

A SMALLER
CLASSICAL
DICTIONARY
*Edited by E. H.
Blakeney M.A.*



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PREFACE

THIS little Classical Dictionary is, in the main, a reprint of Dr. Smith's Dictionary published many years ago. But a considerable amount of revision has been made; few of the longer articles appear exactly in the form in which they originally appeared; and a great deal of new matter has been introduced in order to bring the work up to date, as far as was consistent with the Publishers' plan of including in Everyman's Library a short and concise companion to the classics. Armed with this book, the average reader will have little difficulty in understanding classical allusions as they appear, not only in standard English writers, but also in the periodical literature of our time. The references which I have added to the more important articles will enable any one who is anxious to follow up a clue to do so with ease and rapidity. Indeed, these references are one of the main features of the book. Much labour has been expended in making them really serviceable; but I do not grudge the time expended, if my work tends in any degree to lighten the labours of others. It would have been easy to extend these references and bibliographical notes indefinitely; but I have preferred to keep them within strictly reasonable limits; and I have made a point of referring my readers to English books, or to such works of foreign writers as have appeared in an English dress.

Not only have articles in the original edition of this Dictionary been amplified (and, where necessary, curtailed), but some fresh articles have been supplied. I need not specify all these; enough to call attention to such fresh matter as the notes on *Aspendus*, *Mycenae*, *Nineveh*, *Phoenicia*, *Sardanapalus*, *Septuagint*, *Stoics*, *Syria*, *Vulgate*, all of which seem to me desirable in the interests of completeness. The Lists and Supplementary matter are quite new, and will prove handy for reference purposes.

The Publishers have been very generous in their inclusion in this Dictionary of a goodly number of half-tone blocks. These should prove of the utmost help to readers. It is little use writing notes on the characteristics of the greater sculptors of Greece, for example, unless one can point the student to some really adequate reproduction of their masterpieces. A photograph of the "Hermes" of Praxiteles—one of the loveliest creations of antiquity—is worth pages of descriptive eloquence.*

One innovation I should like to call attention to. In the older edition of Smith's Dictionary the names of Greek gods were generally followed by their (supposed) Latin equivalents; for, until the last few years, it was the usual practice to call Greek gods by Latin names. But Jupiter, though akin to, is *not* the same as Zeus; Minerva is in nowise Athena. A still worse danger, however, in this indefensible practice, lies in the fact that we begin to invest Greek gods with Latin (or Alexandrian) *natures!* Hence the need of putting a stop to a method of nomenclature that is fertile only in misconception.

I cannot hope to have eradicated all errors from the book, or to have included everything that "every man" might desiderate; but, within its modest limits, I trust this well-known and valued Dictionary will, in its new and improved shape, be useful and not misleading.

E. H. BLAKENEY.

*The King's School, Ely,
August 1910.*

NOTE TO THE 1920 EDITION

THE first edition of this little book was issued in September, 1910, and consisted of 10,000 copies. In December of the same year a second edition was published (15,000 copies), and a few additions and corrections were introduced. In 1913 a third edition, completing 40,000 copies, was printed; the text was scarcely changed, but a Supplement, containing a dozen pages of fresh matter, was added.

In issuing the present edition (completing 68,000 copies), the opportunity has been taken to revise the text in a good many places, and considerably to extend the Supplement. Various useful "lists" have been added, and it is hoped that, in its revised form, this little Dictionary will be found helpful for the purpose for which it is intended.

E. H. B.

*Winchester,
28th March, 1920.*

THE present edition (completing 78,000 copies) has been amended in a few places, and notes on the *Monumentum Ancyranum* and *The Twelve Tables* have been added.

E. H. B.

November, 1923.

THE "MONUMENTUM ANCYRANUM"

THE so-called "Monumentum Ancyranum" is described by its latest Editor (Mr. E. G. Hardy: 1923) as "perhaps the most interesting and important inscription that has ever come to light." Its unique interest lies in the fact that it gives us, in his own words, what is almost the dying statement of the founder of the Roman Republic, *i.e.* the Emperor Augustus.

