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BIBLIOTHECA CLASSICA:

OR,

A DICTIONARY

OF ALL

THE PRINCIPAL NAMES AND TERMS

RELATING TO THE

**GEOGRAPHY, TOPOGRAPHY, HISTORY, LITERATURE, AND
MYTHOLOGY**

OF

ANTIQUITY AND OF THE ANCIENTS:

WITH

A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

By **J. LEMPRIERE, D. D.**

REVISED AND CORRECTED, AND DIVIDED, UNDER SEPARATE HEADS,
INTO THREE PARTS:

Part I. GEOGRAPHY, TOPOGRAPHY, &c.
Part II. HISTORY, ANTIQUITIES, &c.
Part III. MYTHOLOGY.

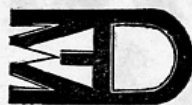
BY

LORENZO L. DA PONTE AND JOHN D. OGILBY.

TENTH AMERICAN EDITION,

GREATLY ENLARGED IN THE HISTORICAL DEPARTMENT,

By **LORENZO L. DA PONTE.**



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PREFACE

TO THE SEVENTH EDITION.

THE peculiar circumstances under which the present edition of Lempriere's Classical Dictionary is offered to the public, and the changes which have been introduced into the plan of the work, and still more in its execution, appear to demand from the editors an exposition of the views by which they have been governed, and a justification of the various alterations which they have ventured to make. They feel, however, that no apology can be required for the liberties which they have taken with the text of Lempriere. The design of his work, the most comprehensive of all the publications of the class that have appeared, either in this country or in England, and which has secured to it an unequalled popularity, can hardly atone for the many glaring and pernicious inaccuracies which deface the detail; inaccuracies misleading the mind, and sometimes mixed with grosser failings, to pervert the moral sense and feeling of the youthful inquirer who may have recourse to its pages. It was first in this city that the attention of the public was called to these defects, and that some attempt was made to correct them; and the last American Edition may be considered, by the approbation with which it was received, to have ascertained and collected the public voice in favour of further amendments. More recently, the *Quarterly Journal of Education* undertook the task of reviewing the original book; and that paper, published under the authority of names beyond all competition in letters, among which are those of Lord Brougham, Lord John Russel, Sir T. Denman, Hallam, Hobhouse, Maltby, Mill, and Pattison, appears to have set on it the final seal of absolute reprobation. Impressed with a full conviction of the utter worthlessness of an authority so universally sought after, and so incessantly consulted, the editors of the present edition had long contemplated the publication of a volume which should resemble Lempriere's in nothing but in the outline of its plan; in embracing, namely, a general account of antiquity. With this view, they proceeded to separate the Mythological from the Geographical and Historical parts, and these from each other; intending, for the sake of distinctness, to treat them separately, that the certain and actual narrations and descriptions which belong to the historian and geographer might not be blended with the fictitious or allegorical representations of the poet or mythologian. To this they were the rather induced, from observation of the inevitable and irremediable confusion produced in the mind of the youthful readers of Lempriere, as a consequence of the indiscriminate blending of these separate objects of study. Even the mind accustomed to analysis may be sometimes bewildered, and forget the truth in its heterogeneous mixture with fable. Having accomplished this separation, they had intended to re-write every article, and to introduce such new ones as might appear requisite to make the work what it purports to be, a complete *Bibliotheca Classica*. Before, however, they could even prepare for the commencement of this task, by procuring from Europe the proper authorities, the call of their publisher required them to begin; and the demand of the market, they were informed, was of so urgent a character, that unless the work could appear within a limited time, it was considered as of no avail to prepare it. This call the editors were not at liberty to disregard, from the nature of their contract, and from the engagements which had arisen out of it between their publishers and other parties not originally concerned. The seventh edition is presented, therefore, with great diffidence to the public as the result of three months' labour, bestowed on it by the editors in the evenings of days devoted to professional avocations. Under circumstances such as these, it was impossible that the whole work should be re-written, or even submitted to a perfect revision; and as the Geographical department has always been held the most important, at the same time that it was the most incorrect in the original work, it will be observed that that department has claimed the principal care of the editors. The addition of many new articles, in all, it is believed, amounting to several hundred, was the smallest part of their labour; the greater number of all those which were to be found in former editions, being entirely re-written in this. The geography of Italy and Greece has recently been admirably illustrated by the research and the labours of many learned scholars; but no writer has succeeded in describing more accurately or more eloquently the interesting cities, rivers, and mountains, of those countries, all equally connected with the most pleasing associations of the classical scholar, than the Rev. J. A. Cramer, in his Geographical descriptions of Ancient Italy and Greece. The results of this able antiquary's investigations the editors have freely transferred to their pages, having put to the test of a strict comparison with the ancient authorities the passages of which they have thus availed themselves. This may detract in some measure from the originality of their work, but it is confidently presumed that it will greatly add to its value. The editors, however, believe that whatever they may have now first introduced, and with whatever exactness they may have corrected the original articles, they have performed in that a less useful work than in the scrupulous care with which they have removed from their pages the offensive matter with which those of the first author were so profusely stained, and which were not thoroughly eradicated in any subsequent edition.

A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE,

From the Creation of the World to the fall of the Roman Empire in the west and in the east.

	Before Christ.*		Before Christ.
The world created in the 710th year of the Julian period	4004	Elias the prophet taken up into heaven	896
The deluge	2348	Lycargus, 42 years old, established his laws at Lacedæmon, and, together with Iphitus and Cleosthenes, restores the Olympic games at Elis, about 108 years before the era which is commonly called the first Olympiad	884
The tower of Babel built, and the confusion of languages	2247	Phidon, king of Argos, is supposed to have invented scales and measures, and coined silver at Ægina.	
Celestial observations are first made at Babylon	2234	Carthage built by Dido	869
The kingdom of Egypt is supposed to have begun under Misraim, the son of Ham, and to have continued 1663 years, to the conquest of Cambyzes	2188	Fall of the Assyrian empire by the death of Sardanapalus, an era placed 80 years earlier by Justin	820
The kingdom of Sicyon established	2089	The kingdom of Macedonia begins, and continues 646 years, till the battle of Pydna	814
The kingdom of Assyria begins	2059	The kingdom of Lydia begins and continues 249 years	797
The birth of Abraham	1996	The triremes first invented by the Corinthians	786
The kingdom of Argos established under Inachus	1856	The monarchical government abolished at Corinth, and the Prytanes elected	797
Memnon, the Egyptian, said to invent letters, 15 years before the reign of Phoroneus	1822	Coræbus conquers at Olympia, in the 28th Olympiad from the institution of Iphitus. This is vulgarly called the first Olympiad, about 23 years before the foundation of Rome	776
The deluge of Ogyges, by which Attica remained waste above 200 years, till the coming of Cecrops	1764	The Ephori introduced into the government of Lacedæmon by Theopompus	760
Joseph sold into Egypt by his brethren	1728	Isaiah begins to prophesy	757
The chronology of the Arundelian Marbles begins about this time, fixing here the arrival of Cecrops in Attica, an epoch which other writers have placed later by 26 years	1582	The decennial archons begin at Athens, of which Charops is the first	754
Moses born	1571	Rome built on the 30th of April, according to Varro, in the year 3961 of the Julian period	753
The kingdom of Athens begun under Cecrops, who came from Egypt with a colony of Saïtes. This happened about 780 years before the first Olympiad	1556	The rape of the Sabines	750
Scamander migrates from Crete, and begins the kingdom of Troy	1546	The era of Nabonassar king of Babylon begins	747
The deluge of Deucalion in Thessaly	1533	The first Messenian war begins, and continues 19 years, to the taking of Ithome	743
The Panathenæa first celebrated at Athens	1495	Syracuse built by a Corinthian colony	732
Cadmus comes into Greece, and builds the citadel of Thebes	1493	The kingdom of Israel finished by the taking of Samaria by Salmanasar, king of Assyria. The first eclipse of the moon on record, March 19, according to Ptolemy	721
The first Olympic Games celebrated in Elis by the Idæi Dactyli	1453	Candaules murdered by Gyges, who succeeds to the Lydian throne	718
The five books of Moses written in the land of Moab, where he dies the following year, aged 110	1452	Tarentum built by the Parthenians	707
Minos flourishes in Crete, and iron is found by the Dactyli by the accidental burning of the woods of Ida in Crète	1406	Corcyra built by the Corinthians	703
The Eleusinian mysteries introduced at Athens by Eumolpus	1356	The second Messenian war begins, and continues 14 years, to the taking of Ira, after a siege of 11 years. About this time flourished the poets Tyræus and Archilochus	685
The Isthmian games first instituted by Sisyphus, king of Corinth	1326	The government of Athens intrusted to annual archons	684
The argonautic expedition. The first Pythian games celebrated by Adrastus, king of Argos	1263	Alba destroyed	665
Gideon flourishes in Israel	1245	Cypselus usurps the government of Corinth, and keeps it for 30 years	659
The Theban war of the seven heroes against Eteocles	1225	Byzantium built by a colony of Argives or Athenians	658
Olympic games celebrated by Hercules	1222	Cyrene built by Battus	630
The rape of Helen by Theseus, and, 15 years after, by Paris	1213	The Scythians invade Asia Minor, of which they keep possession for 28 years	624
Troy taken after a siege of 10 years. Æneas sails to Italy	1184	Draco establishes his laws in Athens	623
Alba Longa built by Ascanius	1152	The canal between the Nile and the Red Sea begun by king Necho	610
Migration of the Æolian colonies	1124	Nineveh taken and destroyed by Cyaxares and his allies	606
The return of the Heraclidæ into Peloponnesus, 80 years after the taking of Troy. Two years after, they divide the Peloponnesus among themselves: and here, therefore, begins the kingdom of Lacedæmon under Eurysthenus and Procles	1104	The Phœnicians sail round Africa, by order of Necho. About this time flourished Arion, Pittacus, Alcæus, Sappho, &c.	604
Saul made king over Israel	1095	The Scythians are expelled from Asia Minor by Cyaxares	596
The kingdom of Sicyon ended	1088	The Pythian games first established at Delphi. About this time flourished Chilo, Anacharcis, Thales, Epimenides, Solon, the prophet Ezekiel, Æsop, Stersichorus	591
The kingdom of Athens ends in the death of Codrus and their settlement in Asia Minor	1070	Jerusalem taken by Nebuchadnezzar, 9th of June, after a siege of 18 months	587
The migration of the Ionian colonies from Greece, and their settlement in Asia Minor	1044		
Dedication of Solomon's temple	1004		
Samos built	986		
Division of the kingdom of Judah and Israel	975		
Homer and Hesiod flourished about this time, according to the Marbles	907		

