

1917

Pomponii Malae De situ orbis libri tres, a translation with an introduction added

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GRIFFIN, D.



BOSTON UNIVERSITY

GRADUATE SCHOOL

THESIS

POMPONII MELAE DE SITU ORBIS

LIBRI TRES

A TRANSLATION , WITH AN INTRODUCTION ADDED

Submitted By

ORWIN BRADFORD GRIFFIN

(A. B., Boston University, 1915)

In partial fulfilment of requirements for

the degree of Master of Arts

1917

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Nota Tomponius De chorographia

De chorographia

De situ orbis

THESIS

POMPONII MELAE DE SITU ORBIS

LIBRI TRES

A TRANSLATION , WITH AN INTRODUCTION ADDED

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THESIS

POMPONII MELAE DE SITU ORBIS

LIBRI TRES

A TRANSLATION , WITH AN INTRODUCTION ADDED

A Comprehensive Analysis, Showing Development of the Thesis


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2. First, a brief description of the World and its Large divisions will be given; to be followed by a more detailed account of countries and their inhabitants.

B. DE SITU ORBIS

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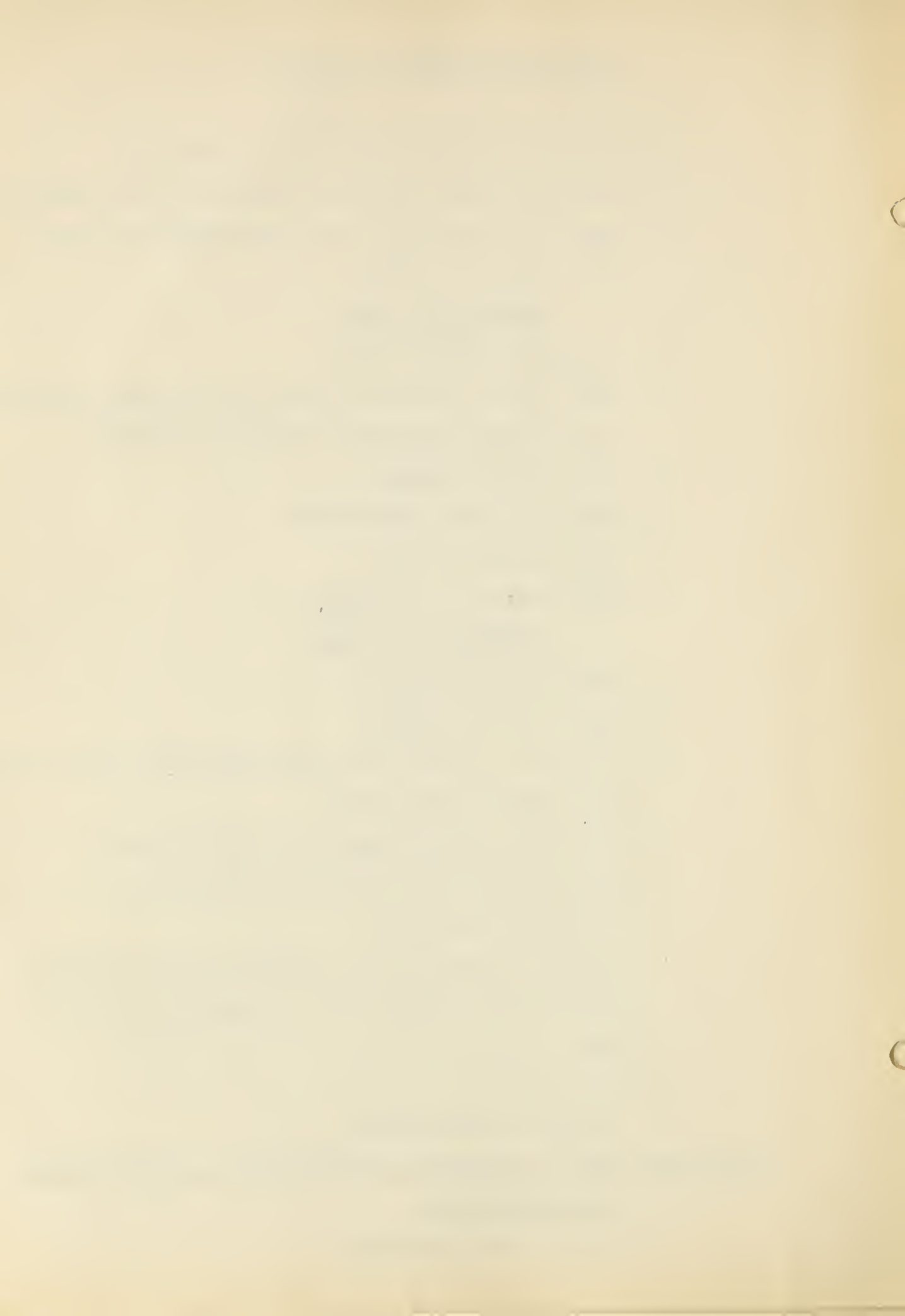
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POMPONII MELAE DE SITU ORBIS

LIBRI TRES

A TRANSLATION , WITH AN INTRODUCTION ADDED

INTRODUCTION

" ECCVM POMPONII MELAE LIBELLVM AVREVM "

1. What We Know of Pomponius Mela's Nativity

We might naturally expect that a lad whose birthplace was situated at the land's end of a great division of the earth's surface, but ten Roman miles from the edge of a second great division, on a strait through which the deep waters of a limitless ocean mingled with those of a huge internal sea, surrounded by so many large physical features of the earth, would choose as the subject for a book, if he inclined toward writing, a description of the world. The writer of whom we speak spent the early impressionable years of his life in a district renowned from earliest times as the center of the tin and amber trade of the Phoenicians and Carthaginians. Here was situated Tarshish, mentioned by the prophet Ezekiel ° , famous by reason of the multitude of all kind of riches: silver, iron, tin, and lead. The time when this young man lived was during the reigns of the first Roman emperors, when the Roman Empire embraced nearly the whole known world, and he listened to tales of the flourishing trade of olden days carried on by his native province with the far-away northern Tin Islands, and heard interesting and marvellous accounts of distant



countries from sailors and travellers assembling from all quarters of the Empire. It is not surprising, then, that we should find the province of Baetica in Spain as the birthplace of Pomponius Mela, "the father of Latin geographers"^o, author of the "De Situ Orbis", which is the only formal treatise on geography in classical Latin that we have.

We know nothing certainly about Pomponius Mela himself except his name and the fact, which he indicates in the sixth chapter of his second book, that he was from the province of Baetica. He states in this passage the exact town of his birth, but because the text is corrupt here, commentators disagree as to the name. "De patria plures ambigunt, nata, ut solet, ex depravata lectione, quam repraesentabo, opinionum varietate", writes Andreas Schottus in his preface. Tingentera is the name generally retained in texts of Mela, but this reading seems satisfactory only to Elias Vinetus. It may be that Tingentera was the local name of the town which Strabo calls Julia Josa and which appears on coins as Julia Traducta, the inhabitants of which were from the African town of Tingis just across the Strait in Mauretania.

The usual reading of the text of Mela in this passage immediately following a description of Calpe (the modern Rock of Gibraltar) is: "Sinus ultra est, in eoque Carteia (ut quidam putant) aliquando Tartessus, et quam transvecti ex Africa Phoenices habitant, atque unde nos sumus Tingentera. Tum Mellaria et Belo et Besippo usque ad Iunonis promontorium oram freti occupant". An ancient reading gave "...

^o "Pomponius Mela, qu'on peut regarder à juste titre comme le père des géographes latins": Monsieur C.-P. Fradin, in his "Pomponius Mela, traduit en français..." (Poitiers, 1804), tome 1, Avertissement p. xxii

Cingenteratum, Mellaria, et Belo." Hermolaus Barbarus, who was first to take this matter up, in place of "Cingenteratum" reads "cingente freto", "in order that he might make Mela out an inhabitant of Mellaria", avers Schottus. Pintianus rejects the doubtful word entirely, and writes: "atque unde nos sumus Mellaria". As a result of these emendations Mellaria was considered the Birthplace of Mela even up to the time of Schottus. The similarity of the names lent color to the supposition. The fact was overlooked that the name of the gens was Mela spelled with one "l", for Pomponius was conjectured to be of the same family with Lucius Annaeus Mela, brother of Seneca, the philosopher, and father of Lucan, the poet. Among the commentators who accepted Mellaria as Pomponius's native town were ~~Nunesius~~^{Nunesius} Valentinus, who sent a long convincing letter "de Patria Pomponii Melae" to Schottus setting forth his case, Vadianus, Olivarius, and Casaubon.

Many and ingenious are the arguments pro and con advanced by the ancient editors of Mela in this controversy about his nativity. Practically all the evidence may be found in the eleven-hundred-page, edition of Abraham Gromovius published at Leyden in Holland, the first impression appearing in 1722, the second in 1743. Franciscus Sanctius, Andreas Schottus, and Petrus Giacconius, agree upon Tartessus or Carteia as the place of Mela's birth. Isaac Vossius asserts that it was Tingi-Cetraria. "However", as Monsieur C. -P. Fradin remarks, "a dissertation on this point is of little importance. It is enough to know that Pomponius Mela was a Spaniard, and that he was born in the province of Baetica, in the neighborhood

of the Strait of Gades".^o Our own conclusion in the matter, since Mela expressly indicates that his native town was between Calpe (Rock of Gibraltar) and Iunonis promontorium (El puerto de Sancta Maria), is that it was situated somewhere along the coast in that projecting southern extremity of the Spanish peninsula which is almost entirely included by the small modern province of Cadiz.

II. The DATE when MELA was WRITING the "DE SITU ORBIS" established.

The date of Mela's geography has been pretty definitely fixed at 43 A.D. In the sixth chapter of his third book, speaking of Britain, he writes: "Britannia qualis sit qualesque progeneret, mox certiora et magis explorata dicentur. Quippe tamdiu clausam aperit ecce principum maximus, nec indomitarum modo ante se, verum ignotarum quoque gentium victor, qui propriarum rerum fidem ut bello affectavit, ita triumpho declaraturus portat". These words have been variously thought to have reference to Julius Caesar, to the emperor Caligula, and to Claudius.

The expression "triumpho declaraturus" alone precludes the assertion of some that Julius Caesar is here meant. It is highly improbable, too, that the epithet "principum maximus" would thus have been employed by any writer before the Augustan Age. It is known that Julius Caesar only made a visit, as it were, to the shores of the island, without subjugating the Britons, and he celebrated no triumph over it.

^oOp. cit.: Avertissement p. iv: "Peu importe, au reste, une dissertation sur ce point; il suffit de savoir que Pomponius Mela fut Espagnol, et qu'il naquit dans la Bétique, au voisinage du détroit de Gades".

It is equally improbable that the practically resultless feint of Caligula is meant by Mela's reference.

Much evidence has been produced to prove that Claudius's expedition to Britain is referred to by the passage quoted, and that Mela flourished between the reigns of Augustus and of the Vespasians. In book one, chapter six, Mela mentions the city of Iol in Africa under the name of Caesarea. Strabo and Eutropius are our authorities that this name was given to Iol by Juba in honor of Caesar Augustus. In chapter five of the third book, Mela cites Cornelius Nepos, whose death was assigned by Pliny the Elder to the time of Augustus. The same Pliny often cites Pomponius Mela among his best authorities in the " Historia Naturalis" which he dedicated to Titus Vespasian in 77 A.D. From all these facts,° it seems pretty certain that Mela lived during the first century of the Christian Era, probably during the last years of the emperor Augustus, throughout the reigns of Tiberius, Caligula, and Claudius, perhaps during the first years of Nero, and that he was composing his geography in 43 A.D. when Claudius was about to return from his conquests in Britain. Claudius is the only one to whom Mela's passage could refer who led a successful expedition into Britain and celebrated a triumph over it. His expedition is the only one which could be said to have rendered the Island accessible to the Romans.

III. Brief SUMMARY of the "DE SITU ORBIS": Mela's method.

The "de Chorographia", ^{or} ~~or~~ "Cosmographia", "de Situ Orbis",

° The evidence here is that offered by Elias Vinetus "de Pomponio Mela" and followed by most of the old commentators and Fradin.



as it variously called, is divided into three books. Mela did not intend to make a mathematically accurate work of it. At the very beginning he regrets that his subject is one ill-suited for a display of eloquence: "impeditum opus, et facundiae minime capax".^o Accordingly, there are no indications of distance, and whenever a myth or the reputed manners and customs of far-away peoples afford opportunity, Mela seizes the chance to render pleasing word-pictures and charming descriptions.

In his treatment, Mela follows what has been called the "oceanic" theory of Eratosthenes as opposed to Ptolemy's "continental theory. John Fiske, in his "The Discovery of America"[#], has found this fact fortunate for early maritime enterprise and discovery, for, while Ptolemy's works exercised a powerful influence over the mediaeval mind, Mela's geography was also read and highly esteemed.

In the first book, setting out from his home on the Strait of Gibraltar and proceeding toward the East, after a preliminary survey of the world and its parts, Mela describes first the countries along the southern shore of the Mediterranean (Africa); then moving around by Syria and the countries of Asia Minor, he comes to "Bythnia, Paphlagonia, aliaeque Ponticae et Maeoticae gentes in ora Asiatica".

Doubling back and following northern shores, he returns, in book two, by way of Europe to the Strait. European Scythia, Thrace, Macedonia, Greece, Illyricum, Italy, Gallia Narbonensis, and the

^o Mela: I,1

[#] Vol.I, p.350



Mediterranean coast of Spain, are described. In the latter part of the book, the islands of the Mediterranean receive attention.

Summarizing at the beginning of book three, Mela writes: "Dicta est ora Nostri Maris; dictae insulae, quas amplectitur: restat ille circuitus, quem (ut initio diximus) cingit Oceanus". In this last book are described, the Atlantic coast of Spain, Gallia Comata, Germany, Sarmatia, the Hyperboreans, the dwellers about the Caspian, the Amazons, and the northern coast of Scythia. Having finished with the land divisions of Europe, Mela goes back to the outer coast of Spain and begins describing the islands, working toward the North. The Tin Islands, Britain, Ireland, the Orcades, Thule, are briefly discussed. From the mention of these and other islands, the author turns to the shores of Scythia facing the rising sun. Always following the Ocean, he deals with India, Ariane, the Populi Persarum, Arabia, Aethiopes Asiae, Aethiopes Africae spectantes meridiem, the Atlantico Mari adsiti Aethiopes, Pharusii, Nigritae, and the Atlantic coast of Mauritania. Thus he arrives back at his starting point: "unde initium fecimus, Ampelusiam, in nostrum iam fretum vergens promontorium, operis huius atque Atlantici litoris terminus".

IV. CHARACTERIZATION of " DE SITU ORBIS "

Pomponius Mela's book on geography is only the merest outline of the subject, a popular compendium written by a rhetor. However, it does not derive importance alone from the fact that it is the earliest extant Latin work on geography. It seems to have enjoyed no slight reputation in Pliny's day. The great naturalist often quotes Mela. Monsieur Fradin, in his introduction, puts the case



pretty strongly: "le célèbre naturaliste Pline....cite souvent Pomponius Mela, dont il emprunte non-seulement les idées, mais encore les tournures et les expressions: ce qui a fait dire que Pline fut le singe de Mela ..."

Mela's account, as has been implied already, took the form of a periplus, coastal countries being always in the foreground. A shortcoming results from this method. For example, Italy, about which, according to the author himself, everything is well-known, is nevertheless described, "magis quia ordo exigit, quam quia monstrari eget"^o, while interior districts, such as the important province of Dacia, are not even named. In all, Pomponius records over fifteen hundred geographical names.

Mela is unique among ancient geographers in his mention of Antichthones as inhabitants of the southernmost of the two habitable zones.[#] The Antichthones cannot be known by reason of the heat which renders the intervening zone impassable, but our geographer expresses no doubt as to the existence of these other-world people.

V. MELA'S SOURCES.

For the most part he took his material from other books. He quotes Hipparchus^{oo} and Cornelius Nepos,^{##} and mentions Hanno and Eudoxus.^{o-} The geography of the eastern and southern regions is for Mela a realm of fable. His descriptions of Western Europe, however, are more accurate

^o Mela: II,4

[#] Vide part II of this article, translation (B), p. 34, post.

^{oo} III,70

^{##} III, 45; 90

^{o-} III,90



than those of Greek writers. For instance, he naturally was exact in his discussion of the Columns of Hercules, and he gives pretty accurately the width of the Strait in its narrowest part. The important indentation, the Bay of Biscay, is clearly delineated, although not named°. The north-western corner of his native country Mela fully and minutely details. The British Islands he does not describe clearly, but he offers a better idea of their position than Strabo gives. Information about Britain, he announces, is about to be disclosed to the world for the first time#. Mela is the first known writer to name the Orcades or Orkneys, which he correctly speaks of as a group of thirty islands clustered close together°. If we could be certain that this group was discovered in the reign of Claudius, we should have another important bit of evidence regarding the date of the "de Chorographia". E.H. Bunbury in one place## states that they were discovered in Claudius's reign, but in another passage°, discussing the conflicting assertions of Eutropius and Orosius°, and Tacitus°, he does not seem so sure of it.

VI. OPINIONS of the EARLIEST COMMENTATORS REGARDING MELA'S STYLE.

Very fascinating and illuminating are the judgments of the old commentators concerning Pomponius Mela and his book. A veritable golden

° III, 2, 23 # III,6: quot. supra
°° "Triginta sunt Orcades, angustis inter se ductae spatiis".
"A History of Ancient Geography" (London, 1879), Vol. II, chap. 23, p. 361
° Op. cit.: vol. II, pp. 342, 343
°°° Eutropius, speaking of Claudius, (vii, 13) says: "Quasdam insulas etiam ultra Britanniam in Oceano positas, Romano imperio addidit, quae appellantur Orcades". Orosius likewise, vii, 6
°°°° Tacitus, extolling Agricola (c. 10): "simul incognitas ad id tempus insulas, quas Orcades vocant, invenit domuitque".

little book, affirms Hermolaus Barbarus°. A book of thoroughly Roman eloquence, the work of a lofty and inspired spirit, claims Pintianus#. Mela won his reputation, writes Vossius, by three books 'on Geography'. This editor admires two qualities of Mela's style, brevity and elegance, and further remarks that as Strabo is praised for his learning, Pliny for his carefulness, so Mela is commended for his exquisite workmanship°. Stephanus likes Mela's brevity and precision, his use of poetical expressions imitated from Virgil and from Greek literature, and the bold, but notwithstanding felicitous metaphors of the "de Chorographia"##. In writing of this sort there is nothing more concise, purer, or clearer, says Schottus. And, speaking at a time when "Tully" was venerated by all scholars, he has the temerity to add that, in his opinion, not even Cicero, if he had written the Geography which he proposed to write, would have turned out so fine a piece of work as Mela°. Olivarius says that if Mela's style sometimes wavers, it immediately re-

° "Eccum Pomponii Melae, conterranei tui, princeps maxime, libellum aureum"; Herm.Barbar. in praefat. ad Alex.Sext. pontif.max.

"...libellus..facundia plane Romano, acri sublimique ingenio comprobatus": Fredenand.Non.Pintian. in dedicat. Dom.Ioan.Quinon.Salmatic. acad. praef.

°° "Inclaruit Mela libris III deChorographia...In iis et perspicua est brevitatis et mira elegantia. Imo ut Strabo ab eruditione, a diligentia Plinius, ita ab arte commendatur Mela": Gerard.Voss. de historic. Lat.

"...brevitatem simul et proprietatem in primis eum commendare dico. ...Nec vero quaedam poetica loquendi genera usurpare dubitat:alicubi Virgiliana imitans..alicubi..a Graeco sermone... Quaedam etiam sunt apud eum audaces et tamen elegantes metaphorae": Heric.Stephan.in prolegom.

° "Stylo eius nihil in hoc genere aut brevius aut purius et clarius. Equidem in ea sum haeresi, ut ne Ciceronem quidem, si Geographica quae scribenda, susceperat (lib.II ad Atticum) absolvisset, elegantius scripturum fuisse putem": Andr. Schott. in praefat.



covers itself with more brilliance, that it is sprinkled through with flowers, and that the descriptions of this geographer are inimitable°. Sanctius recommends Mela's little volume as a trustworthy and agreeable companion for a journey#. The eulogy of Jacob Gronovius is too long to quote. He calls attention to the fact that Pliny and several other celebrated writers have borrowed from Mela to give more charm to their own writings. Great praise and thanks is due Mela for his rich gift to Latin literature°°.

VII. MONSIEUR FRADIN'S ADVOCACY of the RE-INTRODUCTION of Mela's GEOGRAPHY
as a TEXT-BOOK in SCHOOLS of FRANCE.

Monsieur Fradin, writing in the Year XII of the French Republic, advocates the re-introduction of Mela's geography as a text-book in the schools. It is a book which students like, for it was at the instance of his eager pupils at the University of Salamanca that Pintianus was induced to undertake his edition of Mela. It seems that the "de Chorographia" was widely used as a text-book in the old schools of France. This is proven (according

° "Compositio eius demittitur interdum, sed rursus exurgit, neque in descriptione antrorum et labyrinthorum fuit aliquis diligentior vel felicior; denique floridum habet stylum": Olivar. annotat. in Pomp.Mela, in -4°. Paris. 1557

"Has ignotas ante vias brevi tempore te docuit Pomponius Mela, quem fidum et dulcem comitem tantae peregrinationis accepisti": Francis.Sanct.in dedicat.

°° "...et laudes gratesque aget Melae, qui Latinae musae tam festivum et augustum descripti orbis donatium consecraverit": Iacob.Gronov. praef.



to Fradin) by the thousands of copies of this geography which have been found in the large libraries and especially in those of the ancient learned societies. Many copies were found at Poitiers in the library of the Jesuits and of other religious houses. These books, bound in convenient form and containing only the text of Mela, were undoubtedly school editions. Because of its two-fold excellence, that of precision and exactness in matters of geography beside being an excellent model of Latinity, Fradin believes that a study of the "de Situ Orbis" would profit the school children. "Ancient history needs to be illustrated by means of ancient geography, just as the history of the last centuries needs the assistance of modern Geography".^o "This second quality of the work would doubtless be worth its price in our system of instruction, since it would offer to the young folks a model of good taste in literature by the side of precision and exactness in geographical descriptions. 'Omne tulit punctum qui miscuit utile dulci.' "#

VIII. MONSIEUR FRADIN'S GLOWING APPROBATION of the " DE SITU ORBIS "

In summarizing this article on Mela's "de Situ Orbis", the Frenchman's whole-hearted approbation could scarcely be improved upon. Says he:

^o Fradin, loc. cit. pp.xviii,xix: "L'histoire ancienne a besoin d'être éclairée par la géographie ancienne, de même que l'histoire des derniers siècles a besoin du secours de la géographie moderne".

Ibid. pp.xxi,xxii: "Cette seconde qualité de l'ouvrage vaudrait sans doute son prix dans notre système d'instruction, puisqu'elle offrirait aux jeunes gens un modèle de bon goût dans la littérature, à côté de la précision et de l'exactitude dans les démonstrations géographiques." Etc.



##"Now it is impossible to find a work of this sort among the ancients at the same time more exact and more simple than the geography of Pomponius Mela. It is a comprehensive periplus, where the author has omitted nothing, neglected nothing, which could help in making the ancient world known. The coasts are there represented even in the smallest details of their natural configuration; the principal cities are indicated there in their true situation and often with something relating to their origin and the most remarkable events of their history; the rivers and the mountain chains are there traced with a luminous precision, both as regards their extent and as lines of separations between different provinces; the temperature of various lands, territorial riches, the manners, the customs of nations, are there analyzed with elegant simplicity." Speaking more particularly of Mela's style, Tradin says:°°"..his sentences, harmoniously cadenced, are sprinkled through with ingenious figures of speech which fall upon the ear as agreeably as the

Ibid.pp.xix,xx: "Or il est impossible de trouver en ce genre, parmi les Anciens, un ouvrage tout-à-la-fois plus exact et plus élémentaire que la géographie de Pomponius Mela. C'est un Periple universel, où l'auteur n'a rien omis, rien négligé de ce qui peut concourir à faire connaître l'ancien Monde. Les côtes y sont représentées jusque dans les plus petites parties de leur configuration naturelle; les principales villes y sont indiquées dans leur véritable position, et souvent avec ce qui concerne leur origine et les traits les plus remarquables de leur histoire; les fleuves et les chaînes de montagnes y sont tracés avec une précision lumineuse, soit relativement à leur étendue, soit comme points de séparation entre les différens peuples ou les différentes provinces; la température des climats, les richesses territoriales, les moeurs, le caractère et les habitudes des nations y sont analysés et depeints avec une élégante simplicité."

°° Ibid. p.xxi:"...ses phrases, harmonieusement cadencées, sont parsemées de tours ingénieux qui frappent aussi agréablement l'oreille, que les pensées qu'elles renferment séduisent et entraînent l'imagination."

thoughts which they encompass, seducing and captivating the imagination".

Eccum Pomponii Mela libellum aureum!

IX. EDITIONS and TRANSLATIONS of MELA.

The editio princeps of Mela was struck off by Antonius Zarotus at Milan in 1471. It was a small quarto of fifty-nine leaves, commences at once with the first words of the Latin text and at the end of the last page has the inscription: "Pomponii Melae Cosmographiae liber explicit. Mediolani septimo kalendas octobres millessimo quadringentesimo septuagesesimo primo." Gronovius's text has already been referred to.

Monsieur Fradin, in 1804, published a French translation of Mela in three volumes, the Latin text appearing side by side with the French. In 1585 Arthur Golding, an Englishman, published the only English translation of Mela which the present translator has heard of. A copy of this translation is said to be in the library of the Massachusetts Historical Society and in Boston Public Library.

POMPONII MELAE D E S I T U O R B I S
LIBRI TRES
A TRANSLATION , WITH AN INTRODUCTION ADDED

POMPONII MELAE D E S I T U O R B I S
BOOK I
PRO-OEMIUM

I am entering upon a description of the world, a work presenting many obstacles and not at all suited for eloquence (for it consists almost entirely of names of peoples and places, and a confusing enough procession of these, to set forth which is a tedious rather than a pleasing subject). Nevertheless it is a subject most worthy to be looked upon and investigated, and one which, if not by reason of the wealth of the writer's genius, at any rate by the very contemplating of itself, repays students for their pains.