The Emperor left three great "volumina," of which the second was the *Index rerum a se gestarum* (=Record of deeds done by himself), originally incised on bronze tablets to be placed in front of his mausoleum in Rome. These tablets have disappeared; but copies were made and set up in the provinces. Of these copies one remains, in a fairly good state of preservation, on the walls of a temple at Ancyra (now Angora) in Asia Minor; the temple itself was the *Σεβαστείον*, or temple of Rome and Augustus. As this monumental inscription was set up in Greek-speaking provinces of the Empire, a Greek version was provided, Greek being the *κοινή διάλεκτος*, or, as we might say, the "lingua franca" of the Roman world. The first (partial) copy of the Latin inscription was made in the sixteenth century, but it was not till the year 1861 that a complete transcript was secured. In 1882 a plaster cast of the whole (in Greek as well as Latin) was made; this transcript formed the basis of Mommsen's edition of 1883.

The division of this record is fourfold: (1) a short summary of the "deeds done" between 44 and 28 B.C.; a considerable part of this section is of a military character; (2) domestic administration and constitutional changes, together with public "acts"—such as triumphs, thanksgiving services, honours and titles given or bestowed, and the like; (3) financial matters: *e.g.* sums expended on works of public utility (such as aqueducts and roads), pensions and allowances to discharged soldiers, grants of corn to the citizens of Rome, and costs of gladiatorial and other shows; (4) mainly political and diplomatic.

Besides learning from the record that Augustus wrote it in his 77th year, we hear that he had been pontifex maximus, was princeps Senatus for 40 years, undertook the building of such temples as that of Apollo on the Palatine, the temples of Minerva, Juno, and Jupiter, completed the Forum of Julius, constructed bridges and made military roads, extended the frontiers of Empire, made a number of warlike expeditions, established a large number of colonies. Besides all this, the record gives us an immense number of other facts duly chronicled in brief but impressive fashion.

One or two extracts will give an idea of the way in which the Emperor gave an account of his "deeds":

(a) I carried on wars both civil and foreign throughout the world by sea and land, and in the day of victory I spared the citizens who survived. Foreign peoples, too, when they might safely be pardoned, I choose to preserve rather than to destroy.

(b) I extended the frontiers of all those provinces of the Roman empire, on whose frontiers there were nations not subject to our sway. I restored peace to the provinces of Gaul and Spain and to Germany, from Cadiz to the mouth of the Elbe. My fleet navigated the ocean from the mouth of the Rhine as far East as the borders of the Cimbri, where, till then, no Roman had ever passed by land or sea.

(c) Under me numerous other races, with whom previously no bond of diplomacy or friendship had existed, have tested the good faith of the Roman people.

THE TWELVE TABLES

THE legal history of the Roman Republic begins with the xii Tables. It was, strictly, the first and only Roman code; and its importance lies in this, that it substituted a public written body of laws, easily accessible and binding on all citizens of Rome, for an unwritten usage the knowledge of which was confined to a few. Till the close of the Republican period these laws were looked upon as a great legal charter, and in early times were learned by heart in schools as a "text-book inspired by fate." What Livy says of the xii Tables, and of subsequent legislation, may fairly be applied to English "custom" and "statute" law:—"Even in the mass of legislation to-day [Livy is writing in the early days of the Empire] where laws are piled on laws in a confused heap, the Twelve Tables still form the source of all private and public jurisprudence." This celebrated code, published about the year 450 B.C., was engraved on bronze tablets and fixed on the Rostra which stood in front of the Curia (or Senate House). We do not possess any part of the text in its original form: probably this important witness of the national progress was destroyed in the Gallic invasion (390 B.C.). Only detached fragments of this code have survived, but they suffice to indicate its character. One or two specimens will illustrate their Laconic brevity:

(1) One who has confessed a debt, or against whom judgement has been given, shall be allowed 30 days in which to pay it.

(2) Whenever a contract or conveyance is made, as it is specified so let it be binding.

(3) If a patron defrauds his client let him be accursed.

Among the few offences visited with death, Cicero tells us, was "libel" (*occensatio* or *malum carmen*).

We may remark that ancient law among the Romans (as elsewhere) was a matter rather of religious and ancestral custom than a definite expression of the national conscience on questions of abstract right or wrong. Law, as we understand it, was but the consolidation of custom.

Of Roman commentators upon the Law of the xii Tables there is a fairly long list; the most important of these writers is the famous jurist Gaius, who wrote in the times of Hadrian and the Antonines.