* In the following Table, I have confined myself to the more easy and convenient eras of before, (B. C.) and after, (A. D.) Christ. For the sake of those, however, that do not wish the exclusion of the Julian period, it is necessary to observe, that, as the first year of the Christian era always falls on the 4714th of the Julian years, the number required either before or after Christ, will easily be discovered by the application of the rules of subtraction or addition. The era from the foundation of Rome (A. U. C.) will be found with the same facility, by recollecting that the city was built 753 years before Christ; and the Olympiads can likewise be recurred to by the consideration, that the conquest of Coræbus (B. C. 776,) forms the first Olympiad, and the Olympic games were celebrated after the revolution of four years.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

	B. C.		B. C.
The Isthmian games restored, and celebrated every 1st and 3d year of the Olympiads	582	Cyrus the younger killed at Cunaxa. The glorious retreat of the 10,000 Greeks, and the expulsion of the 30 tyrants from Athens, by Thrasybulus	401
Death of Jeremiah the prophet	577	Socrates put to death	400
The Nemeangames restored	568	Agessilaus of Lacedæmon's expedition into Asia against the Persians. The age of Xenophon, Ctesias, Zeuxis, Antisthenes, Evagoras, Aristippus of Cyrene, and Archytas	396
The first comedy acted at Athens by Susarion and Dolon	562	The Corinthian war begun by the alliance of the Athenians, Thebans, Corinthians, and Argives, against Lacedæmon	395
Pisistratus first usurped the sovereignty at Athens	560	The Lacedæmonians, under Pisander, defeated by Conon at Cnidus; and a few days after, the allies are defeated at Coronæ, by Agessilaus	394
Cyrus begins to reign. About this time flourished Anaximenes, Bias, Anaximander, Phalaris, and Cleobulus	559	The battle of Allia, July 17th, and the taking of Rome by the Gauls	390
Cæsus conquered by Cyrus. About this time flourished Theognis and Pherecydes	548	Dionysius besieges Rhegium, and takes it after 11 months. About this time flourished Plato, Philoxenus, Damon, Pythias, Iphicrates, &c.	388
Marseilles built by the Phœcians. The age of Pythagoras, Simonides, Thespis, Xenophanes, and Anacreon	539	The Greek cities of Asia tributary to Persia, by the peace of Antalcidas, between the Lacedæmonians and Persians	387
Babylon taken by Cyrus	538	The war of Cyprus finished by a treaty, after it had continued two years	385
The return of the Jews by the edict of Cyrus, and the rebuilding of the temple	536	The Lacedæmonians defeated in a sea-fight at Naxos, September 20th, by Chabrias. About this time flourished Philistus, Isæus, Isocrates, Arête, Philolaus, Diogenes the cynic, &c.	377
The first tragedy acted at Athens on the wagon of Thespis	535	Alexander sends an army under Pharnabazus, with 20,000 Greeks, commanded by Iphicrates	374
Learning encouraged at Athens, and a public library built	526	The battle of Leuctra, July 8th, where the Lacedæmonians are defeated by Epaminondas, the general of the Thebans	371
Egypt conquered by Cambyses	525	The Messenians, after a banishment of 300 years, return to Peloponnesus	370
Polycrates, of Samos, put to death	522	One of the consuls at Rome elected from the plebeians	367
Darius Hystaspes chosen king of Persia. About this time flourished Confucius, the celebrated Chinese philosopher	521	The battle of Mantinea, gained by Epaminondas, a year after the death of Pelopidas	363
The tyranny of the Pisistratidæ abolished at Athens	510	Agessilaus assists Tachos, king of Egypt. Some of the governors of Lesser Asia revolt from Persia	362
The consular government begins at Rome after the expulsion of the Tarquins, and continues independent 461 years, till the battle of Pharsalia	509	The Athenians are defeated at Methone, the first battle that Philip of Macedon ever won in Greece	360
Sardis taken by the Athenians and burnt, which became afterwards the cause of the invasion of Greece by the Persians. About this time flourished Heraclitus, Parmenides, Milo the wrestler, Aristagoras, &c.	504	Dionysius the younger is expelled from Syracuse by Dion. The second Sacred War begins, on the temple of Delphi being attacked by the Phœcians	357
The first dictator, Lartius, created at Rome	498	Dion put to death, and Syracuse governed seven years by tyrants. About this time flourished Endoxus, Lycurgus, Ibis, Theopompus, Ephorus, Datames, Philomelus, &c.	354
The Roman populace retire to mount Sacra	493	The Phœceans, under Onomarchus, are defeated in Thessaly by Philip	353
The battle of Marathon	490	Egypt is conquered by Ochus	350
The battles of Thermopylæ, August 7th, and Salamis, October 20th. About this time flourished Æschylus, Pindar, Charon, Anaxagoras, Zeuxis, Aristides, &c.	480	The Sacred War is finished by Philip taking all the cities of the Phœceans	348
The Persians defeated at Platea and Mycale on the same day, 22d September	479	Dionysius recovers the tyranny of Syracuse, after 10 years' banishment	347
The 300 Fabii killed at Cremera, July 17th	477	Timoleon recovers Syracuse, and banishes the tyrant	343
Themistocles, accused of conspiracy, flies to Xerxes	471	The Carthaginians defeated by Timoleon near Agrigentum. About this time flourished Speusippus, Protogenes, Aristotle, Æschines, Xenocrates, Demosthenes, Phocion, Mameucus, Icetas, Stilpo, Demades	340
The Persians defeated at Cyprus, and near the Eurymedon	470	The battle of Cheronæa, August 2, where Philip defeats the Athenians and Thebans	338
The third Messenian war begins, and continues 10 years	465	Philip of Macedon killed by Pausanias. His son Alexander, on the following year, enters Greece, and destroys Thebes, &c.	336
Egypt revolts from the Persians under Inarus, assisted by the Athenians	463	The battle of Granicus, 22d of May	334
The Romans send to Athens for Solon's laws. About this time flourished Sophocles, Nohemiah the prophet, Plato the comic poet, Aristarchus the tragic, Leocrates, Thrasybulus, Pericles, Zaleucus, &c.	463	The battle of Issus in October	333
The first sacred war concerning the temple of Delphi	454	Tyre and Egypt conquered by the Macedonian prince, and Alexandria built	332
The Athenians defeated at Chæronea by the Bœotians	448	The battle of Arbela, October 2d	331
Herodotus reads his history to the council of Athens, and receives public honours in the 39th year of his age. About this time flourished Empedocles, Helianicus, Euripides, Herodicus, Phidias, Artemones, Charondas, &c.	447	Alexander's expedition against Porus. About this time flourished Apelles, Callisthenes, Bagoas, Parmenio, Philotas, Memnon, Dinocrates, Calippus, Hyperides, Philetus, Lysippus, Menedemus, &c.	327
A colony sent to Thurium by the Athenians	445	Alexander dies on the 21st of April. His empire divided into four kingdoms. The Samian war, and the reign of the Ptolemies in Egypt	323
Comedies prohibited at Athens, a restraint which remained in force for three years	444	Polyperchon publishes a general liberty to all the Greek cities. The age of Praxiteles, Crates, Theophrastus, Menander, Demetrius, Dinarchus, Polemon, Neoptolemus, Perdiccas, Leosthenes	320
A war between Corinth and Coreyra	440	Syracuse and Sicily usurped by Agathocles. Demetrius Phalereus governs Athens for ten years	317
Meton begins here his 19 years' cycle of the moon	439	Eumenes delivered to Antigonus by his army	315
The Peloponnesian war begins, May the 7th, and continues about 27 years. About this time flourished Cratinus, Eupolis, Aristophanes, Meton, Euctemon, Malachi, the last of the prophets, Democritus, Georgias, Thucydides, Hippocrates, &c.	432	Seleucus takes Babylon, and here the beginning of the era of the Seleucidæ	312
The history of the Old Testament finishes about this time. A plague at Athens for five years	431	The conquests of Agathocles in Africa	309
A peace of fifty years made between the Athenians and Lacedæmonians, which is kept only during six years and ten months, though each continued at war with the other's allies	430	Democracy established at Athens by Demetrius Poliorcetes	307
The scene of the Peloponnesian war changed to Sicily. The Agrarian law first moved at Rome	421	The title of kings first assumed by the successors of Alexander	306
Egypt revolts from the Persians, and Amyrteus is appointed king	416		
The Carthaginians enter Sicily, where they destroy Selinus and Himera, but they are repulsed by Hermocrates	414		
The battle of Ægospotamos. The usurpation of Dionysius	409		
Athens taken by Lysander, 24th April, the end of the Peloponnesian war, and the appointment of 30 tyrants over the conquered city. About this time flourished Parrhasius, Protogoras, Lysias, Agathon, Euclid, Cebes, Telestes, &c.	405		
	404		