At another time I shall speak in greater detail and more exactly; now, however, I shall speak of whatever is most well-known, and briefly. First, then, I shall set forth what may be the form of the whole world, what the greatest divisions, of what nature they one by one may be, and how inhabited. Then again I shall describe the boundaries and shores of all, what they are like, within the Strait and outside, and how the sea breaks upon and washes round about them; and, besides, whatever characteristics of regions and their inhabitants are worthy of mention. That this subject may the more easily be known and comprehended, the chief particulars will be

traced back to the beginning.

CHAPTER I: On The World and Its Divisions

This whole mass, accordingly, whatever it is, to which we give the name of earth and heaven, is one entity, and with one periphery it encircles itself and all things. It is the Orient or East; where it plunges down, the Occident or West; where it rides along its course, the South; the opposite quarter, North.

*in part
part
middle*

The elevated land in the midst of this mass is girt on all sides by sea, and, by the same sea cut asunder from East to West into two flanks, which are called hemispheres, it is divided by five zones. Burning heat infests the middle zone, and icy cold, those farthest North and South. The remaining, habitable, zones witness like seasons of the year, but not at the same time. Antichthonous inhabit the one, and we, the other. The location of the former, by reason of the heat of the intervening tract, is unknown; the arrangement of the latter is to be described. This zone, therefore, reaching out from East to West, and, because it lies thus, somewhat longer than where it is widest, is all surrounded by the Ocean, and from it receives four seas: one from the North; from the South, two; the fourth from the West.

Those first mentioned are named from their locations. The latter, narrow at first, not more than ten miles wide, cleaves the land and enters. Then pouring forth far and wide, it drives violently upon retiring shores, and by the same shores coming together nearly opposite, it is forced into a strait that it extends less than a mile

in width. From this point it again expands, but very moderately, and again it goes out in a space narrower even than it was before.

When it is received here, it becomes broad again, and is joined to a large pool, but by a small inlet. All that portion where it comes in and where it spreads out is called by one term "Our Sea". The narrows and the entrance where it comes from the Ocean we call the Strait; the Greeks call it the Passage. The portion where it spreads out receives various names in different places. Where it first becomes narrow, it is called the Hellespont. It is the Propontis where it expands. Where it draws together the second time it is the Thracian Bosphorus; where it expands the second time, Pontus Euxinus; when it pours its waters into the pool, the Cimmerian Bosphorus. The pool itself is called the Maeotian Lake.

By this sea and two renowned rivers, the Tanais and the Nile, the world is divided into three parts. The Tanais, flowing from the North to South, flows down nearly into the middle of Lake Maeotis; the Nile, coming from the opposite direction, empties into the sea. The country which is situated between the Strait and these rivers on one side we call Africa, on the other side, Europe: Africa as far as the Nile; Europe as far as the Tanais. Whatever lies beyond is Asia.

CHAPTER II: Brief Description of Asia.

The Ocean touches this in three quarters and is called by a different name in each region: the Eastern, in the Orient; the Indian, in the South; the Scythian, in the North. Asia itself, facing the East in a vast unbroken coast-line, spreads out as much

in breadth there, as Europe and Asia together and the Sea which rolls between them. When it has continued uninterruptedly from that quarter for some distance, it receives the Arabian Sea and the Persian Gulf from that Ocean which we have called the Indian, and from the Scythian Ocean, the Caspian Sea: and where it receives them it is for this reason narrower. But then again, it spreads out and becomes as wide as it was before. Finally, when it has now arrived at its own terminus and the confines of other lands it is intercepted in the middle portion by the waters of Our Sea. The remaining portion extends in one horn to the Nile, in the other to the Tanais. The line of its boundary follows the channel and the banks of the Nile River to the Sea, and for a long time it reaches out its shores just as that Sea proceeds. Then throwing itself athwart of the advancing Sea, it first bends around the vast curve and afterwards in a far-flung coast-line it reaches the Strait of the Hellespont. From there it again bends aside to the Bosphorus and bending again and again along the shore of the Pontus, it comes to the inlet of Lake Maeotia athwart its pathway. Encircling the Lake itself as far as the Tanais, it becomes a bank where the Tanais is.

The chief peoples of Asia we find in the East: The Indians, Seres, and Scythians. The Seres inhabit nearly the middle portion of the eastern part; the Indians and Scythians, live in the extreme parts, both nations being widely extended and not reaching along the shores of the Eastern Ocean only. For the Indians also face the South, and occupy the shore of the Indian Ocean for a long time with one tribe after another (except where extreme heat renders it uninhabitable). And the Scythians lie toward the North, and have

possession of the Scythian sea-coast (except in those places whence they are driven away by the coldness) as far as the Caspian Sea.

Next to India is Ariane, then Aria, Cedrosis, and Persia proper, on the Persian Gulf. Persian tribes live around this, and Arabians about the Gulf of Arabia. After them whatever remains in the direction of Africa belongs to the Aethiopians.

In the North, the Caspiani, neighbors to the Scythians, surround the Caspian Sea. Beyond are said to dwell the Amazons; and beyond them, the Hyperboreans. Inland live many and various tribes, such as: the Gandari and Pariani, Bactrians, Sugdiani, Harmatotrophi, Comari, Coamani, Paropanisii, and the Dahae, beyond the Scythians and the deserts of Scythia. Over against the Caspian Sea dwell the Chomarians, Massagetans, Cadusians, Hyrcanians, and Iberes. Inland from the Amazons and Hyperboreans, are the Cimmerians, Cissianti, Achaei, Georgi, Moschi, Coraxi, Pterophoritae, and the Riphaees.

Where this region of Asia extends to the bays of Our Sea, are found the Mantiani, Ibarani, and (more familiar names) the Amardi, Armenians, Commageni, Mariandyni, Veneti, Cappadocians, Gallograeci, Lycaones, Phrygians, Pisidae, Isauri, Lydians, Syrocilicians. Again, the same tribes of those peoples which face the South hold the coasts and the interior regions even to the Persian Gulf.

Inland from this are the Carthians, Assyrians, and Babylonians; inland from the other gulf and beyond the Aethiopians, the Egyptians reside. These same Egyptians hold the lands next to the banks of the Nile and along the Sea. Then Arabia with a narrow strip of coast touches the following shores. From here to that bend, which we men-

tioned above, Syria extends, and on the bend itself, Cilicia. Besides, there is Lycia and Pamphylia, Caria, Ionia, Aeolis, and the Troas as far as the Hellespont. From there to the Thracian Bosphorus are the Bithynians. Several peoples, all with one name called Pontici, encircle the Pontus, one with one boundary, another with another. On the shores of the Lake are the Maeotici; on the banks of the Tanais, the Sauromatae.

CHAPTER III: Brief Description of EUROPE.

Europe has for boundaries: on the East, the Tanais, Lake Maeotia, and the Pontus; on the South, the remaining portions of Our Sea; on the West, the Atlantic; and on the North, the British Ocean. Its coast-line from the Tanais to the Hellespont, both where it forms the bank of that river, where it makes the winding of Maeotia to the Pontus, and where it reaches along the Propontis and the shore of the Hellespont, not only faces the opposite shores of Asia, but also is similar to them. Thence to the Strait, sometimes reaching far back, sometimes extending far out into the Sea, it makes three huge bays, and juts out into the Sea with just as many mighty headlands. Outside the Strait along the western front, the coast-line is very irregular, especially midway along. Where it shoots forth to the North, except where once or twice it goes off into a large inlet, it reaches along nearly in a straight line. The Sea which it receives in the first bay is called the Aegean. The following gulf at its inlet is called the Ionian Sea: the upper part being known as the Adriatic. The third gulf we call the Tuscan Sea, the Greeks, the Tyrrhenian.

The first country of Europe is Scythia, not to be confused

with the Scythia which we mentioned. It reaches from the Tanais to almost midway of the Pontine shore. From here is Thrace, jutting out into a portion of the Aegean. Next to Thrace comes Macedonia. Then Greece projects itself, separating the Aegean from the Ionian Sea. Illyria occupies the shore of the Adriatic. Between the Adriatic itself and the Tuscan Sea, Italy runs. Far back on the Tuscan Sea is Gaul, and Spain beyond.

This country slopes westward and for a long way northward, too, with uneven coastline. Then Gaul again, stretching out hither from the faraway shores of Our Sea. Next to Gaul are the Germans and after them the Sarmatians, whose country extends as far as Asia.

CHAPTER IV: Brief Description of Africa.

Africa is bounded on the East by the Nile and on the other sides by the Sea. It is narrower than Europe, because it does not lie opposite Asia in the full extent of the latter continent nor does it face the full extent of Europe's shores. However, it is itself longer than it is wide and where it lies along the river it is widest. As it reaches away from there, rising in ridges especially in the central part, it goes curving in to the West, and gently points itself. Therefore, as it reaches away it becomes more contracted gradually, and where it ends, there especially it is narrowest. As much of Africa as is inhabited is remarkably fertile. But since the greater part of it is uninhabited, either because it is covered with sterile sands or abandoned by reason of the heat and aridity of climate or molested by a multitude of noxious animals, it is immense in size rather than in population.

We call the sea which girds it on the North, the Libyan Sea; on the South, the Aethiopian; and on the West, the Atlantic. In that district which lies along the Libyan Sea, next the Nile, is the province which they call Cyrene. Then a country which is named after the continent of which it is a part, Africa. Other districts the Numidians and Mauritanians hold. But the Mauritanians are also exposed to the Atlantic Ocean. Beyond are the Nigritae and the Pharusii, as far as the Aethiopians. The latter occupy both the rest of the Atlantic sea-coast and the whole side which looks to the South, even to the confines of Asia.

But beyond the regions which are washed by the Libyan Sea are the African Egyptians, the Leucoaethiopians, and the Gaetulians, a populous and widely extended race. Then the country stretches far away in a vast uninhabitable desert. After this, going from the East, we hear of, first, the Garamantae, then the Augilae and the Troglodytae, and last toward the West, the Atlantae. Inland (if we may believe) beings scarcely to be called humans, but rather half-beasts, called Aegipanes, Blemmyes, Gamphasantes, and Satyri, nomads without shelters or fixed homes, hold rather than inhabit the lands.

These are the chief facts of our Earth; these are the greatest divisions; these, the forms and tribes of the various regions. Now as I am about to describe the shores and arrangement more closely, it is most convenient to begin from that point whence Our Sea comes into the land-mass, and it seems best to begin with those countries which are on the right hand side of the inflowing sea, then to discuss

the shores in the order in which they lie. After having thus described all the countries which border on the Sea, I will describe likewise those which the Ocean bathes, until the course of this work which I have begun, having circumnavigated the earth, within and without, shall return to that point whence it began.

CHAPTER V: Detailed Description of Africa: MAURITANIA.

It has been said that the Atlantic is the ocean which touches the countries on the West. From here, to those who come into Our Sea, Spain is on the left hand and Mauritania on the right, the former country forming the first parts of Europe, the latter, the first part of Africa. The end of this shore is the Mulucha-- the head and beginning is the promontory which the Greeks call Ampelusis, the Africans otherwise, but by a term signifying the same thing.

In it is a cave sacred to Hercules, and beyond the cave Tingis a very old town founded by Antaeus (as they say). Evidence of this fact exists in a huge shield cut out of the hide of an elephant and by reason of its size now suitable to no one's use. The inhabitants of these places hold for certain that this shield was carried by that giant, and they so relate it, and for this reason they worship it in a remarkable way.

Then there is a very high mountain, opposite to that which Spain lifts up on the opposite shore: the former they call Abyla, the latter, Calpe, and both together, the Columns of Hercules. The renown of the name adds the story that Hercules himself had rent asunder the hills which were formerly joined together in an unbroken ridge, and that thus the Ocean, shut out formerly by the mass of the

mountains, was let into those lands whose shores it now washes. From this point Our Sea spreads out more widely, and bends upon the surrounding lands with great violence.

This region otherwise of little importance, and scarcely gifted with anything renowned, is inhabited by little cities. It sends out small streams, is better in its soil than in men, and obscure because of the nation's inertia.

Among those things, however, which it is not a shame to mention, are some high mountains, which set along in order as if by design, are called from their number, "The Seven", from their likeness to one another, "Brothers"; the Tamuda River; Kusadia and Siga, small cities, and a port, to which, by reason of its size, is given the name of Great Port. That Mulucha, which we spoke of, is a river, now the boundary of tribes, formerly the boundary also between kingdoms, of Bocchus and Jugurtha.

CHAPTER VI: NUMIDIA.

Numidia, extending from this province to the banks of the Ampsacis River, is smaller than Mauritania, but more cultivated and richer. Of the cities which it has, the greatest are Cirta, at a distance from the sea, now a colony of the Sittiani, once the home of kings, and when Syphax ruled, very wealthy. Iol near the sea, for sometime unimportant; now, because it was Juba's capital city and because it is called Caesarea, famous. On this side of it, (for it is situated nearly in the middle of the coast) are the towns of Cartinna and Arsinia; Quiza, a fortified place; Laturus, a bay; and the

Sardabale River. Beyond it is the common sepulchre of the royal family, then the cities, Icosium and Ruthisia, and flowing between them, the Aveus and Nabar, and others to be silent about which is no loss of fact or fame.

Inland and at a considerable distance from the shore (if the story allows of belief) they say the bones of fish, shells of the purple-fish and oysters, rocks worn down (as they are accustomed to be worn) by the waves and not differing from the rocks by the sea, anchors caught onto ragged rocks, and other similar evidences and traces of a sea spread out formerly even to these places, are found in great quantities in open fields which nourish no life.

CHAPTER VII: Africa Proper.

The region which follows, from the Metagonium promontory to the Altars of the Philaeni, fittingly takes the name of Africa. In it are the walled towns, Hippo Regius, Rusicade, and Thabraca. Then three headlands, the Candidum, that of Apollo, and that of Mercury, projecting far out to sea, make two large bays. The one nearest Hippo Diarrhytus they call Hipponensis, because the town is situated on its shore. By the other are Castra Dellia, Castra Cornelia, the River Bagrada, the cities of Utica and Carthage, both renowned, both founded by the Phoenicians: the one celebrated because of the fate of Cato, the other, famous because of its own fate; now a colony of Rome, once a stubborn rival of her power; now prosperous a second time, but even now, nevertheless, more distinguished because of the destruction of its former resources, than by its present opulence.



Hadrumetum, Leptis, Clupea, Acholla, Taphrure, and Neapolis, lie along the Syrti from here, as the most famous cities among obscure places. The Syrtis is a bay nearly one hundred miles wide where it receives the sea, and thirty miles in circumference, but lacking harbors and dangerous both by reason of many shoals, and more unsafe by reason of the alternate movements of the sea flowing in and out again.

Beyond this, a large lake receives the River Triton; the lake itself being called Tritonis: whence, too, this name is given to Minervæ who was born there, as the inhabitants believe, and they give another evidence for belief in this story, for they celebrate the day which they think is her birthday with games of virgins vieing with one another.

Farther on is Oea, a walled town, and the River Cinyps, gliding along through fertile fields; then another Leptis, and Syrtis, in name and nature equal to the previous one, but larger than the other one where it yawns to receive the sea, and also in circumference. Borion is its cape, and the shore, which the Lotophagi are said to have held, beginning from here, stretches to Phycunta (another cape), as a haven-less coast.

The Altars themselves take their name from the Philaeni brothers, who, sent to the Cyrenians with the terms of Carthage for ending the war, which had been waged for a long time over the boundaries and with great losses to both sides, when the agreement which had been decided upon was not abided by -- that where the ambassadors met, after having been despatched at a set time from opposite directions, there

the boundaries should be set up --, after making a new agreement that whatever territory was on this side of the place should accrue to their people, there they submitted themselves to be buried alive (glorious and memorable deed!).

CHAPTER VIII: Cyrenaica.

From that point to Catabathmos the province of Cyrenaica extends. In it are, the oracle of Ammon, famous for the credibility of its prophecies; a fountain which they call the Fountain of the Sun; and a certain rock sacred to Auster. When this is touched by the hand of man, that wind arises with violence, and, whipping the sands just as it whips the sea, to and fro it rages with billows of sand.

The water of the fountain at midnight is boiling hot, but soon it gradually loses its heat, and at day-break becomes cold. Then as the sun arises higher and higher the fountain becomes colder and colder, until at midday it is excessively cold. After this it takes on warmth again, and at nightfall it is lukewarm. As night advances, the water becomes warmer and warmer, and when midnight comes again, the fountain boils over.°

° The Fountain of the Sun was one of the Mirabilia of the ancient world. Q. Curtius mentions it (4,7,22). Lucretius gives an explanation of the phenomenon (cf. VI, ll. 848-878): "The earth round about the fountain is more porous than other ground, and there are many seeds of fire near the body of water. Hence, when Night covers the land with dew-bearing shades and the earth deep within becomes cold and congeals, it squeezes out into the fountain whatever seeds of fire it has, which give a warm touch and vapor to the water. Then, when the sun with its morning beams lays open the ground, the atoms of fire go back into their original resting-place and all the warmth of the water recedes into the earth. Therefore, the fountain becomes cold in the day-time".

Along the coast are the promontories Zephyrion and Nau-stathmos, the harbor Paraetonius, the cities Hesperis, Apollonia, Ptolomais, Arsinoe, and (whence the country's name) Cyrene itself. Catabathmos, a valley sloping in the direction of Egypt, forms the limit here of Africa.

Thus the coasts are constituted, the inhabitants for the most part having our manners and customs, except that certain of them differ in languages and in worship of gods whom they respect as ancestral and venerate after the manner of their fathers.

As for those who live next inland, no cities stand for them, yet they have habitations which are called huts. Their mode of life is rough and squalid. Their chiefs wear thick garments of wool. The common people are clad in the pelts of wild beasts and cattle. Their only board and bed, the ground. Utensils they fashion from wood and bark. Their drink is milk and the juice of wild berries. Their food is flesh, mostly of wild animals. For (even if they could abstain from it) they spare their flocks, because this is their only wealth.

Farther inland the inhabitants are even more barbarous. They have no fixed homes and follow their herds hither and thither. As the animals are led on after fodder, so they move forward themselves and their shelters, and where daylight fails them, there they pass the night. Although, scattered hither and yon in bands with no fixed law, they deliberate on no measures in common, nevertheless, since each man has several wives at the same time, there are, as a result, many children and a large number of kinsmen in each particular group.

Of those who are said to dwell beyond the deserts, the Atlantes

utter curses upon the sun, both when it rises and when it sets, as ruinous to themselves and crops. They do not have individual names. They do not subsist by means of animals. It is not granted to them to see such visions in sleep as is allowed to other mortals. The Trogodytae, possessors of no resources, utter inarticulate sounds rather than speak. They crawl into dens, and are nourished by means of serpents.

Among the Garamantae there are cattle, too, and these feed with neck reaching off from their sides, for as they lean forward toward the ground, long straight horns stand in their way. No one has one own wife. Of those who are born promiscuously and indiscriminately from so involved an intermarriage of parents, those whom they cherish as their own they recognize by the likeness of their features. The Augilae believe that the Manes are the only gods: they swear solemn oaths by them; they consult them as oracles: after praying for what they wish, when they have slept on funeral mounds they report their dreams as responses. It is a solemn rite of their women, on the night of their marriage to embrace all who have come with a gift, and then to have welcomed a great many, is the greatest honor. For all future time, their modesty is remarkable.

The Gamphasentes are naked. Unskilled in the use of any implement of war, they do not know how to avoid weapons nor how to hurl them. Therefore, they flee those they meet and do not allow the presence or intercourse of any others than those who are of like natures.

The Blemyes have no heads; their face is in their breast. There is nothing human to the Satyrae, save their form. What is

remarkable of the Aegipanes is their appearance.

Thus much about Africa.

CHAPTER IX: Detailed Description of Asia --EGYPT.

The first part of Asia, Egypt, between Catabathmos and Arabia, reaching far away from the shore of Our Sea, extends to the South, until it touches Ethiopia with its boundary. A land devoid of rains, it is, nevertheless, wonderfully fertile, and a very fruitful mother of men and other animals.

The Nile causes this -- greatest of all rivers flowing into Our Sea. This river, sent from out the deserts of Africa, is not at first easy for navigation nor known as the Nile. When it has descended turbulently for a long way in one channel it pours in two branches into Aethiopia round about the large island of Meroe. One branch is called the Astaboros, the other, Astapes. Where they re-unite the river takes the name of Nile. From there, sometimes strewn with perilous rocks, sometimes suitable for navigation, it comes down into a vast lake. Going forth from this with headlong violence, and encircling Tachemso, another island, it swirls boiling and threatening down to Elephantine, a city of Egypt. Then taking at last a calmer course and now favorable for navigation, it begins to be three-fold first, near the town of Cercasi. Then, divided again and again toward the Delta and Melis, it goes meandering and spreading throughout all Egypt, and separating itself into seven mouths, and yet each one huge, it pours forth into the sea.

But it does not only wander through Egypt, but overflowing its banks in the summer season it also irrigates the country with

waters so powerful for producing and nourishing life, that besides that it swarms with fishes, that it gives birth to hippopotami and crocodiles, monstrous beasts, it even imparts the breath of life to clods of earth and fashions living beings from the soil itself. This is shown by the fact that when the deluge has subsided and has returned again to itself, throughout the meadows are seen certain not yet fully-formed beings, but then for the first time receiving the breath of life, and in part already formed, in part still earthen.

The river increases afar off, either because the snows from the lofty peaks of Aethiopia, melted by the extreme heat, flow down more bounteously than they can be received by the river-banks; or because the sun, nearer to these countries in winter, and for that reason diminishing the river's source, in summer goes higher and allows the source when it has recruited its full complement of waters to continue to rise even after it is brimful; or, again, because the Etesian winds, blowing throughout this season, either, after driving clouds from the North into the South, precipitate them in rain over the headwaters of the river, or, standing athwart the river's path, they check its onward race with their up-stream blast, or, they block up the mouths with the sands which they drive to the shore by the waves: and the river becomes greater, whether because it loses nothing of itself, or because it receives more than it is accustomed to take, or because it sends out less than it should.

But if there is another World, and there are Antichthonos opposite us in the South, not even that theory departs too far from the truth, that the stream, having its source in those lands yonder,

after it has penetrated through under the seas in a submarine channel, emerges again in our lands, and for this reason overflows in the summer, for then it is winter where it arises.

There are other wonders, too, in these lands. In a certain lake, Chermis, an island sustaining groves, forests, and a large temple of Apollo, floats, and is wafted wherever the winds blow. There are Pyramids, constructed of three hundred foot cubes of stone: the greatest of these (for there are three) occupies at its base nearly four jugera of land, and rises an equal distance in height. Moeris, once an open field, now a lake twenty miles in circumference, is deeper than necessary for navigating in large and laden ships. The Labyrinth, work of Psammetichus, enclosing by one continuous circuit of its wall three thousand homes and twelve royal palaces, with lofty walls and roof of marble, has one descent into itself, and, within, an almost infinite number of pathways, with windings leading hither and thither, but always with a ceaseless turning, and often doubled by returning porticoes. With these sometimes making circles one above another, one path sometimes having as great a returning twist as it had advanced, the whole is confused by a vast, yet explicable, maze.

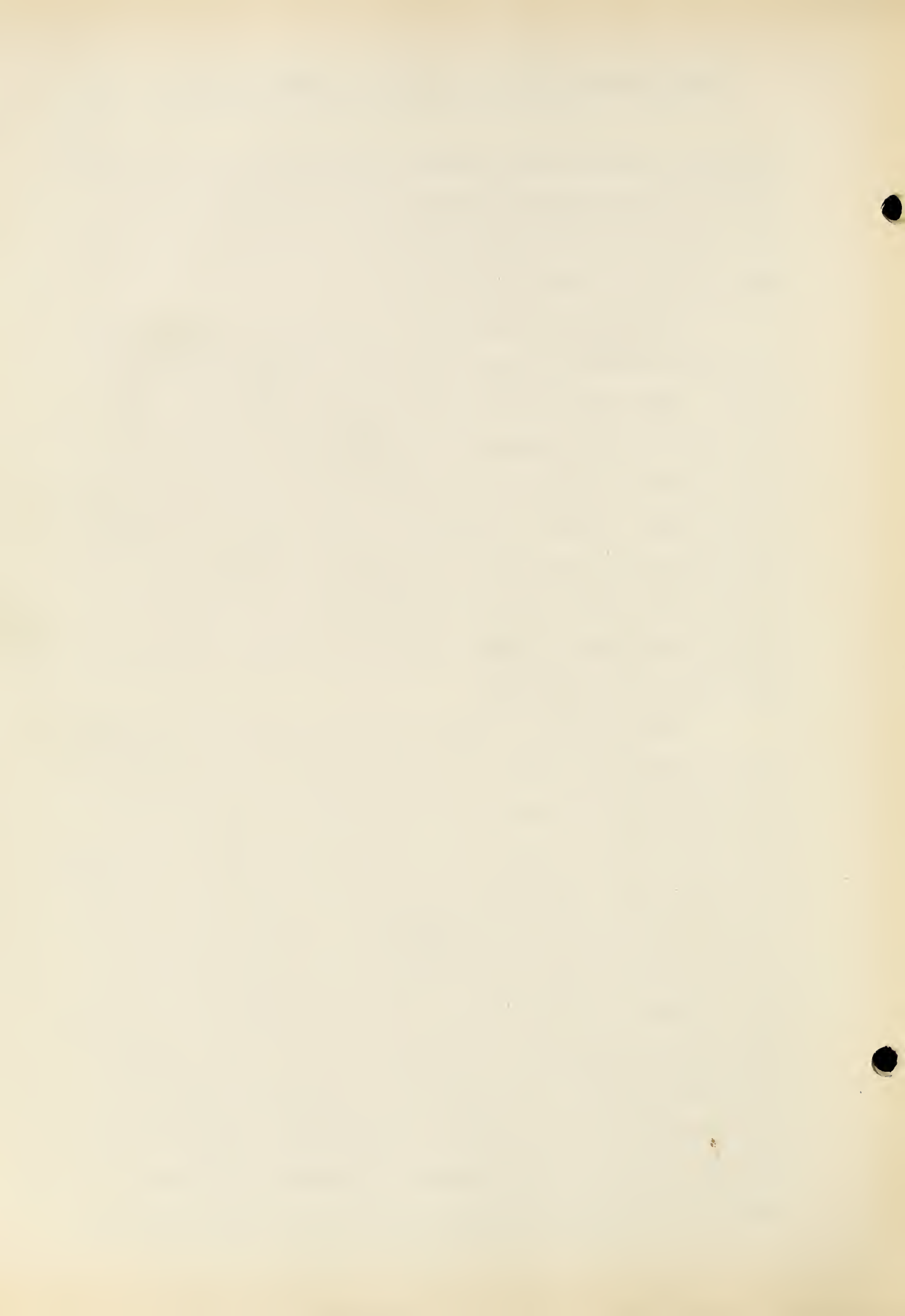
The inhabitants of these regions do things much differently than others. Their dead they mourn besmeared with mud: they do not think it right to cremate the dead or to commit them to the ground, but they place them, skilfully embalmed, within their penetralia. They employ the letters of their alphabet turned the wrong way. They work the soil between their hands; flour they knead with their feet. The women look after the market place and business, the men attend to household tasks and the homes. The ones take burdens on their shoulders;



the others, on their heads; when their parents are in need, it is required of the women that they support them; it is optional with the men. Their meals they take in the open and outside their own houses. They are noteworthy for their decency.