For the Latin text of the fragments of the xii Tables the student is referred to Wordsworth, *Fragments and Specimens of Early Latin*.

SOME STANDARD BOOKS RECOMMENDED TO STUDENTS OF CLASSICAL ANTIQUITY

1. *Mommsen's "History of Rome."* Translated from the last German edition by W. P. Dickson, D.D., LL.D. Popular edition in Dent's "Everyman's Library."
[Theodor Mommsen (1817-1903), one of the greatest scholars of modern times. Brief biography in Sandys, *History of Classical Scholarship*, vol. iii. (1908), pp. 197 sq., 235 sqq.]
2. *Mommsen's "History of the Roman Provinces"* from the time of Caesar to that of Diocletian. Translated by Dr. W. P. Dickson. 2 vols. London: Macmillan & Co.
[First published 1886. New edition 1909 (revised by Haverfield.)]
3. *Grote's "History of Greece."* In 12 volumes. Dent's "Everyman's Library."
[George Grote (1794-1871). The first volume of his history appeared in 1846, the last in 1856. Author of a study of Plato (3 vols., 1865), and a work on Aristotle (unfinished), 1872. Sandys, *op. cit.*, iii., p. 438.]
4. *Thirlwall's "History of Greece."* In 8 volumes (last edition 1845-1855).
[Connop Thirlwall, Bishop of St. David's (1797-1875). Sandys, *op. cit.*, iii., p. 437.]
5. *Zeller's "History of Greek Philosophy."* Translated from the German by various hands. In 7 volumes. London: Longmans & Co.
[Eduard Zeller (1814-1908). Sandys, *op. cit.*, iii., p. 477.]
6. *Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."* Best library edition by Prof. Bury, in 7 volumes (with added notes by the Editor). London: Methuen & Co., 1896-1900. Popular edition in Dent's "Everyman's Library," in 6 volumes.
[Edward Gibbon (1737-1794). The first volume of this immortal history was published in 1776, the last in 1788. Sandys, *op. cit.*, ii., pp. 435-438.]
7. *Merivale's "History of the Romans under the Empire."* In 8 volumes. London: Longmans & Co.
[Charles Merivale (1808-1894), Dean of Ely. His history was published in 1850-1862.]
8. *"The Glory that was Greece,"* and *"The Grandeur that was Rome."* By J. C. Stobart. London: Sidgwick and Jackson.
[These two splendidly equipped volumes are enriched with many excellent illustrations exhibiting specimens of the arts and crafts of the ancient world in a graphic fashion.]

xiv Some Standard Books Recommended

9. *Frazer's "Pausanias."* Translated with a Commentary. In 6 volumes. London: Macmillan & Co., 1898.
[J. G. Frazer (1854-). This commentary is one of the few really great classical works of modern times. It is a vast mine of information on classical mythology, art, topography, and religion.]
10. *"The Classical Review"*—containing contributions by various scholars. Vols. i.-xxii. (1887-1909) (D. Nutt); vols. xxiii.—published by John Murray. Issued (in parts) to subscribers, about 10 times a year.
11. *Munro's "Lucretius."* With Commentary and Translation. In 3 volumes. London: Bell & Sons.
[Hugh Andrew Johnston Munro (1819-1885), one of the greatest Latin scholars of his time. First edition of the *Lucretius* 1864; fourth (and last) 1886. Sandys, *op. cit.*, iii., pp. 431-434.]
12. *Jowett's "Plato."* The Dialogues of Plato translated into English. With introductions and indices. In 5 volumes. Oxford University Press. Third edition, 1892.
[Benjamin Jowett (1817-1893), Master of Balliol, and Professor of Greek at Oxford. By his translation (first edition), 1871, he "made Plato an English classic." His renderings of Thucydides and of the *Politics* of Aristotle are masterpieces in their way.]
13. *Mayor's "Juvenal."* Thirteen Satires, with a Commentary. In 2 volumes. London: Macmillan & Co.
[John Eyton Bickersteth Mayor (1824-1910). His edition of Juvenal (last edition 1886) is a unique monument of erudition.]
14. *Jebb's "Sophocles."* With Commentary and Translation. In 7 volumes. Cambridge University Press, 1883-1896.
[Richard Claverhouse Jebb (1841-1905), one of the greatest Greek scholars since Porson; of him it may be said, as Johnson said of Goldsmith, "*nihil quod tetigit non ornavit.*" Sandys, *op. cit.*, pp. 413-415.]
15. *"Cults of the Greek States,"* by L. R. Farnell. In 5 volumes. Oxford University Press, 1896-1909.
16. *"History of Classical Scholarship,"* by J. E. Sandys. In 3 volumes. Cambridge University Press, 1903-1908.
[John Edwyn Sandys (1844-1922), sometime Public Orator in the University of Cambridge.]
17. *Rogers' "Aristophanes."* Translated into English verse. With Commentary and Critical Notes. In 11 volumes. London: G. Bell & Sons, 1902-1916.
[Benjamin Bickley Rogers (1829-1919). One of the most delightful renderings in the language, and a mine of interesting information.]