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

B. C.		B. C.
	The battle of Ipsus, where Antigonus is defeated and killed by Ptolemy, Seleucus, Lysimachus, and Cassander. About this time flourished Zeno, Pyrrho, Philemon, Megasthenes, Crantor, &c.	
	Athens taken by Demetrius Poliorcetes, after a year's siege	
	The first sun-dial erected at Rome by Papirius Cursor, and the time first divided into hours	
	Seleucus, about this time, built about 40 cities in Asia, which he peopled with different nations. The age of Euclid the mathematician, Acostlaus, Epicurus, Bion, Timocharis, Erasistratus, Aristylus, Strato, Zenodotus, Arsinoe, Lachares, &c.	
	The Athenians revolt from Demetrius	
	Pyrrhus expelled from Macedonia by Lysimachus	
	The Pharos of Alexandria built. The Septuagint supposed to be translated about this time	
	Lysimachus defeated and killed by Seleucus. The Tarentine war begins, and continues 10 years.	
	The Achæan league begins	
	Pyrrhus, of Epirus, goes to Italy, to assist the Tarentines	
	The Gauls, under Brennus, are cut to pieces near the temple of Delphi. About this time flourished Dionysius the astronomer, Sostratus, Theocritus, Dionysius, Heracleotes, Philo, Aratus, Lycophron, Persæus, &c.	
	Pyrrhus, defeated by Curius, retires to Epirus	
	The first coining of silver at Rome	
	Athens taken by Antigonus Gonatus, who keeps it 12 years	
	The first Punic war begins, and continues for 23 years. The chronology of the Arundelian Marbles composed. About this time flourished Lycôn, Crates, Berosus, Hermachus, Helenus, Clinias, Aristotimus, &c.	
	Antiochus Soter defeated at Sardis by Eumenes of Pergamus	
	The Carthaginian fleet defeated by Duilius	
	Regulus defeated by Xanthippus. Athens is restored to liberty by Antigonus	
	Aratus persuades the people of Sicyon to join the Achæan league. About this time flourished Cleantes, Homer junior, Manetho, Timeus, Callimachus, Zoilus, Duris, Neanthes, Ctesibius, Sosibius, Hieronymus, Hanno, Laodice, Lysias, Aristarchus	
	The Parthians under Arsaces, and the Bactrians under Theodotus, revolt from the Macedonians	
	The sea-fight of Drepanum	
	The citadel of Corinth taken by Aratus, 12th of August	
	Agis, king of Sparta, put to death for attempting to settle an Agrarian law. About this period flourished Antigonus Carystius, Conon of Samos, Erasthenes, Apollonius of Perga, Lacydes, Amilcar, Agesilaus the ephor, &c.	
	Plays first acted at Rome, being those of Livius Andronicus	
	Amilcar passes with an army to Spain, with Annibal his son	
	The temple of Janus shut at Rome, the first time since Numa	
	The Sardinian war begins, and continues three years	
	Original manuscripts of Æschylus, Euripides, and Sophocles, lent by the Athenians to Ptolemy for a pledge of 15 talents	
	The first divorce known at Rome, by Sp. Carvilius	
	Sardinia and Corsica conquered	
	The Roman ambassadors first appeared at Athens and Corinth	
	The war between Cleomenes and Aratus begins, and continues for five years	
	The colossus of Rhodes thrown down by an earthquake. The Romans first cross the Po, pursuing the Gauls, who had entered Italy. About this time flourished Chrysippus, Polystratus, Euphorion, Archimedes, Valerius, Messala, C. Nævius, Aristarchus, Apollonius, Philocorus, Aristo Cæus, Fabius Pictor, the first Roman historian, Phylarchus, Lysiades, Agro, &c.	
	The battle of Sellasia	
	The Social War between the Ætoliæ and Achæans, assisted by Philip	
	Saguntum taken by Annibal	
	The second Punic war begins, and continues 17 years	
	The battle of the lake Thrasymentus, and next year, that of Cannæ, May 21	
	The Romans begin the auxiliary war against Philip, in Epirus, which is continued by intervals for 14 years	
	Syracuse taken by Marcellus, after a siege of three years	
	Philopœmen defeats Machinadas at Mantinea	
	Asdrubal is defeated. About this time flourished Plautus, Archagathus, Evander, Teleclus, Hermissippus, Zeno, Sotion, Ennius, Hieronymus of Syracuse, Telepolomus, Epicycles	207
	The battle of Zama	202
	The first Macedonian war begins, and continues near four years	200
	The battle of Panius, where Antiochus defeats Scopias	198
	The battle of Cynoscephale, where Philip is defeated	197
	The war of Antiochus the Great begins, and continues three years	192
	Lacedæmon joined to the Achæan league by Philopœmen	191
	The luxuries of Asia brought to Rome in the spoils of Antiochus	189
	The laws of Lycurgus abrogated for a while at Sparta by Philopœmen	188
	Antiochus the Great defeated and killed in Media. About this time flourished Aristophanes of Byzantium, Aselepiades, Tegula, C. Lælius, Aristonymus, Hegesinus, Diogenes the stoic, Critolaus, Masinissa, the Scipios, the Gracchi, Thons, &c.	187
	A war which continues for one year, between Eumenes and Prusias, till the death of Annibal	184
	Philopœmen defeated and killed by Dinocrates	183
	Numa's books found in a stone coffin at Rome	179
	Persæus sends his ambassadors to Carthage	175
	Ptolemy's generals defeated by Antiochus, in a battle between Pelusium and Mount Cassius. The second Macedonian war	171
	The battle of Pydna, and the fall of the Macedonian empire. About this period flourished Attalus the astronomer, Metrodorus, Tereucc, Crates, Polybius, Pacuvius, Hipparchus, Heraclides, Carneades, Aristarchus, &c.	168
	The first library erected at Rome, with books obtained from the plunder of Macedonia	167
	Terence's Andria first acted at Rome	166
	Time measured out at Rome by a water machine, invented by Scipio Nasica, 134 years after the introduction of sun-dials	159
	Andriscus, the Pseudophilip, assumes the royalty in Macedonia	152
	Demetrius, king of Syria, defeated and killed by Alexander Balas	150
	The third Punic war begins. Prusias, king of Bithynia, put to death by his son Nicodemus	149
	The Romans make war against the Achæans, which is finished the next year by Mummius	148
	Carthage is destroyed by Scipio, and Corinth by Mummius	147
	Virithius is defeated by Lælius, in Spain	146
	The war of Numantia begins, and continues for eight years	141
	The Roman army, of 30,000, under Mancinus, is defeated by 4000 Numantines	138
	Restoration of learning at Alexandria, and universal patronage offered to all learned men by Ptolemy Physcon. The age of Satyrus, Aristobulus, Lucius Accius, Mnæceas, Antipater, Diodorus the peripatetic, Nicander, Ctesibius, Sarpedon, Micipsa, &c.	137
	The famous embassy of Scipio, Metellus, Mummius, and Panætius, into Egypt, Syria, and Greece	136
	The history of the Apocrypha ends. The Servile War in Sicily begins, and continues for three years	135
	Numantia taken. Pergamus annexed to the Roman empire	133
	Antiochus Sidetes killed by Phraates. Aristonicus defeated by Perpenna	130
	Demetrius Nicator defeated at Damascus by Alexander Zebina	127
	The Romans make war against the pirates of the Bæares. Carthage is rebuilt by order of the Roman senate	123
	C. Gracchus killed	121
	Dalmatia conquered by Metellus	118
	Cleopatra assumes the government of Egypt. The age of Erymnæus, Athenion, Artemidoras, Clitomachus, Apollonius, Herodicus, L. Cælius, Castor, Menecrates, Lucilius, &c.	116
	The Jugurthine war begins, and continues for five years	112
	The famous sumptuary law at Rome, which limited the expenses of eating every day	110
	The Teutones and Cimbri begin the war against Rome, and continue it for eight years	109
	The Teutones defeat 80,000 Romans on the banks of the Rhone	105
	The Teutones defeated by C. Marius, at Aquæ Sextiæ	102
	The Cimbri defeated by Marius and Catulus	101
	Dolabella conquers Lusitania	99
	Cyrene left by Ptolemy Apion to the Romans	97