They worship the likenesses of many animals, and more often the animals themselves, but the sacred animals differ with different people. They consider them so sacred that for certain ones of them to be killed, even by mistake, is a capital crime, and so that when they die either of disease or by accident, it is a solemn rite to bury and mourn them. Apis is a divinity of all the tribes -- a black ox, distinguished by certain spots, and with tail and tongue unlike those of other oxen. He is rarely born, but (as they say) conceived of the gods and the fire of heaven; and the day on which he is born is a great feast-day for the tribe.

They themselves, (as they assert) the very oldest of human beings, report in trustworthy annals three hundred and thirty kings before Amasis and thirteen periods of one thousand years each, and they preserve in their literature the message that, since the Egyptians have existed, the constellations have four times turned their courses, and the sun has set already twice whence now it rises. When Amasis was king, they inhabited twenty thousand cities; now they dwell in many. Of these the most famous, far from the sea, are: Sais, Memphis, Syene, Bubastis, Elephantis, and Thebes, which (as is said in Homer) has one hundred gates, or (as others say) one hundred palaces, once an equal number of homes of nobles, each accustomed, whenever a crisis demanded, to pour forth ten thousands of armed men; on the coast, Alexandria and Pelusium, the one the border city of Africa, the other



of Arabia. Canopicum, Bolbiticum, Sebennyiticum, Pathmeticum, Mendesium, Cataptystum, and Pelusiacum, mouths of the Nile, cut the very shores.

CHAPTER X: ARABIA.

Arabia extends from here to the Red Sea, but there it is more fortunate and richer and abounds in incense and perfumes. Here, except where it rises in Mount Casium, level, but sterile, it admits the port of Azotus, the metropolis of its own trade. Where it extends out to sea, it is so lofty that from its summit it shows the rising of the sun at the fourth watch.

CHAPTER XI: SYRIA.

Syria occupies a wide strip of sea-coast, and even wider districts inland, called by different names in different places (for it is called Coele, Mesopotamia, Damascene, Adiabene, Babylonia, Judea, Comagene. Here where it touches Arabia we find Palaestine, then Phoenicia, and where it joins Cilicia, it is called Antiochia). Syria was once for a long time powerful, but when Semiramis held it under his sway, by far most powerful. Of its works there are indeed many remarkable ones: two are especially prominent: Babylon, a city built of wondrous size, and the Euphrates and Tigris discharged upon once desert places. But in Palaestine is the huge and strongly fortified Gaza (thus the Persians name a treasury: and thence is the name, for when Cambyses was making an expedition against Egypt, hither he brought the means and money of war). Then there is Ascalon, not less

in size, and Jope, founded before the flood (as they say), where the inhabitants assert Cepheus ruled, from this sign, because certain old altars still retain with extreme scrupulousness his title and that of his brother Phineus:- yea, they even show as clear evidence of Andromeda saved by Perseus -- a matter celebrated by song and story - the mammoth bones of the sea-monster.

CHAPTER XII: PHOENICIA.

Phoenicia was made famous by the Phoenicians, a skilful race of men, expert in the duties of war and peace, the inventors of the alphabet and sciences and other arts, too, how to go to the sea in ships, how to fight with a fleet, how to govern nations, government and battle. In this country is Tyre, once an island and now because joined to the mainland by an earth-work constructed by Alexandre who was once attacking it, losing its ancient power. Villages occupy the more remote parts: and the still wealthy Sidon, before it was captured by the Persians the greatest of maritime cities.

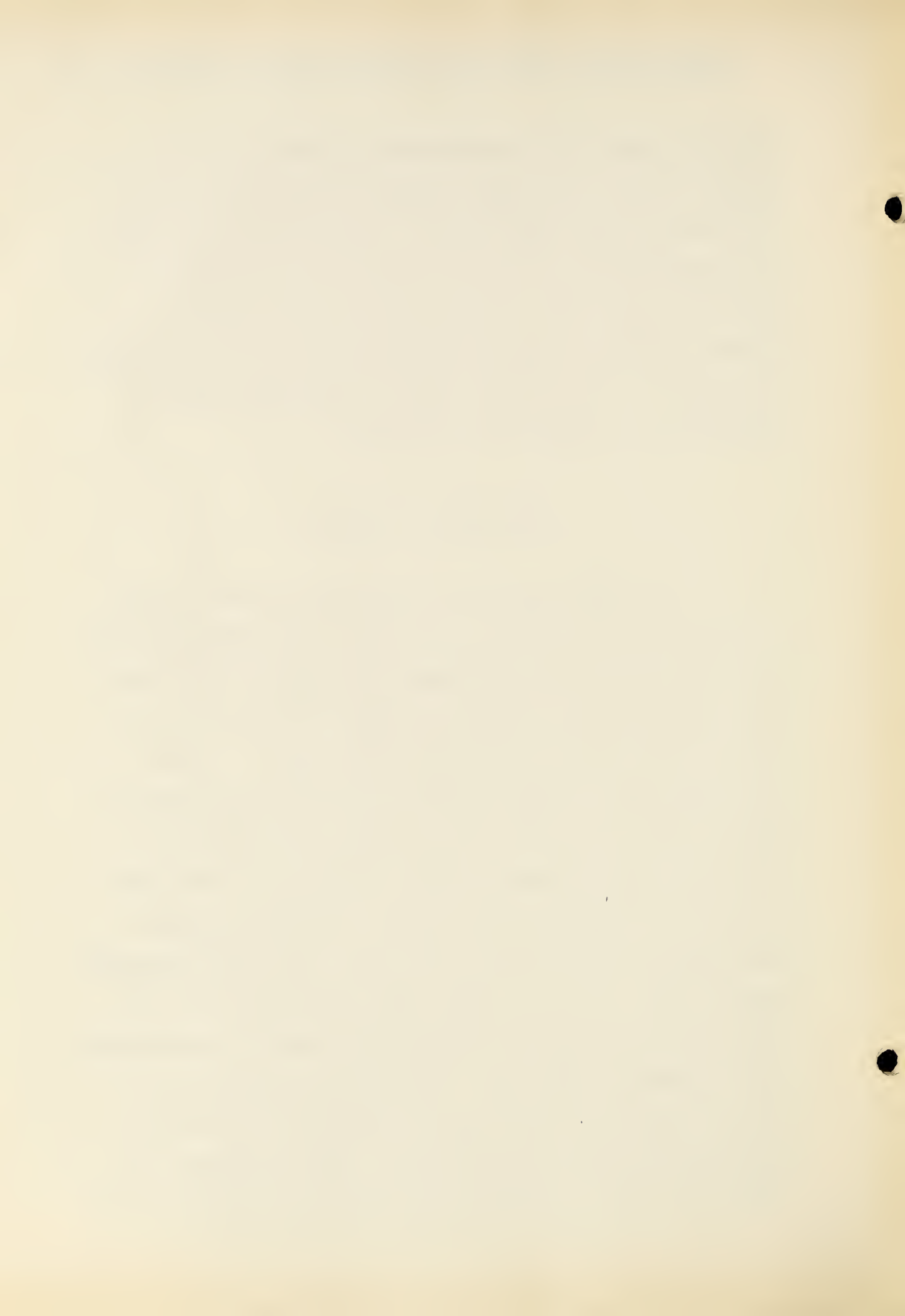
From here to the Euprosophon promontory there are two walled towns, Byblos and Botrys. Beyond there were three walled towns each one separated from the other by a single stadium: the place is named from the number Tripolis; then there is Simyra a stronghold and the not unknown city Marathos.

From that point Asia, lying along not sideways to the sea, but facing it, receives a large bay in a bending portion of the shore. Wealthy peoples live around it. The location causes this: because

the fertile region and the thorough-fares of rivers with many navigable channels interchanges and mixes the different resources of the sea and lands in easy trade. On this bay the first country is the remaining part of Syria to which the name of Antiochia is given, and on its shores the cities Selucia, Paltos, Berytos, Laodicea, Rhosos, and the rivers which go between them, Lycos, Baudos, and Orontes. Then comes Mount Amanus and immediately after it Myriandros and the country of the Cilicians.

CHAPTER XIII: CILICIA.

But at the inmost part of the recess is a place of great distinction once, the spectator and witness of the fleeing Darius and the Persians scattered by Alexander: famous because of a city, then very large, now not by any means the smallest, Issus by name, and from this fact, the bay is called the Gulf of Issus. At a distance from here the Ammodes promontory lies between the Pyramus and Cydnus rivers. The Pyramus flows past Mallos before Issus; the Cydnus goes out beyond through Tarsus. Then there is a city once possessed by the Rhodians and the Greeks, afterwards by pirates, when Pompey was assigned to take care of it,- now called Pompeiopolis, formerly Soli. Nearby on a little mound is the tomb of the poet Aratus, worthy to be mentioned for the reason that it is not known why stones thrown at it bound off. Not far hence the walled town of Corycos is girded by a harbor and the open sea, as it is joined to the mainland by a narrow strip of land. Above is "The Cave", the Corycian by name, of remarkable nature, and more extraordinary than



can easily be described. For, reaching out in a large entrance it renders accessible directly from the summit, a hill situated near the sea, and sufficiently rough with its slope of ten stadia. Then descending deep within, and as it descends becoming wider, it is green with groves hanging on all sides, and the whole surface is encircled by a woody periphery, so marvellous and beautiful that at first sight it confounds the minds of those who approach it. When they have become inured with gazing attentively upon it, still it does not weary them. There is one descent into it, narrow and rough, one thousand five hundred feet long, through delightful shades and the shadowy nooks of a forest (something country-like) echoing with rivulets flowing hither and thither.

When the bottom is reached, still another cave is exposed, to be mentioned for other wonders. It terrifies those who enter with the noise and great crash of sounding cymbals deep within. Then for a space clear, soon and where it goes down deeper, darker, it leads those who dare far within, and admits to a deep cavity as if to a burrow. There a huge river, rising up from a great source, just shows itself and, when it has flowed along in a narrow channel with great violence, again plunging down, it is lost sight of. Within is empty space, more awful than anyone dares to enter, and therefore, unknown. But the whole cave, majestic and truly sacred, both worthy and believed to be inhabited by the gods, no way unworthy of reverence, displays itself as if by some power of the gods.

There is another cave beyond, which they call Typhoneus, with a narrow entrance and much confined (as those who know by experience say), and for this reason suffused with continuous night

and not ever easy to be seen into but because it was once Typhoneus's bed chamber and because now as it grows deeper it speedily becomes deprived of air, memorable by natura and in story.

Then there are two headlands, Sarpedon, once the limit of Sarpedon's realm and Anemurium, so-called because it separates Cilicia from Pamphylia. Between them lie Celenderis and Nagidos, colonies of the Samians, but Celenderis nearer to Sarpedon.

CHAPTER XIV: PAMPHYLIA.

In Pamphylia is the Melas, a navigable river, the walled town, Sida, and another river, the Eurymedon. Great was the naval battle on this and the victory of Cimon, leader of the Athenians, against the Phoenicians and Persians. Aspendos, from a lofty hill, overlooked the Sea where the battle was fought.-- Aspendos, which the Greeks had founded, and neighboring people took possession of. Then there are two other very strong rivers, the Cestros and Catarractes,-- the Cestros easy to be navigated; the other, so-called because it precipitates itself in falls. Between them is the town of Perga, and a temple of Diana, which they call from the town Pergaeon. Across these same rivers is Mount Sardemisos, and Phaselis, founded by Mopsus, the boundary of Pamphylia.

CHAPTER XV: LYCIA.

Lycia, named from King Lycus the son of Pandion, and (as



they say) once infested with the fires of Chimera, straightway closes the great gulf by the harbor of Sida and the Taurus promontory.

Taurus itself, rising up from the Eastern shores has a moderate elevation. Then turned toward the North on the right side, toward the South on the left, it extends due West in a continuous ridge. The boundary of great nations where it lifts its back, it goes off into the sea when it has separated the countries.

It all goes by the same name, as has been said, even where it faces the East: then it is called Hemodes and Caucasus and Paropamisus; then the Caspian passes, Niphates, and the Armenian passes; where it again touches Our Sea, Taurus again. After this promontory is the river Limyra and a state of the same name, and, as its walled towns are many, so they are not famous, except Patara. A shrine of Apollo, once like the Delphic in wealth and in the trust-worthiness of its oracle, makes that renowned. Beyond is the Xanthus River and the town of Xanthos, Mount Cragus and the city of Telmesos which ends Lycia.

CHAPTER XVI: CARIA.

Caria follows. Men of uncertain origin inhabit it: (there are some who think that the Pelasgians were the earliest inhabitants, others, that the Cretans were the natives), a nation once so fond of weapons and warfare that they even waged foreign wars for pay. Here are several fortified places; then two promontories, Pedalion and Crya, and, by the Calbis River, the town of Caunus, notorious on account of the feebleness of its inhabitants.

Thence toward Halicarnasus are situated the following: several

colonies of the Rhodians; two harbors, Gelos, and one called Tisanusa from the city which is on its shore: between them the walled town, Larumna, and Pandion Hill jutting out into the sea; then three successive bays, Thymnias, Schoenus, and Bubesius (Aphrodisium is the promontory of Thymnias; Schoenus surrounds Hylas; Bubesius, Acanthus). Cnidus on the point of a peninsula; and between it and the Gulf of Ceramicus, situated in a recess, Euthane.

Halicarnasus is a colony of the Greeks: the Mausoleum, King Mausolus's tomb, one of the seven Wonders, the work of Artemisia, makes it worthy of mention besides because of its founders. Beyond Halicarnasus are the Leucan coast, the cities of Myndos, Caryanda, and Neapolis, and the Bay of Jasius and of Basilicus. On Jasius is Bargylos.

CHAPTER XVII: IONIA.

After Basilicus, Ionia curves around with several windings. Beginning the first bend from the Posideum promontory, it incloses the Oracle of Apollo, once called Branchidae, now the Didymaeon; Miletus, once the chief city of all Ionia in the arts of war and peace, birthplace of the astronomer Thales, of the musician, Timotheus, and of the natural philosopher, Anaximander, and deservedly famous on account of the renowned genius of other citizens, wherever men speak of Ionia; the city of Hippius at the mouth of the Maeander River; and, Mount Latmus, famous because of the story of Endymion loved, as they say, by Luna.

Then bending again, it surrounds the city Priene and the mouth



of the River Gaesus, and soon, as of a greater compass, so it includes more. There is the Panionia, a sacred region, and called by this name for the reason that all the Ionians together worship it; there is Phygela, founded, as they say, by fugitives (the name gives belief to the fame); there Ephesus, the far-famed temple of Diana which the Amazons who had gained possession of Asia are said to have consecrated; there the Caystros River; there Lebedos and the sanctuary of the Clarian Apollo which Manto, the daughter of Tiresias, founded when she was fleeing from the victorious Theban Epigoni, and Colophon, which Mopsus, son of the same Manto, founded.

But the promontory by which the bay is closed, because on the other side it makes another bay which they call the Smyrnaean, and because the rest of it extends in narrow necks, from that point goes off more widely in the form of a peninsula. Above the narrows, Teos on this side, and on that, Clazonemae, where they present their backs joined together by the common boundary of a wall, on different sides overlook different seas. On the peninsula itself is Coryna. By the Gulf of Smyrna is the Hermus River and the city of Leuca and beyond, Phocaea the last city of Ionia.

CHAPTER XVIII: AEOLIS.

The next region, called Aeolis from the fact that it was first inhabited by the Aeolians, was formerly Mysia, and where it touches the Hellespont was formerly Troy when the Trojans possessed it. The first of the cities they call Myrina, from Myrinus the founder. Pelops founded the next one when he returned from Greece



after having conquered Oenomaus. Cyme, the leader of the Amazons, named the city of Cyme after having driven off those who had inhabited it. Beyond, the Caicus flows between Elaea and Pitane, the latter the birthplace of Arcesilas, the most famous high-priest of the Academy which asserted nothing as true.

Then, on a promontory is the walled town Cana, **A** crooked bay winding gently for a long way gradually pushing back the shores even to the foot of Mount Ida receives those who sail past this town. This is at first scattered with small cities of which the most renowned is Cisthena. Inland a level plain called Thebes contains the walled towns, Adramyttios, Astyra, Chrysa, lying in the same order in which they were mentioned; on another side is Antandros. The origin of the name is said to be two-fold. Some recount that Ascanius, the son of Aeneas, when he was ruling there, having been captured by the Pelasgians, ransomed himself with this city; others think that it was founded by men whom force and insurrection had driven away from the island of Andros. Hence, the ones want Antandros to be explained as if from Andros, the others as if from the man. The following region includes Gargara and Assos, colonies of the Aeolians.

Then another bay, Greek Port, breaks the shore-line not far from Ilium, city far-famed for war and its destruction. Here was the walled town of Sigeum; here was the base of the warring Greeks. Sent hither down from Mount Ida, the Scamander goes out and the Simois, rivers greater from fame than from nature.

The Mount itself, memorable for the long-standing con-

test of the goddesses and the judgment of Paris, shows the rising sun in a different way than it is accustomed to be seen in other lands. For by observers on its summit, the spread out rays are seen to sparkle here and there almost from midnight and as light gradually approaches, gradually to come together and intermingle; until more and more collected, presently fewer, finally they gleam in one flame. When this has burned for a long time with a clear flame like a kindling fire, it draws together and grows round and becomes a huge sphere. This, too, appears large for a long time and as if joined to the earth then gradually increasing, and becoming clearer as it increases it finally puts night to flight and having now become the sun with daybreak it rises up.

Beyond the bay are the Rhoetians, with the famous cities of Rhoeteus and Dardania but especially renowned for the tomb of Ajax. From here the Sea becomes narrower and no longer washes against the land, but dividing again it parts the opposing coast with the narrow strait of the Hellespont, and makes it that the lands where it flows are sides again.

CHAPTER XIX: BITHYNIA, PAPHLAGONIA, and other
Pontic and Maeotian Nations on the Asiatic Shore

Farther inland are the Bithynians and the Mariandyni: on the coast, the Greek cities of Abydos, Lampiacum, Parion, and Priapos. Abydos is remarkable for the fellowship of a once great love. Lampiacum (the Phocaeans calling it that) took its name from the fact that when they were consulting the oracle as to what lands it

would be best to seek, the response was that where first the lightning had flashed, there they should take up their dwelling.

Then again the sea becomes more open: the Propontis. Into it, the Granicus is discharged, where first between the Persians and Alexander there was a notable conflict. Across the river is situated on the neck of a peninsula Cyzicum: (Cyzicus gave the name, who we learn was defeated in battle and slain by the inadvertent Argonauts when they were seeking the Colchians), next Placia and Scylace, small colonies of the Pelasgians, close behind which Mount Olympus -- the Mysian Olympus (as the inhabitants call it) -- rises threatening.

This mountain sends forth the river Rhyndaeus into those districts which follow. Round about monstrous serpents are born, marvellous not alone because of size, but also from the fact that when they have fled the heat of the sun into the bed of the river, they come out, open wide their mouths, and suck in birds flying overhead however loftily and swiftly they are being borne along.

Across the Rhyndaeus is Dascylos and Myrlea which the Colophonians erected. After that there are two bays of moderate size the one without an name, embraces Cion, not so very long ago the most advantageously located trade-center of far-flung Phrygia; Olbianos, the other, has on a promontory a shrine of Neptune; in the center, Astacos, founded by the Megarians.

Then the lands are again situated more prominently and a rather narrow canal of the sea about to go into the Pontus, the Thracian Bosphorus, as it is called, disjoints Europe from Asia by a distance of five stadia. At the very entrance is a town, at the outlet a temple: the name of the town is Calchedon, its

founder, Archias, a chief of the Megarians; the divinity of the temple is Jupiter, the founder, Jason.

Here now the huge Pontus opens up,- except where there are promontories , extended hither and thither in a long and regular margin, winding in other places, but (because opposite, where it has gone off to the left and to the right, it is indented with less gentle points, until on one side and the other it makes narrow angles) especially bent into the form of a Scythian bow: shallow, threatening, misty, with few landing-places, surrounded by a rocky and not sandy shore, the neighbor to the North winds, and because it is not deep, choppy and angry: once called Axenus, the "Inhospitable", from the exceedingly fierce nature of its inhabitants, afterwards, when their customs had been softened somewhat by commerce with other nations, called the "Hospitable" or Euxinus.

The Mariandyni first inhabit a city on it, built, as they say, by the Greek Hercules. It is called Heraclea: this adds credence to the report. Nearby is a cave, Acherusia, a passage way to the UnderWo rld (as they say); and thence they think Cerberus was dragged.

Then the town of Tios, a colony of the Milesians, but now of the land and nation of the Paphlagonians, nearly in the center of whose shores is the promontory of Carambis; on this side the Parthenius River, and the cities, Sesamus, Cromna, and Cytoros, placed there by Cytiforus, the son of Phrixus. Then Cinolis, Anticinolis, and Armene, which ends Paphlagonia.

The Chalybes, the next nation, have the very famous cities of Amisos and Sinope, birthplace of Diogenes the Cynic, and the



rivers, Halys and Thermodon. On the banks of the Halys is the city of Lycasto: along the Thermodon a level plain. In it was the walled town, Themiscyrium; here was the camp of the Amazons, and therefore they call it the Amazon plain.

The Tibareni are neighbors of the Chalybes. For them the highest good is in laugh and play,

Beyond them, the Mossyni dwell under wooden towers. They mark their whole body with signs, take their meals in the open, and lie down promiscuously in the open. Kings they choose by vote, hold in chains and by a very close guard, and when they have merited criticism by wrongly commanding anything, they punish them by a fast of a whole day: but they are fierce, uncultured, and dangerous to anyone landing on their shores.

Then the less wild (but they, too, of uncouth customs) Macrocephali, Becheri, Buzeri; a few cities: Cerasus and Trapezus, especially renowned.

After ~~that~~ is the place where the district extending from the Bosphorus comes to an end; then turning and rising it makes the narrowest corner of the Pontus in a bend of the opposing shore. Here are the Colchians; hither the River Phasis empties; here is a walled town, of the same name as the river, brought from Miletus by Themistagoros; here, the temple of Phrixus, and the grove, famous for the old fable of the golden fleece.

From here the mountains which rise in a long chain stretch out until they are joined to the Rhipaeans; which, in one direction turned toward the Euxine, Maeotia, and the Tanais, in the other, toward the Caspian Sea, are called the Ceraunians. The same



mountains are elsewhere the Taurici, Moschi, Amazonians, Caspians, Coraxici, Caucasians: named respectively in one place from the different countries they are situated near.

But in the first fold of the now curved shore is a town which Greek traders are said to have founded, and (because, when they were driven about by a blinding tempest not knowing where land was, the voice of a swan had given them the clue) named Cynus.

The remaining districts, wild and uncivilized tribes hold: the Melanchlaeni, Toretae, Sedochezi, Coraxi, Phthirophagi, Heniochi, Achaei, Cercetici, and now on the border of Maeotia, the Sindones.

In the country of the Heniochi Dioscorias was erected by Castor and Pollux who had come into Pontus with Jason; Sindos; in the land of the Sindones, was founded by the inhabitants of the country themselves. Then a region by the side, moderately wide, runs out between the Pontus and the Lake to the Bosphorus. The water flowing through this by two channels into the Lake and into the sea forms the peninsula of Corocondame. Four cities are there: Hermonassa, Cepoe, Phanagoria, and at the very mouth, Cimmerium.

Here the Lake, diffused far and wide receives those who enter: where it touches the countries, surrounded by a crooked shore; where it is nearer to the sea (except where it opens up), surrounded by a similar shore, being, save for size, nearly like the Pontus.

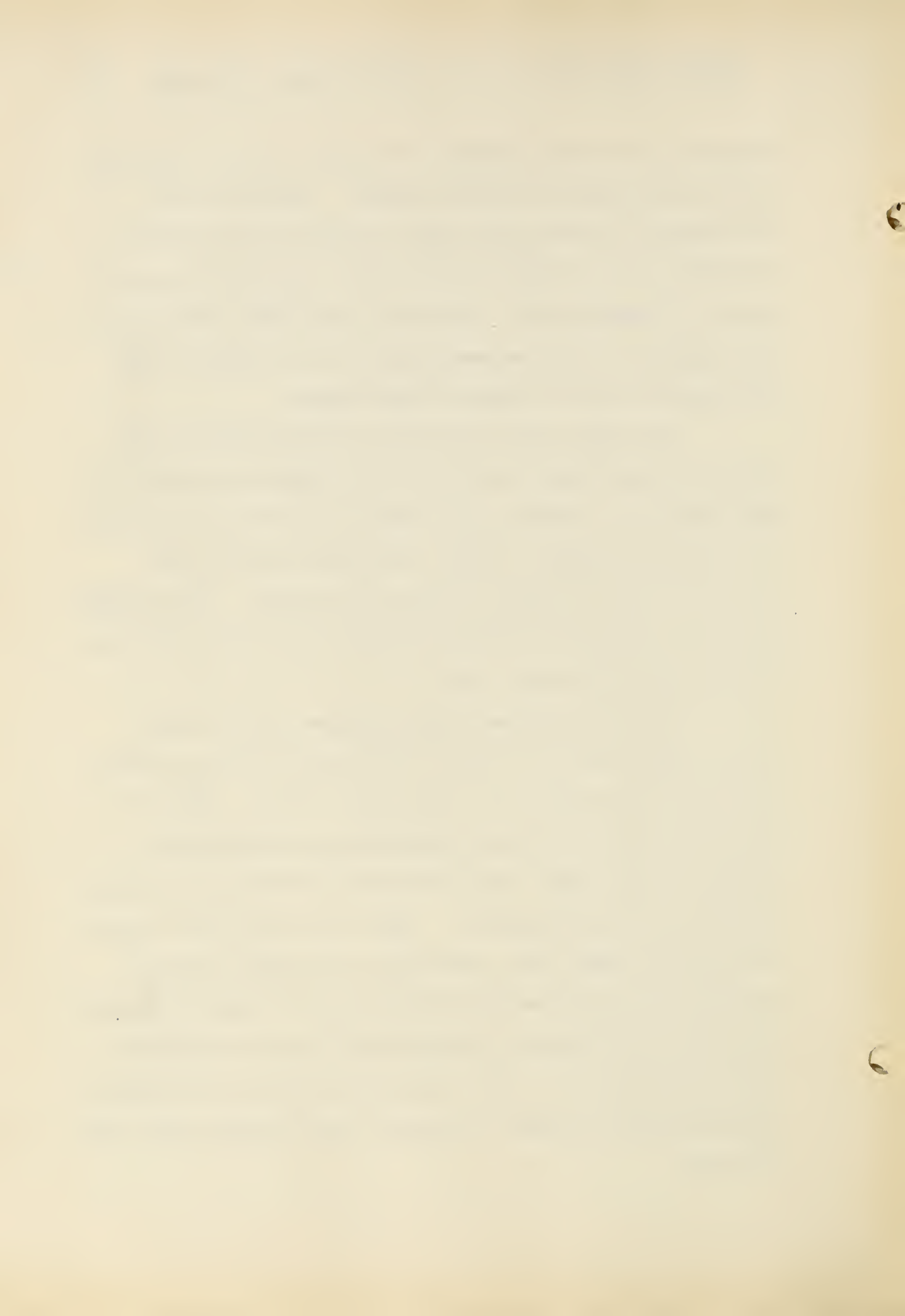
The shore which turns off from the Bosphorus even to the Tanais the Maeotici inhabit; also the Toreatae, Serachi, Phicores, and nearest the river's mouth, the Ixamatae. Among them the



women pursue the same occupations as the men, - so much so that they do not even abstain from military affairs. The men serve in the infantry, and combat with arrows; the women go into battle on horseback, and do not fight with the sword, but they have caught in nooses, by dragging them. Nevertheless, they marry: but the way that they may be considered marriageable is not in age: all save those who have killed an enemy, remain virgins.