18. "*The Greek Commonwealth.*" By A. E. Zimmern. Oxford University Press. 2nd edition, 1914. [A brilliant exposition.]
19. Tyrrell and Purser's "*Correspondence of Cicero.*" Text, Introductions, Commentary, and Critical Notes. In 7 volumes. London: Longmans.
20. "*A Companion to Greek Studies*" (edited by L. Whibley). Cambridge University Press.
21. "*A Companion to Roman Studies*" (edited by J. E. Sandys). Cambridge University Press.
22. Gomperz's "*Greek Thinkers.*" Translated into English. In 4 volumes. 1901-1912. London: J. Murray.
23. Butcher's "*Lectures*" (in two volumes). (1) "*Some Aspects of the Greek Genius*" (3rd edition); (2) "*Harvard Lectures on Greek Subjects.*" London: Macmillan.
24. "*Hellenica*": a series of Essays on Greek poetry, philosophy, history, and religion. Edited by E. Abbott. Longmans: 1880 (2nd edition 1898).
25. Rich's "*Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities.*" Third edition, 1873. London: Longmans.
[Anthony Rich (1821-1891). "One of the most valuable contributions ever made in this country to classical school literature" (F. A. Paley).]

Among recent works may be mentioned Prof. Gilbert Murray's various volumes (especially his verse renderings of Euripides); J. A. K. Thomson's *Greeks and Barbarians*; Bury's *History of the later Roman Empire* (important); Sihler's *From Augustus to Augustine* (1923); *Roman Life and Manners under the Early Empire*, by Friedlander (4 vols. in E. T.); *The Oriental Religions in Roman Paganism*, by F. Cumont (E. T., 1911); The "Loeb" Library of Greek and Roman authors (very useful); *The Library of Greek Thought*, edited by Ernest Barker, M.A. (Dent 1923).

A list of translations of the classics published in "Everyman's Library" (J. M. Dent & Sons Ltd.)—

<i>Aeschylus.</i>	<i>Marcus Aurelius.</i>
<i>Aristophanes</i> (2 vols.).	<i>Plato's Republic.</i>
<i>Aristotle: Politics.</i>	<i>Plato: Six Dialogues on Poetry, etc.</i>
<i>Caesar: Gallic War, etc.</i>	<i>Plato and Xenophon: Socratic Discourses.</i>
<i>Cicero</i> (selections).	<i>Plutarch's Lives</i> (3 vols.).
<i>Demosthenes: Orations.</i>	<i>Plutarch: The Morals.</i>
<i>Epictetus.</i>	<i>Sophocles.</i>
<i>Euripides</i> (2 vols.).	<i>Tacitus</i> (2 vols.).
<i>Herodotus</i> (2 vols.).	<i>Thucydides.</i>
<i>Homer</i> (2 vols.).	<i>Virgil</i> (2 vols.).
<i>Horace: Poetical Works.</i>	<i>Xenophon: Cyropaedia.</i>
<i>Livy</i> (5 vols.).	
<i>Lucretius.</i>	

THE CHIEF GREEK WRITERS

Arranged for the most part in chronological order.

POETS AND DRAMATISTS.

Homer.
Hesiod.
Archilochus.
Alcaeus.
Sappho.
Simonides.
Theognis.
Aeschylus.
Pindar.