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

	B. C.		A. D.
The Social war begins, and continues three years, till finished by Sylla	91	Germanicus poisoned by Piso, dies at Antioch	19
The Mithridatic war begins, and continues 26 years	89	Tiberius goes to Capreae	26
The civil wars of Marius and Sylla begin, and continue six years	88	Sejanus disgraced	31
Sylla conquers Athens, and sends its valuable libraries to Rome	86	Our Saviour crucified, Friday April 3d. <i>This is put four years earlier by some Chronologists</i>	33
Young Marius is defeated by Sylla, who is made dictator	82	Tiberius dies at Misenum near Baia, March 16th, and is succeeded by Caligula. About this period flourished Valerius Maximus, Colomella, Pomponius Mela, Appion, Philo Judæus, Artabanus, and Agrippina	37
The death of Sylla. About this time flourished Philo, Charmidas, Asclepiades, Appellicon, L. Sisenna, Alexander Polyhistor, Plotius Gallus, Diotimus, Zeno, Hortensius, Archias, Posidonius, Geminus, &c.	78	St. Paul converted to Christianity	36
Bithynia left by Nicomedes to the Romans	75	St. Matthew writes his Gospel	39
The Servile war, under Spartacus, begins, and two years after, the rebel general is defeated and killed by Pompey and Crassus	73	The name of Christians first given at Antioch, to the followers of our Saviour	40
Mithridates and Tigranes defeated by Lucullus	69	Caligula murdered by Chæreas, and succeeded by Claudius	41
Mithridates conquered by Pompey in a night battle. Crete is subdued by Metellus, after a war of two years	66	The expedition of Claudius into Britain	43
The reign of the Seleucidæ ends in Syria on the conquest of the country by Pompey	65	St. Mark writes his Gospel	44
Catiline's conspiracy detected by Cicero. Mithridates kills himself	63	Secular games celebrated at Rome	47
The first triumvirate in the persons of J. Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus. About this time flourished Apollonius of Rhodes, Terentius Varro, Tyrannion, Aristodemus of Nysa, Lucretius, Dionysius, the grammarian, Cicero, Antiochus, Spurius, Andronicus, Catullus, Sallust, Timagenes, Cratippus, &c.	60	Caractacus carried to Rome	51
Cicero banished from Rome and recalled the next year	58	Claudius succeeded by Nero	54
Cæsar passes the Rhine, defeats the Germans, and invades Britain	55	Agrippina put to death by her son Nero	59
Crassus is killed by Surenæ in June	53	First persecution against the Christians	64
Civil war between Cæsar and Pompey	50	Seneca, Lucan, and others put to death	65
The battle of Pharsalia about May 12th	48	Nero visits Greece. The Jewish war begins. The age of Persius, Q. Curtius, Pliny the elder, Josephus, Frontinus, Burrhus, Corbulo, Thrasea, Boadicea, &c.	66
Alexandria taken by Cæsar	47	St. Peter and St. Paul put to death	67
The war of Africa. Cato kills himself. This year is called the year of Confusion, because the calendar was corrected by Sosigenes, and the year made to consist of 15 months, or 445 days	46	Nero dies, and is succeeded by Galba	68
The battle of Munda	45	Galba put to death. Otho, defeated by Vitellius, kills himself. Vitellius is defeated by Vespasian's army	69
Cæsar murdered	44	Jerusalem taken and destroyed by Titus	70
The battle of Mutina. The second triumvirate in Octavius, Antony, and Lepidus. Cicero put to death. The age of Sosigenes, C. Nepos, Diodorus Siculus, Trogus Pompey, Didymus the scholar, Varo the poet, &c.	43	The Parthians revolt	77
The battle of Philippi	42	Death of Vespasian, and succession of Titus. Herculaneum and Pompeii destroyed by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius, November 1st	79
Pacorus, general of Parthia, defeated by Ventidius, 14 years after the disgrace of Crassus, and on the same day	39	Death of Titus, and succession of Domitian. The age of Sil. Italicus, Martial, Apollon, Tyananus, Valerius Flaccus, Solinus, Epictetus, Quintilian, Lupus, Agricola, &c.	81
Pompey the younger defeated in Sicily by Octavius	36	Capitoline games instituted by Domitian, and celebrated every fourth year	86
Octavius and Antony prepare for war	32	Secular games celebrated. The war with Dacia begins and continues 15 years	88
The battle of Actium 2d of September. The era of the Roman emperors properly begins here	31	Second persecution of the Christians	95
Alexandria taken, and Egypt reduced into a Roman province	30	Domitian put to death by Stephanus, &c. and succeeded by Nerva. The age of Juvenal, Tacitus, Statius, &c.	96
The title of Augustus given to Octavius	27	Nerva dies, and is succeeded by Trajan	98
The Egyptians adopt the Julian year. About this time flourished Virgil, Manilius, Dioscorides, Asinius Pollio, Mæcenæus, Agrippa, Strabo, Horace, Macer, Propertius, Livy, Musa, Tibullus, Ovid, Pylades, Bathyllus, Varius, Tucca, Vitruvius, &c.	25	Pliny, proconsul of Bithynia, sends Trajan an account of the Christians	102
The conspiracy of Murræna against Augustus	22	Dacia reduced to a Roman province	103
Augustus visits Greece and Asia	21	Trajan's expedition against Parthia. About this time flourished Florus, Suetonius, Pliny junior, Philo Byblius, Dion, Prusæus, Plutarch, &c	106
The Roman ensigns recovered from the Parthians by Tiberius	20	Third persecution of the Christians	107
The secular games celebrated at Rome	17	Trajan's column erected at Rome	114
Lollius defeated by the Germans	16	Trajan dies and is succeeded by Adrian	117
The Rhæti and Vindelici defeated by Drusus	15	Fourth persecution of the Christians	118
The Pannonians conquered by Tiberius	12	Adrian builds a wall in Britain	121
Some of the German nations conquered by Drusus	11	Adrian visits Asia and Egypt for seven years	126
Augustus corrects the calendar, by ordering the twelve ensuing years to be without intercalation. About this time flourished Damascenus, Hyginus, Flaccus the grammarian, Dionysius of Halicarnassus, and Dionysius the geographer	8	He rebuilds Jerusalem, and raises there a temple to Jupiter	130
Tiberius retires to Rhodes for seven years	6	The Jews rebel, and are defeated after a war of five years, and all banished	131
Our Saviour is born four years before the vulgar era, in the year 4709 of the Julian period, A. U. C. 749, and the fourth of the 193d Olympiad	4	Adrian dies, and is succeeded by Antoninus Pius.	138
	3	In the reign of Adrian flourished Theon, Phavorinus, Phlegon, Trallian, Aristides, Aquila, Salvius Julian, Polycarp, Arrian, Ptolemy, &c.	145
	2	Antoninus defeats the Moors, Germans, and Dacians	146
	1	The worship of Serapis brought to Rome	146
	0	Antoninus dies, and is succeeded by M. Aurelius and L. Verus. the last of whom reigned nine years.	161
	-1	In the reign of Antoninus flourished Maximus Tyrius, Pausanias, Diophantes, Lucian, Hermogenes, Polyænus, Appian, Artemidorus, Justin the martyr, Apuleius, &c.	162
	-2	A war with Parthia, which continues three years	163
	-3	A war against the Marcomanni, which continues five years	169
	-4	Another, which continues three years	177
	-5	M. Aurelius dies, and Commodus succeeds. In the last reign flourished Galen, Athenagoras, Tatian, Athenæus, Montanus, Diogenes Laertius	180
	-6	Commodus makes peace with the Germans	181
	-7	Commodus put to death by Martia and Lætus. He is succeeded for a few months by Pertinax, who is murdered, 193, and four rivals arise, Didius Julianus, Pescennius Niger, Severus, and Albinus.	192
	-8	Under Commodus flourished J. Pollux, Theodotian, St. Irenæus	194
	-9	Niger is defeated by Severus at Issus	194
	-10	Albinus defeated in Gaul, and killed at Lyons, February 19th	198
	-11		198

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

	A. D.	A. D.
Severus conquers the Parthians	200	
Fifth persecution against the Christians	202	
Severus visits Britain, and two years after builds a wall there across the Frith of Forth	207	
Severus dies at York, and is succeeded by Caracalla and Geta. In his reign flourished Tertullian, Minutius Felix, Papiasianus, Clemens of Alexandria, Philostratus, Plotianus, and Eulas	211	
Geta killed by his brother Caracalla	212	
The septuagint discovered. Caracalla murdered by Macrinus. Flourished Oppian	217	
Oppian Macrinus killed by the soldiers, and succeeded by Heliogabalus	218	
Alexander Severus succeeds Heliogabalus. The Goths then exacted an annual payment not to invade or molest the Roman empire. The age of Julius Africanus	222	
The Arsacidae of Parthia are conquered by Artaxerxes, king of Media, and their empire destroyed	229	
Alexander defeats the Persians	234	
The sixth persecution against the Christians	235	
Alexander killed, and succeeded by Maximinus. At that time flourished Dion Cassius, Origen, and Ammonius	235	
The two Gordians succeed Maximinus, and are put to death by Pupienus, who soon after is destroyed, with Balbinus, by the soldiers of the younger Gordian	236	
Sabinianus defeated in Africa	240	
Gordian marches against the Persians	242	
He is put to death by Philip, who succeeds, and makes peace with Sapor the next year. About this time flourished Censorius and Gregory Thaumaturgus	244	
Philip killed, and succeeded by Decius. Herodian flourished	249	
The seventh persecution against the Christians	250	
Decius succeeded by Gallus	251	
A great pestilence over the empire	252	
Gallus dies, and is succeeded by Æmilianus, Valerianus, and Gallienus. In the reign of Gallus flourished St. Cyprian and Plotinus	254	
The eighth persecution against the Christians	257	
The empire is harassed by 30 tyrants successively	258	
Valerian is taken by Sapor and flayed alive	260	
Odenatus governs the east for Gallienus	264	
The Scythians and Goths defeated by Cleodamus and Athenus	267	
Gallienus killed, and succeeded by Claudius. In this reign flourished Longinus, Paulus, Samosatenus, &c.	268	
Claudius conquers the Goths, and kills 300,000 of them. Zenobia takes possession of Egypt	269	
Aurelian succeeds	270	
The ninth persecution against the Christians	272	
Zenobia defeated by Aurelian at Edessa	273	
Dacia ceded to the Barbarians by the emperor	274	
Aurelian killed, and succeeded by Tacitus, who died after a reign of six months, and was succeeded by Florianus, and, two months after, by Probus	275	
Probus makes an expedition into Gaul	277	
He defeats the Persians in the east	280	
Probus is put to death, and succeeded by Carus, and his sons Carinus and Numerianus	282	
Dioclesian succeeds	284	
The empire attacked by the barbarians of the north.		
Dioclesian takes Maximianus as his imperial colleague	286	
Britain recovered, after a tyrant's usurpation of ten years. Alexandria taken by Dioclesian	296	
The tenth persecution against the Christians, which continues ten years	303	
Dioclesian and Maximianus abdicate the empire, and live in retirement, succeeded by Constantius Chlorus and Galerius Maximianus, the two Cæsars. About this period flourished J. Capitolinus, Arnobius, Gregory and Hermogenes, the lawyers, Ælius Spartianus, Hierocles, Flavius Vopiscus, Trebellius Pollio, &c.	304	
Constantius dies, and is succeeded by his son	306	
At this time there were four emperors, Constantine, Licinius, Maximianus, and Maxentius	308	
Maxentius defeated and killed by Constantine	312	
The emperor Constantine begins to favour the Christian religion	312	
Licinius defeated and banished by Constantine	319	
The first general Council of Nice, composed of 318 bishops, who sit from June 19 to August 25	324	
The seat of the empire removed from Rome to Constantinople	325	
Constantinople solemnly dedicated by the emperor on the 11th of May	328	
Constantine orders all the heathen temples to be destroyed	330	
The death of Constantine, and succession of his three sons, Constantinus, Constans, and Constantius. In the reign of Constantine flourished Lactantius, Athanasius, Arius, and Eusebius	337	
Constantine the younger defeated and killed by Constans at Aquileia	340	
Constans killed in Spain by Magnentius	350	
Gallus put to death by Constantius	354	
One hundred and fifty cities of Greece and Asia ruined by an earthquake	358	
Constantius and Julian quarrel, and prepare for war; but the former dies the next year, and leaves the latter sole emperor. About this period flourished Ælius, Donatus, Eutropius, Libanius, Ammian, Marcellinus, Jamblicus, St. Hilary, &c	360	
Julian dies, and is succeeded by Jovian. In Julian's reign flourished Gregory Nazianzen, Themistius, Aurelius Victor, &c.	363	
Upon the death of Jovian, and the succession of Valens and Valentinian, the empire is divided, the former being emperor of the east, and the other of the west	364	
Gratian taken as partner in the western empire by Valentinian	367	
Firmus, tyrant of Africa, defeated	373	
Valentinian the Second succeeds Valentinian the First	375	
The Goths permitted to settle in Thrace, on being expelled by the Huns	376	
Theodosius the Great succeeds Valens in the eastern empire. The Lombards first leave Scandinavia	379	
and defeat the Vandals	383	
Gratian defeated and killed by Andrigathius	388	
The tyrant Maximus defeated and put to death by Theodosius	388	
Eugenius usurps the western empire, and is, two years after, defeated by Theodosius	392	
Theodosius dies, and is succeeded by his sons, Arcadius in the east, and Honorius in the west. In the reign of Theodosius flourished Ausonius, Eriapius, Pappus, Theon, Prudentius, St. Austin, St. Jerome, St. Ambrose, &c.	395	
Gildo, defeated by his own brother, kills himself	398	
Stilicho defeats 200,000 of the Goths at Pesulæ	405	
The Vandals, Alani, and Suevi, permitted to settle in Spain and France by Honorius	406	
Theodosius the Younger succeeds Arcadius in the east, having Isdegerdes king of Persia, as his guardian, appointed by his father	408	
Rome plundered by Alaric, king of the Visigoths, August 24th	410	
The Vandals begin their kingdom in Spain	412	
The kingdom of the Burgundians is begun in Alsace	413	
The Visigoths found a kingdom at Thoulouse	415	
The Alani defeated and extirpated by the Goths	417	
The kingdom of the French begins on the lower Rhine	420	
The death of Honorius, and succession of Valentinian the Third. Under Honorius flourished Sulpicius Severus, Macrobius, Anianus, Fanodorus, Stobæus, Servius the commentator, Hypatia, Pelagius, Synesius, Cyril, Orosius, Socrates, &c.	423	
Theodosius establishes public schools at Constantinople, and attempts the restoration of learning	425	
The Romans take leave of Britain and never return	426	
Pannonia recovered from the Huns by the Romans.	427	
The Vandals pass into Africa	428	
The French defeated by Ælius	435	
The Theodosian code published	435	
Genseric the Vandal takes Carthage, and begins the kingdom of the Vandals in Africa	439	
The Britons, abandoned by the Romans, make their celebrated complaint to Ætius against the Picts and Scots, and three years after the Saxons settle in Britain upon the invitation of Vortigern	446	
Attila, king of the Huns, ravages Europe	447	
Theodosius the Second dies, and is succeeded by Marcianus. About this time flourished Zozimus, Nestorius, Theodoret, Sozomen, Olympiodorus, &c.	450	
The city of Venice first began to be known	452	
Death of Valentinian the Third, who is succeeded by Maximus for two months, by Avitus for ten, and, after an interregnum of ten months, by Majorianus	454	
Rome taken by Genseric in July. The kingdom of Kent first established	455	
The Suevi defeated by Theodoric on the Ebro	456	
Marcianus dies, and is succeeded by Leo, surnamed the Thracian. Vortimer defeated by Hengist at Crayford, in Kent	457	
Severus succeeds in the western empire	461	
The paschal cycle of 532 years invented by Victorius of Aquitain	463	
Anthemius succeeds in the western empire, after an interregnum of two years	467	
Olybrius succeeds Anthemius, and is succeeded, the next year, by Glycerius, and Glycerius by Nepos	472	