The Tanais itself, hurled down from the Rhipaeian range, rushes so precipitately that when not only neighboring rivers, but also Maeotia, the Bosphorus, and elsewhere of the Pontus, are hardened by winter's freezing, it alone, bearing heat and cold alike, runs down swiftly, always the same and like itself. The Sauromatae occupy its banks and the districts adjacent to the banks: one tribe, several peoples and several names.

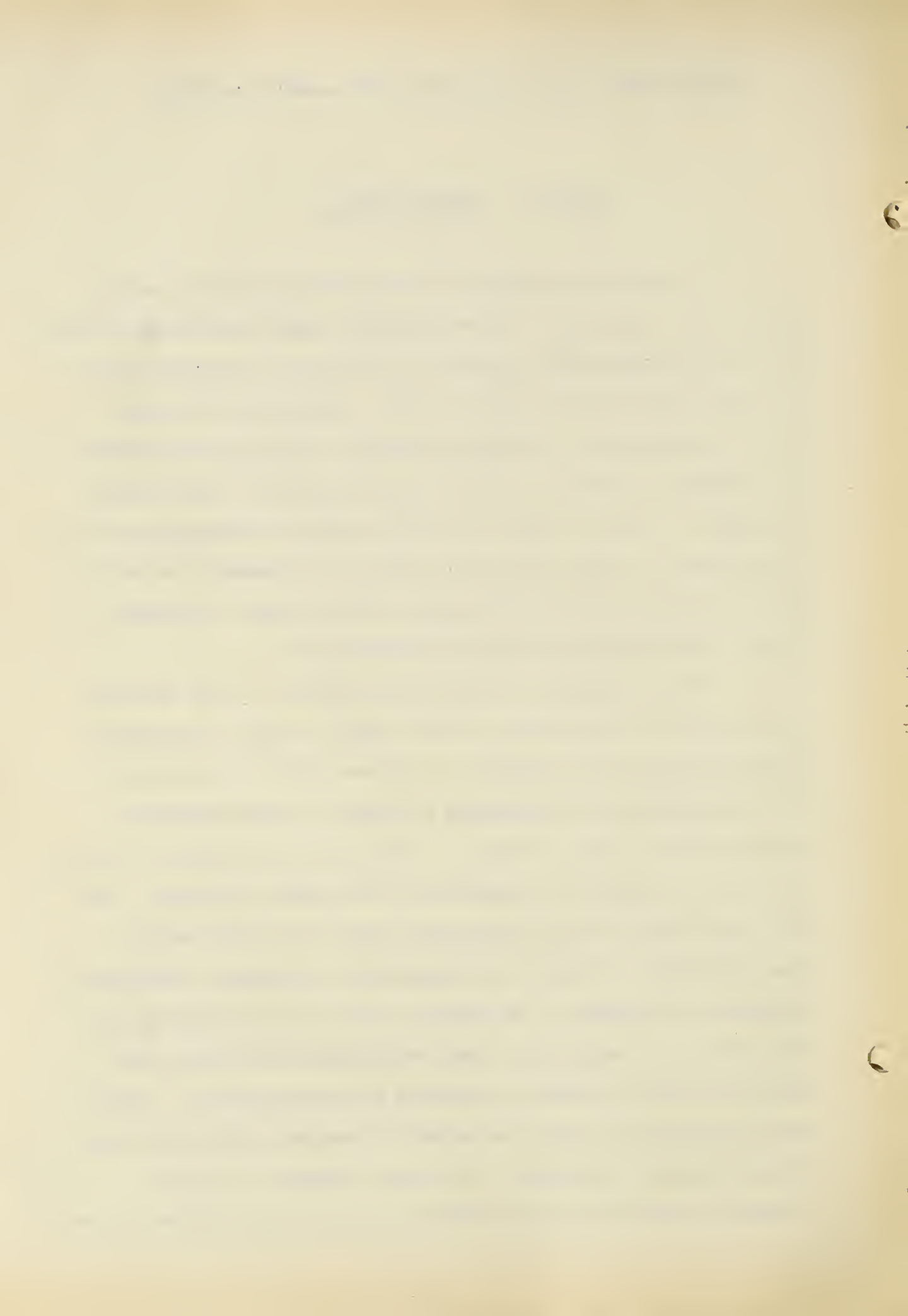
First the Maeotidae (Gynaecratunence) hold the realms of the Amazons, fertile in fodder, but otherwise sterile and barren plains; the Budini inhabit the wooden city of Gelon. Nearby, the Thyssagetae and Turcae occupy limitless forests, and subsist by hunting. Then a region rough with unbroken precipices and deserted extends as far as the Arymphaei. These have the most just customs; the groves for homes; their subsistence, wild berries; and women and men alike are bare-headed; and priests are so highly esteemed and so true is it that no one of such untamed tribes does violence to them that it may be for others to have fled to them for a sanctuary. Beyond rises Mount Rhipaeus, and beyond it lies the shore which faces the Ocean.



CHAPTER I. EUROPEAN SCYTHIA.

The end and arrangement of Asia bordering on Our Sea and the Tanais is as I have said. But for travellers coming down through the same the same River into Maeotia, Europe is on the right, but situated on the left side of those who sail into the Lake. Constantly falling snows make the regions next to the Rhipaeae Mountains (for they extend hither, too) so impassable that they admit not even the effort of those advancing beyond. Then is a region very rich in soil, yet uninhabitable, because Griffins, a fierce and stubborn tribe of wild beasts, love exceedingly the gold got from deep within the earth and guard it exceedingly well, and are hostile to those who meddle with it.

The first nations of men are the Scythians, and the Arimaspoi of the Scythians, who are said to have a single eye each: from them the Essedones extend as far as Maeotia. The Buceges river cuts the bend of this: the Agathyrsi and Sauromatians surround it; called Hamaxobioe, because they have wagons for homes. Then the district running out along the side to the Bosphorus, is surrounded by the Pontus and Maeotia. The parts lying toward the Lake the Satarchae hold; the district verging toward the Bosphorus contains the Cimmerian towns, Myrmecion, Panticapaeum, Theodosia, and Hermisium. The Taurians occupy the part extending into the Euxine Sea. Beyond them, a gulf well-supplied with harbors, and therefore called "Good Port", is inclosed by two promontories. One they call the Ram's Head, equal to and opposite Carambico, which we said was in Asia; the other, Parthenios. The town of Chenone lies nearby, founded by Diana (if it can be believed) and especially renowned for the

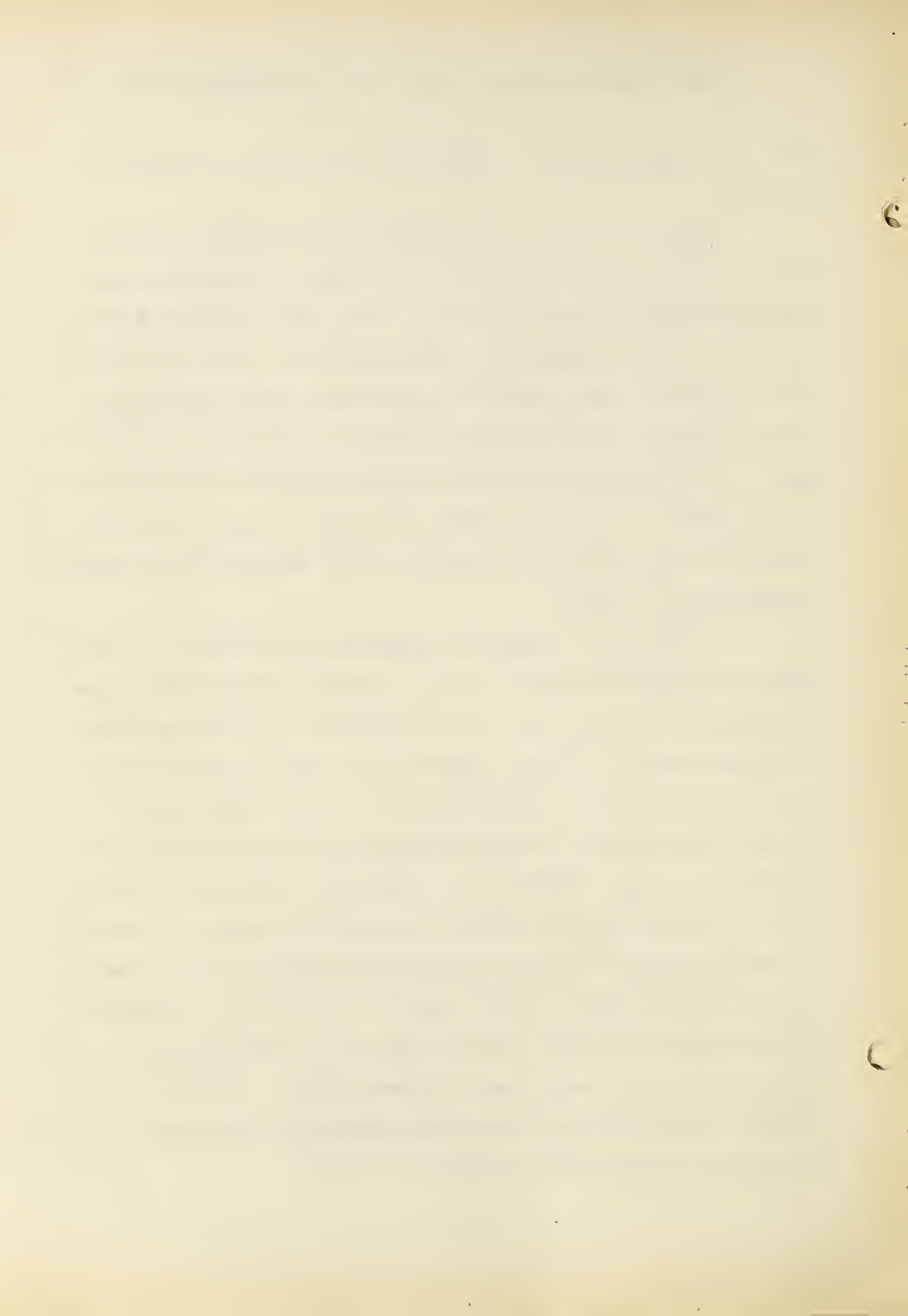


Cave of the Nymphs, because it is consecrated to her and to the Nymphs on the citadel.

Then the Sea comes to the bank and until it is five miles from Maeotia, following up the retreating shores, as far as the Satarchae and the Taurians hold, it forms a peninsula. The portion between the Lake and the gulf is called the Taphrae; the gulf, Carcinites. On it is the city of Carcine, which two rivers, the Gerrhos and Hypacaris touch, flowing out by one mouth, but arisen from different sources and coming down from different places. For the Gerrhos rolls down between the countries of the Basilidae and the Nomadae; the Hypacaris, through the Nomadae. Then are the woods which these lands bear in greatest extent, and the Panticapes which separates the Nomadae from the Georgi.

The land then proceeding out extended far, is joined to the shore by a fine root; afterwards moderately wide, it gradually narrows itself down, and converging its long sides as if in a sharp point, it has the appearance of a sheathed sword. Achilles, coming onto the Pontic Sea with a hostile fleet, is recorded to have celebrated his victory there with a contest of games and, when there was rest from warfare, to have exercised himself and his horses in a race. Therefore, it is called the "Racecourse of Achilles".

Then the Borysthenes washes a nation of its own name -- the gentlest among the rivers of Scythia, when others are turbid, it flows serenely on, calmer than the others, and most beautiful to dwell by. It nourishes the richest fodder, and large fish, which have the finest taste and no bones. From afar it comes, sprung of unknown sources. It cuts off a journey of forty days with its course and navigable for such a space; it goes out near the Greek towns, Borysthenis and Olbia.



The Hypanis inclosed the Callipidae. It springs from a large marsh, which the dwellers nearly call its mother, and for a long way it flows along just as it was when it rose. Finally, not far from the sea, it receives from a little spring, called Exampeus, such bitter waters that it too flows on from here not like itself and no longer sweet. The Axiaces next descends within the Callipidae and the Axiacae. These the Tyra separates from the Istrici: it rises among the Neurae; where it empties, it touches a walled town of its own name.

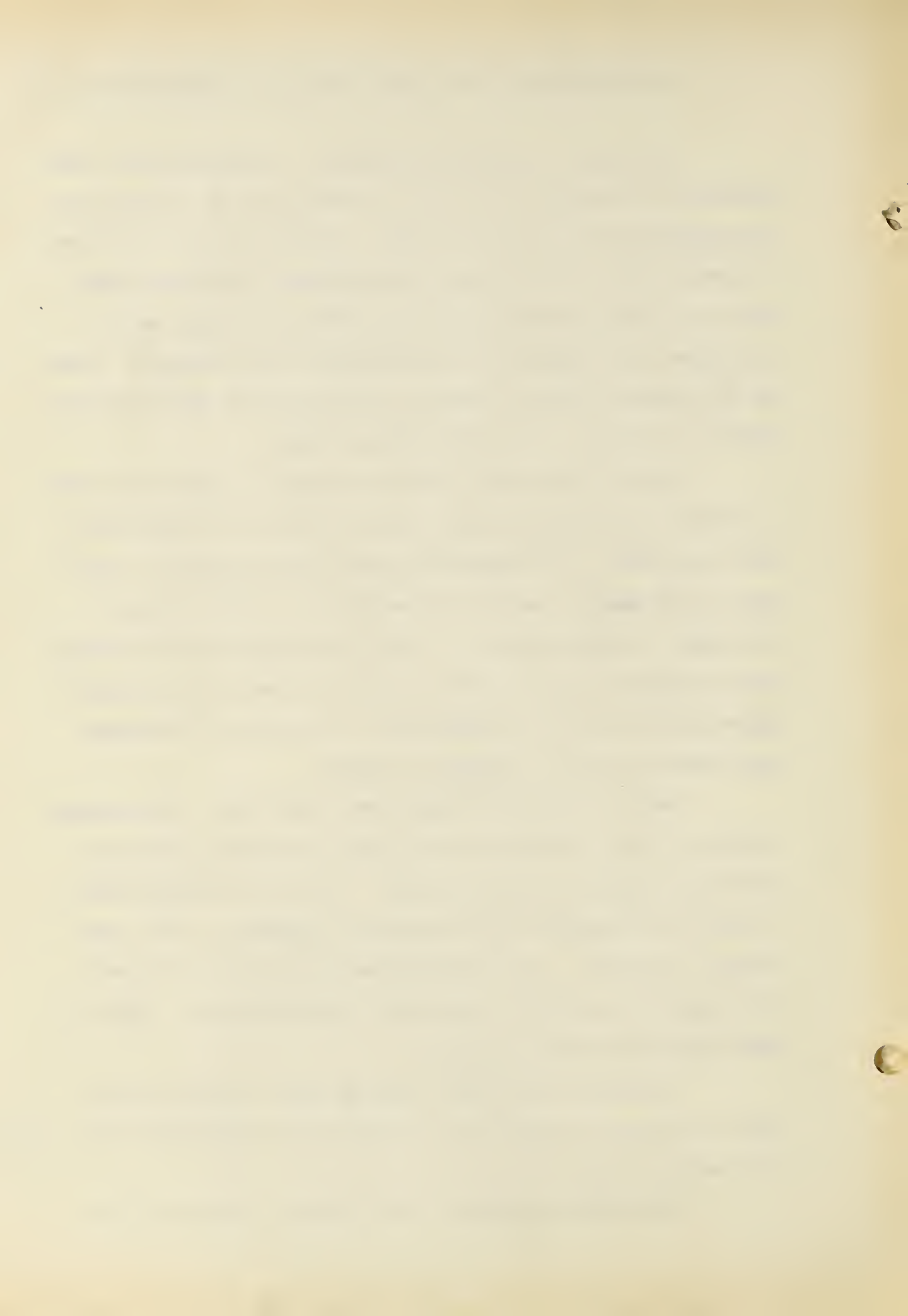
But that river which divides the peoples of Scythia from those who follow arises from well-known sources in Germany with another name than it ends with. For through the wilds of great nations for a long way it is the Danube, then with the dwellers on its banks calling it otherwise, it becomes the Ister. When it has received several streams, now become huge and less only than the Nile of those rivers which discharge into Our Sea, with as many mouths as that one, but with three narrow ones and the rest navigable, it empties.

The characters and customs of the tribes vary. The Essedones joyfully celebrate the funeral rites of their parents with sacrifices and festive assembly of the house-holds. The bodies themselves, torn to pieces and intermixed with the entrails of slaughtered cattle they consume in banqueting. The heads when they have skilfully improved them, they carry before their drink-bouts, bound with gold. These are among them the last duties of piety.

The Agathyrsi paint their faces and limbs: each one more or less as he excells his elders, but all with the same marks and so that they cannot be washed off.

The Satarchae, ignorant of the greatest of banes, gold and

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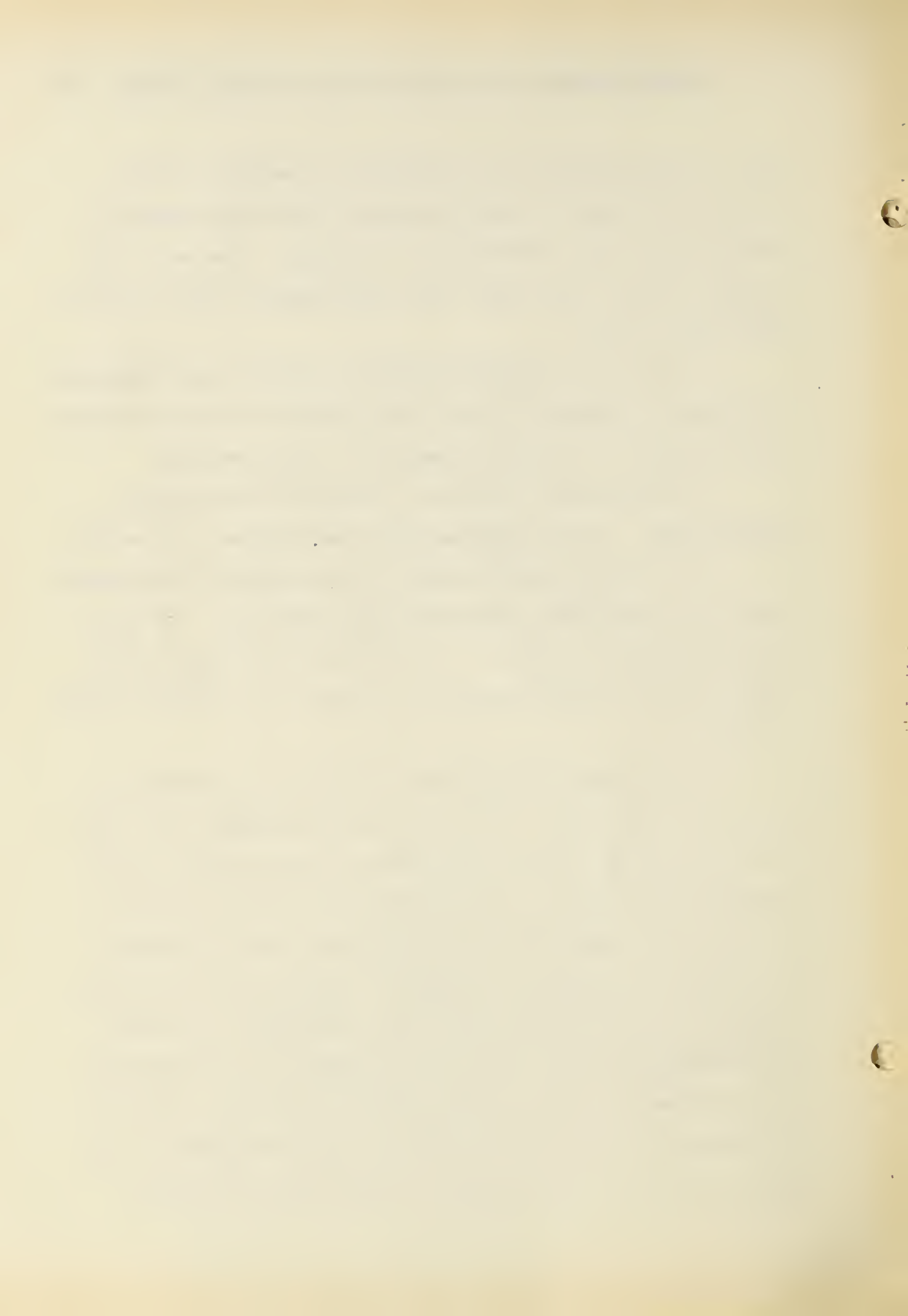
silver, carry on commerce by an interchange of commodities; and by reason of the harshness of almost continuous winter, with homes sunk into the ground, they live in caves or in dug-outs. They wear broad garments over their whole body, being clothed even over their faces and except where they see.

The Taurians, especially remembered for the coming of Iphigenia and Orestis, are monstrous in their customs and have the horrible reputation of being used to slaughter strangers for their sacrifices.

The beginnings of the race of Basilidae are from Hercules and the Echidna. Their customs are regal; their weapons, only arrows.

The wandering Nomadae follow the grazing-places of their herds, and as long as they last, so long they make a fixed home. The Georgi till and cultivate the fields. The Axiacae do not know how to steal; therefore they do not guard their own possessions, nor touch what belongs to others.

The routine of those who dwell farther inland is wilder; the region, more uncultivated. They love wars and massacres: it is a custom of the warriors, to suck out from the very wounds the gore of him whom they have slain first. The more each one has killed, the finer it is considered among them: while to have had no part in a massacre, is among the very greatest of disgraces. There are not even bloodless treaties: those who make an agreement wound themselves, and when they have intermingled the blood drawn off, they taste it. They think that this is the surest pledge of a faith which will not waver. To report at a banquet how many each one has killed, is the most joyful and frequent conversation: those who report the most, keep up the carouse



with two cups each. This is an especial honor while they are joking. As the Essedones refined their symposia with the heads of their parents so did they with the heads of their bitterest enemies.

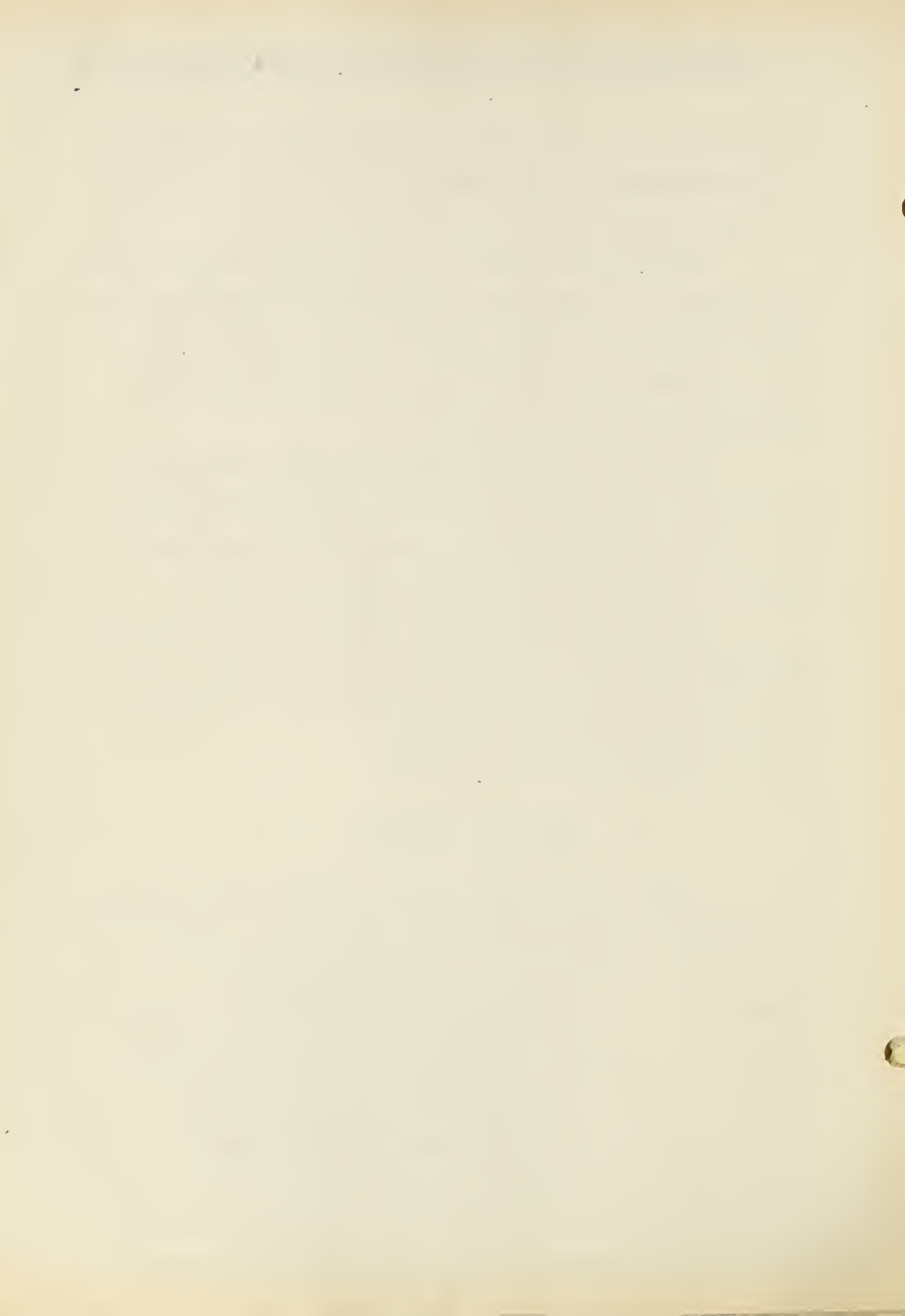
Among the Arthropophagi the very meals even are prepared with human entrails. The Geloni cover themselves and their horses with the skins of their enemies; themselves with the skins of their heads, the horses with those of the rest of the body. The Melanchlaenae have dark-colored raiment: hence the name.

