmonians, the husband of Leda, with whom Jupiter conversed in the form of a swan. *Ovid. Homer.*

**TYPHÆ'US**, a monstrous giant, son of Titan and Terra, whom Jupiter struck dead with a thunderbolt, and laid him under mount Ætna. *Homer. Virgil. Ovid. Pindar.*

**TYPHON**, one of the giants who attempted to climb into heaven. He was the son of Terra, and was conceived by the stroke of Juno's hand, because she was grieved that Jupiter had conceived Minerva without her assistance. *Homer. Ovid.*

**TYRE**, a very ancient and famous city of Phœnicia, built by Agenor in an island near the land.

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## V E

It was taken by Alexander, after a siege of seven months.

**TYRO**, a Thessalian virgin, who fell in love with the river Ænipeus; whereupon Neptune assuming the form of that river, begat on her Neleus and Pelias. *Ovid. Propertius.*

**TYRRHE'NIA**, the same country as Etruria, or Tuscany.

## V.

**VACU'NA**, a goddess of rest and ease, worshipped by the Romans, to whom the husbandmen sacrificed after harvest. *Pliny. Ovid.*

**VAGITA'NUS**, the god who presided over the crying of infants, and whose image is that of a weeping child.

**UCA'LEGON**, a noble and prudent Trojan, who, being old, was set to keep the gate of the city. *Homer.*

**VE'JOVIS**, the name of young Jupiter, without a beard or thunderbolt. *Ovid.*

**VENI'LIA**, the sister of Amata, the wife of Latinus. *Virgil.*

**VENUS**, the daughter of Coelum and Terra, or, according to others, of Oceanus. Some say that Saturn was the author of her birth, and that she was formed of the froth of the sea; though others pretend she was daughter of Jupiter and Dione. However, there is no doubt but there were several Venus's, though all their actions are attributed to one alone. But be that as it will, soon after she was born, she was carried by the Horæ with pomp into heaven, where all the gods, seeing her so handsome, were desirous of marry-

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ing her, and called her the goddess of love. She fell to the lot of Vulcan. This goddess despising her husband on account of his haughtiness, had a great many lovers, and amongst the rest Mars, with whom Vulcan surpris'd her, and surrounded her by an invisible net, and called all the gods to be witnesses, who only laughed at him for his pains. She was great with Anchises, a Trojan prince, by whom she had Æneas, and prevailed upon Vulcan to make him a set of armour when that prince went to lay the foundation of a new empire in Italy. She was very fond of Adonis, and it is said that she had Cupid by Mars. She had a girdle called Cestus, in which the graces, the smiles, sports, pleasures, and attractions, made their abode. Paris, before whom she took off this girdle, to shew him all her beauties, gave her the golden apple that Juno and Pallas claimed for themselves, and which Discord had thrown upon the table at the nuptials of Thetis and Peleus. She presided over all sorts of pleasures, and her festivals were celebrated with all kinds of debauchery. She had temples almost every where, but the most superb were at Amathus, Lesbos, Paphos, Cnidus, Cytherea, and Cyprus. She was desirous of having a dove consecrated to her honour, on account of the nymph Peristera, who assisted her in gathering of flowers when she won the wager from Cupid. She is represented in a chariot drawn by doves, in company with her son Cupid, and sometimes by swans. *Ovid. Homer. Virgil.*

**V E R T U ' M N U S**, a god worshipp'd by the Romans, under several shapes, and who was said to preside over the spring. He was very fond of Pomona, and assumed the shape of an old woman, to persuade her to yield to his desires, and then appeared in his own form. When they were ad-  
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vanced in years, he became young again, and likewise restored the youth of Pomona. He had a temple at Rome, near the place where the merchants assembled; for he was looked upon as the tutelary god of merchants. There was a festival celebrated to his honour; and he was represented under the figure of a young man with a crown of different sorts of herbs on his head, and a garment that but half covered him; he had different sorts of fruit in his left hand, and in his right the horn of plenty. The commentators upon Ovid tell us, that he was an ancient king of Etruria, and that for his skill in the cultivation of gardens and orchards he was ranked with the gods after his death. *Propertius. Ovid.*

**VESTA**, whom some authors take to be Cybele, because she was the goddess of fire; others think there were two Vesta's, one the wife of Cœlum, and the other of Saturn. None but virgins were permitted to celebrate her mysteries, and their principal care was never to let the fire of the lamps go out in her temples. Whenever that happened, or they suffered themselves to be debauched, they were buried alive. These virgins were called Vestals.

**VIALES**, deities who presided over the highways, among whom Mercury had the first rank.

**VICTIMS**. These were the sacrifices they offered to the gods.

**VICTORY**, an allegorical deity, said to be the daughter of Cœlum and Terra; according to Hesiod, of Styx and Pallas. She is represented like a cheerful young virgin with wings, holding in one hand a garland of olive and laurel, and in the other a branch of palm.

**VIRGIL**, the prince of Latin poets, born at Mantua, in the consulate of Pompey and Crassus, whose works are every where known.