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

A. D.	A. D.
Nepos is succeeded by Augustulus. Leo junior, son of Ariadne, though an infant, succeeds his grandfather Leo in the eastern empire, and some months after is succeeded by his father Zeno	wished to continue in possession of the supreme power 641
The western empire is destroyed by Odoacer, king of the Heruli, who assumes the title of king of Italy. About that time flourished Eutycheus, Prosper, Victorius, Sidonius, Apollinaris	Cyprus taken by the Saracens 648
Constantinople partly destroyed by an earthquake, which lasted 40 days at intervals	The Saracens take Rhodes, and destroy the Colossus 653
The battle of Soissons and victory of Clovis over Sigarius the Roman general	Constantine the Fourth, surnamed Pogonatus, succeeds, on the murder of his father in Sicily 668
After the death of Zeno in the east, Ariadne married Anastasius surnamed the Silentiary, who ascends the vacant throne	The Saracens ravage Sicily 669
Theodoric, king of the Ostrogoths, revolts about this time, and conquers Italy from the Heruli. About this time flourished Boethius and Symmachus	Constantinople besieged by the Saracens, whose fleet is destroyed by the Greek fire 673
Christianity embraced in France by the baptism of Clovis	Justinian the Second succeeds his father Constantine. In his exile of 10 years, the purple was usurped by Leontius and Absimerus Tiberius. His restoration happened 704. The only men of learning in this century were Secundus, Isidorus, Theophylactus, Geo. Pisides, Callinicus, and the venerable Bede 685
The Burgundian laws published by king Gondebaud	Pepin engrosses the power of the whole French monarchy 690
Alaric defeated by Clovis at the battle of Vercille near Poitiers	Africa finally conquered by the Saracens 709
Paris made the capital of the French dominions	Bardanes, surnamed Philippicus, succeeds at Constantinople, on the murder of Justinian 711
Constantinople besieged by Vitalianus, whose fleet is burned with a brazen speculum by Proclus	Spain is conquered by the Saracens. Accession of Artetimus, or Anastasius the Second to the throne 713
The computing of time by the Christian era, introduced first by Dionysius	Anastasius abdicates, and is succeeded by Theodosius the Third, who, two years after, yields to the superior influence of Leo the Third, the first of the Isaurian dynasty 715
Justin the First, a peasant of Dalmatia, makes himself emperor	Second, but unsuccessful siege of Constantinople by the Saracens 717
Justinian the First, nephew of Justin, succeeds. Under his glorious reign flourished Bolisarius, Jordanes, Paul the Silentiary, Simplicius, Dionysius, Procopius, Proclus, Narses, &c.	Tax called Peterpence begun by Ina, king of Wessex, to support a college at Rome 727
Justinian publishes his celebrated code of laws, and, four years after, his Digest	Saracens defeated by Charles Martel between Tours and Poitiers, in October 732
Conquest of Africa by Belisarius, and that of Rome two years after	Constantine the Fifth, surnamed Copronymus, succeeds his father Leo 741
Italy is invaded by the Franks	Dreadful pestilence for three years over Europe and Asia 746
The Roman consulship suppressed by Justinian	The computation of years from the birth of Christ first used in historical writings 748
A great plague which arose in Africa, and desolated Asia and Europe	Learning encouraged by the race of Abbas, caliph of the Saracens 749
The beginning of the Turkish empire in Asia	The Merovingian race of kings ends in France 750
Rome taken and pillaged by Totila	Bagdad built, and made the capital of the Caliphs of the house of Abbas 762
The manufacture of silk introduced from India into Europe by monks	A violent frost for 150 days, from October to February 763
Defeat and death of Totila, the Gothic king of Italy	Monasteries dissolved in the east by Constantine 770
A dreadful plague over Africa, Asia, and Europe, which continues for 50 years	Pavia taken by Charlemagne, which ends the kingdom of the Lombards, after a duration of 206 years 774
Justin the Second, son of Vigilantia, the sister of Justinian, succeeds	Leo the Fourth, son of Constantine, succeeds, and, five years after, is succeeded by his wife Irene, and his son Constantine the Sixth 775
Part of Italy conquered by the Lombards from Pannonia, who form a kingdom there	Irene murders her son and reigns alone. The only men of learning in this century were Johannes Damascenus, Fredegair, Alcuinus, Paulus Diaconus, and George the Monk 797
Tiberius the Second, an officer of the imperial guards, is adopted, and soon after succeeds	Charlemagne is crowned Emperor of Rome and of the western empire. About this time the Popes separate themselves from the princes of Constantinople 800
Latin ceases to be the language of Italy about this time	Egbert ascends the throne of England, but the total reduction of the Saxon heptarchy is not effected till 26 years after 801
Maurice, the Cappadocian, son-in-law of Tiberius, succeeds	Nicephorus the First, great treasurer of the empire, succeeds 802
Gregory the First, surnamed the Great, fills St. Peter's chair at Rome. The few men of learning who flourished the latter end of this century, were Gildas, Agathias, Gregory of Tours, the father of French history, Evagrius, and St. Augustin the Monk	Stauracius, son of Nicephorus, and Michael the First, surnamed Rhangabe, the husband of Procopio, sister of Stauracius, assume the purple 811
Augustin the Monk, with 40 others, comes to preach Christianity in England	Leo the Fifth, the Armenian, though but an officer of the palace, ascends the throne of Constantinople 813
About this time the Saxon Heptarchy began in England	Learning encouraged among the Saracens by Almamoon, who made observations on the sun, &c. 816
Phocas, a simple centurion, is elected emperor, after the revolt of the soldiers, and the murder of Maurice and of his children	Michael the Second, the Thracian, surnamed the Stammerer, succeeds, after the murder of Leo 821
The power of the Popes begins to be established by the concessions of Phocas	The Saracens of Spain take Crete, which they call Candia 823
Heraclius, an officer in Africa, succeeds, after the murder of the usurper Phocas	The Almagest of Ptolemy translated into Arabic by order of Almanon 827
The conquests of Chosroes, king of Persia, in Syria, Egypt, Asia Minor, and, afterwards, his siege of Rome	Theophilus succeeds his father Michael 829
The Persians take Jerusalem with the slaughter of 90,000 men, and the next year they overrun Africa	Origin of the Russian monarchy 839
Mahomet, in his 53d year, flies from Mecca to Medina, on Friday, July 16, which forms the first year of the Hegira, the era of the Mahometans	Michael the Third succeeds his father Theophilus, with his mother Theodora 842
Constantinople is besieged by the Persians and Arabs	The Normans get possession of some cities in France 853
Death of Mahomet	Michael is murdered and succeeded by Basil the First, the Macedonian 867
Jerusalem taken by the Saracens, and three years after, Alexandria and its famous library destroyed	Clocks first brought to Constantinople from Venice 872
Constantine the Third, son of Heraclius, in partnership with Heraclionas, his brother by the same father, assumes the imperial purple. Constantine reigns 103 days, and after his death, his son Constantine's son Constans is declared emperor, though Heraclionas, with his mother Martina,	Basil is succeeded by his son Leo the Sixth, the philosopher. In this century flourished Mesuë, the Arabian physician, Eginhard, Rabanus, Albasar, Godescalchus, Hinemar, Odo, Photius, John Scotus, Anastasius the librarian, Alfraganus, Albategni, Reginon, John Asser 886
	Paris besieged by the Normans, and bravely defended by Bishop Goslin 887