For each one of the Neurae there is a stated time when if he wishes he may be changed into a wolf and back again into his original form. Mars is the god of them all: before his statues they dedicate swords and sword-belts, and kill men for sacrificial victims.

The districts extend widely and by reason of most of the rivers overflowing their banks, they are never not rich in fodder. In some places they are so barren in other respects, that their inhabitants, lacking fire-wood, kindle fires with bones.

CHAPTER II. THRACE.

Thrace is next to these lands. It extends from the side to the Ponticus far into the country of the Illrici and is bounded on its sides by the Ister and the sea. It is a region fortunate neither in weather nor in soil, and except where it is nearer the sea, barren, cold, and very grudgingly bearing of those things which are planted, it rarely ever sustains a fruit-bearing tree, more often a vine, but the fruit of not even this becomes ripe and mellow, except where the husbandmen have kept the cold away by a covering of foliage. It rears men more generously, yet not as regards their looks (for they even have a wild and uncouth appearance), but as regards fierceness and number, so

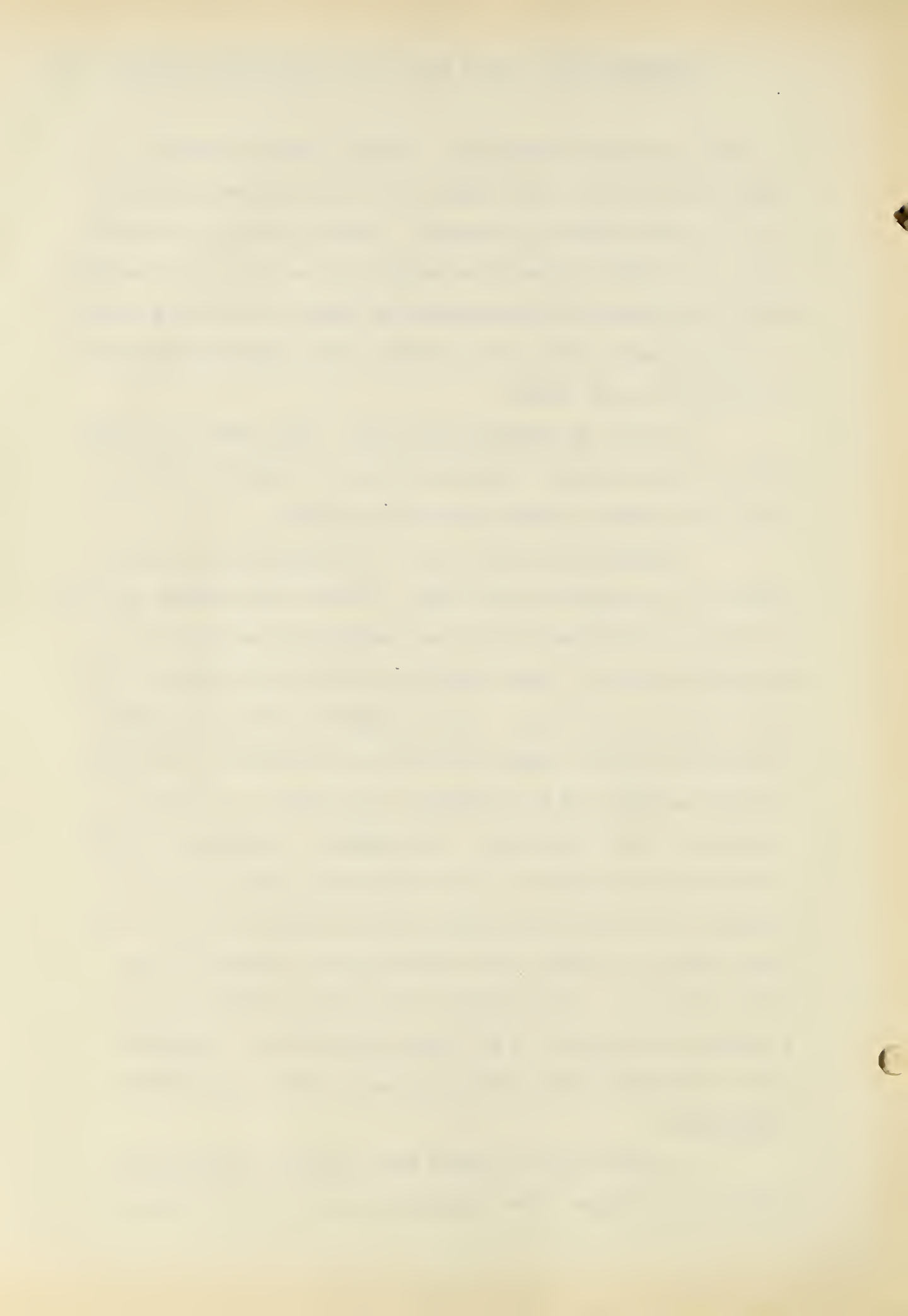


that they are many and untameable -- (in men) especially fruitful. It sends forth few rivers, which empty into the sea, but very celebrated ones, the Hebrus, Nestus, and Strymon. Inland it lifts up the Haemus, Rhodope, and Orbelus Mountains, celebrated for the rites of father Liber and for the assembly of the Bacchantes and Orpheus first initiated here. Of these the Haemus rises to such altitude that it shows the Euxine and the Adriatic from its summit.

One race, the Thracians, dwell here - some endowed with some names and customs, others with different ones. Certain of them are wild and very ready for death, the Getae especially.

A varying belief causes this. Some think that the souls of those who are passing away will return. Others that, although they may not return, nevertheless, they are not annihilated, but pass over to more blessed places. Others that they are indeed quite dead, but that this is better than to live. And so, among some births are mourned and children deplored: funeral rites, on the other hand, are celebrated with song and game, and as if they were sacred rites. Not even the women have a tardy disposition. They consider it an excellent desire to be killed on the bodies of their dead husbands and to be buried at the same time with them; and because many are married to one man, they strive eagerly in a great contest before judges to determine whose glory it shall be. It is allowed in the customs and when there is a contest in this matter, it is a happy thing to win. The others grieve with their voices and bear the dead to burial with bitterest lamentations.

But they strive to comfort them, and they carry away their utensils and treasures to the funeral pyres; and with the destruction



of the dead man who was ready (as they assert), if it is given into their power either to agree or to determine where the place neither of strife nor of trading may be, they remain the mistresses of their lover.

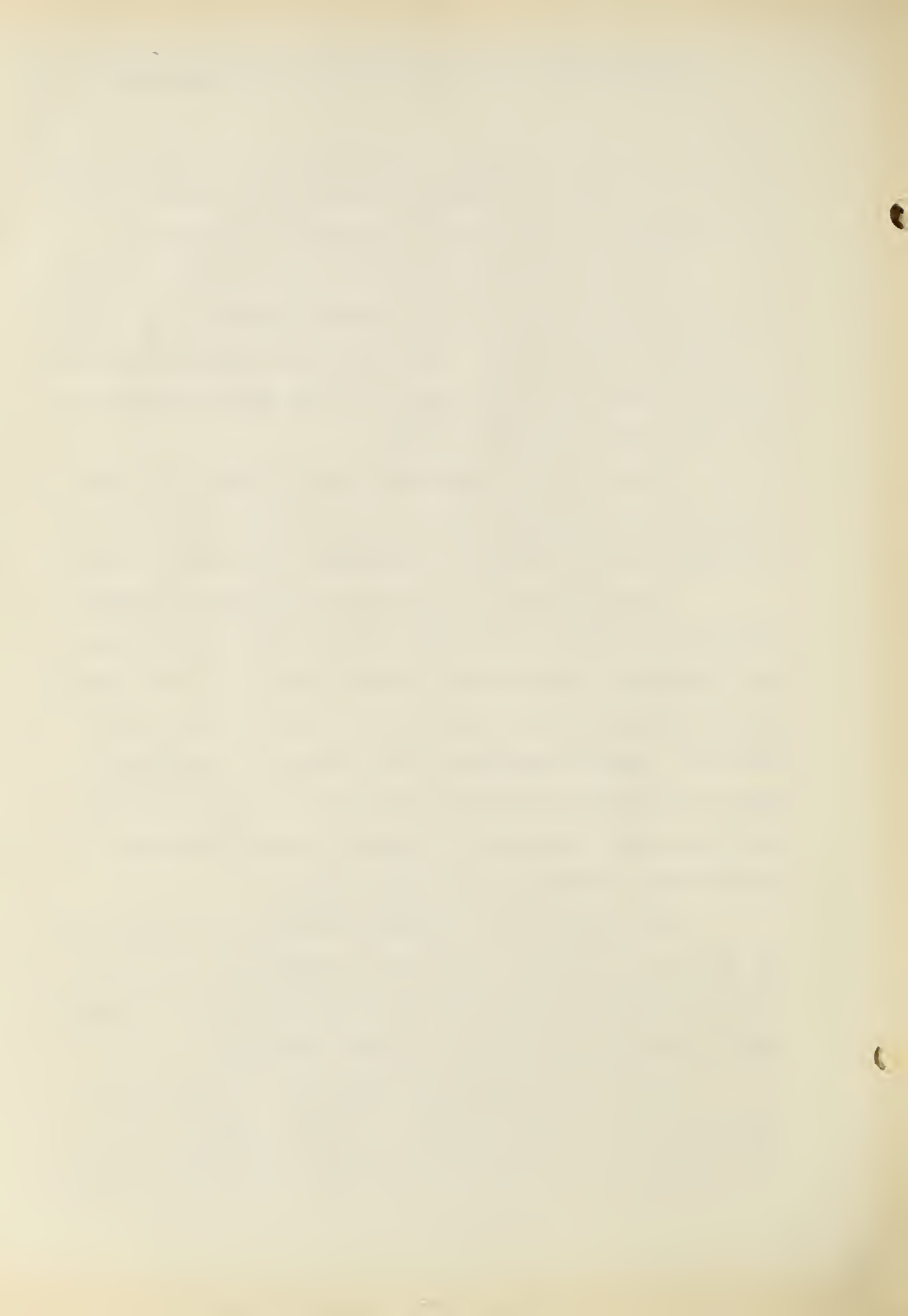
Girls who are about to be married are not handed over to the men by their parents, but are either given away publicly to be led home as brides or are put on sale. Which may be done, depends on looks and customs. Pretty and virtuous women are of high repute; those who may have other women are obtained for hire,

The use of wine is unknown to certain of them, but in their banquets when certain seeds are poured onto the fires about which they are seated, at once the hilarity of drunkenness arises from the flames.

On the shores next to the Ister is Istropolis; then Calatis, founded by the Milesians; then Tomoe, and Port Caria, and the promontory of Tiristis. Those who sail past this another bay of the Pontus, opposite the Phasian, and, except that it is more spacious, like it, receives. Here once was Bizone; it was destroyed by an earthquake. There is Port Crunus; the cities of Dionysopolis, Odessus, Mesembria, Anchialos, and far back on the bay and where the Pontus completes another bend of itself with a great bay, Apollonia.

The coast from here is straight, except what part nearly midway goes out in a promontory which they call Thynia and bent back upon itself reaches out to the shores, and sustains the cities of Halmydessus, Phileae, and Phinopolis. So much is the Pontus.

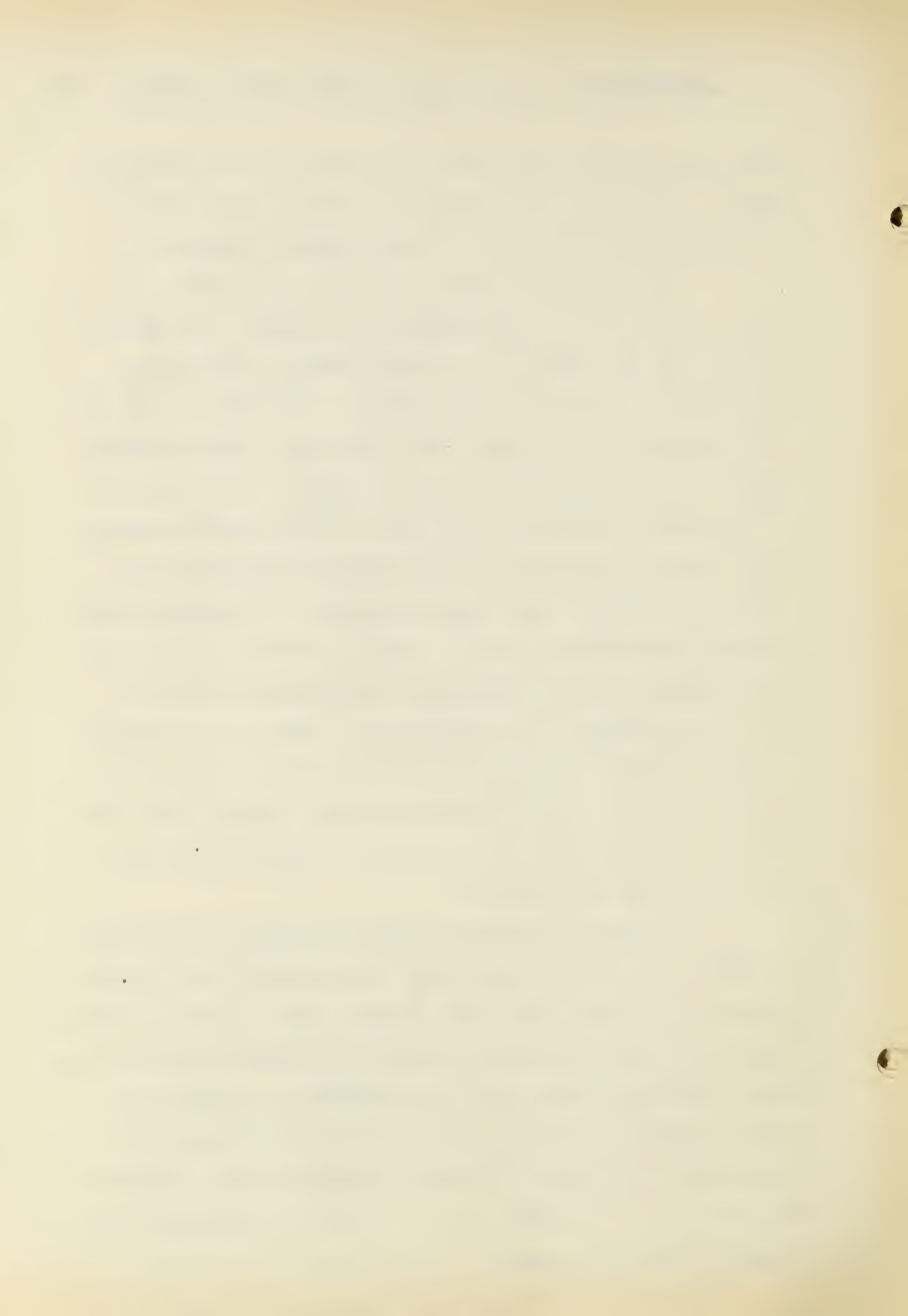
Then is the Bosphorus and the Propontis. On the Bosphorus, Byzantium; on the Propontis, Selymbria, Perinthus, Bythnis, and the rivers Erginos and Athyras which flow between. Then a part of Thrace



once ruled by Rhesus, and Bisanthe of the Samians and the once huge Cypsela. Afterwards a place which the Greeks call "the Long Fall" and situated on the lower part of a great peninsula, Lysimachia.

The land which follows, in no place wide, and here very narrow, juts out between the Hellespont and the Aegean. The narrow part they call the Isthmus, its headland, Mastusia, and the whole, the Chersonesus: memorable for many reasons. There is in it the Aegos river, remarkable for the wreck of the Attic fleet. There is Sestos, opposite Abydos, renowned for the love of Leander. And, too, it is the region where the Persian Army, daring to join by means of bridges lands divided by a great space of sea (marvellous and mighty deed!) crossed the innavigable seas from Asia to Greece. The bones of Protesilaus are consecrated by a shrine. There is Port Coelos, too, marked by the Athenians and the Lacedaemonians fighting in naval conflict, and by the destruction of the Spartan fleet. Here, too, is Cynossema, the tomb of Hecuba, the lowly name taken either from the form of the dog into which she is said to have been changed or from the lowly condition of fortune into which she had fallen. There is Madytos; and Eleus, which ends the Hellespont.

The Aegean Sea straightway dashes rudely again the long shore and washes against the retreating lands from this point to the headland which they call Sunium, with a wide and easy sweep. By those coasting along this region and sailing past Mastusia a gulf must be entered, which, washing against the other side of the Chersonesus, is inclosed by a ridge in the form of a valley and from the river which receives it is called Melas. It embraces two cities: Alopecomesus, and, situated on the other shore of the Isthmus, Cardia. There is distinguished Aenos, founded by the fugitive Aeneas. About the Hebrus, the Ciconians.

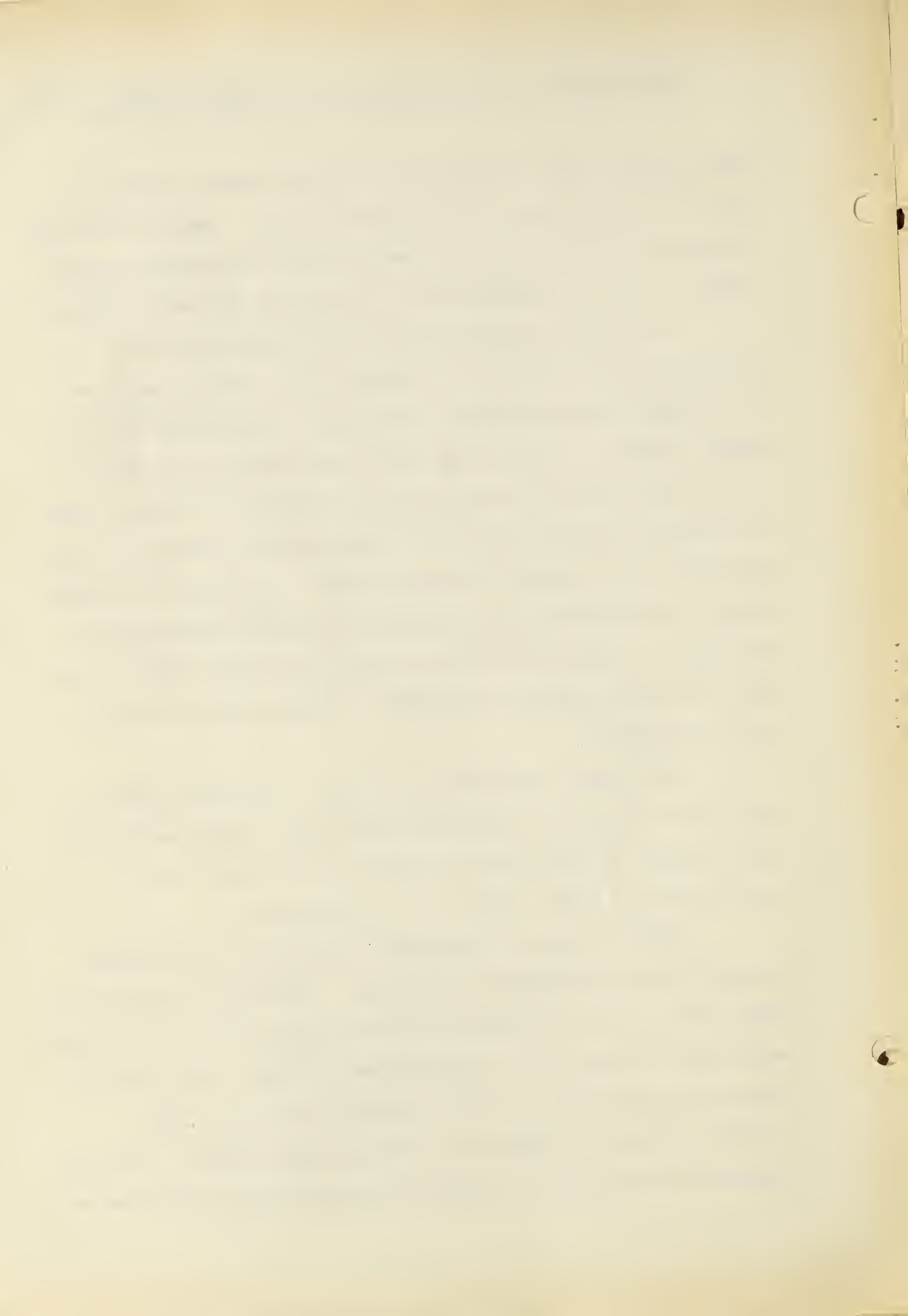


Across the same river is Doriscus where they say Xerxes measured his troops by the space because he could not by count. Then the promontory Serrium, and Zone, where they say even the groves followed the singing Orpheus. Then the Schoenus river, and lying near its banks, Maronia.

The region farther along gave birth to Diomedes who was accustomed to throw strangers to be eaten by his enormous horses, and who was cast to the same horses by Hercules. A tower which they call Diomedis remains as a mark of the story, and there is a city which his sister named with her own name, Abdera, but this is more worthy of mention from the fact that it was the birthplace of the natural philosopher Democritus, than because it was thus founded. Beyond flows the Nestus. Between it and the Strymon are the cities of Philippi, Apollonia, and Amphipolis. Between the Strymon and Athos, the citadel Calarnea, Port Caprus, the city Acanthos, and Echymnia. Between Athos and Pallene, Cleona and Olynthus.

The Strymon (as we said) is a river. Having its source far away, and being narrow, it gradually becomes wider with the waters from other streams, and when not far from the sea it has made a lake, it breaks forth in a larger channel than it had come in.

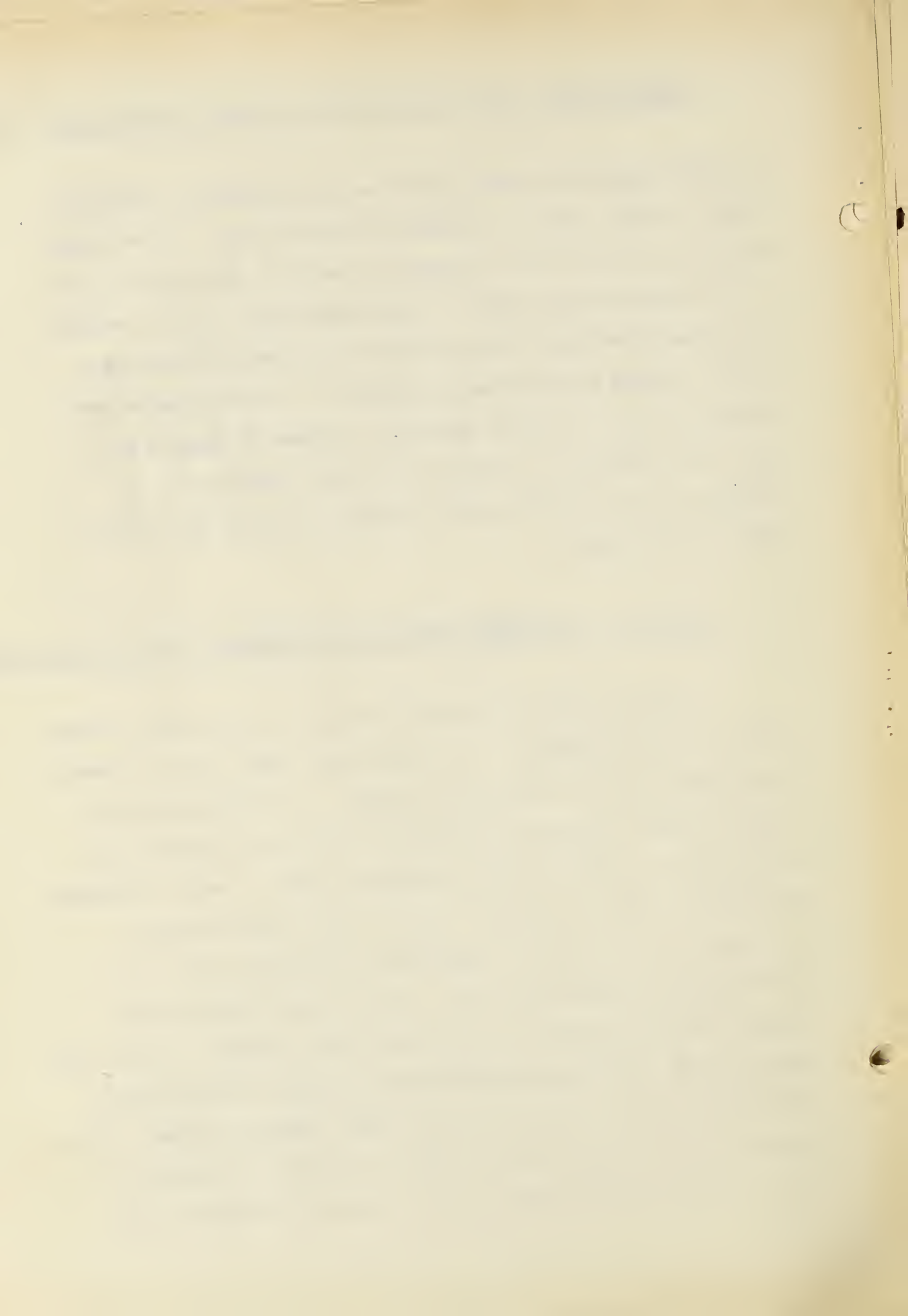
Athos is a peak so lofty that it is believed to rise higher even than the region whence the rain falls. The belief is corroborated, because the ashes from the Altars which it supports on its summit are not washed away, but remain in a heap where they are left. But it does not stand out in a promontory, as other mountains, but it is a whole mountain, and with its entire ridge extends far into the sea. Where it adheres to the mainland, it was dug through and passed by Xerxes who was



proceeding against the Greeks, and it was made passable by a navigable strait. Small colonies of Pelasgians occupy its base. On the summit once was the walled town of Acroathos, in which (as they say) the life of the inhabitants was longer by a half than in other lands. Pallene, of so great extent that it may be the sites of five cities and their pasture, reaches entirely into the deep sea. It is very narrow where it begins: there is situated Potidaea. But where it broadens out, Mende and Scione must be mentioned: the former established by the Eretrians who were returning after the capture of Troy; the latter by the returning Greeks.