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**VIRTUS**, a goddess worshipped by the Romans. Through her temple was the only passage to that of Honour.

**ULY'SSES**, king of the isle of Ithaca, son of Laertes and Anticlea. He counterfeited madness to avoid going to the siege of Troy; but Palamedes, to try whether he really was out of his senses or not, placed his son Telemachus, yet a child, before a plow drawn by oxen. Ulysses, being afraid his son should be hurt, lifted up the plow and discovered the feint. He did great service to the Greeks, by his prudence and subtlety. It was he that discovered Achilles when he was disguised in woman's cloaths, by placing armour and jewels before him, when he could not forbear admiring the former. He carried away the Palladium with Diomedes, and was one of those that were shut up in the wooden horse. In return to Ithaca, he met with several dangers, both by sea and land, and struggled with his adverse fortune for ten years together. He was shipwrecked on the island of Circe, where he was detained, and had a son by her, named Telegonus. To keep him the longer, she changed all his companions into wild beasts; but at length he got away, and was shipwrecked again on the island of Calypso, who detained him for some time. After this, his vessel broke to pieces near the island of the Cyclops, where Polyphemus devoured four of his companions, and shut up him and the rest in a cave, from whence he luckily got out. By his prudence, he avoided the charms of the Sirens; and when he left Æolia, Æolus, as a sign of his good-will, gave him certain skins, wherein the winds were inclosed; but his companions opening them out of curiosity, they made their escape, whence terrible disorders ensued. The storm cast Ulysses on the coast of Africa, when he was near his own country.



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try. He was shipwrecked for the last time near Ithaca, lost his vessels and companions, and was saved upon a plank. When he entered his own island nobody knew him, and he placed himself amongst Penelope's suitors, who were about to bend a certain bow, and the strongest was to marry Penelope; he gained the prize without discovering himself, and killed all his rivals. Some time after he yielded up the crown to Telemachus, because the Oracle had told him he should die by the hand of his own son. In effect, he was killed by Telegonus, whom he had by Circe. *Homer. Virgil.*

URA'NIA, one of the nine Muses, who presided over astronomy. She was represented under the figure of a young maid in azure robes, crowned with stars, holding a globe in both her hands, and round her were several mathematical instruments.

URA'NUS, was the first king of the Atlantii, a people that dwelt at the foot of Mount Atlas in Africa, on the European side. They were, according to Diodorus, the politest people in all Africa; and they pretended that the gods were born among them, as also that Uranus was their king. This prince collected the people together that before were scattered in the fields, and caused them to forsake that irregular and brutal life they had formerly led. He taught them the use of fruits, as well as the manner of preserving them; and he communicated several useful inventions. He was a careful observer of the stars, and determined their revolutions; he measured the year by the course of the sun, and the months by that of the moon; he also marked out the beginning and the end of the seasons. As the people were altogether ignorant of these things, they were greatly surprised with the certainty of his predictions, and thought his nature was more than human;

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human; for which reason, they paid him divine honours. It is said that Uranus had forty-five children by several wives, and, among others, eighteen by Titia; the principal of which were Titan, Saturn, and Oceanus. These revolted against their father; and Saturn performed an operation which prevented him from having any more children, upon which Uranus died with grief.

**VULCAN**, the son of Jupiter and Juno, or of Juno alone, as Hesiod tells us. He was extremely ugly and ill-made from his very birth. Jupiter, being angry with him, kicked him out of heaven, and he was falling from morning till sun-set; when at last he reached the isle of Lemnos, with a broken leg, and was very much dispirited. He made the thunderbolts of Jupiter, and his servants were the Cyclops. He was the husband of Venus. *Ovid. Virgil. Homer.*

**VULTU'RNUS**, one of the winds which blows very briskly.

## X.

**XANTHUS**, one of the immortal horses of Achilles. This hero reproaching him for having left Patroclus on the field of battle full of wounds; the horse was sensible of the charge, turned his head, and foretold the hour of his approaching death, which was appointed by destiny, and could not be prevented by the activity of any horse.

**XENOCLE'A**, a priestess of Delphos, who, when Hercules came to consult the Oracle of Apollo, would not give any answer, because his hands were yet stained with the blood of Iphiphus, whom he had

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had just slain. Hercules, offended at his refusal, took away the tripod of the priestess, and would not consent to deliver it back till he had received satisfaction. Hence, according to Pausanias, the poets derive the fiction that Hercules fought Apollo for a tripod.

## Z

**ZEPHYRUS**, the west wind and one of the four principal. He was the son of Æolus and Aurora, and breathed such gentle breezes, and yet so powerful, that he gave life to the trees and fruits. He was very fond of Flora and Cloris, who were his wives, and by whom he had several children. He is represented like a young man with a serene countenance, and crowned with all sorts of flowers.