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

A. D.		A. D.
	Death of Alfred, king of England, after a reign of 30 years	
900	Alexander, brother of Leo, succeeds with his nephew Constantine the Seventh, surnamed Porphyrogenitus	1081 1084
911	The Normans establish themselves in France, under Rollo	1087 1096
912	Romanus the First, surnamed Lecapenus, general of the fleet, usurps the throne, with his three sons, Christopher, Stephen, and Constantine the Eighth	
923	Fiefs established in France	
936	Saracen empire divided by usurpation into seven kingdoms	1099
942	Naples seized by the eastern emperors	1100
945	The sons of Romanus conspire against their father, and the tumults this occasioned produced the restoration of Porphyrogenitus	1110
959	Romanus the Second, son of Constantine the Seventh, by Helen, the daughter of Lecapenus, succeeds	1118 1118 1135 1143 1147
963	Romanus poisoned by his wife Theophano, is succeeded by Nicophorus Phocas the Second, whom the empress, unable to reign alone under the title of protectress of her young children, had married	1151
964	Italy conquered by Otho, and united to the German empire	1154 1154 1164 1169
969	Nicophorus, at the instigation of Theophano, is murdered by John Zimisce, who assumes the purple	1172
975	Basil the Second, and Constantine the Ninth, the two sons of Romanus by Theophano, succeed on the death of Zimisce	1176 1180 1181
987	The third or Capetian race of kings in France begins July 3d	1183
991	Arithmetical figures brought into Europe from Arabia by the Saracens	1185 1188
996	The empire of Germany first made elective by Otho III. The learned men of this century were Eudes de Cluni, Azophi, Luitprand, Alfarabius, Rhazes, Geber, Abbo, Aimoin, Gerbert	1189
1002	A general massacre of the Danes in England, Nov. 13th	1192
1003	All old churches, about this time, rebuilt in a new manner of architecture	1195
1014	Flanders inundated in consequence of a violent storm	
1025	Constantine become sole emperor on the death of his brother	1199
1028	Romanus the Third, surnamed Argyrus, a patrician, succeeds, by marrying Zoe, the daughter of the late monarch	1203
1034	Zoe, after prostituting herself to a Paphlagonian money-lender, causes her husband Romanus to be poisoned, and afterwards marries her favourite, who ascends the throne under the name of Michael the Fourth	1204
1035	The kingdoms of Castile and Aragon begin	1205
1041	Zoe adopts for her son Michael the Fifth, the trade of whose father (carrening vessels) had procured him the surname of Calaphates	1206 1209
1042	Zoe, and her sister Theodora, are made sole empresses by the populace, but, after two months, Zoe, though 69 years old, takes for her third husband Constantine the Tenth, who succeeds	1215 1216
1050	The Turks invade the Roman empire	1217 1221
1054	After the death of Constantine, Theodora recovers the sovereignty, and, 19 months after, adopts, as her successor, Michael the Sixth, surnamed Stratioticus	1222 1229
1057	Isaac Comnenus the First, chosen emperor by the soldiers	1233 1237 1240
1059	Isaac abdicates, and when his brother refuses to succeed him, he appoints his friend Constantine the Eleventh, surnamed Ducas	
1065	Jerusalem conquered by the Turks from the Saracens	
1066	The crown of England is transferred from the head of Harold by the battle of Hastings, October the 14th, to William the Conqueror, duke of Normandy	
1067	On the death of Ducas his wife Eudocia, instead of protecting his three sons, Michael, Andronicus, and Constantine, usurps the sovereignty, and marries Romanus the Third, surnamed Diogenes	
1071	Romanus being taken prisoner by the Turks, the three young princes ascend the throne, under the name of Michael Parapinaces the Seventh, Andronicus the First, and Constantine the Twelfth	
1078	The general Nicophorus Botaniates the Third, assumes the purple	
1080	Dooms-day book begun to be compiled from a general survey of the estates of England, and finished in six years	
	Alexius Comnenus the First, nephew of Isaac the First, ascends the throne. His reign is rendered illustrious by the pen of his daughter, the princess	
	Anna Commena. The Normans, under Robert of	
	Appulia, invade the eastern empire	
	Asia Minor finally conquered by the Turks	
	Accession of William the Second to the English throne	
	The first crusade	
	Jerusalem taken by the crusaders 15th July. The only learned men of this century were Avicenna, Guy d'Arezzo, Glaber, Hermannus, Franco, Peter Damiani, Michael Celularius, Geo. Cedrenus, Berenger, Psellus Marianus, Scotus, Arzachel, William of Spire, Suidas, Peter the Hermit, Sigebert	
	Henry the First succeeds to the throne of England	
	Learning revived at Cambridge	
	John, or Calojoannes, son of Alexius, succeeds at Constantinople	
	Order of Knights Templar instituted	
	Accession of Stephen to the English crown	
	Manuel, son of John, succeeds at Constantinople	
	The second crusade	
	The canon law composed by Gratian, after 24 years' labour	
	The party names of Guelfs and Gibellines begin in Italy	
	Henry the Second succeeds in England	
	The Teutonic order begins	
	The conquest of Egypt by the Turks	
	The famous council of Clarendon in England, January 25th. Conquest of Ireland by Henry II.	
	Dispensing of justice by circuits first established in England	
	Alexius the Second succeeds his father Manuel	
	English laws digested by Glanville	
	From the disorders of the government, on account of the minority of Alexius, Andronicus, the grandson of the great Alexius, is named guardian, but he murders Alexius, and ascends the throne	
	Andronicus is cruelly put to death, and Isaac Angelus, a descendant of the great Alexius by the female line, succeeds	
	The third crusade, and siege of Acre	
	Richard the First succeeds his father Henry in England	
	Saladin defeated by Richard of England in the battle of Ascalon	
	Alexius Angelus, brother of Isaac, revolts, and usurps the sovereignty, by putting out the eyes of the emperor	
	John succeeds to the English throne. The learned men of this century were, Peter Abelard, Anna Commena, St. Bernard, Averroes, William of Malmesbury, Peter Lombard, Otho Trisingensis, Maimonides, Humenus, Wernerus, Gratian, Jeffrey of Monmouth, Tzetzes, Eustathius, John of Salisbury, Simeon of Durham, Henry of Huntingdon, Peter Comestor, Peter of Blois, Ranulph Glanville, Roger Hoveden, Campanus, William of Newburgh	
	Constantinople is besieged and taken by the Latins, and Isaac is taken from his dungeon and replaced on the throne with his son Alexius. This year is remarkable for the fourth crusade	
	The father and son are murdered by Alexius Mourzoufle, and Constantinople is again besieged and taken by the French and Venetians, who elect Baldwin, count of Flanders, emperor of the east. In the mean time, Theodore Lascaris makes himself emperor of Nice; Alexius, grandson of the tyrant Andronicus, becomes emperor of Trebizond; and Michael, an illegitimate child of the Angeli, founds an empire in Epirus	
	The emperor Baldwin is defeated by the Bulgarians, and next year is succeeded by his brother Henry	
	Reign and conquest of the great Zingis Khan, first emperor of the Moguls and Tartars, till the time of his death, 1227	
	Aristotle's works, imported from Constantinople, are condemned by the council at Paris	
	Magna Charta granted to the English barons by king John	
	Henry the Third succeeds his father John on the English throne	
	Peter of Courtenay, the husband of Volanda, sister of the two last emperors, Baldwin and Henry, is made emperor by the Latins	
	Robert, son of Peter Courtenay, succeeds	
	Theodore Lascaris is succeeded on the throne of Nice by his son-in-law, John Ducas Vataces	
	John of Brienne, and Baldwin the Second, son of Peter, succeeded on the throne of Constantinople	
	The inquisition which had been begun 1204 is now trusted to the Dominicans	
	Baldwin alone	
	Origin of the Ottomans	