CHAPTER III: MACEDONIA, GREECE, the PELOPONNESUS, EPIRUS, and ILLYRICUM.

Then the tribes of Macedonians inhabit as many cities, of which Pelle is especially renowned. Its foster-sons, Philip, master of Greece, and Alexander, master of Asia, too, make this. The Micybernaean bay along the shore, between the promontories, Derris and Canatrraeum and the port which is called Kophos, embraces the cities of Torons, Physcella, and Micyberna (whence its name). Sena is nearest the Canastraem promontory. Now Micybernaeus midway where the country offers its bosom moderately indents the shores. But with long sides flung far out onto the deep sea from that point is the Gulf of Therma. Into it the Oxius runs out through Macedonia, and now the Peneus, through Thessaly. Before the Oxius is Thessalonica; between both, Cassardria, Cydna, Aloros, Icaris: from the Peneus to Sepias, Gyrtana, Meliboea, and Castanea, equal as regards renown, except that its foster-son Philoctetes makes



Meliboea famous. The inland districts, remarkable for famous names of places, bear scarcely anything not renowned. Not far hence is Olympus, Pelion, Ossa, mountains memorable in the story and war of the Gigantes; here Pieria, birthplace and home of the Muses; here the wooded Oetean mountain range, the ground last tread upon by Grecian Hercules; here Tempe, famous for its sacred grove; here Libethra, fountain of the Muses.

Then comes Greece, jutting out for a very considerable extent; and spread out from North to South until it touches the Myrtoan Sea, it lies along the Aegean on the East and the Ionian on the West. And at first broad and under the name of Hellas it advances with a large front; soon by both seas, but more by the Ionian, entering its side, it is cut nearly in two, until it is four miles wide. Then with the districts spreading themselves out again hither and thither, but more into the Ionian Sea, and advancing into the deep sea, not so wide as it began, yet again large, and as if a peninsula, it extends, and is called the Peloponnesus. By reason of the bays and promontories, by which its shores are cut as by points, and also because of the slender way onto its body, it is extended most like to a leaf of the plane-tree.

First from Macedonia is Thessaly, then Magnesia, Phthiotis, Doris, Locris, Phocis, Boeotia, Attica, and Megaris, but Attica the most famous of all. In the Peloponnesus is Argolis, Laconice, Messenia, Achaia, Elis, and Arcadia. Beyond, Aetolia, Acarnania, Epirus, as far as the Adriatic. Of the places and cities which the sea does not wash, these are especially note-worthy: Larissa, in Thessaly, and formerly Iolcos; in Magnesia, Antronia; in Phthiotis, Phthia; in Locris, Cynos and Calliaros; in Phocis, Delphi, Mount Parnassos, and the shrine and oracle of Apollo; in Boeotia, Thebes and Cithaeron, celebrated in stories and songs; in



Attica, Eleusin, consecrated to Ceres, and more renowned than that it need be mentioned Athens; in Megaris, Megara, whence the region gets its name; as in Argolis, Argos, and Mycenae, and the Temple of Juno, very famous for its antiquity and worship; Amyclae, and Mount Taygetus; in Messenia, Messene and Methone; in Achaia and Elis, formerly the Pisae of Oenomaus, and Elis, even now, and the shrine of Olympian Jove, renowned for remarkable sacredness and gymnastic games, but especially famous for the very statue itself, which is the work of Phidias. Peloponnesian tribes surround Arcadia on all sides. In it are the cities, Psophis, Tegea, and Orchomenos; the mountains, Pholoe, Cyllenius, Parthenius, Maenalus; the rivers, Erymanthos and Ladon; in Aetolia, the town of Naupactos, and in Acarnania, Stratos; in Epirus, the temple of Dodonian Zeus, and a fountain sacred for the reason that while it is cold it extinguishes torches that are dipped into it, just as other fountains, and when they are brought near it from a distance without fire, it kindles them.

And when the shores are coasted along from the Sepias promontory, the journey is by Demetrios, Halos, Pteleon, and Echinus, to the Pagasaeon Bay. This bay, embracing the city of Pagasa, receives the river Sperchion, and is memorable because the Argonauts, seeking Colchis, set sail from here in the "Argo". Those journeying from here to Sunium must sail over these waters: Maliacus and Opuntius, huge bays, and on them Thermopylae, monument even of slain Spartans, Opoes, Scarpha, Cnemides, Alope; Anhedon, Larymne, and Aulis, naval base of Agamemnon and the Greeks plotting against Troy; Marathon, witness of much and surpassing courage, famous even from Theseus' time, especially renowned for the great Persian defeat; little Rhamnus, yet illustrious, because in it is the shrine of Amphiaraus, and the Phidian Nemesis; Thorices and Brauronia, once cities, now only names.



Sunium is a headland, and it ends that shore of Hellas which looks toward the East. From there, the country is turned about to the South as far as Megara, as just recently with the side of Attica, so now with the front, lying along the sea. There is Piraeus, the port of the Athenians; and the Scironic rocks even now infamous because of the harsh hospitality of Sciron long ago. The coast of Megara reaches to the Isthmos (which is called Diolcos).

This isthmus, separating the Aegean Sea from the Ionian by a distance of four miles, joins the Peloponnesus to Hellas by a narrow passageway. On it is the town of Cenchreae; the fame of Neptune, celebrated for the games which they call the "Isthmian"; Corinth, once famous for its riches, afterwards more known because of its destruction, and now a Roman colony, overlooking both seas from the highest part of its citadel which they call Acrocorinth. Bays and promontories roughen the coast of the Peloponnesus (as we have said): on the East, Bucephalos, Chersonesus, and Scyllaeon; to the South, Malea, Taenaros, Acritas, and Ichthys; to the West, Chelonates and Araxos. The Epidaurians dwell from the Isthmos to Scyllaeon. They are famous for the temple of Aesculapius, - and the Troezenians, illustrious for their loyalty to the Athenian Confederacy. The harbors, Saronicus, Schoenitas, and Pogonus, and the walled towns, Epidaurus, Troezene, and Hermiona, are situated along these shores.

The bay between Scyllaeon and Malea is called Argolicus; between Malea and Taenaros, the Laconian; between Taenaros and Acritas, Asinaeus; between Acritas and Ichthys, Cyparissus. By the Argolic bay are the well-known rivers, Erasinus and Inachus, and the well-known town of Lerne; by the Laconian, the Gythius and Eurotas; on Taenaros itself a temple of Neptune, and a cave, like in form and fable to that one, which we called

the Acherusian on the Pontus; by the Asinaean bay, the river Pamisum; by the Cyparissian, the Alpheus. A city situated on the shore gave the name (to each bay): Cyparissae to the latter, Asine to the former: Messenians and Pylians inhabit these districts, and Pylos itself lies near the sea.

Cyllene, Enneapolis, and Patrae, occupy that coast, into which Chelonates and Araxos run out; but Cyllene is noted because they think that Mercury was born there. Then the Rhion (this is the name of the sea) narrow and as if in a strait, cutting into the flank of the following shore between Aetolia and the Peloponnesus, bursts forcefully in as far as the Isthmus. Along this part of the sea the shores begin to face the North. Along this coast are Aegion, Aegira, Oluros, and Sicyon, while opposite are Pagae, Creusis, Anticyra, Oeanthia, and Cirrha; and more well-known in name Calydon, and Euenos, without the Rhion.

In Acarnania especially famous are the walled town Leucas and the river Achelous. In Epirus there is nothing more note-worthy than the Ambracian Bay. The bay causes this, which by a narrow entrance less than a mile in width admits a great expanse of sea. Or the cities which are situated about it causes this: Actium, Argia Amphilocheis, Ambracia, realms of the Aeacidae and of Pyrrhus. Buthroton is beyond. Then the Ceraunian Mountains, and the bend from these into the Adriatic.

This sea, received in a deep recess of the shores, and extending very widely, where it is yet the widest, is surrounded by Illyrican tribes as far as Tergeste, elsewhere by Gallie and Italian races. The Parthenians and Dassaretae first occupy its shores; next the Taulantians, Encheliae, and Phaeacians. Then are those whom they rightly call Illyrians; then the Pyraei, Liburni, and Istria. The first of the cities is Oricum, the second, Dyrrhachium -- it was Epidamnus before: the Romans changed the name because it seemed an omen as if they were about to go into peril.

Beyond are Apollonia, Salona, Iader, Narona, Tragurium, the Polatican bay, and Pola, once inhabited, as they say, by Colchis, now (how greatly fortunes change!) a Roman colony. Then the rivers Aëas, Nar, and Danube, which has already been called the Ister: but the Aëas discharges near Apollonia, the Nar flows between the countries of the Pyraei and the Liburni; the Ister, through Istria. Tergeste, situated on the inmost part of the Adriatic gulf, ends Illyricum.

CHAPTER IV: ITALY.

Concerning Italy a few things will be said, more because the order demands than because it needs to be described: everything is well known. From the Alps it begins to retire onto the high sea, and as it proceeds, lifting itself up midway in the continuous ridge of the Apennine range, it runs out between the Adriatic and the Tuscan, or (as the same are called otherwise) between the Upper and the Lower Seas, for a long way compact. But when it has jutted far out, it is divided into two horns, and with one it looks out upon the Sicilian Sea, with the other, the Ionian: all narrow, but hereabouts much narrower than whence it began.

Various races inhabit its different inland districts: on the left side the Carni and Veneti inhabit Gallia Togata; then the Italic peoples, the Picentes, Frentani, Dauni, Apuli, Calabri, and Salentini. On the right at the foot of the Alps are the Ligures; at the foot of the Apennines, Etruria; afterwards, Latium, the Volscians, Campania, and beyond Lucania, the Bruttians.

Of the cities which are inhabited far from the sea the most wealthy are: to the left, Patavium of Antenor, Mutina, and Bononia, colonies

of the Romans; to the right, Capua, founded by the Etruscans, and Rome, once founded by shepherds, now, if it should be spoken of for its composition, the work of others. But on the shores next from Tergeste is Concordia.

The Timavus, rising from nine sources and discharged by one mouth flows between,—then the Natiso touches the rich Aquileia not far from the sea. Beyond is Altinum. The Po occupies the upper shores for a great distance. For, rising at the very foot of Mount Vesulus, it first collects itself from small sources, and for some way thin and meagre, soon it increases and is so fed by other streams, that it pours itself out at last through seven mouths. One large one of these they call the Po. Thence it leaps forth so rapidly that, shattering the billows it drives a wave such as it sent forth and even keeps its own channel in the sea, until the Ister river flowing forth from the opposite shore of Istria with the same violence intercepts it. For this reason for those sailing through these places, where the streams go on both sides there is a drink of sweet waters amidst the sea waters.

From the Po to Ancona, Ravenna, Ariminum, Pisaurum, and Colonia Fanestris, are passed; the river Metaurus, and from there that famous city on the strait of two promontories coming together from opposite sides, situated in the form of a bent elbow, and therefore called by the Greeks Ancona, is between the Gallic and Italic tribes as if a boundary. For the Piceni receives those going past these shores: along which are the cities, Numana, Potentia, Cluana, and Cupra, but the strongholds, Firmun, Adria, and Truentinum: this is the name of that river which flows by. From there the Frentani now hold the outlets of the Matrinus and Aternus rivers, and the cities of Buca and Histonium; while the Dauni



have the Tifernus river, the walled towns, Cliternia, Larinum, and Teanum, and Mount Garganus.

A bay is enclosed by the continuous Apulian coast, Urias by name, moderate in size, generally rough to cross; beyond is Sipontum or (as the Greeks have called it) Sipus; the river touching Canusium which they call Aufidus; then Barium, Gnatia, and Rudiae, celebrated for its citizen Ennius; in Calabria, also, Brundusium, Valetium, Lupiae, Mount Hydrus; then the Salentine fields, the Salentine shores, and the Greek city, Callipolis. Thus far the Adriatic, thus far the other side of Italy reaches.

Its front splits into two horns (as we said above): but the sea which it admits between the two, divided again and again by narrow headlands, does not go around with a single margin, nor wide and diffused, but is received by bays. The first is called the Tarentine: on its shore are Tarentus, Metapontum, Heraclea, Croto, and Thurium; the second, the Scylacean, between the promontories, Lacinium and Zephyrium: on this is Petilia, Carcinus, Scylaceum, and Mystial; the third, between Zephyrium and Brutium, encircles Consentia, Caulonia, and Locri. In Brutium are Columna Rhegia, Rhegium, Scylla, Taurianum, and Metaurum.

From here is the turn into the Tuscan Sea, and the other side of the same land. Medoma, Hipponium Vibon, Temesa, Clampetia, Blanda, Buxentum, Velia, Palinurus, once the name of a Phrygian pilot, now the name of a place, Paestanus Bay, Paestum, a town, the river Silerus, Picentia, Petrae where the Sirens dwelt, the promontory of Minerva -- all place of Lucania; Puteolanus Bay, Surrentum, Herculaneum, the form of Mount Vesuvius, Pompeii, Neapolis, Puteoli, lakes Lucrinus and Avernus, Baias, Misenum (this is now the name of a



place-once that of a Phrygian soldier), Cumae, Liternum, the river Vultur-
turnus, the town of Vulturnum,- delightful spots of Campania; Sinuessa,
Liris, Minturnae, Formiae, Fundi, Tarracina, Circeii, once the home of
Circe, Antium, Aphrodisium, Ardea, Laurentum, and Ostia, are in this
flank on this side of the Tiber. Beyond are, Pyrgi, Minio, Castrum
Novum, Graviscae, Cosa, Telamon, Populonia, Cecina, and Pisae,- Etruscan
places and names; then Luna of the Ligures, Tigulia, Genua, Sabatia,
and Albingaunum; then the river Paulus and Varus, each one flowing
down from the Alps, but the Varus is somewhat more well-known, because
it ends Italy.

The Alps themselves, spread out far and wide from these shores,
at first run off to the North with a steep ascent: then when they have
touched Germany, they go away to the East with turned force, and separ-
ating wild peoples, they penetrate into Thrace.

CHAPTER: V. GALLIA NARBONENSIS.

Gaul, divided by Lake Geneva and the Cevennes Mountains into
two flanks, and touching the Tuscan Sea with one, the Ocean with the
other, reaches from here from the Varus to the Pyrenees and from there
from the Rhine to the Pyrenees. The part situated by Our Sea (it was
once Bracata-now Narbonensis) is more cultivated and more planted, and
therefore even more beautiful.

Of the cities which it has, the most opulent are: Vasio of the
Vocontii, Vienna of the Allobroges, Avenio of the Cavares, Nemausus of
the Arecomici, Tolosa of the Tectosages, Arausio in the country of the
Secundani, Arelate among the Sextani, and Baeterrae, of the Septimani.



But a colony of the Atacians and the veterans of the Tenth legion Decumani, whence once was aid rendered to these lands, and now whence both the name and glory comes, Martius Narbo, excells all. On the shores are several places with several names; but there are few cities, because few harbors, and the whole district is exposed to the South and South-west winds.

Nicaea, the town of Deciatum, and Antipolis touch the Alps. Then is Forum Julii, a colony of Octavius' veterans, then - after Athenopolis, Olbia, Tauroenta, and Cithariste, is Lacydon, the harbor of the Massilians, and on it Massilia itself.

This city was founded by Phocians, and situated in the neighborhood of once fierce tribes, now is near the same tribes which although subdued are nevertheless most unlike the Phocians; hence, it is wonderful how easily it should take a foreign location and retain until now its own character. Between it and the Rhone, Maritima, a town of the Avatici, is situated on a lake. The Fossa Mariana with its navigable canal pours out a part of this river.

Otherwise the coast is undistinguished -- the stone-coast, as they call it. Here they say Hercules, fighting against Albion and Bergion, the children of Neptune, was aided by Jove, whom he had invoked when his weapons gave out, by a rain-storm of stones. You would believe it had rained -- for they lie in so great numbers scattered here and there.

The Rhone rises not far from the sources of the Ister and the Rhine. Then, received by Lake Geneva, it retains its force, and bearing itself unimpaired through the midst of the lake, it comes out just as it entered; then carried off toward the West, for a while it separates the two Gauls. Then turning sharply to the South it enters Narbonensis

and, already large by the addition of other streams, and becoming larger and larger, it empties between the countries of the Volcae and the Cavaerae. Beyond are the lakes of the Volcae, the river Ledum, the redoubt Latera, Mesua, an elevation nearly surrounded on all sides by sea, and, save that it is joined to the mainland by a narrow causeway, an island.

Then the Arauris, coming down from the Cevonnes, flows under the walls of Agathas, and the Orbis, near Baeterrae. The Atax, flowing from the Pyrennes Mountains, is small and shallow where it comes with the waters of its own source, and although having a large channel, is never navigable, except where it touches Narbo: but when it has become swollen with the winter rains, it is accustomed to rise so much that it may not contain itself within its banks. A lake receives it, Rubresus by name, very large, but where it admits the sea, narrow of entrance.

Beyond is Leucata, the name of the shore, and the fount Salaulae, flowing with not sweet waters, but more salt even than the sea may be, Nearby is a meadow very green with small and slender reed, but sustained by an underground pond. Its central portion proves this, because, cut off from the nearest parts, it floats like an island and allows itself to be pushed and pulled about. Moreover, the sea spread out underneath is exposed to view by holes which have been pierced through to a cer-depth. Whence it has pleased Greek authors and some even of our own, either through real ignorance or also because they knowingly availed themselves of the licence of an untruth, to relate to posterity that in this region a fish is born deep within the earth and when it has penetrated thus far from the deep, killed by the stroke of those who are catching them, it is drawn up through these openings.

Thence is the shore of the Sordones, the small rivers, Telis and Tichis, which when swollen are very turbid; the colony of Ruscino, the hamlet of Eliberri, the scanty trace of a once large city and of great resources. Then between the headlands of the Pyrenees, on the Bay of Salsus, is Pontus Veneris, and Cervaria, a place, the limit of Gaul.

CHAPTER VI: THE INNER SHORE OF SPAIN.

From this place called Cervaria the Pyrenees at first run forth toward the British Ocean; then turned around with brow toward the lands, they enter Spain, and with the range's lesser part cut off at the right, it presents uninterrupted and unbroken sides, until, spread out in a long line through the whole province, it arrives at those shores which face the West.

Spain itself except where it borders on the Gauls, is surrounded on all sides by sea: where it is joined to the Gauls being especially narrow, it gradually reaches out into Our Sea and the Ocean, and it goes off to the West more and more wide, and there it becomes widest: so rich in men, horses, iron, lead, copper, silver, and gold, and so fertile that, if anywhere it is worn out and unlike itself by reason of a scarcity of waters, it nevertheless produces flax and broom.

Moreover it is distinguished by three names: part of it is called Tarraconensis, another part, Baetica, and the third part, Lusitania. Tarraconensis with one extremity bordering on the Gauls and with the other touching Baetica and Lusitania, offers its sides to Our Sea where it faces the South, and to the Ocean, where it looks to the North. Baetica and Lusitania the river Anas separates, and hence Baetica overlooks both seas:



the Atlantic on the West, and Ours on the South. Lusitania is situated only along the Ocean, but on the side in the North, in front on the West coast.

Of the inland cities in Tarraconensis the most famous were Pallantia and Numantia, now is Caesaraugusta; in Lusitania, Emerita; in Baetica, Astigi, Hispal, Corduba. But if you coast the shores, the nearest city from Cervaria is Rupes, which the Pyrene range thrusts out onto the sea; then the Ticer river near Rhoda, and the Clodianum near Emporiae; then the Mount of Juppiter, the part of which toward the West, projecting points of rough rocks which rise gradually by short spaces as steps, they call the "Stairway of Hannibal". Thence to Tarraco are the small walled towns of Blanda, Eluro, Baetulo, Barcino, Subur, Tolobi; the little rivers, Baetulo, near the Mount of Juppiter, Rubricatum on the shore of Barcino; and Maius, between Subur and Tolobi. Tarraco is the wealthiest of the maritime cities on these shores: Tulcis, a small river, is beyond; the large Iberus flows near Dertosa.

Thence the sea winds itself into the land, and at first admitted with great force, soon it is separated into two bays by a promontory which they call Ferraria. The first and greater bay is called Sucronensis, and, inclosing the sea with a sufficiently large entrance, and becoming narrower the farther the sea enters, it receives the inconsiderable rivers, Sae-batis, Turia, and Susro; embracing other cities, but among the most famous, Valentia, and the celebrated Saguntum, renowned for its faithfulness and tribulations. The other bay, Illicitanus, has Alone, Lucentia, and Illice, whence its name.

The districts here now extend farther onto the high sea and make Spain wider than it was. But from those which have been mentioned to the

chief places of Baetica nothing is noteworthy except Carthage, which Hasdrubal, the leader of the Carthaginians, founded. Along these shores are the obscure towns -- mention of which concerned only the order -- Virgi, on the bay which they call Virgitanus; beyond, Abdera, Suel, Ex, Maenoba, Malaca, Salduba, Lacippo, and Barbesul.

Then the sea reveals its narrowest portion, and mountains make the shores of Europe and Africa nearest to one another - the Columns of Hercules - as we said at the beginning -- Abyla and Calpe: each one indeed jutting out into the sea, but Calpe more and almost entirely. This one, hollow in wondrous wise, at that part which faces West, nearly exposed the central part of its side; and thence, for nearly the whole width, the whole is a cave easily passable for those who enter,

There is a bay beyond: and on it Carteia (as some believe), once Tartessos, and which Phoenicians who have crossed over from Africa inhabit, and (whence we come) Tingentera. Then Mellaria, Belo, and Besippo, occupy the shore of the strait as far as the promontory of Juno. That headland, running out in a slanting ridge toward the West and the Ocean, and opposite to that which in Africa we called Ampelusia, ends Europe where Our Seas are.

CHAPTER VII: THE ISLANDS of the MEDITERRANEAN.

The island of Gades which one comes upon as he leaves the Strait leads us to speak of the remaining islands before our main argument proceeds to the shores of the ocean and a tour of the earth as we promised in the beginning. There are few in Maeotia (for it seems most convenient to begin from there), and yet not all of these are inhabited: for they do not produce even fodder abundantly. For this reason the flesh of large

fish, dried by the sun, and ground into fine flour serves the inhabitants in place of grain. There are few islands in the Pontus also.

b Leuce lying just out from the mouth of the Borysthenes is very little and, because Achilles was buried there, called Achillea. Aria, not far from the country of the Colcians, is sacred to Mars and, as related in fables, produced birds which ejected their feathers like weapons to the great discomfiture of those who approached. There are six among the mouths of the Ister: Peuce is the most well-known and the largest of these. Thynias, nearest the country of the Mariandyni, has a city which because the Bithynians inhabit it, they call Bithynis. Opposite the Thracian Bosphorus two small islands, separated by a short interval and once believed and said to rush upon one another, are called both the Cyaneae and the Symplegades. In the Propontus only Proconnesos is inhabited.

Outside the Hellespont the most famous of those which lie near the Asiatic coast are: Tenedos, opposite the shores of the Sigeum, and those, ranged along to the promontory of Mount Taurus in the order which they will be described, which once were thought to be called of the Macares, either because they are very fortunate of sky and soil, or because Macar had taken possession of them during his reign and that of his descendants: Lesbos, off the Troas - and on it once five walled towns, Antissa, Pyrrha, Eressos, Arisba, Mytilene. Off the coast of Ionia, Chios and Samos; Cos, near Caria; Rhodod, off the coast of Lycia;- on these are individual cities of the same names: in Rhodos there were formerly three, Lindos, Camiros, Jalysos.

Those which are situated opposite the promontory of Taurus un-

fortunately for sailors are named the Chelidoniae. In the great gulf which Asia receives almost midway of its western coast, Cyprus extending East and West stretches out huge in a straight range between Cilicia and the provinces of Syria. This island, once the seat of nine kingdoms, now sustains several cities the most celebrated of which are: Salamis and Paphos, and Palaepaphos (where the inhabitants assert Venus first emerged from the sea).

Arados, too, off Phoenicia is small and is a town throughout its whole extent: yet it is thickly populated because it is permitted to place a residence on top of the roofs of the houses of others. Canopus, likewise small, is situated opposite the mouth of the Nile which they call the Canopicah. Canopus, the helmsman of Menalaus, happening to die there, gave the name to the island and the island gave the name to the mouth. Pharos once separated from the same shores by a journey of a whole day (as has been related in a Homeric poem) is now joined by a bridge to Alexandria, and if the fact was thus, it can be easily seen by those conjecturing as to the causes of so great a change that the Nile made it while from time to time and especially when it was overflowing adding sediment to the shore it increased lands and extended the width of them as they were increasing into the neighboring shoals.

Off the coast of Africa, opposite the Greater Syrtis is Euteletos; opposite the promontories of the Lesser, Meninx and Circinna. Opposite the Bay of Carthage are the Tarichiae and the Aegatian Islands memorable for the Roman defeat.

There are many islands lying off the shores of Europe. In the Aegean Sea near Thrace are: Thasos, Imbros, Samothrace, Scandile, Polyaeos, Sciathos, Halonesos, and, opposite Mount Athos, Lemnos which they say

only women once occupied when all who were males had been killed. Pagasaeus Bay looks out upon Scyros, and includes Cicynethos within its sides.

Euboea thrusts out the promontories of Geraestos and Caphareus on the South, Ceneaeum on the North. This island, in no place wide, has a width of two miles where it is narrowest. It is long, however, and placed opposite the whole of Boeotia it is separated from the mainland by a narrow strait which they call Euripus. This part of the sea, running rapidly, and with its waves turned back and forth by an alternate ebbing and flowing seven times by day and seven times by night flows so strongly that it frustrates the winds even and vessels under full sail. There are several walled towns on the island: Istiaea, Eretria, Pyrrha, Nesos, Oechalia, but the most flourishing are Carystos and Chalcis.