Bacchylides.
Sophocles.
Euripides.
Aristophanes.
Menander.
Theocritus.
Callimachus.
Apollonius Rhodius.

HISTORIANS AND ESSAYISTS.

Herodotus.
Thucydides.
Xenophon.
Polybius.
Strabo.

Arrian.
Plutarch.
Pausanias.
Athenaeus.
Libanius.

ORATORS AND SPEECH-WRITERS.

Andocides.
Lysias.
Isocrates.

Isaeus.
Demosthenes.

PHILOSOPHIC WRITERS.

Plato.
Aristotle.

Theophrastus.
Diogenes Laërtius.

SATIRIST.

Lucian.

THE CHIEF LATIN WRITERS

Arranged for the most part in chronological order.

POETS AND DRAMATISTS.

Ennius.
Plautus.
Terence.
Lucilius.
Lucretius.
Catullus.
Virgil.
Horace.
Tibullus.
Propertius.

Ovid.
Persius.
Lucan.
Valerius Flaccus.
Silius Italicus.
Statius.
Martial.
Juvenal.
Claudian.
Prudentius.

HISTORIANS AND ESSAYISTS.

Cato the Censor.
Varro.
Caesar.
Nepos.
Sallust.
Livy.

Paterculus.
Quintus Curtius.
Tacitus.
Pliny the Younger.
Suetonius.
Aulus Gellius.

NATURAL HISTORY WRITER.

Pliny the Elder.

ORATORS AND SPEECH WRITERS.

Cicero.
Quintilian.

Seneca the Elder.

PHILOSOPHIC WRITERS.

Seneca, L. A., the Younger.

Apuleius.

ARCHITECTURAL WRITER.

Vitruvius.

SATIRIST.

Petronius.

THE CHIEF ARTISTS OF GREECE

ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY

ARCHITECTS.

Ictinus.

Pythis.

SCULPTORS.

Agasias.

Praxias.

Lysippus.

Praxiteles.

Myron.

Scopas.

Pheidias.

Timotheus.

Polycleitus.

PAINTERS.

Apelles.

Polygnotus.

Cimon.

Timanthes.

Micon.

Zeuxis.

Parrhasius.

Among VASE-PAINTERS mention must be made of Brygus, Epictetus, Euphronius, Execias, Pamphaius, Phintias; together with Asteas and Python. For information on these master-craftsmen, the student should consult H. B. Walters' *The Art of the Greeks* (Methuen, 1906). It is an admirably illustrated treatise.

THE CHIEF GREEK PHILOSOPHERS

IONIC SCHOOL.

Thales.
Anaximander.

Anaximenes.
Heraclitus.

ITALIC SCHOOL.

Pythagoras
Xenophanes
Parmenides
Zeno

} "Eleatics."

IONICO-ITALIC SCHOOL.

Empedocles.
Anaxagoras.

Diogenes.
Democritus.

SOPHISTS.

Protagoras.
Gorgias.
Hippias.

Prodicus.
SOCRATES.

CYNICS.

Antisthenes.

Diogenes.

CYRENAIC SCHOOL.

Aristippus.
PLATO.

ARISTOTLE.

POST-ARISTOTELIAN.

Theophrastus.
Pyrrhon.
Xenocrates.
Zeno
Cleanthes

} Stoics.

Epicurus.
Panaetius.
Posidonius.
Philo.

NEO-PLATONISTS.

Plotinus.
Porphyry.

Iamblichus.

I have not included in this list the Alexandrian Fathers, Clement of Alexandria and Origen, though they occupy a considerable place in the development of human thought. The student is referred to Bigg's Bampton Lectures for 1886, *The Christian Platonists of Alexandria*.

The reader will remark that no space has been assigned to Roman Philosophers. The truth is that Roman philosophy was almost entirely modelled on Greek; the various Roman writers on philosophical questions did not succeed in making any real advance. The best "philosophers" of Rome were often eclectic. Even Cicero, interested as he was in the work of the Schools, contributed little or nothing to human thought. None the less we must allow him this: he breathed a new spirit into the dry bones of the later philosophies. And he made, almost more than any other writer, "the thoughts of the great masters of old the common property of mankind."