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

	A. D.		A. D.
The fifth crusade	1248	The battle of Crecy, August 26	1346
Astronomical tables composed by Alphonso the Eleventh of Castile	1253	Seditions of Rienzi at Rome, and his elevation to the tribuneship	1347
Ducas Vataces is succeeded on the throne of Nice by his son Theodore Lascaris the Second	1255	Order of the Garter in England established April 23	1349
Lascaris succeeded by his son John Lascaris, a minor	1259	The Turks first enter Europe	1352
Michael Palæologus, son of the sister of the queen of Theodore Lascaris, ascends the throne, after the murder of the young prince's guardian	1260	Cantacuzene abdicates the purple	1355
Constantinople is recovered from the Latins by the Greek emperors of Nice	1261	The battle of Poitiers, September 19th	1356
Edward the First succeeds on the English throne	1272	Law pleadings altered from French into English as a favour from Edward III. to his people, in his 50th year	1362
The famous Mortmain act passes in England	1272	Rise of Timour, or Tamerlane, to the throne of Samarcand, and his extensive conquests till his death, after a reign of 35 years	1370
Eight thousand French murdered during the Sicilian vespers, 20th of March	1279	Accession of Richard the Second to the English throne	1377
Wales conquered by Edward and annexed to England	1282	Manuel succeeds his father John Palæologus	1391
Michael Palæologus dies, and his son Andronicus, who had already reigned nine years conjointly with his father, ascends the throne. The learned men of this century are, Gervase, Diceto, Saxo, Walter of Coventry, Accursius, Antony of Padua, Alexander Halensis, William of Paris, Peter de Vignes, Matthew Paris, Grosseteste, Albertus, Thomas Aquinas, Bonaventura, John Joinville, Roger Bacon, Cimabue, Durandus, Henry of Ghent, Raymond Lulli, Jacob Voragine, Albertus, Duns Scotus, Thebit	1283	Accession of Henry the Fourth in England. The learned men of this century were Peter Apono, Flavio, Dante, Arnoldus Villa, Nicholas Lyra, William Occam, Nicephoras, Gregoras, Leoncius, Pilatus, Matthew of Westminster, Wickliff, Froissart, Nicholas Flamel, Chaucer	1399
A regular succession of English parliaments from this time	1293	Henry the Fourth is succeeded by his son Henry the Fifth	1413
The Turkish empire begins in Bithynia	1293	Battle of Agincourt, October 25th	1415
The mariner's compass invented or improved by Flavio	1298	The island of Madeira, discovered by the Portuguese	1420
The Swiss Cantons begin	1302	Henry the Sixth succeeds to the throne of England.	
Edward the Second succeeds to the English crown	1307	Constantinople is besieged by Amurath the Second, the Turkish emperor	1422
Translation of the holy see to Avignon, which alienation continues 68 years, till the return of Gregory the Eleventh	1307	John Palæologus the Second succeeds his father Manuel	1424
Andronicus adopts, as his colleagues, Manuel and his grandson, the younger Andronicus. Manuel dying, Andronicus revolts against his grandfather, who abdicates	1308	Cosmo de Medici recalled from banishment, and rise of that family at Florence	1434
Edward the Third succeeds in England	1320	The famous pragmatic sanction settled in France	1439
First comet observed, whose course is described, with exactness, in June	1327	Printing discovered at Mentz, and improved gradually in 22 years	1440
About this time flourished Leo Pilatus, a Greek professor at Florence, Barlaam, Petrarch, Boccace, and Manuël Chrysoloras, where may be fixed the era of the revival of Greek literature in Italy	1337	Constantine, one of the sons of Manuel, ascends the throne after his brother John	1448
Andronicus is succeeded by his son John Palæologus in the ninth year of his age. John Cantacuzene, who had been left guardian of the young prince, assumes the purple. First passage of the Turks into Europe	1339	Mahomet the Second, emperor of the Turks, besieges and takes Constantinople on the 29th of May. Fall of the eastern empire. The captivity of the Greeks, and the extinction of the imperial families of the Commeni and Palæologi. About this time the house of York in England began to aspire to the crown, and, by their ambitious views, to deluge the whole kingdom in blood. The learned men of the 15th century were Chaucer, Leonard Aretin, John Huss, Jerome of Prague, Poggio, Flavius Blondus, Theodore Gaza, Frank Philadelphus, Geo. Trapezantius, Gemistus Pletho, Laurentius Valla, John Guttemburg, John Faustus, Peter Schoeffer, Wesselus, Aeneas Sylvius, Besarion, Thomas à Kempis, Argyropulus, Regiomontanus, Platina, Agricola, Pontanus, Ficinus, Lascaris, Annius of Viterbo, Merula, Savonarola, Picus, Politian, Hermolaus, Alexander ab Alexandro, Demetrius Chalcondyles, &c.	
The knights and burgesses of Parliament first sit in the same house	1341		
	1342		

TABLE
OF THE
WEIGHTS AND MEASURES
OF
THE ANCIENTS.

Grecian Measures of Length reduced to

	English paces.	feet.	in.	dec.
Dactylus or digit	0	0	0	7554 $\frac{11}{16}$
Doron	0	0	3	0218 $\frac{1}{4}$
Lichas	0	0	7	5546 $\frac{7}{8}$
Orthodoron	0	0	8	3101 $\frac{5}{16}$
Spithame	0	0	9	0656 $\frac{1}{4}$
Foot	0	1	0	0875
Cubit (πυγμα)	0	1	1	5984 $\frac{3}{8}$
Pygon	0	1	3	109 $\frac{3}{8}$
Larger Cubit (πηχυς)	0	1	6	13125
Pace (οργυια)	0	6	0	525
Stadium	100	4	4	5
Milion	805	5	0	0

Roman Measures of Length reduced to

	English paces.	feet.	in.	dec.
Digitus transversus	0	0	0	725 $\frac{1}{4}$
Uncia	0	0	0	967
Pamos Minor	0	0	2	901
Pes	0	0	11	604
Palmipes	0	1	2	505
Cubitus	0	1	5	406
Gradus	0	2	5	01
Passus	0	4	10	02
Stadium	120	4	4	5
Milliare	967	0	0	0

The Grecian square measures were the *Plethron*, or acre, containing 1444, as some say, or as others report, 10,000 square feet; the *Aroura*, which was half the *Plethron*. The *Aroura* of the Egyptians was the square of 100 cubits.

The Roman square measure was the *Jugerum*, which, like their *Libra* and their *As*, was divided into twelve parts, called *Uncia*, as the following table shows:

	Uncia.	Square feet.	Scruples.	English rods.	Square poles.	Square feet.
1	As or	12 28800	288	2	18	250,05
$\frac{11}{12}$	Deunx	11 26400	264	2	10	183,85
$\frac{10}{12}$	Dextans	10 24000	240	2	2	117,64
$\frac{9}{12}$	Dodrans	9 21600	216	1	34	51,42
$\frac{8}{12}$	Bes	8 19200	192	1	25	257,46
$\frac{7}{12}$	Septunx	7 16800	168	1	17	191,25
$\frac{6}{12}$	Semis	6 14400	144	1	9	125,03
$\frac{5}{12}$	Quincunx	5 12000	120	1	1	58,82
$\frac{4}{12}$	Triens	4 9600	96	0	32	264,85
$\frac{3}{12}$	Quadrans	3 7200	72	0	24	198,64
$\frac{2}{12}$	Sextans	2 4800	48	0	16	132,43
$\frac{1}{12}$	Uncia	1 2400	24	0	8	66,21

N. B. The *Actus Major* was 14,400 square feet, equal to a *Semis*. The *Clima* was 3600 square feet, equal to a *sesuncia*, or an *uncia* and a half, and the *actus minimus* was equal to a *sextans*.
The Roman *as*, or *aes*, was called so because it was made of brass.

Attic Measures of capacity, for things liquid, reduced to the English Wine Measure.

	<i>gals.</i>	<i>pints.</i>	<i>sol.</i>	<i>inch.</i>	<i>dec.</i>
Cochlearion	0	$\frac{1}{2}$ 0	0	0356	$\frac{5}{12}$
Cheme	0	$\frac{1}{6}$ 0	0	0712	$\frac{1}{6}$
Mystron	0	$\frac{1}{4}$ 8	0	089	$\frac{1}{4}$
Conche	0	$\frac{1}{2}$ 4	0	178	$\frac{1}{2}$
Cyathus	0	$\frac{1}{12}$	0	356	$\frac{1}{12}$
Oxybaphon	0	$\frac{1}{6}$	0	535	$\frac{1}{6}$
Cotyle	0	$\frac{1}{3}$	2	141	$\frac{1}{3}$
Xestus	0	1	4	283	
Chous	0	6	25	698	
Metretes	10	2	19	626	

Attic Measures of capacity, for things dry, reduced to English Corn Measure.

	<i>pecks.</i>	<i>gals.</i>	<i>pints.</i>	<i>sol.</i>	<i>inch.</i>	<i>dec.</i>
Cochlearion	0	0	0	0	0	$276\frac{1}{10}$
Cyathus	0	0	0	0	2	$763\frac{1}{10}$
Oxybaphon	0	0	0	0	4	$144\frac{1}{4}$
Cotyle	0	0	0	0	16	579
Xestus	0	0	0	0	33	158
Chœnix	0	0	1	15		$705\frac{1}{2}$
Medimnus	4	0	6	3		501

N. B. Besides this *Medimnus*, which is the *Medicus*, there was a *Medimnus Georgicus*, equal to six Roman *Modii*.

Roman Measures of capacity, for things dry, reduced to English Corn Measure.

	<i>pecks.</i>	<i>gals.</i>	<i>pints.</i>	<i>sol.</i>	<i>inch.</i>	<i>dec.</i>
Ligula	0	0	$\frac{1}{4}$ 8	0	0	01
Cyathus	0	0	$\frac{1}{12}$	0	0	04
Acetabulum	0	0	$\frac{1}{6}$	0	0	06
Hemina	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	24
Sextaria	0	0	1	0	0	48
Semimodius	0	1	0	0	0	4
Modius	1	0	0	0	0	68

Roman Measures of capacity, for things liquid, reduced to English Wine Measure.

	<i>gals.</i>	<i>pts.</i>	<i>sol.</i>	<i>inch.</i>	<i>dec.</i>
Ligula	0	$\frac{1}{8}$	0	0	$117\frac{6}{12}$
Cyathus	0	$\frac{1}{12}$	0	0	$469\frac{1}{2}$
Acetabulum	0	$\frac{1}{6}$	0	0	$704\frac{1}{2}$
Quartarius	0	$\frac{1}{4}$	1	0	409
Hemina	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	0	818
Sextarius	0	1	5	0	636
Congius	0	7	4	0	942
Urna	3	$4\frac{1}{2}$	5	0	33
Amphora	7	1	10	0	66
Culeus	143	3	11	0	095

N. B. The *quadrantal* is the same as the *amphora*. The *Cadus Congiarius*, and *Dolium*, denote no certain measure. The Romans divided the *Sextarius*, like the *libra*, into 12 equal parts, called *Cyathi*, and therefore their *calices* were called *sextantes*, *quadrantes*, *trientes*, &c. according to the number of *cyathi* which they contained.