Off the coast of Attica is Helene known for Helen's disgraceful act and Salamis more famous from the destruction of the Persian fleet. About the Peloponnesus, but still in the Aegean are: Pityusa, and Aegina, nearest the Epidaurian shore, and Calauria, among other obscure islands off the Troezenian coast, famous for the death of Demosthenes.

In the Myrtoan Sea is Cythera off Malea, Oenusa and Theganusa off Acritas. In the Ionian Sea Prote, Hyria Cephalenia, Meritos, Same, Zacynthos, Dulichium, and Ithaca among those not unknown especially illustrious from the name of Ulysses. Off the shores of Epirus are the Echinades, and the Strophades once called the Plotae. Opposite the Ambracian Gulf is Leucadia, and, touching the Adriatic Sea, Corcyra.

All these islands lie close to Thracian and Grecian provinces. But farther out to sea are: Melos, Olios, Aegilia, Cothón, Ios, Thia, Thera, Gyaros, Hippuris, Donysa, Cia, Icos, Chalcia, Icaria, Cinara, Nisyros, Lebynthos, Calymnia, Syme. Because these are scattered about

they are called the Sporades. Beyond these Cythnos, Siphnos, Seriphos, Rhene, Paros, Syros, Tenos, Myconos, Naxos, Delos, and Andros, because they lie in a circle, are called the Cyclades.

Beyond them, now in the midst of the sea, Crete, huge and once inhabited by a hundred cities, to the East puts out the Samonium promontory, to the West, the "Ram's Head". This island - save that it is larger - is like Cyprus. It is celebrated in many fables, as in the arrival of Europa, by the loves of Pasiphae and Ariadne, the ferocity and fate of the Minotaur, the works and flight of Daedalus, the watch and death of Talus, but yet especially renowned because there is a tomb, an almost clear trace of the buried Jupiter, on which the inhabitants show his name carved out. Its most noted cities are: Gnosos, Gortyna, Lyctos, Lycastos, Holopyxos, Panacra, Cydonia, Marathusa, and Dictynna. Among the hills, the fame of Mount Ida excels, because there we learn Juppiter was reared.

Nearby Crete are the islands of Astypalaea, Naumachos, Zephyre, Chryse, Gaudos, those which though three in number they nevertheless call by one name, Musagorus, and Carpathos, whence the name of the Carpathian Sea. In the Adriatic are: Apsoros, Dyscelados, Apsyrtris, Issa, Pityia, Hydria, Electrises, the black Corcyra, Tragurium, Diomedea, Aestria, Sason, and Pharos - adjoining Brundisium as the Pharos of Alexandria.

Sicily, once mainland (as they say) and joined to the Bruttian country, was later severed by a strait of the Sicilian Sea. This strait, narrow and treacherous, flows now into the Tuscan, now into the Ionian Sea, with alternate course, threatening and rough, and known from the dread names of Scylla and Charybdis. Scylla is a reef, and Charybdis, a portion of the sea, both are dangerous to those who are driven near them. The island itself is large, and running out in different directions with three promen-

tories, it makes the form of the Greek letter which is called "delta". The point which faces Greece is called Pachynum; that which looks toward Africa, Lilybaeum; the third, which, extending toward Italy, is opposite Scylla, is called Peloris. The helmsman Pelorus, buried there by Hannibal, is the cause of the name: him Hannibal, an exile from Africa and seeking Syria through these regions, thinking that he had been betrayed, because the shores seemed to be continuous and the sea offer no passage through as he looked from a distance, had slain. The coast which extends from Peloris to Pachynum, bordering the Ionian Sea, has these illustrious places: Messana, Tauromenium, Catina, Megaris, Syracuse, and in it the marvellous Arethusa. It is a fountain in which are seen things cast in the river Alpheus, which as we have said, pours into the Peloponnesian shore: whence that river it believed not to mingle itself with the sea, but, lying deep down beneath the seas and lands, to force its channel hither and to rise up again in this place. Between Pachynum and Lilybaeum is Acragas, and Heraclea and Thermae: between Lilybaeum and Peloris, Panormus and Himera; while inland are Leontini, Centuripinum, Hybla, and many others. Enna is famous for the temple of Ceres. The principal mountains are: Eryx, especially note-worthy for the shrine of Venus established by Aeneas, and Aetna, which once bore the Cyclops, and now blazes with constant flames. Of rivers, Himera must be mentioned, because, rising nearly in the middle of the island, it runs down in different directions and dividing it on both sides, with one mouth it flows into the Libyan Sea, with the other, into the Tuscan.

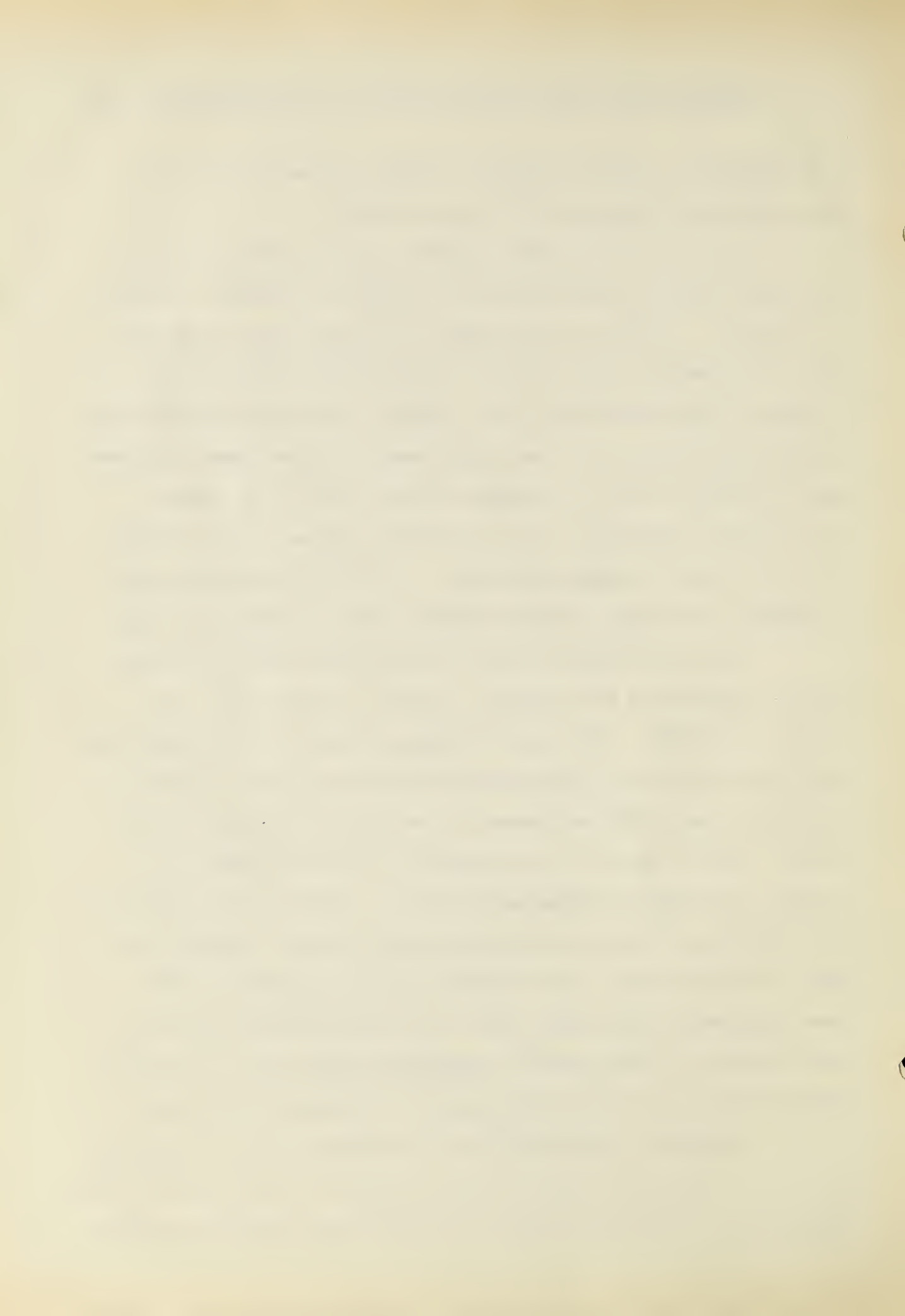
About Sicily, in the Sicilian strait, is Aeaea, which Calypos is said to have inhabited; toward Africa, are, Gaulos, Melita, and Cossura; nearer Italy, Galata, and those seven which they call Aeoli, Osteodes, Lipara, Heraclea, Didyme, Phoenicusa, and Hiera and Strongyle, which, like Aetna, glow with perpetual fire. But Pithecusa, Leucothea, Aenaria, Phitonia,

Capreae, Prochyta, Pontiae, Pandateria, Sinonia, and Palmaria, lie off the Italian coast this side of the Tiber's mouth.

Beyond are several small islands: Dianium, Igilium, Carbania, Urgo, Ilva, Capraria, and two large ones, Corsica and Sardinia, separated by a strait. Of these, Corsica, nearer the Etruscan shore, narrow between its sides and long, is inhabited by barbarians except where the colonies of Aleria and Mariana are. Sardinia, bordering the African Sea, is alike and square on all sides, except that its western coast is shorter than the eastern, and it is throughout somewhat larger than Corsica. It is fertile, but of better soil than climate; and as the one is fruitful, so the other is nearly destructive. In it are the most antiquated of peoples, the Ilienses; the most ancient of cities, Calaris and Sulci.

But off the coast of Gaul, the only islands which it is appropriate to mention are the Stoechades, scattered from the shore of the Ligures to Massilia. The Balearic Islands, situated off the Spanish coast opposite the province of Tarraconensis, are not far from one another, and taking their names from their size, they are called the Greater and the Lesser. On the Lesser are the strongholds of Janno and Mago; on the Greater, the colonies of Palm and Pollentia. Ebusos, off the region of the promontory, which, on the Sucronensis Bay, they call Ferraria, has a city of the same name. It is fruitful, not only in grain, but even more abounding in other things, and so free from all noxious creatures that it does not produce even those particular species which are fattened from the crops, or, if they are brought in, it does not sustain them.

Opposite is Colubraria, the mention of which calls to mind that, although it abounds in a large and noxious species of serpents and is, therefore, uninhabitable, nevertheless, it is believed to be without danger for



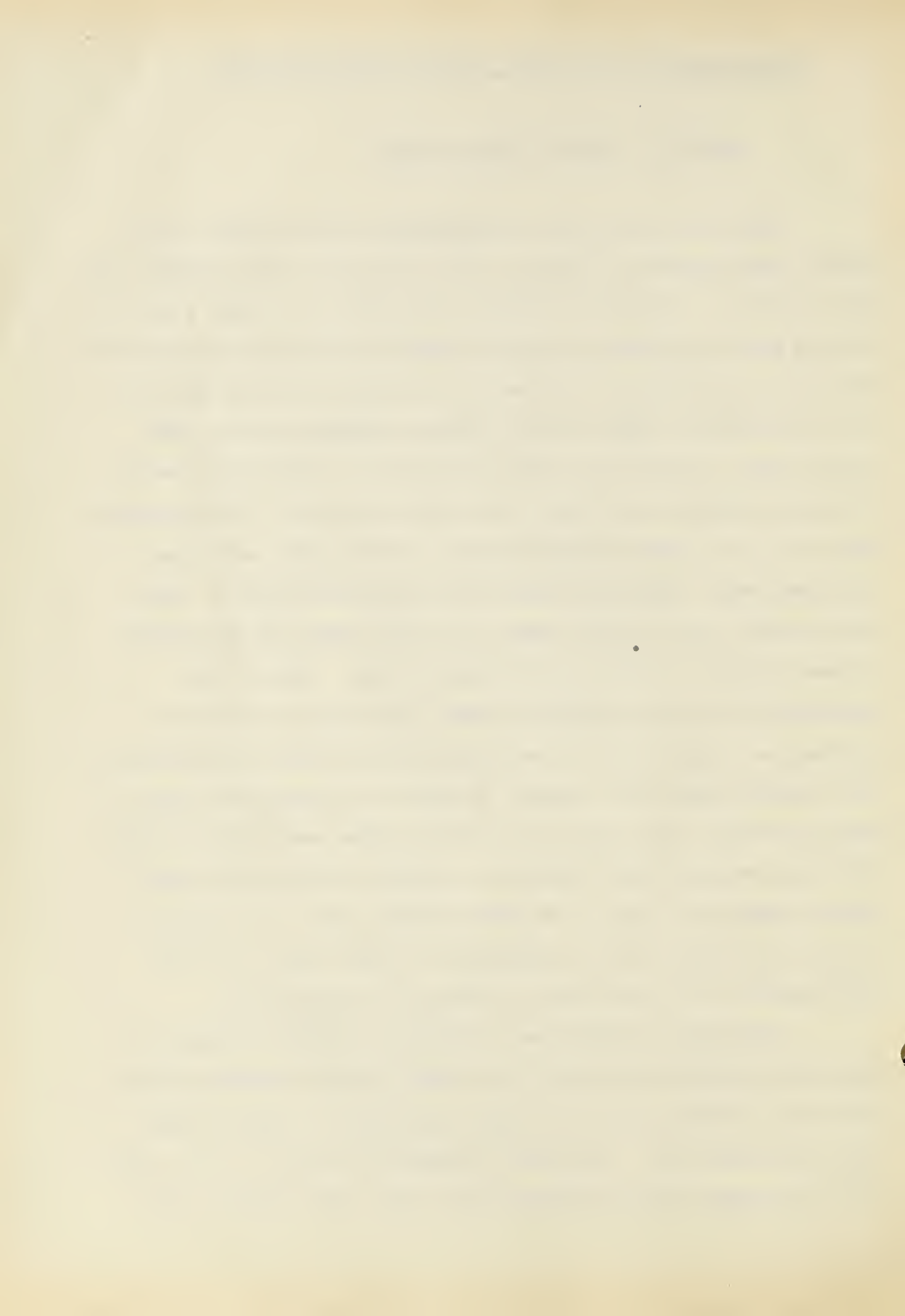
those who come there within that space which they have marked about with soil from the Island of Eubosos: the sight of this soil is like another poison to those same serpents who are accustomed to attack those whom they meet and they flee afar off with great dread.



CHAPTER I: THE OUTER COAST of SPAIN.

The coast of Our Sea has been described, and the islands which it embraces: there remains that circuit, which (as we said at the beginning) the Ocean surrounds. The huge and boundless sea, stirred up by mighty tides (for thus they name its motions), now washes in upon the fields, now lays them bare far and wide, and withdraws: not turned with its whole force upon some shore now and then others in turn, nor with alternate approaches now upon these, now upon those,- but when it has poured forth from its central part upon all the shore of countries and islands, at the same time, however widely separated they may be, it is again collected from them into the middle, and returns back upon itself,- always sent forward with so great force that it turns back even large rivers in their course, and either siezes upon land animals or leaves creatures of the sea stranded high and dry. Nor is it yet satisfactorily determined, whether the Earth brings this about with its pulsating, and brings back the surge receding from all sides with its breath, if (as it pleases learned men to believe) the Earth is all one animate being; or whether there may be some deep caves, where the ebbing seas reside and whence overflowing they again raise themselves; or whether the Moon with so great courses furnishes the causes. The tides certainly vary at the rising and setting of this planet: and not constantly at the same time, but as that rises and sets, so we find the sea to recede and to come on again.

Anyone going out hither and following the right-hand shores, the sweep of the Atlantic and the coast of the front of Baetica receives, which, except that it contains one or two slight indentations, is nearly straight away to the Anas River. The Turduli and Bastuli dwell here. On the first bay is a port which they call Gaditanus and a grove called Oleastrum; then



then on the shore the stronghold of Eborā and at a distance from the shore the colony of Asta. Farther along is the altar and temple of Juno; in the very sea itself, the tower of Caepio, placed rather on a reef than on an island. The Baetis, sent down from the Tarrasconensis region, flows down nearly through the central part of Baetica for a long way in one stream just as it arose; then, when not far from the sea it has made a large lake, it issues in two branches as if from a source, and flows off with each branch just as wide as it had come in a single channel.

Then another bay curves around to the end of the province. The little walled towns of Olintigi, Onoba, and Laepa, border on it.

Lusitania, across the Anas, where it faces the Atlantic, at first goes away into the sea with great vigor; then it stands back, and withdraws itself farther even than Baetica. Where it projects, admitting the sea in two places, it is stretched out into three headlands. The one nearest the Anas, because, running forth from a broad base, it gradually contracts and draws its sides into a point, is called the "Wedge" district; the next one they call Sacrum; the one farther off is Magnum. In the "Wedge" are Myrtili, Balsa, and Ossonoba; on Sacrum, Lacobriga and the Port of Hannibal; on Magnum, Eborā. The bays are between: and on the first is Salacia; on the second, Ulyssipo, and the mouth of the Tagus, a river bearing gold and precious stones.

From these promontories to that part which receded, a huge curve is disclosed: on it are the ancient Turduli, and the walled towns of the Turduli; the rivers, Monda, flowing out nearly into the middle of the last promontory, and the Durius laving the base of the same. That coast for some time has a straight bank; then having taken a moderate turn, it soon gradually projects; then drawn back again, and again lying with unbroken edge, it is stretched out to that promontory which we call Celticum. The Celtici inhabit the



whole front, but from the Durius to the turn dwell the Grovii. Through their land flow the Avo, Celadus, Nebis, Minius, and the Limia, which is called the River of Forgetfulness.

The turn itself, embracing the city of Lambriaca, receives the rivers, Laeros and Ulla. The Praesamarchi inhabit the part which juts out. Through their country run the Tamaris and the Sars, rivers which take their rise not far away,- the Tamaris discharging its waters nearby the Port of Eborra; the Sars, near the tower noteworthy for its title of Augustus. The other places beyond, the Tamarici inhabit; and the Nerii, the last people in this district. For up to this point the shores extend turned toward the West.

Then the land is turned sharply to the North with its whole side, from the Celticum promontory even to the Scythicum. Its unbroken coast- except where there are slight recesses and little promontories- reaches out nearly in a straight line to the country of the Cantabri. Along it, first come the Artabri, also of the Celtic race; then the Astures. In the country of the Artabri a bay which receives the entering sea with a narrow entrance but not with a short circumference incloses the city of Adobrica and the mouths of four rivers. Two, even among the inhabitants, are obscure: but by the other two the Mearus and Ivia discharge their waters. On the coast of the Astures is the walled town, Noega; and three altars, which they call the Sestianae, are situated on a peninsula, are consecrated to the name of Augustus, and make famous lands before unknown.

But from that river which they call Salia, the shores begin gradually to recede and to shorten the distances of Spain, until now wide, more and more, so much so that with the countries growing smaller the dis-

tance between the two seas is less by half where they border on Gaul than where they stretch out the shore on the West. The Cantabri and Varduli hold this region. The peoples and rivers of the Cantabri are several, but the names of these cannot be expressed by our mouths. Through the land of the Concani and the Saleni, the Saunium descends; through the Autrigones and the Origenomescos, the Nanasa. The Devales flows around Tritium Tobolicum; the Aturia, about Decium; the Magrada, about Oeaso. The Varduli -one tribe-reaching from here to the headland of the Pyrenees ridge, closes Spain.

CHAPTER II: THE OUTER COAST of GAUL.

The other side of Gaul follows, the coast of which, at first nothing advanced onto the deep sea, soon going out into the ocean nearly as great a distance as Spain has receded, becomes opposite the Cantabrian lands, and curved with a great circuit it turns its shore to the West, Then wheeled around to the North, it again is stretched out in a long and straight-away tract to the banks of the river Rhine.

The land is especially fruitful of grain and fodder, and delightful with its vast groves. Whatever crops cannot bear the cold, it nourishes with difficulty and not everywhere. It is healthful and remarkably free from any harmful sort of animals.

Its peoples are proud and superstitious, and once even so barbarous that they would slaughter a human being as the most efficacious and pleasing sacrifice to the gods. Traces of the abolished barbarity still remain, for although they abstain from the old kind of sacrifices, nonetheless, when they have conducted those they have devoted to the altars, they take tastes of them.

advances, the wider, at length it becomes like a great canal and not only allows greater ships, but even surging up after the manner of the angry sea it tosses navigators about violently, especially if the wind precipitates them in one direction, the wave, in another. There is in it an island, Antros by name, which the inhabitants think is suspended and lifted up by the increasing waters for the reason that while there are seen higher places which this island is near, yet when the flood has reached its height, those places are covered up, but this island, just as before, is only surrounded; and because those things which previously the shores and hills had stood in front of so that they could not be seen are then visible as if from a higher location.

From the mouth of the Garumna that portion of the land running off into the sea begins, and the coast over against the Cantabrian shores, with various tribes dwelling in its central part, is extended from the Santonae to the Osismii. From these once again the line of the shores looks to the North, and reaches to the territory of the Morini, the farthest off of the Gallic tribes, and it has nothing more noteworthy than the harbor which they call Gesoriacus. The Rhine, falling down from the Alps, makes two lakes, Venetus and Acronius, near its source. Soon, for a long way unbroken, and running in a definite channel, not far from the sea, it is dispersed, hither and thither, but the stream on the left hand even then and until it discharges, is the Rhine. The branch on the right, at first narrow and like itself, later, with its banks withdrawing far and wide, no longer a stream, but a huge lake, when it has covered the fields, is known as Flevo, and inclosed an island of the same name. Then it becomes narrower again, and again flows on as a river.

Yet they have their own eloquences, and Druids as teachers of wisdom. These profess to know the size and form of the earth and the universe, the motions of heaven and the constellations, and what may be the will of the gods. They teach the noblest of the race many things, secretly and for a long period, even during periods of twenty years, in a cave or in obscure marshes.

One of the things which they teach became known to the common people, of course that they might be more eager for wars, namely that their souls were everlasting, and that there was another life among the Manes. And so they burn and bury with the dead those implements which were appropriate to them while they were yet living. The register of business transactions and the demanding of debt used to be carried off to the shadow-world: and there were those who would willingly cast themselves upon the funeral pyres of their kinsmen as if they were to live with them.

The whole region which they inhabit is Gallia Comata: there are three comprehensive names of the peoples and they are bounded by large rivers. For from the Pyrenees to the Garumna are the Aquitani; from there to the Sequana, the Celtæ; thence the Belgæ extend to the Rhine. The most renowned of the Aquitanians are the Ausci; of the Celts, the Hedui; of the Belgians, the Treveri. The most flourishing cities are: among the Treveri, Augusta; among the Hedui, Augustodunum; among the Ausci, Climberrum.

The Garumna, slipping down from the Pyrenees, except when it is swollen with winter rains and melted snows, is borne onward for a long way shallow and barely navigable. But when opposed to the oncoming tides of the Ocean it has increased, and with the same tides ebbing back, it drives its own waters and those of the Ocean. Somewhat fuller and, the more it

CHAPTER III: GERMANY.

Germany, commencing here, is bounded by the banks of this river as far as the Alps; on the South, by the Alps themselves; on the East by the boundary of the Sarmatian tribes; on the North by the Ocean. Its inhabitants are savage of nature and huge of body, and in keeping with their inborn fierceness they train both harshly, their natures by warfare, their bodies by accustoming them to all sorts of tasks. Especially, they pass through the cold seasons naked before they reach the age of puberty, and with them the period of boyhood is very long. The men are clothed in coarse woolen mantles or the bark of trees. However severe winter may be, they have not only the endurance for swimming, but even an eagerness for it.

They wage wars with their neighbors, and seek the causes of them from their own desire, not of governing their neighbors nor of extending their possessions (for they do not cultivate strenuously even their own fields), but in order that those districts which lie about them may be devastated. With the Germans, the law rests in might, so that it does not blush even upon brigandage. They are kind only to guests and patient only with suppliants.

They are of so rude and barbarous a manner of living that they subsist even on raw flesh. When it is recently killed or when stiffening in the very skins of the cattle and wild beasts, they have made it fresh by kneading it with hands and feet.

The country itself is obstructed by many rivers, roughened by many mountains, and rendered impassable in great measure by woods and morasses. Of the latter, Guesia, Estia, and Melsiagum, are the greatest; of the forests, Hercynis, and there are several which have a name, but that one, occupying a journey of sixty days, as it is greater than the

others, so it is also more wellknown. The loftiest mountains are Taunus and Rhetico. There are others, only their names can hardly be pronounced by the Roman tongue.

Of rivers flowing out into other countries there are: the Danube and the Rhone; into the Rhine, the Moenis and the Lupia; into the Ocean, the Amisius, Visurgis, and Albis, are the most famous. Beyond the Albis is a huge gulf, the Codamus, full of large and small islands. For this reason the sea which is received in the lap of the shores, in no place extends very wide, nor is it anywhere like a sea,-but with its waters flowing here and there between the islands and often cross-wise, it is spread out, wandering and diffused, with the appearance of rivers. Where it touches the shores, hemmed in by the banks of islands not far distant from one another, and being nearly the same size on all sides, it flows narrow and like a strait,- and gradually curving, it is changed by a long projection. On this the Cimbri and Teutons dwell; and beyond, the Hermiones, the last peoples of Germany.

CHAPTER IV: SARMATIA.

Sarmatia, broader within than along the sea, separated from those countries which follow by the Vistula river, is spread out even to the Ister river, where it extends back. The race, nearest in mode of life and in warfare to the Parthians, but as they are of rougher climate, so of natures wilder than the Parthians, does not hold itself in cities, nor even in fixed abodes. As they have been attracted by fodder, as retreating and following the enemy demands, so taking its implements and supplies with it, the tribe always dwells in camp.



It is a warlike, free, indomitable race, and so savage and fierce that even the females go into the wars with the men. And that they may be fit for this duty, their right breast is burned off immediately after they are born: from this the chest, ready for the thrust of the hand which is put forth to strike, becomes like a man's. To bend the bow, to ride on horseback, and to hunt, are the tasks of maidens; to kill an enemy is the service required of grown-up women,- so that not to have struck down an enemy is held as a disgrace and the punishment for this is perpetual virginity.

CHAPTER V: SCYTHIA.

From there, except where perpetual winters settle and unbearable severity, the Scythian peoples inhabit the confines of Asia, nearly all even to a man called the Sacae. On the Asiatic shore the first peoples are, the Hyperboreans, beyond the North wind and the Rhipaeon Mountains, lie under the very pole of the constellations, where the sun, rising not daily as with us, but first at the vernal equinox, at length sets at the autumnal equinox; and therefore there is continual day for six months, and for six other months, perpetual night.