LIST

OF WORKS BY SIR WILLIAM SMITH

(1813-1893)

DICTIONARY of Greek and Roman Antiquities, 1842, 1848; 3rd edition, enlarged, 1890-91; ed. by F. W. Cornish, 1898; smaller edition, 1853; Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography, 1844-49, 1850-51, 1877-87; revised edition by G. S. Marindin, 1904; Chronological Tables of Greek and Roman History, etc., 1849; History of Classical Learning, Lectures delivered at Opening of New College, London, 1851; Dictionary of Greek and Roman Geography, 1854-57; History of Greece, 1854; smaller edition, 1860; Latin-English Dictionary, 1855, and later editions; Dictionary of the Bible, 1860-63; revised edition by H. B. Hackett and E. Abbot, 1867-70; ed. by S. W. Burnum, 1871; by W. Smith and J. M. Fuller, 2nd edition, 1893; for Families and Schools, 1865, 1866; A Primary History of Britain for Elementary Schools, 1873, and many later editions; Atlas (with Sir George Grove), 1875; Dictionary of Christian Antiquities, 1875-80; Dictionary of Christian Biography (with Dr. Wace), 1877-87.

As an Editor, Sir William Smith's name is associated with a series of "Students' Manuals," and the "Principia" series; he was also editor of Gibbon, and of portions of Tacitus and Plato; the Histories by Hume, Hallam, and Gibbon, and the Greek Grammar, by Curtius, were adapted by him to the use of students. In collaboration with L. Schmitz he translated the third volume of Niebuhr's Rome. In 1867 he became editor of the *Quarterly Review*.

OTHER CLASSICAL DICTIONARIES

DAREMBERG: *Dict. des Antiquités (Grecques et Romaines)*. Very complete work, commenced in 1877. Still in progress.

BAUMEISTER: *Denkmäler des Klassischen Altertums, etc.* (1884). An interesting German work in three volumes, used largely by Classical Societies.

LEMPRIÈRE (JOHN): *Bibliotheca Classica, or Classical Dictionary*. First published in 1788. There have been numerous editions since and it is still a useful work.

SEYFFERT: *Dictionary of Classical Antiquities*. Translated from the German, 1902.

A NOTE ON CLASSICAL ARCHITECTURE

THERE are two chief divisions of ancient classic architecture: (1) Greek; (2) Roman. The distinguishing styles are called *Orders*, which may be (roughly) classified as follows:—

GREEK : Doric ; Ionic ; Corinthian.

ROMAN : Tuscan ; Composite.

Of these Orders, the Greek are alone true; the Roman are adapted. Though the Roman Orders were never used by the Greeks, the Doric, Ionic and Corinthian were common to both Greeks and Romans.

Of the three "true" Orders used by the Greeks, the *Doric* is the oldest and, in many ways, the noblest. The greatest example of Doric in the world is the PARTHENON at Athens.¹ Another grand example of Doric is to be seen in the great temple of Poseidon at Paestum (6th cent. B.C.). This Order has no "base"; the capital is simple and massive; the shaft fluted; and the entablature far more significant than in the other Orders.

The *Ionic* Order is easily distinguished by the spiral volutes on the capital. The shaft of the column is fluted;² the base is known as "Attic" (i.e. two torus mouldings separated by a scotia with intervening fillets). Among ancient examples, we may mention the Portico of the Erechtheum at Athens; among modern, the façade of the British Museum. Roman Ionic does not differ, in principle, from Greek; but note:—the cornice is deeper, the frieze narrower, the volutes smaller, and the shaft is plain.

The *Corinthian* Order was employed by the Greeks but little, the most noteworthy examples now extant being the Choragic Monument of Lysicrates at Athens, and the temple of Olympian Zeus at Athens. With the Romans this Order was a great favourite, as it exactly suited their ideas of superabundance and magnificence. The finest example of Roman Corinthian is the PANTHEON at Rome. The distinguishing feature of the Order is the "foliated capital," often most elaborately carved. The base of the Corinthian column is not unlike the Ionic, and is superimposed on a stylobate, or square plinth. Roman Corinthian differs from Greek in the following respects:—there are no "antefixæ" carvings on the top; the crowning moulding is supported by carved consoles, beneath which runs the egg-and-tongue moulding. Besides this, the capital differs in many details; and the shaft is frequently plain, whereas in Greek Corinthian the shaft is fluted.