Most ancient Grecian Weights reduced to English Troy Weight.

	lb.	oz.	dwt.	grs.	dec.
Drachma	0	0	6	2	$\frac{2}{3}$
Minæ	1	1	0	4	$\frac{1}{3}$
Talentum	65	0	12	5	$\frac{1}{3}$

Less Ancient Grecian and Roman Weights reduced to English Troy Weight.

	lb.	oz.	dwt.	grs.	dec.
Lentes	0	0	0	0	$\frac{8.5}{11.2}$
Siliquæ	0	0	0	3	$\frac{2}{3}$
Obolus	0	0	0	18	$\frac{2}{3}$
Scriptulum	0	0	2	6	$\frac{1}{4}$
Drachma	0	0	3	0	$\frac{1}{6}$
Sextula	0	0	4	13	$\frac{1}{2}$
Sicilicus	0	0	6	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Duella	0	0	18	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
Uncia	0	10	18	13	$\frac{1}{2}$
Libra					$\frac{1}{2}$

N. B. The Roman ounce is the English *avoirdupois* ounce, which was anciently divided into seven *denarii* and eight *drachmæ*, and as they reckon their *denarius* equal to an Attic *drachma*, the Attic weights were 1-8th heavier than the corresponding weights among the Romans.

The Greeks divided their *obolus* into *chalci* and smaller proportions; some into six *chalci*, and every *chalcus* into seven smaller parts; and others divided it into eight *chalci*, and each *chalcus* into eight parts.

The greater Weights reduced to English Troy Weight.

	lb.	oz.	dwt.	grs.
Libra	0	10	18	$13\frac{1}{2}$
Mina Attica communis	0	11	7	$16\frac{1}{2}$
Mina Attica medica	1	2	11	$10\frac{1}{2}$
Talentum Atticum commune	56	11	0	$17\frac{1}{2}$

N. B. There was also another Attic talent, which consisted of 80, or, according to some, of 100 *minæ*. It must however be remembered, that every *mina* contains 100 *drachmæ*, and every *talent* 60 *minæ*. The talents differ according to the different standard of their *minæ* and *drachmæ*, as the following table indicates:

	Consists of	Equivalent to English troy weight.	lb.	oz.	dwt.	grs.	
The Mina	of Attic drachmæ.	Equivalent to English troy weight.	133 $\frac{1}{3}$	1	5	6	$22\frac{2}{3}$
			133 $\frac{1}{3}$	1	5	6	$22\frac{2}{3}$
			144	1	6	14	$16\frac{1}{2}$
			160	1	8	16	$7\frac{1}{2}$
The Talentum	of Attic minæ	Equivalent to English troy weight.	80	86	8	16	8
			80	86	8	16	8
			86 $\frac{2}{3}$	93	11	11	0
			96	104	0	19	14
			120	130	1	4	12
			360	390	3	13	11

The value and proportion of the Grecian Coins.

	l.	s.	d.	q.
Lepton	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{32}$
Chalcus	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{16}$
Dichalcus	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{8}$
Hemicbolus	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{4}$

	l.	s.	d.	.
Obolus	0	0	1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Diobolus	0	0	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tetrobolus	0	0	5	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
Drachma	0	0	7	3
Didrachmon	0	1	3	2
Tetradrachmon Stater	0	2	7	0
Pentadrachmon	0	3	2	3

N. B. The *Drachmæ*, and the *Didrachmon*, were silver, the others generally of brass. The *Tridrachmon*, *Triobolus*, &c. were sometimes coined. The *Drachmæ* and the *Denarius*, are here supposed to be equal, though often the former exceeded in weight.

The gold coin among the Greeks was the *stater aureus*, which weighed two Attic *Drachmæ*, or half the *stater argenteus*, and was worth 25 Attic *Drachmæ* of silver, or

	l.	s.	d.
in English money	0	16	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Or according to the proportion of gold to silver, at present	1	0	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
The <i>Stater Cyzicenus</i> exchanged for 28 Attic <i>Drachmæ</i> , or	0	18	1
The <i>Stater Philippi</i> and <i>Stater Alexandri</i> were of the same value.			
The <i>Stater Daricus</i> , according to Josephus, was worth 50 Attic <i>Drachmæ</i> , or	1	12	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
The <i>Stater Crasi</i> was of the same value.			

The value and proportion of the Roman Coins.

	l.	s.	d.	q.
Terentius	0	0	0	0 $\frac{779}{10000}$
Sembella	0	0	0	1 $\frac{1}{20000}$
Libella, or As	0	0	0	3 $\frac{1}{10000}$
Sestertius	0	0	1	3 $\frac{1}{1000}$
Quinarius, or Victoriatus	0	0	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Denarius	0	0	7	3

N. B. The *Denarius*, *Victoriatus*, *Sestertius*, and sometimes the *As*, were of silver, the others were of brass. The *Triens*, *Sextans*, *Uncia*, *Sextula*, and *Dupondius*, were sometimes coined of brass.

The computation of Money among the Greeks, was by *drachmæ*, as follows:

	l.	s.	d.	q.
1 Drachma	0	0	7	3
10 Drachmæ	0	6	5	2
100 Drachmæ equal to a Mina	3	4	7	
10 Minæ	32	5	10	
60 Minæ equal to a Talent	193	15	0	
10 Talents	1937	10	0	
100 Talents	19375	0	0	

Among the Romans, the computation was by *Sestertii Nummi*, as,

	l.	s.	d.	q.
A Sestertius	0	0	0	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
10 Sestertii	0	1	7	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
1000 Sestertii equal to one Sestertium	8	1	5	2
10 Sestertia	80	14	7	0
100 Sestertia	807	5	10	0
1000 Sestertia or decies Sestertium, (centies und.) or decies centena millia nummum	8072	18	4	0
Centies vel centies H. S.	80729	3	4	0
Millies H. S.	807291	13	4	0
Millies centies H. S.	888020	16	8	0

The Mina Syra	} Was worth, of Attic drachmæ	25
Ptolemaica		33 $\frac{1}{3}$
Antiochica		100
Euboica		100
Babylonica		116
Attica major		133 $\frac{1}{3}$
Tyria		133 $\frac{1}{3}$
Æginæa		160 $\frac{2}{3}$
Rhodia	166 $\frac{2}{3}$	
The Talentum Syrum	} Was worth, of Attic Minæ	15
Ptolemaicum		20
Antiochicum		60
Euboicum		60
Babylonicum		70
Atticum majus		80
Tyrium		80
Æginæum		100
Rhodium		100
Ægyptium	80	

The Roman gold coin was the <i>aureus</i> , which generally weighed double the <i>denarius</i> .	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>q.</i>	
The value of it, according to the first proportion of coinage mentioned by Pliny, was	1	4	3	3	
Or according to the proportion of coinage at present	-	1	0	9	
According to the decuple or proportion mentioned by Livy and Julius Pollux	-	0	12	11	
According to Tacitus, as it was afterwards valued and exchanged for 25 <i>denarii</i>	-	0	16	1	3

The value of coin underwent many changes during the existence of the Roman republic, and stood, as Pliny mentions it, as follows :

In the reign of Servius	} The <i>as</i> weighed of brass	1 pound
A. U. C. 490		2 ounces
A. U. C. 537		1 ounce
A. U. C. 586		$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce
A. U. C. 485	} The <i>denarius</i> ex- changed for	10 <i>asses</i>
A. U. C. 537		10 <i>asses</i>
A. U. C. 574, a scruple of gold was worth 20 <i>sestertii</i> ; coined afterwards of the pound of gold, 20 <i>denarii aurei</i> ; and in Nero's reign, of the pound of gold, 45 <i>denarii aurei</i> .		

N. B. In the above tables of money, it is to be observed, that the silver has been reckoned at 5*s.* and gold at 4*l.* per ounce.

A talent of gold among the Jews was worth 5475*l.* and one of silver 342*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*

The greater talent of the Romans was worth 99*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* and the less 60*l.* or, as some say, 75*l.* and the great talent 1125*l.*

The value of the Roman *pondo* is not precisely known, though some suppose it equivalent to an Attic *mina*, or 3*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* It is used indifferently by ancient authors for *as*, *as*, and *mina*, and was supposed to consist of 100, or 96 *denarii*. It is to be observed, that whenever the word *pondo* is joined to numbers, it signifies the same as *libra*; but when it is used with other words, it bears the same signification as the *σαβων* or *οικνη* of the Greeks, or the *pondus* of the Latins. The word *nummus*, when mentioned as a sum of money, was supposed to be equivalent to a *sestertius*, and though the words *sestertius* and *nummus* are often joined together, yet their signification is the same, and they intimate no more than either does separately.

We must particularly remark, that in reckoning their *sesterces*, the Romans had an art which can be rendered intelligible by the observation of these rules: If a numeral noun agreed in case, gender, and number, with the word *sestertius*, it denoted precisely as many *sestertii*, as for example, *decem sestertii* was ten *sestertii*. If a numeral noun of another case was joined with the genitive plural of *sestertius*, it denoted so many thousand, as *decem sestertium* signifies so many thousand *sestertii*. If the adverb numeral was joined, it denoted so many hundred thousand, as *decies sestertium* was ten hundred thousand *sestertii*. If the numeral adverb was put by itself, the signification was not altered; therefore *decies, vigesies, &c.* in a sentence, imply as many hundred thousand *sestertii*, or hundred *sestertia*, as if the word *sestertium* was expressed.

The *denarius*, which was the chief silver coin used at Rome, received its name because it contained *denos æris*, ten *asses*.

The *as* is often expressed by an *L.* because it is one pound weight; and the *sestertius*, because it was equivalent to two pound and a half of brass, is frequently denoted by *H. S.* or *L. L. S.*

The Roman *libra* contained twelve ounces of silver, and was worth about 3*l.* sterling.

The Roman talent was supposed to be equivalent to twenty-four *sestertia*, or nearly 103*l.* sterling.