**ZETHES**, the son of Boreas and Orythia, and brother of Celais, who had wings, and were sent to pursue the Harpies. *Ovid. Metam.*

**ZETUS**, or **ZETHUS**, the son of Jupiter and Antiope. When Lycus, king of Thebes, married Antiope, he thought she had an amour with Epaphus, and divorced her to marry Dirce. Jupiter then visited Antiope in the shape of Lycus, and made up the difference. Dirce thought that Lycus had been really reconciled, and imprisoned this lady, causing her to undergo a great many hardships; but at last she made her escape, and was delivered of Zelus and Amphion, whom she put into the hands of shepherds to be brought up. These princes, afterwards coming to know the misfortunes of their mother, fastened Dirce to the tail of a mad bull, by which she was torn to pieces.

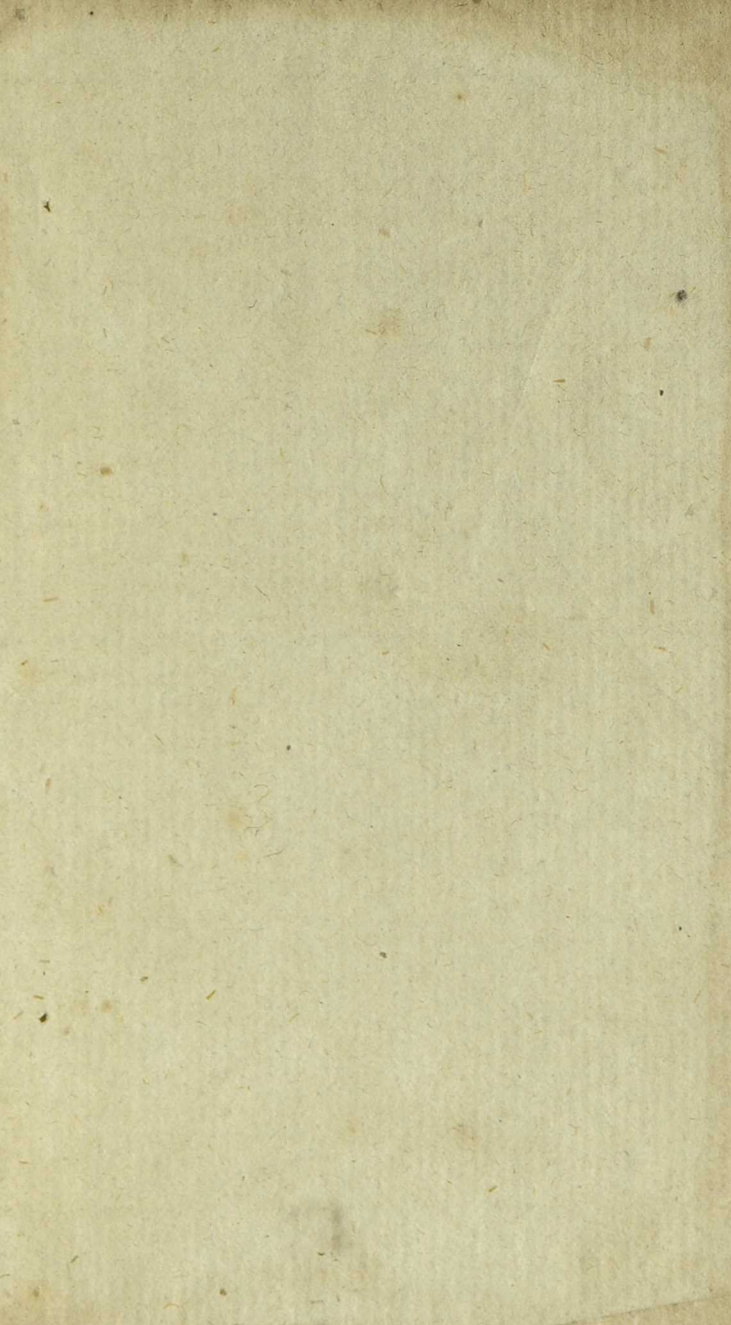
**ZO'ILUS,**

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**ZO'ILUS**, a snarling critic, who carped at the best writings of his time, and particularly Homer.

**ZODIAC**, a circle in the heavens in which the sun and stars always move. It is divided into twelve parts or constellations, called signs, whose names are Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricorn, Aquarius, and Pisces.

**ZONES**, are parts of the terrestrial globe; they are five in number, and are determined by the two Tropics and the two Polar Circles. The word in Greek signifies a girdle, and they have different names, according to the temperature to which their situation subjects them, and according to the different degrees of heat and cold. There is one torrid, two temperate, and two frozen. The torrid Zone, is in the middle of the rest, and the frozen or frigid Zones are at the extremities. The torrid, or burning Zone, is comprehended between the two Tropics, and it is divided by the Equator into two equal parts. The temperate Zones are comprehended between the Tropics and Polar Circles; and that between the Tropic of Cancer and Circle of the Arctic Pole is called the Northern, but that between the Tropic of Capricorn and the Antarctic Circle is called the Southern. These Zones are called temperate, because they are placed between the Torrid and the Frigid. The Frigid Zones lie between the Polar Circles and the Poles, and they are called frigid or frozen, because the greatest part of them are covered with frost and snow throughout the year.



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