A good example of the Roman "*composite*" Order is to be found in the famous Arch of Titus (Rome).

The following dates are significant in the history of Classical Architecture:—

Middle of 5th cent. B.C. The building of the Parthenon.

B.C. 27. The building of the Pantheon at Rome.

¹ The Romans used this Order but little; its plainness and severity of outline did not suit their tastes.

² Generally, 24 flutes with fillets between, the flutes being semicircular. In the Doric column there are 20 flutes, so arranged as to touch each other.

LIST OF SOME FAMOUS CLASSICAL SCHOLARS

From the Renaissance to the Beginning of the Twentieth Century.

- POLITIAN (1454-1494): a born poet as well as scholar.
- ALDUS MANUTIUS (1449-1515): a great scholar, printer; deviser of *italic type*.
- ERASMUS, of Rotterdam (1466-1536): author of *Adagia*, *Colloquies*, and ed. of first Greek Testament.
- MURETUS (1526-1585): edited Catullus, Horace, Cicero's Philippics, Terence.
- STEPHANUS (Robert Estienne, 1503-1559): author of the *Thesaurus Linguae Latinae*, edited the famous ed. of Greek Test., 1550 (the so-called "textus receptus"). His son Henri (1531-1598) published a *Thesaurus Graecae Linguae*—a huge work.
- LAMBINUS (1520-1572): author of a masterly ed. of Lucretius, and of Cicero.
- THE SCALIGERS (father, 1484-1588; son, 1540-1609).—See Mark Pattison's *Essays*, i. 132 sq.
- CASAUBON (1559-1614): a man of vast erudition. Ed. of Athenaeus, Suetonius, Persius, etc.—See Pattison's monograph.
- BUCHANAN (1506-1582): Scotch humanist. Author (*inter alia*) of a Latin version of the Psalms.
- SALMASIUS (1588-1653): "A man of enormous learning and no judgment." Milton's antagonist.
- LIPSIUS (1547-1606). His masterpiece is his ed. of Tacitus
- VOSS (1577-1649): the greatest "Polyhistor" of his age.
- D. HEINSIUS (1581-1655): became a centre of Aristotelian influence in Holland.
- GRONOVIVS (1611-1671): his editions of Livy, Seneca, and Tacitus marked an epoch in scholarship.
- N. HEINSIUS (1620-1681): famous as a textual critic. Edited Ovid, Virgil, Claudian, etc.
- BENTLEY (1662-1742): one of the greatest scholars that ever lived. The principles of criticism laid down in his *Dissertation on the Epistles of Phalaris* (1699) began a new era in scholarship.—See Jebb's *Bentley*.
- HEMSTERHUIS (1685-1766): reviver of the study of Greek in the Netherlands. Edited Lucian.
- RUHNKEN (1723-1798): "princeps criticorum." Editor of Paterculus, and of Timaeus.
- WYTTEBACH (1746-1820): chief work, an ed. of the *Moralia* of Plutarch.
- HEYNE (1720-1812): awakened a new interest in ancient literature and art. Chief work: Virgil.
- PORSON (1759-1808), Greek Professor at Cambridge: editor of Euripides.—See Jebb, *D.N.B.*