The land is majestic, sunny, fertile of itself. The inhabitants live most upright lives and longer and more happily than any other mortals. Indeed, always joyous in holiday leisure, they have not known wars, nor quarrels. Occupied with the sacred rites of the gods, especially of Apollo, they are said to have sent his first-fruits to Delos, at first by virgins of their own race, then by peoples who passed their offerings from town to town to those

more remote, and they are said to have preserved this custom until it was abused by the treachery of the tribes to which they entrusted their mission. They dwell in groves and forests, and when a sufficiency of living rather than tedium has seized upon them, joyously, crowned with garlands of flowers, they cast themselves headlong into the sea from a certain cliff. This for them is the finest sort of burial rite.

The Caspian Sea, as with a narrow strait, so also with a long one, at first enters the lands as a river; and when it has flowed in a straight channel, it is spread out into three bays; opposite the mouth itself, into the Hyrcanus; on the left hand, into the Scythicus; on the right, into that which they properly and from the name of the whole, call the Caspian. The whole is fierce, angry, without harbors, and exposed on all sides to violent winds. It is full of monsters rather than other things, and therefore less navigable.

On the right of anyone entering, the Scythian Nomads reside on the shores of the strait. Inland on the shores of the Caspian bay are: the Caspii, Amazons, and those whom they call Sauromatidae. About the Hyrcanus bay are: the Albani, the Moschi, and Hyrcani; on the Scythian, the Amardi, Paesicae, and now near the strait, the Derbices.

Many great and small rivers flow into this bay, but of the famous ones, the Rha descends from the Ceraunian Mountains in one bed, and empties into the Caspian by two mouths; the Araxes, sent down by the side of Taurus, glides along calm and silent while it cuts the fields of Armenia, and it is not manifest, although you should gaze closely at it, in what direction it is going. When it has come down into rougher places, compressed on either side by cliffs, and the narrower it becomes by some much the more swift, it dashes continually against the opposing rocks, and for this reason rolls noisily down with a loud rumbling, so rapidly that when it is about to fall

from a precipice onto the earth beneath, it does not at once bend its stream downward, but carries it out in the air for a distance more than a jugera beyond when it has a channel, carrying itself along with its waters hanging without a river-bed. Then when it has curved and descended in an arching stream, it becomes calm and again flowing silently and sluggishly through the plains, it glides out into this shore.

The Cyrus and the Cambyses, rising among the foothills of the Coraxicus Mountain from neighboring sources, also flow off in different directions, and roll down through the countries of the Iberes and the Hyrcani for a long distance and in channels very far from one another; then received by the same lake when not far from the sea, they discharge their waters into the Hyrcanus Bay by one mouth.

The Jaxartes and the Oxus go out through the deserts of Scythia out of the regions of the Sugdiani into the Scythian Bay: the former, large because of its source; the latter, larger from the influx of other rivers. Running for some distance from East to West, it turns first near the country of the Dahae, and with its course deflected toward the North, it opens up its mouth between the lands of the Amardi and the Paeicae.

The forests, and especially Hyrcanis, produce other dread animals, but also tigers, a fierce species of wild beasts, and so fleet-footed that it is a customary and easy matter for them to overtake a rider on horseback who has proceeded a long distance - and overtake him not only once, but even several times, after repeatedly going over the course whence they have started. The explanation of this is, that when he begins quickly to carry off the cubs which he has stolen from them, and, wanting to frustrate their frenzy by adroitness, has let fall one of many, the parent-tigers take up the cub which has been thrown down and carry it back to their dens, and come back again many times, and do

the same thing, until the fleeing plunderer has escaped to places more populous than the animals dare approach.

For a long time it was doubtful what there was beyond the Caspian bay: whether the same Ocean, or a land infested with cold, spreading out without circumference and boundless. But, in addition to the Natural Philosophers and Homer, who have said that the whole universe was surrounded by sea, Cornelius Nepos, as more recent in authority and hence more certain, is available. Moreover he adds Quintus Metellus Celer as a witness to the fact, and asserts that he related this account: that while he was in charge of the Gauls as proconsul, certain Indians were given to him by a king of the Boii as a gift; and that in inquiring whence they had arrived into these regions, he learned that, driven from Indian waters by the violence of tempests, they had passed over the seas which intervened and finally had come through onto the shores of Germany. Therefore, there remains the sea, but the remaining places of this same side are held in the grip of continual cold and hence are deserted.

CHAPTER VI: THE ISLANDS of OUTER SPAIN and of the NORTHERN OCEAN.

Near those shores which up to now we have touched but slightly as a corner of Baetica lie many inconsiderable islands and even without names. But of those which should not be passed over, Gades borders on the Strait, and, separated from the mainland by a narrow space as if by a river, makes a nearly straight bank where it is nearer to the lands. Borne out onto the deep sea by two promontories where it faces the Ocean, it draws back the middle part of its shore, and bears on one horn an opulent city of the same name, on the other, a temple of Egyptian Hercules, renowned for its founders, its worship, its antiquity, and its resources. The Tyrians established it; why it should be sacred, his bones buried there make this; the beginnings

of the years through which it remains, are from the Trojan era; time has increased its resources.

Off Lusitania is Erythia, which we have learned Geryon inhabited, - and other islands without fixed names: districts so fertile that, when grains have once been sown there, with the seeds falling back straightway renewing the planting, they produce at least seven crops, and sometimes more. Off the Celtic shores are several islands which, because they abound in tin, they call by one name the Cassiteridae.

Sena in the British Sea, opposite the Osismian shores, is remarkable for its oracle of a Gallic divinity; the priestesses of which, inviolable from perpetual virginity, are said to be nine in number. They call them the Gallicanae, and believe them to be endowed with remarkable powers: to stir up the waves and the winds with their songs; to change themselves into whatever animals they wish; to cure diseases which among others are incurable; to know and to foretell future events; but not devoted to any except to those who have sailed there, setting out for this purpose only, that they may consult them.

Of what character Britain is, and what sort of peoples it produces, soon more certain and detailed information will be spoken. For, indeed, behold the mightiest of chiefs has opened it up after it has been shut up for so long - the conqueror of tribes not only unconquerable before his time, but even unknown, - a man who, as he strove energetically in war for the credit of his own deeds, so, when about to proclaim them in a triumph, carries the proof. But, as we have held up to now, the island, spread out between the North and West, with a large corner looks forth upon the mouths of the Rhine; then it draws its sides obliquely back and away, facing Gaul with one side and

Germany with the other. Then again drawn out at the back in an unbroken margin of a straight shore, it again forms itself in various corners wedge-like, triangular, and especially like Sicily, broad, huge, fruitful, but more bounteous in those crops which nourish cattle than in those which sustain humans. It bears groves, wooded meadows, and very large rivers, with alternate motions now flowing into the sea, now back again, and certain ones producing precious stones and pearls. It bears tribes and the rulers of tribes, but they are all uncivilized, and the farther they are away from the mainland, the more ignorant they are of other means of wealth, being wealthy only in cattle and territory, and, it is doubtful whether for adornment or for what other reason, with their bodies stained with blue-dye-wood. But they make the causes of wars and wars, and frequently attack one another in turn, especially from a desire to conquer their neighbors and from a zeal of extending their own possessions. They fight not only on horseback and afoot, but also with pairs of horses and with chariots, armed after the Gallic fashion: they call those chariots whose wheels they use fitted with scythes "corvini".

Beyond Britain is Iverna, nearly equal in size, but made oblong by an equal stretch of shores on both sides; of unfavorable climate for ripening crops but so luxuriant in herbs, not only beautiful but, also, sweet, that the cattle fill themselves in a small part of the day and unless they are kept from the fodder, they burst from having fed too long. Its inhabitants are rude and ignorant of all virtues, being quite avoid of piety.

The Orcades are thirty in number, -- a cluster of islands, close to one another. The Haemodae, riding opposite Germany, are seven in number. In that gulf which we have called the Codanus, of the islands Codanonia, which the Teutons still hold, excells the others in fertility as well as in size. The islands which are opposite the Sarmatians, by reason of the alternate advances

and retiring of the sea, and because of the distances by which they are separated are now covered up by the waves, are now left bare, and at one time seem like islands, at another time, connected and continuous land.

Besides that it is related in myths, I find authors whom it is not displeasing to follow, saying that in these districts are the Oaeones, who are sustained only by the eggs of marsh birds and by wild grains; the Hippopodes, horses' hoofs for feet; and the Panoti, who, otherwise unprotected, have for covering great ears spread out to surround their whole body.

Thule, celebrated in Greek poems and in our own, is situated opposite to the shore of Jacae. In it, because there the sun rises to set a long time afterward, the nights are surely short but through the winter time, just as elsewhere, they are dark; in the summer, they are clear because through that season the sun, lifting itself higher, although it is not seen, yet illuminates the quarter of the sky nearest it with its reflected splendor; through the summer-solstice there are indeed no nights, because then the sun now more manifest shows not only its brightness but also the greatest part of itself.

Talge, in the Caspian Sea, fruitful without cultivation, abounds in every kind of produce and fruits, but the people in the vicinity consider it wrong and sacrilegious to touch the crops, believing those things prepared by the gods, ought to be rendered to the gods. Several islands lie near those coasts which we have said are deserted, which, themselves equally deserted, for want of suitable names, they call the Scythicae.

CHAPTER VII: THE EASTERN OCEAN and INDIA.

From these the direction is changed toward the Eastern Sea and the

coast of the land facing the East . This coast reaches from the Scythicum promontory to Colis: and at first it is all impassable; then, on account of the state of savagery of the inhabitants, it is uncultivated. The Scythians are the Androphagoi and the Saccæ, separated by a region which is uninhabitable because it teems with wild animals. Then again beasts infest vast places, even to the mountain, called Tabis, which towers up close to the sea.

Far from this Taurus is raised up. The Seres dwell in the region between. They are a nation full of justice, and most noted from the trade which they transact without being present by means of commodities left in the wilderness.

India, bordering not only on the Eastern Sea but also along that one facing the South which we call the Indian, and from here bounded by the heights of the Taurus range and on the West by the Indus, occupies as much extent of shore, as is the journey for those sailing past it for forty days and forty nights. It is so far remote from our regions that in some part neither the constellation of the Great, nor that of the Little, Bear is visible, and that the shadows of objects lie toward the South, otherwise than unlike in other lands. But it is fertile, and teems with various kinds of men and other animals. It produces large ants, not less in size than dogs, and which are said to guard gold gotten from deep within the earth with the greatest disaster to anyone touching it, after the manner of the Griffins. It produces monstrous serpents so that some may kill elephants with their bite and the coils of their body. The country is in some places of so rich and fruitful soil that in it honey drips down from the leaves, the forests produce wool, and the split internodes of canes, like skiffs, may carry two men in each, and some even three men.

The habits and customs of the inhabitants vary. Some are clothed

with linen or with the wools which we have mentioned; some with the skins of wild beasts and birds; a part live naked; part are covered only about the middle. Some are short of stature and diminutive, others so tall and huge of body, that they use even elephants, and there they are very large, easily and skilfully, just as we use horses. Certain of them believe that it is best not to kill any animal, nor to eat any flesh. Fish alone furnish subsistence to some. Some of them slay their parents and nearest kinsmen as sacrifices, before they become wasted with years and sickness, and it is lawful and especially pious to banquet upon the entrails of the victims.

But when old age and disease has come upon them, they go off far from the others, and, nowise troubled, await death in solitary places. The more knowing ones and those to whom the art and study of philosophy has fallen, do not await it, but by throwing themselves into flames, joyously and gloriously summon it.

Of the cities which they dwell in (but there are very many) the most famous and greatest is Nysa; of mountains, Meros, sacred to Juppiter. These have singular fame from the fact that they believe that Father Liber was born in the one and brought up in a cave of the other; whence the occasion or the error is given to Greek authors that they should say that Liber was sewn up in Juppiter's thigh.

The Palibotri hold the shores from the Indus to the Ganges; from the Ganges to Colis (except where the country glows with heat more than that it may be inhabited), dark tribes and somewhat like Aethiopians. From Colis to Cudum the shores are straight and the people naked and wealthy to satisfaction with the resources of the sea.

Tamos is a promontory which Taurus lifts up; Colis, the corner of

the other part and the beginning of the side turned to the South; the Ganges and Indus are rivers. The Ganges, sprung from many sources in Mount Hemodus of India, straightway it has made one channel, becomes the largest of all, and, wider in other places, when it flows narrowest being ten miles across, it is scattered into seven mouths. The Indus, arising from Mount Paropamisus, admits, to be sure, other streams also, but the most renowned are the Cophena, the Acesines, and the Hydaspes. It spreads its volume made up of many channels over a large space. Hence it nearly equals the Ganges in size. Then when it has often girded the height with several great turns, huge again, it comes down straight and compact, until dividing itself to the left and to the right, it goes out by two mouths wide separated from one another.

Near Tamus is the island of Chryse, near the Ganges, Argyre: the one of golden soil (thus old authors have related), the other of silver earth: and thus, as seems likely, either the name comes from the fact, or the fable has been devised from the designation. Taprobane, according to Hipparchus, is said to be either a very huge island or the first part of the other world: but because it is uninhabited and no one is related to have gone around it, the latter supposition is near the truth. Opposite the mouths of the Indus are those districts which they call the Islands of the Sun, so inhabitable that the pressure of the atmosphere diffused about them speedily deprives of breath those who enter there; and between the mouths themselves, Patalene, a region in some places without inhabitants on account of the intolerable heat. Thence to the beginnings of the Red Sea the ground extends impassable and deserted, like ashes rather than earth; and from this fact few and not large rivers ooze through it, of which we learn the Tubero and Arusaces are the best known.

The Red Sea the Greeks, either because of its color or because there Erythras rules, call Ε'ρυθραν : stormy, rough, deep, and more fit for great animals than others. At first presses into the receding shores equally on both sides, and the gulf stretching out arches about that it may not enter farther. But it twice bursts into the banks which it had bent, and, again opens up two gulfs. The one nearer the regions which have been described is called the Persian; the farther, the Arabian Gulf. The Persian Gulf where it receives the sea incloses a large entrance with straight banks on both sides as with a neck; then surrounding the sea with a great circle of shores, with the districts retreating far back and in equal portion, it makes the shape of a human head. The mouth of the Arabian Gulf is narrower and its width less; its receding is considerably greater and its sides are much longer. It goes deep inland, until it nearly touches Egypt and Mount Casius in Arabia, becoming less and less wide from a gradual drawing together, and narrower the more it penetrates.

From those places which we have described to the Persian Gulf (except where the Chelonophagi linger) there are deserts. On the gulf itself the Carmani, situated on the right hand of those sailing here, without clothing or crops, without cattle or homes, cover themselves with the skin of fish, live on flesh, and are bristly over their whole body except their heads. Farther inland the Gedrosi, and from here the Persians dwell. The Sabis flows out through Carmania, the Coros, below Pasargadae.

In that quarter which lies opposite the entrance of the sea, are the territories of the Babylonians and of the Chaldeans, and two famous streams, the Tigris nearer Persia, the Euphrates more remote. The Tigris, coming down as it arose so goes through to the shores: the Euphrates, with a huge open source, not only goes out whence it arises, but also falls down far away. It does

not always run through fields, but diffused widely in pools, and for a long time lazy with its waters standing and spread out without a channel, when afterwards it has burst over the edge, it is truly a river, and when it has taken banks, swift and foaming, it seeks the West through Armenia and Cappadocia, and, if Taurus did not stand in the way, it would come into Our Seas. From there it turns southward, and, first entering Syria, then Arabia, it does not last through to the sea, but large now and navigable, soon a narrow rivulet, it disappears from sight, and never flows out by a visible outlet as other rivers, but ceases.

A region which runs out between both seas borders on the other side of the Persian Gulf. It is called Arabia, with the Cognomen Eudaemon; narrow, but very fruitful of cinnamon, incense, and of other spices. The Sabaei possess the greater part. The region next, and opposite Carmania, the Macae have. The forward part, which is extended between the inlets, forests and rugged rocks make rough. There are several islands situated off the central part of the coast. Ogyris, because on it is a monument of king Erythras, is more famous than the others.

The Arabians surround the other gulf on all sides. In that district which is at the right of those entering here, are the cities of Canae, Arabia, and Gaudamus; on the other side, first from the inmost nook of the gulf is Berenice between Heroopoliticum and Strobilum. Then between the promontories Aennus and Coloba are Philoteris and Ptolemis. Beyond comes Arsinoe and another Berenice; then a forest which produces ebony and spices; finally, a river made by the hand of man and worthy of mention from this fact that it was brought from the Dioryge channel of the Nile. Without the gulf, but nevertheless still on the gentle bend of the Red Sea, is a region infested with wild beasts and on that account deserted; the Panchaei whom, from the fact that they subsist on serpents, they call the Ophiophagi.

There were once, in the interior, Pygmies, a tiny race, and which died out in its warring against the cranes in defense of sufficient crops. There are many species of birds and many kinds of serpents. Of the serpents those are especially worthy of mention which, very small and of powerful poison, it is said, issue at a certain time of the year from the slime of hardening swamps, and, flying in a great swarm, take their course toward Egypt, and at the very entrance of these territories, are met by an opposing column of birds which they call Ibises and are swept away in the fight. Of the birds the Phoenix, always a single one, is especially to be mentioned. For it is not conceived from a marriage nor produced by a birth, but when it has existed continuously for a period of five hundred years, it settles itself down upon a heaped-up pile of various spices, and is decomposed; then taking form from the decaying substance of its rotting members, it conceives itself and is born again from itself. When it has grown, it bears off the bones of its previous body inclosed in myrrh to Egypt and bringing itself into a city which they call of the Sun, it consecrates itself thus (with sweet-scented ashes) with a memorable funeral rite in a sanctuary. The promontory itself, by which this sea is closed, is rendered inaccessible by the woodlands of the Ceraunian mountains.

CHAPTER IX: AETHIOPIA.

The Aethiopians reside beyond. They possess Meroe, land which the Nile, surrounding with its first winding, makes an island: a part of them, because they enjoy a period of life longer by nearly a half than we, are called Macrobiai; a part, because they have come from Egypt, are the Automoloe. They are of beautiful build, of equal size, and little concerned with the wor-

ship of wealth, just as in other respects they are of the best of virtues. Among them it is the custom to chose him whom they obey in preference to all others from his appearance and strength. In their country is more of gold than of copper; hence because this is rare, they consider it more valuable. They adorn themselves with copper; with gold they fashion the chains of their prisoners.

There is a place always heaped with sumptous viands and because it is permitted those who wish to eat as it pleases them, they call it "The Table of the Sun"; and the things which are spread out here and there, they assert spring up from time to time by divine providence. There is a lake, by which bodies bathed in it shine very much as if annointed. It is likewise drunk; it is so liquid and so indisposed to sustain objects which fall or are thrown into it that it does not even allow floating leaves cut off from near-by branches, but receives them deep within, sending them to the bottom. There are also very fierce beasts, various wolfish creatures of every hue, and apes such as we have heard of. There are the Tragopanes, marvellous horned birds, and the Pegasi, with horses's ears.

But nothing notable presents itself on the shores following near Eurus. All vast wildernesses, made precipitous by huge mountains, they are banks rather than shores. Thence is a huge uninhabited tract. For a long time it was doubtful whether there was sea beyond; or whether land occupied the circuit, or whether, with the waves come to an end, Africa extended itself without end: but though Hanno, the Carthaginian, sent out by his own people to explore, had reported in relating that when he had gone out through the mouth of the Ocean, after having sailed around a great part of it, he was wanting not the sea, but provisions; a certain Eudoxus, too, in the times of our grandfathers, when he was fleeing from king Lathurus of Alexandria, having

issued forth from the Arabian Gulf sailed through this sea (as Nepos asserts) even to Gades: hence its coasts are in some manner known.

But across those places which we have just said to be deserts are dumb peoples, for whom nodding the head takes the place of speech; some are of a tongue without sound; others are without tongues; some even with lips joined together, save that beneath the nostrils is a cleft through which they are said to drink with straws and, when a desire for eating comes upon them, to absorb one grain at a time of the plants springing up here and there. There are those to whom, before the coming of Eudoxus, fire was so unknown and once having seen it it pleased them so wondrously that, even embracing the flames, they have wanted very much to conceal glowing things in their bosom until it hurt.

Beyond them a great bend of the shore incloses a huge island, on which they say there are only women, bristly in their whole body, and fruitful of their own accord without any connections with males: of so savage and excessively wild manners that some of them can scarcely be restrained by chains from struggling. Hanno reported this: and because he had brought skins taken from those who had been slain, confidence in the report was produced.

Beyond this bay a high mountain, "The Carriage of the gods" (as the Greeks call it), blazes with perpetual fires. Beyond the mountain is a verdant plateau stretched for a long distance parallel to the long shores and from which one beheld the fields of the Panes and the Satyri extending farther than that they can be perceived. Hence the conjecture takes support of the reason why, although in these places there is no cultivation, no abodes of inhabitants, no traces, an empty wilderness in the day-time and a more empty silence, yet by night fires twinkle at frequent intervals and as if camps situated here and there are shown, cymbals and drums rattle, and pipes are heard sounding more than human.

Then again are Ethiopians, not now so wealthy as those whom we

mentioned not so alike in bodies, but smaller and savage, and called under the name of Hesperii. In their bounds is a source which is in some way believable to be the Nile's. "Nichul" it is called by the inhabitants: and it can be seen that it is not called by another name, but it has been corrupted by the barbarian tongue. It nourishes papyrus and animals, smaller, to be sure, but nevertheless of the same species. With other streams turning into the Ocean, it alone goes off into the central part of the country and to the East, and wherever it discharges is not known. Thence it is inferred that the Nile, having arisen from this source, and after passing for a long time through inaccessible places and therefore being unknown, again shows itself when it can near the East; but on account of the distance through which it keeps out of sight, it comes about that the headwater seems to go off to one place and the river itself to rise from another place.

The catoblepas, a not large beast, but sustaining with difficulty a large and very heavy head, and from this with face almost entirely turned toward the earth, is produced in this country. It is even more to be mentioned by reason of its remarkable power, for, although it never is anything fierce with attack and bite, yet to have seen its eyes is fatal.

Opposite this same country are the Gorgades islands, once the home of the Gorgons (as they say). The countries themselves are ended by a promontory, the name of which is "The Horn of the West".

CHAPTER X: THE ATLANTIC OCEAN and the PART of AETHIOPIA and of MAURITANIA bordering on it.

From this point commences that front, which, verging toward the West, is bathed by the Atlantic Ocean. The first parts of it Aethiopians hold; the central portions, no one; for they are either dried up or choked with sands or infested

with serpents. Opposite the dried-up districts are situated islands which it is said the Hesperides inhabited. In the desert places is Mount Atlas, rising up compactly, but precipitous from the cliffs cut into it on all sides, and becoming smaller the higher it rises. This mountain, because it is lifted up higher than the eye can follow even into the clouds, is said not only to touch the heavens with its summit, but also to hold them up.

The Fortunate Islands opposite are luxuriant with things generated spontaneously and, with these continually springing up one upon the other, they support care-free inhabitants, being more happily cultivated than other cities. One of these islands is especially remarkable because of the singular power of two springs: those who have tasted of the one are consumed to death with laughter; the cure for those thus affected is to drink of the other.

From that region which wild beasts overrun, the first peoples are the Himantopodes, whom, bent over with bowed legs, they report to creep rather than walk. Then come the Pharusii, once, when Hercules was journeying to the Hesperides, wealthy; now uncivilized and, except that they say they subsist by means of cattle, indigent.

From here now more fertile fields and pleasant woodlands abound in the cities - and turpentine -trees and in ivory. Not even the beaches of the Nigritae and nomad Gaetuli are unfruitful, being far-famed because of the purple color and the purple-fish most powerful agents for dyeing, and everywhere because of the things which they have colored.

There is remaining the outer coast of Mauretania and the last corner of Africa narrowing to its own end. This district is of the same natural resources, but is less wealthy. However, it is even more rich in soil and so fertile that it very bounteously brings forth various kinds of produce, not only when they are plants, but it even pours forth in abundance certain species which have not been

sown.

Here Antaeus is said to have reigned, and (what is certainly a clear sign of the myth) there is pointed out a moderate hill, in the form of a man lying upon his back, the tomb of that famous giant, as the inhabitants say: and when any part has been taken away from this mound, the rains are accustomed to be sprinkled over it, and they come down until the dug-out places are filled up again.

A part of the men frequent the forests, being less nomadic than those whom we have just spoken of. A part pass their lives in cities, of which, as among the small ones, Gilda, far from the sea, Volubilis, and Prisciana, are considered the most flourishing. Nearer the sea, however, is Sala, and Lynxo, hard by the Lixus river. Beyond is the colony and river Zilia, and, the point from which we started out, Ampelusia, a headland now turning into our Strait, the end of this work and of the Atlantic sea-board.

THESIS

POMPONII MELAE DE SITU ORBIS

LIBRI TRES

Bibliography of Books Used In Preparation of The Thesis

1. "Pomponii Melae de situ orbis libri III. Cum notis integris Hermolai Barbari, Petri Joannis Olivarii, Fredenandi Nonii Pintiani, Petri Ciacconii, Andreae Schotti, Isaaci Vossii, et Jacobi Gronovii. Accedunt Petri Joannis Nunnesii epistola de patria Pomponii Mela, et adnotata in prooemium, atque duo priora capitula libri I. et Jacobi Perizonii adnotata ad libri I. capita septemdecim." "Pars altera exhibens animadversiones Isaaci Vossii, Jacobi Perizonii, et Abrahami Gronovii, ac dedicationes et praefationes virorum doctorum, atque Vitam Fredenandi Nonii Pintiani ab Andrea Schotto descriptam, et quatuor indices." Curante ABRAHAMO GRONOVIO. Editio altera. Lugduni Batavorum, apud Samuelem Luchtmans et fil. Academiae typographos. 1748.

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2. "Pomponius Mela traduit en francais, le texte vis-a-vis a la traduction." 3 tomes. Par Monsieur C. -P. Fradin. Poitiers. 1804.

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3. "Pomponii Melae d e s i t u o r b i s libri tres, ad omnium Angliae et Hiberniae codicum MSS. fidem summa cura et diligentia recogniti et collati ; tabulisque, cuncta in eo scriptore gentium locorumque amplectentibus, illustrati." Opera et studio JOANNIS REINOLDII. Editio altera, accuratissime emendata. Etonae excudebat E. Williams ; veneunt etiam No. 10 Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, Londini. 1826.

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