List of Some Famous Classical Scholars xxiii

- WOLF (1759-1824). His famous *Prolegomena* to Homer revolutionised Homeric criticism.
- NIEBUHR (1776-1831): his *History of Rome* is justly famous.
- HERMANN (1772-1848): great both as teacher and scholar. Chief work: editions of the Greek Tragedians.
- ELMSLEY (1773-1825): editorial work confined almost wholly to Greek drama.
- DOBREE (1782-1825): author of the *Adversaria*.
- BOECKH (1785-1867): author of the *Public Economy of Athens*; edited Pindar.
- BEKKER (1785-1871): edited Attic Orators, Aristotle, and many other Greek works.
- LACHMANN (1793-1851): published a masterly ed. of Lucretius. Has been called the true founder of the science of textual criticism.
- GROTE (1794-1871): the historian of Greece.
- THIRLWALL (1797-1875): Bishop of St. David's. Author of a *History of Greece*.
- RITSCHL (1806-1876): editor of Plautus.
- MADVIG (1804-1886): the foremost representative of scholarship in Denmark.
- COBET (1813-1889): the most consummate of all modern Dutch scholars.
- MOMMSEN (1817-1903): historian, epigraphist, critic. Perhaps the greatest scholar that Germany has ever produced. Author of the *History of Rome*; editor of the *Corpus Inscript. Latinarum*.
- MUNRO (1819-1885): editor of Lucretius.
- JEBB (1841-1905): a humanist in the higher sense. Editor of Sophocles and Bacchylides.
- MAYOR, J. E. B. (1825-1910): editor of Juvenal, Tertullian's *Apologeticus*, etc.
- SHILLETO (1809-1876): one of the last of the Porsonian school of pure scholarship.
- DINDORF (1802-1883): editor of *Poetae Scenici Graeci*, and innumerable other texts.
- PALEY (1816-1888): editor of Aeschylus, Euripides, the *Iliad*, Theocritus, etc.
- RUTHERFORD (1853-1907): author of the *New Phrynichus*; editor of *Scholia Aristophanica*.
- MERIVALE (1808-1894): Dean of Ely: author of the *History of the Romans under the Empire*.
- BÜCHELER (1837-1908): a specialist in the dialects of ancient Italy. Editor of Petronius.
- ZELLER (1814-1908): author of the standard *History of Greek Philosophy*.
- BYWATER (1840-1914): editor of the fragments of Heraclitus and the *Poetics of Aristotle*. A great "humanist."
- NEWMAN (1834-1923): editor of the *Politics of Aristotle*.

LIST OF ROMAN EMPERORS

Augustus.	Maximin.	{ Constantine II.
Tiberius.	{ Gordian I.	{ Constantius II.
Caligula.	{ Gordian II.	{ Constans.
Claudius.	{ Papienus Maximus.	Julian.
Nero.	{ Balbinus.	Jovian.
Galba.	Gordian III.	{ Valentinian I.
Otho.	Philippus.	{ Valens.
Vitellius.	Decius.	{ Gratian.
Vespasian.	Trebonianus Gallus.	{ Valentinian II.
Titus.	Aemilian.	Theodosius I.
Domitian.	{ Valerian.	
Nerva.	{ Gallienus.	
Trajan.	Claudius II.	
Hadrian.	Aurelian.	WESTERN EMPIRE.
Antoninus Pius.	Tacitus.	Honorius.
{ Marcus Aurelius.	Florian.	Valentinian III.
{ L. Verus.	Probus.	Petronius Maximus.
Commodus.	Carus.	Avitus.
Pertinax.	{ Carinus.	Majorian.
Julianus.	{ Numerian.	Libius Severus.
Niger.	{ Diocletian.	Anthemius.
Septimius Severus.	{ Maximian.	Olybrius.
{ Caracalla.	Constantius Chlorus.	Glycerius.
{ Geta.	{ Galerius.	Julius Nepos.
Macrinus.	{ Constantine I. (the	Romulus Augustulus.
Elagabalus.	{ Great).	
Alexander Severus.	{ Licinius.	

For an account of these Emperors see (generally) Gibbon's *Decline and Fall* (with Prof. J. Bury's notes); Stuart Jones' *Roman Empire* (1909; *Story of the Nations*). The growth of Christianity in its connexion with the general history of the time is traced with a master hand by the late Prof. H. M. Gwatkin in his two-volumed *Early Church History to 313* (the date when the Empire became officially Christian). Consult, too, Bigg's *The Church's Task under the Empire* and his *Origins of Christianity* (1909); Prof. W. M. Ramsay's *The Church in the Roman Empire before 170 A.D.* For works on life and manners under the Empire see Friedländer's work (in 4 vols., English translation from the 7th ed. of the *Sittengeschichte Roms*; London: Routledge), Samuel Dill's two volumes, *Roman Society from Nero to Marcus Aurelius* and *Society in the Last Century of the Western Empire*, and T. R. Glover's *Life and Letters in the Fourth Century* (1901). The letters of St. Jerome (Hieronimus) throw much light on the state of the Roman world, secular and religious, of the 4th century: see the translation by Dean Fremantle (in the series "Nicene and post-Nicene Fathers": 1893).